THE KINGDON FAMILY
PREFACE.

In the *Life & Letters of R. S. Hawker* (Byles), Mr. Hawker states: "I always say in joke to Jane that I divide the people of the country into Men, Women and Kingdoms, these last being very numerous." How true this statement is, can easily be seen by a reference to the Parish Registers of the West of England. This little book is an attempt to trace back the Kingdom family, and is, in great part, derived from notes left by my father, the late Clement Boughton Kingdom, of Stamford Hill, Stratton, who died at the advanced age of ninety-four years 9 months in January, 1928. To his memory, who through all his life took so great an interest in the family history, this book is dedicated. It is incomplete in many parts but is here presented in order to place on permanent record so much as is at present known and also in the hope that others may be induced to elucidate fresh facts and discover the links which are missing.

I owe a very great debt of gratitude to Mr. T. Vevers-Thompson, Mr. Roger Kingdom and Mr. J. A. Stock for the immense help they have so cheerfully given, and I should also like here to acknowledge the great courtesy of the Staffs at the British Museum, Guildhall, Somerset House, Genealogical Museum, Exeter Library and others. Also I should like to thank those of the large Kingdom family now alive who have so kindly assisted me with details of their particular branches. The family was, and is, so immense, although the name is not a common one in other parts of England, that the charts given do not, in even a slight measure, cover the names of Kingdoms, but I have a very large number of records of births, marriages and deaths which are not included, and partial pedigree charts. At some future date it may be possible to connect these, or some of them, and I shall be glad to hear from any Kingdom whose name does not appear in the charts, with any details he can give of his own connections. In this way many missing links may be found for the partial charts I have.

F. B. KINGDON.
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CHAPTER I.

KINGDON: MEANING AND SPELLINGS: AS A PLACE NAME:

POSSIBLE EARLY KINGDOMS.

The name Kingdon has probably as many variants as any other name, possibly more.

It is this fact that makes it so very hard to say definitely which of them can be, with justice, claimed as Kingdon.

Some of the spellings of which there is really no doubt are: De Kyngdon, Kyndone, Kyngdon, De Kingdon, Kingdoun, Kyndon, Kindon, Kingdom, Kingdome, Kindone, Kingsdon, Kingsdoun, Kingsdune: quite possibly also, at least in some cases: Kingscote, Kingscote, Kingsdoun, Kingsdune, Kingdon.

Also in further instances, Kington, Kingstone, Kingston, may refer to the same family. Kingdon is used for Kington, so the opposite may also be used at times.

Various instances are given below to illustrate the uses of these spellings.

The word itself means "The King's Hill." Thus Bannister's Glossary of Cornish Names: "Kingdon—King's Hill or Kingston."

Romance of Names (Weekly): "Two words of Celtic origin -don or -down, a hill and comb, a hollow in the hills, were adopted by the Anglo Saxons and entered into many compounds. Thus we find Kingdom whence the imitative Kingdom."

Surname Book and Racial History: "Kingdon: loc. Devon: Eng. belonging to the Royal Hill. (O.E. Cyning—royal plus dun—hill.)"1

English and Welsh Surnames (Bardsley): "Kingdon, Kingdon, Kingdon: local 'of Kingdon' or more probably Kingsdon: a parish in co. Somerset near Somerset. Kingdom is an imitative corruption cf. Hansom for Hanson or Ransom for Hanson. With Kingdon cf. Kingsley for Kingsley or Kinsman for Kingsman. No doubt as indicated in the index to the two registers the following entries concern the same couple: Henry


An instance of a curious spelling variation occurs in the close Rolls and in Walpole's Letters, where the town of Kinedon is in each case spelt Kindon.

Many of the older Chancery Actions also illustrate the point, for instance:—

1630: A case between Harding and Grace Kindon, of Westbury, in which the latter name is spelt also Kingdon: a numerous family of Kingtons lived in Wiltshire.

1655: Between Hugh Manning, of Worcester, and Robert Kindon. In the sub-poena this is spelt Kindon. Kindon, Kyndon: this name seems to have been common in Worcestershire in the 16th and 17th centuries: 20 wills are at the Probate Office, Worcester, and in one of them in 1580 the name is spelt Kindon. Several wills of the same families are in the P.C.C., London.

1687: Between Kindon and another and Kindon and others. The defendant Henry Kindon (of London) is referred to as Kindin.

1707: Kindon v. Westcombe: John Kindon swears that he is the "John Kinge, as Kindon, as Kindom, as Kindigne, severally mentioned in the will." A similar case with similar spellings was heard the next year.

Exactly the same occurs in the wills: e.g., the will of Joseph Kinedon (Kynedon or Kenedon) of St. Guthbert's, Wells.

While mention is made, under reserve, of several whose names are spelt differently, we have endeavoured throughout to only claim as Kingtons those of whose connection there appears to be no doubt.

It is a curious fact that West Country people, even when they know the name quite well, and how to spell it, almost invariably pronounce it as Kindon or Kindin.

Precisely the same difficulty occurs in the Place Name, Kindon, as the following instances show clearly: the letters 'd' and 't' were very interchangeable in the old days.

Devon and Cornwall Notes and Queries. "In the two parishes of East Anthony and St. John (Cornwall) there is East Kingdom and West Kingdom: a case in the Consistorial Court of Exeter, 1423, by the Abbot and Convent of Tavistock against the Rector (Thomas Raleigh alias Rat) extending over four years: one witness gives evidence in which he mentions both East and West Kingdom."

Treasman's Exeter Post, Feb. 1, 1690, had a long letter signed by Curiousus, on the subject of St. John's. Reference is made to a MSS. belonging to Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., in which is entered a copy of the above process in the Consistorial Court. The Rector of St. John's had seized certain tithes which had always previously been considered as belonging to St. James' Parish, Antony. One witness speaks of a lane of West Kyndon, a certain fosse or planted hedge between West Kyndon and East Kyndon. The Rector lost his suit and having to pay the costs in addition, resigned his living.

Kindon, Alverdisco. A letter from a former Rector of Alverdisco has the following: "In the tithe apportionment book are three small farms called Kingdon but neither has any house at all attached to it. Where a farm is usually headed with 'House and Yard or Barn,' each of them has only yard or barn and building. I know where the said farms are generally situated, but cannot say which or where is Little Kindon, Kingdon or Great Kindon, not a sign of wall exists—I have looked at our earliest registers and can find no Kindon name."

Westcott's, Devon, p.174. Joan, youngest daughter of Sir Hugh Pawlet married Xipher Copleston: their daughter Joan married Henry Kindon of Kindon, Alverdisco. Christopher Copleston was Sheriff of Devon in 3 Elizabeth; 1561.1

Kindon Manor: Among the possessions of Prithelstock Priory was "the Manor of Kyndon in the Deanery of Hereford." Can any reader say where this Manor was situated and when and how the Priory obtained it? It was quite a small Manor, the rents from which were only £3 8s 8d and it may be represented by the farms of South Kindon in the parish of Huntshaw and North Kindon in the adjoining parish of Alverdisco, but I cannot find any connection with the Priory. (D. & C. Notes & Queries, Vol. XV., part VI). See also page 17: account of two fines in 1067 concerning amongst others, lands in Kyndon.

"On the 4th December, 1537, the site of Prithelstock Priory

1 See pages 72, 85.
passed to Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle. It may be possible to trace a subsequent transfer of Kingston Manor by means of the transcription made by Mr. John Tingley for the D. & C. Record Society, recording the transfer of estates which may assist identification. The Place Name Kingston is of interest as the Cartulary of Thorne Abbey has recovered for us the name of a hill—the higher point in the district—adjoining the King’s Manor of Caris, and then known as Kingsdon: and from the name of the neighbouring farm known as Stantore, where doubtless the Hundred met. Was the Kingdon mentioned by Mr. Chopel also in the King’s Manor? Does the King’s Hill mark, as at Kingskerswell, the junction of several parishes and possibly the meeting place of the Folie-gemott? (D. & C. Notes & Queries XV., part 7, p.297). Antwine is near Torpoint: Frieldstock, Alverdiscot and Huntshaw are near Torrington.

Patronymics Britannica. “Kingdon: the family has flourished in Cornwall and Devon for some centuries. The name would appear to have been borrowed from ‘Kingdon,’ an estate near Sharrow in the former county.”

Gazetteer of Cornwall, 1884. “Kingdon, Antony, farm.” (Symons.)

Kingdon Gardens, Shorwell, Devon.


Inquisitiones post mortem: Edward I Cal p.301: 296 Devon “Kyngdon (Keyndon), Yhernecumbe and Halywelle: two knights’ fees which the heir of Roger Prall holds.”

Also 1208, 34 Edw. I. 52. “Henricus de la Pomeroy defunctus”: mentions the Manor of Kyndyon in Devonshire.

1234, 17 Edw. II. 22. “Nicolus filius Willi’ Adae de Taillour de Kyndyon in Noilter.”

1229, Edw. III., 2: No. 137, mentions “ter t’len’ in Kyndgon in Kent.”

1422, I Henry VI. No. 42. Johnes Wilhervy mentions inter alia “Messuagia terrae et redditus in Kingdon, com’ Devon.”

Variation of Devon, Cornwall and Somerset, 1531 “Richard Halse of Kyndon in Com. Devon.”


In Bishop Bower’s Register, 1407, mention is made of “the prioress and nuns of Kyngdun, diocese of Salisbury” who had presented the vicarage of Twyverton to Sir John Reo.

Somerset Feet of Fines: 3 & 6, Rich. II. 1379 & 1382: mention is made of the Manor of Kingdoun and others.

In Somersetshire Pleas, we find: “Kingdunes Westende.”

In Mediaeval Wills from Wells: The will of Thomas Caryng of Kyngdon, Husbandman: “To be buried in the churchyard of Kyngdon . . . To the church of Kyngdon one bushel of wheat.”

The index to “Brotun & Montachute Cartularies” has:—

Kingdon, Kynegae, Kynkeston . . .

Kyngeston see Kingdone . . .

Kynkeston see Kingsdon.


Pilots foi 140.

“Thomas Lenes et Wallerus de Lellete (or Lascele) tenent dimidiam virgatam ut supra, est sine domibus et vocatur terra de Kingdon et reddunt, etc.”

In “Two Beauchamp Registers;,” p.68: 1327 (circ.) “These are the names of the tenants (sic) who hold by homage & fealty of the manor of West Kyngdone: Wm. Pickering.

(The index classifies Kyngdone West with Kington West co. Wills.)

The above instances will suffice to show how difficult it is to say with certainty what is the correct spelling: no claim is made that those given above should be Kingdon but they are at least interesting and curious.

With the same reserve the following instances are given: perhaps some future investigator may be able to decide with certainty what is the original and correct spelling of Kingdon.


1277. May 27 (1325): "The King to Robert de Offord judicuri and the King's bailiffs and subjects in Ireland, Roger Waspall having alledged before the King, Richard Krey, Thomas de Kingsdon and John de Pouleneys in all pleas and plaints in court of Ireland, the King grants that Richard, Thomas or John or one of them may for two years make attorneys for Roger in King's Chancery of Ireland." Windsor. (Carew MSS.)


1306. Hugh de Kyngesdone (Hugo de Kyngesdone) manuscriptor of Rodolphus de Bigod Knight of the Shire returned for Essex. 34 Edward I., p.109, No. 7 (Digest of Parliamentary Elections, etc., Vol. I. p.688).

1321. Commitment during pleasure to John de Kingsdon of the Office of Controller of the King's mine in the county of Devon to hold as others have held the same bitherto. Dec. 28, Winchcombe. (Fine Rolls, Vol. III., Edw. I.)

1342. Feb. 4, Tower of London. Presentation of John de Kingsdon to the church of St. Margaret Moisi in Frinte-strete, London, in the diocese of London, in the King's gift by reason of the temporariness of the Priory of St. Faith. Horsham, being in his hands on account of the war with France. (Patent Rolls.)

1351. May 16. Westminster. Serjeant of Arms John Mayn and John de Kingsdon bailiff of the Isle of Wight "to arrest the ship with the hides wherever it be in the Island, restoring the hides to Barth de Camilla and ship to the master thereof: it having been taken by evildoers." (Patent Rolls.)


In the Honiwood Evidences we read that "Thomasine Love-lace de Kingsdon married Thomas de Honiwood." (p.268, Vol. 2.)

Chancery Actions: C 1: Bundle 533/2.

Ralph Kyngeston & Jane his wyff. John Mann senr. & Margery his wyff, William John Bere & Thomasyn his wyff. Before his death Thomas Stanforde gave the manor of Dulem (Oundle), etc. to John Saltron. The plaintiffs Jane Kyngeston, Marjorie Mann & Thomasyn Bere & the defendant Jane Speke (Spekot) were all sisters and next of kin to Thomas Saltron, the great, great, great, grandson of John Saltron. Jane Speke and her son were living with Thomas Saltron at the time of his death & they possessed themselves of the property. (Probably in the 17th year of Henry VIII's reign, 1520.)

An entry in the Calendar (contemporary) of Patent Rolls, 1:16: Elizabeth (1533/49) appears to be either Richard Kingdon or Richard Kinclson. Apparently the name was originally spelt Kingston above and scored out. Only this calendar exists.


Sir Richard de Eyestone exchanged benefices with Sir John de Kyngedone R. of Wickenby (Lines.) & later was instituted by Bishop John of Liddington (Rutland), St. Mary, under a commission from the Bishop of Exeter, dated 12 May, etc.
CHAPTER II.

EARLIEST MENTIONS OF KINGDOMS.

The earliest record we have found of the name Bolland is in "The History of St. Mary's Abbey, Buckfast," by Dom Adam Hamilton, which hints though we think wrongly—that the family was of Norman extraction. Below is a copy of the two entries:

P.102. "Some time before his death (1244) Sir Reginald Bolland had made over to Henry de Valletort a portion of his estate at Holne: Henry being bound, among other things, to pay for the feeding of Sir Reginald's bounds. As usual, Sir Reginald gives names of the Saxon serfs who were transferable with the estate—Stephen Budd or Bodda, Stephen Top, Asbert Wrench and Richard Tyulla. On June 5, 1264, Richard Tyulla, in the presence of witnesses, grants his own charter to the Abbot and Monks of Buckfast, making over to them for himself and his heirs for ever all his rights in the estate of Chavelagh at South Holne which was a gift to him from Sir Ralph de Valletort. The list of witnesses includes not only his Saxon neighbours, Stephen Mugg and Wymond Cole, but the Norman knights Guerin de Becston and Nicholas de Kingston."

P.226. "There had always been among the country people before the arrival of the monks a superstitions legend of a yearly apparition on the night of July 3 on the foundations of the ancient Church and the Rev. Mr. Worthy, a vicar of Ashburton, connected it with a certain knight, Sir William Kingston, who was supposed to have been buried in the North Aisle and who, for an undetected murder, ought not to have been laid in a hallowed place."

With reference to the last-named—Sir William Kingston—the following legend has been related to the writer:

Sir William had been betrothed to a certain lady, while both were in their infancy: but Sir William grew up to be such a morose fellow, that the lady dreaded marriage with him and eventually backed out of it and married the knight of her choice.

They left the neighbourhood, in order to avoid him and hoping that in the meantime he would calm down. On their return, however, he persecuted them and at last waylaid them armed, apparently with not only a sword but also a poisoned dagger.

In the fray he killed both of his victims but got wounded himself and knowing that he had only a short time to live, to avoid detection—being a benefactor of the Abbey and desiring burial there—he managed to get home and died in his own armchair.

No one appears to have connected his death with the murdered couple until one night on the anniversary of this tragedy, the Brother Sacristan saw a ghost with a dagger standing over the grave.

For a time the Abbot would not believe it and thought that the Sacristan had had a "drop too much."

After others had seen the same apparition in succeeding years, however, Sir William was suspected, but whether his body was exhumed and turned out of the Abbey, or not, appears to be doubtful.

In 1306 we have mention, in Bishop Quivil's Register, of Adam de Kingdon whom he instituted to the Rectory of Loxbore and Chapeyly of Calwoodley, near Tiverton, on Nov. 21. Ralph Calwoodley was patron of the latter and William Avenel of the former.

In the same Register other Kingdoms are mentioned: John de Kingdon (Kynonde or Kynghon) 1311-1321, at Tolnes: also a William de Trehunsey, 1297-1320, who may possibly have been a Kingdon, and, if rightly so, it would prove that Trehunsey was then the residence of the family, where Roger Kyngdon was born in 1320.

BISHOPS' REGISTERS: 1257/1419.

1257/1289. From Bishop Bronescombe's Register.
    Robert de Kingdon resigns St. Swithians.
1280/1307. From Bishop Quivil's Register.
    Adam de Kingdon instituted to the Rectory of Loxbore with the Chapeyly of Calwoodley.
1307/1320. From Bishop Stapledon's Register.
    Rogerus de Quivalke ordained ad pres. Ada de Bere (Archicenery of Cornwall).

Willelmus de Trehunsey, Rector of Huntsham.
John de Quivishwicke, 18th June, 1318, among examinati.
and "in castello in Aula de Cutywhewe, vix. in Trinitatis coronati."


1327. From James de Berkeley’s Register.
William de Trewhesey resigns Rectory of Huntsham, 12 Dec., 1336.
1305/1419. From Bishop Edmund Stafford’s Register.
Roger Kyngdon does homage to the Bishop at Credton for lands in Lawhitton, 29th April, 1411.1

1 Register of Bishop Grandisson.
Exeter Episcopal Records.
Vol. III. Institutions A.D. millesimo CCin0 Quinquagesimo septimo. p.1577 (fol. 36 in original fragment).

Carolus de Buckfast Abbey II: subscribed "In cuius Testamentum huic scripto significatione mutum apposui. His Testis —Willelmus de Spychevyke, Johanne de Boguille, Willelmus de Kylybyeve, Johanne Pez, Nicholas de Kyningdone et aliis (Circ. 1290)."

The same witness again No. XIX, 9 April, 1370 (p.1578) fo. 11 in original and Nicholas de Kyngdone again with fresh co-witnesses under date "anno Regis Henrico, filii Regis Johannis Ximo octavo, in Octabris Ascensiones Domini (i.e., 5 June, 1294)."


A rough translation of the above is:—"Let all present and future men know that I, Richard Bawze, gave, yielded and by this present document of mine have confirmed to Nicholas de Kyngdone, my whole land at Holne with all its appurtenances, in houses, messuages, woods, fens, rights and services of free men and their heirs: to be held and had by the said Nicholas and his heirs and assigns from me and my heirs and assigns, freely, quietly and in whole: by giving thence to me and my heirs homage and services in 300 parts of the fee of one knight, for every service, request and demand, debt and exaction. By rendering furthermore for my soul and the souls of Stephen Bawze and for the souls of all my ancestors to the Abbey of Buckfast and the Monks thereof to the service of God 30 solidi (shillings) sterling in simple and perpetual alms, year by year, at the feast of St. Michael and at Easter in equal portions. And I, the said Richard, and his heirs, held by warranty the said land, with all appurtenances in form prescribed to be held, to the said Nicholas and his heirs and assigns against all men. And that this, my gift and concession, may remain in perpetuity, I have confirmed by my present document and impression of my seal. By these witnesses, Dominus Joce de Bukiyntone, Richard de Tremiteit, William Spychevyke, William de Halshanger, William de Killehyre, Alured de Birrigge and others.

On page 1592 is another interesting document, as follows:—

Universus Christi fideliis ad qua presenti scriptum pervenerit Richardus Tylla eterno in Domino salutem.
Novavit Universitas vestra me quietem clamasse Domino Abbati de Buckestria et omnium loci Convientum totum suis meum quod habui, vel aliquo modo habere potui, in tota illa terra, cum pertinentiis que dictur Chalverleigh in manerio de Southolina: quam, quietem, terram habui de domo Domini Raddulphi de Valla Torta. Ha quod ego nec heredem mei, vel aliquis alius nomine nostro, aliquis juris seu cliami in tota dicta terra, cum pertinentiis, vel aliquis sui parte vendicare possiturus imperpetuum. Et si aliquum scripsit, huic quiete clamans mea nocem, per me vel aliquem alium prolatum fuerit in medium, volo quod nullum habeat roboris momentum. In cuibus sui Testamentum huic scripto sigillum meum apposui

—Warino de Buddafone, Nicholas de Kyngdone, Stephano Mugga, Osberto Mugga, Wymundo Cola et aliis. Datum Buckestrie, Anno Regni H(enrici), filii Johannis Ximo octavo, in Octabas Ascensionis Domini (i.e., 5th June, 1204).

A rough translation is:—Greeting to all the faithful in Christ to whom the present document shall have come from Richard Tyulla: Your College shall have known that I have quit-claimed from the Lord Abbess of Buckfast and the Abbey of that place all the right which I had, or could have, in any manner at all that land, with appurtenances, which is called Chalverleigh in the manor of South Holme: which land indeed, I had as a gift of Sir Ralph de Valla Tort. To that neither I nor my heirs or any one of our own name can have any claim in perpetuity or right in all the said land or in any part of it. And if anything written hurtful to this quit-claim, through me or anyone else shall have been put forward in the meantime, I intend that it shall have no weight. In witness of this I have affixed my seal to this document. With these witnesses . . .

On page 1566 is a similar document with similar witnesses but the name of William Pruittforth instead of Richard Tyulla.

On page 1577 a somewhat similar document between "Brother Symon Abbod of Buckfast and the Abbey monks of the one part and Alured de Alynthecote of the other" with regard to land in Birrigge, to which again Nicholas de Kyngdone and others are witnesses.

The full reference to the resignation of William de Trehunsey from Hunstham is as follows: p.21, Vol. 1.

Hunstham, Rectors of:—

Master William de Trehunsey resigns and is succeeded by Richard de Leete, Clerk, 12 Dec., 1226.

Institutio Honesham—Exonia, XI die Decembri admisisus fuit Richardus de Leete, clerucus, ad Ecclesiam de Honesham.
sheriff, of the one part and John Hylle or Hycke, mayor of Leeketb burgh, William Graunt and John Burgoys, bailiffs of the same burgh, witnesseth that they all, with unanimous assent and consent, by virtue of a royal writ addressed to the said sheriff, have elected Edward Kynge, lord and William Crossman, two more discrete and more sufficient burgesses of the same burgh and said dwelling there, to sit (ad essendum) at the parliament at Westminster." Sealed by the four parties.

1492 (at Reading), John Watkins, Wm. Kingdom, members of Parliament for Liskeard.

In the History of Liskeard referred to above is given a map of the town and a reference table prepared for the Trebya by David Palmer, which shows the House and courts (No. 182) owned by the Kingdoms, 13 poles in extent (1769).

Another Kyngdon is mentioned at about this period in "Inquisitiones ad quod damnum: 15 Richard II (1392)." The reference is C.143, File CCCXIV, No. 18.

"John Tretheway, Thomas Skidye, John Spysmer and John Hobbs, chaplains, and John Godecote, William Creke, Reginald Tresker, John Lavington, John Treludek, Walter Piers and Henrie Kyngdone to grant messuages, land and rent in Launceston, Newlyn, Landres, Liskeard, Stade and Stratton (Cornwall) and Exeter (Devon) to the prior and convent of Launceston."

Macleon's History of Triggy Manor (Vol. 3, p.240) mentions John Kyngdon, mancaptor, Henry VI., 1, for Bodmin. A mancaptor was a man of good quality required by the sheriff for each knight, citizen or burgess returned to Parliament, for his appearance at the day and place appointed by writ: two, four or six men were required for each. It is worth while noticing that William Vivian, who married one of the co-heiresses of Kingdom of Trethunsey, came from Bodmin, and in 1448 there was a Rev. John Kyngdon "late of Bodmin," referred to later on, which seems to show a connection at this period between Trethunsey and Bodmin. These two John Kyngdons were contemporary with Roger Kyngdon of Trethunsey.

There is an interesting case in Chancery Proceedings about this time (1488-1500 circ.). The Lokyngeon mentioned may quite well have been a Le Kyngdon, but in any case we think it is of sufficient general interest to reproduce what can be

1 Note in History of Liskeard: "The Kingdom family were of Trethunsey in Queethick."
To the right reverend father in god and full noble and gracious lord the Bishop of Exeter Chainswell of England.

Makely beseeching unto your gracious lordship your humble servants Nabhath (?), Manlyver Esquire, and Johane his wyff late the wyffe of Thomas Carme Esquire that whereas the said Johan in her widowhood was seised in the demene as of fee on the Manor . . . landes and tents w4 her appurtenynge in Trewenok (Trewsmalk), Estreyneys, Gilly, Pellerode . . . Selena and Venlenwen in the Compte of Cornswaille and of suche estate of grete truste and confidence that the said Johan to William (Boughlyer) lord . . . fulke, W . . ., John Carmynow, Richard Lokyngdon and Sampson Comb, Preste, enfeofed the same William sfulke, John, Richard and Sampson in the said Manor meses, landes and tents with her appurtenances in fee to thenthent that the said William, fulke, John, Richard and Sampson should reffoofde the said Johan at any time they wier to shulde by the same Johan (be) required. And all bee it have made a relese of all the said Manours meses, landes and tents w4 thappurtenances according to the intent . . . Richard and Sampson that do have utterly refused and yet do agenst fayth and contience to the lykely disberyng of your said servitours wriote your noble grace in this behalle Please if your noble gote the pffses . . .

Subpena direct to the said John, Richard and Sampson charging them to appere at a certaine daye ther to answer to the pffses and to do and receeve that fayth and contience shal . . .

NOTES: 1 Probably Balthasar Maglevort, a Commissioner at an Inquisition taken at Bedmin (1685), "Hooles of Berowe," p.29.
2 Probably Carme of "Hooles of Berowe," p.29, where Thomas Carme is mentioned in a settlement of Berowe property.
CHAPTER III.

KINGDOMS OF TREHUNSEY.

THIS is the first family of Kingdoms of which we know much, and as Roger had eleven sons, they may have been the founders of several of the Kingdom families, such as Launceston, North and South Molton, Coldridge, Exeter, etc. Unfortunately we know the names of only four of them.

The Launceston, North and South Molton, Coldridge and Exeter Kingdoms all used the same coat of arms, showing a common ancestry.

Patient research may at some future time elucidate details definitely connecting Trehunsey with some of the later Kingdoms. Walter, the eldest son, died in 1515, and his will carries us on to his grandson, leaving only one generation before we come to John Kingdom of Coldridge, who went there in 1563 and who must have been born about 1530, so that the hiatus is not a large one. (See Chart, p.20.)

Roger Kingdom was born in 1390, for in The Blenheimster Charity Records (Goulding, Louth, Lincs.); an account is given of an Inquisition Post Mortem to prove the age of Sir John Colehill's heir, Sir John having been killed at Agincourt, 1415. The Court was held at Launceston in 1437. One of the witnesses was Roger Kingdom, "of the age of 44 years and more," who says "he was present at Trecoyne when Mr. Bromboil came in from Trenthert and there told Joan the wife of John Colehill of Trehedon, his son, that said John was born to John Colehill of Trehedon, August 1, 1414."

On April 29, 1411, Roger Kyngdon did homage to the Bishop of Crediton for lands in Lawhitton: (Bishop Edmund Stafford's Register, 1385-1415).

His wife was named Joanna, but we do not know her maiden name, and as, unfortunately, the brass shielded with coats of arms, were at some time stripped from the Quethiock brass, we cannot tell what family she came from.

Of their large family we know little except about Walter and Edward, the two elder sons: John, William and M. Kingdom are mentioned by name only. Thomas is said to have been the last male heir of Trehunsey, which passed through co-heiresses to the Viviana, Tremcreaks and Chivertons to the Corylons. Trehunsey is now a farm house and is in the parish of Quethiock. In Domesday Book an account is given of Trehunsey, which might possibly be Quethiock, the older names for which were Cruithke and Quedec.

Trehunsey means Canusie's dwelling: Canusie means "bold victory" (skei).

Quethiock is described as the most fertile parish in the county. The Church, dating from 1345, is a handsome edifice of Gothic design, dedicated to St. Hugh. It has a slender embattled tower in three stages. A chapel, built by the Kingdoms belonging to Trehunsey Manor, has a large Brass effigy of Roger Kingdom, who died in 1471, and Joanna his wife, and 16 children: see plate.

Against the wall in the same aisle is a brass effigy of Richard Chiverton, his wife and 11 children: the arms on it are impaled with Polwhelme.

KYNDON BRASS.

The inscription on the brass reads as follows:

"Hic jaceat Rogerus Kyngdon, Johanna uxor ejus, filii filiique ac omnes progenitores eorum, qui obiit 11° die mensae Marci A° Domini 1471: quorum animabus propitiatur Jesus, Amen." 1

About the middle of the 16th century, the Kingdoms became extinct at Trehunsey, when the co-heiresses married Chiverton and Vivian. The last male heir of Kingdom at Trehunsey was, according to Bosse in his "Cornubians," "Kingdon, Thomas, of Trehunsey, Quethiock, before 1567." He had issue two daughters: Alice married Henry Chiverton (son of William Chiverton, M.P. for Cornwall 1466): the other married William Vivian.

In 1557 Henry Chiverton and Robert Tremcreak with their respective wives, Alice and Anne, levied two fines in the Court of Common Pleas, by which the moiety of 9 messuages, 9 gardens, 100 acres of pastures, 6 acres of wood and 60 acres of a farm and heath in Kyndon, Overammanot, Lawhitton, Overhampton, Knowthom, Cowistock, Penhole, Penmessyck, Penmachuyck, Tringle and Trewint was settled on Robert Tremcreak and Anne his wife and the heirs of their bodies with remainder to the right heirs of Thomas Kyngdon of Trehunsey Esq., deceased, while the moiety of 3 messuages, 6

1 "Domesday Commissary" (1838) says that the Kingdoms "most ancient residence, of which there is now any authentic account, was at Trehunsey, in the parish of Quethiock, Cornwall, where they flourished in the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries." Vol. 5, p.301.
garden, one cottage, two corn mills, one forge, one dovecote, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, ten acres of wood, and 40 acres of farre and heath in Trunezey. Trunezey Millies, Trethewey Cole and Quelhichock was settled on Henry Chiveron and Alice his wife and the male heirs of their bodies, with final remainder to the right heirs of Thomas Kyngdon of Trenewey deceased."

In the Visitacion of Surrey: Harleian Soc.: Vol. 43. p.42, is the following under pedigree of Gophill:

Henery le Gophill de Thencheke (temp. Edw. I) Thomas Gophill Nicholas Gophill John Gophill of Thencheke Olle Gophill a daughter Jane m.

Thomas Bataide Robert Gophill Robert Gophill m. Joane dr. and heire of Thofulack John Gophill m. dr. and heire of Penmarth Robert Gophill m. dr. of Penteskan Robert Gophill m. Elizabeth Coftyn, heires of Killyowye. Robert Gophill m. Agnes dr. and heires of Kyngdon.

Possibly this is a mistake and instead of Agnes Kyngdon it should be Avis Vivian (heirese of Kyngdon, see p.30). Also probably the family name was then changed from Gophill to Trencher (Thencheke).

In Borlase of Borlase, p.74, is the following:

Edward Borlase 1536 claimed certain lands from Edward Kyngdon gent. (De Banco, Hilary 27 Henry VIII. m. 300). These lands were in Mythenyel, Sandi Martini, Elymber, Northille and in the Boro of Lounceston and consisted of 6 messuages, 50 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture with appurtenances: and in the county of Devon 5 messuages, 40 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, also common of pasture for 40 beasts and 100 sheep with appurtenances.

Also p.37: John Borlase appeared by his attorney in Michaelmas term 6 Edw. IV, against John Kyndone, late of Bodmin, clerk, and others, charging them with breaking his close at Bodmyn and Borlase Frank. (De Banco Mich. 6 Edw. IV, ro. 65.)

In his will, Edward Borlase left to his mother, Margaret Tregian, nee Kyngdon, daughter of William Kyngdon of Trenewey, £10. Borlase of Borlase, p.37.

Heraldic Church Nots also mentions John Kyndon, late of Bedmin, clerk, 1466.

Star Chamber: Philip and Mary: Bundle 2, No. 37.

Stephen Treyan and John Kyndon V John, and William Langdon, John Horsewell, Stephen Treyan of pish of St. Keys co. Cornwall, and John Kyngdon of Quelhick in the same county. In the 36th year of Henry VIII, one Robert Langdon and Elizabeth his wife, devised and granted to Stephen Treyan, Thomas Kyngdon (since deceased) and John Kyngdon of Quelhick, all that meadow, tenement and property known as Hillwood or Helwood in co. Cornwall.

On the 1st Aug. in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of Philip and Mary, John Langton and William his son, with divers others, entered the property with slaves, scythes and butchers knives and assaulted the servant of Plaintiffs, drove off their cattle and took away corn to the value of £30.

A certain John Horsewell comes into the case: Jane the wife of Stephen Treyan is apparently the sister of John and Thomas Kyngdon.

