

**THE EXPLORERS CLUB
FLAG #50 EXPEDITION REPORT**

**THE SEARCH FOR KING ST. OSWALD'S
FIRST MONASTERY
ON THE HOLY ISLAND OF LINDISFARNE**



by

Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FN '04

October 2019

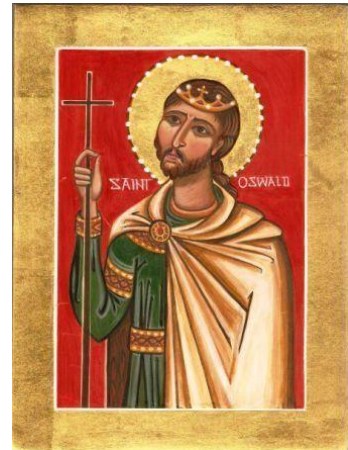
Silver Spring, Maryland

The “Search for the First Monastery of King St. Oswald on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne” Flag expedition took place in August and September 2019. This Flag Report contains the following sections, provided below:

- Brief History of Lindisfarne
- Previous Archaeological Work at Lindisfarne
- Goals of this Effort
- The 2019 Expedition and Its Preliminary Archaeological Findings
- Genealogical Findings of the 2019 Expedition
- Annexes:
 - A: Other photos from the expedition
 - B: Songs written about the 2019 expedition
 - C: Four draft genealogical articles resulting from the expedition
 - D: List of previous expeditions and projects undertaken
 - E: History of Flag #50.

Brief History of Lindisfarne

The Holy Island of Lindisfarne is a 1000-acre island off the east coast of Northumberland County, England. It is one of most important religious and historic sites in Britain, with a recorded history going back to a battle on the island in the early 6th century. About a century later, in 634/5, King (and later Saint) Oswald of Northumbria (see the image) requested that the Irish monk Aidan (later canonized) build a monastery on the island – it was that original timber monastery that was the subject of this expedition. The purpose of the monastery and Aidan’s ministry was to re-introduce Christianity to the region, since it had been largely wiped out during a period of paganism. Since this effort was quite successful, Lindisfarne is called the “cradle of Christianity in England.”



Holy Island was the home to or related to numerous saints, including: King St. Oswald and St. Aidan (see the image), the founders; St. Cuthbert (patron saint of Northumberland and Bishop of Lindisfarne); other Bishops of the Monastery, including St. Finan, St. Eata, St. Eadfrith, St. Colman and St. Tuda; and students of the Monastery who were later sainted, including St. Chad, St. Cedd and St. Wilfrid. King Ceolwulf of Northumbria (695-765) abdicated in 737 and retired to Lindisfarne for a life of contemplation and prayer. He was praised by the Venerable Bede and was later canonized. St. Aedda was the half-sister of King St. Oswald, and she was also

associated with the re-introduction of Christianity to the area. Thus there are at least thirteen saints associated with Lindisfarne – hence the appropriate official name of the Holy Island of Lindisfarne.

In about 720 St. Eadfrith, bishop of Lindisfarne, created the beautiful Lindisfarne Gospels to honor his famous predecessor, St. Cuthbert. This is an illuminated manuscript, and is one of the most important holdings of the national British Library. (See a few selected images of the Gospels in the Annexes.)

In 793 Viking raiders attacked Lindisfarne, looted the first monastery, killed many monks, and took others away as slaves. This raid shocked Christian England and Europe, and was noted with horror as far away as the court of Charlemagne. This event marked the beginning of the 250-year bloody Age of the Vikings. It is not clear which Viking leader and group staged the raid. This event and its aftermath still attract interest today. For example, the recent History



Channel TV series *Vikings* was quite popular, and postulated that Ragnar Lodbrok was the Viking chieftain who led the raid, and sired several vicious sons who continued the attack on England and also conquered Normandy in France and parts of Ireland. (See the image of Ragnar and his first wife, shield-maiden and warrior Lagertha, from the TV series.)

It was thought that in the mid-800s, after numerous Viking attacks, all religious life on



Lindisfarne ended, and the monks (and perhaps the entire population) moved inland to safer ground. Then in about 1200 the monastery was revived and built in stone. This substantial stone structure was later looted and largely destroyed by anti-Catholic forces under King Henry VIII, as part of the nationwide dissolution of the monasteries. The ruins of its Priory still stand to this day. However, one of the research questions of the present expedition was to determine whether this assumed gap (about 850-1200) in religious and human occupation was in fact true.

The most famous landmark on the island, and its symbol, is Lindisfarne Castle (see the image). Many visitors think that this dramatic small castle was attacked by the Vikings. In fact the Castle was not even built until 1550, quite late by British standards, and over 750 years after the first Viking attack!

In terms of topography and demography, the island of Lindisfarne is generally low, windswept, surrounded by a national nature reserve, part of the Northumberland Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), with a permanent population of only 180. (See the Annexes for a map of the location of the island and a Google Earth image.)

Previous Archaeological Work at Lindisfarne

Relevant previous archaeological work includes the following, all undertaken by Durham University and Dr. David Petts of that University's archaeology department:

- A 2012 geophysical survey of 40 hectares on the Island, supported by the (US) National Geographic Society
- A 2016 two-week small exploratory dig, aimed at ground-truthing the "geophiz" findings; three trenches dug, with DigVentures (a non-profit organization) providing many of the field work volunteers
- A major effort in 2018, lasting for three weeks, with numerous volunteers, many brought in by DigVentures.

Previous publications related to the archaeology of the island exist, including several by Dr. Petts, as follows:

- Chris Casswell (2018), *Lindisfarne: The Holy Island Archaeology Project, Assessment Report and Updated Project Design* (DigVentures: County Durham).
- David Petts (2017), "'A Place More Venerable Than All in Britain'" – the Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon Lindisfarne," in R. Gameson, *The Lindisfarne Gospels: New Perspectives* (Boston: Brill).
- David Petts (2013), "Exploring the Archaeology of Holy Island (Lindisfarne)," *Medieval Archaeology*, 57.
- David Petts and Sam Turner (2012), *Early Medieval Northumbria: Kingdoms and Communities* (Brepols), 54.
- Michelle P. Brown (2010), *The Lindisfarne Gospels and the Early Medieval World* (London: The British Library).
- David Adam (2009), *The Holy Island of Lindisfarne* (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge).

Goals of this Effort

The goals of the 2019 expedition effort were as follows:

1. Search for, find and excavate the possible site of the first monastery at Lindisfarne
2. Analyze and document fieldwork findings using sound archaeological practices, to maximize information extracted
3. Identify whether a long gap in religious and other occupation existed

4. Research genealogical links between early founders and residents of Lindisfarne and their possible descendants
5. Publish information on the findings of all the above in scientific and popular outlets.

The 2019 Expedition and Its Preliminary Archaeological Findings

The field work portion of the 2019 expedition took place over two weeks in September 2019 (the planning, research and lab phases took many months before and after). Key players were the archaeology department of Durham University (UK) and DigVentures, a non-profit UK archaeology organization. About 50 volunteers undertook field and preliminary lab work under the direction of professional archaeologists Dr. David Petts of the University and Lisa Wescott Wilkins of DigVentures, and 12 DigVentures professional staff. I undertook field excavations, laboratory work, historical research, and took the lead in genealogical research (assisted by Alexander Bannerman in the latter).

The primary archaeological work undertaken in 2019 involved the following:

- Substantially expanding (widening and lengthening) a 2018 trench which had yielded a number of finds; this trench was just east of the ruined stone Priory
- Cleaning and leveling the newly expanded trench
- Examining this larger trench
- Undertaking deep digging in the trench, where indications warranted that effort.
- Processing finds according to standard operating procedures as mandated by the (British) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), primarily at the on-site lab at the Lindisfarne Community Center
- Removing certain finds for further detailed analysis at the Durham University archaeological laboratory.

In terms of the first goal listed in the section above, it appears likely that the site of the first (timber, 634/5 AD) monastery has been found. Confirmation of this will need to be obtained by further lab analysis. Since the monastery may have consisted of a number of major and minor buildings, and the current village may be built over some of these, it is possible that the current trenching has uncovered one or more buildings of the monastery, but not all of them.

Specific 2019 finds of interest included the following:

- An Anglo-Saxon coin of King Ethelred I of Wessex and Kent, dating from the 860s (see the image). This coin was apparently minted in Canterbury, and thus originated



hundreds of miles south of Northumbria.

This shows the existence of on-going trade from north to south and vice-versa in England. It might also have been part of a Danegeld payment from Ethelred to the Vikings.

- A coin from King Eanred of Northumbria, 810-850 (see the image).

- A number of fossilized round shells, with holes in them, called “St. Cuthbert’s beads,” because they were used as rosary beads in the 650-900 period.
- Complete skeletons. These are likely from about 1200, but this guesstimate awaits lab testing.
- Disarticulated skeletons, including the partial jaw of a child. It seems likely that the later, 1200s stone Priory had a graveyard that penetrated the forgotten earlier timber monastery, but this is not yet certain, and awaits stratigraphic and other analysis.
- A human finger with two copper rings on it, possibly from the 600-800 period. (See the image.)
- A very large oven, kiln or smelting complex. It is not clear which period this is from, and further lab analysis will be undertaken.
- Two partial name stones. These stones are similar to the early medieval name stones (small gravestones) found earlier on Lindisfarne and rarely elsewhere in Northumbria.



- A copper cloak pin, for holding together a wool cloak, likely for a lady. This was very well preserved. (See the image.)
- Numerous small white, quartz stones from the seashore, which were found in and around the graves and human remains. It appears that these were used to mark the edges of the graves, or

perhaps to mark and honor the dead (as is often done in Jewish cemeteries in modern times, with somewhat larger rounded stones). This white stone phenomenon had not been encountered or documented before.

- Scores of finds trays filled with bones, stones, pottery sherds, ceramics, organic materials, coal, slag, metal items, etc.
- Soil samples. These were obtained for later lab analysis re the plants, animals, insects and other environmental elements present in each strata.
- A possibly important small object which is embargoed and cannot be described until it is carefully analyzed and confirmed.

See the Annexes for photos of some of the items not pictured above.

Per goal number 2 listed above, all artefacts are being documented and analyzed in a professional manner and according to relevant archaeological standards as set forth by the (British) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), especially the standards for field excavation; field evaluation; and collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.

Re goal number 3 above, it is not yet clear if all religious habitation and/or all human habitation ended on the island during the gap period of about 850 to 1200. This conclusion cannot be drawn until further stratigraphic and scientific lab analysis is done, and possibly another dig season is undertaken.

Re goal number 4 above, see the next section, on genealogy.

Re goal number 5 above, it is anticipated that a report on the 2019 and 2018 dig season will be published in the next ten months, and this will incorporate lab findings and will guide the possible 2020 dig. It is planned that publications in a relevant scientific archaeological journal will ultimately result, likely in *Medieval Archaeology*.

It is also expected that a popular piece(s) will be published in *The Montgomery Sentinel* in my on-going monthly column. I am also planning on publishing a series of four articles in the *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly* on the genealogical findings of the expedition – see the next section.

Genealogical Findings of the 2019 Expedition



The genealogical findings of the 2019 Lindisfarne expedition were as follows:

- A reliable, provable line with many sources was presented from the present (your author) up to Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon, the immigrant to Virginia from England in about 1640.
- This line was extended from Col. Ligon up to various Kings of England, again with high genealogical standards and reliability. This line included Kings Edward I, Henry III, John, Henry II and Henry I.
- The line was further proven, back through various Scottish Kings, including Malcolm III “Canmore” and his wife Queen St. Margaret of Scotland (see the notional image), back to Malcolm II, Kenneth V, Malcolm I, Duncan II, and Constantine I, to Kenneth MacAlpin (died about 858).
- At that point various sources vigorously asserted a line from King Kenneth MacAlpin back to King Aethelfrith (died about 616; see the notional image) of Northumbria, who was the father of King St. Oswald (founder of Lindisfarne), and Oswald’s half-sister St. Aebbe of Northumbria.



However, this present analysis showed that while such a line is possible and perhaps even probable, it is certainly not certain.

- In a different area, it was shown that two lines can be asserted from the present back to Ragnar Lodbrok, the (semi-mythical?) Viking chieftain who allegedly led the Viking raid on Lindisfarne in 793. However, Ragnar's existence is unproven, he may be a pastiche of several Viking warlords, and if he did exist his dates seem to be later than 793. It may be feasible to trace two separate lines up to two of Ragnar's reported sons, however, since their existence is better established. These two are the exotically named Ivar the Boneless (see the image from the recent TV series *Vikings*) and Sigurd Snake-in-the-Eye. The particular Viking leader and band that executed the 793 raid is still unproven, but Dr. Petts stated in response to a question that, "It was probably a Danish group that undertook the first raid on Lindisfarne, since they were oriented toward the west, but there is no proof yet."



All of these genealogical analyses and more are shown in detail in the draft articles included in the Annexes below. Also included are listings of the various lineage/heritage organizations which one can join, based on proving back to certain individuals in the presented lines.

In summary, the 2019 expedition achieved or made significant progress on all its goals. It is very likely, given the productivity of this season, that another effort in 2020 will be launched.

