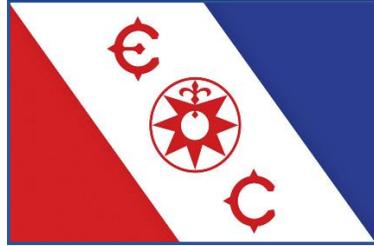


THE EXPLORERS CLUB



FLAG # 212 FINAL EXPEDITION REPORT

THE SEARCH FOR THE MISSING BANQUETING HALL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH I

by

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Silver Spring, Maryland, USA

1 November 2021



Queen Elizabeth I

The “Search for the Missing Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I” Explorers Club Flag Expedition took place in October 2021. This Final Flag Report contains the following sections:

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Flag Photos of the Expedition



Author Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FN '04 with Flag # 212 in the main 2021 excavation trench at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, searching for the Missing Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I.



Lew Toulmin in front of the main 2021 trench, with Flag #212



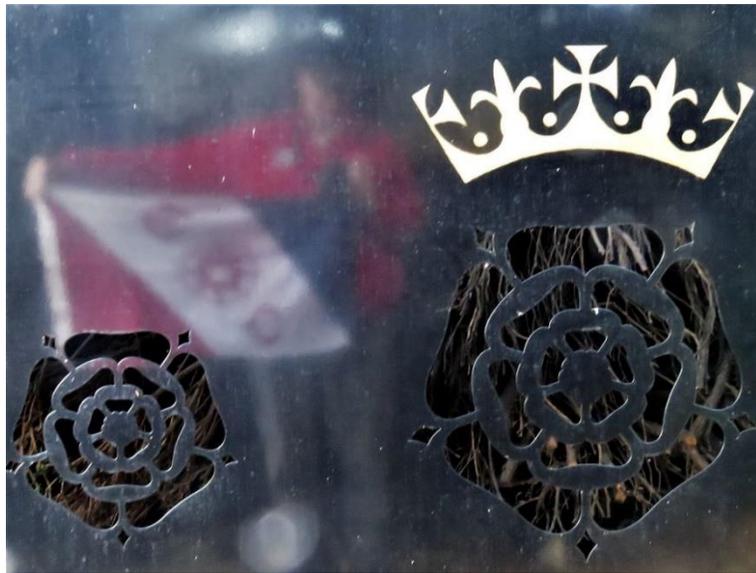
Lew Toulmin and Flag #212 in front of the tomb of Queen Katherine Parr, last wife of Henry VIII, the only British queen buried on a private estate, at Sudeley Castle in St. Mary's Church, about 200 yards from the 2021 dig site.



Lew Toulmin and Flag # 212 in front of the ruined Banqueting Hall of King Richard III. Richard owned Sudeley Castle and erected this massive three-story, 100-foot-long Banqueting Hall, and it was in place when Queen Elizabeth I visited. But it was apparently considered old-fashioned, so Baron Chandos built another one out in the Tudor Garden. Richard's Hall was intentionally "slighted" (ruined) in the English Civil Wars.



Author Toulmin and Flag # 212 in front of the eastern wing of massive Sudeley Castle. The western wing is visible in the distance in the upper left.



Who needs someone to hold the camera for a Flag photo, when there is a Tudor Rose reflective surface around to capture the image?

Location of the Expedition

Sudeley Castle and its grounds is the suspected location of the missing semi-temporary banqueting hall of Queen Elizabeth I. The Castle is in Gloucestershire, England near the town of Winchcombe (former capital of the medieval Kingdom of Mercia). It is in the northwest part of the Cotswolds, and is located on the western side of the Cotswold Escarpment, which formed in the Jurassic period from 210 to 140 million years ago.

The present castle was built in the 15th century, on top of what may have been a 12th century structure, and the history of site goes back to Roman villas in the area, and a substantial Saxon presence. The Castle's chapel is the site of the grave of Queen Katherine Parr (1512-48), the sixth and last wife of King Henry VIII. The castle is still a private family residence and is a Grade I listed building under the Historic England scheme, meaning that it is a structure of international importance. It is the only private castle or estate in Britain to have a queen buried in its grounds. The castle belonged successively to Kings Richard III, Henry VII, Henry VIII and Edward VI, then to Lord Thomas Seymour and his wife the Dowager Queen Katherine Parr (surviving wife of Henry VIII). Lady Jane Grey, who later became the famous "nine-day Queen of England," lived at Sudeley Castle in 1547-8 as a youthful companion to Katherine Parr. (The first Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle later was Jane Grey's jailer at the Tower of London, and reportedly helped her to the block, for her decapitation. See the painting in the graphic section below.)

Henry VIII was staying at Sudeley with his earlier queen Anne Boleyn when he made the momentous decision to dissolve the monasteries of England and seize their enormous wealth and land for the Crown, himself, and his henchmen.

