

Will the Saints Come Marchin' In?

Up Through the Ligon
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 U.S.-U.K. 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 St. Oswald 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.

As part of the discussion, 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. More information on these societies can be obtained from the Hereditary Society Community (<http://www.hereditary.us/>). 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 on listed persons will be provided where available.

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

Generation 1: Llewellyn ("Lew") Morgan Toulmin (LMT) was born in 1951 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, and was married 17 May 1981 in Alexandria, Virginia at the Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home to Susan Elizabeth Little (SEL), born in 1942 in Emory, DeKalb County, Georgia. (See the wedding photo.) Susan worked for 33

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GENERATION 1: The author, Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin, and his bride, Susan Elizabeth Little, at their 1981 wedding.

years for the Library of Congress as a librarian and information technology specialist; I earned a PhD in public administration and economics and worked for many years as a consultant in international telecommunications and management analysis in 30 countries. I also became a travel/exploration writer, led various archaeological expeditions, and was elected to be a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (hence the post-nomial FRGS). I served as the head of two lineage/heritage organizations (the Hereditary Order of the Families of the Presidents and First Ladies of America, and The Hereditary Order of the Descendants of Loyalists and Patriots of the American Revolution) and am a member of 40+ others. For more information, see www.themosttraveled.com.

Proofs: Alabama birth certificate for LMT and Georgia birth certificate for SEL; U.S. 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 (MMD), born in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama on 12 August 1919, married on 25 October 1941 at Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama to Harry Theophilus Toulmin (HTT), born on 16 August 1916 in Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama. (See the wedding photo.) HTT died 10 June 2002 in Daphne, Baldwin County, Alabama, and MMD died 25 December 2003 in Fairhope, Baldwin County, Alabama. They are buried in the Toulmin Burying Ground at Springhill Cemetery in West 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. (He, his descendants, and similarly descended individuals therefore qualify for the Order of World War II.) He rose from private to second lieutenant. For many years after the war he worked in the U.S. and overseas in Haiti, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Ethiopia, Turkey and other



GENERATION 2: The author's parents, Mary Morgan Duggar and Harry Theophilus Toulmin, at their 1941 wedding.



GENERATION 3: Ida Flora Morgan, dressed in white, leading the 1904 Florida State College (later Florida State University) women's basketball team. Note the uniforms, and the letters "FSC" written in paint or chalk on the chests of the players and on the basketball.

countries with Public Administration Service, and also served as the Budget and Management Director for Metropolitan Dade County, Florida. He undertook extensive historical and genealogical research into the Toulmin line, and published the massive *A Catalogue of Toulmins*, written by his cousin George Toulmin of England.

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, Alabama: 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:
Llewellyn Ludwig
Duggar, MD.

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

Leesburg, Lake County, 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. 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. (It was her unproven assertions about numerous lines back to "gateway ancestors" and to European



GENERATION 3:
Ida Flora Morgan

royalty that got me interested in genealogy; in trying to prove each asserted link I found that she was almost always right!).



GENERATION 3: Llewellyn Ludwig Duggar, MD.

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 U.S. Census, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Enumeration District 158, Sheet 7.



GENERATION 4:
Margaret Louise
“Mar-Lou” Minge

Lee County, 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 served on the staff of the Talladega hospital during the Civil War. Hence his descendants qualify for the Sons of Confederate Veterans. 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



GENERATION 4:
Reuben Henry Duggar

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

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 thought that better reflected what he felt was his apparent Welsh heritage.

MLM, known as “Mar-Lou,” 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.

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 (hence qualifying for the 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.)

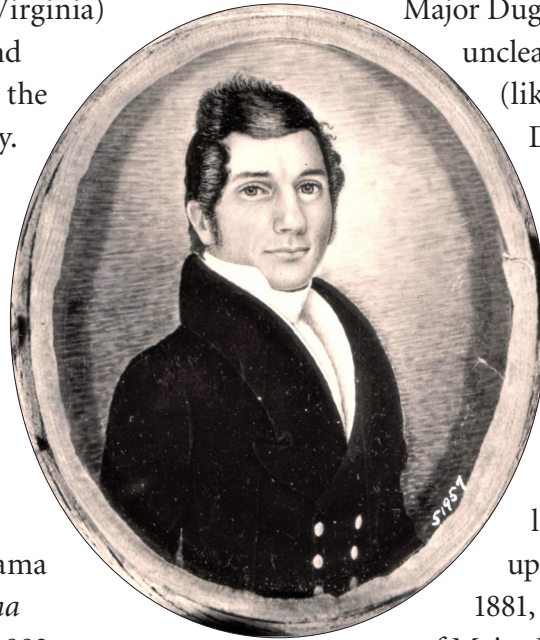
The “King” Carter ancestry leads up to his father, John Carter, of Corotoman and grandfather, John Carter, of Christ Church and grandmother, Bridget Benion, who are ancestors in a different line (via