Annex A: Other Photos from the Expedition

Samples from the Lindisfarne Gospels



Cover of the Gospels



Image of St. Mark in the Gospels



A decorative page from the Gospels

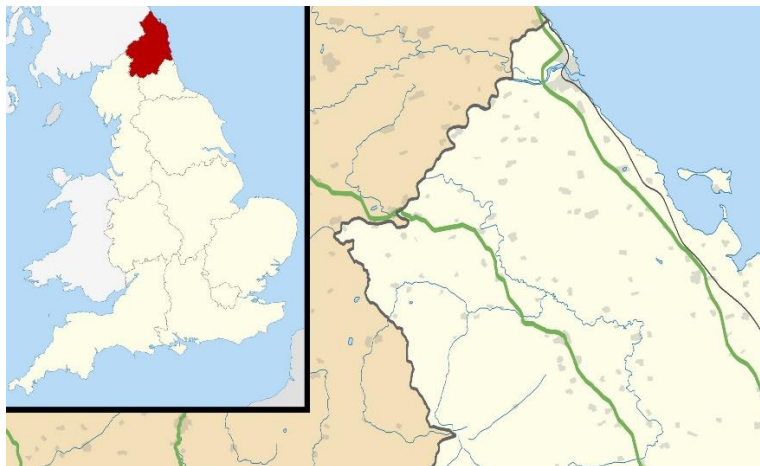


Another typical decorative page

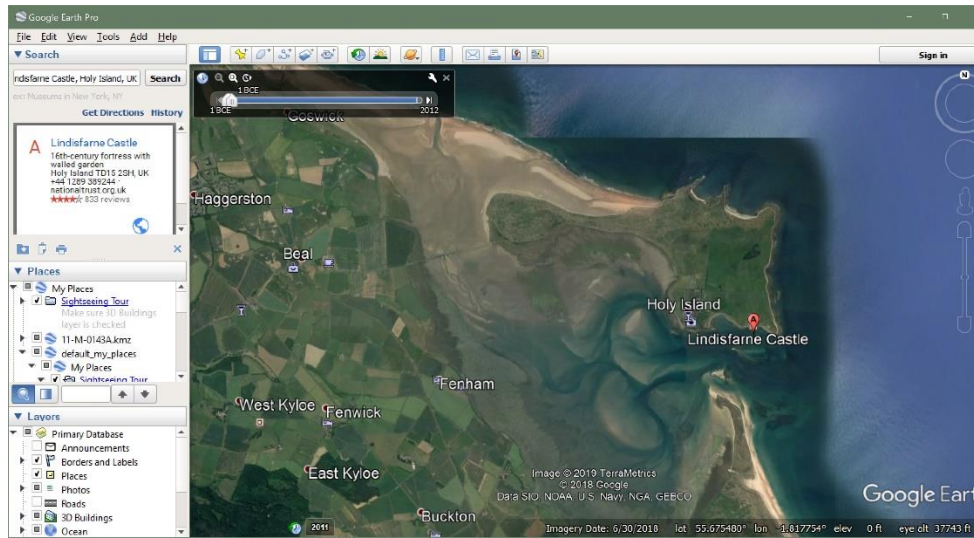


A narrative page from the Gospels

The Island and the Site



Map showing England (left) and Northumberland (in red), and the coast of Northumberland (right) with Holy Island off the east coast, shaped rather like a goose in flight, headed west.



Google Earth image showing Holy Island and Lindisfarne Castle, and the tidal waters surrounding the island. The suspected original Monastery site is just below the word “Island” in “Holy Island.” The causeway to the mainland is the straight line 1.5 inches above the word “Fenham.”



The three-mile causeway to the Holy Island of Lindisfarne is covered with a fast-moving tide twice a day, and in high season about one car a week is caught and drenched in 2-5 feet of water.



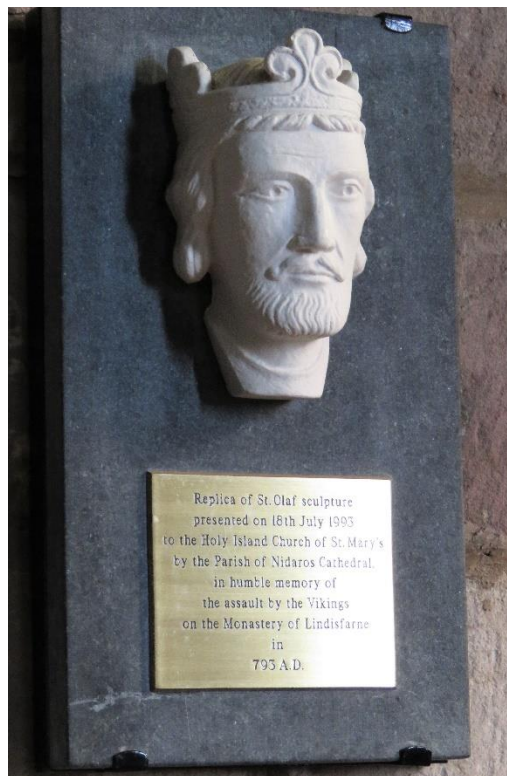
Oops! What happens at Lindisfarne when you don't read the tide warnings. The rescue vessel is from the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI), the volunteer British/Irish rescue organization which has saved over 140,000 lives since it was founded in 1824.



Author Lew Toulmin at the base of Lindisfarne Castle. The Castle is the symbol of the island, although it was built over 900 years after the first, wooden monastery was built on the island in 634/5 AD by King St. Oswald and St. Aidan.



St. Oswald's Way is a coastal walking path in Northumbria that traces key sites related to King St. Oswald. The raven is one of his symbols.



In 1993 a delegation of Christian Norwegians presented a stone head of St. Olaf, the first Scandinavian Christian saint, to the island of Lindisfarne, with a letter in essence apologizing for the Viking raid of 793, 1200 years before!



Sheep outnumber people on the island



Dr. David Petts of Durham University gives a tour of the island and dig site (the latter in the lower left of the photo, in light orange to the right of the stone wall)



The site at the end of the 2018 dig, looking west. The two 2018 trenches are in front of (and just east of) the stone Priory ruined by Henry VIII. The right-hand trench did not generate many finds from the 600s to the 900s, but the center trench did, so this was greatly expanded in 2019. St. Cuthbert's island is in the upper left, a few hundred yards offshore.



On St. Cuthbert's island, looking NE toward Lindisfarne, at low tide. St. Cuthbert lived on this tiny island until he found it too hectic (!), so he moved to a stone hut on the even more remote Farne islands, to the south.



The expanded main trench in September 2019, looking NE. The British approach to archaeology is to open a wide area and then decide what to do next based on what interesting items are revealed; the US approach is dig deep, small test pits across a site.



A volunteer from 2019 uses a mattock to dig into the hard, rocky soil in the expanded trench. Mattocks are often used in British archaeology, but rarely in the US. Note the Castle in the distance.



A youth team at work on the site in 2018



Author Lew Toulmin troweling the site in 2019



A volunteer in 2019 has dumped dirt on the big pile, and is returning to the digging area.
Note Lindisfarne Castle, ½ mile to the east.



Archaeology generates a lot of dirt! At the end of the 2019 dig, a tarp was placed in each trench, and the dirt was filled in over the tarp; thus next season the dirt can be quickly removed. The ruined Priory is in the background.

Flag Photos from 2019



Flag 50, Lew Toulmin and other team members in the expanded trench. The tea tent is in the background on the left, and a 30-foot-high natural ridge is on the right. It is speculated that the first monastery was intentionally built in the lee of this ridge, to shelter from the frequent high winds.



Flag 50 in the temporary archaeology lab in the Lindisfarne community center. Artefacts (known as “artifacts” in American English) are being cleaned, processed and bagged.

Finds in 2019



A typical finds tray on the lip of the trench (at the top edge of the photo). Note the teeth in a partial jawbone in the lower center of the tray – likely a cow's jaw. The finds will next be cleaned at the temporary lab in the village.



Two of scores of finds trays at the temporary lab; mostly pottery in the upper tray, and stone and bone below



Part of a name stone – a small gravestone from the 7th to 9th centuries, only found in Northumbria, mostly on Lindisfarne. Part of the name is visible in the lower right. Note the beautiful carving around the edge of the stone.



Full skeleton found in 2019; possibly from the 1100s to 1300s. These remains will be analyzed then reburied on Lindisfarne in a suitable, consecrated location.



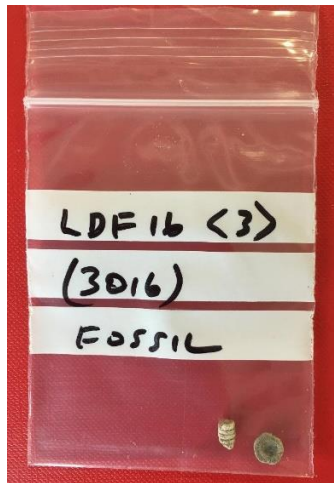
A child's jawbone found at the dig site in 2019



Small white quartz stones were found in large quantities in or around grave locations



Mystery object, about 1.5 inches wide. It could be bone (perhaps inside in the marrow, damaged by disease) or pottery or stone; three experts couldn't decide. Only lab testing will tell the tale.



Tiny fossil shells used as rosary beads; called "St. Cuthbert's beads."
The white bead is about 4 mm long.

Annex B: Songs Written About the Expedition

Lindisfarne: The Saints that are Gone

Adapted from the Skye Boat Song, Sir Harold Boulton, Bt., 1884
Revised lyrics by Lew Toulmin, 2019; www.themosttraveled.com

CHORUS:

**Sing me a song of the Saints that are gone. Onward, the searchers cry!
Sacred their souls flew for an age, over the sea and sky.**

Billow and breeze, island and seas, skies full of rain and sun
All that was good, all that was fair, all of our Saints -- are gone. **CHORUS**

Far back in time, found task sublime: build for the soul of man,
A new house of God, next to the rime. Can they complete their plan? **CHORUS**

By Aidan's hand, in Oswald's land, what is their final fate?
Great Gospels writ, by candles lit, will it all end in hate? **CHORUS**

On Holy Isle, our Lord did smile, and the Saints did grow in fame.
Fasting and prayer, for the people did care, and everyone knew their name. **CHORUS**

Eadfrith and Finan, Aidan and Colman, Tuda and Oswald too,
Will Viking's ire, will sword and fire, end such a tale so true? **CHORUS**

With trowel and trench, even if drenched, the seekers they dig for truth,
Our leading whizz, with geo-phiz, David Petts is our Saintly sleuth! **CHORUS**

Give me again, all that I prize! Give me those Saints that shone.
God help me try, before I die, to find me their Saintly home! **CHORUS**

Saint Cuthbert's fold, and Aethelwold's, sought for by Durham's men.
Missing for-e'er, but do not despair, it will be found again! **CHORUS**

#end#

When The Saints Go Marching In

By Louis Armstrong

Modified August 2019 by Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS

To celebrate the Durham University/DigVentures search for and excavation of
St. Oswald's First Monastery on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne

We are trav'ling in the footsteps, of those who've gone before
But we'll all be reunited, on a new and sunlit shore

O when the saints go marching in, when the saints go marching in
O lord I want to be in that number, when the saints go marching in

And when the sun, refuse to shine, and when the sun refuse to shine
O lord I want to be in that number, when the saints go marching in

O when the name-stones all do rise, when the name-stones all do rise, O Lord...

And when the vallum, it is revealed, o when that vallum is revealed

And when the trenches, all are dug, o when the trenches all are dug

And when those saints, rise up again, and when those saints rise up again

And when the Vikings, all go home, o when those Vikings all go home

When DigVentures, digs again, o when DigVentures, digs again

And when that monastery's found, o when that monastery's found

And when Dr. Petts, is made a Saint, when Dr. Petts is made a Saint

And when St. Oswald walks the land, o when St. Oswald walks the land

And when St. Aiden, builds again, o when St. Aiden builds again

Some say this world is trouble, and with death our end is sealed
But I'm waiting for that morning, when the new world is revealed

O when the saints go marching in, o when the saints go marching in
O lord I want to be in that number, when the saints go marching in!!!!

#end#

Annex C: Draft Articles Re the Genealogy and History of Lindisfarne

(to be submitted in 2020 to the *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*;
note these are **DRAFT** documents)

Will the Saints Come Marchin' In?

Up Through the Lignons to the Kings of England and Scotland, and Perhaps to the Saints of Lindisfarne

Part 1: From Mobile to Madresfield Court

by

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS

This series of articles traces the Duggar/Toulmin family line up through the Ligon clan of Madresfield Court, through various Kings of England to the early Kings of Scotland, and then examines the viability of continuing the line back to some of the medieval Saints of the Holy Island of Lindisfarne in Northumberland, England. Along the way I will discuss the very unusual US-UK Ligon family links and reunions at the moated manor house of Madresfield Court, famous for its inspiration of *Brideshead Revisited*; the excavations of King John's Sherwood Forest Palace and its association with Robin Hood; and the search for the missing monastery of King St. Oswald and St. Aidan on Lindisfarne. This monastery was famously attacked by Vikings in 793, a terrible event which signaled the beginning of the Viking Age. Possible genealogical lines to one of the alleged suspects in this vicious attack will also be outlined.

Along the way I will point out where readers related to this line may be able to use the information here to apply for membership in various lineage societies. For reasons of space, siblings and descendants of the line carriers will not be listed; readers who are related are encouraged to submit their own proofs and articles. Short biographical material will be provided where available.

Part 1 below takes the line from me up to Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon, the immigrant from England to Jamestowne and Henricus (now Henrico County), Virginia.