The Administration of John Kyndon of Quelhick was granted to Mary his widow in 1535. This John Kyndon would therefore probably be the son of John in above case. In Launcetson Registers the earliest marriage is of Gwynz Kyngdon to Emme Cosen in 1568, and the next is of Richard Kyngdon to Beulyn Bowman in 1569. Northill is a parish close to Launcetson.

1 Pedes Finium. Post 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, also 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. Mich.
2 Harl. 1501 f. 406/1.
PROGRESS CHART OF TREMUNSEY KINGDOMS
(from Waller Kyngdon's will).

Waller Kyngdon, the eldest of the eleven sons of Roger Kyngdon, is depicted in the brass in clerical robes. In the Register of Oxford University under date June 14, 1423, his name appears as disp. Broadgate Hall and as Fellow of Exeter College, 1456. In Exeter College Register the entry is as follows:—"Waller Kingdon, Cornwall, autum 1456 to winter 1458; B.A. 1459; M.A. 14 June, 1462; preb. of St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1468. Master Walter Kingdon witnessed a deed 1477." Again p.329: Walter Kingdon is mentioned as one of the numerous Fellows of Exeter College to whom Clifton Ferry in Long Williamson was demised 1468 by Roger Rooper of Watlingotn, draper.

In Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, Vol. 1, p.24, we find:—"Clifton Ferry Estate: 1468. Roger Rooper described as a draper demised it unto Richard Pamer, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, William Ford, Walter Kyngdine, John Philips, William Bone, William Morletwo, John Friendshipe, Thomas Laurey, Walter Corese, John Hicksy, clerks, Richard Robertus, Walter Dugman, William Glovere, Thomas Tremayn and Peter Drusy, scholars (literati) and to their heirs for ever. The estate was that of John Brounes the hiluce-ward or ferryman of Clifton, "all his part of the hilues and passage over the Thames at Clifton, with all chambers, houses, lands, meadows, pastures, ditches, waters and fisheries."

Waller was also Rector of St. Martin's by Loo, and Prebendary of Copythall in Staffordshire, as he says in his will.

A copy of this will is given and it provides almost all we know of the brothers' names.

With reference to his appointment as Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, mention is made in the Statute Rolls, Ireland:—Edward IV.: Statutes, Ordinances and Acts in a Parliament of our Lord the King held in Dublin the Friday next before the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop in the 7th year of the reign of King Edward IV. 48. At the request of the Commons, in consideration of the great penury and poverty in which they are, etc... resumption by the King of various castles, lordships, manors, towns, villages, lands, tenements, rents, customs, reversions, fees, fee-farms, wardships, marriages, forfeitures of marriages, wages, rewards, with their appurtenances:

Provided also that the said act in no manner extend or be prejudicial to Walter Kyngdon, canon and prebendary of Swords in the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick of Dublin, by whatever name he be called.

81. Also at the prayer of Michael, Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick of the same:—for extension of divine service and hospitality to be in force as it made at foundation and maintenance of Canons, residentiary:—Provided also that this act shall not prejudice or extend to those who will sue their appeals or to Walter Kyngdon, prebendary of the prebend of Swords and Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick of Dublin, during the term of three years next ensuing.

Prebend of Swords: divided by Richard, Archbishop of Dublin, who instituted 6 minor canons and 6 choristers. There was a Parish Church of St. Columba of Swords: Archbishop of Dublin's court of his manor of Swords: mention is also made of Robert Tailour of Swords, yeoman, and of William Francembe of Swords. W. Allen's History of the County of Dublin describes Swords as a small but very ancient town of about 900 houses and a population (in 1834) of 1,737. About 7 Irish miles from Dublin: constitutes a prebend in St. Patrick's Cathedral. On page 288 he gives: "Waller Kingdom, prebendary of Swords 1468 (1496)."
In Librorum publicorum libernae: Vol. 2, Part V.:—
Church Establishment. Swords. Prebendaries.
1466. Walter Kyndgon. His name appears on the Statute Rolls for this year 7 Edw. IV.

Prebendary of Swords prior to 1431 was known as the golden prebendary and was much sought after, but in this year the Prebendary was divided to render it less attractive to cardinals and other high papal officials.


**WILL OF WALTER KYNGDON.** (16 Holder).

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. The xxvij Day of the month of August In the yere of our lord god mvxv J M Water Kyngdon psion of Seynt Martens by loo in Cornwall and prebendarie of Copenhall in the King's free chapell or eile the college church of Penkridge in the countie of Stafford and in the Dio of Hereford and Coventre being in hole mynde and good remembrance make my testament and last will in this man following first I gyve and bequeathe my soule to Almighty god etc And my body to be buried in holy buriel Jiem J gyve to the Prior of Seynt Martens a payer of vestiments Also J gyve to the prior of Seynt Katlym and our lady the glasing of our Wyndso Also J gyve to every Prior of the said church of Snt Myans beside loo xxi Jiem J gyve to every order of priests of Tristow, Bedman and Plomouth xij Jij Jiem J gyve to the Cathedrall Chirche of Exeter xxi Jiem J gyve to every child of my brothres children xxs that is to say to John Kyngdon of Trehunsey xxs to Margery Mananton his sister xxs Jiem to John Kyngdon of loo the sonne of William Kyngdon xxs Jiem to Edward Kyngdon his brother xxs Jiem to Joane Langton Daughter of the said William xxs Jiem to Agnes Maynard Daughter of the said William xxs Jiem to Edward Kyngdon some of my brothr Edward Kyngdon xxs Jiem J gyve to Edward Kyngdon at (sea?) my newe left at Est Loo lying with the garden adjoyning to the same in the Est parte Jiem to Water Kyngdon my godson heire of John Kyngdon of Loo the sonne of William Kyngdon my other in Est Loo lying in the said place wv the garden in suie lane And if it fortune the said Water Kyngdon to dye wv heires of hys body lawfully begotten than J will that the house with the garden remaine to Edward Kyngdon at (sea) the sonne of Edward Kyngdon and to his heires for evermore And if it fortune the said Edward Kyngdon to dye wv heires of his body lawfully begotten than J will my beale shall remane unto Water aforesaid and to his heires for evermore And if it fortune them both Water and Edward to dye wv heires of their bodies lawfully begotten than J will that my both tents wv thappences do remayne to John Kyngdon of Trehunsey and to hys heire for evermore in fee Also J gyve to mv Water Kyngdon Vicer of Lamernton in Devonshire a cup of siluer wv a costa wayning xij ounces Also J gyve to John Kyngdon of Est Loo a cup of 12 ounces And J gyve to Thomas Langton a cup pouned (?) and gyft win wayning x ounces. The residue of all my goodes befor bequest nothther derived by myn own hande by my lyff J gyve and bequeathe unto M Water Kyngdon Vicer of Lamernton in Devonshire. And to Edward Kyngdon al (seat?) the sonne of my brother Edward Kyngdon that they may dispose it for the welthe of my soule whom J ordheyne and make my sole Executors

Witnesses M Rob Langton John Langton Thomas Wylyes maj ofyn multis aliqua

Probatum fuit superscriptibus testamento coram Dno apud Lambeth xx die mensis Aprili Anno Dii mill. quingentesimo sextodecimo juramento William Crowland procuratoris executor in lucpleac approbatum et insumulit et concisa fuit administratio ofyn et singulorum bonorum et debitorum dedit dictum et hmod sfe testamentum concernet prudens executoribus in piona dfit procurator de bene et fideler de pleno et fideli inventario ofyn et singulorum bonorum et debitorum hmod confitendum et nobis extra festum Natural Mdi Jobiis Haplo xx futum exhibebat heonon de plaus et vero compito calaneo abo racionis nobis at Suresoribus fris in ea ple reddende. Ad sancti deu Kynglya jurat

Edward Kyngdon is easily distinguished by his robes and by his heigt. He had a son named Edward, mentioned in Walter's will, who apparently went to sea. One of these Edward Kyngdons married Juliana who was the widow of William Monke of Padsow. In the History of Trigey Minor (Maclean), Vol. 1, p. 40, is given a pedigree of Gifford, Penrane, Calwoodley, and Annedell. In this chart Joces Davyse had a daughter Johanna who married William Monke of Padsow: she died leaving a daughter and heres (Alice, who married Oliver Calwoodley, Vannor of Padsow), and William Monke married secondly Juliana 1479 and Juliana Monke married
(before 1484) (secondly) Edward Kyngdon. (De Banco Rolls 29 Edw. IV). Some part of Edward's life we know from the Patent Rolls and Rolls of Parliament:—

1461. July 25. Westminster. Appointment for life to Edward Kyngdon, one of the yeomen of the crown, of 6d daily for his fee from March 4 last from the fee farm of Bridges. By K mandate in pursuance to the mayor, bailiffs and other officers of the said town.

1461. Dec. 11. Westminster. Grant for life to Edward Kyngdon, one of the yeomen of the crown, of the office of the bailiwick of Surrey "alias Bagshot bailiwick," in the King's forest of Wincordere receiving the accustomed fees from the issues of the counties of Oxford and Berkshire.

1473. April 9. Commission to the Justices of the Peace in the county of Devon, John Ffogge knight, Robert Willoughby knight, Thomas Fulfond knight, Henry Hadruggan esquire, John Forlesque esquire, John Ffogge the younger esquire, Thomas Wise esquire, John Tremayne esquire, John Beaumont esquire, Richard Aggecombe esquire, Thomas Trethewy esquire, William Strode esquire, John also Wells, John Myote, John Sampson, Edward Kyngdon one of the yeomen of the crown, William Lobbe and the sheriff of Devon, to go to the Abbey of St. Mary Bokelard Monachorum of the Cistercian order and remove the force holding the abbey to the disturbance of the peace and put Thomas Olyver who has been ordained abbot and confirmed by the rector of the order in possession of the abbey and arrest William Breton pretending to be abbot, Humphrey Courtenay esquire, Robert Lywell of Bokelard Monachorum yeoman, William Porthe of the same yeoman, John Palmer of the same yeoman, John Gys of the same Smyth, Stephen Oterham of Culumon and other evildoers who hold the abbey and waste its goods, jewels and ornaments, if they resist, and imprison them and bring them before the King in Chancery at a certain day, as the King understands by letters of the chapter general of the said order and by trustworthy testimony that the said William has been duly elected abbot by the chapter and confirmed and unjustly disturbed in the possession of the Abbey.

1474. July 5. Westminster. Grant for life to Thomas Wynolwe esquire, and to John Bager of the office of bailiff of Surrey alias Bagshotes Baili in the forest of Wynedore receiving the accustomed fees from the issues of the counties of Oxford and Berkshire in lieu of a litle grant to the king's servitor, Edward Kyngdon, one of the yeomen of the crown, by letter patent dated 11 Dec. 1 Edw. IV. surrendered.

1478. Nov. 16. Westminster. Grant for life to the king's servant, Edward Kyngdon, yeoman of the crown, of the fishery and conservancy of the water of the Exe in the king's hands by reason of an act of Parliament, Westminster, Nov. 4, 1 Edw. IV.

1484. Feb. 18. Westminster. Grant for life to the king's servant, John Lichfole of the office of bailiff of Sare, alias Bagshotes, bailiff in the forest of Wincordere, receiving the fees of 6d. daily from the issues of the counties of Oxford and Berk- shire, etc., as Edward Kyngdon had, with arrears from July last from which day he has occupied that office and all other profits.

1484. Westminster. Injuries and confirmation to Edward Kyngdon of the following:—


2. Letters patent dated 1 Feb. 2 Edw IV, granting him for life the office of bailiff of the lordship of Chewy (Sheeoocke) to Corwall.

3. Letters patent dated 16 Nov. 18 Edw IV. By p. 5 and for 26/6 paid in the hanaper.

(Rolls of Parliament Vol. 6, p. 466, 536, and Vol. 6, p. 876).

Referring to an Act of Resumption: the following entry is made: "Provided that this Acte ne noon other Acte made or to be made in this present Parliament, extend not in any wise be prejudicial or mortifying to our well-beloved servants . . . Edward Kyngdon etc. Yeomen of our Courtse."

In Manning's History of Surrey p.85: "171. In Windsor
Forest was a bailiwick, called the Bailiwick of Baghal, which
extended over the Parishes of Windlesham, Egham, Chertsey,
Cobham (Chobham), Bisley, Thorpe, Horley, Ryfield, Pirfield
Sloke, Woking, Worplesdon, Wanthorpe, Ash, Frimley and
Tongham in Surrey. King Edward IV. in his first year
granted it to Edward Kingdon for life only."

Note. Yeoman of the Crown: In the Rolls of Parliament
1450 appears: Yeoman of Corone and User of ooure Chamber.
In 1595/6, Henry VIII.: A yeoman of the Crown or of the
King's Garde. He was a servant or attendant in a royal or
noble household, usually of a superior grade, ranking between
a sergeant and a groom, or between a squire and a page.
(Murray's Dictionary).

EARLY CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS. Cl : Bundle 332, No. 51.

To the wise and valiant father in God Thomas lord and cardinal
(In moist balmes wyse compleynyth & appellyph?) unto your
gracious lordshippe yo' dely orator, John ... benneth that
wheres oon (one) John Bere Esquier ... essyd whyle he lyved
... seased of F... & of in ane landes and tenns in Kynemyn
& St. Stephyn, Bodman, Truro, Galtren and ... rend ..... &
Surely wyth ther appenaunces lynge & byng ... then the
Bo... of (Bokewyth?) in the ban... of (etc) (quite illegible and
badly preserved).

The reply (No. 52) is worded: "The answer of Peeres Bevill
to the Bill of Compleynynt of Edward Kyngdon, James Flamakke &
John Trehenek. The said Peere seyth that the said bill is
untrustly and shayned and only of myteve to put the said Peere
to vexation and troble but for declaracion of the truyath &
answer the said Peere seyth that the said John the named in
the said bill of compleynyt was seased of the said manour lands
& tenns & other the pisnes specified in the said bill of compleynyt
in his dom as of free and so seased by pleasyn dyed seased
after whoses delte all the said mân and other the pisnes discended
& of Ryght owght (to) discend to Philippe Bevill wife to the
sayd Peere as dwerate and heyer of the said John Ber by for
whereof the sayd Peere entered as lawfull was for hym to doo
and thereof was seased in his dom as of free as in the ryght of
the sayd Philippe his wyffe & distreyved the left and farneses
of the same for the rent beyinge be hynde and unpayed at
the tym of the distresses takyn as lawfull was for hym to do wout
that that (sic) the said John didde (possesse?) the said Edward
Kynge, James Flamakke & John Trehey neke in man & forme
as in the said bill of compleynyt is entraly alleged & yt ther
wer any suche surmised Heffmet as of very trewyth ther is not
the said Peere seyth that ther was no ..... and seyyn (deluded?) by force therof & wout that that the said John Ber
made anye such last will & testament as in the said bill of
Compleynyt is alleged to the Knowleges of the said
Peere, or that the said Peere dydyde wout Ryght
or titill enerte into the said landes & other the pisnes also
the said Peere seyth that he hath evidens concerning the sayd
mân & other the pisnes whiche the sayd Peere kepeth for the
commencion of the inheritons of the sayd Philippe as lawfull
is for hym to do wout that that the sayd Peere wholdyth any
man of eydrens concerning ther untrusyf syffesd titill &
wout that that any lhyng (material?) in the said bill off Comple
pleyt other than afore is answered unto yo true all whiche
materes the said Peere is redi to (prove?) as on nonce Court
will awers and praythe to bee dymsyssed with his reasonable
costes.

Edward Kyngdon's replication is appended, but is not very
enlightening, merely denying the validity of Peeres Bovill's
answer.

The case is endorsed "Coram sue ..... in Cancellary sua in
quinquaginta de Hilaj XX futur. Presumably the 20th year of
Henry VIII's reign—1529. In the Calendar the case appears
as follows:

Index 24 : 382 p 493. Thomas Wolsey, Cardinal etc. 1515—1529.
Bundle 332: Plaintiffs
Defendants
Mater
County
51: Edward Kyngdon
Piers Bevill
Distress on Cornwall
(Kyndon) & others
son-in-law
Lands in Ker
fove or use of said
of St. Stephens
of John Bere deced.
John & Nich
Bodem, Truro
& detension of
Carminow
Dets relating
to same.

Star Chamber proceedings: No. 2. Henry VIII. Bundle
29. No. 88. re seizure of cattle at Travesick, Cornwall.

John & Alice Roche v. Richard, John & William Carwythen
& Edward Kyngdon. Case heard 26 Aug. 40th year of reign
of Henry VIII. The case is entirely in Latin. (1532).

Apparently Edward Kyngdon came with the others "cum
gladio et bucklari in man royt et rowt" and drove away the plaintif's
cattle.
Another son of Roger Kyndon was named John, whose daughter, mentioned in Walter Kyndon's will, married Maganton of Manston (John Mannington of Mannington). In Kilworthy, near Tavistock, the arms of Manston and Kyndon are quartered.

The walls of the hall of Kilworthy have panels of coats of arms: the 8th coat: John Mannington = Kingdon; Arms, Arg. a chevron sable between three magpies proper.

Another son was named William, who was M.P. for Liskeard, 1452. He is supposed to have settled at Trenowth, St. Cleer, and to have had a son settled in Newlyn. In Walter Kyndon's will his three daughters are mentioned:

Margaret married 1st, Borlase: 2nd, Thomas Tregian.
Jane who married Langton.
Agnes who married Maynard.

Margaret married John Borlase about 1470, and a descendant of theirs, Alice Borlase, married Arthur Warren of Stapleford Hall, Notts., ancestor of Lord Vernon.

Probably another son was the M. Kyndon mentioned in Exeter College Registers (Boase 1780):

"M. Kyndon 1474, Illid pro posicio gradu mun anl cameram M. Kyndon: XVIII pro uno lecto in nova camera et imposeion subs postis in pede gradu hospitium M. Kyndon." In the same Register p. St William Kyndon, possibly a son of Edward Kyndon, was admitted 20 Oct. 1504: sup. for B.A. 26 June, adm. 3 July 1506: determined 1506/7 sup. for M.A. 5 Apr. 1506 lic. 8 May inc. 2 July & disp. in orders, adutor of Rotbury Chest, Guardian of Queen's Chest summer 1513: Fellow of Exeter College 1504: Rector of Eddleston May 1538, resigned May 23 1534." (Cornubienæa, Boase). "William Kingdon. Rector of Eddleston: Acta congregationis 26 June 1506 suppliant Willelmus Kyndon scolearis artium quaesum studium 4 annorum. Cum tribus magnis conditione vocationibus sufficienti. Hee est concessa contra quod determinat proxima quadragesima." "Trenowth in St. Cleer was the seat of the ancient family of Bray, some of whom continued to reside there so late as the reign of Elizabeth. Afterwards it became the residence of the Kingdons. By the late Mr. Samuel Kingdon it was demised in trust for his nephew, Mr. Samuel Darcy, by whom it has since been sold to the Rev. William Fookes." (History of Cornwall: Hichens and Drew, 1834.)

Other family residences at various times are said to have been Trehake and Treharrup: also there appears to be an uncertain legend in two branches of the Kingdon family that Trebatha, near Northill, was once in the ownership of, or at least very nearly connected with, the Kingdons. Perhaps it was Trebatha, which was concerned in the settlement of the Kingdom Dales referred to on p. 18, under Northill.

In St. Erme Church is an interesting monument to Robert Trenusaha, a good account of which is given in Monumental Brasses of Cornwall (Dunkin, plate 4B).

"This composite monument is on the wall of the North Transept of St. Erme Church. The border and corner shields are carved in stone, but the arms, having only been painted on these shields, are now very faint and obscure through lapse of time. The figures of Robert Trenusaha and his wife kneeling before a desk, together with a shield, mantling, helmet and crest, are engraved on a brass plate: and immediately beneath another plate are the kneeling effigies of their four daughters, with shields. The inscription which in incised on slate runs as follows: -- "Here lyeth ye body of Robert Trenusaha of Trenusaha in Crede in ye County of Cornwall esq. Counselor at law, 30 years Justice of ye peace and Coram, a lover of his Country, friendly to his neighbours, liberal to ye poor, his paynfull travell in ye one, his redydy advice for ye other, and bountifull hospitality to all did manifest a man of A constraine resolution in ye carriage of his life, who made his peace in Christ, 8th God and man, dyed ye 24th April of December Anno Domini 1584. Also here lyeth buried ye body of Antis his wife, daughter and Coheirrix unto W. Vivian gent. and to Kingdon of Trenusaha Esq.: she lived with ye forsaied Robert Trenusaha, a modest, loving and obedient wife, ye space of 49 years: made her peace in Christ with God and man and dyed In 20, 1596: thei shee lef behind her 4 daughters, 4 Julion married unto John Carneymowe of Raspyn Esq.; 2 Janet married to Richard Penwarne of Penwarne in Mawen Esq.; 3 Katherine, married to Digory Polwele of Polwele Esq.; 4 Honor, married to W. Mohonne from Bodnake descendant Esq.: Their arms quartered as you see."

This brass has two coats of arms of which the description is: Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a chevron supporting on its point a cross pattée (sable), Trenusaha: 2 and 3, Arg. a chevron between 3 dolphins nuant embossed (sable) Kendall: impaling, Quarterly 1 and 4 Azure, three fishes nuant in pale barry, Vivian: 2 and 3 Arg. a chevron (sable) between three magpies (proper) Kingdon.

The four shields beneath are the following coats of arms, showing the matrimonial alliances of the four daughters.
1st shield: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Az. a band, or, a label of 3 points, gu. (Carslake): 2 and 3 Trenchcreek.

2nd shield: Quarterly, 1 and 4 Sa. a chevron between 3 fleur de lis Arg. (Penwarne): 2 and 3 Trenchcreek.

3rd shield: Quarterly: 1 and 4 Sa. a salamis engrailed, Ermine (Polwhele): 2 and 3 Trenchcreek.

4th shield: Quarterly, Or, a cross engrailed, Sa (Mohan): 2 and 3 Trenchcreek.

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<tr>
<th>Table Showing the Passing of Trenchcester</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Chiverton</td>
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<td>= Alice Kyngdon</td>
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<td>Richard Chiverton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Henry Chiverton</td>
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<td>= Elin Buller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sir Richard Chiverton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Chiverton</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

William Vivian was Mayor of Bodmin 1432/34 and was at Trenchcester 1596.

Sir Richard Chiverton was Lord Mayor of London 1638 and was knighted 1663.

Robert Trenchcreek of Treworgan was the first Recorder of Truro under Elizabeth.

Below are further references to Kingdons in the sixteenth century.

1568. For the Prior and Convent of Athlesey: Petition of the Wrexall Prior and the Convent for the above to be presented by John Stokys and Richard Kingdons. 5 Nov. 1568.

(From Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. Vol. IV, p.263.)

Leaven of marriage: in addition to the two already mentioned, there were:

1571. John Kingdon and Alice Sergent.

1574. Sampson Kingdon and Jane Penrose.

1575. Engineer Kingdon and Richard Chaunnon.

1582. Thomas Kingdon and John Handynade.

1584. Thomas Kingdon and Julian Gaye.


1593. Nic, Kingdon and Hillary Fridden.

1594. John Kingdon and Alice Edenton, at St. Matthew's, Friday St., London.

Others are mentioned under “Wills,” and under Chancery Actions.

1594. 10 May. Earl of Northumberland: a mutilated document relating to the manors of Staunton Drew and Staunton Wyke, of which an estate is to be made in fee simple, before next Ascension Day to (Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland: Thomas Marquis of Dorset, John Arundell, Henry Willoughby, Sir Leonard Gray, Sir Giles Strange-ways, Sir Nicholas Wadham, Sir Amias Pavelet, Sir John Dudgeon, Stephen Gardiner, Thomas Crumwell, gent. and others who are to grant certain annuities to David Broke and Thomas Kyngdon out of the issues of the said premises. (Letters and Papers of Henry VII’s reign: Vol. IV, p.421.)

1595. May 16. William Kyngdon, M.A., was instituted Rector of Emdenham by presentation of Prior and Convent of Bodmin. (History of Trigg Minor: Maclean, p.402.)

1597. July 26. Henry Denys. Grant in fee for £204 13s. 2d. of the manor of Petrockstowe alias Pedestowe, Devon, which belonged to the monastery of Bakfast alias Bakfast Leigh, also the advowson of the rectory of St. Petroc’s alias Petrockstowe and the messuages in tenure of John Nawesworthie alias Kyndon in Northhovey, Devon, which belonged to the same Monastery.

Henry Denys. Licence to alienate a messuage, etc., in tenure of John Nawesworthie alias Kyndon in Northhovey parish, Devon, which belonged to Bakfast monastery, to John Southcote. (Letters and Papers of Henry VII: Vol. 18, part 2, p.24.)


1690. Henry Tucker, husbandman of Kingd’s Nympton, in his will left: “To Agnes, daughter of daughter of Thomas Kyngdon, one lamb.” See Devonshire Will (Worthy) p.106.


Pelen de Anno decimo Caroli Regis: Tricesima Prima pars.

17: Licent Spial Rex XIX die februarii con Niccolam. John Miletck licentiam Exoticam Niccolam Exoticam pellare Vendere et vendre

1 Was this Thomas Kyngdon of Trunchr? Staunton Drew and Staunton Wyke are near Trunch.
CHAPTER IV.

RICHARD and Lemuel Kingdom.

RICHARD and Lemuel Kingdom, whose lives follow, lived during the Civil Wars.

Whether the Richard Kingdom referred to below, is one and the same man, or, as is quite possible (for Richard was a common Christian name at this time) two or even more identities, is not certain. He is spoken of as Richard Kingdom, Captain Richard Kingdom and simply as Captain Kingdom, while his son is spoken of as Mr. Kingdom, Lemuel Kingdom or Lem.

No register of his birth has been found so far, nor do we know his origin, whether he was born in London or came there later we do not know, but it is a remarkable coincidence— if nothing more—that two Lancastron families of this date bear Christian names so nearly identical with his own family.

Captain Richard Kingdom married a lady named Jane and had one son Lemuel, and five daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, Jane, Mary and Sarah. He died intestate and administration was granted to his wife Jane in 1676.

Thus this branch came to an end on the male side.

Now another Richard Kingdom, whose will was proved in 1641 had two sons, Charles and Oswald, and daughters named...
Jane, Alice, Radigan and Catherine. Charles had a son Richard and a daughter Catherine: Oswald had 3 daughters, Mary, Jane and Elizabeth.

A second Richard Kingdon, living at Launceston, whose will was proved in 1658, married a lady named Jane and had three daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth and Johan (Jane).

Quite possibly Captain Richard was a son of Oswald Kingdon. The chart below show this more clearly: the names are taken chiefly from the wills mentioned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Richard Kingdon</th>
<th>Alice Chawer 1584 (will 1641)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charles</td>
<td>Oswald</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>Mary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Jane</td>
</tr>
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<td>Richard</td>
<td>Mary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>Richard?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johan</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Per further references to Launceston Kingdons see Chapter VI. Captain Richard lived at Hackney and at St. Michaels, Cornhill. The first mention we have of him, perhaps, is in 1649. In a number of Perfect Occurrences, a journal published during the Commonwealth, among Orders in Council appears:

"An order passed concerning M. Kingdon" (M is for Mr.) There is no date, but the page is 1108 which would probably make the date about June or July 1649: and it should refer either to Samuel Kingdon or Richard Kingdon. Possibly Samuel was the father or a brother of Richard: he is mentioned again later.

Extract from a letter from Nicholas Rochford, "come over in a small vessel from Westminster," 4 Mar., 1649:—

The paper has rolled badly and the title is missing, but it is probably either the Publick Intelligence, or the Weekly Intelligence, both printed by Thomas Newcombe, founder of the London Gazette.

"... that Preston is at Waterford to keep the ... come by the hand of Mr. Kingdon. That Colenell Crosses wife is well who we feared drowned."

He is next mentioned in a letter written in Feb. 1648, by Col. Fleetwood to Sec. Thurloe:—

Sir,

I have received yours concerning the commitment of those four gentlemen and I shall endeavour to improve satisfaction where I conceive it to be any useful. It is very sad, that there should be breaches among such as have gone together in this work. The cause is the same as it was, and I am very well satisfied, that the way we are in doth as much answer the end thereof, as any other way that I have known to be proposed: but surely it is that which speaks aloud to us, that the lord should suffer such a divided spirit to be amongst us, as to force such an extremity, which I am persuaded nothing but what my lord did suppose necessary, could have satisfied his highness to have dealt so with these persons, who have been so eminently faithfull to the publique interest. The les of these extraordinary actions the better. Forbearance to such (unles publique safety be concerned) will be to the advantage of the work we are engaged in. I might speak with comfort: my experience in this hath been such since the change of this government, that I am sure the effects (through mercy) are very manifest even amongst those, who were formerly dissatisfied. This precious good man, Captain Kingdon is one, who deserves my lord's particular countenance, he being a very faithfull servant to his highness, and of a healing spirit and hath made it his business to prevent mistakes and misapprehensions. He deserves your favour. He comes fully instructed to my lord protector, in relation to all our affairs here. I am very glad to hear his highness hath declined the legislative power, which by the instrument of government in my opinion he could not exercise after this last parliament's meetings, and therefore those things, which were heard are attempted to be done in England concerning Ireland, will be prevented through the want of that power. I shall entreat you will assistings to this bearer in what concerns us which will oblige your affectionate humble servant.

CHARLES FLEETWOOD.


In 1655 Captain Richard was appointed a Commissioner of Claims for lands in Ireland, his colleagues being Gen. Reynolds and Mr. Reeve: Captain Kingdon sent in his Proposals for the settlement of Ireland.


The salary of a Second Remembrancer was £33/2/3 per annum.

Ireland and Her People (Fitzgerald).

"When the civil war, 1641/2, was over, the soil of the whole of Ireland was held to be forfeit. Three-quarters of
the people were to be expelled and the vacant land re-peopled
with English ' planters.' The wages of Cromwell's soldiers,
greatly in arrears, were to be paid out of a part of the con-
fiscated lands.

Fleetwood was appointed Lord Deputy and with him four
Commissioners were associated. Mercy and pardon were
granted to all having less than £10 worth of possessions, for
the new settlers would require 'hearths of wood and drawers
of water.' The rest were to be driven from Ulster, Leinster
and Munster into Connaught, hemmed in by the ocean on one
side and the Shannon on the other side, with a line of dis-
banded soldiers planted in a belt all round to keep them in.
Many entered foreign service but the deserted wives and
children were shipped wholesale to the West Indies as slaves
to the English sugar planters: 5,000 to 7,000 are estimated
to have been transported. The adventurers who had advanced
funds to the Government on promise of confiscated lands,
demanded their new estates. Each soldier received a bond
which acknowledged the amount of his wages and his claim
to an allotment of land. Many officers bought up the claims
of the men and put together large estates. The plantation
failed by the planters being gradually absorbed by the Irish.

From the Publick Intelligence (No. 152), Dec. 6, 1668.
Advertisement. All adventurers for lands in Ireland that are
Debtorish, are desired to meet at the Ship in Bartholomew
Lane, near the Old-Exchange, on Wednesday next at two of
the clock and so every Wednesday while need shall be in order
to their full satisfaction.

THE BAHAMA COMPANY.

(MSS. No. Additional 15649 in the British Museum.)

This document bears upon the subject of Richard Kingdom.
It is a puzzling document, consisting of a large account book,
although the first domestic entries (themselves of considerable
interest) are dated 1704—some 50 years after the last minute
of the Bahama Company—and the last entry 1710.

Amongst a series of receipts accounts pasted in the book is
one in the characteristic florid hand of Mr. Tompion (repre-
senting repairs to a watch) dated 14th March, 1707. It is
receipted the same day "flora ferriss" per pro Thomas Tom-
pion. The keeper of the accounts seems to have been a Mrs.
King. The section of the manuscript with which we are con-
cerned is that containing the Articles and Minutes of the
Bahama Company. The fly leaf bears the following legend
"Articles and Orders of the Copy of the Adventurers to ye
Bahama Islands 1672; and scored out underneath (evidently
the original inscription) "An Account book containing only
the Household Expenses at . . . and Chart etc Sarn." The
latter is in a female hand.

Page 2 has simply the heading "the book accounts for all
my expenses except my own wearing clothes."

The Articles of the Company commence on page 3, being an
Agreement between Christopher, Duke of Albemarle and six
or seven lords, proprietors of the Bahama Islands (or ye
Islands of ye West Indies in America) of the one part and Richard
Kingdom of Hackney Esquire, William Kisson of London
Esquire, Edward Thornborough of Augustin Friars London
Esquire, John Maplerott Doctor in Phisick, John Baynes of
Westminster Gent, Henry Alrich of St. Clements Danes 'a
flower si' Gent, John Darrell of Bermuda Marchand,
Richard Davy of St. Martinus in ye fields Gent, and Peter
Jones of St. Clements Danes 'fowersaid' Gent, "being
Adventurers to and for the said Bahama Islands."