Later, Queen Mary I ("Bloody Mary") owned Sudeley Castle, but in 1554 she gave it to John Brydges, 1st Baron Chandos. He had been a favorite of Henry VIII and had attended the famous Field of the Cloth of Gold event with Henry in France in 1520. Sudeley Castle was held by John Brydges during the remainder of the reign of Queen Mary, and by his descendants during the reign of her successor, Queen Elizabeth I. It is the Queen Elizabeth I period, and her temporary banqueting hall and unique Tudor garden, that are the primary subjects of this archaeological expedition, as described below.

Sudeley Castle has on display rare copies of original books written by Queen Katherine Parr, the first queen to have her own work published; love letters between her and her husband Lord Thomas Seymour; and a world-class textile exhibition covering 400 years of English needlework and textile production. The castle was extensively used in filming the famous 1974 BBC TV classic *The Pallisers*, based on the six novels by Anthony Trollope.

Sudeley was partly the basis for "Blandings Castle" in the well-known series of 11 comic novels and 9 short stories by P.G. Wodehouse, written between 1915 and 1977. In the stories, Blandings Castle is absent-mindedly run by Clarence, Lord Emsworth, 9th Earl Blandings, but the heroine of the stories is the Empress of Blandings, an enormous, champion Berkshire sow, who regularly wins the county's "Fat Pig" contest!

The exact location of Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire, England is:

Lat: 51 deg. 56' 50"N and Long: 1 deg. 57' 22" W

Background of the Expedition

In the summer of 1592, Queen Elizabeth I and her very large retinue of courtiers arrived at Sudeley Castle. The official goal was to celebrate the fourth anniversary of England's defeat of the Spanish Armada, and to honor Giles Brydges, 3rd Baron Chandos, owner of the Castle and his family. But a possible secondary goal was to force Chandos, whose family had been Catholic under Queen "Bloody Mary," to spend so much money on entertaining his guests with fine food and wine that he would have no resources left to resist Elizabeth's rule! Elizabeth may have also sought some revenge against the Chandos family and enjoyed forcing him to pay her homage, since Chandos' grandfather (1st Baron Chandos) had been Elizabeth's jailer for a short time at the Tower of London, when he was the Lieutenant (the commander) of the Tower and she was incarcerated there.

In either case, it is clear that the huge amounts that Chandos spent on rehabilitating the castle and massively extending its gardens, to entice and impress the Queen, caused him serious financial troubles.

The highlight of the lengthy royal visit to Sudeley Castle was an epic three-day party, probably one of the largest and most expensive in British history. The event involved jousting, bear and bull baiting, dancing, a specially commissioned play, a pageant, mummers, and of course lots of feasting and drinking. The party was held in a temporary Banqueting Hall. Historians have only recently come to understand the importance of these temporary structures in Tudor politics, wealth accumulation and distribution, and royal and aristocratic public relations.

There is no historical description available of the Sudeley banqueting hall, but there is a description of a likely similar temporary banqueting structure built at Whitehall in London in 1581, as part of Elizabeth's marriage negotiations with the Duc d'Alencon. (She was 48 and he was 26 at the time.) This structure took 375 laborers 3 weeks and 3 days to build (i.e., about 9000 person-days!). It was 332 feet long, held up by 30 masts, made of canvas painted to look like stone, and the ceiling was painted with stars, clouds and sunbeams to look like the sky. The inside was decorated with "292 glass lights...and all manner of strange flowers...garnished with spangs of gould...and fruits like pomegarnetts, orrnges, pompions, cowcumbers, grapes, carettes, peas and such like." (sic)

Temporary structures like this were meant to impress the common folk, convey the notion of the divine right of kings to rule, and allowed the monarch to slowly progress around the kingdom. They played a major role in the famous 1520 event The Field of the Cloth of Gold, which took place near Calais, at the meeting between Henry VIII and Francis I, King of France. (The name refers to the beautiful gold tents used by many participants; see the painting in the images section below.) But because of their temporary nature, relatively little hard information on them is available via historical documents, paintings or archaeology. Hence an excavation could yield important and interesting new information on this important historical topic.

It is not clear if the "temporary" nature of the Banqueting Hall referred to in historical documents means that it was a tent-like structure meant to be taken down, or perhaps a substantial structure built of masonry or timber, but meant only for temporary/intermittent use by royalty and other visiting dignitaries.

Historians and experts at Sudeley wanted to find the site of the banqueting hall, but had no success until they noticed a large, lumpy, unused field in the area east of the Castle, in an area first thought to be an old Saxon manor house, but then suspected of being a buried Tudor Garden.

Beginning in the early 16th century, Tudor Gardens became important places to entertain, feast, and display new-found wealth and power. (Previously gardens had been small private affairs.) During the reign of Elizabeth, this trend accelerated, and gardens filled with exotic plants and designs became even more elaborate, due to her love of display and clever use of design, fashion and architecture for political messaging. Nobles vied to build ever more elaborate gardens, to lure Elizabeth to visit and impress her. Such gardens could include private areas where political scheming could not be overheard, rosemary bushes covered and shimmering with gold leaf, fountains, statues, and “bridges magically brimming with wine.”