Generation 1: Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin was born in 1951 in Mobile, Mobile Co., Alabama, and was married 17 May 1981 in Alexandria, Virginia at the Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home to Susan Elizabeth Little, born in 1942 in Emory, DeKalb Co., Georgia. Susan worked for 33 years for the Library of Congress as a librarian and information technology specialist. I worked for many years as a consultant in international telecommunications in 30 countries and as a travel/exploration writer, and was the head of two lineage/heritage organizations (the Hereditary Order of the Descendants of the Loyalists and Patriots of the American Revolution, and the Hereditary Order of the Families of the Presidents and First Ladies of America), and am a member of 40+ others.

Proofs: Alabama birth certificate for LMT and Georgia birth certificate for SEL; US passports for LMT and SEL; United Nations passport for LMT; Virginia marriage certificate; "League of Women Voters activist Mary Toulmin dies," *The Baldwin Register* (AL), 30 December 2003; "Toulmin," *The Mobile Register*, 12 June 2002.

Generation 2: LMT is the son of Mary Morgan Duggar, born in Mobile, Mobile Co., Alabama on 12 August 1919, married on 25 October 1941 at Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa Co., Alabama to Harry Theophilus Toulmin, born on 16 August 1916 in Mobile, Mobile Co., Alabama. HTT died 10 June 2002 in Daphne, Baldwin Co., Alabama, and MMD died 25 December 2003 in Fairhope, Baldwin Co., Alabama. They are buried in the Toulmin Burying Ground at Springhill Cemetery, Mobile.

HTT served in World War II in the Pacific on New Caledonia, then attended Officer Candidate School, and subsequently taught gunnery at Fort McClellan, Alabama. (Hence he, his descendants, and similarly descended individuals qualify for the Order of World War II heritage society.) He rose from private to second lieutenant. For many years after the war he worked in the US and overseas in Haiti, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Ethiopia, Turkey and other countries with Public Administration Service, and also served as the Budget and Management Director for Metropolitan Dade County, Florida.

MMD was a librarian at the Mobile Public Library and an award-winning expert in local government with the League of Women Voters. She was a member of the Lee Society (descendants of Richard Lee, the Immigrant), and of the Ligon Family and Kinsman Association.

Proofs: Alabama birth, marriage and death certificates for MMD and HTT; *The Heritage of Marengo County, Alabama* (Clanton, AL: Heritage Publishing Consultants, 2000) pp. 182, 267, 268, 271, 272, 352, 353; George H. Toulmin, *A Catalogue of Toulmins, Part 1* (Daphne, Alabama: The Village Press, 1996), p. 112; "League of Women Voters activist Mary Toulmin dies," *ibid.*; "Toulmin," (obituary of HTT) *ibid.*; "Petition by Mrs. L. L. Duggar," Mobile (AL) Probate Court, Minute Book 61, p. 89.



Generation 3: MMD was the daughter of Llewellyn Ludwig Duggar, MD (see photo), born on 29 May 1876 in Prarieville, Alabama, married on 10 December 1907 at St. Louis, Missouri to Ida Flora Morgan (later Herlong), born on 24 August 1885 at Norwalk, Putnam Co., Florida. LLD died on 10 January 1931 in Mobile, Mobile Co., Alabama and IFM died 4 March 1970 in Leesburg, Lake Co., Florida.

LLD was a medical doctor in Mobile and served as the coroner of Mobile County and on the Mobile County Medical Board. After her husband’s early demise from pneumonia, which he caught while on a house call in the rain, IFM ran a boarding house in Mobile and Tallahassee. She later married Sidney Herlong, patriarch of the central Florida Herlong orange-growing clan. She was an avid genealogist and a member of the DAR and the Colonial Dames of America.

Proofs: Alabama birth (MMD) and death (LLD) certificates; Florida death certificate for IFM; City of St. Louis, Missouri marriage certificate for LLD and IFM; *Heritage of Marengo County*, *ibid.*; Thomas Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of American Biography* (Chicago: S. J. Clarke, 1921) Vol. 3, pp. 515-6; Frederick W. Pyne, *Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence* (Rockport, ME: Picton Press, 2000) Vol. 6, pp. 379, 380, 382, 390, 412; Alice V. D. Pierrepont, *Reuben Vaughan Kidd: Soldier of the Confederacy* (Violet Bank, Petersburg, VA: privately printed, 1947), pp. 21, 97, 98, 430; Toulmin, *ibid.*; “Petition...”, *ibid.*; 1910 US Census, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, ED 158, sheet 7.

Generation 4: LLD was the son of Margaret Louise Minge, born 14 December 1839 in Faunsdale, Marengo Co., Alabama, married on 5 October 1864 in Faunsdale, Marengo Co., Alabama to Reuben Henry Duggar (see photo), born on 16 June 1837 at Petersburg City, Virginia. MLM died on 11 October 1918 at Prarieville, Hale Co., Alabama and RHD died on 5 May 1921 at Auburn, Lee Co., Alabama.



As a child in 1844, RHD traveled with his father in a carriage and on horseback, for four weeks, from Virginia to settle in Alabama. He became a doctor and member of the Alabama State Medical Examining Board of the Confederate States Army, and was on the staff of the Talladega hospital during the Civil War. Hence his descendants qualify for the Sons of Confederate Veterans (see membership medal photo). He markedly reduced the rate of malaria infection in the troops under his care by building smoky fires upwind of their camps, and had apparently deduced that mosquitos were the vector for malaria, although he did not understand the entire disease cycle. A genealogist and historian, he intentionally changed his last name from Dugger (his father’s surname) to Duggar, since he felt that better reflected what he felt was his apparent Welsh heritage.



MLM, known as “Mar-Lou,” (see photo) was “a lovely girl and head of her class” at her school in Richmond. She was the great-granddaughter of a signer of the Declaration of the Independence, Benjamin Harrison of Virginia (via her father David Minge and his mother Sarah Harrison), and hence her descendants qualify for the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence lineage society (see photo of the membership medal).



Since Benjamin Harrison “The Signer” is an ancestor of Presidents William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, descendants of “The Signer” qualify for the Hereditary Order of the Families of the Presidents and First Ladies of America (which accepts cousin relationships). This line also leads up to Robert “King” Carter (National Society Sons and Daughters of Antebellum Planters) and the gateway ancestor Sarah Ludlow, with descents from Charlemagne (Crown of Charlemagne society), King Merovee (Order of the Merovingian Dynasty), various sureties for the Magna Charta (Baronial Order of Magna Charta), William the Conqueror, and many other distinguished persons and families of the Middle Ages. (See Frederick Lewis Weis, *The Magna Charta Sureties*, 1215 (Baltimore: GPS, 1991, 4th Ed.) line 88.)



The “King” Carter ancestry leads up to his father John Carter of Corotoman and grandfather John Carter of Christ Church and grandmother Bridget Benion, who are ancestors in a different line (via Thomas Carter of Isle of Wight, VA) of President James Earl “Jimmy” Carter, and hence this is another qualifier for the Presidents and First Ladies society. (See Alexander Bannerman, *Executive Papers*, Presidents and First Ladies, Autumn 2017, Issue 14, p. 46.)

Proofs: Alabama death certificate for MLM; Alabama marriage certificate; Marengo County marriage bond; Nelle Jenkins, “Marengo County, Alabama Tombstone Inscriptions,” *Alabama Genealogical Register*, December 1982, p. 185; photos of tombstones in Faunsdale Cemetery; 1880 US Census, Hale County, Alabama, Village of Prarieville, ED 62, Beat No. 8, p. 460; *Heritage of Marengo County*, *ibid.*; Owen, *ibid.*; Pyne, *ibid.*; Pierrepont, *ibid.*; Dorothy Duggar, *Our Lineage* (typewritten ms., no date or location; describing Henry Dugger, RHD and MLM, on-line at: <http://www.magnoliasandpeaches.com/greenealgenweb/Surnames/Dduggar.pdf>).

Generation 5: RHD was the son of Henry Dugger, born on 28 April 1798 in Brunswick Co., Virginia, married on 8 October 1832 in Petersburg, Virginia to Alice Goode Watkins Vaughan,

born on 4 January 1814 in Lunenburg Co., Virginia. HD died 4 March 1852 at the home of friends, the Michaels, in Demopolis, Alabama. AGWV died 8 June 1896, in Prarieville, Alabama.



HD (see photo) was a merchant in Virginia and later owned a plantation called “Llewellyn” near Demopolis, Alabama with 47 slaves in 1850. He was called Major Dugger, but the source of this title is unclear. He died young of pneumonia (like his grandson Llewellyn Ludwig Duggar), which he caught while on a visit back to Petersburg, Virginia.

When Henry died intestate, his wife/executrix was pressured some years later into taking payments in almost worthless Confederate money and bonds for her sale of estate lands. The resulting dispute ended up in the US Supreme Court in 1881, almost 30 years after the death of Major Dugger, but the court ruled it had no jurisdiction, so sent it back to Alabama. (Major morals: 1. Make a will! 2. Don’t take Confederate money.)

Proofs: US Supreme Court case: *Dugger v. Boccock*, 104 US 596 (1881), see <https://supreme.justia.com/cases/federal/us/104/596/>; *Heritage of Marengo County*, op. cit.; Owen, op. cit.; Pyne, op. cit.; Dorothy Duggar, *ibid*.

Generation 6: AGWV was the daughter of Alice “Elcey” Goode Watkins (see photo), born in 1782 in Amelia Co., Virginia. She married on 27 October 1797 in Powhatan Co., Virginia to Captain Reuben Vaughan, Jr., born 1772 in Nottoway Co., Virginia. RV died on 23 January 1837 in Prarieville, Alabama and AGW died on 9 June 1866 in Gallion, Alabama. Both are buried in St. Andrews Cemetery, Prarieville.



AGW and RV are the common ancestors of my parents through different lines; I am my own cousin! RV served as a Captain of militia after the Revolution, while his father Reuben Vaughan, Sr. was a Captain of militia during the Revolution, receiving his commission from Governor Patrick Henry. RV, Jr. served as an Alderman of Petersburg City, Virginia in 1820.

Proofs: *Heritage of Marengo County*, op. cit.; John Hale Stutesman, *Some Watkins Families of Virginia and Their Kin* (Madison, Wisconsin: Gateway Press, 1989), pp. 161-171, 220-229, 481-495; G. Brown Goode, *Virginia Cousins* (Madison, Wisconsin: J.W. Randolph and English, 1887), p. 127; *Daughters of the American Revolution*, Patriot Index Centennial Edition, 1994, Part III, P-Z, p. 3117; Dorothy Duggar, op. cit.

Generation 7: AGW was the daughter of Samuel Watkins, born 3 August 1750 in Cumberland Co., Virginia, married on 26 July 1773 in Cumberland Co., Virginia to Elizabeth Goode, born about 1755 in Powhatan Co., Virginia. SW died before 3 December 1795 in Nottoway Co.,

Virginia, and EG died about 1792 in Virginia (per Dorman, although Stutesman indicates before 8 December 1828 in Lunenburg Co., Virginia).

SW served as a 2nd Lieutenant of militia in Robert Bollings' Company in the Revolution, hence his descendants qualify for membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution. In 1786 he was appointed a Captain in the Amelia County, Virginia militia. His lengthy estate inventory included 42 slaves, 36 cattle, 13 horses including a "stud horse," 6 feather beds, 26 chairs, a Phaeton carriage and other goods.

Proofs: John F. Dorman, *Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia* (Baltimore: GPC, 2005), pp. 265, 266, 268, 274, 286; 358, 359; Stutesman, *ibid.*

Generation 8: SW was the son of John Watkins, born about 1710 in Henrico County, Virginia, married about 1734 in Henrico Co., Virginia to Phebe Hancock, born 10 May 1719, probably in Virginia. JW left a will and codicil in Cumberland Co., Virginia, with the last document dated 22 April 1765, and PH died by December 1777 in Buckingham Co., Virginia.

The inventory of John Watkins' estate shows he owned 26 slaves, and 19 books, a substantial library for the time. PH as "Phoebe Watkins" is mentioned in her father Samuel Hancock's will dated 1 September 1760, from Chesterfield County, and is given a "slave named Bowser" and a "large sermon book" (showing that she was likely literate) and Samuel Watkins is given "one negro boy named Dave."

Proofs: Dorman, *ibid.*; Chesterfield Co. Will Book 1, p. 377; Cumberland Co. Will Book 1, pp. 307-10 and 313; Stutesman, *op. cit.*; John W. Pritchett, *Southside Virginia Genealogies* (CD database).

Generation 9: PH was the daughter of Johan Hancock and Samuel Hancock, a carpenter, born about 1676. They both had the same last name at birth, and married 15 April 1700 in Henrico Co., Virginia. He died before February 1761 in Chesterfield Co., Virginia.