After the preamble, is set forth the full Articles of Agreement
between the Proprietors of the Island and the Adventurers:
then follow several pages of rules and regulations together
with instructions for the government of the Island and the
establishing of trade relations with neighbouring islands.
The minutes of four meetings follow, two held at Exeter House
on 9th September and 23rd October, 1672, at which Richard
Kingdom appears to have presided. The next meeting was held
abroad the Bahama Merchant (Sailing Ship) in the Thames
from which Richard was absent. This general meeting was
held on the 5th November in the same year. The last meeting
was held at Austin Friars (evidently at the house of the above
named Mr. Edward Thornborough) on the 11th November.
Mr. Kingdom again was not present and the minutes end
abruptly with "... that Mr. Peter Jones should be both
Accountant and Clarke to ye Adventurers." This is all that
can be ascertained regarding Richard Kingdom's great adven-
ture.

Richard Kingdom subscribed £200: if each of the other
directors subscribed the same, one would think that some
reference must be in existence as to what became of the money
—if it were actually paid over.

The whole scheme was apparently stillborn, as no references
can be found in any contemporary works on the history of the
Island. There is, however, a subsequent reference to
another Company which was formed slightly later.

Below is a letter, indited according to the authority of the
catalogue of Additional MSS, to Samuel Kingdom: which bears
neither endorsement nor direction, but it appears in the catalogue under the name of Samuel Kingdom. Samuel is more than once used for Lemuel Kingdom, but as the Lemuel Kingdom, whose life follows, was not born until 1654, this letter cannot have been to him: possibly it was to the father or a brother of Richard Kingdom.

1665. Army: West Indies.

Oliver Lord Protector,

Our will and pleasure is that you forthwith pay or cause to be paid unto R.C.¹ the sume of £2,800 upon accoapt of and towards the charge of sending 700 sound soldiers with their officers on board ye shipping now designed for ye West Indyes. He the said Richard Creed being to issue forth ye said monies at suspensory as he shall from time to time receive from John Barlow, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and Major Nehemiah Bourne and Hopkins or any two of them for the purposes aforesaid. And these gentis or the enrols thereof shall be to you or said Comp and every of you and all other officers of ye said Regiment a sufficient warre and discharge in that behalfe.

In witness etc. 6 June, 1665.

Samuel Pepys.

A letter from Richard Cromwell to Sec. Thurloe, dated April 2, 1666, shows that Sec. Thurloe had a high opinion of Richard Kingdom's value.

R. Cromwell, major general of the Army in Ireland to Secretary Thurloe.

A long description is given of the disorder in Kinsale between the inhabitants and the soldiers, continuing:—"I have been too lazedious in my relations, but this is only to prevent misrepresentations, which I believe you will have enough of, and will probably have more, uppon Capt. Kingdom's and dr. Carrie's coming to London, whose set forward this weeke. A good lady and nurse friend of yours writes, that you in England give too much encouragement to the anabaptists; but I hope it is not at Whitehall. I here anabaptists, quakers and all sorts goe in great herdos to your overthrowt neighbour. I pity him and pray for him. I would have all injoy like

¹ R.C. for Richard Creed, believed to have been Clerk of the Acts of the Navy, some years before his friend, Samuel Pepys.
liberty both in spirituall and civill concerns so far as is consist- 
ing with the safety of the whole. Howe comes it about 
that two places here will not bee sufficient for one name, viz. 
Kingdon, but that he muste be sent for into England to have 
an addition. One of his places here is worth £100 per annum."
April 2, 1666.

On June 14 Richard Kingdon writes to Lord Deputy Fleet- 
wood as below. We have obtained a photograph of part of 
the letter itself and Richard's signature; also the address and 
Richard's seal.

"May it please yo' Ex'":

The particulars I gave your L'ship An Account of in my 
last were on Wednesday morning past the Counsell and drawn 
into instructions to this effect. Yo' L'dp and the Counsell are 
impowered either for a valuable consideration in land or some 
other way to compound with persons protesting on whose 
estates there is an Incumbrance, where any Incumbrance is 
on an Irish parish (sic) estate the value of the Incumbrance 
is first to be subtracted and the Person Concerned to receive his 
land in . . . According to his qualification in proportion to 
what remained of his estate after said subtraction made. The 
County of Leicesters is to be deducted (sic) in Leicester (Leinster?). 
No Protestant delinquent to compound after the 25th of 
December next, but estates of these uncompounded for are 
liable to subside by al other forfeited lands in Ireland. That 
a (company) of Articles be impowered to state matter of fact 
in cases of Articles in Ireland and transmit their Judgement 
to the Counsell of Articles here. That Yr L'dp and yo' 
Counsell may settle the Arrears of widows in Ireland and 
settle the Lands due for such Arrears to the use of the Com-
monwealth that the Administrator and soldier have transferred 
to them the right the Commonwealth hath in any Lease made 
of Lands fallen to their Lott and Yo' L'dp and Counsell to 
appoint persons at a Chansery in the case where instructions 
for letting have not been pursued or conditions not observed 
The Act of Oblivion not to extend to estates in Ireland. Yo' L'dp 
will also receive a Letter Signifying the Counsell's desire to 
know wherein anye double lyes in the Instrucions and to 
receive yo' sense thereof, on Friday the Lowlanders went 
hence towards Chester in a boat three of the clock in the after-
noon there Accompanied by Lords the Ld's Lambert, Lord 
Lawrence, Coll. Jones, Coll. Sydenham, Sir Gilbert Pickering, 
Lord Strickland, L'd Monague and severall others, these went 
three miles and then parted. His L'dp commanded me to stay 
and come with Sir John Temple with the Great Seal and
they had been inspecting in August: for this they were paid 10/-.

August 29, 1657. Capt. Kingdom writes to Col. John Clarke with reference to a prize ship and suggests search of Capt. Mackey’s house, for some of the goods which were missing.

In November is a report by Richard Kingdom and Thomas Hayler to the Admiralty Commissioners on the Forest of Dean iron works. They report that the waste in iron, comparing the return of cast iron and pig iron, is 7 tons in 29, owing to the badness of the coal used. The Admiralty Commissioners order a bill from the Navy Commissioners to Capt. Kingdom and Thomas Hayler for “their care and pains.” At these iron works the shot for the Navy was cast and frigates were built.

In 1659 Richard was appointed Judge Advocate to the Committee of Safety and was consulted as to whether there should be an engineer to the army. On this Committee he was a colleague of John Milton, in the Life of Milton (Masson) Vol. 5, p.624, we find:

Warrant . . . signed by Whitecock, President of Council of State and others for salaries due. To Guiller Frost, Treasurer for the Council’s contingencies: amongst others:

At £1 per day, Richard Kingdom ........... £38
At £200 per annum, John Milton ........... £38 12s.


May 14, 1660. An extract is given from Samuel Pepys’ Diary under this date:

“... After noon they came back again, after having kissed the Queen of Bohemia’s hand, and were sent again by my Lord to do the same to the Prince of Orange. So I got the Captain to ask leave for me to go, which my Lord did give, and I taking my boy and Judge Advocate with me, went in company with them. The weather bad: we were sadly washed when we came near the shore, it being very hard to land there. The shore is, as all the country between that and the Hague, all sand. The rest of the company got a coach by themselves: Mr. Creed and I went in the forepart of a coach, where were two very pretty ladies... The Judge and I lay in one press bed, there being two more in the same room: my boy sleeping on a bench beside me.”
Pepys, as Secretary to the Admiral of the Fleet, was at the Hague with his ship, H.M.S. Naseby, on the occasion of the Restoration of Charles II. to the throne. While in Holland Pepys met numerous "place seekers" who had gone over to that country in order to make their submission to the King. Captain Richard Kingston, who had been appointed Judge Advocate a few months previously, in association with John Milton, was evidently on the Continent on the same errand as the others. 1

The name of Richard Kingston, Capt., appears amongst several hundred officers subscribing to one of the Army Remonstrances presented to the House of Commons in April 1660—less than a month before the Restoration.


The wording of the pardon is as follows:

"of all such offences, and with such restitution of lands and "Goods with and with such expressions and clauses in all things "as are expressed in the forme of a pardon preferred for the "purpose and remonyning with Mr. Attorney Generall under "His Majt Sign, and signe manuell with this promise, that "the said Mr. . . . does not presume to come into his Majt." "pr'ence, or within the verge of his Court without his Majt's "leave first obtained in that behaife."

A similar pardon was granted to John Milton of St. Giles without Cripplegate, Esque.

1662. Richard is in Dublin; business arises over questions of pardons, with Edward Swift. There he is appointed by Power of Attorney to act for one Henry Stanton, a wax Chandler of London and Edward Greene, a haberdasher, who are sending goods to one John Huyshe of Dublin. A copy of such a consignment is of interest and is given. Stanton is rather uneasy and says that he had only trusted Huyseh on Greene's representations and asking Kingston's help urgently in recovering the debt due to him. Richard seems to have been used more than once to recover Irish debts at this time: there is a long piteous letter from Eliza Ball, about her debt to a Mr. Ashton, and how much she had paid and how she was trying to pay

1 Queen of Bohemia: Elizabeth daughter of James I.
2 Prince of Orange: afterwards William III: at this time a small boy.
3 My Lord: Pepys cousin, the Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the Fleet.
4 The Captain: Sir Roger Chaloner.
5 "my boy": Pepys' valet, Williams Wainman.
6 Mr. Creed: a servant of the Admiral.
Col. Loe. He has talked with a "philizer"1 but cannot find out the price of such a pardon: thinks it will be at least £20. On Feb. 14 is a receipt by Richard Kingston from Nathaniel Palmer of £40 for a pardon for William Holme and Elizabeth his wife. Edward Swift says he has sent Mr. Holme's pardon which weighs 28oz.: they would not take less than 48s. for carriage of it.


1665. Dec. 5... ("Pepys Diary": Vol. V., p.103, 179).

"... Up and to the office, where very busy about several "businesses all the morning. At noon empty, yet without "stomach to dinner, having spoiled myself with fasting yester-"day, and so filled with wind. In the afternoon by water "calling Mr. Stovens (who is in great trouble paying of seamen "of their tickets at Deptford) and to London, to look for Capt. "Kingston whom we found at home about 5 o'clock. I tried "him and he promised to follow us presently to the E.I. House "to sign papers tonight in order to settling the business of my "receiving money for Tangier."

Dec. 18. "To the Change and up and down to Kingston and "the goldsmith's to meet Mr. Stephens and did get all my "money matters most excellently cleared to my complete "satisfaction."

1666. Jan. 15. Vol. VI, p.133. "Lord Ashley—against his "will—signed a note I wrt to the Commissioners of Prizes "and Governors of Excise, which I carried and delivered to "Kingdoms at their new office in Aldersgate Street."

1666. Feb. Richard Kingston, Henry Rumbold and Gen. Clifford are Prize Officers to the Navy Commissioners with Lord Brouncker. Richard lived both at Hackney and at Corn-"hill and possibly the following advertisement in the "Newes." No. 12, of Feb. 9, 1666, may relate to him. "Lost from Hackney—Two mares, the one black, 13 or 14 hands, full "Flanders buttock'd: the other a whitish grey, 14 or 15 hands, "long bodied: a little whitish slip between the nostrils. Notice "to the Looking Glass in Cornhill shall have 20 shillings a piece."

1667. May 14. Warrant (signed Ashley) to Richard King-
"removed into Broad Street, over against the Church there, "from and after which time all persons are to repair thither "for that purpose."

This was after the Great Fire: Richard therefore would have been removed from his Aldergate offices.

"London Gazette," No. 544. "On the 23rd Jan. 1671, two "clerks of the Coffer were taken from the Excise Office, Broad "Street, 22,500 to Whitehall in two coaches and between the "Maypole on the Strand and Temple Bar the bottom fell out "of one of the two coaches and four £100 bags fell out into "the street. Two were recovered, but two were lost—the "Strand being crowded at the time."

In his advertisement H.M. Cofferer naively hopes that some honest person has found them.

In this year Sir Walter Moyle's petition is referred to Sir Robert Long, Sir Robert Howard, Capt. Kingston and Mr. Sherwyn. In 1672 Capt. Wadlow's accounts (Forest of Dean) are referred to Auditor Aldworth, Richard Kingston and Thomas Greene. Richard is still at the Prize Office and in this year he subscribed £300 to the Adventurers to the Bahamas Islands.

1672. Aug. 6. Samuel Pepys to Sir Stephen Fox (Paymaster General): "His Majesty having been attended by some persons on behalf of the officers of the D. of Buckingham's Regiment, showing by a certificate as well from himself as Mr. Kingston on behalf of Lord Ranelagh, that they have not yet been paid, and it being the King's pleasure that they be paid, the writer desires to know whence it is that the said officers have missed of the satisfaction which the officers of the other regiments have received to the end that what is wanting thereto may be supplied by any needful orders from the King either to himself, Lord Ranelagh or the officers of the navy."

In 1674 Sir John James, Robert Huntington and Richard Kingston were replaced by Richard Kent.

Bartholomew Fillingham and Richard Kingston had been auditors to take the accounts of the Army of the Restoration.

**Patent Rolls, 1674.**


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1 Lord Ranelagh's curious scheme for a syndicate to manage the government of Ireland is described in D.N.B. XXX. 184, the patent for the same having been passed on 6 June. Richard Kingston appears to have been one of his partners. See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic: 1672-3 p.42. Catalogue of Pepysian MSS (Royal Record, vol. 2, 356/4).

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There is a reference under date of 1672 to a Captain Kingston and Capt. Jones at Tangier in great ships. This is in a letter from Falmouth written by Thomas Holden to James Hickes.

"The 4th the Little Providence of this place came in from "Carthagena. The master says that at Cadiz two Dutch capers "lay beside him and threatened they would go after him if "he went out, which made him lie several days there till the "Nonsuch came and conveyed him to Tangier, where two "great prizes were brought in.

"He says there is like of a great peace with the New "Emperor of Morocco and that the pier goes on very well. "As he lay there two great English ships pass by commanded "by Capt. Kingston and Capt. Jones, on which he weighed "and came with them."

All this time trouble was brewing between the King and some of his Excise Commissioners, Viscount Ranelagh, James Bence, Sir J. Hayes, George Dashwood, Robert Huntington and Richard Kingston about money stated to be owing for taxes collected. This led to many suits in Court of Chancery which continued for many years between the two parties, their executors and the King.

It was not until after the death of his son Lemuel, that the King finally granted a full pardon and release from all obligations. This was in 1688: the last mention of Richard Kingston appears to be in 1684 when his son Lemuel is referred to for payment of this debt to the King.

Captain Richard Kingston died in 1675: he died intestate and administration was granted to his wife Jane.

A.A. Book 1676 fo. 27 (a)

Richbus Kingston—Sexto die eft Comt Jane Kingston Robt Richi Kingston nup pass SS. Michel Cornhill London defi henti etc. ad adstrad bona jura at cred dcli dff de bene etc jurat. Lond: 31 Aug. 20 Feb. 1676.

Of his family: Hannah married Henry Harrington. In the Marriage Allegations in the Register of the Archbishop of Canterbury, vol. 36 Harl. is the following entry:—


Some of the children are mentioned in their aunt's will: Lucy Harrington, Richard, Jane and Elizabeth Ormsby.

Captain Richard Kingdon was granted a coat of arms in Ireland: see Grantee of Arms, vol. 66, p.145.—

"Kingdon, Capt. . . . London by Dugdale Narr." [Harl. MSS 9179 fo. 59]. See Chap. VII.

Ireland Landed Gentry (O'Hart).

"Kingdon, Richard, in grants of land under Acts of Settlement and Explanation (see Records of Ireland)."

O'Hart's Political Index also mentions Richard Kingdon as Commissioner of Excise 1665/77.

His wife Jane left a will, in which she is described as of Hatton Garden. The will (90 Eades, 1706) was made in 1688: she speaks of her two daughters Hannah and Elizabeth as being "long since disposed of in marriage with their full portions" but as a token of her love she leaves them "5 pounds a piece." To her son Harrington and his children and her son Ormsby and his child to each of them one guinea apiece. The rest of her estate "all my monies, goods, chattels, debts, and credits to her three daughters, Jane, Mary and Sarah." Sarah is appointed executrix—or the youngest survivor.

Probate of the will of Mary Kingdon the survivor of these three sisters, was granted in 1700 to Henry Hargrave, chief creditor of Mary Kingdon, who died bankrupt. The will leaves to her nieces Mrs. Jane Ormsby and Mrs. Catherine Ormsby and her nephew Mr. John Ormsby £20 each "to buy themselves watches," but to her nephew Mr. Richard Harrington she leaves only 1/- sterling. These three sisters were unmarried and left wills practically identical. Mary is described as of St. Andrew, Holborn. How she came to be破产 is not disclosed: she had estates in England and Ireland, probably her father's Irish estates. In the "Preliminary Wills of Ireland" (Vicars) is the entry:—1705. Kingdon, Mary; parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, Midd.

Possibly her bankruptcy was due either to the South Sea Bubble or to the closing of the Exchequer which ruined thousands.

Lemuel, son of Richard and Jane Kingdon, was born in 1654 and married in 1677 Theodosia Carpenter: he died in 1695 aged 32. The entry of his marriage, given in London Marriage Licences (Foster) is: "Kingdon, Lemuel, of St. Peter's Cornhill Esq. bachelor about 23 and Theodosia Carpenter of St. Giles in the Fields spinner about 18, her mother's consent: at St. Martin's or St. Giles in the Fields: 25 June, 1677 V."


Apparently the first mention of Lemuel is in Dec. 1675. Royal Warrant for £2,705 to Sir John James, Robert Huntingdon and Lemuel Kingdon out of the first money that shall be paid by way of advance by the New Farmers (of the Revenue) of Ireland. Signet. Index 6815 fo. 237: Feb. 1675/6.

Kingdon A warrant to ye Exchequer to pay unto Lemuel Warrt. Kingdon Esq. (whom his Matie hath appointed to pay his Guards and Garrisons under ye Inspecon of Sr. Hen. Puckering) such Sums of Money, as ye pay of the Guards Garrison and Contingent Charges shall amount to, not exceeding £220,000 p. annum. To commence from ye first of January last inclusiv And to bee by him issued for the service aforesaid according to ye Musliss certified by ye Commissaryes C rail; and allow to pay unto him such Sums for Interest at ye rate of £6 p cent p ann as shall appear due unto him upon accompt stated by one of ye Auditors of ye Revenue with direcon that no more Monies shalbe issued upon his Maties privy Seale of ye 10th of February 1674 to Sir Ste. fffox, excepting such Sums as may be due to him for ye service aforesaid of ye said first of January last, or are or shalbe due to him.

1 Theodosia was probably daughter of Thomas Carpenter, of Lincoln's Inn, who had married Margaret, d. of William and Margaret Brydges of Upstone, Essex. It is thought that this would account for her having estates in Hereford, as mentioned in her will, and for Lemuel's connection with William Brydges.
for interest Money advanced according to accounts there of to be stated by one of ye Auditors, and allowed by ye Lord Treasurer. Subscribed by Sr John Nicholas by Warrant under His Majts Signe Manuall. Procured by Mr. Serwy Williamson.


Pipe Office—Declared Accounts.

B 372 1 Jan. 1677/8—30 April, 1679: L. Kingdon, Treasurer and paymaster of Land Forces. Accounts of expenses of Foreign’ Expeditions and of War against France and also pay of Garrisons at Cinque Ports.


1678. Oct. 4: a description is given of a meeting at Edmondson of the Duke of Buckingham, Major Wildman and Mr. Kingdome.

In December, Lemuel’s name is inserted (with Adam Loftus) in a grant of a pension of £200 per annum in Robert Fitzgerald to commence after the death of the Countess of Tyrconnell.

In July, 1677, the Duke of Monmouth by deed of poll, appointed Lemuel his attorney and in December he is appointed Paymaster of the Forces.

Appointment book: series 11 [L.C.361 to 34] contains an acknowledgment dated 1678, from Ralph Montague Esq., of rect. of £2,162 for “necessarys for the French Warres.” This is accompanied by Lemuell Kingdon Esqre., his Certificate thereupon. “The (sic) are to certify That the twenty eighth day of July last past, I paid to the Right Honoble Ralph Montague Esq., Master of His Majesty’s Great Wardrobe by virtue of his Malleys Warrant under his Royal Signet and signe Manuall to me directed bearing Dafe the said Eight and twentieth Day of July aforesaid for several Particulars by him provided & work done for the use and service of a Warr against the foreign King the sume of One Thousand Six hundred Thirty Eight Pounds fourtiee shillings & Eight pence fathering and no more. Given under my hand this second Day of April 1679. Lem. Kingdon.”

Acts of the PRIVY COUNCIL (Colonial) 1678, f 906.
No. 1300. Whitehall, 26th July.
Virginia. It is ordered that Lemuel Kingdon Esqr., do give an account to the Clee of the arrears due to his Majesties forces in Virginia. Major Mutlow, whose Company is particularly mentioned in the presentation from Virginia, is to attend the Committee at the same time. (p.188. Para. 1. G.S.P. v.1677.)

SIGNET. index 6817, Dec. 1677.

Kingdon. A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay to Lemuel Kingdon Esqr., or his assigns the sume of £500 to be by him paid over to Collenell Stapleton Govnor of the Island of St. Christophers to be by him expended about ye building a Fort at Gloverley Point to be red uppon Accompt sober ut supra (i.e. Subscribed by Mr. Philip Warwick for Mr. Turneull) by Warr under his Malis Signe Manuall Countersigned by the Ld. Treas and puc ut supra (i.e. procured by Mr. Secretary Williamson), May 1678.

Paymaster of. A warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto Lemuel the forces. Kingdon Esq., Paymr of the forces under the Warrant, inspecton of Sir Hen Puckering (als Newton Knit & Bart) any Sum or Sumes of Money not exceeding £10,000 upon Accompt for pay of the Officers & Soldiers of the Regiment of fott under the command of Collenell Jeffreys in Virginia, according to such Muster as shall be tken & certified by the Commissary or his Deputy and such Warrants as shall be signed by his Malle or the Generall of the Land forces together with all Contingent Charges thereto belonging Subscribed by Mr. Bree by Warrant under his Malis Signe Manuall Countersigned by the Lord Treas procured by Mr. Sedy Williamson.

Dec. 1678.
Kingdon. A Warrant to the Exchequer to pay unto Lemuel Warr. Kingdon Esq. (paymaster of the New Razed forces) or to his assigns £1850 upon Accompt of the said New razed forces, out of the £41285:14:6 mentioned in a late Act of Parliament for granting £61958:11:9 for Disbanding the Army or other uses therein mentioned to be paid by him according to such Musters as his Malle shall direct & that
the Orders thereupon lye Registr'd & paid in Course as the said Act directs. Subscribed by Nicholas Norice Esq., by Warrt under his Maties Signe Manuall & procured by Mr. Secy Coventry.

As will be seen from the above Lemuel was appointed in this year Treasurer at War for Foreign Expeditions. A Major-General at this time was paid £2 per diem; a chaplain 6/8 and an adjutant 4/8 and a chirurgeon 10/- per diem.

SIGNET OFFICE: Index 6617. Dec 1678.

George Dashwood and the rest of the farrm of Excise having lent to his Matie £30000; His Maj' pleased to direct that Tallyes of Assignm's shalbe struck uppon the said Revenue for the securing thereof, with interest after the rate of 6 per cent, p annum, but to bee retained out of the overplus money wth willbee due to his Matie all the end of their farrms above theire Rents & other allowances menemoned in there Lease or sea farre as the same will extend & what shal remaine not satisfied thereby is to bee paid out of the said Revenue, & wth such other provisiones & Changes as were directed to bee inserted by warrt Subscribed by Mr. Attorney General by Warrt undr his Maties signe Manuall & procured by Mr. Secy Coventry.

Ibid: Feb. 1678/9: Another warrant in renewal of above lease for three years in consideration of an advance to the King of £20000. King to grant a gratuity (over and above their 6%) of “Two Third partes of such interest for their said advance Money to bee repaid quarterly out of the rents of the Excise—plus an additional one-third part to be paid quarterly as from midle 1680, until the principal has been repaid.”

On Sept. 30 Lemuel is ordered by the Duke of Monmouth to stop out of the first moneys due to Lieut. Stundell, of Capt. Middleton's company in Sir G. Wheeler's regiment, £10 and to pay the same to Mr. Halton whereof £5 are to be given by him to the chirurgeon who cured a poor seaman wounded by the said Lieutenant and the other £5 to the poor seaman.

Signal, January 1678/9.

Paymaster of A Warrant Authorizing the Paymaster of the the forces. forces to pay all such Sums of Money as the Duke of Monmouth Captain General of his Maties Troops & Land forces shall by Warrt under his hand and seal direct to be paid according to the Establishments made and to be made or for Contingent Charges. With his Maties Allowances of what Lemuel Kingdom Esq., hath already paid pursuant to such Warrants aswell before as since the 30th April last past; & direccon to all the Officers of the Exchequer to give allowance thereof accordingly. Subscribed by Mr. Bere by Warrt under his Maties signe Manuall Countersigned by the Lord Trear, procured by Mr. Secrty Coventry.

March 1678/9.

Kingston A Warrt to the Exchequer to give allowance & disburse to Lemuel Kingdom Esq., paymaster of his Maties Guardes and Garrisones, upon accoment for that service, of all such Moneys as he hath or shall pay pursuant to Warrt signed by his Matie altho' the uses menemoned in the letters of Privy Seal, whereupon hee received same, are not expressed in those Warrts. With direccon that hee shall not be accountable otherwise for those Monies. Subscribed by Sir Philip Warwick by Warrant undr his Maties signe Manuall Countersigned by the Lord Trear & procured by Mr. Secy Coventry.

Orders and warrants are given for many sums by the Duke of Monmouth to Lemuel, similar to the following:

Col. William S Worter is to receive by the King's Order an allowance of 20/- per day for his encouragement in procuring and dispersing several unlawful assemblies lately held by disorderly Stockmen and others on the Borders. £200 is to be paid to Anthony Poole as his Majesty's bounty for pains he and his brother took in their attendance on the sick soldiers at Brussels and in providing all necessaries for them.


It was in this year that by the influence of the Duke of Monmouth, he was elected M.P. for Hull. The method by which the influence was exerted is rather illuminating. The Duke wrote to the Mayor, Aldermen and Freeman of Hull: "Parliament being dissolved, recommending them for one of their burgesses Lemuel Kingdom, Paymaster of the Forces, though the letters he had formerly sent them on the same account did not have their effect. He must judge of the reality of their affection to him by their readiness to gratify him in the acceptance of a person he so earnestly concerns himself for."

This letter had effect, for on March 4th he again writes to the Corporation of Hull: "I have received by Mr. Kingdom
your letter of the 17th, and an account of your election and I hope you shall better understand by my concern for your interests than by these lines my sense of your kindness."

The account of the disbanding of Lord Gerard's troops at Aylebury, at which Lemuel was present on Jan. 1st this year, is interesting. "First we saw the quarters duly paid off and discharged given, the account being first adjusted and signed by the captain of each troop and the constables of every town where any of them quartered. Next the soldiers having laid down their pistols, holsters, carbines, swivels and pocks which were surrendered to Mr. Comiers, an officer of the Master of the Ornaments appointed to receive them, the remaining arrears due to the soldiers were by their consent paid to the captain of each troop as receiver for them. Mr. Kingdom, the paymaster, having thus discharged the quarters and arrears, we then proceeded to disbanded the respective troops of the regiment beginning with the youngest till the whole of the regiment of 7 troops was disbanded."

In connection with the army at this date, there is a warrant from the King to Lemuel, Feb. 1, 1679: "For the new clothing with a cloth coat lined with byses, one pair of jersey breeches lined with pockets, two shirts, two cravats, 1 pair of shoes, 1 pair of yarn hose, 1 hat edged and hatband, 1 sash and also one sword and belt, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the new companies and recruits that shall be raised and mustered in pursuance of the additional establishment of 10 & 14 Jan. last or in pursuance of any other additional establishment our will and pleasure is that he shall clothing be satisfied for out of the of reckonings, which you are to keep in your hands, of their pay over and above their "weekly subsistence money."

SIGNET. February, 1679/80.

Kingdon. A Discharge unto Lemuell Kingston Esq., of an order of £26890 upon ye Disbanding Act for ye pay of his Mates forces, which he has assigned to Henry Guy Esq., for his Mates use, and of several Tallyes for £27500 upon ye Excise & Customs delivered upp to ye Lords Comrs. of ye Treasury for his Mates use, for ye monies whereof he is charged at ye Exchequer, as for ye pay of his Mates forces, also a like discharge to Sir John James & Robert Huntington Esq., of £26628 (part of an order of £10000 upon ye said Act for ye better Enabling them to pay of Tallies on ye Excise) being assigned by them to ye said Mr. Guy for his Mates use with direcions to ye Exchequer to allow & discharge all the said sumes upon ye respective accordts of ye said Mr. Kingston, Sir John James & Mr. Huntington. That Mr. Guy assigns his order as the Lords Comrs shall direct and that all persons be made accountable for ye mony they receive upon any of ye said Orders or Tallies. Signed and countersigned by ye Lords Comrs. of ye Treasury procured by ye Earl of Sunderland.

In this year (1679) he represented Newtown, I.O.W. (alias Frankville) in Parliament.


"Advt.—Whereas after severall Hearings of Sir John James and Mr. Lemuel Kingston and their Partners late Underakers for the payment of His Majesties Guards, Garrisons and Household, before the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, it did appear to their Lordships that several Tallies struck on the Excise, amounting to a very great sum, were depósito in their hands for the above-mentioned uses, and for which His Majesty hath other wise sufficiently secured the said Sir John James, Mr. Kingston and their Partners by Orders upon the present Tax: these are therefore to give advertisement thereof, to the end that no person may receive prejudice by accepting any assignment of the said Tallies or any part of them from the said Sir John James and Mr. Kingston or Partners, for any money, or as security for any monies, there being a Bill now depend ing in His Majesty's Court of Exchequer against the said Sir John James, Mr. Kingston and their Partners, on His "Majesties behalf, for bringing them to an account and for the delivery up of the said Tallies."

In this year Lemuel was taken ill; writing to the Earl of Conway, April 27, he says: "It would be a mighty favour to me to know you had concerned yourself in my mother's business. If it be unpleasant to you to meddle in this pray signify so much."

Again on the 29th, he writes: "I am forced by my physician's orders to leave town immediately and go to Epsom. I must be an earnest petitioner to you on behalf of my mother, who has long had a suit against Sir James Hayes, Mr. Dashwood, Alderman Bence and partners and at last she got a verdict
"against them in the Common Pleas. The suit is on the cove-
nants between my father and them, as they were Lord Rane-
lagh's partners."

Capt. Humphrey Okeover, in 1681, petitions the King "for
such an order that he may receive £500 advanced of the King's
money by Lemuel Kingdon then paymaster on the raising of
his company (in Jan. 1677/8), which he has stopped out of
the petitioner's pay and the petitioner being still hold in the
blind and lame condition with which he was afflicted in the
King's service, for an order to be admitted a poor knight of
Windsor with a non-oblanta as has been granted to Capt.
William Croome and others and since last Christmas to Major
Ogleby who has a wife and children whereas the petitioner
has a wife only."

Public Records: Index 6817. Sept. 1681. Anno Regis
Carolii Secundi Tricesimo Tertio, upon surrender of certain
Libres Patentes bearing date the 22nd day of November in the
15th year of the reign of King Charles I. (of blessed memory)
Granting unto John Chamberlain Esq. the office of Keeper of the
Parke called New-parke within the New Forest in the
County of Southampton for and during the nall life of Wm.
Chamberlain's son. And of certain other libres patentes bearing
date 8th Jan. in the 28th year of his Maj's reign Granting
unto Sr John Holmes Knt and Robert Holmes Esq. his son The
said Office in Bevereone after the death of said Wm. Chamber-
lain or other sooner determination of the said Libre Patentes for
and during their nall lives and the life of the longer liver of them,
His Malle is pleased to grant the said Office unto Lemuel
Kingdon Esq. Theodosia his wife and Wm Bridges Esq. To
hold to them and their Assignes during their nall lives and
the life of the longer liver of them. With all fees profits and
advantages thereunto belonging. Subscribed by Mr. Attorney
Grail by Waert under His Maties Signe Manuall procured by
the Earl of Conway.

Later on (1706) this grant was to become the subject of a
Chancery Action by Wm. Chamberlain : see page 68.

Patent Rolls: Ao 33/13 Sexta pt Pat de Ao 33/13 Car 2d.

8 Kingdom Rex. 34/18 die Oct Conc Lemuel Kingdom Arm.
Bridges. Theodossiae uxori ejus et Wm Bridges cas-
todiam parvi vacu New Parke infra forestiam vocatNov florest in eon Southbn, P.S.

"Janeway's Impartial Protestant Mercury " No. 6. Dated
Nov. 25, 1681 (The name of Lemuel Kingdom Esq. appears in
a list of 40 Grand Jurors cited to appear at the Old Bayly 24
Nov 1681. The foreman being Sir Samuel Barnardiston. The
list also contained John Pollyten (later an eminent judge)
and Alderman Thomas Papilion. Lemuel's name does not
appear however in a subsequent list of those actually sworn:
the number had been considerably reduced, owing probably
to successful appeals against the subpoenas.