Thomas Carter of Isle of Wight, Virginia) of President James Earl 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 U.S. Census, Hale County, Alabama, Village of Prairieville, Enumeration District 62, Beat No. 8, p. 460; *Heritage of Marengo County*, *ibid.*; Owen, *ibid.*; Pyne, *ibid.*; Pierrepont, *ibid.*; Dorothy Dugger, *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 (HD, no middle name), born on 28 April 1798 in Brunswick County, Virginia, married on 8 October 1832 in Petersburg, Virginia to Alice Goode Watkins Vaughan (AGWV), born on 4 January 1814 in Lunenburg County, Virginia. HD died 4 March 1852 at the home of friends, the Michaels, in Demopolis, Alabama. AGWV died 8 June 1896, in Prairieville, Alabama.

HD was a merchant in Virginia and later owned a plantation named "Llewellyn" near Demopolis, Alabama, with 47 slaves in 1850. He was called



GENERATION 5:
Henry Dugger

Major Dugger, but the source of this title is unclear. He died young of pneumonia (like his grandson Llewellyn Ludwig Dugger), which he caught while on a visit back to Petersburg, Virginia.

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

Proofs: U.S. 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 Dugger, *ibid.*

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

(AGW and RV are the common ancestors of my parents through different lines; I am my own cousin!)

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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. Reuben Vaughan, 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 (SW), born 3 August 1750 in Cumberland County, Virginia, married on 26 July 1773 in Cumberland County, Virginia to Elizabeth Goode (EG), born about 1755 in Powhatan County, Virginia. SW died before 3 December 1795 in Nottoway County, Virginia, and EG died about 1792 in Virginia (per Dorman, although Stutesman indicates before 8 December 1828 in Lunenburg County, 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.*

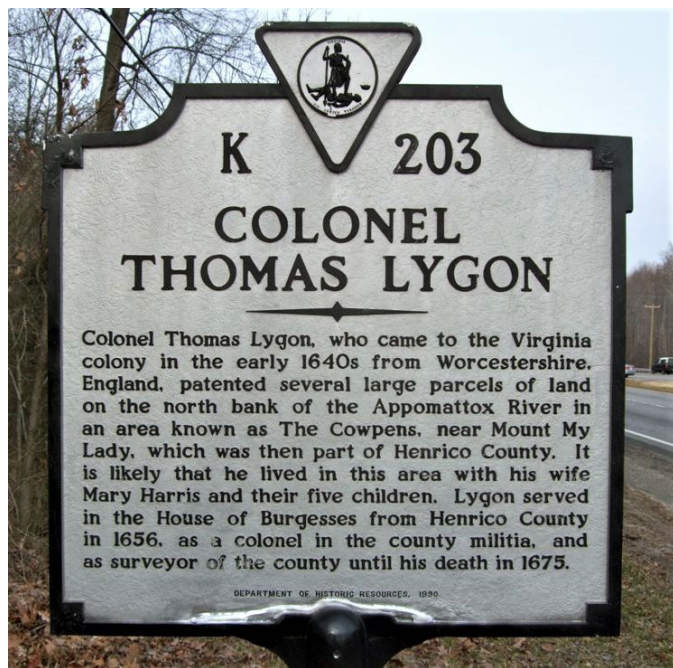
Generation 8: SW was the son of John Watkins (JW), born about 1710 in Henrico County, Virginia, married about 1734 in Henrico County, Virginia to Phebe Hancock (PH), born 10 May 1719, probably in Virginia. JW left a will and codicil in Cumberland County, Virginia, with the last document dated 22 April 1765, and PH died by December 1777 in Buckingham County, 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 (JH) and Samuel Hancock, a carpenter, born about 1676. They both had the same last name at birth, and married 15 April 1700 in Henrico





GENERATION 5: Virginia state historic marker for Colonel Thomas Lygon

County, Virginia. He died before February 1761 in Chesterfield County, Virginia.