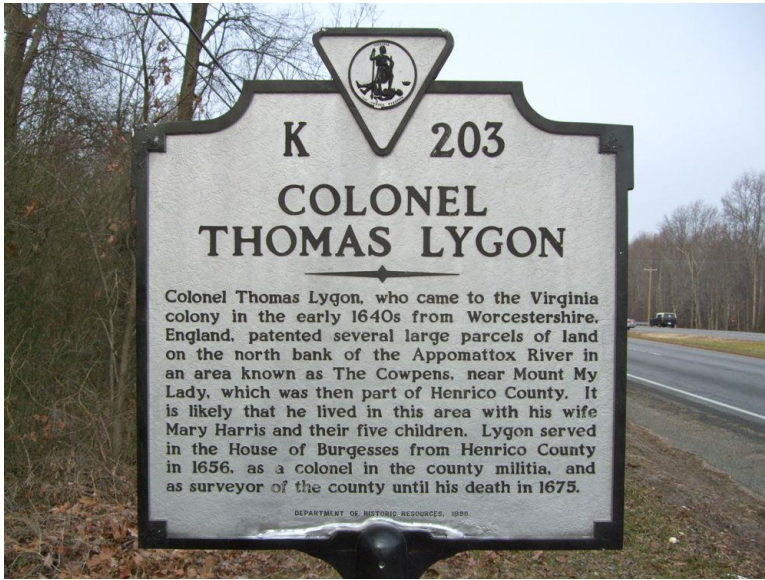
Proofs: Dorman, *op. cit.*; Stutesman, *op. cit.*; Henrico Co. Wills and Deeds, 1697-1704, p. 220; Chesterfield Co. Will Book 1, p. 377.

Generation 10: JH was the daughter of Johan (Joan) Ligon, born about 1653 in Henrico Co., Virginia, who married Robert Hancock, born about 1659. JL was deposed 1 October 1683 as the wife of Robert Hancock, so they had married before that date, and she stated she was about thirty years old. RH held 860 acres in Henrico Co. in 1704, thus qualifying his descendants for the Antebellum Planters society. JL died before November 1726 and RH before March 1709.

Proofs: Dorman, *op. cit.*; Stutesman, *op. cit.*; Henrico Co. Wills and Deeds, 1697-1704, p. 254.

Generation 11: JL was the daughter of Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon, the immigrant, baptized 11 January 1623/4 in Warwickshire, England, the eldest son of Thomas Lygon (about 1577-1626) and his second wife Elizabeth Pratt (about 1602-1631).

Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon came to Virginia in about 1640-2, and married Mary Harris in about 1647. (Their descendants qualify for the Jamestowne Society and for Americans of Armorial Ancestry, since he and his family had a grant of arms.) Mary was the daughter of Thomas Harris, who came to Virginia in May 1611 aboard the *Prosperous*, was a member of Sir Thomas Dale's party which settled Henricus, Virginia in September 1611, and served as a Burgess for the Neck of Land in 1624 and for Henrico in 1640 and 1647-8.



Mary Harris' mother was Adria Hoare, baptized 28 August 1604 in Buckinghamshire, England, who arrived in Virginia in November 1621 in the *Marmaduke* at the age of 23. She was described as able to "doe plain work and black works and can make all manner of buttons."

Thomas Ligon was a lieutenant-colonel of militia and the surveyor of Henrico County until his death before 16 March 1675/6. He served in the House of Burgesses in 1656. He has a Virginia state historic

marker devoted to him, as "Colonel Thomas Lygon" which is situated on Route 10 (East Hundred Road) north of the Appomattox River bridge. He died after 10 January 1676 in Henrico, Virginia.

Mary Harris Ligon left a will with dates of 18 April 1702/3 to 1 February 1703/4. Descendants of Thomas and Mary qualify for membership in the Jamestowne Society and the Ligon Family and Kinsman Association (lfka.org).

Proofs: Dorman, op. cit.; Stutesman, op. cit.; Henrico Co. Wills and Deeds, 1697-1704, p. 366; Michael J. Wood and Gary Boyd Roberts, "Four Thomas Ligans," *The Virginia Genealogist*, XXII, pp. 253, 255; Neil D. Thompson, "Further Observations on the Ancestry of Colonel Thomas Ligon of Henrico County," *The Virginia Genealogist*, XXXVIII, pp. 48-51; Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry* (Baltimore: GPC, 2004), p. 450; Gary Boyd Roberts, *The Royal Descents of 900 Immigrants* (Baltimore: GPC, 2018) p. 295; Weis, op. cit., line 66.

Col. Ligon left his moated, ancestral home of Madresfield Court in the 1640s to seek his fortune in the New World, and likely never expected to return to England. He could never have imagined that his American descendants



would preserve their links to Madresfield for almost 400 years, keeping in touch and holding family reunions of the US and UK branches of the family at Madresfield a number of times in the 20th century, and reunions in 2010 and 2020 in the 21st century.

Madresfield Court is undoubtedly a major part of the glue that keeps this trans-Atlantic family together. It has been designated as a World Heritage Site and is a Grade I listed building. The home has been in the Ligon-Lygon-Lyggon family for 600 years, has never been sold, and has passed only by inheritance since the 1200s. The site has been occupied since Anglo-Saxon times, and the house itself was first mentioned in records in 1086 as the possession of the Sheriff of Worcester. Parts of the present rambling structure date from a

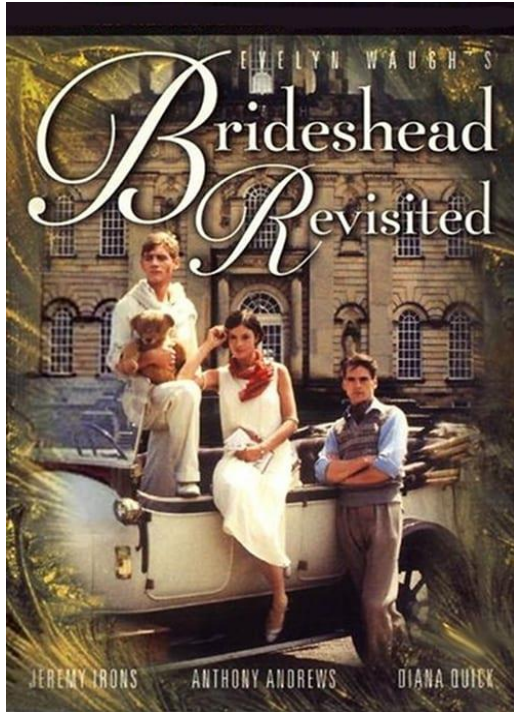


reconstruction in 1593, and the building now has over 150 rooms, only two of which have been unaltered since the 1500s. Most of the décor is from the Victorian era. In case the Nazis successfully invaded Kent early in World War II, the official war plans (not revealed until 2006), were to move the Royal Family to Madresfield Court, and for Worcestershire to be the seat of government.

The manor and Ligon family have been involved in at least two well-known novels. In 1798 the Ligon family was involved in the death of distant relative and benefactor, William Jennens “The Miser,” the richest commoner in England. His intestate death led to a legal case, *Jennens v. Jennens*, which lasted over a century, from 1798 to 1915. This case, one of the most famous in British legal history, inspired Charles Dickens to write *Bleak House*, a novel about the case of *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*, in which rapacious lawyers in the Court of Chancery used up all the assets of the Jarndyce family, and the case was finally thrown out of court for lack of funds. That is exactly what happened in the real case, also. (Moral: make a will!)

In 1931 William Lygon, 7th Earl of Beauchamp and sword-bearer to the King, was accused of homosexuality in a scandal instigated by his enemy, the Duke of Westminster. Lygon was forced into exile to avoid being charged with a felony. This scandal split the family, and the event became the loose inspiration for the novel and later PBS TV series and movie *Brideshead Revisited*. The author Evelyn Waugh was a frequent visitor to Madresfield Court, befriended the Earl’s children, and was quite familiar with the scandal. The 1981 TV series (see photo) and 2008 movie were filmed at the huge and very formal Castle Howard, northeast of York, not at

the more organic Madresfield Court, so the production had a different feel when compared to reality.



In part two of this series I will trace the Ligon line up to King John, reluctant giver of Magna Charta, his brother King Richard Lionheart, and go digging genealogically and archaeologically for these kings and for Robin Hood.

Add above: info and pics from July 2020 Ligon reunion

Will the Saints Come Marchin' In? Up Through the Lignons to the Kings of England and Scotland, and Perhaps to the Saints of Lindisfarne

Part 2: From Madresfield Court to Sherwood Forest

by

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS

This series of articles traces the Duggar/Toulmin family line up through the Ligon clan of Madresfield Court, through various Kings of England to the Kings of Scotland, and then examines the viability of continuing the line back to some of the medieval Saints of the Holy Island of Lindisfarne in Northumberland, England.

Part 2 below takes the line from Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon of Madresfield Court and Virginia, up to King John and King Richard Lionheart. (For the previous 11 generations, see part 1 of this series.)

Generation 12: Lt. Col. Ligon was the eldest son of Thomas Ligon, born about 1577-1586 in Warwickshire, England and his wife Elizabeth Pratt, born about 1602 and died about 1631.

Proofs: Gary Boyd Roberts, *The Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants* (Baltimore: GPC, 2018) p. 295; William D. Ligon, Jr., *The Ligon Family and Connections* (Hartford, CT: Bond Press, 1947) Vol. 1, pp. 45-6, 103-4, 197, 205-6; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties* (Baltimore: GPC, 1215, 4th Ed.) Line 66.

Generation 13: Thomas Ligon was the son of Thomas Lygon, born 1545 in Elstone Farm, Wiltshire, England and died at Elstone Farm, married to Frances Dennis (his cousin), died before 30 January 1624, at Elstone Farm, Wiltshire.

Proofs: Roberts, *ibid.*; Ligon, *ibid.*; Weis, *ibid.*

Generation 14: Thomas Lygon was the son of Eleanor Dennis, died after 1579, married in 1529 to Sheriff William Lygon, born 1518 in Gloucester, died 29 September 1567 in Madresfield, Worcestershire. William Lygon was the Justice of the Hundred of Cheltenham, Gloucester, England and the Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1550-1.

Proofs: Roberts, op. cit.; Ligon, op. cit.; Weis, op. cit.; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists* (Baltimore: GPC, 1969, 4th Ed.) Line 209.

Generation 15: Eleanor Dennis was the daughter of Anne Berkeley and Sir William Dennis of Durham, Gloucester. The Berkeley line is very distinguished and can be traced back through her father to the 1200s and the first Barons of Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire.

Proofs: Roberts, op. cit.; Ligon, op. cit.; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit.

Generation 16: Anne Berkeley was the daughter of Maurice de Berkeley, 8th Baron Berkeley, born about 1435, died September 1506, married 1465 to Isabel Mead, died after 29 May 1514 in Coventry, West Midlands. She was the daughter of Philip Mead, the Mayor of Bristol.

Proofs: Ligon, op. cit.; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit.

Generation 17: Maurice de Berkeley was the son of Isabel de Mowbray, died 27 September 1452 in Gloucester, married in 1423 to James de Berkeley, K.B., M.P., born about 1394 in Raglan, Gwent, Wales, died November 1463 at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire. (His descendants qualify for Descendants of Knights of the Bath.) Note that the de Mowbray family is also quite distinguished and can be traced back to the 1100s, to Roger de Mowbray, a knight in the Second Crusade.

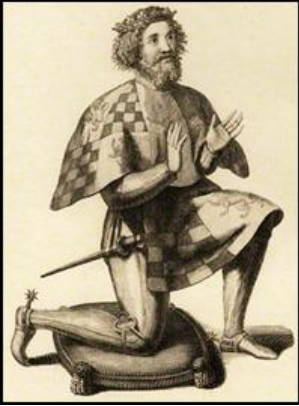


Proofs: Ligon, op. cit.; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit.

Generation 18: Isabel de Mowbray was the daughter of Elizabeth Fitz Alan, died 8 July 1424, married July 1384 to Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, K.G., born 22 March 1365, died 22 September 1399 in Venice, Italy. (His descendants qualify for Descendants of Knights of the Garter; see the Garter image.) Thomas de Mowbray was made Earl Marshall of England in 1384 and created Duke of Norfolk in 1397. But he got involved in a dispute with the future King Henry IV, was about to fight a duel with him, and then was banished to prevent the duel. He died of the plague in exile in

Venice.

Proofs: Ligon, op. cit.; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit.; Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, op. cit., Line 16.



Generation 19: Elizabeth Fitz Alan was the daughter of Elizabeth de Bohun, died 3 April 1385, buried in Lewes, East Sussex, married about 28 September 1359 to Richard Fitz Alan, K.G., 15th Earl or Arundel, 10th Earl of Surrey, born 1346 and died 21 September 1397 in Cheapside, Berkshire. (See the image.)

Richard Fitz Alan was Admiral of the West and South in 1377 and Admiral of All England, but was beheaded in 1397. The de Bohun family is another distinguished family which can trace back to a surety of the Magna Charta in 1215, and before that to Normandy in the 1100s. (Thus descendants qualify for the Barons of Magna Charta

society.)

Proofs: Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists* (Baltimore: GPC, 1992, 7th Ed.) Lines 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16, 20, 47D, 60, 63, 97, 110; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit., Lines 17 and 19.

Generation 20: Elizabeth de Bohun was the daughter of Sir William de Bohun, K.G., 1st Earl of Northampton, born about 1312, died September 1360, married to Elizabeth de Badlesmere, born 1313 and died June 1356. William de Bohun fought at Crecy, and was the High Sheriff of Rutland and Admiral of the North Seas Fleet.

Proofs: Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, 7th Ed., *ibid.*; *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit., Lines 17 and 19.

Generation 21: William de Bohun was the son of Humphrey de Bohun VIII, Earl of Hereford and Earl of Essex, who was born 1276 and was killed in battle on 16 March 1322 in Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. He married Elizabeth Plantagenet on 14 November 1302; she was born 7 August 1282 at Rhudlan Castle, Clwyd, Wales, and died 5 May 1316. Humphrey de Bohun was the Lord High Constable of England.