Because of the transitory nature of gardens, and the destruction of almost all Tudor Gardens during the later open landscaping craze led by Capability Brown, there is only one other likely Tudor Garden in the country. Hence the possibility of identifying, mapping, and studying a previously unknown one is very exciting for historians and landscape architects. And with modern plant micro-identification and paleo-environmental techniques, it may be possible to identify some of the exact plants used in these exotic displays. Sudeley Castle General Manager Wendy Walton stated that, “Finding an intact Tudor garden like this is an astonishingly rare occurrence. Bringing it back to the surface would be an amazing achievement, and would give us the chance to find out what it would have been like in the days when Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth I and Katherine Parr, Henry VIII’s last wife, walked its pathways.”

Goals of the Expedition

The goals of this effort were to:

1. Search for, locate and excavate remains of the missing, semi-temporary Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I at Sudeley Castle.
2. Search for, locate and excavate the remains of the missing Tudor Garden in the grounds of Sudeley Castle (somewhere in the Tudor Garden is likely the location of the missing Banqueting Hall). Understand the extent and significance of the surviving archaeological remains and the site’s paleo-environmental conditions.
3. Document genealogical connections between Queen Elizabeth I and the present, and understand any other relevant genealogical connections.

Previous Relevant Work

Although Sudeley Castle and grounds are a heritage attraction, open to the public every day from March through October, there has been very limited previous archaeological work at the site. Previous relevant work in the history and archaeology of the area includes the following, in chronological order, with most of the recent work done by DigVentures, the lead organization in this archaeological effort:

- R. Atkyns, *The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire* [sic] (London: Gosling, 1712).
- E. Dent, *Annals of Winchcombe and Sudeley* (London: Murray, 1877).
- D. N. Donaldson, *Winchcombe: A History of the Cotswold Borough* (Charbury: Wychwood Press, 2001).
- M. Fradley, D. Wright, O. Creighton, *Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, Archaeotopographical and Geophysical Report* (Exeter: University of Exeter, 2009).
- S. Noon, B. Wilkins, *Sudeley Castle: Project Design for a Community Excavation* (Barnard Castle, County Durham: DigVentures, 2018).
- S. Noon, C. Casswell, B. Wilkins, *Sudeley Castle: Updated Project Design for a Community Excavation* (Barnard Castle, County Durham: DigVentures, 2019).
- DigVentures, *Sudeley Castle, Project Health and Safety Risk Assessment* (Barnard Castle, County Durham: DigVentures, 2019).
- S. Noon and C. Casswell, *Sudeley Castle and Gardens: Assessment Report and Updated Project Design* (Barnard Castle, County Durham: DigVentures, 2020).

Some of the genealogical/historical works that are relevant include:

- F. L. Weis, *Ancestral Roots of Sixty Colonists Who Came to New England Between 1623 and 1650* (Baltimore: GPC, 1969).
- M. Ashley, *The Mammoth Book of British Kings and Queens* (New York: Carroll and Graf, 1998).
- Dunfermline Abbey, Scotland, "Chart of the Descent from Fergus Mur, d. 501, to [the present] Prince William and Prince Henry" (Dunfermline, Scotland: Dunfermline Abbey, n.d.)
- R. W. Stuart, *Royalty for Commoners* (Baltimore: GPC, 2002).
- F. L. Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties, 1215* (Baltimore: GPC, 2006).
- G. B. Roberts, *The Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants* (Baltimore: GPC, 1993).

In the area of archaeology, in 2008 a team from the University of Exeter undertook a geophysical survey of Sudeley Castle (Fradley et al., 2009, above). In 2018, staff of and expert consultants to the Castle, suspecting that a missing Tudor Garden and associated temporary Elizabethan Banqueting Hall might be located in and under a lumpy field east of the Castle, asked DigVentures (a non-profit archaeological organization) to undertake a series of test pits on the site (Noon and Wilkins, 2018, above). These pits (and related survey, topographic, LIDAR and magnetometer analysis) proved promising. Hence further work was commissioned in the summer of 2019 (Noon, Caswell, Wilkins, 2019, above). This trenching excavation yielded a number of promising finds, including:

- A substantial wall which may be a support foundation for the massive semi-temporary Banqueting Hall. This wall includes architectural fragments and rubble (columns, rosettes and window surrounds), which appear to originate with the nearby Winchcombe Abbey, which was almost entirely destroyed in 1539 by the forces of Henry VIII during the

dissolution of the monasteries. (Thus perhaps Queen Elizabeth sat, ate and was entertained literally on the ruins created by her father.)

- Animal bones, green-glazed Elizabethan pottery, organic matter, plant material and other items which may have originated with the Banqueting Hall or that period.
- The apparent center of the Tudor Garden, with a possible small moat or water feature around it.
- Numerous other related small items.