"LIBER MINERUM PUBLICORUM HIBERNIAE. Vol. 1,
p. 133. Commissioners of Revenue (after expiration of Farm
of Revenue):

Francis, Earl of Longford, Lemuel Kingdom, Richard Dicken-
son, William Strong and Robert Bridges Esq.,
Privy Seal, Whitehall, Oct 25 1682—Patent Nov 25 1682—Ple-
asure—Fee, £1000 each. 34 Charles II. 2 pars f K 18.
Second appointment with slight variations in commission.
Privy Seal 12 Mar 1684: William Gulliford succeeded William
Dickenson.

" London Mercury " : No 45, 8 Sept. 1682: " A great Council
" was held on Sunday, at Windsor, where it was fully agreed
" that his Majesties Revenue of his Kingdom of Ireland should
" be managed by five Commissioners, and not farmed; and
" the Gentlemen to transact that great affair were nominated
" viz. the Earl of Longford, Mr. Samuel Kingdom, Mr.
" Bridges, Mr. Strong one of the Managers of our Expert, and
" Mr. Dickenson of the Custom-house, and 'his said, they are
" to be allowed £1000 per annum each."

" Loyal London Mercury," No. 23, 8 Nov 1682: " On Friday
" the 3d instant, the Lord Longford went for Ireland, and Mr.
" Kingdom the Wednesday before. Captain Bridges, Mr. Dick-
" enston and the others goe this week, and 'his said they have
" £1000 per annum allow'd them."

" Historical Records:" Paper endorsed: This shows that the
House at Chiswick, known by the name of the Earl of Burlinh-
ton's, was purchased of the Speaker, being an account
rendered to Edward Seymour:—1682: Receipt: amongst these—
of Mr. Kingdom formerly lent 1000 li: for interest of the same
months 12 days, 22 li."

Expenditure:—"to Mr. Kingdom by your note 537 li 10s.: to
the same for interest 271 li 10s." (Vol. 43). See also Page 66.
Francis Gwyn to Earl of Arran. Sept. 5, 1682. Windsor.
"On Sunday last the Commission for the management of the Revenue of Ireland was signed by his Majesty, the Earl of Longford, Mr. Lennell Kingdom, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Strong a gentleman at present employed in the Excise and Mr. Dickenson one employed in the Customs here, are the Managers with a salary of the 800 li per annum each and are ordered to prepare themselves for the voyage thither immediately. The names of the Managers was so great a secret that it was kept private even from the persons themselves till it was done."

Christmas. The Irish Establishment. Establishment or list of pensions to be paid out of the Revenue of Ireland:—Adam Loftus and Lennell Kingdom Esq., formerly enjoyed by the Countess of Tyrconnell . . . £200.


Ap. 27. Donegal. Letter from Lennell Kingdom to Earl of Arran:—'The miles hitherto, as your Excellency forewarned me, are very short and into his Majt by ye way of your family, 'for it has been Butlers' weather every hour since I left you.'

Aug. 24. Limerick: Sept. 6. Youghall: Letters from Earl of Longford to Earl of Arran including:—'Lennell Kingdom you have abashed him by the trifles from him. He hopes at his attendance on you to make an almoner for so small a sacrifice.'

Oct 7. Lennell Kingdom to Earl of Arran: enclosing Lord Longford's and his own abstract of their circuit in Ireland—a prolonged one as shown by letters from various towns.

Oct 19. Earl of Arran to Ormonde: 'Mr. Kingdom informs me that he has a business before your Grace and the Lords of the Treasury. I desire you would show him all the favour you justly can for I think he deserves it.'

1684. Feb. 25. Earl of Arran to Ormonde: 'I shall persuade him [Lord Longford] to part with his employment of Master of Ordnance: but the greatest difficulty will be where to get a person qualified for it. Mr. Kingdom would be glad to purchase it but the objection of being a Commissioner lies as well against him as the other, else I know no man fitter.'

Mar. 5. Same to same: 'My Lord Longford has consented to the parting with his place of Master of Ordnance, his company and other pretensions that place may draw after it. None here can come near his price but Mr. Kingdom.'

May 6. E. of Arran to E. of Longford. St. James Square. 'I make no doubt but that Mr. Kingdom will give more money for it but I shall never be of opinion that the King should give him leave to buy it.' (About £1,000 was the sum asked).

In this year Lennell was appointed Commissioner of Revenue, Ireland, with a salary of £1,000 per annum.

Public Records Office: Index 6817. Sept 1684: His Majt's Covenant to discharge ye Earl of Ranelagh from all Covenants in ye Indenture between his Majt of ye one part and ye md. of Ranelagh, Sir James Hayes, George Dabode, John Benet, Robert Huntlow, Joseph Deane, John Stepney, & Richard Kinongton on ye other part hearing date ye 4th Aug. 1674, relating to H.M. revenue in Ireland, and ye judgment upon ye Covenants in ye said Indenture obtainted against ye ad Earl of Ranelagh and partners for £756. £72. 16s. 8d. & also from one bond of ye penalty of £20000 relating to ye Undertaking in ye Indenture before mentioned, entered the ways and means of Ranelagh, Sir James Hayes & Lennell Kingdom & from ye judgment thereupon obtainted. Subscribed by Mr. Solicitor Grall by Warrant under his Majt's Sign Manual counter-signed by ye Lords Comtys of ye Treas procured ye Earl of Sunderland.

London Gazette No. 1016. Mar. 12, 1684. We have an account of the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for Bedwyn

London Gazette No. 3923. Dublin, March 21, 1685: "Yesterday in the afternoon his Grace the Duke of Ormonde delivered up the Sword of State to the Most Revd. Father in God, Michael, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate and Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom, and to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Earl of Granard, appointed by His Majesty to be Lord Justice: And this morning the Council was Convened and in pursuance of His Majesties Orders to that purpose Dissolved: His Majesty having appointed the Lord Primate, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Lord High Treasurer, the Secretary of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Ordnance, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer,
the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Colonel of the Regiment of Guards here now and for the time being James Duke of Ormonde, Henry Earl of Thomond, Cary Earl of Roscommon ........ Earlist of Ardglass, Henry Earl of Drogheda, Hugh Earl of Mount Alexander, Richard Earl of Banlagh, Francis Earl of Longford, Maurice Viscount Fitzharding, Murrough Viscount Blessington, Robert Fitzgerald Esq., Sir Charles Fielding, Sir Richard Reynolds, Sir Thomas Newcomen, Sir Robert Hamilton, Adam Loftus and Lemuel Kingdon Esquires to be of His Council of this Kingdom, and such of them who were in or near this place, were sworn accordingly."

King James’ Irish Army List (D’Alton). Vol. 2, p. 662:
“Lemuel Kingdon, Privy Councillor of James while at the Castle of Dublin.”

This appears to be the last we hear of Lemuel, though he did not die until 1697.

Just after his death the King granted a full pardon and release from all obligations. "In consideration of the good services of the said Kingdon the King hereby acquits and discharges the heirs, executors, etc. . . . of the said Kingdon and particularly Edward Seymour, Theodosia Kingdon, relief of the said Lemuel Kingdon, William Bridges and John Hawles his executors and the lands and goods of the said Kingdon from the said obligations and the penalty thereof and from all judgments thereon and from all executions thereon touching same."

In his will (6 Exton), probate of which was granted 1687, he appointed Theodosia his wife, William Bridges of St. Giles in the Fields, and John Hawles of Lincoln’s Inn, his executors. He left £1,500 each to his two eldest daughters and £1,000 each to the two younger daughters, at marriage or age of twenty-one years. The rest of his property is left to his son Edward, that is the unenumerated property and what is not included in the marriage settlement. Any residue to go to his five children equally.

The next few years seem to have been spent in Chancery Actions in which Jane Kingdon, Richard’s wife, figured largely. Some account of these is given later. . . .

Jane Kingdon, probably Lemuel’s daughter, was sworn in as a Maid of Honour.

Swearing in of Officials 1697-1714 (L.C.5.1965 to 73):
Maidens of — These are to Certify that I have sworn & admitted Mrs. Isabella Wentworth in ye place & quality of one of ye Maidens of Honour.
Mrs. Wentworth to her Majesty, to have, hold, exercise, & enjoy ye said place together with all

Mrs. Browde Rights, Profits, Privileges & Advantages thereunto belonging as full & ample manner as any other of Her Maiestie’s Maidens of Honour hold and enjoy of or right ought to hold and enjoy ye same. Given under my hand and Seal this 4th day of June in ye 1st Year of her Majestie’s Reign (i.e., 1702).

JERSEY.

The like certificate sign’d ye same day for
Mrs. ANN SOUTH. MRS. LETTITIA BROWDE.
MRS. JANE KINGDON.
MRS. ROSAMUND YARBOROUGH.
MRS. MARY STANHOPE.

(N.B. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey had received his staff as Lord Chamberlain on the 24th June, and was sworn in the next day).

SIGNET Index 6920 to ?
June 1702.

Mrs. A Warrant of ye Exchequer, out of any of Her Kingdon Maiesties Treasure, applicable to the uses of the Civil Warre Government, to pay unto Jane Kingdon (in Consideration of her service as one of Her Maiesties Maidens of Honour) or to her Assignes, a Penone of £300 p. ann. Maiesties To Comence from Lady Day last, and to be paid to her or her Assignes, out of such or her Assignes, out of her Maiesties Service in the quality before mentioned, unless her Maiesties shall sooner signify her pleasure to determine the same. Subscribed by Warrt Countersigned by the Lord High Treasurer & procured by the Earl of Nottingham. (Similar grants to all the Ladies and women of the Bed-chamber & to the other Maidens of Honour.)

Establishment 1702-4 L.C.3 E05 fo. 1.
Excheq. Treasury Coffee
Maids of Honour. £ s d £ s d £ s d
Mrs. Isabella Wentworth.
Mrs. Ann South.
Mrs. Jane Kingdon.
Mrs. Letitia Browde.
Mrs. Rosamunda Yarborough.
Mrs. Mary Stanhope.

17 June 1703 Mrs. Ann Duncombe
in ye rooms of Mrs. Wentworth. £300

61
27th July 1703 Mrs. Elizabeth Collier in ye roome of Mrs. South.

26th Nov 1707 Mrs. Wyvill in ye roome of Mrs. Stanhope.

[N.B.—It will be noted that by the retirement, presumably on marriage, of Mmes. Wentworth and South, next year, Jane became Senior Maid of Honour.]

Historical Records: Aug 21 1700. Letter from William Morley to Thomas Cooke: "Dr. Kirke and Mrs. Kingdom are to shine at Court in their places (Charles Godfrey & Mille South) till they find kind keepers or fond husbands."

Collectanea Topographia et Genealogica, Vol. 3 p.12:


Notes & Queries, Ser. 4, vol. 42, p.268. "Since the days of Queen Anne, the Court has not been without a female wit, who in a great measure relieved the gravity which is too frequently the result of forms and ceremonies. Dolly Kingdom was the acknowledged wit of the Augustan age. She was succeeded by Kitty Davis who was one of the Maids of Honour to the late Queen." From notice of the death of Lady Bridget Tollemache in the European Magazine for 1790. Dolly Kingdom I take to be a minxiser for Jenny the Maid of Honour to Queen Anne of whom it is said, according to Swift, that "since she could not get a husband the Queen should give her a bavel to act as a married woman."

Ser. 2 vol. IX p.304. In Queen Anne's time, for instance, her Majesty's well known maid, Jenny Kingdom, passed away into maturity, without getting married.

Lord Chamberlain, Royal Household. Sign Manual Warrants for appointment (L.C.3 No. 53) Warrant (Holograph) from Queen Anne—countersigned by Godolphin 17 June 1705:—Jonathan Chase Esqre for lodging "the Maids of Honour here in Town (at Bath?)" by our special Comand during the time that one of Our saide of Honour (sic) was sick of the Small-pox besides fevers." 256.

Historical Documents: D. of Marlborough's MSS. report 8, Vol. 7 1723: Family papers comprising amongst others, wills of Sir W. and Lady Churchill: letters from the Duchess to Mrs. Kingdom and by her to the Duchess.

Probably this Mrs. Kingdom is Theodosia, Lemuel's wife: there are also letters relating to Lady Tyrconnell's Jonture.

1720. Ap. 9 is a warrant from the Lords of the Treasury to Charles Withers, surveyor General of His Majesty's woods for the felling in the New Forest of "Such dotard and decayed trees as will raise £280 6s. 10d. for the repairs of Mrs. Kingdom's lodge there." Appendix is the report:—

Report by Withers to the Lords of the Treasury dated Nov. 20 1728. The said premises are in a very ruinous and dilapidated condition, and have from time to time been repaired by the Surveyor General of the Woods by virtue of a warrant from the Lords of the Treasury. "New Park in the New Forest is an enclosure of about 8½ miles in circumference with a large mansion house and several barns, stables and other out-houses thereon. This whole enclosure is in the Lord Warden's pound, wherein all waifs and strays which in that large forest are sometimes very numerous, are enclosed for a year or till they are reclaimed by their respective owners. The Office of Keeper of this pound with all perquisites thereto belonging is held by the petitioner (Kingdom) during her natural life under a reservation to the Crown of competent herbage for the deer, which have free ingress and egress over the enclosure. Great part of this enclosure is kept in tillage and the residue in pasture." Conveys it reasonable the Crown should be at the expense of repairing the premises, since petitioner's enjoyment of them is so precarious and little has been done at them since His Majesty's accession. One whole barn needs to be rebuilt, dwelling house to be re-roofed, floors new laid, and pales new set for the greatest part of the enclosure.

1741/2. Jan. 28. Mrs. Kingdom's arrear of pension to be paid. Feb. 3. Petition to the Treasury from Jane Kingdom. For a lease of a piece of ground in Scotland Yard on which her house stands.

Ap. 15. The report from the Surveyor General of Crown Lands of the 9th inst on Jane Kingdom's (Lemuel's daughter) petition for a lease of a house in Scotland Yard read and agreed to.


1741/2. Treasury Warrant to the Clerk of the Pipe or his deputy. For lease of a message in Whitehall to Jane Kingdom. Prefixed slk, salix and entry of demise.

Same from same of the 30th ult. read on the petition of David Gozin the late Mrs. Kingdon's tenant of the said park for a lease thereof.

Theodosia Kingdon, Lemuel's wife probate of whose will (222 Trenley) was granted 1742, is described as of Egham. Probably she lived at Egham and let out the New Park to David Gozin. She also left estates in Hereford and Gloucester to her son Edward as well as the interest on £6000 a loan to his Majesty's Exchequer on security of an Act for raising a Tax on Births, Burials and Marriages. She left him also her estate in New Park but in the event of his previous death, New Park was to go to her three daughters. To her daughter Jane she left her estate adjoining a messuage in the City of Hereford or the suburbs thereof. To her three daughters all her estate at Englefield, Egham and Scotland Yard as well as any of the residue of her estate.

Jane, whose will (107 Tyndall) was proved 1766 had appointed her two sisters executrices, but, as they pre-deceded her, in a codicil, she appointed her brother Edward, executor.

Her sister, Conway, probate of whose will (306 Finfold) was granted 1759 had appointed Jane as executrix; both she and Jane are described as of Egham.

Edward, Lemuel's son, matriculated at Balliol College, Oxford, 5 Sept. 1688, at the age of 14; but we know no more of him, except the little his will tells us. He lived at Englefield Green, Egham, and died in 1775, the last of his line and left his estates, having as he says, no near relations, to those who had served him carefully and faithfully, James Chapman, MaryNicholls and Elizabeth Smith.

It is possible that he married, as in St. Martin-in-the-Fields Register there is an entry of a burial of Henry, son of Edward Kingdon, Ap. 25 1764.

His name appears in The Gentleman's Magazine and in Musgrave's Obits.;

In a bankruptcy order granted 2 Aug 1718 against William Mason (apparently of London—but no address given), William Kingdon Esq. is mentioned as a creditor of Nicholas Goodwin, a bankrupt, who was apparently Mason's chief debtor and a direct cause of his bankruptcy.

In Treasury Papers about this time appear the following:— 1720 p.375, Jonathan Stubby to be appointed stamper in the room of Kingdon superseded.


CHANCERY ACTIONS.

There were so many about this time in which this rather tragic family was concerned, that to give them in detail would be tedious and serve no useful purpose.


1680. E. of Ranelagh v. Lemuel Kingdon et al. (C8: 184: 152).


1689. Theodosia & her family v. Exors. of Lemuel (C9 (Hamilton) 167 No. 52).


1694. Dashwood v. Champane.


1705. Theodosia v. Holmes (C6 (Collins) Bundle 90 No. 23).

1705. Bradshaw v. Ironside.


The first case was between the Farmers of the Revenue of Ireland, whose appointment was by Indenture granted 29 Dec 1673. Richard Kingdon was dead and Lemuel Kingdon and William Dawson reply for him and for Alexander Bence also deceased since the Action was begun. James Hayes, John Bence and George Dashwood were arrayed against Richard, E. of Ranelagh, Sir Alexander Bence, John Stepney and Richard Kingdon.

In 1680, Richard, E. of Ranelagh of the Kingdom of Ireland sues Sir John James, Robert Huntington, Lemuel Kingdon and William Dawson for possession of the manor of Chawick. He had borrowed £3000 from defendants on security of this manor, surrendering it into their hands, on the understanding that he was to pay them £3,010 (principal and interest) by December
following, i.e. in 3 months. On Oct 20, Charles Bertie paid on behalf of the Earl £2000 towards the liquidation of the mortgag and they have frequently acknowledged receipt. Now they refuse to do so. In connection with this see also page 57.

1686. Jane Kingdon v. Wm. Bridges. Lemuel (now dead) had borrowed £3157 from his mother Jane when he went to Ireland. He had instructed William Bridges to pay his mother £50 per month towards liquidation, which he agrees was probably done, though she kept no account of it. When Lemuel returned, he startled her by announcing that he had arranged a marriage for his sister Elizabeth with John son and heir of Arthur Ormsby and a marriage settlement of £2000. Jane was furious and ordered him to break it off, saying she would not give more than £4000 with any daughter in the world and asking where he supposed he could get the £2000. Lemuel said that he knew his mother's intentions, but he particularly liked the match and it was too late to draw back and he knew where to find the money without troubling her: but that as she had intended to give £1000 with Elizabeth he expected her to deduct that sum from his debt. She agreed reluctantly "for that she never liked of the match otherwise or the manner of it." She alleges that Lemuel agreed that the £1000 should not be deducted from the sum which he and Bridges owed her, as the money was borrowed purely for the benefit of Bridges.

Bridges admits that Lemuel had borrowed the money in order to pay the amount of a bond which they together with Sir John James, Major Robert Huntington and Mr. Robert Dawson contracted when they became Commissioners in Ireland, Lemuel then being Paymaster to the Forces. Bridges also says that their joint borrowing amounted to only £300, but as Lemuel had other bonds to find, probably the balance referred to these; it did not concern him. He had paid Jane the £30 per month and the marriage settlement of £2000: altogether he had disbursed £4725 1/6/6 and annexes proof. Bridges had always acted conscientiously in the administration of this and the personal estate of his late dear friend, but the affairs were in a hopeless state and most careful husbandry had been necessary. Jane has evidently got her knife into him. Asks their Lordships to dismiss case with costs. (12 large mourning.)

1686. Dod v. Dawson. An appeal of Timothy Dod from a decree of the Court of Chancery of July 1686. Lemuel is mentioned as being jointly concerned with Sir John James, Robert Huntington and William Dawson in a bank of credit for raising money and having agreed to advance a moiety of £25000 to be found by Strong (an Excise Farmer): Dawson to be a partner in profits—evidently this case links on with that above.

1680. Preamble: "Humbly complying shew unto ye Lofps your daily Oratrix Theodossia Kingdon of St. Martins in the fields in ye Comity of Middlewick Widow & Relic of Lemuel Kingdon Esqre decd., Edward Kingdon, Elizabeth Kingdon, Jane Kingdon, Theodosia Kingdon, and Conway Kingdon, the sonne and several daughters of ye sd Lemuel Kingdon & your Oratrix Theodosia his sorrowful Relict, they beinge Infants & under ye age of one and twenty yeares by the said Theodosia their natural Mother & next friend." Goes on to mention the Articles of Agreement bearing date 13 July 1677 between the said Lemuel of the first part and Dame Lady Pye widow, Edmund West (since decd. & Jane Kingdon widow and mother of said Lemuel of the second part & your Oratrix Theodosia Kingdon widow by the name of Theodosia Carpenter daughter & heir of Thomas Carpenter decd. of the third part. She was then about 16 years old. Lemuel did covenant to deposit within 4 days the sum of £5000 to be put out to interest to provide a jointure for her. The money was to be laid out in the purchase of land. Being an Infant of 16 years, she was "not able to judge whether the said proposed settlement were fitt and reasonable" and hopes their Lordships will not hold her bound by the terms of the contract. The money was lent out at 5% to John Hind, Patrick Trent, Cornwall Bradshaw Esqs and Sir Nathaniel Johnson, bond being given to Lady Pye and Mrs. Jane Kingdon. In 1685 Lemuel purchased the Manor and Estate of Hampworth, Wilt, from Lady Ann Chaplyn and her son John, which Theodosia hoped would have been settled on her. Lemuel had not enough money to pay for it so Lady Pye called in £2000 of the £25000 lent out and loaned it to him: Lemuel and Thomas Hobbs (in whose name the purchase was made, mortgaging the property to Lady Pye and his mother as security. Soon after Lemuel made his will, in which he left £1500 apiece to Edward, Elizabeth and Theodosia and £1000 each Jane and Conway: the residue to Edward, the proper to be sold to pay off everything: Theodosia to have the jewels. The property was sold by the execs., Wm. Bridges, John Hawley, Edward Seymour and Sir Edward Seymour, who refused to pay the legacies, the assets being too little as they said: all the money going to pay up an old debt due from Lemuel to his mother. Theodosia says that nothing or very little was owing to Jane from Lemuel and that Jane had plenty of Lemuel's money in her hand to pay herself. Affairs have been mismanaged: there is still £2500 wreck of what was saved out of Rox v. Kingdon and others and which was settled on Theodosia by her late Majesty by Privy Seal. This is in the executors' hands and they will not pay it. Theodosia has herself and her tender children to think of: will their Lordships adjudicate, she does not wish to be litigious.
1690. Michæl Jane Kingdon (daughter) Theodosia Kingdon deff. Edward Neithorpe Gent make oath that on Thursday last he delivered copy of the petition of the deff Theodosia Kingdon (and the order of two of the Right Honble Lords Cafts for the Custody of the Great Seal of England therupon made) to Mr. Courtope Clarke in the Chancery Office which sayd Mr. Courtope is Clarke in (in this Cour) for the pifc Jane Kingdon as this deff is informed and believes. Edward Neithorpe. ext 4 Decemb 190 Jurat 220 die November Anno dfin 1690 coram Rob Legard

1690. Dashwood v. Champmane. A petition of Sir Robert Dashwood Bart and others, surviving executors of the will of George Dashwood Esq., in trust for minors, the younger children of Dashwood. Refers to Great Seal of 1671 commissioning Undertakers for the management of the revenue of Ireland. Sir J. Champmane was their Treasurer and Richard Kingdon one of the Undertakers.

1691. William Bridges Esq. v. Sir Cornwall Bradshaw. Bulstrode Whitlock, Dame Mary Pye and Jane Kingdon. Refers to the marriage settlement made by Lemuel on his marriage (see Action in 1690). The said £5000 was deposited in the hands of Sir Thomas Cooke and Nicholas Cary Goldsmith and lent to them to John Hinde, Sir Patrick Trent, Sir Nathaniel Johnson and Sir Cornwall Bradshaw on the security of houses in Beare Yard, Clare Market (belonging to the British Museum). The money not being paid, they foreclosed. The property was disposed of by Dame Mary Pye and Jane Kingdon (West being dead) to Bulstrode Whitlock. Sir Cornwall Bradshaw has paid off the balance owing and sued for return of his bond and possession of the property. Bridges sues in place of Trent deed and Hinde, as apparently Bradshaw had come to some arrangement with defendants.

1693. Sir C. Bradshaw v. Duke of Newcastle. Sir C. Bradshaw had in 1688 become bound with Bynd in a large sum to Serjeant West and Jane Kingdon.

1694. Jane Kingdon v. Bridges. Lemuel and Robert Bridges owed the interest on £4000 to Jane Kingdon. Lemuel died leaving Bridges sole bondman. Jane wanted £2000 to pay her daughter Elizabeth’s marriage portion. Bridges paid and asked for his bond back. This was refused as Lemuel and Bridges had borrowed £6000 to finance themselves in a project. Bridges, as executor for Lemuel should have settled the £2000 when Lemuel’s affairs were cleared up. Jane says there was a large sum over when his debts had been paid.

1702. Bridges v. Bridges, Kingdon et al. Sir Thomas Bridges of Knaresham (Som.) loaned £3000 and £2000 to William Bridges in 1684 to enable him to acquire an interest in Government Farms. William lent it to Sir John James, Lemuel Kingdon, William Dawson and others and became interested in the Duty and Revenue of Heath. Repayment claimed. William’s reply is not given, but Theodosia champions the others concerned and denies that William lent any money to her husband and his brother Commissioners but that any money he did pay was to acquire his Office on the Herald Tax.

1705. Theodosia v. Holmes. Robert Holmes says that on the death of the E. of Southampton, the New Forest Estate known as New Park was granted to John Chamberlain Esq who in turn surrendered the grant to Defendant’s father Sir John Holmes. Robert Holmes alleges that he succeeded by right of heredity to the property and is ignorant of any negotiations between his father and Lemuel in the matter. He cannot conceive by what right the late King Charles II. had any power to grant Lemuel’s Privy Seal to this property. He knows that in the life time of Sir John Holmes, his father, Lemuel, and later his executors, occupied and enjoyed the office and rents of the estate, but is certain that Lemuel’s title is not a good one, but was “by colour only and not by a good right.” He was in his minority at the time of Lemuel’s death and only came of age 21 July 1690: meantime he has been away at sea and has only just returned. He is ready to believe that Lemuel or this complainant Kingdon (Bridges is only a trustee and he refuses to recognize him) may have paid the purchase price, but says that those who sold the property to him had no power to do so. He has been abroad since the age of 15 serving his King and Country. He enters a demurrer and prays that Mrs. Kingdon be injunction against collecting profits or occupying the property pending judgment.

1706. Petition to the E. of Ossory. Bradshaw et al. v. Ironside et al. Lemuel is mentioned as one of the Patenees, late Farmers of the revenue. They appointed sub-collectors, Ironside and others, who by discoveries, i.e., by finding any hearth or slove not previously charged for or illegally excused from payment and sums collected but not accounted for and paid in, very much improved the value of the Farm. For these discoveries, the sub-collectors claimed a moiety of the profits and £700 as due to them with delivery of their bonds. The Court decreed delivery of the bonds without the £700.

1707. Ormsby v. Dodwell. On the marriage of Elizabeth Kingdon to John Ormsby, a marriage portion of £2000 was paid to Arthur Ormsby, John’s father. This was invested in lands.
in Alacks and Bailysallagh, co Limerick. The yearly value of these was computed to be £800 (£600 in possession and £200 in reversion after the death of Arthur and his wife). Arthur charged the lands, as he had the right to do, with £150 to each of his two daughters, Sarah and Katherine who married Dodwell, and £300 to his sons Arthur and Edward. Katherine Dodwell appealed in the High Court of Chancery in Ireland for this £150 and Ormsby said that the land had never been worth the amount, but was ordered to pay the £150 with interest from March 1690: he appealed and was ordered to pay the £150 with interest from May 1693. John Ormsby came into possession in 1692 after the surrender of Limerick by the rebels.

Another case, Ormsby v. Ormsby is nearly identical.
CHAPTER V.
EAST LEIGH: COLDRIDGE: HOLSWORTHY.

EAST LEIGH is a small hamlet some 2 miles from Coldridge, which is a village, perched on high ground (whence its name), about 9 miles from Crediton, just off the Barnstaple—Porridge main road.

The Kingdoms owned at one time practically all the hamlet of East Leigh and the house is supposed to have been given to John Kingdom by a relative in Cornwall.

John went there first in 1563, probably on his marriage and the next year a fine carved oak bed, photographs of which are shown, was made for him and his wife Joan. Unfortunately we do not know her maiden name.

Complete charts of the branches of the family descending from these two are given, down to the present day, with few exceptions. The house has the date 1606 on a stone built into the wall over the porch. It is a fairly large house with 6 or 7 bedrooms and a corresponding number of rooms below and is in a good state of preservation.

It would seem not improbable that John's youngest son, Abraham, as mentioned later on, was the founder of the South Molton branch; and it also seems likely that his eldest son, Christopher, may have founded the branch or branches of Kingdoms living in Thorverton, and neighbouring villages and possibly some of the Exeter Kingdoms: some of these Kingdoms, at least, have used the Kingdom coat of arms and it is to be seen in the small Church of St. Martin's, Exeter, in one of the windows.

John died in 1585 and his wife in 1601. Phillipa Kingdom, John's sister, who apparently came with him to Coldridge, was married there to William Holcombe, of Holcombe, June 23, 1585. Holcombe came into the Kingdom family later and was known as Kingdom's Holcombe.

John had 4 sons and 4 daughters. His will is a very short one and only mentions one son:—

"To Ann Childe, the daughter of Peter Chad and to Elizabeth "Kingdon daughter of my sonne Christopher, to every of them, "one yew and lamb. The rest of my goods and chattels I give "to Johan my wife whom I make my sole executrix to whom "I commit this house and am fully persuaded that she will "deale so well as I myself."

71
Domesday Book (1086).
Under the lands of the Bishop of Coutance, Dev.
"Colridge two free Thyns held in the time of Edward the "Confessor (1045) and paid tax for one hide.
"The arable land consists of eight ploughlands "In the Lord's hands are two ploughlands "Two serfs eleven villeins and one bond have six ploughlands "There are three pigkeepers rendering 50 pigs "Here are six acres of meadow thirty acres of pasture Copse "one leuca long and half a leuca wide "Formerly it was worth 100/- now it is valued at 4 pounds "Of this hide Ingeldadd holds one virgate "Algar held it freely in the time of Edward the Confessor "Formerly worth 5/- now 10/- "Under lands of Robert de Albermarle, p.27. "Gisbert holds of him Gillescote. Uluward used to in "Edward the Confessor's time and paid tax on one virgate of "land. The arable land consists 4 ploughs. In demesne is one "plough. Two serfs, 2 villeins have one plough. There are "here 4 acres pasture, 20 acres copse. Former and present "value 10/- "Description of Devon: Pole.
"Coleridge, Ralph de Sicavilla, or Sachvill, held 27 of Henry "II.: he sold it unto Sir Henry Chambernon, from Chamber- "non it descended unto St. John Herle, by Polglass, and by "conveyance came unto the Lord Bonvill and from Bonvill, "unto the Duke of Suffolk, Henry Gray, uppon whose attainer "it came unto the Crowne. "Gillescote: was the Chambernos and after the Lord Bon- "vill's and anno 21 of Kinge Henry VI granted unto John "Giffard and Thomas Giffard and by them granted the same "years unto John Bury of Coleton. "Patron of the Church of Coleridge is the Bishop of Exon: "valued 7's 8s. 9d. "Nyme Rowland: Patron of ye church of Rowland ys John "Coplestone Esq., valued 5's 15s.
Extracts from Coleridge Parish Register: 1684. Memorandum. We whose names are hereinunto subscribed par' and inh' of Colridge doe attest—that ye floor of ye upper part of ye Chancell of Colridge which was antiently separated from ye lower part by a piece of timber lying from ye chancel door northwards before ye Rayles were set up about ye Holy Communion table, hath been reputed by our forefathers to belong to ye Vicars of ye sd par for a burying place. And that several persons have been buried there upon their account And we doe further attest that ye sd chancel hath usually been repaired in walls, windows & covering by ye Proctors or owners of ye sheife of ye sd par.

Tithe Agreement, 1730.

An agreement made by ye inhab[Ante] and paro of Coleridge with John Vickery Vicar of Coleridge and proctor of ye same to avoid all contentions about great and small tithes. June 1, 1730. We ye inhab[Ante] and paro of Coleridge in ye c. of Devon for ye love and respect we bear unto John Vickery now Vicar of Coleridge aff[Ante] do unanimously agree and consent to pay unto ye s[Ante] John Vickery 2/- in ye pound according to ye real value of our estates, as set out or as they might be set out, for a term, even and equal, quarterly payments in lieu of great and small tithes due and payable out of our estates yearly and we do consent and agree to pay unto ye s[Ante] John Vickery ye Easter Book accustomed to be paid, viz., 2d. for every com[Ante] in our several families and also a garden egg and hearth penny acc[Ante] to ye and acc[Ante] custom of our par. with ye tith of pigg, goose & honey if demanded and all such mortuaries and other perquisites as shall become due and acc[Ante] to be paid, and discharge them from all rates and taxes and impositions relating to ye small tithes, as may at any time come upon ye par. ye poore rates only excepted wh. be is voluntarily willing to pay, but after ye decease of ye s[Ante] John Vickery we do intend to return to ye one shilling in ye pound for ye small tithes acc[Ante] to ye Church rate wh. ye s[Ante] John Vickery doth acknowledge to have been before p[Ante] him according to ye last agreement.