Proofs: Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, 7th Ed., op. cit.; Michael Hicks, *Who's Who in Late Medieval England* (London: Shephard-Walwyn, 1991) pp. 49-51.

Generation 22: Elizabeth Plantagenet was the daughter of Edward I Plantagenet, King of England, born 16 June 1239 in Westminster, London, and married on 18 October 1254 in Burgos, Spain to Eleanor, Princess of Castile and Leon, born in 1240 in Castile and died 28 November 1290 in Grantham, Lincolnshire. Edward's descendants qualify for the Plantagenet Society (see photo of the membership medal).

Proofs: Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit., Line 161; Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, 7th Ed., op. cit.; Hicks, op. cit.

Generation 23: Edward I was the son of Henry III, King of England, born 1 October 1207 in Winchester, Hampshire, died 16 November 1272 in Westminster, London, and married 14 January 1236 in Canterbury, Kent to Elenor Berenger of Provence, born 1223 in Aix-en-Provence, France and died 25 June 1291 in Amesbury, Wiltshire.

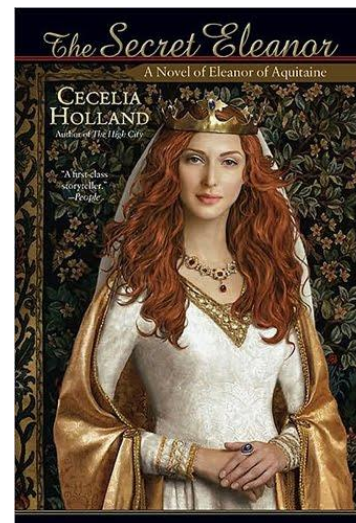
Proofs: Roderick W. Stuart, *Royalty for Commoners* (Baltimore; GPC, 2002, 4th Ed.) Lines 1, 2, 87; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit., Line 161; Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, 7th Ed., op. cit.; Mike Ashley, *The Mammoth Book of British Kings & Queens* (New York: Carroll and Graf, 1998) pp. 527-534, 531-534, 588-594, Charts 36 and 38; Hicks, op. cit.

Generation 24: Henry III was the son of John “Lackland” King of England, born 24 December 1167 at Beaumont Palace, Oxford, died 19 October 1216 at Newark, Nottingham, married on 24 August 1200 in Bordeaux, Gironde, France to Isabella of Angouleme, born 1188, died 31 May 1246.

Proofs: Stuart, *ibid.*; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit.; Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, 7th Ed., op. cit.; Ashley, *ibid.*; Hicks, op. cit.

King John and King Richard Lionheart were sons of King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine (see the very notional image of her on a book cover.)

Richard ruled first for ten years, but only spent ten months in England. His brother John succeeded him and reluctantly granted Magna Charta in 1215. According to legend and many movies, books and stories, the famous outlaw Robin Hood and his Merry Men of Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire played a substantial role in supporting Richard against the tyranny and usurping ambitions of King John. In the next article we will discuss this matter further, and help excavate King John’s Palace at Sherwood Forest.



Will the Saints Come Marchin' In?

Up Through the Lignons to the Kings of England and Scotland, and Perhaps to the Saints of Lindisfarne

Part 3: From King John up to King Malcolm III and Queen St. Margaret of Scotland

by

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS

Part 3 below has the following sections:

- The excavation of the King John Sherwood Forest Palace
- The reality of King John, King Richard Lionheart and Robin Hood
- Tracing the Toulmin/Duggar/Ligon line from King John up to King Malcolm III “Canmore” and his queen, St. Margaret of Scotland.

Excavation of the King John Sherwood Forest Palace

Insert info here in 2020

King John, King Richard, and Robin Hood

King John (see image) has come down to us as one of the worst of the British monarchs, while his brother King Richard is viewed as a hero, and Richards’ friend and supporter Robin Hood as a super-hero. As usual, history is rather different from Hollywood.

Re-analysis of the actions of the two kings has shown that King John deserved at least some of his bad reputation. His fiscal policies and treatment of his powerful barons forced them into demanding the protective Magna Charta, he reneged on that and other promises, he let his prisoners (including noble women) starve to death in his prisons, he was excommunicated by Pope Innocent III, he offended the Irish by making fun of their long beards, he was willing to set aside his wife in order to marry a politically more advantageous girl, who was apparently



only nine years old, and he schemed to take the throne when Richard was held captive for a ransom that was worth a quarter of the entire wealth of England. He has been described as short, avaricious, miserly, blasphemous, petty, spiteful, cruel and subject to fits of rage.

On the other hand, he was a hard-working administrator, a good general, an able man, a great reader, liked music, was cultured, and was good at backgammon.

Richard was tall, good-looking, religious, chivalrous, wrote songs and poems, also liked music, had a quick wit and a good sense of humor. He was a fierce warrior who was given the nickname "Lionheart" for his successful two-month siege of the strong stone castle of Castillon-sur-Agen in Aquitaine, and he later conquered Sicily and Cyprus.

On the other hand, Richard tolerated or perhaps instigated anti-Jewish riots, spent much of the national treasury on crusades, slaughtered 2700 Muslim prisoners who were under his protection, largely ignored his wife, largely ignored a major part of his own kingdom (spending only a few months of his ten year reign in England), waged wars against most of the members of his family, and was sometimes cruel and reckless. Re the famous question of his sexuality, various historians and stories have stated that he was heterosexual, homosexual, bi-sexual, a poor husband, father of a bastard, or even a rapist. Basically, no-one knows the truth, and the only clear fact is that he had no legitimate children and spent very little time with his wife.

Turning to Robin Hood, perhaps the most famous outlaw ever, surprisingly, even his existence is somewhat in doubt. Two persons named Robin Hood have been found in records from 1226 and 1354, but these are too late, and neither are in the right part of England. While



there were itinerant men living in Sherwood Forest, and some of them were robbers, there is no mention of Robin Hood as a person supporting King John until a history book stated this in 1521, and medieval plays and poems seem to have contributed to creating a (false?) legend. One of the only times Richard is ever recorded being in Sherwood Forest was briefly in March 1194, after he captured Nottingham Castle. So the chances that the two men were working together for a long period to restore Richard's rule are slim.

Sources:

- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/nottingham/features/2004/03/>

- www.history.com/topics/british-history/robin-hood
- <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/archaeology-and-history/magazine/2019/01-02/>

Tracing the Toulmin/Duggar/Ligon Line from King John up to King Malcolm “Canmore”

(Note: for generations 1-24, see the previous parts in this series.)

Generation 25: King John of England was the son of King Henry II of England (b. 5 March 1133, Le Mans, Sarthe, France, d. 6 July 1189, Chinon, Indre-et-Loire, France) and his wife Eleanor of Aquitaine (b. 1123, Bordeaux, Gironde, France, d. 31 March 1204, Mirabell Castle, Poitiers, France). They married 18 May 1152 in Bordeaux, Gironde, France. King Henry II feuded with St. Thomas a Becket and caused his death (as portrayed in the 1964 movie *Becket*), and feuded and even went to war against his family members (as portrayed in the 1968 movie *The Lion in Winter* – see the image).



Proofs: Alan J. Koman, *A Who's Who of Your Ancestral Saints* (Baltimore: GPC, 2010) pp. 36, 71-72, 88, 158-9, 283-4, 380-3; Mike Ashley, *The Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens* (New York: Carroll and Graf, 1998) pp. 375-413, 381, 504, 518-530, Charts 36 and 38; Roderick W. Stuart, *Royalty for Commoners* (Baltimore: GPC, 2006, 4th Ed.) Lines 2, 88, 89, 165, 341, 406; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists* (Baltimore: GPC, 1969, 4th Ed.) Lines 1, 84, 170, 187, 209; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties* (Baltimore: GPC, 1215, 4th Ed.) Line 161; Dunfermline Abbey, Scotland, “Chart of the Descent from Fergus Mur, d. 501 to Prince William and Prince Henry” [present day] (Dumfermline: n.d.).

Generation 26: King Henry II was the son of Empress Matilda of Germany (b. February 1102 in England, d. 10 September 1167, Notre Dame, France; see the notional image) and her husband Geoffrey Plantagenet, K.B., Count of Anjou (b. 24 August 1113, Anjou, France, d. 7 September 1151, Eure-et-Loire, France). (Their descendants qualify for the Plantagenet Society and for Descendants of the Knights of the Bath.) They were married 3 April 1127. Geoffrey Plantagenet was the first of his famous family to bear this name, which he was given because he always wore a green sprig of plant material in his hat.



As a child of eight, Matilda had married the future Holy Roman Emperor Henry V. The Emperor died in 1125, and Matilda became involved in a power struggle for the throne of England, eventually coming out on the winning side of her eldest son Henry II. Later in life she lived in and ruled the Duchy of Normandy on behalf of her son.

Proofs: J. Orton Buck and Timothy Field Beard, *Pedigrees of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants* (Washington, DC: Order of the Crown of Charlemagne, 1978) pp. 125-6; Marjorie Chibnail, "Matilda of England," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991) pp. 13-14; Koman, *ibid.*; Ashley, *ibid.*; Stuart, *ibid.*; Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, *ibid.*; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, *ibid.*; Dumfermline, *ibid.*

Generation 27: Empress Matilda of Germany was the daughter of King Henry I of England (b. 1068, Selby, North Yorkshire, England, d. 1 December 1135, Angers, France) and his wife Matilda of Scotland (b. 1069, Scotland, d. 1 May 1118). They were married 11 November 1100. Henry was the son of William the Conqueror. He married Matilda partly because of her Anglo-Saxon heritage, which his Norman family lacked, and then had numerous mistresses and illegitimate children. He created the Royal Exchequer and improved the system of local justice.



Proofs: Gary Boyd Roberts, *The Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants* (Baltimore: GPC, 1993) p. 382; Koman, *op. cit.*; Ashley, *op. cit.*; Stuart, *op. cit.*; Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, *op. cit.*; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, *op. cit.*; Dumfermline, *op. cit.*

Generation 28: Matilda of Scotland was the daughter of Malcolm III "Canmore," (big chief), King of Scotland (b. 1031, Scotland, d. 13 November 1093, killed while attacking Alnwick Castle, Northumbria), and his wife Saint Margaret of Scotland (b. 1035, Castle Reka, Hungary, d. 16 November 1093, Edinburgh, Scotland; see image). They married 1068 in Dunfermline,

Scotland. Margaret was called the “Pearl of Scotland,” and though she was born in exile in Hungary, she is the patron saint of Scotland.

Margaret was the daughter of an English prince, and came to England from Hungary in 1057, but fled north to escape the Norman invasion of 1066. She was shipwrecked on the Scottish coast and there met and married Malcolm. A very pious woman, she spent her reign in religious works, was a moderating influence on her husband, and served food to orphans and the poor every day before she ate. She was canonized in 1250.

Mary Queen of Scots took Margaret’s head in 1560 as a sacred relic to help Mary in childbirth. Sadly, St. Margaret’s head ended up in France and disappeared in the violence of the French Revolution.

Queen St. Margaret is the first of a number of Scottish saints we will meet on our genealogical journey. The National Guild of St. Margaret of Scotland is a genealogical and lineage society that honors her life, and is open to proven descendants of the saint. Descendants of any Scottish monarch from Kenneth I MacAlpin down to James VI of Scotland qualify for the Order of Alba, and descendants of any saint qualify for the National Society of Saints and Sinners.

Proofs: Stewart Ross, *Monarchs of Scotland* (New York: Facts on File, 1990) pp. 43-45; www.guildofstmargaret.com; Koman, op. cit.; Ashley, op. cit.; Stuart, op. cit.; Weis, *Ancestral Roots*, op. cit.; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, op. cit.; Dumfermline, op. cit.; John E. Morby, *Dynasties of the World* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002), p. 72.

In Part IV we will attempt to trace this line up to King Aethelfrith, King of Northumbria and Bernicea, and to the Saints associated with the Holy Island of Lindisfarne.

Will the Saints Come Marchin' In?

Up Through the Lignons to the Kings of England and Scotland, and Perhaps to the Saints of Lindisfarne

Part 4: From King Malcolm III and St. Margaret to the Holy Island of Lindisfarne

by

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS

Part 4 below has the following sections:

- Tracing the Toulmin/Duggar/Ligon line from King Malcolm III “Canmore” and St. Margaret of Scotland up to Aethelfrith, King of Northumbria and Bernicea
- The genealogical and other relations of King Aethelfrith to the various Saints of Lindisfarne, especially King St. Oswald, with short bios on each
- An evaluation of the validity of this part of the lineage
- The 2019 and previous archaeological expeditions to find the missing monastery of King St. Oswald
- Tracing possible descents from Ragnar Lodbrok, “Hairy Britches,” Viking warlord and suspect in the raid on Lindisfarne.

Tracing the Toulmin/Duggar/Ligon Line from King Malcolm III up to King Aethelfrith

(Note: for generations 1-28, see the previous parts in this series.)

Generation 29: King Malcolm III “Canmore” was the son of Duncan I, King of Scotland (b. c. 1001, d. 14 August 1040, at Pitgaveny, near Elgin, Scotland) and his wife Sybil, Sibil, or perhaps Suthen (sources disagree, Koman says he married Sibil in 1030 and she was born c. 1009). This is the King Duncan who is murdered in his sleep in Shakespeare’s *Macbeth* by Lord and Lady Macbeth, but in fact Duncan was killed in battle.