Based on these finds, this 2021 expedition was planned to confirm the location and features of the Tudor Garden, and to find more evidence, proof of, and remains of the temporary Banqueting Hall.

Note that this expedition was scheduled to take place in 2020, but had to be postponed due to Covid-19 issues. Unfortunately, the Tudor Festival which was going to take place along with the expedition was postponed indefinitely.

Re genealogy, it appeared possible from various publications that cousin-ship lines might exist via the Ligon family (explored in my previous, Lindisfarne Flag expedition), from the Lignons up to John of Gaunt (1340-1399) and King Edward I (1239-1307), or other persons, and thence down to Queen Elizabeth I. However, these lines needed to be examined, fleshed out and verified with reputable sources. The sections and annexes below present the findings on this matter.

Archaeological and Historical Findings of the 2021 Expedition

Findings of the 2021 expedition and allied efforts were as follows:

- The layout of a classic Tudor Garden has been largely confirmed, especially by LiDAR, with small beds and mazes near the house, with further garden beds extending outwards, with a circular walkway, an inner bank, and a centerpiece circular water feature, likely a fountain fed by a well. The Garden appears to have been built in two phases, the first in the 1540s, with an extension in the 1570s. The garden may have also contained water features, such as serpentine ponds, separated by a raised walkway. The apparent overall size is massive, perhaps 500 by 500 yards, or even larger. (The exact dimensions and sequencing have not yet been established.)
- A raised earth and clay platform was found, possibly consistent with the construction and foundations of a temporary but substantial banqueting hall. Architectural fragments consistent with a high-status building were documented. The possible hall was in the northeast corner of the Tudor Garden.
- A very substantial dry-stone wall, about 2.5 feet wide, with massive, deep footings, and at least 30 meters long (as revealed so far), appears to be a possible foundation for the Banqueting Hall – although further digging and analysis is warranted. (Whatever structure this is, it is looking much less temporary than previously thought.) Beside the wall was a collapsed jumble of large and small stones, some of them with carving, which may indicate an upper story, a tower or monument, or other structure, as yet unclear. It is also quite possible that this wall is not part of a building, but is a major garden wall, marking the eastern edge of the Tudor Garden. Also found nearby were sandstone roof tiles – but why would a garden wall need roof tiles? One theory on this is that the tiles were just rubble brought from elsewhere to build up the present mound, to create a “wilderness garden” after the more formal Tudor Garden was demolished or reduced. The massive wall is consistent with construction methods of the 16th century.

- An iron knife was found in the main trench, as yet undated.
- A two-inch lead pipe was found, likely part of a watering system to bring water in from a spring east of the Tudor Garden.
- A large number of fragments of glass, pottery, clay objects, metal objects and stone were found.
- Leaded glass possibly consistent with a banqueting hall window was documented.
- Malvernian wheel-thrown pottery was located and was dateable to the 1350 to 1600 period.
- Possible evidence of Elizabethan feasting was found, in the form of the remains of cattle, mutton, goose, pork, marine mollusks, a galliform bird – possibly a pheasant – and a conger eel.
- A possible earlier, Anglo-Saxon manor house under the Garden was tentatively identified.
- A coin from the late Medieval period, yet to be dated exactly, was found in the main trench.
- A previous owner of the Castle was Emma Brocklehurst Dent (1823-1900). She was an amateur archaeologist and it was known that she commissioned a dig in the Tudor Garden area, in search of what she thought was an important, early Saxon structure. Since her notes, if any, did not survive, it was not known where she and her workmen dug. But during the 2021 dig, clear evidence of her previous dig was found and documented.

Historical research undertaken by Sudeley staff during the dig revealed that Thomas Seymour spent the massive sum of 11,000 pounds to renovate the castle and gardens, to impress his new wife, the Dowager Queen Katherine Parr.

An interesting historical and culinary finding of the Expedition team was that the term “banqueting” in Elizabethan times referred particularly to what we would call today the dessert course of a long and elaborate meal. A special approach to “banqueting” in this sense was for the host and his staff to go into the garden near the banqueting hall, shortly before the meal, coat the flowers with gum water, then sprinkle the flowers with sugar (very expensive at the time). So for the dessert/“banquet” course, the guests would walk around the garden and find and eat the sugar-coated flowers!

Genealogical Findings of the 2021 Expedition

Two provable lines from the author to Queen Elizabeth I were found, with the cousinship relationship being:

- Via King Edward I, Queen Elizabeth I is the author’s 10th cousin 13 times removed.
- Via John of Gaunt (a nexus for many genealogical lines), Queen Elizabeth I is the author’s 10th cousin 10 times removed, a closer relationship.

Both of these lines are described and proven in detail in an Annex below. Note that many other Americans and Britons could prove this same or a similar cousin relationship, with research and some luck in finding a “gateway ancestor” to British aristocracy and royalty.