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

Generation 10: JH was the daughter of Johan (Joan) Ligon (JL), born about 1653 in Henrico County, Virginia, who married Robert Hancock (RH), born about 1659. JL was deposed in court on 1 October 1683 as the wife of Robert Hancock, so they had married before that date, and she stated she was then about thirty years old. RH held 860 acres in Henrico County 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 Lieutenant Colonel 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).

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Ligon came to Virginia in about 1640-2, and married Mary Harris in about 1647. (Their descendants qualify for the 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 ship *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 official land 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).

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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 Lignons," *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 1 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!)

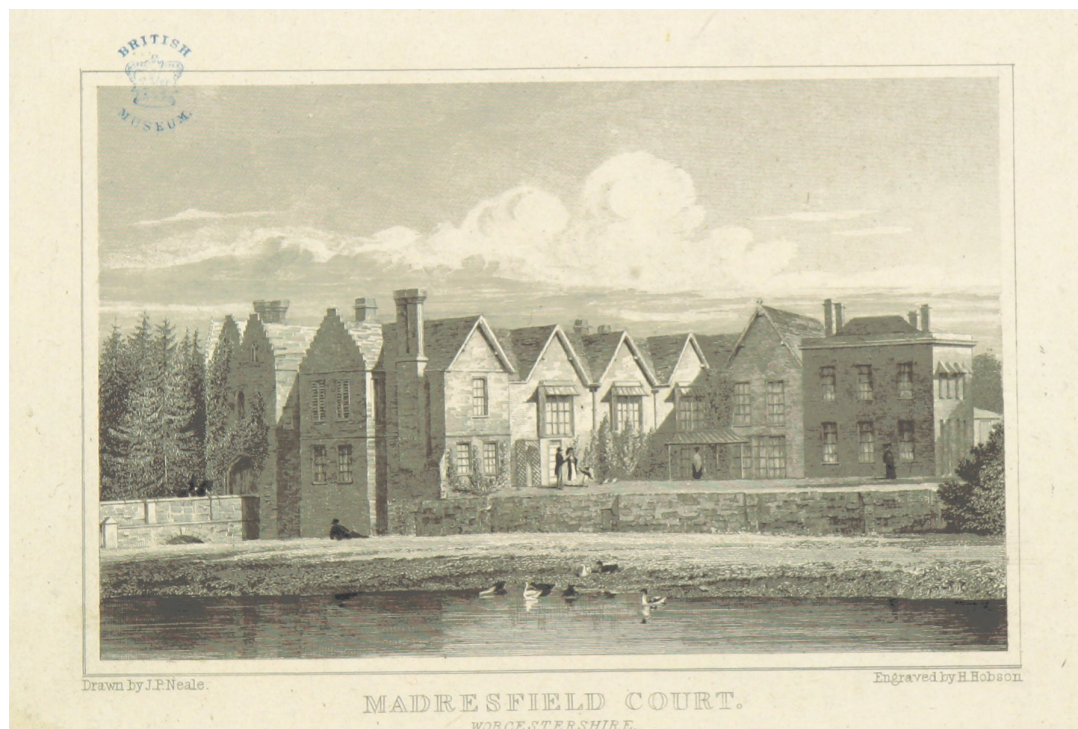
In 1931 William Lygon, 7th Earl of Beauchamp, swordbearer to the King, and owner of Madresfield Court, was accused of homosexuality in a scandal instigated by his enemy, the Duke of Westminster. Ligon was forced into exile to avoid being charged with a felony. This scandal split the family, and the event 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, befriended the Earl's children, and was quite familiar with the scandal. The 1981 TV series 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 and his brother King Richard Lionheart.

(Unless otherwise noted, all photos and images are courtesy of the author.)

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AT RIGHT: Madresfield Court, Worcestershire, England as it appeared in 1818; John Preston Neale, "Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. L.P.," (London, England : W. H. Reid, Publisher, 1818), Vol. 5, p. 92 of book, not page number on page; digital image, Flickr (www.flickr.com : accessed 21 March 2020); Original held and digitized by the British Library.



ABOVE: 2018, Madresfield Court, Worcestershire, England; Flickr contributor Muffinn, "Madresfield Court," taken 5 October 2018, digital photograph, Flickr (www.flickr.com : accessed 21 March 2020).