Proofs: Alan O. Anderson, *Early Sources of Scottish History* (Stamford: Watkins, 1990) Vol. 1 (this author has useful comparisons of ancient sources' versions of date, reigns and descents); Dauvit Broun, "Duncan," *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004), Alan J. Koman, *A Who's Who of Your Ancestral Saints* (Baltimore: GPC, 2010) pp. 36, 71-72, 88, 158-9, 283-4, 380-3; Mike Ashley, *The Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens* (New York: Carroll and Graf, 1998) pp. 375-413, 381, 504, 518-530, 705, Charts 6, 9, 15, 19, 20, 21, 36 and 38; Roderick W. Stuart, *Royalty for Commoners* (Baltimore: GPC, 2006, 4th Ed.) Lines 2, 88, 89, 165, 341, 406; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists* (Baltimore: GPC, 1969, 4th Ed.) Lines 1, 84, 170, 171, 172, 187, 209; <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Duncan-I>; Dunfermline Abbey, Scotland, "Chart of the Descent from Fergus Mur, d. 501 to Prince William and Prince Henry" [present day] (Dumfermline: n.d.); David Williamson, *Brewer's British Royalty* (New York: Cassell, 1996) pp. 22, 106, 144, 287-8, 364, 376-9; John E. Morby, *Dynasties of the World* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2002), p. 72.

Generation 30: King Duncan was the son of Abbot Crinan of Dunkeld (d. 1045), and his wife Bethoc (b. c. 984, married c. 1000). Abbot Crinan was also Earl of Strathclyde and Lord of the Isles. He was killed in battle at the advanced age of 61, while fighting against the usurper Macbeth.

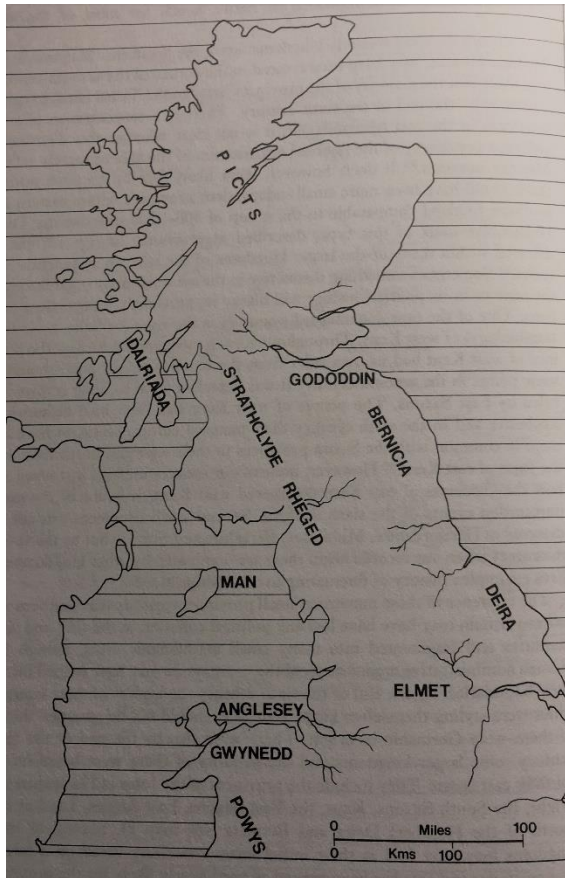
Proofs: Marjorie O. Anderson, *Kings and Kinship in Early Scotland*, (Scottish Academic Press, 1973), Koman, *ibid.*, Ashley, *ibid.*, Stuart, *ibid.*, Weis, *ibid.*; Dunfermline, *ibid.*; Williamson, *ibid.*; Morby, *ibid.*

Generation 31: Bethoc was the daughter of Malcolm II, King of Scots (b. c. 954, murdered 25 November 1034). Malcolm II's wife (Bethoc's mother) is unknown. Malcolm II managed to reign for 29 years, quite a feat in early Scotland, but he did not die in bed. Rather it appears he was killed fighting bandits.

Proofs: H. Pirie-Gordon, *The Succession in the Kingdom of Strathclyde (The Armorial, Vol. 1-2)*, on-line at: http://www.royaldunfermline.com/Resources/ THE_SUCCESSION_IN_THE_KINGDOM.pdf.; <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Malcolm-II>; Koman, *op. cit.*, Ashley, *op. cit.*, Stuart, *op. cit.*, Weis, *op. cit.*; Dunfermline, *op. cit.*; Williamson, *op. cit.*; Morby, *op. cit.*

Generation 32: Malcolm II was the son of Kenneth V (Cienead), King of Scotland (b. c. 954, murdered 995 at Felteresso by his own men), and an unknown woman. Kenneth ruled from 971 to 995, a substantial reign, and was king of the united Scots and Picts. (See the map of the Pictish and other areas, from Barbara Yorke, *Kings and Kingdoms of Early Anglo-Saxon England* (London: Seaby, 1990) p. 14.)

Proofs: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Kenneth-II>; *Annals of Tigernach*, on-line at <https://celt.ucc.ie//published/T100002A/index.html>, entry T995.3; H. Pirie-Gordon, *ibid.*; Koman, *op. cit.*, Ashley, *op. cit.*, Stuart, *op. cit.*, Weis, *op. cit.*; Dunfermline, *op. cit.*; Williamson, *op. cit.*; Morby, *op. cit.*



Generation 33: Kenneth was the son of Malcolm I, King of Scotland (killed 954 by the men of Moray), and an unknown woman. Malcolm deposed his cousin Eochaid in 889 and ruled until his death in battle, fighting in the shield-wall. During his reign he managed to dislodge the Vikings from York.

Proofs:

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Malcolm-I>; H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit.; Dunfermline, op. cit.; Williamson, op. cit.; Morby, op. cit.

Generation 34: Malcolm I was the son of Donald II (or Domnoll), King of Scotland, “The Madman” (b. c. 862, d. 900), and an unknown woman. Some sources call him King of the Picts rather than King of Alba (Scotland) and some analysts say he was killed in battle with the Gaels, others say with the Northmen.

Proofs: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Donald-II>;

H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.;

Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit.; Dunfermline, op. cit.; Williamson, op. cit.; Morby, op. cit.

Generation 35: Donald was the son of Constantine I, King of Scotland (b. c. 836 perhaps in Iona, slain 877 in Inverdovat, fighting the Northmen), and an unknown woman. His reign of 862-77 was largely occupied with fighting the Vikings, including Olaf the White, the Danish King of Dublin, and the Danish leader Halfdan.

Proofs: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Constantine-I-king-of-Scotland>;

H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit.; Dunfermline, op. cit.; Williamson, op. cit.; Morby, op. cit.



Generation 36: Constantine I was the son of Kenneth MacAlpin (Cinaed), King of the Picts and the Scots (b. c.810, d. 858/9; see the notional image), and an unknown woman. Kenneth was the first king of the united Picts and of the Scots of Dalriada (an area which included County Antrim in what is now Northern Ireland, part of the Inner Hebrides, and Argyll in what is now Scotland).

Most of the Scots were originally the Scoti tribe of Ireland in the 500s, and according to the Welsh monk Nennius originally came to Ireland from Spain. Many of these Scoti invaded Scotland and fought with and eventually merged with the Picts. In the 1690s and 1700s many Scots and border country English Protestants were encouraged to settle in northern Ireland, to help curb the

Irish Catholics, then many of these “Scots-Irish” came to America and settled in Appalachia. So these modern Americans are really Spanish-Scoti-Pictish-Scottish-Scots-Irish-borderer-Protestant-Appalachian-Americans. Got it?

Proofs: Monk Nennius, *History of the Britons*, <http://avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/nenius.asp>, written about 828 AD; <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Kenneth-I>; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit.; Dunfermline, op. cit.; Williamson, op. cit.; Morby, op. cit.; *Dictionary of National Biography* (1885) v. 12, online at: https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/Wikisource:WikiProject_DNB.

Generation 37: Kenneth MacAlpin was apparently the son of Alpin, King of Dalriada, as indicated by his name – “Mac” meaning “son of.” His wife, mother of Kenneth MacAlpin, is unknown. Alpin was born c. 778 and killed 20 July 841. *Encyclopedia Britannica* states that “little is known [of Alpin] though tradition credits him with a signal victory over the Picts, by whom he was killed three months later.” Some historians doubt Alpin’s existence. He may have ruled for about three years, and died fighting in Galloway.

Proofs: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Kenneth-I> (significantly, there is no *Britannica* entry for Alpin); H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit.; Dunfermline, op. cit.; Williamson, op. cit.; Morby, op. cit.

Generation 38: Alpin is alleged to be the son of Eochaid IV “the Poisonous,” King of Dalriada (b. c. 747, d. 789 or 819) and Fergusa, daughter of Fergus, King of Dalriada. Eochaid, also called “the Venomous,” got his charming names due to his unrelenting attacks on the Picts. Note that some sources state that Eochaid never existed, and his ancestry is “fictitious” and was simply made up to give later kings of Scotland an ancient Dalriadan ancestry. Due to these allegations, Eochaid and his “fictitious” ancestry have not been allowed to be merged into the Geni World Family Tree. According to analyst Alex Woolf, Eochaid IV is not mentioned in any contemporaneous sources.

Proofs: <https://www.geni.com/people/Eochaid-IV-The-Venomous-king-of-D%C3%A1l-Riata/6000000013311406265> ; Alex Woolf, *From Pictland to Alba 789-1070* (Edinburgh: University Press, 2008) pp. 96, 220-1; Alison Weir, *Britain's Royal Families: The Complete Genealogy* (London, U.K.: The Bodley Head, 1999), page 165; H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit., Williamson, op. cit. Note that Dunfermline, op. cit., omits Eochaid IV and several other generations, and goes straight to Aedan (574-608).

Generation 39: Eochaid IV was the son of Aed Find “The White,” King of Dalriada (d. c. 778) and an unknown woman. According to the *Annals of Ulster*, Aed fought the Picts in 768 and died in 778.

Proofs: *Annals of Ulster*, on-line at <https://celt.ucc.ie/published/T100001A/index.html>, entries 768.7 and 778.7; H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit., Williamson, op. cit.

Generation 40: Aed Find was the son of Eochaid III, King of Dalriada (d. 733) and an unknown woman.

Proofs: H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit. Note that Williamson omits this generation, and has Eochaid III as the brother, not the father, of Aed Find.

Generation 41: Eochaid III was the son of Eochaid II, “Crooked Nose,” (killed in battle c. 697) and Spondana, a Pictish princess (dates unknown).

Proofs: H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit. Williamson does not name Spondana, but has an unknown woman in this place.

Generation 42: Spondana was the daughter of an unknown woman (who was the daughter of King Beli) and Ainftech (or Entfidach), d. 693.

Proofs: H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit.

Generation 43: The unknown woman above was the daughter of King Beli and an unnamed woman who was the sister of Talorcum I, King of the Picts.

Proofs: H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Weis, op. cit.

Generation 44: The unnamed woman above was the daughter of Eanfrith, King of Bernicia (d. April 635/6, killed in battle), and an unnamed woman, who was the daughter of Eochaid Buide, King of the Picts.

Proofs: St. Bede, *The Complete Works of Venerable Bede*, Vol. 2, Chap. XX, on-line at <https://oll.libertyfund.org>; H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit.

Generation 45: Eanfrith was the son of Bebba and Aethelfrith (killed in battle in 616 or 617), King of Bernicia and Northumbria. According to Nennius and his *History of the Britons*, “Ethelfrid [Aethelfrith] had seven sons, Eanfrid [Eanfrith], Oswald, Oswin, Oswy, Oswudu, Oslac and Offa.” He also states that Ethelfrid “ruled twelve years in Bernicia and twelve others in Deira,” and that he gave his wife Bebba the town later called Bebbanburg and now called Bamborough.

Proofs: *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles*, on-line at avalon.law.yale.edu/medieval/ang07.asp; Nennius, op. cit.; Bede, *ibid.*, Chapters I and VI; H. Pirie-Gordon, op. cit.; Koman, op. cit., Ashley, op. cit., Stuart, op. cit., Williamson, op. cit.; Morby, op. cit., p. 64; *Dictionary of National Biography*, op. cit., Vol. 18.

Genealogical and Other Connections of King Aethelfrith to the Various Saints of Lindisfarne

King Aethelfrith apparently had three wives: Bebba, Acha, and an unnamed woman. By Bebba he had Eanfrith (in the ancestral line, Gen. 44 above). By Acha he had two sons: St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, and Oswy (or Oswiu), a later King of Northumbria. By the unnamed woman he had the daughter St. Ebba “the Elder.” (Note that all of these are in Generation 44. Also note that some sources such as Morby, op. cit., p. 64, call Oswald, Oswy and Eanfrith “brothers,” and do not distinguish a different mother for any of them.) The lives of the various Saints associated with Lindisfarne and/or Aethelfrith are briefly described below.

King St. Oswald (604-641) was the king of Northumbria and was for a time one of the most powerful kings in Britain. He promoted the revival of Christianity in his kingdom, and invited St. Aidan to establish a monastery at Lindisfarne. He had a pet raven for many years; this is one of his symbols. He was killed fighting the pagan Mercians at the battle of Oswestry (“Oswald’s Tree.”) The Venerable Bede stated that Oswald had a religious life and a martyr’s death, and Oswald was revered as a saint within years of his demise.