Astoundingly and unexpectedly, a cousinship line was found from the author, and a separate one from his wife Susan Toulmin, up through the Lignons to Sir Edmund Ferrers (1387-1435) and down to Lady Frances Clinton, the wife of 3rd Baron Chandos. Lady Clinton was undoubtedly at the famous 3-day banquet, so that two relatives of the author (and his wife) were at the banquet and banqueting hall that was the subject of this expedition – namely the hostess and the royal guest of honor!

The two lines are shown in detail in an Annex. The relationships are:

The author, Lew Toulmin, is the 5th cousin 13 times removed of Lady Clinton, and the author's wife, Susan Elizabeth Little Toulmin, is the 5th cousin 12 times removed of Lady Clinton; both via the Ligon line. (Lew and Susan are both proven descendants of early Virginia immigrant Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon of Jamestowne, are 9th cousins once removed, and are members of the Ligon Family and Kinship Association. The Ligon family in Britain still holds ownership to the massive Madresfield moated manor house in Worcestershire (the inspiration for *Brideshead Revisited*), and these Lignons still keep in touch with their American cousins, and hold a family reunion every ten years, almost 400 years after the two branches separated!)

Participants in the Expedition

The Expedition was led by Lisa Westcott Wilkins, BA and MA (Archaeology), MCIfA (Member of the [British] Chartered Institute for Archaeologists), FRSA, FSA, a highly experienced professional archaeologist and previously the editor of *Current Archaeology* magazine. The site supervisor was Stephanie Duensing, BS, BA, MA, PhD (Archaeology), with over eight years of relevant experience. Other professional DigVentures staff included Indie Jago and Ben Swain and Ginnie Cole, all DV Community Archaeologists with bachelor's degrees in Archaeology.

The only Explorers Club member involved in this large team effort was the author of this Flag report, Lew Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FN '04, who worked under the direction of DigVentures. In addition, about 80 volunteers, most from the UK but four from the US, participated in the effort. Obviously DigVentures staff and those volunteers did the overwhelming majority of the work.

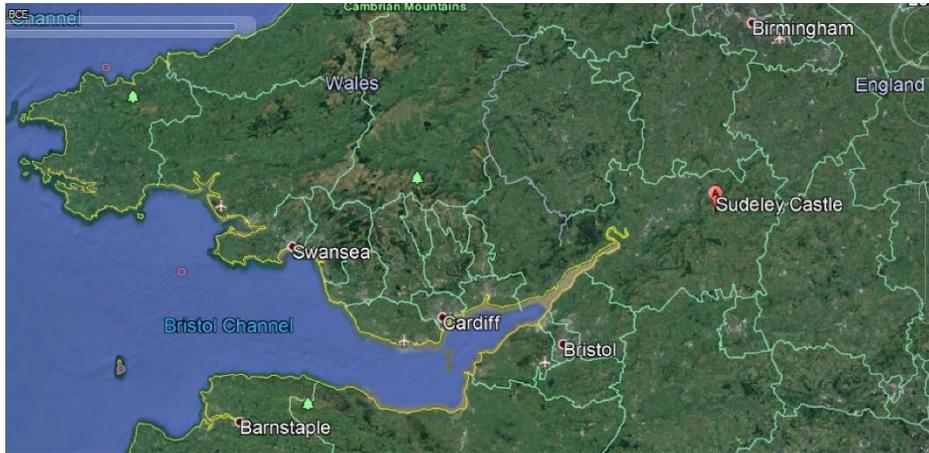
Covid Precautions

The Covid-19 pandemic caused the 2020 expedition to Sudeley (and several other projects) to be postponed to 2021. Precautions taken in 2021 included the following:

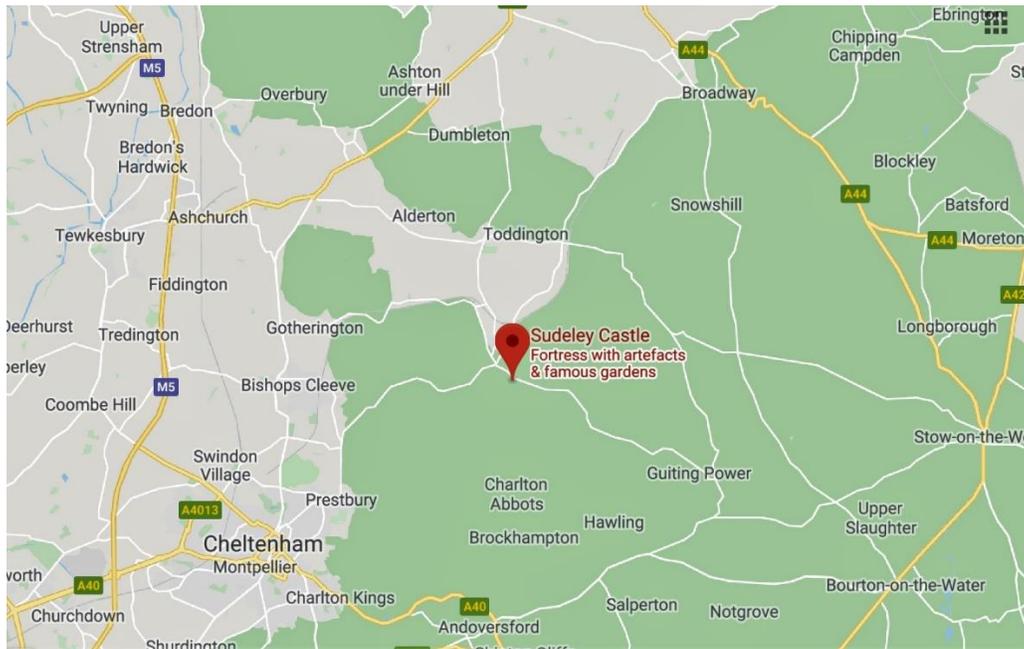
- All foreign participants (including the author) who were fully vaccinated in the US still had to take a Covid PCR test within 2 days of arriving in the UK, and get a certified negative result via email.
- All participants had to take a Lateral Flow Test on site or immediately before digging, every two days of digging, and get a negative on-site visible result.
- All participants were encouraged to stay 6 feet apart, and to wear masks during any indoor tours of the Castle. While working outside, masking was not required.
- No sharing of tools or other items was allowed; all tools were individually assigned.

Using these precautions at Sudeley and on other digs, DigVentures has never experienced a Covid outbreak.

Annex A Maps of the Area



Google Earth image showing Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire and its relation to Birmingham to the north and Wales to the west



Map showing Sudeley Castle and its relation to the Cotswold villages to the east, and Cheltenham to the southwest

Annex B Images of the Expedition

(Photo credits to DigVentures, Sudeley, or Lew Toulmin)



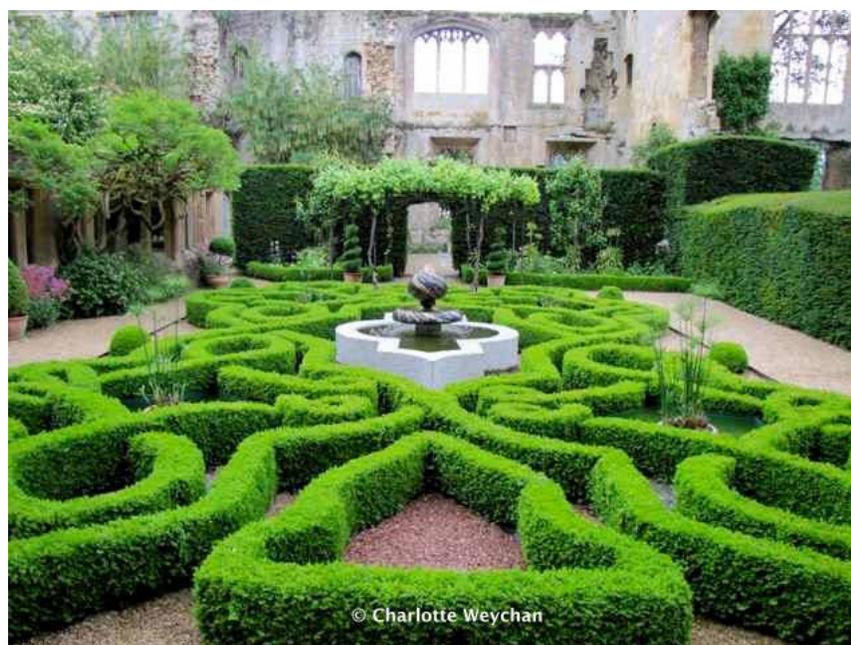
Aerial view of Sudeley Castle; the dig site is in the upper left of the photo; beyond the castle in the trees to the upper left of the square garden



A different view of the Castle from the air



One of ten famous gardens at Sudeley Castle; this is the large Queen's Garden. St. Mary's Chapel, in which Queen Katherine Parr is buried, is the structure on the right.