Given under our hands this 1 day June, 1730.
Signed by Jno Colens, Rich Huxtable, Christo Kingdom, Jno Sioneman, Philip Sae, Ph Phile, Ph Borne, Jno Warring, Jno Reed, Sam Luxton, Ph Dun, Geo Parker, Geo Cremer, Rob Shobrook, Hen Cleve, Edm Simond, Augustine Raymont, Jno Raymont, Wm Amery, Jonas Parker, Hugh Taylor, Wm Webber, Phil Dart, Ric Gibbings, Jane Clark, Ph Dart, Rob Cockeram, Thoe Evans, Wm Wykes, Ric Evans, Ric Fisher, Chas Slew, Thos Borr, Edm[Ante] Evans, Thos Kingwill.
Witness Jno Reed, the mark of Hugh Bright.
Aug. 27, 1733
Then I Bernard Luxton of Brushford entered into ye agreement above as witness my hand Aug 27, 1733.

Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts, Coleridge. Vol. 1. p.6
Colrdidge 1930 (sic)
... that the s[Ante] of April John Gibbings viker then did accept for the d[Ante] of the Tant of Bitches for haye viijd in the p' sens of John Kingdom, Nicholas Dier, John Fletcher
and Lenard Smith.

Anno Domini 1583 (sic) Rd viijd for the slant of the tenement of Birchhayes for buye in presence of the above named the daye and yeare aforesaid.  

Johannes Gibbons.

p.56 (1605).  The AcSPORT of John Evans and John Kyngdon stocke wardens otherwise calleth the two men to the Church of Colridge made in the yere of our lord god 1500 the xxvjth day of Marche.

p.44.  The AcSPORT of John Holcomb and Wyllis Hooper stocke Wardens for the pisse of Colrugge in the yere of our lords god a thousand fives hundred thrye score and viij in the xxvijth day of Marche

In p'mis received of the olide stocke wardens seyx ponide xii"  
1 more received of the church wardens fourtye iij" vy"  
1 more received of the gromes apone there accounte fourtye fvey"  
sm total' of curte recese ye xii" ij" vy"  
Wheer of wey askes allowance of vy" viij" to John Kyngdonne and Rycharde Snowe churchwardens etc...  

p.48 (1570) Hm Recved of John Evans and Joh'nis kyngdonne for the loterie

p.49 (1570) In p'mis payed to John Kyngdonne for his brother xv"  

p.57 (1589) 1" payed to Mr. Kingdon on p'cepte iij"  

p.68 (1594) Item paydde to Mr. kingdon the monye which he gave to thre poore men ix"  

p.73 (1596 October) Item paid to the raters of the subsidewe Evans and Dier and Kingdon iij" iij"  

p.75 (1599) Item paid to Kingdon and Buckingham for beinage at Mouilson about the shapinge xvii"  
paid to Kingdon, Sle and Buckingham for ther beinage at Mouilson about the frawe (slid) of cornes iij"  
paid to Kingdon and Dyer for Rydinge ockington for ther expenses xii"  

p.89 (1602) Ie R' of [Mr.?] Kingdon for his mother gra(te?)  
vy" viij"  
Vol. 11.  
1599  
Jone Kingdon and John Stoma (Stoneman?) probably stockwardens.

p.5 (1601) A note of the sheepe

Hm Christopher Kingdon two old sheep

Similar entries follow for several years.

Collected by Briefe1.  (Fly leaf of Register.)  
Roger Rogers hisiste... collected

Jno. Cooke Breve at 6t Wickleham collected Dec 24 1687 4 2

Bradninch briefe collected in our parish Church, Ap. 1688 11 0

Newport (?) briefe collected in Colridge May 17 1688  
pd to Head Constable  ... ...  ... 11 7

Aug 23 Collected towards ye redemption of English Captives in Algiers and Sicily and paid to Jno. ... boys which ... 6 0

Oct 4 Collected towards ye fire in Bisseter in Oxford ... 4 10

Jan 20 1668 Collected towards present briefe in Wiltshire pd to Jno Keason ... ... ... 4 1

Ap 7 1668 Collected towards ye repair Manacen Church Cornwall ... ... ... ... 3 9

Mar 21 1669 collected towards loss by fire Istelham Cubram ... 7 4

Apr 1670 collected towards ye losses & captivity in Gally of Massey Jessup Chrelan Way Wheeler & Chapman by a parent (pirate) ... 5 1

1671 Collected for a fire in Marain Wills July 2

Collected for a poor man at Abbielsham ... ... ... 9 0

Jno Row Commissaries.

Collected of ye parishioners of Colridge Nov 1709 by Jno Rowe clerk of Geo Slevent & Ric Kentishere Churchwardens towards ye redemption of English Captives in Turkey...

Imprisim Jno. White gent 2/6 Jno Rowe 2/6 Geo Slevent gent 1/- Jno. Kingdon 1/- etc. Total £3/14/2 166 donors.

Terryer. A true and perfect Terryer of ye Glebe Lands houses Gardens etc belonging to ye Vicaridge of Colridge in ye Diocese of Exon, exhibited unto ye Bishops Registry A.D. 1670.

The Houses built with mudd wall viz.

"A parbor plant with a chimney & a chamber over with a "chimney separated from ye hall by a wainscote, A Hall "with an earthen floor separated from an entry by studds and "boards after ye manner of a wainscote."


The Lands belonging to ye said Vicaridge.

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1 Briefes were Letters Patent by Royal Authority, giving power to collect money in Churches for stated objects—objects often quite outside the Parish or even the County.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1777 Dec 28th</td>
<td>John Mashford's Wife, A large bottle of Drops, A Strengthening Electuary, Balsamic Pills, A Diaphoretic Mixture</td>
<td>0 4 6, 0 6 8, 0 2 6, 0 1 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1778 Jan 8</td>
<td>Ditto, Balsamic Pills, A Strengthening Electuary, Drops, A Diaphoretic Mixture</td>
<td>0 1 6, 0 1 6, 0 0 8, 0 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1777 Apr 10th</td>
<td>A Tourney, A Mercurial Bulus</td>
<td>0 2 6, 0 0 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1777 Apr 10th</td>
<td>A Tourney, A Mercurial Bulus</td>
<td>0 2 6, 0 0 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- The Seyle or Town place containing by estimation 1a.
- The Herbe garden adj to ye s. seyle cont. abt 6 or 7 land-yards of ground. A little orchard 1a. The Close called ye Splitakers cont. 2a or thereabouts.
- Adj. to it a Kitchen garden contg 8 or more 1 of lands of ground.
- The said lands are bounded on ye South West & North by a ten called Westercole now in possession of Margaret Drake widow & on ye East side bounded by a ten called Rawleigh now in possession of Jno. Rowe cler. All wh. sd. lands are in ye tenure of Jno. White Gent. Lord of ye Manor of Coleridge.
- The whole vicaridge is about 15 acres.

John Rowe A.M. Vicar of Coleridge.
A Bill delivered last year for
John Born's Wife & Geo Saunders ... 4 3 8

1779 Apl 20th Received of Mr. Gibbons
8 pound 6 shillings & nine pence
Henry Churchill.

The Pass Book.

1762 Plt Mr. Kingdom the custom of the parish 6s 8d and for
fencing is

1761 overseer Mr. Kingdom the custom of the parish 00 06 08

Vicars of Coldridge.

1270 Master Henry de Hamlesfort: rector & vicar. Bishop
Brunscoube ordained that the vicars of the Conventual
Church of Credston should receive six pounds annually for
ever, and that the residue with houses and glebe should be the
portion of the Vicar residing in the same.

1278 In quo de Silvulus chaplain, was collat Oct 12 1278 — ad
vicarium

Sept 5 The Lord Bishop conferred the Vicarage of Coldridge
"euidam prebitero cuius nomen ignoto nec habuit litteras."

1374 Sir Wm de la Slade was collat — patron the Bishop
1408 Thomas Sproct died
1408 Mar 8 Robert Feld, chaplain — patron the Bishop
1411 Thomas Hoper chaplain collat.
1426 Jno. Scopherd compelled to resign on being appointed
1430 Charles Marchand.
1453 Bartholomew Gowde (ejected by Queen Mary, restored by
Elizabeth).
1344 Jno. Gibbins.
1402 Jno. Fisher.
1508 Nicholas Greedy died.
1530 Jno. Cooke.
1417 John Rowe (66 years vicar).
1717 Jno. Vicky (curate 1716).
1768 James Guy.

Churchwardens:
1508 John Ryngdorne.
1560 John Kingdom.
1604 Christoper Kindon.
1729 Christo. Kingdom.
1731 Christopher Kind.
1736 Christo Kingdom.

The Settlement of ye Militia by fifties Anno Dom. 1675.
In ye parish of Coldridge 12 soldiers.
1st John White Gent. principle
Higher park park Mills
Cleworthorpe Tenement and
stick over ye water

2nd John White Gent. principle
Lower parke Holme parke
gate Cookdays home Tenen-
ment

3rd John Rowe cler. principle Vicaridge and small tithes
Occupier of ye Sheafe &
on Tenenent & Rawley

4 John Kingdom farame
Christopher Northcoote
Springsland Walsham
Medlow

5 Henry Reed principle
Southms Woodbridge his
part of Burch Northparke
Millarow Skinniers land

6 John Reed principle
One farame: Gibbett
Higher Bankeand

7 Thomas Hodge principle
Higher Rannedon
Frogberry, petersham

Humphrey Pyles Tenement
John Norcombe

Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts.

Vol I.
1589 (p.58) Hem payde to Mr. Kingdom towards the
charges of the trayned soldyders ... xx

1589 (p.60) Hem payde to Mr. Kingdom when he
was before the Justices at Motton for
the Choyse of souldiours ... iijs iiijd

Vol II.
1597 (p.15) A note of the furnishings of the Trayned
Shouers Nicholas Shabrook fur-
ished by the fish, hors & yevected
by Jonne Kingdom ...

1620 (p.36) Monie for the Kings service Anno Dni
1630 Christo Kingdom ... j s xd
Militia: Before the Norman Conquest the general levy of freemen at the King's summons was known as the fyrd, and fyrd-fare was one of the three liabilities of the landowner. This was followed by the feudal levy. At the restoration in 1660 the formation of a standing army led to the abolition of the feudal levy, but the trained bands of the general levy in each county still remained. In 1662 the name militia was first applied to them and the organisation was quite distinct from the regular army. The men were paid out of the county rate and for disciplinary purposes were dealt with by the civil magistrature. Owners of property had to furnish men, horses and arms according to the value of their possessions and the liability of the poorer population was discharged by a rate levied on the parish. This force was called out in 1690 on an anticipated French invasion and during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. The system was radically altered in 1757: the quota for each county being fixed by Parliament and the burden of furnishing the men and their equipment was laid on the county and parish instead of on individual landowners.

The parish Register says that in 1581: Pastilenta regnat in hac parochia March 28 to Feb 22: 36 deaths.

To return to the family at East Leigh: The second son, John born 1572 married Agnes: he died in 1672. In 1643 he was churchwarden and had prepared a great quantity of wood and furze piled on a raised mound of earth walled about near the Church. This he fired on the approach of the rebel army under Lord Stamford to warn the people.

The first offshoot of this family of which we have clear indication was Roger Kingdon born 1646 who went to the neighbouring village of Nymet Rowland, the manor of which was apparently already in the hand of Kingdons, or had been. See page 83.

Roger's brother, John, remained at East Leigh and married Jane, daughter of Rev. A. Rowe, of St. Giles (near Barnstaple). They had only one son, who grew to manhood, John, who married Mary Pooke of Crediton, his step-sister. They had several sons: Christopher who remained at East Leigh, marrying Mary Comyns, whose descendants live in various parts of Devonshire now; East Leigh was left to the sisters of John Comyns Kingdon who married Elizabeth Knapman and by them it was sold.

Christopher's brother, Roger, married Judith Cory and went to live at Holsworthy about the year 1730, eventually going to his father-in-law's house called Downe's House. An old silver
tankard is inscribed with the family coat of arms and the date of Roger's birth 1704.

From this period the family split up into many branches as the chart shows.

In 1647, John Kingdon and Robert Cookery of Coldridge, as churchwardens, were sued by John White in the Court of Chancery. It seems that White had bought from William Courteney of London, a property in the manor of Coldridge, adjoining the churchyard, and containing a house which from time immemorial had been used for the Court Leet and Baron. It contained "a fair large room" for the hearing of cases, a withdrawing room for the jury, a room for the accommodation of prisoners, kitchen, dining-room and other offices. Thinking to occupy it himself, White, found that a labourer John Pridham was in occupation, had alerted it and turned it into a tenement house and tavern. The churchwardens refused to interfere, hence the action to compel them to do so.

In 1680, John Kingdon, husband of Jane Rowe, appeared in Chancery Court in reference to a farm at Mochard Bishop owned by the late John Rudge and which Rudge's widow, Dinah, had banded to John Kingdon and others in trust for the satisfaction of his debts. The trustees had looked well after the farm and had payed up most of the debts, when Thomas Rudge the son dispossessed them—hence the action.

In 1708 Johan Lovett of Tawstock, Hugh Moore and George Chidley of St. Giles, sued Mary Kingdon, Anne Ley, John Kingdon and Thomas Poole. It appears that one William Risden of Winscott, in the parish of St. Giles, devised the manor and barton of Winscott to Azariah Rowe for 99 years "determinable on the death of the persons named therein/That is to say....... (blank) ....... who are both long since dead and of Jane Kingdon lately also deceased Mother of John Kingdon of Coldridge in the said county of Devon and wife of Thomas Poole of Credlone in the said county, yeoman, two of the confederates hereafter named." Azariah died 50 years ago, leaving as executors, John Kingdon and Mary (now wife of the last). Jane Kingdon died 24 June 1705 being the last of the 3 lives mentioned in the lease. The heirs at law of William Risden, Mrs. Lovett, Moore and Chidley sue for possession, but as the lease is in the hands of defendants they cannot prepare their case and sue for production of this lease.

The parties to the lease were, William Risden of the one part, Azariah Rowe, Christian his wife and Jane his daughter of the

1 WW 94 No. 7. 2 C.32. 942. 37 (ex parte).
other part. Jane Rowe married John Kindon and her husband is described as "one Kindon father of the said defendant John Kindon, who dyed about Six hundred years since." Anne Ley, widow of John Ley, was the actual occupier of the premises and appears to be a near relative of John Kingdon.

Roger Kingdon, husband of Judith Cory, had somewhat trying experiences in his youth. He was apprenticed in 1726 to Emanuel Tucker of South Molton. Emanuel Hole of Exeter, Grocer, had Tucker arrested for "diverse goods wares and merchandises before that time sold and delivered to him." Tucker asks Roger to become joint bondman with John Tucker (the father), pressing him very hard and assuring him that the amount in question was not more than £30, which would be paid off in a fortnight. "Your Orator, being young and fearing the displeasure of his said master did enter into a bond with him the said Tucker without understanding fully what he was letting himself in for. Soon after Roger's apprenticeship expired and his master told him that all was paid except about 410. Not quite satisfied, Roger went to Hole and asked and was told that various sums had been paid which would he thought nearly liquidate the debt and that he might go home and "sleep in contentment." In 1728 the Tuckers were bankrupt and Hole put in a claim against Roger as bondman for £200 "or some such great sum." Hole was ordered to appear in Court and all suits against Roger were stayed.

Peter Kingdon, son of Christopher of Coldridge, got into trouble with his father and in 1700 the case was heard in Chancery Court. Peter lived at Hollocombe House, Credinton, a large farm which he rented of his father and was allowed to owe considerable rent. But various witnesses attested that Peter had supplied his father with large quantities of produce and other payments in kind which ought to have reduced the debt very much. On 26 Apr. 1700, the father came to the farm with a bailiff's warrant for distraint. He also brought his wife and son Christopher. The brothers had a fight and the village constable, a witness, was called in to separate them. A solicitor, a scrivener and a friend of the family deposed to going with Peter to the other defendant Philip Lane, Christopher's Attorney, with money to pay off the whole of the mortgages (£378) but Lane would not accept it. Sympathy seems to have been with Peter and Christopher appears to have been actuated by malice. Peter was sold up—detailed inventory of the property is given—and poor Peter was turned out of house and home. One of the witnesses was William Weeds of Kindon, co. Devon. There were 20 witnesses and there are 3 or 9 large memorials of evidence.

While we are on the subject of Chancery Cases, it may be well to mention 3 cases in which Christopher Kindon, described as of Netherex, Rewe and Upex, was concerned. These villages are close together and the probability is that they concern the same man. The first case refers to Nymet Rowland and as this village is so close to Coldridge it would seem to be not unreasonable to conclude a connection between Christopher son of John of Coldridge, who was born in 1654 and this man: quite possibly they are the same person.

In 1664, as we have seen above, Christopher Kindon, the eldest son of John Kindon of Coldridge was born. Of him we hear no more directly except the mention in John Kindon's will of his daughter Elizabeth. But in 1618 there was an action in Chancery brought by Roger Cheke of Exeter, brewer, and Christopher Kingdon of Netherex, Gentleman, against one Richard Rogers formerly of Exeter. It seems that Cheke commissioned Rogers to procure from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exon, for a period of 40 years an interest in the Mermaid Inn without the East Gate of the City, with the use and benefit of a court towards the Fore Street for the purpose of carrying, petitioner's trade, at a yearly rental of 10/-; Cheke was to pay £253 for this, but if he desired he might retain part of the money as a loan at 10%. He did pay £192 and became surety for the rest. Rogers made the deal with the Dean and Chapter, but, in his own name and later assigned the property to Cheke, but plaintiff fears "that the said Rogers hath made some former or secret estate or charge of or upon the same to some other person or persons the truth whereof your Orator cannot certainly learn." Cheke in order to secure him, had assigned the tenement to Kindon. Now Rogers denies that the use of the court is included at the said rent of 10/-; also, although plaintiff were to have six months' warning if the balance of money was required, Rogers is now pressing for it. The bond does not bear Roger's signature and plaintiffs have no remedy unless the Lord Chancellor will take up the case.

Rewe is quite close to Netherex and Upex and probably the two following Chancery Actions refer to the same Kindon.

1622. The advoceon of Nymet, alias Nymet Rowland county Devon, was formerly in the fee of Amyas Copletone2 of Copletone, Devon, Res., deceased. Six years ago, Amyas Copletone granted the advoceon to Elizabeth Payne and a year later, for some consideration, by another deed he granted the manor and advoceon to Christopher Kindon of Rewe, county Devon, Gent., Mr. Kindon, according to plaintiff, knowing that the advoceon was in the gift of Elizabeth Payne. At the next
"avoidance of the advowson," Mr. Keith gave the living to Nicholas Gredy, vicar of Coldridge, in trust for himself (Keith) to be disposed of as Mr. Gredy thought fit.

The Rev. John Bishop, unaware that Miss Payne was the rightful patroness, contracted with Mr. Gredy, trustee for Keith, for the sum of £150 (to be paid in instalments) to have the living on the death of the Rev. Mr. Downe, incumbent. Mr. Downe died in 1619 and Mr. Bishop was indicted and paid several instalments, his brother William Bishop becoming surety for the balance. Keith also promised to protect and indemnify plaintiffs against any claims at law. In September 1619 Miss Payne brought a "quare impedit" against the Lord Bishop of Exeter, since deceased, and the plaintiff, res the living. Also about this time Miss Payne allied herself in marriage with the Rev. Thomas Woodall, who wants the living. So Mr. Bishop seeks an order from the Court to enforce the protection of Mr. Keith or for the return of his £150 as he has no money to fight with.

In 1629 Christopher Keith of Upexe and Richard Evans of Coldridge, sued Sir William Wrey of Treligh, Knt., Sheriff of Cornwall, and Nicholas Batty, under-sheriff of Netherex. Batty had paid £340 for his office and his fees did not amount to half that sum, so that he lost over £100 and his charges and expenses. Batty then became under-sheriff to Sir Simon Leach, High Sheriff of Cornwall, with the same sureties, having been first discharged by Sir Wm. Wrey of all claims. Christopher Keith, Richard Evans, Sir Amos Bampfylde, since deceased, and John Drake also deceased had been sureties for Batty in £100 per annum. When Batty was discharged, Keith and Evans asked for the return of their bonds, but Wrey had either lost or mislaid them and they sued him in Chancery.

There were two other cases brought by Kingsdon living at Upexe, who may have been descendants of Christopher: 1688. Edward Richards and Nicholas Keith of Upexe, yeomen, sued Thomas, Earl of Slamford, Edmund Gibbon of Twerton, John Becher of St. Clement Danes, John Russell of Silvertone, Samuel Warren of Slack Channun and others. Lord Slamford was seized in fees of the manor of Upexe and without consulting plaintiffs, Gibbon and Becher put it on the market. Plaintiffs and the other tenants, on whose behalf they appear, are copyholders of the estate and allege that at the time of the sale, they were negotiating with Gibbon and Becher to purchase for £3,500. In October the stewsards disposed of the property privately to Russell and Warren for at least £300 less than the tenants had offered. Claims to have sale set aside in favour of plaintiffs.

The next Upexe case is in the next century 1741, in which Samuel Keith sued his son, John. Samuel had purchased the reversion of Willhayes and Exland in the manor of Upexe for the sum of £300 from John Warren Esq. (probably a descendant of the Samuel Warren in the previous case). Samuel had a copyhold of the land for life and thought it would injure his right to the copyhold if he purchased in his own name. Therefore the deed was executed in his son John's name. After purchase Samuel repeatedly asked his son to execute an instrument putting matters right, but on one pretext or another he put it off. So Samuel sought the aid of the Lords in Chancery to compel him to do so. John's address is given as Twerton, co. Devon, gent.

Samuel died 1743: in his will he left 20 empty hogsheads to his son John, probably also the property above, as John, who died in 1760 mentions Willhayes and Exland, one half of which was given in the marriage settlement of his daughter Susanna to Thomas Packer, the other to his daughter Mary. Samuel's other children mentioned in his will are Edmund, William (to whom he left a field called Woods in Twerton and which field was left by Samuel's son John (who must therefore have got hold of it later, to John Dalby in trust for his daughter Susanna Packer and the other half to his daughter, Mary) and Zachary.

If we are correct in supposing that Samuel was a descendant of Nicholas and Christopher and that the latter was the son of John of Coldridge, it clears up the origin of the Twerton branch. In the Chancery case above there is a clear connection with Coldridge and Nymet Rowland is within a very short distance of Coldridge. In Coldridge Church there is a chapel which was built by the Evans family, surrounded by a Parclose; this chapel was used by the Coldridge Kingsdon as their pew for centuries.

Roger Keith, who went to live at Holsworthy, married as we have seen Judith Gorry, and so established a connection with the Gilbert, Rossington, Knivet and Amy families, whose arms the Kingsdon are entitled to bear. Therefore it may not be out of place to give some account of these.

Gilbert: this is an old Derbyshire family. About the year 1300 Gilbert alias Knivet (says Lysons' Derbyshire) settled at Youlgreave and continued there for 9 or 10 generations. The second Gilbert of Youlgreave married the heiress of Rossington. Roger Gilbert of Youlgreave married Jane Statham, leaving 2 sons, Humphrey the eldest at Youlgreave, while Wil-


84
William Gilbert the younger son went out of Derbyshire about 1500 and settled at Tackbeer in Bridgemere, Cornwall. Eleanor, heiress of Gilbert of Youlgreave married Charles Barnabas, so that branch of the family ended. The heiress of Gilbert of Tackbeer married Amy, so ending that branch of the Gilberts. Finally, in a case to decide the heirs of Ann Amy, a lunatic, and the last of that branch, the Chancellor decided that the Kingdons are the nearest of kin to the Amys and therefore entitled to bear the arms of Gilbert, Resington, Kniveton and Amy. The Rev. John Kingston at Marhamchurch and the Rev. John Kingston of Bridgemere were guardians to Ann Amy, both being of the degree of next of kin.

The Manor of Tackbeer was granted to Richard Gilbert by Queen Elizabeth. He rebuilt the house and married Jaelia Rolle. It was also granted by letters patent to Richard’s son Samuel Gilbert by James I. At Tackbeer was an old cedar wardrobe with the date 1677 and the name and arms of Samuel Gilbert. This Samuel Gilbert had a son Samuel, born 1636, who had two daughters Anna Maria and another who married Belles. Gilbert also had a sister Judith who married Cory and their daughter Judith married Roger Kingston. Cotton Amy had two daughters Ann Amy and Grace Amy. This is shown more clearly in the chart following, which also brings in the Herring and Boughton families.

Gilbert’s Parochial History of Cornwall has this note:—Tackbeer (Tackere—Domesday Book) became the property of the Kingdons and Corys after a lunacy commission in 1790 and was sold by them to George Harward.

The Cotton Amys owe their descent to Elizabeth a daughter of John Hender who about the time of Queen Elizabeth purchased Boscaslet and Wortham. Elizabeth married William Cotton son of Bishop Cotton and their grand-daughter married William Amy son of Rev. J. Amy and their grandson married Anna Maria Gilbert.

Cory. The Cory family’s earliest member, whom we can trace, was Samuel Cory who married Dorothy Bamfield. His eldest son married Alice Crabbe and their son John married Judith Gilbert, 1703. John Cory was born 1683 and a fine portrait of him, supposed to be by Sir Peter Lely, is in the possession of the family.

Boughton: This family, described as a race of clergymen, came from Warwickshire, where in Edward Ist’s time Robert de Boughton lived. From him descended Rev. Nathaniel Boughton. The fly-leaf of the oldest Launceston Parish Register has: "Mr. Nathaniel Boughton began his ministry here ye 25 March, 1699." His son George matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1715 and married Miss Yeo and secondly Miss Herring, daughter of Rev. John Herring, Vicar of Buckleigh and his wife Rebecca Pyne, daughter of John Pyne; he was first cousin of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Herring. Their daughter married Richard Kingston.

**Table showing connection between Gilbert, Cory, Kingston, Pyne, Herring & Boughton.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samuel</th>
<th>Gilbert</th>
<th>Cory</th>
<th>Kingston</th>
<th>Pyne</th>
<th>Herring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Thorne</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy</td>
<td>John</td>
<td>Miss May</td>
<td>Rev. J. Herring</td>
<td>Boughton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy</td>
<td>Roger</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Rev. George</td>
<td>Boughton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judy</td>
<td>Herring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Kingdon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Amy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Amy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gilbert Pedigree.**

- Samuel Gilbert
- Grace S Saxey 1677
- Samuel h.1603
- James h.1677

**Cory Pedigree.**

- Anna Maria Cory
- Grace Amy
- Elizabeth
- Dorothy
- Judith

**Herring Pedigree.**

- Ann Amy Herring
- Grace Amy
- Samuel Cory

**Boughton Pedigree.**

- Katherine Boughton
- Elizabeth
- Richard Boughton

**Note.** Ann Amy married Edward Cotton and inhereted Cotton and Boughton.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sir John Cotton</th>
<th>Daughter</th>
<th>William Amy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ann Amy (husband) Grace Pomeroy
1670. The nuncupative will of William Kingdon late of Nimet Rowland, tanner, has the following inventory attached:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Item All his Specialties</td>
<td>351 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desperate Debts</td>
<td>02 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hides, Leather in the Ricks, Tankards, Rinds, Bark &amp; all other utensils belonging to the trade of a Tanner</td>
<td>50 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bark on the Tenent's of Beere (?) in North Tawton</td>
<td>07 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three Milch Kine</td>
<td>08 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three horses with their furniture</td>
<td>10 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four Swin Hoggs</td>
<td>01 10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn in the house &amp; ground</td>
<td>06 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the Parlour 2 Table-board &amp; 3 chaires</td>
<td>01 10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Parlour Chamber, one feather bed</td>
<td>00 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Hall house 3 brass Crocks 3 brass bottles 3 brass pans</td>
<td>05 10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter Vessel brass candelsticke pistle &amp; mort</td>
<td>02 10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one Bottle</td>
<td>00 06 08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cradle 2 chair stools 1 forme</td>
<td>00 05 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber vessell</td>
<td>00 13 04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three dust beds performed</td>
<td>05 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husbandry Tools</td>
<td>00 03 04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot Crocke brandiron Spits &amp; other Iron belonging to the heath</td>
<td>00 06 08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen vessell bottles &amp; Juggs</td>
<td>00 03 04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two Silver Spooness</td>
<td>00 12 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Lining</td>
<td>00 05 08</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>his books</td>
<td>00 10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A foulling piece</td>
<td>00 10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frying pan brasse Ladder &amp; Skimmer</td>
<td>00 03 04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood in Reak</td>
<td>02 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision in the house</td>
<td>02 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things forgotten unseen or unpraised</td>
<td>01 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sum total: 475 00 04

Signed: John Kingdon; Nicholas Dyer; Arthur Edgecombe

1672. True & perfect Accompt of Joan Kingdon als Snell the Reliel and Ad'mx of William Kingdon.

The Charge: 6 July 1672

Inventory (as above) of William Kingdon: 475 00 04

The Discharge

1 The Dyers were a Colbridge family.
Imprimis for funerall Expenses etc 07 10 00
Item for Letter of Admon in this behalfe obtained 
& other expenses incident to the same 00 17 06
Item paid to John Kingdon of Coldridge being due to 
him from ye said deede upon Specially 20 00 00
Item paid unto Severall other passons being due unto 
them from ye said deceased 40 00 00
Item paid for Legacies given by the said deede 104 04 00
Item paid to the Judge & Register their fees in &
during & examining this Accompte for drawing 
and double writing of said same & for a Quietus 
off thereupon 00 10 06
Sum Exposed 173 02 00
So there remaineth in this Accomplists hands 
unadministred 301 18 04
(William left £100 to his daughter Joan: 40/- each to his 
sisters Elizabeth & Mary: 12 pence a year to all his servants 
of his house & all else to his wife Joan. Thomas Western his 
father-in-law & John Kingdon the younger are mentioned. 
The John Kingdon of Coldridge mentioned would be John 
who married Jane Rowe.)
Silver mentioned in wills. It may be of interest to record 
certain articles with the initials on them mentioned in some 
will.
Josias Kingdon of Thorverten left to his son-in-law Philip 
Upcott his silver spoon marked IK 1564 Ks. To his daughter 
Elizabeth Upcott a silver jag marked IL.
DD (Will dated 1791)
1730
John Kingdon of Silvertone left to his daughter Mary Coles, 
silver spoons lettered: 1740 MM MK; 1704 SCIK: 1705 CK HK; 
1757 EB EK:
K
I M. also to Thomas Packer a silver spoon marked MW PP 
1701 (Will dated 1775).
The bowl of an apostle spoon inherited by Samuel Kingdon 
of Duryard Lodge, Exeter, had on it:— ZT
S R
16 64
CHAPTER VI.

LAUNCESTON: NORTH MOLTON: SOUTH MOLTON: THORVERTON:
EXETER: SOMERSET AND LONDON.

FROM very early times Launceston was a home of the Kingdoms. In the Registers during the 16th century there were marriages of Gawyn, Richard, John, Sampson, Honour, Thomasin, Thomas and Nicholas Kingdon.

Gawyn Kingdon married Emme Cosen in 1565 almost the same year in which John Kingdon of Coldridge married.

Where did they originate from? They bore—or at least Oswald Kingdon bore—the same coat of arms as the Trebarneey Kingdoms. It is not easy to make up a pedigree chart of these Kingdoms, as there were so many of them, but some attempt is made to connect up a few of them.

Quite possibly the Richard Kingdon, whose life has just been depicted from available records, may have sprang from one of these Launceston families. Most of them were engaged in commerce of some kind, some of them rose to eminence in the Town and several fought actions in the Chancery Court. From the wills they have left, some of them owned a great deal of property.

For a History of the Town itself, the reader cannot do better than refer to Histories of Launceston and Dunheved by Richard and Otho Bathurst Peter; Kingdons are mentioned in this book:—p.48 “A sick lisper of St. Leonard’s Hospital, Henry Rawe, complains to a judge of assize against the conduct of the Mayor in refusing to pay a pension of six pounds 11s. 11d.; the Mayor was Oswald Kingdon 1648: eventually he did pay.”

p.137 “paid John Kingdon, kerker, for making two seats, 9s.: 1548/9 at Dunheved Burgh (Dunheved).”

p.258. Constables of the Castle of 1492/3 were Thomas Stokes, Oswald Kingdon, Henry Bennett, Richard Bligh and others. In 1642 Constable Kingdon was expending money in “candel light for the gard,” and on 6 Jan. 1643 he supplied “wood and candells to Capt. Perry’s Shoulers and at the same time a lanterner for the gard.” Launceston was held then for the Parliament.

Feb. 28. “In came S’ Bevell Grinfield & that night they had for the gard 3 seame wood and 2 li candells.”

Mr. Kingdon charges 2/6 “for ridings to Liskeard to informe Sir Ralph Hopton the Londoners were gone out of the town.”