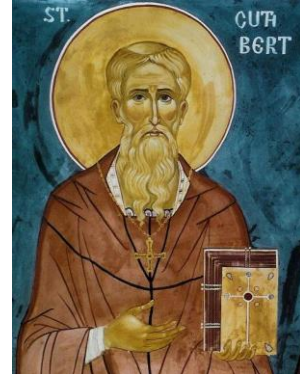


St. Ebba or Aebba (b. c. 615, d. 683) was the daughter of King Aethelfrith, and she founded the monasteries at Ebchester and St. Abb’s Head near Coldingham in Scotland. It was at the latter location that St. Cuthbert (see below) was reportedly seen bathing in the sea with otters and seals, a miracle that helped make him famous. This monastery burned down soon after Ebba died, and went missing, but was found in March 2019 by DigVentures.

St. Aidan (d. 651) was a monk at the monastery of Iona, founded by St. Columba, when he was asked in 635 to travel to Northumbria by King Oswald to build a monastery at Lindisfarne. His name in Irish meant “little fiery one,” and he was very effective at converting the Northumbrians to Christianity. He walked from village to village, building schools, churches and

monasteries, gently preaching, freeing slaves and taking in orphans. The first monastery that he and King Oswald built at Lindisfarne became a center of learning and commerce, and a storehouse of knowledge. Aidan died leaning up against a church wall while on missionary work, and was buried on Lindisfarne.

St. Cuthbert (b.c. 634-d. 687) (see image) became a monk in 651 after having a vision of St. Aidan. Due to his piety, healing, missionary work and obedience, he rose through the church ranks and was made the bishop of Lindisfarne in 684. He retired to a small island near Lindisfarne and lived and died alone as an aesthete. He is the patron saint of Northumberland. In about 720 St. Eadfrith, bishop of Lindisfarne, created the beautiful Lindisfarne Gospels to honor St. Cuthbert. This is an illuminated manuscript, and is one of the most important holdings of the British Library. (See the page with St. Luke.)



Other Bishops of the Monastery at the Holy Island of Lindisfarne who were sainted include St. Finan, St. Eata, St. Eadfrith, St. Colman and St. Tuda, and students of the Monastery who were later sainted include St. Chad, St. Cedd and St. Wilfrid. King Ceolwulf of Northumbria (695-765) abdicated in 737 and retired to Lindisfarne for a life of contemplation and prayer. He was praised by the Venerable Bede and was later canonized.

Thus there are at least thirteen saints associated with Lindisfarne and/or King Aethelfrith – hence the appropriate name of Holy Island. For biographies of the major saints, see S. Baring-Gould, *Lives of the Northumbrian Saints* (Llanerch

Enterprises, 1990, selected reprints).

An Evaluation of the Line up to King Aethelfrith of Northumbria

If the major genealogical line presented here is to be believed, King Aethelfrith of Northumbria is in a line from the Toulmin/Duggar/Ligon clan, and the famous persons King Saint Oswald, King Oswy and Saint Ebba are half-uncles and a half-aunt to that line. Is this line credible? That is the subject of this section.

To begin with, it appears that the Toulmin/Duggar/Ligon line from the present up to King Kenneth MacAlpin of Scotland is as solid as any long line in genealogy. There are many sources; the gateway ancestor of Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon and his descents, family and ancestors have been examined hundreds if not thousands of times by professional genealogists; the royal and aristocratic links are well-established; and the various links are supported by reputable sources and well-known publications such as *Adventurers of Purse and Person*, *The Royal Descents of*

500 Immigrants, and *Encyclopedia Britannica*. The problems arise in the line north of King Kenneth MacAlpin. In arguing over this line, here there are pros and cons:

Pros: There are sources which support this part of the line, including Ashley, Stuart, Koman and Weis (in *Ancestral Roots*). In the latter work (4th Ed., Line 170, pp. 110-11), Weis firmly states that the line we are concerned with (and even including seven generations above Eochaid “Crooked Nose” (d. 697)) is “on solid ground” and is “soundly and convincingly authenticated.”

Cons: There are many unknown or unnamed women in the total line, totaling 13 out of 45 generations (!), and all these women are in the early part of the line.

There are credible assertions that some individuals in the line, such as King Alpin and especially Eochaid IV “The Poisonous” didn’t exist at all, and were fabricated, or were not in the alleged ancestral line.

Alan O. Anderson (in his 1879 *Early Sources in Scottish History*, Vol. 1, p. 417) states that the reign dates and descents of the early kings of Dalriada and Pictland are “conjectural,” and the affairs and histories of both kingdoms are in “great confusion.” A.A.M. Duncan, in *The Kingship of the Scots, 842-1292* (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002) Chapter 2, p. 1 states that, “in the West, the prize for poverty of native sources before the twelfth century surely goes to Scotland.” Myles Dillon and Nora Chadwick, in *The Celtic Realms* (London: Phoenix Press, 1967) p. 111, agree that in Dal Riada and the region, “the period between 765 and 963 is very obscure...”

Charles Cawley in his “Medieval Lands: a Prosopography of Medieval European Noble and Royal Families,” (<https://fmg.ac/Projects/MedLands/SCOTLAND.htm>) states that “the early history of Scotland is characterized by the absence of contemporary sources before the tenth century,” in contrast with “nearly all other European countries in the same period.” He also opines that Scottish and Dalriada genealogies before the mid-ninth century are “semi-mythical,” and that it is suspicious that a number of sources that are later have more detail than the earlier sources, suggesting embroidery and myth-making. (It was of course in the interest of would-be kings to create distinguished ancestries to help bolster their claims to the throne.)

Many of the few original sources were written by unknown persons, or persons focused on religious affairs rather than historical accuracy. Often the sources themselves are pieced together, or have translation issues.

One of the worst sources is the famous Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote *The History of the Kings of Britain* in the twelfth century (now available in a translation from Lewis Thorpe (Hammondsworth: Penguin, 1968)). According to scholar Clive Tolley, the source of Geoffrey’s so-called *History* is largely “his own imagination” (*Reges Christianissimi* (Leominster: Gracewing, 2018) pp. 29-30). Similarly, Karen Jankulak states that Geoffrey “seemed to disregard truth or even the appearance of truth” (*Geoffrey of Monmouth* (Cardiff: University of Wales Press, 2010, p. 17).

Finally, Isabel Henderson (in *The Picts* (London: Thames and Hudson, 1967) p. 32) states that the Picts had a matrilineal, “polyandrous or generally polygamous system” in which “the identity of the father of the new king was obscured.” Hence the lineage of the several Pictish kings in the line discussed here was often obscured, by intentional design.

Based on these pros and cons, it seems reasonable to conclude that the line presented from King Kenneth MacAlpin up to King Aethelfrith and the Saints in his family is probably possible, possibly probable, but certainly not certain.

The 2019 and Previous Expeditions to Find the Missing Monastery of King St. Oswald

Insert info and pics here



*Include summary info here on September 2019
Explorers Club Flag Expedition to Lindisfarne,
searching for the missing monastery of St. Oswald.*

Tracing a Possible Descent from a Suspect in the Attack on Lindisfarne



Mike Ashley, in his *Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens* (New York: Carroll and Graf, 1998) pp. 209, 458-9, 489, 731-2, 738, charts a descent down from Ragnar Lodbrok, King of the Danes (see image). Ragnar was asserted to be the 21st grandson of Odin, either the Norse god, or perhaps a king who took the name of the god. Some sources contend that Ragnar never existed, and is a pastiche of several historical heroes. Legendary sources state that Ragnar had three or four wives, including Lagertha the Shield Maiden (a warrior), Aslaug (also possibly a warrior), noblewoman Thora Townhart, and possibly Swanloga.

Ragnar is presented in the recent, popular, History Channel TV series *Vikings* as the planner and leader of the first major Viking raid, in 793 AD, on Lindisfarne and the monastery built in 635 AD by King St. Oswald and St. Aidan. In fact it is not known who executed this raid, and Ragnar (if he existed) was likely active in the 860s and died in 865 in a raid on York. Hence the idea that he led a raid in 793 is apparently impossible. But it is indisputable that he was a great legendary leader, despite the fact that his nickname Lodbrok means “Hairy Britches” or even “Stinky Pants”! (For some reason this was never mentioned in the TV series. He supposedly got this handle because he wore hairy, smelly pants to help defeat a dragon that he killed.) According to legend and various sources, Ragnar’s accomplishments may have included attacking France and England, sacking Paris, ruling Denmark, and siring famous sons. These sons (who have more basis in historical records) became the rulers of Dublin and parts of England, Sweden and Denmark.

Incidentally, Ashley asserts that Rollo (or Rolf or Hrolfur or “Rollo the Ganger”), who is presented in *Vikings* as a key character and the brother of Ragnar, in fact was born about 860, established himself as Duke of Normandy by treaty with King Charles the Simple of France in 911, and died in 927. Thus Rollo was probably not the brother of Ragnar Lodbrok, since Ragnar apparently lived earlier.

Ashley’s stated genealogical descent for Ragnar Lodbrok is as follows (women in the line are mentioned here when Ashley presents them, but generally they are unknown):

1. Ragnar Lodbrok, d. 865, had sons: Bjorn, King at Uppsala, Sweden; Halfdan, King of Dublin and York; Ivar “the Boneless,” King of Dublin and York; and Sigurd “Snake in the Eye,” King of the Danes. (It is not clear why Ivar and Sigurd got their odd nicknames, although it is speculated that Ivar was crippled and Sigurd had a mal-formed pupil in one eye.)
2. Sigurd had a son, Canute, King of Sjaelland (now called Zealand), d. 884 (this is not the same person as the much more famous King Canute (995-1035) ruler of England, Denmark and Norway)
3. Canute had a son, Frodo, King of Sjaelland, d. 885 (This is not Frodo the Hobbit!)

4. Frodo had a son, Harald II, King of Sjaelland, d. 899
5. Harald had a son, Gorm the Old, King of Denmark, d. c.950

6. Gorm had a son, Harald III, "Bluetooth," King of Denmark, d. 986, who married Gunhilda, daughter of King Olaf of Sweden (It is this famous king that the "Bluetooth" wireless communications technology currently in use is named for. The company Ericsson that created this technology has a modern rune stone of Harald Bluetooth outside its mobile technology lab; he holds a phone in one hand and a laptop in the other. See the image.)



7. Harald and Gunhilda had a daughter, Gunnora, d. 1031, who married Richard I, third Duke of Normandy, d. 996
8. Richard and Gunnora had a son, Richard II, d. 1027, who first married Judith of Brittany
9. Richard II and Judith had a son Robert I, d. 1035, who married Herleva, d. c.1050



10. Robert and Herleva had a son William the Conqueror of England (see image), b. c. 1027, d. 1087, who married Matilda, b. c. 1032, d. 1083. William became so fat on feasting that he couldn't ride his suffering horse, so he devised a revolutionary new diet – the all-alcohol red wine diet! He lost weight but within a year he died, but not from starvation. No, he was thrown from his horse and killed, perhaps because he was drunk.

11. William and Matilda had a son Henry I, King of England, b. 1068, d. 1135, who married Matilda

12. Henry I and Matilda had a daughter Matilda, b. 1102, d. 1167, who married (2) to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, b. 1113, d. 1151

13. Geoffrey and Matilda had a son, Henry II, King of England, who married Eleanor of Aquitaine.

This couple (Geoffrey and Matilda) has already been described earlier in this series of articles, as 12 generations above Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon and 24 generations above your author. Hence if all this is to be believed, there is a provable line of 37 generations between Ragnar "Stinky Pants" Lodbrok, Viking warlord and King of the Danes, and Lew "Dockers Pants" Toulmin.

There is an alternative line presented by the Legion of Vikings and Valkyries, a new but respected lineage organization with a distinguished genealogist. This line goes from Ragnar Lodbrok down through his son Ivar the Boneless, to his son Sithric Ivarsson, King of Dublin and Northumbria, through various generations to Llewellyn ap Iowerth "The Great," Prince of North Wales (1173-1240) and his wife Joan (daughter of King John of England). From Llewellyn ap Iowerth a proven line is available down to Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk (1365 to

1399), who is in Generation 18 in the Toulmin/Duggar/Ligon line presented earlier. The information on this Ragnar Lodbrok line is available from the author at LewToulmin@aol.com.

Note that the Legion's respected genealogist, Alexander Bannerman, states that the earliest generations in this line consist of "traditional genealogy," meaning that they "cannot be absolutely verified" but appear in various ancient and modern writings.

Besides Ragnar, other interesting Vikings for which descents are provided by the Legion include Eystein Glumra "The Noisy," Rurik the Rus (invader of Novgorod), and Rollo the Ganger, the Viking raider who attacked Paris in 885-6 and was later given the province of Normandy.

In conclusion, this series of articles has shown a definite, provable line from the Toulmin-Duggar-Ligon clan up to the Plantagenet Kings of England, to King Malcolm III "Canmore" of Scotland, and up to King Kenneth MacAlpin of Scotland. From there a possible but not proven line up to King Aethelfrith of Northumbria and his saintly son, King St. Oswald, founder of the first monastery on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne, has been presented. Possible but not provable lines from the present to famous (or infamous) Viking leaders have also been presented. At least one of these leaders, Ragnar Lodbrok, is alleged to have begun the Age of Vikings in the year 793, with his attack on King St. Oswald's first monastery.