The "Knot Garden" at Sudeley



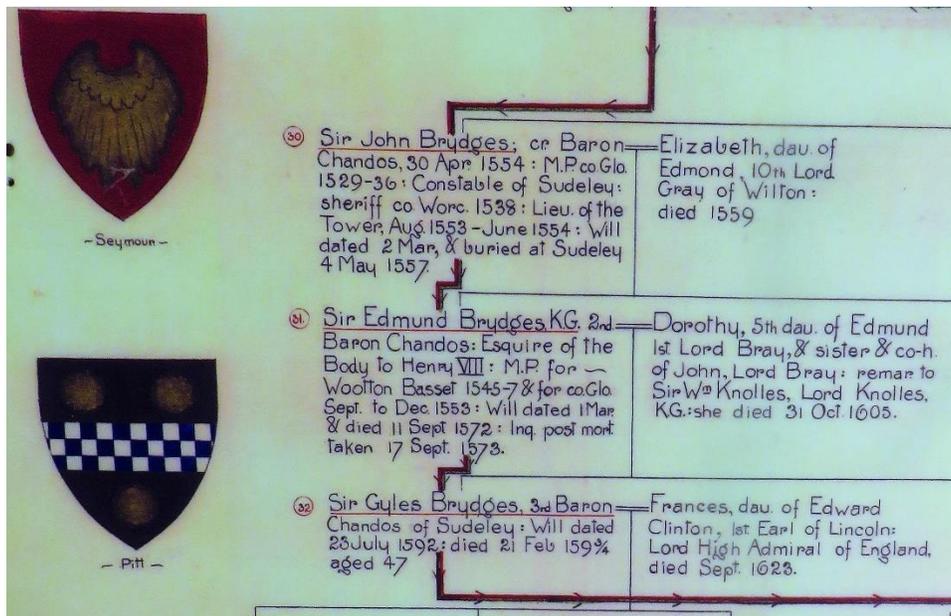
A LiDAR study of the area; the Castle and its current Queen's Garden are just left of center, Then to the right is the Tudor Garden, then to the SE is a field with lace-like, diagonal medieval furrows.



A close-up of the LiDAR for the existing, visible large castle (left) and the even larger remains of the not-visible-to-the-naked eye Tudor Garden. This huge Garden runs from the vertical black line in the center of the image to the three red boxes on the right (these are the 2021 trenches), and down to the bottom of the image. Ghostly images of underground structures, likely paths, hedges, plantings, water features, other structures and walls, are visible in the Garden.



The permanent banqueting hall at Sudeley Castle, used by various Kings and Queens of England

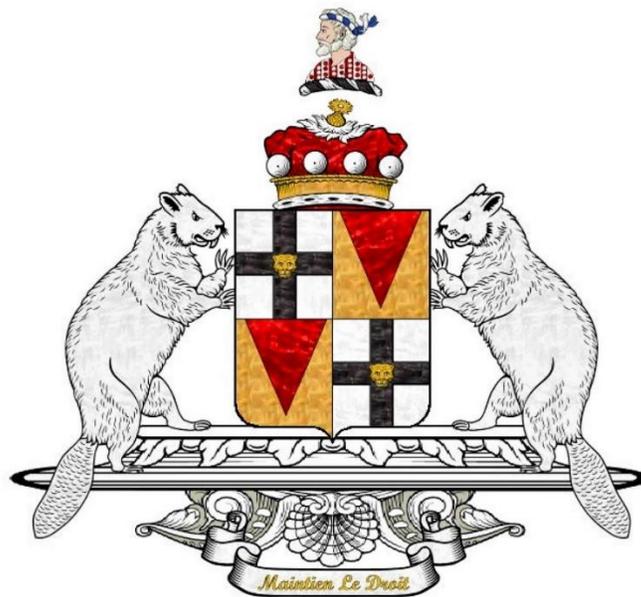


Partial family tree of the Barons Chandos. The author was able to prove a cousin-ship relationship with Frances Clinton, wife of Sir Gyles Brydges, 3rd Baron Chandos; she was the daughter of Edward Clinton, Lord High Admiral of England.



1st Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle

BARONS CHANDOS OF SUDELEY IN THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND (1554-1789 DORMANT)



Coat of arms of the House of Brydges, Barons Chandos



The young Elizabeth (later Queen) imprisoned in the Tower of London; 1st Baron Chandos (center) was her jailer.



Lady Jane Grey, the “Nine Days Queen,” about to be beheaded. 1st Baron Chandos, Lord Lieutenant of the Tower of London, is helping her find the block. The executioner with his ax is on the right.



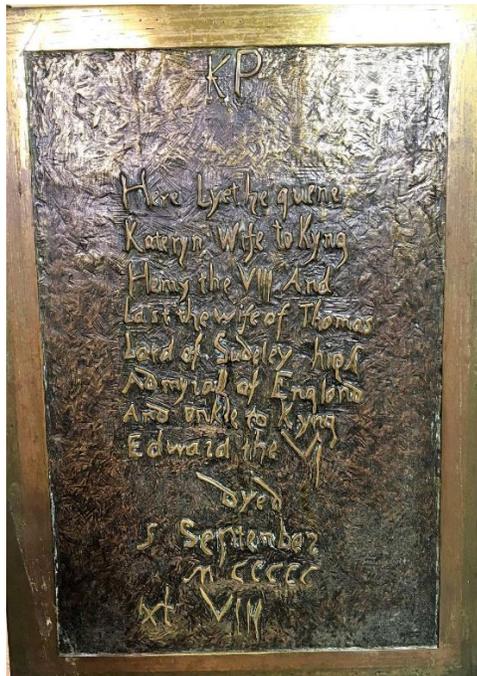
Giles Brydges, 3rd Baron Chandos (1548-1594), hosted Queen Elizabeth I at Sudeley Castle in 1592 and put on the famous, epic 3-day party. It appears he ate his fill!