From the Records of Launceston we gather the following:
Oswald Kingdon who married Mary Nicholls in 1632 was Mayor 1648/9: 1651/2: 1670/1: 1677/8.

He is mentioned as having proclaimed the Commonwealth in 1648 and his arms (3 magpies & chevron) are depicted with others in a window in the Guildhall.

Thomas Kingdon who married Alice Thomas in 1599, was Mayor 1722/3: 1731/2: 1740/1.

Richard Kingdon in 1756, was one of the first local guardians, he is also mentioned in connection with copyhold deeds.

Margery Kingdon, who married Langford Frost in 1757, was daughter of Richard Kingdon who died 1758: she is also mentioned in connection with copyholds. Her children kept the name of Kingdon Frost and their descendants still keep the name in Exeter.

Richard Kingdon Frost was Mayor 1829/1: 1845/6: 1869/90.

He was the direct descendant of Margery Kingdon above.

Maclean’s History of Trigg Minor states that Oswald, son of Oswald Kingdon, issued a token at Launceston bearing the Chandler’s arms. Also that Richard, son of Oswald, issued a token bearing the Haberdashers’ arms.

Trede Tokens, 17th cent. (W. Boyne), p.100. Launceston. Digory and Thomas Bewes issued two: this family intermarried with the Kingdons.

“Oswald Kingdon, who was Mayor in 1661, 1670 & 1677 issued one:

O. Oswald Kingdon = Chandlers Arms.
R. of Launceston = O.K.

Richard Kingdon, his son, issued another:—
O. Richard Kingdome = Haberdashers Arms
R. of Launceston = R.K.

Though the name is spelt differently, the issuers of these two

TOKEN 36. VALUE ISSUED
BY RICHARD KINGDON.
"tokens belonged to the same family—the Kingdoms of Tre-
"trumsey in Questick and Trenowth in St. Creer.
"Oswald Kingdon was a gentleman of large fortune, who
"owned a great part of the land in the Borough. He was three
"times Mayor, 1661, 1670, 1677, an office which his father
"Oswald had held before him. His son Richard Kingdon
"carried on business in Launceston and Boscawen where he
"owned many ships. He was also three times Mayor of
"a daughter of Richard Kingdon married Langdon Frost from
"whom descends the family of Langdon Frost now living in
"Launceston and Saltash."1

The value of these tokens was 1d. 107 tokens were issued
in Cornwall by 31 towns including Stratton and Buckland.

Tokens: "From the reign of Elizabeth to 1812 they were
issued by tradesmen, large employers of labour, etc., to
remedy the scarcity of small coin and sometimes in connection
with the truck-shop system." (Murray's Dictionary).

Some of the older spellings of Launceston are: Lanlavelton,
Launstelton, Launston.

Chancery Actions: Launceston. In the 17th century there
were several of these: the chief litigant appears to be Thomas
Kingdon, though they do not throw much light on the family
history, some of them are interesting and a resume is given.

1665 Daniel Kingdon v Clarke 1670 Thomas K. v Christopher
1680 Daniel Kingdon v Blackall 1691 Kingdon
1625 Richard Kingdon v White 1691 Thomas K. v Truscott
1635 Kingdon v Rolle 1692 Thomas K. v Bewes
1626 William Kingdon v Cooke 1693 Thomas K. v Moreton
1630 Jane Kingdon v Vesper 1697 Thomas K. v Morgan
1633 Oswald Kingdon v Wills 1697 Ursannah Kingdon v Bath
1635 Oswald Kingdon v Lynam

Daniel Kingdon and his wife Joan, sued Francis Clarke, alleging
that he had defrauded Nicholas & Silvester Hander, children of Nicholas Kessell's sister, to whom Nicholas Kessell
had left his money. Clarke denied and said "the case is
"rather devised of malice & vexation to put him to great
"regards & travel (travail) than from any just cause." Clarke
won & case dismissed with costs.

In 1650 Daniel was again in the Courts: John Courtryer, first
husband of Mrs. Blackall, 6 months before his death, sold to
Daniel, who promised to pay on delivery—"at diverse &
"several times in diverse & several parcels fowres score

1 Are these details correct? We think Oswald was the son of Richard;
also there is no record of Richard, son of Oswald, being Mayor. See
Chart II. (Launceston).

"sheep, som all Eyght pownde the skore and some all Nin
"pownde the skore or thereabouts for fivee and Thirte
"pownde lawfull English mony or thereabouts." Courtryer
also went surely for Daniel on a debt of £20 to John Cooke of
Terisse. 1618, Kingdon promising to pay on a certain date.
Since then Daniel and his wife Mary conying with Mary
Couch, the now wife of Humphrey Penny, "did purloyn &
"Imbesell diverse speckallies, Bills, Bonds, Recknages &
"Accomptes, Corne, bedding, household stuffe & other ymple-
"menis in the value of 1000 powndes at the least." Mr. Courtryer was overcame by these troubles and died. Mrs.
Courtryer, now Mrs. Blackall, has seen the Kingdoms several
times & they have faithfully promised to pay. Mrs. Courtryer
paid up the bill of Mr. Kingdon's debt in accordance with
the bond, also all her late husband's other debts—over £100 more
than his assets & now the Kingdoms refuse to pay anything, &
as the bonds are among the things they "purloyned" there
is no remedy for plaintiffs unless their Lordships intervene.

The Kingdoms call Humphrey Penny & his wife (niece of
Mr. Courtryer) as witnesses to the malicious lies told by the
plaintiffs. Mr. Kingdon has paid up everything he owed Mr.
Courtyer & much more in the years past & if there is any
question of debt, it is on the other side. Mr. Courtyer left Xs.
to Mrs. Penny which she has not had although, in spite of what
plaintiff says, there are ample assets. Having no evidence,
plaintiff is trying to throw the onus of obtaining evidence on
her victims.1

Capit fut su Brespon XXIX die Marci Ann Regni domini
Caroli Regis Anglie & Saplino coram nobis:

Rob'o Cowch
Richardo Trigunes
Richardo Hannye

(1 will be noted that one of the six-clerks who heard the
case was a Cowch. Daniel Kingdon married Mary Cooke in
1615 at Exon or Launceston. Admon. of Goods. etc., of Daniel
Kingdon, bulcher. of Launceston, was granted to Susan King-
dome his widow, Feb. 1656.

In 1625, Richard Kingdon, Haberdasher, gent., sues Oliver
White for rents of lands devised by John Wood of North Taw-
ton to Alice White, widow & her sons, Thomas, Sampson &
William White. See chart 1.2

In 1625, William Kingdon, Haberdasher, owning money for
hat bands to Oswald Cook, of Launceston, devised some prop-
erty to Cook under a bond. He alleges that Cook, contrary

1 C.S. Bundle 7, No. 84. 2 C.S.: K12: 30.
to lease, had conveyed the property to Thomas Hick & Richard Grills. In defence Cocks says that they were simply farming the land for him. 1

In 1680 Robert Rolle D.D. devised a property he owned, called Marshall at Werrington to William & Richard Kingdon (probably the two mentioned above) and to William Middleton, for life, with the curious conditions that they were to pay a rent of 12/4 yearly to and entertain the Doctor & his heirs for 3 days in each year whenever they might be in the district, under a penalty of 20/- to 40/- according to the financial position of the defaulters, the property not to be sublet and one or other of the tenants to live there permanently. William Kingdon carried out the contract during his life, but he and the Doctor died and the Rolle counterpart of the agreement was lost. Jane the widow of William Kingdon was left to carry out the contract and learning that the counterpart is lost, so complainant alleges, she & others have claimed the whole in fee simple & leased to Thomas Maynard. So when the complainant, Abel Rolle, goes down for the customary hospitality he finds Maynard in possession who professes ignorance and it looks as if he would lose his patrimony. 2

In 1639, the widow, Jane Kingdon, is sued by Abell Vosper for return of a bond given by her husband in order to obtain release from arrest of Daniel Vosper. The latter had bought a variety of merchandise (value £112) from various merchants, (Glaville, Cary, Beard, Bolitho & Vignes) and had not paid. According to the custom in Launceston he was arrested and had to find surety. Daniel died & his executor, Abell, paid up everything and asked for return of the bond. 3

In 1653 Henry Wills of Saltash sued the Mayor of Launceston, Oswald Kingdon & the keeper of the Town Gaol, Digory Kingdon (Kingdon? the document has a hole just here) late Town Clerk & John Swabecombe, now Town Clerk, to show cause why they could not produce the person & body of Mary Escott widow. Mrs. Escott owed Wills £100 and he sued her before the Sergeant at Mace of Dunveg, getting judgement and £100/3/9 damages. As she could not pay Mrs. Escott was arrested and put in gaol. She had been released by the Mayor and Keeper of the Town Gaol, "to wander where she listeth" without bail and the plaintiff knows not where she has gone. 4

1653. John Lampden was a customar of Oswald Kingdon, father of Thomas Kingdon and had paid for all his purchases except £20; Oswald promised to cross the debt out of his

"Shoppe Book." On Oswald's death, Thomas got hold of the shop book and claimed the whole amount, though Lampden had dealt with the two Kingdoms for years and Thomas had been privy to the arrangements between them. Lampden was arrested and released on bail and being unable to put in an appearance, the Sheriff, Sir Viall Vivian, forfeited the bail and as a last resource Lampden appeals to Chancery. Thomas acknowledges the truth of what Lampden says but claims the balance as unpaid and says that he had subsequently borrowed money to the amountclaimed. 5

In 1670 Thomas had sued his brother Christopher for possession of land left by his grandfather Christopher Martin to his wife Mary during her life with remainder to Christopher, who got possession during her life, promising to pay Thomas £20 or other considerable sum on her death and then repudiated it. 6

1691. For a considerable number of years John Truscott had owed Thomas Kingdon £4/5/0 and apparently a further sum of £40, two years previous to this Action; Peter Truscott had gone bondsman for his brother. Thomas complains of "the much valuable time wasted in the maintenance of this matter" and of "the rude and boisterous manner in which they behaved" and says that "they made copious and earnest promises, but as is the way with such promises they were not kept." He obtained judgement. 7

1692. Digory Bewes and Thomas Kingdon were mercers and friends and in 1697 went into partnership to buy 2000 bushels of salt and 10,000 lbs. of hops. Bewes found all the money and the goods were put into Thomas' hands to sell. Bewes also advanced money to Thomas for his business, having complete confidence in him. Hearing that all the stock was sold, Bewes applied for his share and return of his money, but was put off from time to time—hence the suit. (Oswald's daughter Elizabeth married Thomas Bewes). 8

The next year Thomas was again in Court, sued by George Moreton of Symondsward St. Brewer for possession of Crowdens House, Launceston (message, tenantment and garden). Oliver Moreton was seized in fee of the property and devised it to his sister Mary, who later married George Vincent. They had a daughter Mary. Father and mother died and the daughter, still an infant, died also. George Moreton, as her cousin, naturally claimed the property, but found that Mary had devised it in fee simple to Thomas Kingdon and Joseph Pearse, mercers of Dunveg and that they have acquired possession of all the deeds. As Mary was a minor, he says, any transaction made with her was null and void.

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George Moreton says that defendants say they have a document showing that Mary Vincent bought the property from her father, paying full value for it and in her will, left it to Oswald Kingdon or Mary his wife (the parents of Thomas Kingdon and grandparents of Joseph Pearse) Oswald left it to his grandson Joseph Pearse. They have had quiet possession of it for over 45 years and now heard of the claim for the first time, when Thomas Kingdon asked Moreton for repayment of £10 and was told he would not pay until he had his rights in the property.1

1697. Thomas Kingdon and William Arscott of Lancells had gone surety in a bond of £460, when Humphrey Courtney of Tremors borrowed £500 in 1696 from Mrs. Elizabeth Morgan widow, of Exeter. Courtney was dead, and Arscott is in custody for other debts and Mrs. Morgan applies to Thomas for repayment. Thomas says that Courtney could have paid and that Arscott has the means, why should he pay?2

1697. Ursulah Kingdon, spinster, of Launceston, was engaged to Tobias Bath of Bredon Clervelly, who died before the marriage took place, leaving Ursulah sole executrix and ignoring his relatives who lived with him—John Bale, his wife Agnes (Tobias Bath’s mother) and his sister Jane Bath. These relatives stayed on and refused entrance to Ursulah. She goes to Court and prays their Lordships to obtain equity for her and good consideration, in return for which she undertakes to "pryse dayly for your Lordshp healthhe long to continue to the increase of honor."3

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1 CA: 504: 166. 2 C7: 366: 65. 3 C8: 166: 107.

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**Launceston Pedigrees: Table I.**

| Gavin | John | Richard | Sampson | Honour | Thomas | Thomas
<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Oone</td>
<td>Agate</td>
<td>Bynas</td>
<td>Newman</td>
<td>Pearse</td>
<td>Bowlow</td>
<td>Gussy</td>
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<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Hilsley</td>
<td>Prigde</td>
<td>Alis</td>
<td>Chawney</td>
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Table II.

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Richard Agness Wilmot Johan

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<th>Thos</th>
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<th>Orchard</th>
<th>Palmer</th>
<th>Gach</th>
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<td>1617</td>
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<th>Christopher</th>
<th>Thomas</th>
<th>Elizabeth</th>
<th>Grace</th>
<th>John</th>
<th>Thomas</th>
<th>Elizabeth</th>
<th>Grace</th>
<th>John</th>
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Table III.

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<th>Richard</th>
<th>Anne</th>
<th>Mary</th>
<th>John</th>
<th>Dorothy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1627</td>
<td>1533</td>
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<td>1533</td>
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</tbody>
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1 CA: 504: 166. 2 C7: 366: 65. 3 C8: 166: 107.
Launceston Wills:
(from Bodmin).

Richard Kingdon the Elder of St. Stephens by Launceston Miller.

"unto my sonne Lewes £10 unto my sonne Nicholas £5 and
"unto my sonne Jory £5 unto my daughter Anyis £20 . . . if any
"of my sonnes Lewes Nicholas and Jory happen to die then
"unto my son Richard . . . my wife Beaton shall have the
"government and rule of all my goods within my house during
"her natural life provided alwayes that if she happen to
"marry that then yet ye my will that she shall yeild up all
"my goods unto my sonne Richard . . . my sole whole
"executor."

Probate 2 July 1666.

Jane Kingdonne of Launceston, widow.

"unto my son John Kingdonne 25/- and also the bedstead and
"the furniture that now it hath al the writting hereof of
"this my will I also give him one great platter and a pottleter
". . . unto Oliver my son 25/- also a platter and a
"potter . . . unto his son Richard 10/- to be put on . . .
"for him in some honest man's psellitie within 20 days after
"the passing of this my will and to have him at the cost of
"twente . . . unto Agnes my son Oliver daughter 5/-
"in manner and forme for her as it is for his son . . . unto
"my daughter in lawe Jane nowe my son Oliver Kingdons
"wife my second petlicott one smoke one parilette . . . unto
"the poore of the alma house 12d unto Peter the son of
"Peter Powley 12d the rest . . . unto my daughter Johan
"Kingdom her I make my sole Executrix and for overseers
". . . appointe my will beloved in Chriis John Kingdome my
"brother in lawe Roger Hoyle and for theirs paynes herein
"I give them 12d apiece."

Witnesses: Roger Hoyles, John Kyngdome the elder.
Probate 4 Sept. 1669. Inventory £20/0/6 by William Pearse
and Peter Trehan.

John Kingdon of St. Thomas near Launceston, Tucker.

"unto my son Lewis Kingdon my mill and millipoolis in St.
"Thomas after the decease of my wife Sarah . . . as also during
"the life of Thomas Kingdon my son . . . to each of my children
"(sons and daughters) in money 21d the rest . . . unto my
"wife Sarah . . . my sole Executrix."

Witnesses: Nicholas Rudge, Richd Kingdon, Wm. Godfrey.
Probate 25 July 1684: Inventory £24/7/8 by George Jewell
and Digory Dole.

Thomas Kingdon of Launceston. Administration was granted
14 June 1613 to Margaret Kingdon widow the Relict. Surely
Roger Adam of Launceston. Inventory £23/10/11 by Thomas
Bennett, John Collie and Samuel Carpenter.

William Kingdon of Launceston.

"unto Jaquett my daughter 5/- unto Katharine my daught-
"her 5/- unto Mary my daughter 5/- unto my daughter
"Katharine three children 5/- to each: the rest . . . unto my
"wife Jane . . . my sole Executrix."

Witnesses: Robert Heaman, Thomas Stoker, Willm Orchard,
Peter Tregelast and Agnes Johnson.
Inventory £37/1/10 by Richard Kingdon, George Jackson and

John Kingdonne of Launceston Cutlar.

"unto all my goods chattles and debs I give and bequeath unto
"Annis Kingdonne my wife whom I ordain and make my
"true and lawful Executrix in the presence of Alice Poynter
"Penelope Marich."

Probate 19 April 1620.

Inventory £25/1/8 by Gilbert Poynter merchant, James Couch
yeoman, John Kingdon Butler and Robert . . . weaver.

John Kingdon of Launceston Butcher.

"unto all my five children 40/- apeace when they shall
"accomplish the age of 21 years . . . unto my sister Tamson
"Powley 10/- . . . the rest unto my wife . . . my whole and
"sole Executrix."

Witnesses: Richard Grills, Alice Poynter. Inventory by Richard
Grills and John Seymor. Probate 9 January 1628.

Richard Kingdon: P.C.C. (Campbell 20). In the name of God Amen, I Richard Kingdon of Launceston in the county of
Cornwall Haberdasher beinge inf . . . and weak in bodie but of
good and perfect memorie considering the frailty of man's
life and the uncertain time of Death and having a desire to
settle and dispose of my estate while God affordeth me tyme
and ability Doe nowe make these my last will and Testament
And first I commend my soule unto the hands of God & my
Redeemer & my bodie to Christian burrial. Item I give unto
my daughter Jane Kingdon the somme of twenty pounds &
one of my feather beds, one coverlet & one pair of sheets to
be paid & delivered unto her at the end of one yeares next
after my decease (in margin: Item I give unto my daughter
Alice Kingdon the somme of twenty pounds & one of my feather
beds & one coverlet & one pair of sheets to be paid &

1 Possibly a brother of Sarah Orchard who married John Kingdon, 1645.

(Tables I).
delivered unto her at the end of one year and half next after my decease Item I give and bequeath unto my daughter Radigan Kingdom the summe of twenty pounds & one of my feather beds one coverlett & one pair of sheets to be paid & delivered unto her at the end of two yeares next after my decease & if any one or more of my said daughters doe dye before the tyme of payement of her or their legacies aforesaid That their such legacy or legacies shall remaine & come to the survivor or survivors of my said three daughters Item I give unto my son Charles Kingdom all the tumber works nowe in the house where I dwell except one chest in the broad chamber & one cofer in the Parlour to have the said tumber worke after the death of my wife & one as the said Charles doe pay unto my wife the summe of twenty marks at the end of two yeares next after my death for my will is that my wife shall have and enjoye the said Tumber work during her life & the said Charles not to have the same unless he pate the said twenty marks as aforesaid Item I give unto my said sonne Charles tenne shillings Item I give unto Richard and Catharine the sonne & daughter of the said Charles twenty shillings a yeare to be paid to each of them at the end of five yeares next after my decease Item I give unto my Daughter Catherine the nowes wife of Degour Peares ten shillings Item I give unto Abraham Challener the sonne of Richard Challener six shillings & eight pence I give unto Oswald Kingdom my sonne all my estate & tenures which I have in a tenement called Lower Bamham To have & enjoye the same after the Death of my wife for my will is that my wife shall have & enjoye my parte in the said tenement during her life & the said Oswald not to have the same till after her Death Item I give unto Elizabeth, Mary & Jane the three daughters of my said sonne Oswald twenty shillings a yeare to bee paid to everie one of them at the end of five yeares next after my Decease All the rest of my goods & chattells not before given I give unto Alice my wife whom I make my sole Executrix of this my last will & Testament sealed published & subscribed by me the XXIInd day of June in the fourteenth yeare of the reigne of our Sovereign Lord King Charles of England etc. Witnesses: Rob't Cowch, William Hices. Probate 1641, 7 Feb.

NORTH MOLTON AND SOUTH MOLTON.

Apparently there were two families here: one established at Pilsdon, which is a hamlet some three miles from North Molton and on the borders of Exmoor; the other living at Lee, about two miles on the Barnstaple side of North Molton.

South Molton is only about three miles away, and Kingdoms living there intermarried with those at North Molton. There was probably a close relationship between them in the early days.

The neighbouring villages also were homes of other Kingdoms, such as Twicken, Withypool, Radworthy, High Bray and Charles and most villages in North Devon from Parracombe, near Lynton to Barnstaple and further West to Morwinstowe, South to Torrington, Coldridge and Exeter, had representatives of the name, while some migrated into Somersetshire. Thus among marriages we have at Morwinstowe Jane Kingdom marries Thomas Buse in 1626: William Goodinge marries Englsh Kingdom 1593 and Margaret Kingdom marries Nevell Wickett at Shelbearn in 1612: Also Kingdom of Shelbearn marries Maryn Gwizman in 1616: at Buckland Brewer, Johan Kingdom marries William Harrys in 1615: so that in the early years of the seventeenth century the Kingdoms were fairly widely distributed.

The earliest North Molton will is that of William Kingdom of Pilsdon in 1570 (see page 100): he died therefore some 26 years before John Kingdom of Coldridge and might have been a brother or uncle of his. Thomas Kingdom of Lee, North Molton, died in 1619: he may have been a brother or nephew of John of Coldridge.

The earliest South Molton will is that of John Kingdom who died in 1605: his will is sealed with the Kingdom coat of arms, which other members of his family have borne at later dates and still bear.

Public Records: L.T.R. Memorandum Roll
Agenda Book: (12 William to George II)
Termino Scotia Trinitatis Anno Xe R.R. Georgii £ s d
Devon, Warr.: p die d t Oliver Kingdom, Arm. Vic. ad Appendand 00 05 00

These old families often repeated a Christian name from father to son through many generations. The South Molton Kingdoms have repeated the names of Abrahm and Oliver continuously up to the present time.

North Molton Kingdoms seem to have preferred the names John and Phillip in the Pilsdon branch and William in the Lee branch: John of course has always been a favourite name, William of Pilsdon was so fond of it that he called his three sons John, see his will, p.106.

It is very probable though we have no direct proof, that Abrahm, son of John Kingdom of Coldridge, who was born in 1580, was the grand sire of the South Molton family. The dates would fit in. John of South Molton, whose will was
have (1665) was according to the Registers, son of Abraham Kingdom and was born in 1610.

We have already dealt with Launceston, but further South and notably at Maker and Looe and St. Cleer, there were other branches of the family and at Plymouth. These may have descended from other sons of Roger of Quethnock or may have sprung from the other Kingdoms previously mentioned at Plymouth, who were contemporaries of Roger. Those at Maker and Looe were connected with the sea as their wills show.

Again there were families in London: the oldest will we have of these is the will of Christopher Kingdom of Camberwell in 1639: there was also a John Kingdom who married Alice Edin at St. Matthew, Friday Street in 1551.

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1 Bishop Nympom registers also contain many Kingdoms, the earliest being 1599, the baptism of Katherine d. of John Kingdom—probably one of the sons of William Kingdom, while in 1609 Philip Kingdom of North Molton marries Elizabeth Plimoe (see Leesmore).

2 Charles registers: The earliest Kingdom there mentioned is in 1663, the baptism of Joan d. of George and Ann of North Molton—probably this George was the son of William and Dorothy.

3 William Kingdom of North Molton, woolshearer, is mentioned in Winshinde register as having been buried there Nov. 28, 1661, with the remark "who was found dead in Durdlin Moor, the 22nd inst." His father John's will was proved by his widow Mary and his son William in 1703.

Since this book went to press, the writer has, by kind permission of the Vicar (Rev. P. H. Green) been allowed to make a partial search in the Parish Register of North Molton. He obtained entries of 23 marriages (1556-1587); 136 births (1580-1755); 126 burials (1564-1756); the rates 1603-1657 were not searched, through lack of time. At the present day there are Kingdoms living there—after four centuries.

A very noticeable feature is that in almost every case Kingdom is spelt correctly with only some 6 variances: this is quite exceptional.
WILLS: NORTH MOLTON.

"To be buried in the churchyard of Northmolton or where it shall please God. To the church 10/- to the poor men's chest 16d; to the poor of Northmolton to be distributed among them 6s/8d; to each of my godchildren 4d; to Philip my son a silver spoon; to John Kingdon of Molland my sonne 6s/8d, a silver spoon & all my apparel except one coat & all the debts he doth owe me; to John Kingdon of Nympton my sonne a silver spoon & all the debts he doth owe me; to John Kingdon of Flidio (Fildon?) my sonne, a silver spoon; to Anathie Conebear my daughter, a silver spoon; to Elizabeth Cale my daughter 20s, a shilling, a green coat & a candlestick & a silver spoon; to Philip Kingdon the sonne of John Kingdon at home with me a yoe & a lamb; to Johan Clayge my servant a cowe, a pane of 7 gallons & a dish, but if she die before she be married, the pane & the dish shall remaine to Thomas Kingdon; to Johan Kingdon my daughter in lawe a heater; to Johan Cale a shap; to Thomas Kingdon my Kynsman a coste, the residue of my goods, my debts paid & this my last will fulfilled, I bequeath to John Kingdon my sonne the 16s/8d dwell in called mydide John & him I do make myne executor & I do ordaine & make Sr. John Treed vicar, Thomas Burge & John Thorne my rulers & overseers to see this my last will fulfilled, made the date & yere above written: witnesses, John Treed vicar, Thomas Burge, John Thorne & others.

In 1622 admon of the goods of John Kingdon was granted to his father Jasper Kingdon.

Similarly in 1628 admon of the goods of Samuel Kingdon "nup de North Molton" was granted to Catherine Kingdon his relict.

Will of John Kingdon of North Molton, husbandman, Jan. 27, 1622. "To be buried in the churchyard of Northmolton. To the repairings of the church of Northmolton 12d. To the poor men's box their 14d. To my godchild of mynd 6d. To John Kingdon my sonne tenn pounds of lawfull money of England. To Henrie Kingdon my sonne tenn pounds of like lawfull money of England to be paid unto him within two yeares immediately after my decease. To Phillip Kingdon my sonne one shepe; to my overseer John Hale of Rennestable the elder one one suite of my apparel; the rest of my goods unto Beulon Kingdon my wife and her I doe make my soule and whole executrix & also I doe ordain & appoint my well-beloved frendes John Dee & Henrie Burges my rulers to see this my last will & testament to be performed." Inventory £84/3/10.

1623: Administration of the goods of Thomas Kingdon of Ley, Northmolton: account. The true & just acquitt of Philipp Kingdon & John Shapland, administrators of all & singular the goods, chattells & debts of Thomas Kingdon late of Northmolton deceased as well of all such goods, chattells & debts of the said deceased as they received by virtue of their admon as of their payments & disbursements as followeth:

First these accomplishants doe charge themselves with the sum of one hundred twenty pounds fifteen shillings & six pence of lawfull money of England being the true value of the goods of the said intestate as by an inventaire they particularly made & exhibited into this Court more at large appeareth. For their letters of administration £10.

For writing of the inventory £2d.

For the charge of the funeral of the sd deceased, vis for his shroud, making his grave, ringing his knyll & other charges and duties thereabouts and for the money bestowed on the poor at the funeral £10.

Paid to Mr. Nicholas Purchase for a mortuary due to the farmer of the Rectory there £10.

Debts: Paid to Elizabeth Pyman for the debt of the said intestate due unto her by penalty £11.

Paid to Margerial Badcocke £2.
Paid to William Vicar £5.
Paid to Johan Ball £5.
Paid to Sir Amos Bampfield Kt., for a heriot and for the rent due to him £4/6/8.
Paid to John Vicarye for a heriot £7.
Paid to Philipp Shapland £10/10/0.
Paid or allowed to Philipp Shapland money and goods that was left unpaid him of his marriage goods at his marriage with the daughter of the said intestate £34.

Paid or allowed unto Philipp Kingdon one of these accomplishants being for so much promised unto him by the intestate in his life time towards the taking of a living for the sd accomplish £20.

Paid for drawing and engrossing of this accomplish and for hearing and examining the same etc £11.

So the sd accomplishants have paid and disbursed the sume of £113/8/6 and there remayneth in their hands the sume of
£277/0 which they may be allowed for their future maintenance.

Will of Johannes Kinclon. P.C.C. II Barrington.

In the name of God Amen. The XXVI day of February Anno Domini One thousand six hundred & twenty seven year John Kingdon of Northmollon in the county of Devon Bachelore being sick of body in perfect minde & memory (thanked bee given to allmighty God) did make his present last will & Testament nuncupative in manner & forme following first he bequeathed his soule unto allmighty God his maker Redeemer & Saviour & his body he committed to that earth from whence it came And to bee buried in the Church yard of Northmollon or elsewhere it should please God Then he gave & bequeathed towards the repaying of the church there Xld Item he gave unto the poore men's box there Xld Item he gave & bequeathed unto his goddaughter Joane Radley Vld Item he gave & bequeathed unto Henry Kingdon his brother five pounds of lawfull money of England Item he gave & bequeathed unto Philip Kingdon his brother five pounds of lawfull money of England Item he gave & bequeathed unto John Kingdon the sonne of Philip Kingdon five pounds of lawfull money of England Item he gave & bequeathed unto Walier Brayes five children to each of them Vld a yere. The rest of his goods he left (his debts paid & legacies discharged) & his body decently buried he gave unto Beaton Kingdon his mother whom he did make his full & whole Executrix & did ordyne & appoint his wellbeloved friends John Dee the elder & John Balle his Rulers & Overseers to see this his Testament to bee p'formed.

In the presence of John Dee John Balle & others being witnesses hereunto. Signed John Dee Sen.

Probate granted to Beaton Kingdon, 11 Feb. 1627.


In the name of God Amen, the XXII day of December Anno Domini 1629. John Kingdon of Northmollon in the county of Devon husbandman being of good & perfect memorie praise he to God doe make & ordaine this my last will & testament in writing in manner following & concerning my body I doe commit to the Christian burial of my body to be buried in the church of Northmollon ius ijid Item I give to the church of Northmollon ius ijid Item I give to the said I give to Jehan Kingdon the daughter of my sonn Samueli 4d Item I give to Rose Kingdon the daughter of my sonn Samueli Kingdon one score of sheete. All the residue of my goods & Chattles not before given nor bequeathed by these presents, my legacies & funerall charges disbursed & paid I give & bequeath unto Samueli Kingdon my sonn whom I make & ordaine to be my whole & sole executor of this my present last will & testament And doe entreat my neighbours William Moorman & Richard Bright being my good friends to be my overseers for the better performance of the same in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal.

Witnesses: John Blake, William Moorman.

Will of Beaton Kingdon. P.C.C. Scoope 100.

In the name etc: . . . "I give & bequeath unto the repayinge of the Church of Northmollon twelvewepence Item I give & bequeath unto every godchild of mine sixe pence Item I give & bequeath unto the poore of Northmollon twelve pence Item I give & bequeath unto my sonne Philip Kingdon all my part of plough geare & horse lucklings & all my pile of wood & lymber & my cupboard standing in the Hall house & all the cellings about the Hall house & ten pounds of lawfull money of England. Item I give & bequeath unto John Kingdon sonne of foresaid Phillip Kingdonne two pounds of lawfull money of England Item I give & bequeath unto William Kingdon sonne of foresaid Phillip Kingdome fourtie shillings of lawfull money of England Item I give & bequeath unto John Doe & Johan the two daughters of foresaid Phillip Kingdome to each of them fortie shillings apiece of lawfull money of England And my will is that if any or either of the children of Phillip Kingdome doe happen to die before they accomplish the age of one and twenty years his portion to remayne to the rest equalie to be divided and disposed by Phillip Kingdome his father Item I give & bequeath unto John Bale my servant one of my best sheepe The rest of my goods not given or bequeathed (my debts paid & funerall charges performed) I doe give & bequeath unto Henricus Kingdome my sonne whom I doe make my sole executor And I doe make & ordaine my well beloved brother Phillip Gould & John Bale of Northmollon aforesaid to be my rulers & overseers to see this my last will & testament to be performed according to the true intent & meaning hereof. . . In witness whereof we hav hereunto subscribed our names Phillip Gould & John Bale. The signe of Beaton Kingdome the signe of Phi Gould the signe of John Bale John Bolman.

Probate granted to Henricus Kingdome 16 Nov. 1630.