Annex D: List of Previous Expeditions and Projects Undertaken

As part of the Lindisfarne Expedition, I obtained the new “Archaeology Skills Passport” developed by the British Archaeology Jobs Resource (BAJR) center (and endorsed by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA)), and had my Passport certified in various skill areas by supervisors from Durham University and DigVentures. I also obtained an extra copy of the Passport to share with the Archeological [sic] Society of Maryland, in case that organization wishes to adopt the Passport or develop something similar. As part of filling in the Passport, I had to compile a list of relevant previous expeditions and projects that I had worked on. Since this list was extensive and had not been provided to TEC before, I am including it below.

List of Projects & Expeditions in Archaeology/Anthropology/History of Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FRSA, KTJ, FN '04

Expedition/Project & Organization; Date; Supervisor

1. Expedition through the jungles of eastern Haiti and north to The Citadel of Henri Christophe at Cap Haitien; Toulmin family exped.; 1959; Harry Toulmin
2. Expedition to the outlying temples of Angkor Wat, Cambodia; Toulmin family exped.; 1964; Harry Toulmin
3. Expedition to Philmont Scout Ranch; BSA; 1966; Scoutmaster
4. Circumnavigation of Lake Victoria, east Africa; self; 1969; L. M. Toulmin
5. Exploration of Lake Tana and the Source of the Blue Nile, Ethiopia; Toulmin family exped.; 1969; Harry Toulmin
6. Expedition to the North Cape and the land of the Saami; University of N. Wales; 1970; L. M. Toulmin
7. Sailing exped. to St. Vincent and the Grenadines; *Canadian Chartering* magazine; 1976; CC editor
8. Evaluation of emergency preparedness of nine Caribbean islands; US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance; 1985; OFDA Director
9. Investigation into the real story of “The Bridge on the River Kwai,” Kanchanaburi, Thailand; *Army-Navy-Air Force Times*; 1992; Editor
10. Lessons learned from Hurricane Andrew, Miami-Dade County, FL; American Society for Public Administration; 1993; ASPA and Booz-Allen-Hamilton
11. Tomb of Nefertari, Valley of the Queens, Egypt; *International Travel News*; 1995; ITN Editor
12. The real story of “Out of Africa” and Isak Dinesen, Kenya; *International Travel News*; 1997; ITN Editor
13. The world’s newest country – Timor Leste – and its first First Lady; *ITN*; 1999; ITN Editor
14. The lady leg-rowers of Lake Inle, Myanmar, the temples of Bagan, and the falsification of millions of Burmese genealogical records; *ITN* and *Paddler Magazine*; 2000; Editors
15. Brigantine *Soren Larsen*, Fiji to Vanuatu; *ITN*; 2001; ITN Editor
16. Japanese Sgt. Yokoi fights World War II for 28 years in a hole on Guam; *ITN*; 2002, ITN Editor

17. Voyage before the mast on the liberated slave ship *Amistad*, St. Petersburg, FL to Mobile, AL; *ITN*; 2002; *ITN* Editor
18. Irish National Tall Ship *Jeannie Johnston*, Charleston, SC to Baltimore, MD; *ITN* and *The Montgomery Sentinel*; 2003; Editors
19. History, scandals and genealogy of Pitcairn Island; *ITN* and *The Providence Journal*; 2003; Editors
20. The real story of *Robinson Crusoe*; *ITN*; 2003; *ITN* Editor
21. Tracing sites and locations of Brian Boru, High King of All Ireland in the year 1000; *ITN*; 2005; *ITN* Editor
22. Investigation of the dog tag lost on Kiriwina Island, Papua New Guinea, by Sgt. Raymond Brett; *Military* magazine; 2006; Editor
23. Search for/find/documentation of the missing town of Washington Court House, AL; Univ. of S. Alabama Archaeology Dept. (USAAD); 2007; Bonnie Gums; **(TEC (The Explorers Club) Flag #24)**
24. Search for the grave of Judge Harry Toulmin, near Milry, AL; USAAD; 2008; Bonnie Gums
25. Aviation Archaeology Search and research (AAS) for missing TEC Medalist Steve Fossett and his Bellanca; SW Nevada; Ad hoc group formed by members of The Explorers Club; 2008; Robert E. Hyman
26. AAS for P-51-D of WW II WASP Gertrude Tompkins in Santa Monica Bay, CA; Missing Aircraft Search Team (MAST); 2009; Robert E. Hyman, L. M. Toulmin
27. AAS for N2700Q near Sedona, AZ; MAST; 2009; Chris Killian
28. AAS for F9F USMC Cougar in Flathead Lake, MT; MAST; 2010; L. M. Toulmin
29. AAS for N222TB in Oregon; MAST and Portland Police Bureau; 2010; Sheriff Tim Evinger
30. AAS for N650RV in Grand Canyon, Arizona; MAST, National Park Service and Coconino Sheriff's Office; 2011; Chris Killian
31. Search for missing Canadians Albert & Rita Chretien in NV, OR and WA; MAST & Royal Canadian Mounted Police; 2011; Sheriff Tim Evinger
32. AAS for N174BH near Lake Superior, MN; MAST and St. Louis MN SAR team; 2012; L. M. Toulmin
33. Search for Revolutionary Plantation & Battlefield of Gen. Andrew Williamson and writing his first biography; SC Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) & Royal Geographical Society; 2012; Dr. Jonathan Leader, SC State Archaeologist **(TEC Flag #132)**
34. AAS for 1958 MK-15 H-bomb of B-47 USAF Stratojet near Tybee Island, GA; MAST; 2012; L. M. Toulmin
35. AAS for N26837 in Mt. Antelope Refuge, OR; MAST and Oregon State Police; 2012; Sheriff Tim Evinger
36. Search for the Site of the 1813 Battle of the Burnt Corn, AL; USAAD; 2012; Dr. Greg Waselkov
37. Search for the Site of Fort Claiborne, AL; USAAD; 2012; Dr. Greg Waselkov
38. Documentation of crashed F41-U Corsair of Lt. John E. Date, Jr., USMC on N. Ambae, New Hebrides (now the Republic of Vanuatu), and Pig-killing on E. Ambae; 2013; L. M. Toulmin **(TEC Flag #101)**
39. Interviewing the youngest land divers in Vanuatu, on Pentecost island; *Island Life*; 2013; L. M. Toulmin
40. Wala Island, Vanuatu – a secondary inspiration for “Bali Hai”?; *Island Life*; 2013; L. M. Toulmin
41. Documenting the tribe that worships Prince Philip as a god, on Tanna island, Vanuatu; *Montgomery Sentinel*; 2014; L. M. Toulmin

42. Search for Jim Thompson, "Silk King of Thailand," in the Cameron Highlands of N. Central Malaysia; *Montgomery Sentinel*; 2014; L. M. Toulmin
43. Documenting the John Frum cargo cult, Tanna island, Vanuatu; *Montgomery Sentinel*; 2014; L. M. Toulmin
44. AAS for N222TB, Oregon coast (part 2); MAST and the BBC; 2015; L. M. Toulmin
45. Documentation of the Female Chiefs of Vanuatu; *Asia-Pacific Journal of Research*; 2016; L. M. Toulmin; **(TEC Flag #101)**
46. Geo-location of Buddha Cave of Jim Thompson; N. Central Thailand; *Journal of Spelean History*; 2016; L. M. Toulmin
47. Search for missing biologist "Forest" Gan in the high jungle of the Cameron Highlands, Malaysia; Family request; 2016; L. M. Toulmin
48. Excavating Old Colonial Mobile (1702-1712), AL; USAAD; 2016; Dr. Greg Waselkov
49. Archaeological excavations of sites possibly related to the disappearance of Amelia Earhart, Nikumaroro island, Republic of Kiribati; MAST, National Geographic Society, TIGHAR; 2017; Dr. Tom King
50. Archaeological excavation of pre-historic Native American canal, Orange Beach, AL; USAAD; 2018; Dr. Greg Waselkov
51. Excavation, archaeological lab work, historical & genealogical analysis of Old St. Stephens, AL (former Territorial Capital); USAAD; 2018-9; George Shorter **(TEC Flag #25)**
52. AAS for missing aircraft C-FESN, NE of Revelstoke, BC; 2018; MAST; L. M. Toulmin
53. Research in 1944 WW II case of UC-64 Norseman with band leader Glenn Miller on board, in the English Channel; TIGHAR; 2018; Ric Gillespie
54. Search (part 2) for Revolutionary Plantation & Battlefield of Gen. Andrew Williamson; 2019; ad hoc group of archaeologists and historians; L. M. Toulmin
55. Archaeological lab work re the real "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of Josiah Henson (the biography and "book that sparked the Civil War"), Montgomery County, MD; Montgomery County Parks Archaeology Division; 2019; Heather Bouslog
56. Excavation, search and genealogical analysis re the missing monastery of King St. Oswald on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, England; DigVentures & Durham University Archaeology Dept.; 2019; Johanna Ungemach & Dr. David Petts **(TEC Flag #50)**

Annex E: History of Explorers Club Flag #50

Award of Flag 50 **Llewellyn M. Toulmin, FN '04** ***King Saint Oswald's First Monastery*** ***on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne*** **August 2, 2019 to October 31, 2019**

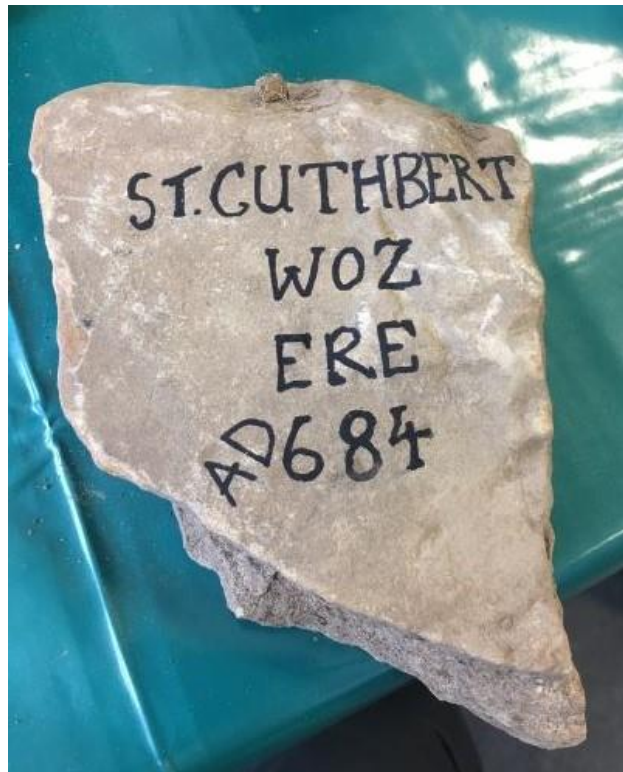
The Explorers Club Flag is a symbol of courage and fidelity. The award of the flag is a significant accomplishment. Since 1918, the flag has been carried to all of the Earth's continents, as well as under the sea and into the stars. To date, 850 explorers have carried the flag on over 1450 expeditions. A select handful of the 222 Explorers Club flags have been framed and now decorate the Club house in New York. These include flags carried by Roy Chapman Andrews, Bob Bartlett, Thor Heyerdahl, Naomi Uemura, and miniature flags carried aboard the Apollo 8 and Apollo 15.

Your expedition will now become part of the rich history attached to this flag. Earlier expeditions include:

Carveth Wells	1932	Geographic Society of Chicago Expedition to Caucasus
Carveth Wells	1950	Geographic Society of Chicago to Finland, Thailand & Kashmir
Carveth Wells	1952	S. E. Asia
Carveth Wells	1953	S. E. Asia
Donald C. Johanson	1992	Anthropological & Geological Res'h at Hadar "Lucy" site, Ethiopia
Robert W. Schmieder	1992	The Farallon Islands Expedition
Tim Cole	1994	Earthwinds Transglobal Balloon Flight Exp.
Robin Rodriguez	1996	Primitive Tribes of the Omo River Valley in Southern Ethiopia
John Loret	1998	The 1998 Interdisciplinary Expedition to Easter Island
Taran Davies	1999	The Caucasus Expedition
Andrzej Ciszewski/Zdzislaw Ryn	2001	Easter Island 2001/Juan Fernandez Island 2001
Michael J. Manyak	2002	Survey of Proposed Langoue-Ivindo Natl. Park
Gregory Kovacs	2003	Licancabur Expedition 2003
Michael Clark Hilton	2004	The Roggeveen Expedition
John Loret	2005	Easter Island Archaeology
Kristine Stewart	2006	Sustainable harvest of the African cherry on Mt. Oku, Cameroon
Kenneth M. Kamler, M.D.	2007	Robotic Surgery in Zero-Gravity Flight
Jo Anne Van Tilburg, Ph.D.	2011	Easter Island Statue Project
Bertrand Piccard, M.D.	2012	Solar Impulse Destination Morocco with Solar Powered Airplane
Jason B.R.M. Schoonover	2012	Archaeology of the River Kwai
Bertrand Piccard & Andre Borschberg	2013	Solar Impulse Across America
Frederik Paulsen, Ph.D.	2014	Altai Mountain Expedition
Bertrand Piccard & Andre Borschberg	2015	First Round-the-World Solar Flight
David Mackay	2019	Virgin Galactic Research Space Flight

You can take pride in joining this illustrious group and in your broader membership and participation in exploration.

#end of Lindisfarne Flag Report -- almost#



Unusual object found on Lindisfarne --
but this is NOT the embargoed secret find!

#end of Lindisfarne Flag Report#