On 7 July 1641 probate of the will of John Bale "servant" to the Kingdon family & mentioned in more than one of their wills, was granted to Phillip Kingdon.
After leaving various small legacies to apparently his own immediate relatives, Molles, Budcock & Bales, he bequeaths his property: to Henry Kin of Flisdon, £10: "And if no everie one of my Godchildren severally by himself twelve pence": interest in a messuage in Hunsford for 99 years, commencing upon the death of Katherine Ward & determining upon the deaths of John & William Kingdon, sons of Philip Kingdon of Lower Flisdon, he leaves to John Kingdon when 24 years old during his life & then if he has no heirs, to William Kingdon: lease in a parcel of Charleswood or Rhyphamwood, for life to John Kingdon or at his death without heirs to William Kingdon: a legacy of £5 left to John Kingdon by his uncle John & paid into John Balse's hands by Henry Kingdon in trust, four pounds which were given to John & his children by John Kingdon his Grandmother & were paid into his hands by said Henry Kingdon in trust likewise, is to be acquitted & held discharged & in lieu John Balse gives him £10: finally all the residue of his goods he gives to Phillip Kingdon. "Hoping that few of the said Phillip will use his other children here not named in his fatherly affection towards them."

1700. William Kingdon, widdower, of North Molton. Inventory, prized and valued by Peter Glade, Nicholas Purchase and John Dee.

His wearing Apparel and money in his purse 10 00 00
two shires three yearlings & one calf 16 00 00
two score sheep 15 00 00
two horses 06 00 00
two small hogs 05 01 00
two feather beds one dust bed three feather bolster's three small pillows & three headstaps 03 10 00
two coverlets one paire shets & three pairs of Blankets 01 15 00
One Table Board & Table Loving 01 02 06
two Brass pots eight brass panns two brass caldrons two brass skillets & one brass candlestick 03 06 08
One bar of iron & two speets 00 03 06
three braziers three long crooks two post & rooks one gridiron one pot 00 05 00
twenty peeler dishes & saiers one dozen & half of spoons & one candlestick six t盱ell dishes 01 04 06
corne in the Barne & in the ground 11 10 00
Vessells at the Roode 01 00 00
two Trundells one solter one barrell & fewer standard 01 00 00
desperate Debit 10 00 00
wood 04 10 00
Hay & all Husbandry tools with all lumber stuff & all other things unseen & unprised 06 00 00
So the sum total is 110 08 08

Some of the Inventories are most interesting, as showing the manner of living in olden times and a comparison between the 17th & 18th century inventories shows the gradual increase of possessions and household utensils.

1706. George Kin of North Molton, left "one Brass Crocke called Jeaffers Crocke" evidently an heirloom to his sister Marrian.

His inventory is as follows:--

Inventory by Lawrence Moore of Bishipninton & Jonathan Dee of Northmolton.

Imprimis his Apparel & money in his purse 02 10 00
item six cows three steres three yearlings & two calves 04 10 00
two horses plowstaff & horse lackling 04 00 05
one hundred & twenty sheep 24 00 00
fewer swine hogs 04 01 06
... all his Wood with the Implements of the Chindy 01 00 00
... Desperate Debs 20 00 00
... all his Husbandry tools 00 04 00
... one Trundle with Brewing Vats & Barrels 00 00 00
... Table Lining & all other things unseen & unpraised 01 06 08

The Total sum is 189 08 02

1773. Richard Kingdon, yeoman of Northmolton. . . . To his wife Mary, "my best Bed performed and on " thing of a sort of all the household goods to her choice", . . to Daughter-in-law," my great Brass pan, after her death to my " grandson Richard. Also I give to the poor labourmen of North- " mpton the sum of 15/- Also my will is that ten pounds be " bestowed on my funeral expenses. Also I give to my son " William my best suit of Cloaks & all the rest of my wearing " apparel my will is that my daughter Mary shall give & bestow " to whom she will. Also I give to my daughter Mary the " sum of £100 & all the household goods hereafter named (to " will) I give her all the Chany & all the silver spoons & all " the other things belonging to the Tea table & a Chist of " Drawers & one great Chist & six large plate dishes & Twelve " plate plates & four Candlesticks of the best & the beest Brass " Kittle & two of the largest Brass pans & six chears & one " Table Board & the second best bed performed & one pair of " Andiron, one great Gove & two Drink barrials & the Clock " & the great Brass Pot & Some other things which she bought " with her own money & one Cow at her choice . . . Also I " nominate & appoint my son William Kingdon to be gardin " & Trustee for my three grandchildren . . . "

1714. Inventory of the goods of William Kingdon of North- molton, husbandman, made & praised by William Tidball, " George Smyth, John Kingdon. Imprimis all his wearing apparel & money in his purse 00 02 00
Item all his bullocks both small & great 40 00 00
" all his sheep & lambs 25 02 00
" all his horses & Coats 10 01 00
" Debs owing by Specialty 40 02 00
" One Chattel Lease 20 00 00
" all his Corne in the Barn & in the field 00 06 00
" his hay in the Rick 00 00 00
" flower Bedsteads with the furniture thereunto belonging 01 10 00
" all his Plow & Tackling & Horse Tackling 01 01 00
" all his Pealer & Brass 01 06 00
" All his Table Boards with Forms & chairs & Stools 01 00 00
" all his Chests Coffers Trunks Boxes etc 01 02 00
" all his victuals at Roofe Butter & Cheese 01 00 00
NOTH.—The will of John Kingdom (1708), born in 1610, is sealed with the
Kingdom arms. Both tables I. and II. are made up from the wills
valid and from the parish registers, and may not be quite correct.
If Abraham Kingdom came from Coldridge as suggested elsewhere,
there were evidently Kingdoms already in South Molton who pos-
sibly came from North Molton.
SOUTH MOLTON WILLS.


Unto Abraham Kingdon my eldest son the summe of one shilling. Unto John Kingdon my second son the sume of ten pounds lawful money of England to be paid within six months after my decease. And if be shall marry Parney Leach & bring up my youngest son Richard Kingdon in the science and trade of a cordwinder then my will is that he shall have & enjoy the house & ground which was Joshua King's as long as he shall well & sufficiently maintain him but no longer: Unto my youngest son Richard Kingdon the house & ground which was Joshua King's & the bedstead & bed plumed we stands in my pior & if he shall happen to die before he shall accomplish the age of one and twenty yeares or be married then my will is that his legacy shall remain unto Anna Kingdon my youngest daughter: unto Mary Kingdon my eldest daughter the houses garden & courtelage in Southstreet immediately after the decease of Mary Kingdon my wife & forty pounds lawful money of England to be paid when she shall accomplish the age of one and twenty yeares. If she die before she be married or accomplish the age of one & twenty yeares then her legacy to remain to my daughter Anne Kingdon but if she be married then my will is that it shall remain to her husband & children if she have any. Unto Anna Kingdon my youngest daughter the summe of thirty pounds lawful money of England to be paid immediately after my wife Mary Kingdon's decease & the two pieces of ground near Honiton Lane also immediately after the decease of her my said wife if the estate in the same so long continew. If she die before she accomplish the age of nineteen yeares or be married then her legacy to remain to my daughter Mary Kingdon: Unto the poore of Southomton twenty shillings lawful money of England: All the rest of my goods & chattles unto Mary Kingdon my wife and her I make my whole & sole executrix. And I do appoint Mr. William Vincombe & Mr. Arthur Volland of Southmolton to be my rulers in trust to see this my last will & testament performed & to them I give five shillings specie for their painestakings therein.

Witnesses William Downes & Thomas Stempson.

Signed & sealed with the Kings arms.

According to the church registers, this John Kingdon was born in 1610 & was the son of Abraham Kingdon. As previously suggested this Abraham may have been the youngest son of John Kingdon of Coldridge who was born in 1580. Abraham also may have had other children previously & possibly a son named Richard after his own brother: this would give reason for John Kingdon calling his son Richard which is not common in the South Molton branches. This does not get over the fact that Agnes Kingdon daughter of Henry & Margaret was born there in 1630, or that Susan, daughter of Jo & Grace Kingdon was born there in 1619. Probably Jo the husband of Margaret was a son of Jo & Grace.

Mariners' Wills and Administrations. P.C.C.

1692 Robert: originally of Dartmouth: left all to his mother Alice of Stepney.

1691 Richard: left all to his mother Alice of Stepney.


1696 Hugh: left all to friend Francis Richards: ship "Boyne."

1702 John: admon granted to Huldah Knight: ship "Merchant."

1711 Michael: admon granted to William Chesterton, next of kin: ship "Le Leake."

1720 Emanuel: admon granted to wife Ursula of Tuttle Street: gunner.

1763 Arthur: wills to Thomas Boyde & Ambrose Old: of Plymouth: ship "Tytger."

1775 Isaac: admon to father Samuel: of St. Leonards, Shoreditch: ship "Northumberland."

1796 James: admon granted to widow Elizabeth: of Blackawton: ship H.M.S. Bull Dog


1798 Mary: to mother Mary: ship, "Dictator."


(Even. Archdeaconry Probate Court.)

1704 Roger Kingdon of Citty & County of Exeter, Marriner.

"being going a long voyse at Sea calling to mind the "Mortality of my Body & knowing that it is appointed
"once to dye doe make this my last will and Testament
"that is to say Imprimis I give and bequesth to my sisters
"Lady Charity and Jane Collings five & twenty pounds
"each to be paid within six weeks after my Decease by
"Richard and Mary Kingdon Whom I doe appoint to be
"my whole & sole Executor of this my Last will & Testament
"enjoyed after my Decease & I doe utterly Deny Bevock
"and Disallw & dissall all other former testament wils
"& legaes Bequet & executors by me in any wise be this
"time named willing & bequesthing Ratifying & Con-
"firming this & those to be my Last will & Testament in
"witness where of I have hear unto Set my hand & seal

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the day & year above written.

Witnesses: Richard Summers, John Coham.

In 1680 there was an interesting action in which the name of Robert Kingdom is mentioned. Apparently this was the Robert Kingdom who by his will proved 8 Sept. 1682, left all to his mother Alice: "and for the confirmation thereof doe at the sealing hereof give as livery & reason into the hands of her my said loving mother one English piece of Coyne called by the name of sixpence." A certain Gregory Sugar was Captain and part owner of the barque "Danby" bound from the port of London to Tangier, thence to Calio & Venice. The crew included Peter Colquett, George Baxter, John Peters, Luke Butler, Robert Kingdome, Richard Browne, John Tocker (or Tuckar), John Hutchings, Peter Udie & George Nations: part of their pay was to be retained in the Captain's hands until their return to London. They took cargo & a troop of soldiers to Tangier, discharged there & made for Venice. At Leghorn the defendants mutinied on the ground that the skipper was not paying their money, & deserted. Proceeding very shorthanded, the ship was attacked by Algerian pirates & owing to the absence of defendants, Capt. Sugar could not defend his ship, so that it became a prize to the pirates & the Captain barely escaped with his life. Returning overland, defendants sued the Captain in H.M. Court at Westminster & "threatened to prosecute him to his utter ruine unless y' Orator will pay them such further wages and Sallarye as by mutuall contract & agreement were reserved in y' Orator's hands till ye safe returne of ye Shippe as aforesaid." Poor Captain Sugar is destitute, in consequence of the loss of his ship due to the mutiny & cannot pay them & unless their Lordships intervene he looks like ending his days in the Fleet prison.1

EXETER.

In early Exeter Parish Registers appear the following:

1590 Kingdom, Richard married Alice Hutchins
1600- Kingdom, Nicholas, s. of Richard (baptized)
1625 King....... Richard (during the plague, buried).

In 1615 Daniel Kingdom married Mary Cowch: both came from Launceston.

But until the 17th century we hear very little of Exeter Kingdoms: in 1806 when Buonaparte threatened an invasion of England and volunteers were enrolled everywhere, Samuel Kingdom was appointed a Captain of a Company of Artillery among Exeter volunteers: (History of Exeter, Jenkins, 1. C. 59. 48. 120
This was probably "Iron Sam" — the well known iron founder who in 1806 was elected Mayor. He and his brother William, who was Sheriff in 1808, were partners and his cousin William Page Kingdon, a surveyor, was Mayor in 1843. Samuel Kingdon's son was Q.C. and Recorder of Bristol.

In St. Martin's Church, there is a window in which appear the Kingdon arms.

Samuel Kingdon, father of "Iron Sam," issued tokens of which the following is the description and of which an illustration is given:—

Atkins: Tradesmen's Tokens.—18th Century.
Exeter: Halfpennies.

1. O.A. three-quarter figure of Bishop Blaise holding a comb in one hand and a book in the other. Success to the woolen manufacture.
   And the date 17-02 divided by the figure.
   R. Shield of arms, supporters etc. Exeter Halfpenny.

2. Similar to last, but date omitted: on the O. and added at bottom on R. Conder 29:2 Pye 19:9. Vrill 16
   Also struck in silver.

3. Similar to last but first letter of legend on R. starts level with the top of the pegasus' head, and the cross of the right hand sceptre comes by the E, whereas in the former it came to the first N of Halfpenny.
   E. Payable at the warehouse of Samuel Kindon. X. (Very rare, possibly unique.)

CHANGERY ACTIONS.

The first Exeter case in 1683 & 1684 concerns a Christopher Kingdon who had been made bankrupt. A schedule is given of his goods, the first item being a bond "upon my father-in-lawe Thomas Jones for forty pounds": other items are:—

1 black haire Stuffe Coatt of his wifes to ye value of 02 00 00
1 shorttelt Coatt value 01 10 00
1 gold ring cost 01 40 00
A long list of Serges & faire Narrows

1 See Chart IX. B.
One bedstead one Livery Table & one chaire to value of 05 00 00
One Bedstead & a Prease value 04 10 00
One Kittle & Brandisce of value of 02 10 00
One Warming panne 00 06 00
One Chest & (fire) Joyaes Stoole 00 14 00

This Christopher was a serve-weaver: "Complessinge, sheweth unto your Loopp your Orator Christopher Kingdom of Exon Serve Weaver that your Orator becoming Securite & bound for other pions contracted debts which your Orator was not able to pay thereupon your Orator applied himself to one Baptist Holt of Exon Bayliffe, one of your Orators creditors, to be advised by him how he might with most ease & safest pay & satisfie his creditors." Holt advised a Bill of Sale, made out to himself as creditor to protect himself against other creditors. Christopher did so & handed it to Holt with three score pounds consideration money. Holt acknowledged that only 6d was then owing to him. With this deed Holt got hold of all Christopher's goods to the value of £200. At first he allowed him small sums of money but later became "sake" & refused to pay more. Holt threatened him further with "strange thinges" & prison, & further in his absence did "intice & pusey y' Oratos wife to give noles under her hand which tended to the greate 5judice of y' Orator."2

The case Kingdom v Cook was brought by Samuel Kingdom, the younger of Exeter, ironmonger. He had let a parcel of land in Back Close Lane, All Hallow on the Wall to James Cook for building. Cook had not the means to carry out this sub-let to John Hunt & Robert Cornish. Injunction sought to restrain the sub-lease as contrary to terms of lease.3

In 1709, Samuel Walkey of Alphington (near Exeter) sued Thomas Jones and Mary his wife, of Bickington, John Pope of . . . Richard Kingdom of Totnes Esg, and Thomas Salter of Exeter, Goldsmith. In 7 Queen Anne, Thomas Jones and John Binmore had borrowed £30, giving as security certain lands etc. in Bickington. As the money was not repaid on the due date, Walkey tried to get possession of the lands, but finds that Jones and his wife (Binmore had died since) have granted a lease to Pope, Kingdom and Salter. (This Thomas Jones was father-in-law to Christopher Kingdom in the two previous cases).4

A case in 1687, Ball v Kingdom concerns the family of Roger Kingdom as Andrews of Alphington and is about the marriage portion of Rachael, Roger's daughter. She married Peter Ide without her father's consent and thereby forfeited the portion; she had died and the funeral and other expenses had fallen on the father.5

The case of Josias Kingdom v Dalby, 1758, is concerned with the property, in Thurtorver, of Nicholas Dalby, father-in-law to Josias, who died intestate. Dalby's son John had taken possession.6

The following wills, and particularly the inventory, are interesting. For John and Samuel Kingdom, see Chart IXa.

1757. John Kingdom of Beaufinch. His will begins: "God's will be done, this is mine."7

1709. Samuel Kingdom, yeoman of Cheriton Fitzpaine, left to his wife Jane: "Come that I have now on that pl of Poughball Barton that is now in my occupation whether it be in Corse move or in ground other wise provided if she pay £30 due to my father for rent & £5 & 10/- more to William s'ers gent of the pith aforesaid if she doe refuse to doe or to pay the said money for the said Corne then fourteen days after my decease my Exors shall pay the said moneys and have the Corne for the benefit of my Children. Alsoe givel he bequest unto my Dears Wife my Bed wherein I now lie or now am in & my Bed in the entery chamber & my Bed in the Corkefloe my mind is that my said wife shall have all the said beds as they are now furnished with all the furniture to them belonging And also I give to my wife one dozen of Pewter dishes my wife shall choose said first dish & my Exors the second & see accordingly fill she shall take the full dozen & alise I give to my wife a Dosen of Spoons a dozen of Trenchers six of the best & six of the worse & my Black horse that was hers when she was a widow & all my tackings & furniture belonging to the said horse & alise two Reins one old and the other new alise one basket two stools two timbering chaire and one shoe & one dung picke one hedging hook two reap hook one pair of Dung polls one Red Cow called Amy one wheel braow three pickes two shortes ones & one long one, one slip or young swine that is now on Budle two . . . rakes one dargh rake one brass pot that was her first & the hanging to it belonging one dozen of wooden Dishes one little Brass pot wherein is gener-

ally potage for breakfast hestit & allose two timbering boxes the one wherein my plate be & the other wherein head Cloth are kept my chest in the parlour Chamber & all my red money that I have to my wife's use And allose my wife shall have the use of my silver Tumbett & my silver spoons during her life then after her death give them to my son & if he die before he is one & twenty years of age then it shall remain to my Daughter. All the rest of my goods Credite & Chattelles whatsoever I give unto my son John Kingdon & my daughter Sarah after my just debts & legases funeral expenses are paid & the best use & benefit thereof to be made by execors till they attain therefull several ages of one & twenty years & my mind is that then shall be paid to them (that is to say) my son shall have Double my Daughter in the paying or deviding thereof at the said age if either of my children die before the said age then it shall be paid unto the other & if both die before the said age I give the said (remaining) goods & chattles before given to my children to my brother John Kingdon & to his heirs And I doe make ordaine & constitute Humphrey Kingdon my uncle & John Ellis my uncle my executors in trust in whom I doe confide to see my will pfomed & to pay my just debts Charging as they will answer at the Day of Judgement that they doe pfome it accordingly Allowing them reasonable cost or wages for their travall & trust. In witness ece: My mind & will is that my children shall have maintenance & schooling of my assets. Witnesses: Andrew Payne, Muh Saller, Rob Maunders.

Inventory £255. An Inventory of the Goods & Chattles of Samuel Kingdon of Cheriton filipayn in ye County of Devon yeoman Deed made & taken this 17th day of Jany by Andrew Payne Rob Thomas & William Hyndom An Domo 1708.

Imprimis His wearing Apparell & money in his purses

Item in Debts oweing

12 00 00

for plate one Tankerd one Cup 3 Silver Spooone 04 10 00

Chastte Estate in Poughill 40 00 00

Corn, in ground & Mowe 40 00 00

4 Oxen 211i, Twente wethr sheep 1211 32 00 00

One cuoile 4/10, one Swoe pig 3li, geese 8lii, ducks 1/15 16 05 00

Two paire of Harrowes & two Wheel Barrowes 01 00 00

One Winoowing Shele & . . . . 00 02 06

One Iron-barr & one Tribele 00 01 06

One Sheeble two Dun Pigges 00 04 00

Two Lervell with thires & Coul & other Plow Tackling 01 05 06

One paire of Bulges on Joyne Stoole one form & one clde Bord, 2 Seedhulls & other Lumber 00 10 00

in ye house:

One Roller irrame 3 Lad Two Stone Hogs Troughs one Corne Pike with other Lumb 00 10 00

The Reed & Hayes 02 02 06

at Bowdell 20 Ewes one Ram & 17 hoggs Sheeps 28 00 00

Five Horses 10li six cowes 10li 08s 33 08 00

Two falt swine Hogs & five Store ones 08 05 00

Corne in barne & in Mowe 24 10 00

The Haye in Fellows 01 13 04

The Wheels in Ground 11 15 00

2 Pair of Wheels with y carages, Two Wheel butte & all y Lumb in ye Oxen & Orchard Lynneys 07 00 00

in ye Pound house chamber ye Draggs & all ye other Lumb 01 10 00

in ye 2 Heigher Syder houses 50 Hoggetts five Barelles 09 15 00

in ye Botlle house 58 Bottles 00 09 08

in ye Drink house 3 Barelles & one setting Trendle 2 Setting Standardes 01 02 00

in ye Plums Lynyey on Trendle & one Cheese-wring 00 10 00

in ye Melte-house 7 Keims & 51 Tubbs 02 01 00

in ye Meale Chamb one dough Shool 3 Lads & 4 things to keep flour in one Range one Starg 00 12 00

in ye Malt chamber ye flatterie Tackling & Barrell one Kaine one Haire Cloth two Thwart Sawes 01 03 00

in ye Aple Chamb all ye vessell Timb & other Lumb 01 05 00

in ye Corne chamb 3 dozen of Hogset-hoopes & all ye other Hopery & Lumber 00 12 06

in ye Malthouse Six Mattocks Two Twibees 2 Dock Speetes & 2 Shovells 7 Kanes 5 Tubbs 02 13 00

One Chattle Estale 00 00 00

in ye Milke house & little house 11 Brass pans & two Butler-Stanaders 2 Buter Tubbs One Hiegh Tubb 04 00 00

Six sileches of Bacon all ye Butter 15 Cheese & all ye other victualy 03 00 04

in ye Spence & in ye Heigher house 4 Barelles 9 Firkins 6 Buckets 5 Drapers 2 Lard-Bucket 01 15 00

& one Table Boare one Chopping Boare one Dishrack one Trencher-rack & trencher flower Boles one Collender one Lanthorne & 12 Wooden dishes 00 02 04

in ye Garden house ye Carpentry Tooles & all

The first marriage in the Registers is John Kingdon m Mgt Tibbs 1615. The next one is 1700 Joan Kingdon m Jh. Culcliffe.

SOMERSET.

The will of Joseph Keyneden (Kinedon, Kynedon,) 1640, of Haire (?), Wells, mentions his brothers John (of Paultett, Wells) and Robert, and his sister Alice—they spell their name Kingdon. The will of John Kingdon of Poisham, Wells, 1652, mentions his children, Joan, wife of Peter Field, William and John. William left a daughter who married John Colley and a son John.

At about the same time there was a John Kingdon living at Oake, who figured in 3 Chancery Actions: he married Joan Westcombe and in 1746 we have the will of Abraham Kingdon of Oake, who was possibly their son. Abraham left 3 children, John Abraham and Mary—names very common in the South Molton branch.

Another Somerset family, possibly descending from the above, is that of William Kingdon of Milverton, who died 1761. Two members of this family are recorded in The Gentleman's Magazine, see page 137.

William of Milverton

- Ann

William [signature]

- Mary

- Benjamin

- John

William [signature]

- Mary

- John

William [signature]

- George

John [signature]

- Ann

- Mary

William [signature]

- Benjamin

- John

William [signature]

- George

1686. Henry Chorley of Badiyon, Somerset, v Katharine Taylor als Wooland dowager, widow of John Nose senior. John Kingdon and John Bechly come into the case as executors and trustees for the estate of John Nose senior late of Heathfield, Somerset and trustees for the widow of John Nose senior (father in law of Mrs. Taylor).

The case has no particular interest, except that the application was made to "Geo. Jeffries, Chancellor of England"—the notorious Judge of the Bloody Assizes.
There is a parchment inventory of the goods of John Nesse, about 6ft. long, attached and John Kingdon seems to have been an extensive purchaser. Some of the items are:

- An old bull £ s d 00 03 00
- A saddle and a pair of Gambadoes sold to John Kingdon 00 14 00
- A brass panett sold to ye deft, John Kingdon, at Thirteen pence half penny p pounde 00 06 00
- A sned and cradle 00 01 10
- A saw and a besgy 00 03 10
- A halter and a ling 00 01 00
- A balkin 00 00 02
- A Horsechayre 00 01 00

The next three cases are concerned with the property of Mr. Westcombe of Hillfarrance and Bradford, Somerset valued at £1300.

In the first action in 1685, we learn that he settled this property on his son John in trust to raise money for his two daughters, Mrs. Kingdon and Mrs. Sesse. The son was to pay his sisters £400 each after the father’s death—they were unmarried then. The bonds were given to Elizabeth Sesse, the elder sister. The brother John died leaving Elizabeth executrix and Mrs. Kingdon not having the bond has no means of proving her claim.

In 1707 John Kingdon, probably the same as above, of Oake, appears against Henry Westcombe of Hillfarrance. In this case the will of one John Synmow is rectified, in which 40/- a year was left to John Kingdon. John wins his case.

In the next year we learn more about the history of the case: it seems that John Kingdon had been brought up by Mr. Synmow and led to expect that he would be his heir. He managed his property for many years but, unfortunately, the two had a misunderstanding and after Mr. Synmow’s death it was found that he had been left only 40/- a year. John Kingdon married the niece of Mrs. Synmow. He was advised not to press for his legacy during Mrs. Synmow’s life, as things would be all right for him on her death; so for 20 years he was without his legacy and then found that all had been left elsewhere. In the case John Kingdon acknowledges that he is the “John Kinge als Kingdon, als Kingdon als Kingdom severally mentioned in the will.”

The case of Joan Kingdon of Wiltmico, near Oake, refers to a loan she made to Robert Howe of Wiltmico of £20 under a penalty of £40. William Almworth of Exford and William Reed of North Molton had also lent £20 each and the action is to recover from the executor, Thomas Howes.

1 C.10 305. 11. 2 C.10 309. 41. 3 C.10 410. 36 and C.10 603. 52. 4 C.10 300. 2.
CHAPTER VII.

HERALDIC.

There seems to be some doubt as to what the true coat of arms of the Kingdoms should be.

The birds are variously described as pies, magpies, seapies, and choughs.

Burke's "Commoners" mentions that the arms, that is with three magpies, appear on one of the shields on the Quethnock Brass—on what authority we do not know. All four indentures in the marble slab, which must originally have held coats of arms, are vacant now, and no other mention can be found of them.

The earliest mention is in the "Armory of the Western Counties":

"Quethnock: Kingdom: Arg. a chev. sa. bet. 3 pies ppr.
Kingdom: Ar. a (chevron) sa. betwixt 3 pies proper (Cotton) (Harl. MSS is by John Hooker M.P. Exeter, 1361: book dated 1599) 1.

Also: "Sir Geo. Carewe's Scrol of Cotes (Collected from the Churches of Devonshire 1588) No. 202 p 81. Carewe. Ar. betwixt a chevron sa. 3 pies (birds, Cornish Choughs ppr.) p (drawing of a bird). Burnell qrl. by Weeks of Northwike, borne by Piper of Cornwall at this date, 1590 (also this coat of Mr. Hooker by ye name of Kyngdons H).

Joseph Hollands Collection of Arms 1579 adjoined.
No. 588—Carew 202."

Another coat was granted to Capt. Richard Kingdon in Ireland:—Azure, a chevron ermine between three dolphins embossed, Or: Crest, a dolphin embossed, Or. (The crest on his seal, is a closed helmet mantled, surrounded by a cushion of colours bearing a crescent, or.

It was granted cir. 1605 see Harl. 6179 to 39 (now 65). Inscribed: "A patt. to Captain Kingdome of London: William Dugdale Esq. Nw." This coat was confirmed to Lemuel Kingdon, Richard's son, by Carney. Ulster: Lemuel was then a Privy Councillor of Ireland. Richard Kerney (Carney) was Ulster Principal Herald—he did not style himself King—during the Commonwealth: his commission is dated 1655 (Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniae).

1 Harl. MSS. 687 and Cotton M.66. Faustina E 111.

Other references to this Coat are given.

"Grantees of Arms (Harl. MS. 6179 to 39) Vol. 66 p 146."


"Kingdon or Kingdom, Arg. a chevron Sa. between 3 Cornish choughs, ppr. Crest: an eagle's head erased.
"Kingdon, Arg. a chev. between 3 birds Sa.
"Kingdon, Az. 3 banners, bendwavy, in pale floutant to the sinister, Or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head Gu., holding in the beak a key of the first."


"Kingdon and Kingdom: an eagle's head erased ppr. Kingdom of Lannwells, Cornwall and Castle Hartley, Devonshire an eagle displayed with two heads Sa. "Regis Domum gratum bonum." Kingdom, Kingdom, Ireland: a dolphin naiant Or. "Tentando superabat." Kingdom, out of a ducal coronet Or, a griffin's head Gu., holding in the beak a key of the first."

Samuel Kingdon of Thorverton, who married Eyre, used the usual Kingdom coat of arms, but the crest was:—Magpie proper on a wreath on a helmet with visor closed. His coat is quartered with Eyre, the description of which is:—Sinister Arg. on chevron sable 3 quatrefoils of the first: Crest, a roated leg, couped at thigh having face appearing on knee on wreath of colours: Arg. & Sa.

After intermarriage with the Boughton family, the latter's arms were quartered with Kingdom: 1 & 4, Kingdom: 2 & 3 Boughton. The Boughton arms were:—Sa. 3 crescents Or.

This quartering appears modified in arms of Pine Coffins, Wymonds, Fooks, Howells, Treweinard, Crockere & Cowling.

The Kingdom arms appear in several churches & other places: e.g. Launceston Guildhall (Oswald Kingdom's): Kilworthy, quartered with Manston: St. Martin's Church, Exeter: Newlyn Church quartered with Borrase (see Borrase of Borrase, p 78), which is described as follows:—4, Borrase: 2, Mayle: Gu. a mule passant Arg.; 2, Trevenard, Arg. a chevron between 3 artichokes Gu.: 4, Kingdom, Arg. a chevron with 2 couple close Sa., between 3 seapies: 5, Boscawen, Ern. a rose, Gu.: 6, Boscawen (or Bevill) Gu. a bull: 7, on same shield Beare, Arg. a chevron between 3 bears passant Sa.: mazed, Arg.: 8.
Borlase: St. Kew Church (see "History of Trigg Minor," Vol. I, p. 109) - "The North Chapel has two windows. That on the East is 14th 15th in two compartments, with tracery in the head. In this window remains a considerable quantity of good ancient glass. According to tradition this is the window sold to the parish of St. Kew on the rebuilding of Bodmin Church, which sale is recorded among the receipts in the building accounts of that church in these words: 'for a window of Seyn Kewa XXVII Vijd.' In the upper opening are royal arms of France and England quarterly. In the opening of the left side a shield charged on the Dexter side with Arg. a bear Sa.: but the impalement is lost. On the right hand side Arg. a chevron between 3 birds black with white breasts (magpies? [Kingdon] impaling Az. a band Or, in chief a label with 3 points Gu. (Garminowe).

Kingdon arms are also found quartered with Champneys & Eyton: B.M. Additional 19,814 & 12,654 (1777).

Also quartered with Carswell: B.M. Add. 10,399 f. 81 (17th cent.). The description is: - Quarterly 4 & 4 Arg. 3 pair of bendlets Gu., in a canton Az. a lion passant guardant Or, armed etc. Sa. 2 & 3 quarterly 4, 1 & 4 Sa. a band sinister Or, bearing a label Arg. of 5 points (Carswell): 2 & 3 Kingdom.

Also quartered with Mohun: -
Per pale 1 quarterly of 6:
1. Or. a cross wavy Sa. (Mohun)
2. Arg. a chevron surmounted by a cross potent (Carswell).
3. Az., 3 lances Arg.
4. Az., between a chevron Or, 3 dolphins Arg. (Raseh)
5. Or., between a chevron Sa., 3 mules of the same (Kelling)
6. Arg., between a chevron, 4 magpies ppr. (Kingdon).
7. Arg., between a chevron Sa. 3 shuttles of the same.

Tristram Risdon (1698/1699) gives: - "Kingdon, Arg. a chevron Sable between 3 Cornish Choughs proper."

Maclean's "History of Trigg Minor," referred to above gives also: - "Arg. a chevron between 3 birds black with white breasts (magpies? [Kingdon]). Probably these birds are magpies (Trenvoren)," Vol. III, p. 421.

"The Parochial History of Cornwall" says: - "Kingdon of Chathurst, Quethiock, Arg. a chevron Sable, between 3 magpies ppr. Groat: an eagle displayed."

In Launcells Church (Cornwall) there is a monument to Sir John Chamond (1564) with the arms of Kingdon among others. Chamond intermarried with Chiverston, Vivian & Peter.

Boughton: Sable, 3 crescents, Or. Motto: Ommes Bonum Dei Donum. By patent of Henry VIII: Arg., on a chevron between 3 crescents botonne fitchy Sa., 3 stags heads caboshed Or. On a chief Gu., a goat passant of the field. Quartered with the above are the arms of the Allenby family.

Cory: Arg., a saltier Sa., on a chief of Azure (3 roses proper) 3 cinquefoils Or.

Hockin: Per fess wavy, Gu. & Az., a lion passant guardant Or, beneath his feet a musket lying horizontally proper & demy of fleur de lis, confusedly dispersed of the third & for crest on wreath of colour a Rock, therefrom a seagull rising proper. Quartered with Kingdon: 1 & 4 Kingdon: 2 & 3 Hockin, Motto: Hoc in loco Deus rupestis.

Gilbert: Gu., a band vair Arg., & Sa.: a griffin's head Gu., beaked Or, rising out of a ducal coronet of the second.

Rosington: Arg., a fesse between 3 crescents Gu., Gruet: a griffin's head erased Gu.

Borlase: Erms. on a bend Sa., 2 arms clothed Arg. (the hands proper) issuing from clouds proper, rendering assuer a horse-shoe (broken in the middle) Or.

Eyre: sinister Arg. a fesse of chevron Sa. 3 quatrefoils of the first: Gruet, a mailed leg, couped at thigh having face appearing on knee on wreath of colour: Arg. and Sable. This is an old Wiltshire family dating from Humphrey Le Heyr of Bromham. Circa Edw II.

Amy: (Cornwall) Gu. on a pile Arg. three bears' heads coupé Sa. muzzled Or.
CHAPETER VIII.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT: LINCOLN'S INN: NAVY LISTS:

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, 1213-1702, B.M.01, B3.

1329/30, 11 Mar
Johannes de Kyngdon
Williamus Tonson
Plympton Borough Winchester

1330, 26 Nov
Lucas le Crouderes
Johannes de Kyngdon
Plympton Borough Westminster

1330, 13 Oct.
Johannes Kyng
Johannes de Kyngdon
Plympton Borough Westminster

1340 29 Mar.
Ricardus de Shete
Johannes de Kyngdon
Plympton Borough Westminster

1341 23 April
Johannes de Kyngdon
Ricardus Veyes
Plympton Borough Westminster

1349 31 Mar.
Johannes de Kyngdon
Ricardus Shete
Plympton Borough Westminster

1360/1 9 Feb
Johannes de Kyngdon
Ricardus Vyses
Plympton Borough Westminster

1351/2 13 Jan.
Johannes de Kyngdon
Johannes Gross
Plympton Borough Westminster

1355 12 Nov.
Simon Solers
Johannes Kyngdon
Plympton Borough Westminster

1429/3 5 Mar.
Johannes Walsyn
Williamus Kyngdon
Plympton Borough Reading

1407 13 May
Edwarydus Kyngdon
Liskeard Reading

1584/5 12 Mar
Lemuel Kyngdon Esq
Thomas Loder esq
Great Bedwin Westminster

1678/9 24 Mar.
Lemuel Kyngdon esq
William Ramsden
Kingston on Hull Westminster

1678 14 Aug.
Sir John Holmes kn
Lemuel Kyngdon esq
Newtown alias Westminster
Frankville

1680/1 15 Feb.
Lemuel Kyngdon esq
Yarmouth L.o.W. Oxford
Sir Thomas Littleton bart.

Edw. III. 4 at Winchester, John Kingston, William Tonson, Plympton.
Edw. IV. 12 ditto.
Edw. IV. 17 ditto.

"History of Trigg Minor" (Maclean).
Admiralty Passing Certificates. No. 32 (to 187 Index).
No. 70 Kingdom, John, bapt. 8 May 1778: parents, Peter & Sarah: born Crediton (see chart I).

No. 90 Kingdom, John, bapt. 21 June 1782: parents Wm. & Hephzibah: born St. Andrews, Holborn, Lt., R.N. of Seirra Leone: (admiral 1822, granted to his father).

No. 19 Kingdon, Henry, bapt. 7 Dec 1801: parents, John & Mary: born at Marhamchurch (see Chart II).
Lincoln’s Inn Admission Register.

1824 Nov. 11. John Kingdom of Exeter, gent. (aged 20) o.s. late John Holman Kingdom of came esq.

1832 John Holman Kingdom of London University (after Queen’s Coll. Camb.) May 30, 18, s. late Thomas Medland Kingdom of Great Torrington, Devon esq., June 15.


Hady’s Book of Dignities.

1665-1674 Richard Kingdom: Commissioner and Farmer of Taxes and Excise.

1806 Dec. 18. Thomas Kingdom Kingdom Q.C.

1881 Hollingworth Tully Kingdom, Bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Cornubiensia " (Boase)
Capt. Christopher Kingdom of 21st Regt. Madras N.I. died at Buda, 10 June 1816. (Of Bridgerule: will PCC. 445, Prynn: Chart II)

Kingdon & Co., conducted a bank at Stratton, 1877/11.

Catherine Rebecca Kingdom m. Commander W. H. Liddell at Exeter 1894.

Mary Elizabeth Kingdom of Michaelstown m. Gustavus Evans Liddell at Compton Gifford 1873.

Julia Kingdom of Exeter m. Capt. James Edward Doidge Taunton.

The Gentleman’s Magazine.
The Gentleman’s Magazine was owned by Mr. Edward Cave of Clerkenwell Gate, whose hack was the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, the latter being the principal contributor to the Magazine during its hay-day.

1756 Rev. Mr. Kingdom of Exeter College Oxford to Miss Hockin. (Hockin?)

1759 Mr. Moseley an eminent wholesale tea dealer to Miss Kingdom of Exeter.

1760 2 July Kingdom William of H.M.S. Perseverance, mariner 21 b. and Sarah Fry of Alverstoke 21 b. at Portsmouth.

1764 At Winchester, John Kingdom Esq., of the Navy Office to Miss Sparholl only daughter of Henry Sparholl Esq., of that place.

1765 At Dawlish after a long illness, Z. Kingdom of New Street, Covent Garden, London, eldest son of Samuel Kingdom of Exeter. A young man possessed of good abilities and most amiable manners such as endeared him to his afflicted relations and procured him the esteem of numerous friends by whom his early loss will be long and sincerely lamented.

1767 June 8 Suddenly: Mr. Joseph Kingdom comptroller of the Customs Exeter.

1767 Nov 24 “After a tedious illness Mr. Samuel Kingdom of Exeter, ironmonger. He had arrived to eminence in trade by an unremitting and vigorous exertion of his abilities which he possessed in great degree and conducted an extensive business through a long period with honour and integrity.

1785 Mr. George Kingdom clothier of Frome co. Somerset to Miss Bayley (Jane) daughter of B. Bayley Esq. of Little Leyford near Frome. Jan 30.

1806 Dec 31 Rev. John Kingdom near half a century the very useful and much respected pastor of a Baptist Chapel at Frome, Somerset (father of above).

1808 Jan. 1 Gives a description of monument of Robert Trendecreek and describes the Kingdom arms thereon:—Q & S, Argent, a chevron sable between three jackdaws.

1811 Extract from a letter from Capt. Sir George R. Collier of the Surveillante addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Colton:—‘The next morning at daybreak, Mr. Kingdom, master’s mate was dispatched to blow up the guard house and destroy the signal station on the heights of Machichaco, which service he executed perfectly.’

1818 Dec 12 W. Kingdom esq. of Stockwell place, Surrey to Anna only daughter of G. N. Prentice esq. of Earl’s Hall, Essex.
1817 Apr. 25 Near Madras ag 28 Lieut. Thomas Kingdom of Exeter.

1817 Major Kingdom, 80th Reg. to Mary Anne only daughter and heiress of the late Rev. Leonard Hervey of Pether- win, Devon.

James "Naval History": Navy Records Society: Vol. 5 p.100
1810 Sept. 5 John Kingdom, midshipman on 38-ton frigate, Sur- veillante (referred to above) was sent with 5 other midship- men and master's mate John Illingworth in charge, to cut out a French brig which had sought protection of land batteries and they succeeded.

Sept. 6: Under John Illingworth again, midshipmen John Kingdom and Hector Rose were sent late at night to destroy a new battery, which they did without a casualty.

O'Byrne. "Naval Biographical Dictionary" (1849.)

Kingdon, John, Lieut, 1812 F.P. 18, H.P. 33

Entered 9 Mar 1766 4.L.M. on board Shannon 1761. Acting Master in Rosarioo schooner. Sub-lieut 1805/6 of Pickle and Inverelas, gun brigs. The former saved a great part of the crew of the French 74-gun ship L'Achille in the battle of Trafalgar. He was sent home with despatches announcing the victory. Inverelas was wrecked near St. Valery-en-Caux in 1807 and Kingdom was kept prisoner until the peace of 1814 in France.

"Trafalgar Roll" (Mackenzie) p.938.

H.M.S. Pickle, Schooner, Sub-Lt John Kingdom.

Commander John Kingdom entered service in 1766: sub-Lt. 1805. When serving as sub-Lt. in the Inverelas was wrecked near St. Valery en Caux in 1807 & was taken prisoner: L.t. 1812: retired Commander 1836 Medal & Clasp: died 1892.

Historical Records.

1796 Sept. 18. Portsmouth: letter from Sir C. Saxton to Admiral the Hon. William Cornwallis, Wimpole Street: "I will send what is due to you for your servants and retinue to Mr. Kingdom. He is one of the principal clerks and in the place of Nelson, the now Secretary at the Navy Office."

Alumni Oxoniensis: Boys Oxford Registers.


1506 William Kyngdon: fellow of Exeter College, 1504.

1572 —— Kyngdon: Broadgates Hall: among "famuli."

1609 Edward Kyngdon: age 14: Balliol College.


1786 5 May: Roger Kingdom, s. of John of Bridgwater, Devon, aged 18: B.A. 1792: rector & patron of Holsworthy, Devon, 1819 until his death 1837, Nov. 20: (father of John below).

1791 6 June Thomas Hockin Kingdom, s. of John of Bridge- water, clerk: Exeter Coll.: aged 16: B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1808: Vicar of Bridgwater 1806 & rector & patron of Pyworthy 1809 until his death 30 Jan 1833 (coll. reg.).


1833 20 Oct.: William Kingdom, 4-son of Samuel of Exeter (city) arm: Exeter Coll.: aged 18.


1902 Harry Horace Kingdon: M.A. 1904: St. John's.

1903 Jack Kingdon: Christ Church.


CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Matric A.B. A.M. College
Roger Kingdon 1706 1804 Johns
Samuel Nicholson Kingdon 1828 1832 Trinity: Sid ST.B.
George Thomas Kingdon 1838 1841 Trinity
Roger George Kingdon 1843 1844 Johns

Geo. Renford Kingdon 1844 1849 Trinity
1847 Alfred Kingdon 1851 Cai.
1850 James Durand Kingdon 1854 1857 Trinity
1854 Hollingworth Tully

Kingdon 1858 1861 Trinity S.T.P. 1851

1871 Herbert Napier Kingdon 1875 1883 C.C.: 2 Cl 1876
1883 Everard William Kingdon 1886 Cav.: 3 Law.
1885 Stephen Murray Kingdon 1886 Chr. 30th wrangler 1886: 3 Nat. Sc. PG 1 1887
1887 James Renford Kingdon 1887 Cai.
1890 Christopher Henlow K. 1890 C.C.
1897 Campbell Kingdon 1900 1910 Johns
1900 John Phillips Kingdon 1903 Jes
Donald Kingdon 1902 LLB 1906 Johns
Robert George Kingdon 1905 1908 Jes
George Herbert Kingdon 1912 1919 Queens
John Kingdon 1910 1914 Queens & Ridley
1918 Michael Claude Hawker K. 1921 Cai
1919 Godfrey Pennington K. 1925 Jes

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8": "William Cary" (4 lectures in Malagasy) pp. 50
(Anarianavo 1878) Friends Foreign Miss. Association

Kingdon, Alfred Cory: "Our Father's Message." 20 short

Kingdon, Boughton: "Vegetable Organography" (Candole,
A.P.de) Translated by B.K. 1839, 9p.

Kingdon, George Renford: "During the Persecution." Autobiography of Father John Gerrard. Translated by G.R.K.
1896, 8": "On the connexion between revealed religion
and medical science." (The Wrix Prize Essay signed
3rd edition, 1894, 8", Stanley, Roehampton. 6th edition,
enlarged 1924, 8", Griffin, Roehampton: "Latin Exerc.
ces". 11 figures, 2nd ed.: pp. IV, 8", Stanley, Roeham.
pton, 1894, 8": "Sermons, by Fathers of the Society of
Jesus", vol. 3 1869: "A way to assist at Holy Mass":


Kingdon, Kate: "About one of Kent Kingdon's Charity Irons," 1809, 8°.

Kingdon, Roger: "Translation from the German, The Anthem," 1894.


GLOSSARY.

Bed-performed - - fully furnished: complete.

Dust - - - - a bed-kick mattress stuffed with chaff. Used more commonly than feather beds not long ago by small tenant farmers in Devon.

Trundle or Trunk-bed a bed on runners to push under a higher bed.

Beseged (besey) - - leather finger gloves or cloth bandage to protect a wounded finger. (Cornish word).
Bill - An implement for pruning.
Bole - Bowl.
Bolus - medicine of round shape adapted for swallowing; larger than an ordinary pill.
Brandis - A trivet.
Bulgs - A wallet or bag; skin bottle; pouch, purse.
Custom of the parish - A church, or other parish, rate or tax.
Drapper - A small tub for feeding calves; it has a handle at one side formed by a hole in a longer stem than the rest (Som. & Dev.)
Eplety - term used in pharmacy for drugs compounded with honey, syrup or conserves.
Gambadoes - Leather leggings.
Heriot - An incident of copyhold tenure of land in England. Consists of the best beast or other chattel of a tenant, which the lord of a manor may take as a fine on the tenant's death. Originally it was a relic of feudal service, weapons, horses or other military equipment restored to a lord on the death of his tenant. Sometimes commuted for fixed money payment.
Hoggett - Hog's head or large cask; a dry measure = 10 bushels.
Joyn-stool - A stool made of parts joined or fitted together, by a carpenter, as opposed to a rough, home-made stool.
Julap - sweet drink.
Keiger - A cask (Dev.)
Linhay or Linn(e) - a shed or other farm building, open in front, usually with a lean-to roof.
Parclose - a screen or railing enclosing a tomb or chapel.
Posnet - a little basin.
Seite - Seat.
Sheife - Tithes of sheaf.

Skillet - a cooking vessel of brass, copper or other metal, usually having three or four feet and a long handle; used for boiling liquids or stewing meat.
Snead and Cradle - The snead is the handle of a scythe and the cradle is a three-forked instrument of wood, forming a frame, in which the corn is caught as it falls from the scythe.
Specialty - A special contract obligation or bond expressed in an instrument under a seal. In English law a debt secured by a deed, i.e., by writing under a seal—as distinguished from a simple contract debt. Actions to recover specialty debts may be brought at any time within 20 years whereas in the case of simple contract debts the period of limitation is six years.
Stockewarden - all stocke and sum or sums of money which is the common stocke of the parish to be used and kept by Stockewardens. In Stratton (Cornwall) the use of this Stocke was for: "buyenge of armory, setting forth of solders wth powder and shot, And for buyenge of weapon for poore men wth be not able to furnish themselves. And likewise for the relievinge and maineleyning of the poore wth in the seide parish where most neede is for there sustentacon, that is to say for meals drinks and Clothinge and also for all other things that shalbe needefull and necessary for the defence of our sayde parish." (Blanchminster Charity Records: p.52).
Trendle - Probably used for some vessel of circular shape, rounded or oval.
Twibill or Twiboll - an axe with two cutting edges: a mattock or reaping hook for beans and peas.
CHART No. I.

COLD RIDGE.

John Kingdon ----- Philipa ------- (Philip of
= Joan = Wm. Holcombe = Nynet Rowland)

Christopher 1664 1667 1669 1722 1775 1757 1820 1858
= Elizabeth = Peter = Jane = Aaron

Elizabeth 1681 1683 1725 1755 1760
= John = Elizabeth = Christopher = Richard = Roger

= Mary = Jane = Christopher = Newcome = Hunt

= Norkapol = Rowe = Newcome = Chum-places = milford

Christopher 1665 1670 1678 1679 1683 1685
= Richard = Mary = Robert = Jane = "Mary Rocks"

= Richard = Mary = Roger = Thomas = Christian = Robert

= Anna = "Henry = Judith = Richard = Eliza = Philip

= Stone Road = Cory = Pyle = Meshish = Mary

= Richard = Robert = Chart II.

= Richard = Chart II.

Mary 1719 1723 1727 1728 1732 1733 1733
= Christopher = Peter = Grace = Sarah = "Roger"

= William = Needham = Beekwood = Bremer

Tucker

John 1776 1778
= John = Thomasin Mauder

& Daughters

Samuel 1819 1822 1824 1822 1823 1821
= Caroline = John = Frederick = Sylvanus = Beckitt = Helen

= Jane = Mary = Covent = Covent = Mary = Covent

= Mary = Jane = Mary = Jane = "Wesley"

= Medway = Medway = Medway = Medway = Medway

= Caleb = Tremlett = Tremlett = Tremlett = Tremlett

= William = Elizabeth = Lucy = John = William

= Emily = Alice

= Reddaway = Jane = Reddaway = Jane = Reddaway

= Wm. = Ella

= Fisher = Kempson

Roger 1811 1812 1814 1815 1814
= Arthur = Anna = Mary = Alfred

= Alford = Frederick = John = Charles = John

= Bowen = Blunt = Blunt = Blunt = Blunt

= William = William = William = William = William

= & Wife = & Wife = & Wife = & Wife = & Wife

= Alexander = Brynuk = Jane = Tremlett = Tremlett

= Tremlett = Tremlett = Tremlett = Tremlett

= & Wife = & Wife = & Wife = & Wife = & Wife

Dawson 1838 1838 1838 1838 1838
= Alfred = William = Dorothy = Eva

NOTES: CHART I.

John Kingdon settled at East Leigh in 1563: married Joan in
1564; died 1568, buried at Coldridge. His sister Philippa
married William Holcombe of Holcombe in 1563.

John Kingdon (b.1623) married Jane Rowe, daughter of Rev.
Azarias Rowe: her second husband was Thomas Pooke. John
Kingdon died 1691.

Christopher Kingdon (b.1634), died 1635: Richard (b.1637) died
1674.

Roger Kingdon (b.1640), married Mary Newcome. He died
1686.

Christopher Kingdon (b.1660), died 1685.

John Kingdon (b.1670) married Mary Pooke of Credton, his
step-sister, in 1696. Her second husband was Rev. Thomas
Vickeray, curate & vicar of Coldridge. John died 1710.

Robert Kingdon (b.1683), died 1684: Jane Kingdon (b.1685) died
1688.

Christopher Kingdon (b.1697) married Mary Comyns: he died
1770 and she died 1783.

Roger Kingdon (b.1704) married Judith Cory 1736: went to
Holoworthy in 1739: died 1738 and was buried at Bridge-
rule: see Chart II.

Richard Kingdon (b.1707) was at Credton in 1754.

John, born 1710: Christopher, born 1728, and Ann, born 1733,
died early.

N.B.—The will of John Kingdon (b.1670) is the only Coldridge
will which was sealed with the Kingdon arms.

William Kingdon, of Nynet Rowland, buried at Coldridge 1670,
probably grandson of Philip.

John Kingdon of North Tawton, buried at Coldridge, 1638.

Richard (b.1574) possibly went to Little Torrington: John
Kingdon (d.1710) left his lands at this place to Richard
his son. Edward Kingdon died there in 1590.

Abraham (b.1580) possibly went to S. Mollon.
CHART No. II.

HOLSWORTHY.

Roger Kingdon (from Chart I.)
b.1734 = Judith Cory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mary</th>
<th>John</th>
<th>Judith</th>
<th>Richard</th>
<th>Roger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b.1734</td>
<td>1739</td>
<td>1741</td>
<td>1746</td>
<td>1743</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

=2. Abbot

2. Daniel Hockin Dennis Broughton

= Chart III

John Roger Charles Thomas Francis Dennis Grose Chris. Edw.
b.1738 1769 1771 1772 1776 1779 1786 1784 1775 1780 1788

= Mary = Eleanor = Mary = Miss = Miss = Capt.

= Marsh = Herring = Kingdon = Nicholas = Palmer = Usherwood

= Chart IV

John Judith Jane Thomas William Henry Louisa Christiana Catherine
b.1735 1737 1740 1741 1742 1743 1750

= Jane = Edward = Jane = Emma

= Chart V

John Judith Jane Thomas William Henry Louisa Christiana Catherine
b.1735 1737 1740 1741 1742 1743 1750

= Jane = Edward = Jane = Emma

= Chart VI

John Judith Jane Thomas William Henry Louisa Christiana Catherine
b.1735 1737 1740 1741 1742 1743 1750

= Jane = Edward = Jane = Emma

= Chart VII

Michael Kathleen Beatrice Claude Hawker
b.1800 1860

= 1800 = 1854

= Gwyndorf = Byrne

= Chart VIII

CHART No. II.—continued.

Note: The Hockin family were granted their coat of arms for an event in the war with France in Queen Anne's reign. A French ship of war came to anchor off the Godrey Estate in Gwthian parish, then owned by Thomas Hockin of Caducasot, Liskeard. Thomas and his family collected friends and neighbours to keep watch all night on the cliffs. At daybreak they dispersed except one who came later to rouse Thomas, saying that a boat was coming ashore full of armed men to raid. Thomas hurried out with a gun and a pole to simulate a second man, was fired at, but got behind a rock and fired so effectively that he prevented a landing and the boat went back to the ship. (For coat see page 133).

Judith married Alderman Dennis of Exeter.

Richard (b.1740) married Rebecca daughter of Rev. George Broughton, Vicar of Hatherleigh: J.P. for Cornwall and Devon. He died 1816.

Roger (b.1745) died young.


Charles (b.1771), solicitor: died unmarried.

Richard (b.1779) married his cousin Mary Kingdon daughter of Richard Kingdon of Holsworthy: died at Newscott.


Francis (b.1776), solicitor at Torrington: married daughter of Dr. Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

Dennis Kingdon (b.1779), Major 80th Regt.: married Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. Leonard Herring: lived at North Petherwin, coming into possession of The Barton through his wife, the seat of the Yeos and Herrings. He died 1891.

Griselda Jewell and Christopher were drowned while riding in 1796.

Elizabeth (b.1788) was the second wife of Capt. Usherwood, R.N.
CHART No. II—continued.

John (b.1794) was in the Army.

Judith Dennis (b.1796) married Edward Shearne, solicitor, Stratton.


Henry (b.1801) was killed in the battle of Navarino.

John Marsh died unmarried (b.1812).


Frank Hawker (b.1890), King's Coll. London: Vicar of Bridge 1888: A.K.C. 1883: Church of St. John The Baptist, Penzance 1885/7: Madron 1887/8: married Jessie Fryburg


Frank Dennis (b.1896): Soudan Political Service.
CHART No. III—continued.

Richard (b.1782), M.D. 1867: married Jane, daughter of J. Parsons, M.D.: died at Plymouth, New Zealand, 1885.

Mary (b.1789), married her cousin Richard Kingdon: lived at Newcote and died at Timperley, Cheshire.

Cory (b.1787), M.D. M.R.C.S. Eng.: married Elizabeth Buckingham, daughter of Rev. James Buckingham, of Burrington: Lord of the Manor of Poughill, 1826; built Stamford Hill, 1836; died 1856.


Cory Boughton (b.1825 at Leigh): died same year.

Anna (b.1828 at Leigh): died unmarried.


Buckingham Pyne (b.1831 at Broomhill): died 1843.


Catherine Ellen, died unmarried, 1880.


Mortimer (b.1839 at Stamford Hill): died 1843.

Catherine Agnes, died unmarried: Amy Adams, died unmarried: also Percy Buckingham, who died at Repton, 1885.


Christopher Hendower: Corpus Christi, Camb.: B.A.: Ridley Hall: died 1901.


Mabel Edith: C.M.S. Missionary in Persia.

Winifred Adams: "

CHART No. IV.

Roger Kingston (from Chart II.)

Emily

Mary

Charles

Eunice

Richard

Lydia

Mary

Alfred

Thomas

Mary

Laddell

Ernest

William Youden

Martha

Roger Grimeshaw

Mary Martha

William Lawrence

Katherine

Elizabeth

T. J. Carson

Mary

Emily

Annie

Charles

Frederick

Emily

A. St. George

Sergeant

CHART IV. NOTES.

Roger (b.1838), of Cannington, Ontario: married Miss Catherine Denne, daughter of Rev. Wm. Youden, R. of Dover, d. 1894, age 50: d.1893.


William (b.1822), of Notting Hill, chemist: married Miss Lawrence: d.1868.

CHART VI. NOTES:


Caroline: d. 1844; Charlotte Hayden, d. 1890: unmarried.


Henry Foulkes: Hon. Major Queen Victoria Rifles.


CHART VIII. NOTES.

Boughton: practised as a Physician in Exeter and Croydon; in 1878 he went with his whole family to Sydney, Australia, where he died in 1898.


Francis Boughton, died at Bowral, N.S. Wales.


Leslie Herbert, died in Sydney: General in Australian Military Force.
CHART No. IXa.
Thorverton Branch, connection with Coldridge:—suggestion only.

John Kingdon: Coldridge
—1663
Christopher Kingdon

Elizabeth
(Christopher ?)
NICHOLAS [1860] (Rowe)

John (Clariton) d.1740
Samuel (Rowe) d.1743 (b.1664)
See below
See Chart IX.B

 Reasons:—John's will 1590 mentions only his grand-daughter
Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher.
Rewe register is very imperfect, but the Bishops' transcript
has an entry 1616 Kingdon ... s. of Christopher & formam;
also 1699 Nicholas Kingdon, buried.
Thorverton register has an entry:—1604 Kingdon, Samuel,
s. of Nicholas baptised.
Three Chancery Actions in which a Christopher Kingdon
appears, show that he was at least connected with Cold-
ridge, Nymei Rowland, Rewe, Netheruke and Upexe: 1618,
1622 and 1629.

Another Action refers to Nicholas of Upexe, 1635.
Another Action is between Samuel of Upexe and his son
John of Rewe. These families were evidently closely con-
ected with Thorverton while there was a third family,
descendants of William of Crediton, who lived at Tray
Mill, Thorverton.

CHART No. IXa—continued.
Sister: Humphrey of — John Kingdon of Chetries Paintine and Pouheuill
Eliza
= John
= Mary
= Gill

Elizabeth
of Head

John (of Silverton) = John = John
Brown = Sarah = Hannah

Owen = Eliza = Olive

Owen = Eliza = Olive

William Kingdon of Crediton and Traysmill, Thorverton d.1685
= Anna (both buried at Thorverton)

Mary
Richard of Tray Mill d.1623
= Elizabeth

Sarah William John Richard Thomas Elizabeth Mary Susan Charlotte
= Ana (Reed)

Ann Thomas Richard William
Reed Elizrey Reed Reed

= W.R. Mallett
b. & d. 1660
CHART IXb. NOTES.

Samuel Kingdon: on bowl of apostle spoon is:— Z.T. possibly the date of his birth. S.K.
1664

Zachary married Hannah Loo at Throrterton 1763: his daughters Grace and Sarah are mentioned in his will.


Thomas: Lieut. 26th Dragoons: died 1827 at Madras: portrait by Leakey, of Exeter.

Samuel: solicitor: married Julia Budd: entered Prussian Army: aide de camp to the King of Prussia on his visit to England: died in N.Z.


James Smith: solicitor, of London.


Walter Thomas: artist.


CHART XI.

Joseph: Controller of Customs, Exeter: d.1845.
Clement Hirtzall: artist: b.1779: d.1794.
James: solicitor: settled at Colyton, 1807.
Ann, married Thomas Wilmshurst of Colchester.
Catherine, married George Eyre Powell, Commander R.N., d.1882.
William Dashwood, M.D.: d.1911.
Charles Henry: M.D.
Harry de Spencer: his mother d.1858: his wife d.1893. They were found embarked in his house and buried with him.
He was a great authority on the English Mastiff.
Wilfred R.: M.B. 1887, Durham University: Capt. R.A.M.C.

CHART XI. NOTES.

Kent (b.1810), merchant in Exeter: benefactor to Devon and Exeter Albert Memorial Museum and Allwell's Charity. Died unmarried at Taddyforde House, Exeter.
John Holman (b.1814), Queen's Coll. Camb. and London University: Barrister.
Thomas Mediland of St. Mary Archers, paper manufacturer: married Jane Kingdon. A painting of him by Thos. H. Williams (1801/30) is in the Kent Kingdon bequest to Exeter Museum (K 216) and one of his wife by Andrew Plumer: went to live at Great Torrington.
Thomas (b.1816), solicitor at Wimborne: died at Carlisbad.
John (b.1894), barrister.
CHART XII. NOTES.

NOTES ON CHART XIII.
Zachariah Kingdon.—Coach lace and fringe maker: Manufacturer in Cathedral Close, Exeter: His son
Zachariah Kingdon.—Also, but independently, coach lace and fringe maker in Cathedral Close: Transferred to premises in High Street purchased from the Dean and Chapter: His son
Francis Kingdon.—Carried on the manufacture: His wife came of an elder branch of the family of which came Sir Thomas Bodley, statesman to Queen Elizabeth and founder of the Bodleian Library, Oxford: His daughter
Fanny Clifford.—Was the mother of Prof. Wm. Kingdon Clifford, Fellow of Trinity Coll., Camb.: F.R.S.: he won his college Declaration prize, was Second Wrangler Mathematical Tripos (1867) and second Smith’s Prizeman: he died at Madeira (1879) in 34th year of age: he is referred to by Sir Francis Younghusband in his book, Life in the Stars (1897), as “the great scientist W. K. Clifford who had perhaps the keenest intellect of his time.”
Francis Kingdon (the younger):—Took up Demonstration of the newly-founded Physical Science Laboratory at Owens’s Coll., Manchester: He emigrated to Texas, U.S.A., and died there: His elder daughter was
Selina Mary Ward.—Her husband, Prof. Harry Marshall Ward, Sc.D., F.R.S., was Prof. of Botany at Cooper’s Hill College and University Prof. of Botany at Cambridge; he inaugurated and equipped Botanical Laboratories at both places: died 1900, aged 52. Their son, Capt. (I.A. Ret’d) Frank Kingdon Ward, B.A., Cantab., F.L.S., F.R.S., Founder’s Royal Medal (1930), Naturalist, Plant Hunter and Explorer in W. China, Tibet and Burma, author of many volumes of travels.
Frank Henderson Kingdon.—Farming in Manitoba, Canada.
James Charter Kingdon.—Analytical Chemist, retired early.
Nannie Elizabeth Glanville.—Her husband is Night Editor and Deputy Editor of “The Daily Telegraph,” and their elder son, Stephen Ralph Kingdon Glanville, M.A. Oxon., is Asst. Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities at the British Museum: Excavator in Egypt, etc.

CHART No. XIII.—Continued.
Roger Kingdon.—City of London School: Journalist & Foreign Correspondent: Artists’ Rifles: Lieut. R.E.: Served on Western Front and in Army of Occupation.
John Francis Kingdon.—City of London School: Engineer’s Chemist and Metallurgist: Warwickshire Yeomanry: Served in Egypt and Sinai Peninsula: Orange grower, Transvaal.
Florence Margaret Watts.—Her husband is an Architect, practising in Plymouth: one son and one daughter.
CHART XIV.

William Kingdom (from Chart XIII)
- Nancy Phillips Recorden

Maria George Alice Elizabeth William John Nicholas James
Phillips Recorden Anne Ball Zacharias Abberewh Philip Phillips
b.1627 d.1659 b.1633 d.1664
- Nina Maria Lavinia Cornelia Russell
San Martin de Lisle d.1636

Ferdinand William
b.1636
- Nina Maria Lavinia

Arthur Philip
b.1637
- Roger

Bridge

NOTES ON CHART XIV.

William Kingdom.—Surgeon, in practice in London before legal qualification was introduced. Pupil and lifelong friend of the noted Dr. John Abernethy; tablet to him, his wife and family in Chapel of St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, London: His wife Ann (Nanny) Phillips was a daughter of George Recorden, of Bodmin, Cornwall.


William Zacharias Kingdom.—Went to Bogota in Colombia (then called New Grenada) where he died, 1856, his widow and infant son returning to England.

CHART XIV.—Continued.


Nicolas Phillips Kingdom.—Appointment in a Bank in Mexico: thence to Shanghai and then to Yokohama, where he died 1905: Silk Merchant.


Nora.—That three brothers reached the position of Captin. of a large Public School is probably a record in the histories of both families and schools.

Ferdinand William Kingdom.—Member of The Stock Exchange, London: Liveryman of The Grocers' Company: Killed by falling down a flight of stone steps at Torquay.

King Kiku Kingdom.—Engineer: Born in Japan: Educated and trained in England: Returned to Japan, dying age 34 years.


Robert George Kingdom.—B.A. Cantab.: A Master at the High School, Durban, Natal.

Alfred William Kingdom.—Teaching at Hastings (Sandrock Hall).

Emilia Mora Kingdom.—Secretary to George Moore (author).

Joan Marjorie Kingdom.—Actress: Dennis Nielson-Terry's South African tour.
CHART XV. NOTES.


Herbert Maton, 2-son of T. M. Kingdom of Basingstoke, married 1806, Katie, daughter of G. Ams, Esq., Bournemouth: J.P. Hants.
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