Lady Frances Clinton of Sudeley Castle, relative of the author and his wife (painted in 1589 by Hieronimo Custodis); note her waist!



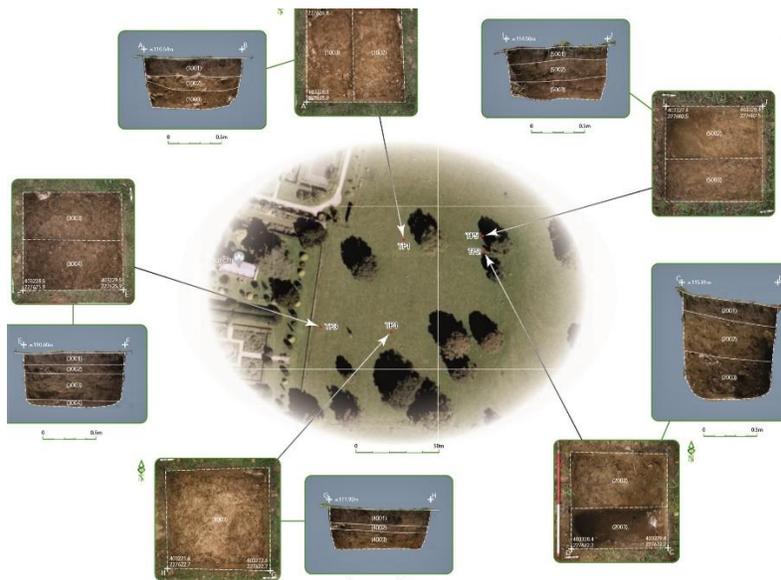
Elizabeth Bryges, aged 14, daughter of Giles Brydges, 3rd Baron Chandos, and Lady Frances Clinton. Ironically, Elizabeth Bryges became a Maid of Honor to Queen Elizabeth I. (Was this a great honor, or was she perhaps actually a hostage?)



The bronze plaque found in the 1700s that confirmed the burying place at Sudeley of Queen Katherine ("Kateryn") Parr, "Wife to Kyng Henry VIII."



The dig site (marked in red) at Sudeley, just east of the Castle and large Queen's Garden



Location of archaeological test pits dug at Sudeley in the target area



Map of Sudeley Castle today. The main dig site (the possible Banqueting Hall) for 2021 was 250 yards east (to the right) of the Secret Garden (upper right). The possible Tudor Garden was perhaps 500 yards by 500 yards, to the right of the Secret Garden and Queen’s Garden.



Percy the Peacock shows his on-going interest in archaeology – he has shown up to examine the trenches each time the team has dug at Sudeley. In addition to several peacocks, Sudeley Castle has a world-class collection of rare and multi-colored pheasants from all over the world, and has been instrumental in saving several endangered rare species of pheasant. Note in the distance the team’s tent, cars and two Port-a-Potties.



The main 2021 trench, showing the extended, possible wall of the Banqueting Hall – or a large garden wall?



A side view of the substantial wall that was a main focus of the 2021 excavations. It took four person days to dig out this small section of the wall, exposing four courses – but the bottom hasn't been reached yet!



Architectural detailed rubble found in the possible Banqueting Hall foundation wall matches the remaining detailed stones in the nearby, ruined Winchcombe Abbey, shown here. This Abbey was intentionally destroyed by Henry VIII in the comprehensive and often violent dissolution of the monasteries.



A painting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold event in France by an unknown artist of the British School, probably painted for King Henry VIII. The “palace” in the right foreground is actually a tent built on a brick foundation, with canvas walls and roof, all painted to look like a solid structure. It is theorized that this large tent/structure is similar to (but smaller than) the target structure for our Sudeley Castle Expedition. The two fountains in front of the Cloth of Gold tent/structure spouted wine and beer for public consumption. King Henry VIII and his party are shown on the left. Reportedly 6000 workmen (!) built the palace and the other gold-colored, elaborate tents (shown in the right background).



The Banqueting Hall at Hampton Court built by Henry VIII, showing that not all such Halls were elaborate temporary tents; this one is of course a brick building that has lasted centuries.



The main 2021 excavation area, showing the large dirt pile created by the dig. The Castle is not visible, but is about 300 yards distant, beyond the far trees.



Another 2021 trench yielded only dirt and a couple of minor finds, but the stratigraphy did show that the land was intentionally built up with thick clay soil, likely to provide walkways between water features in the Tudor Garden.



A volunteer with her mattock and shovel, in one of the six large trenches excavated at Sudeley Castle in 2019.



Author Toulmin dressed for 45-degree F. excavation in 2021



A young volunteer holding a musket ball, likely from battles at Sudeley during the English Civil War.



Christopher, age 6, a DigVentures youth day-camp participant, spotted a tiny piece of medieval pottery in the main trench in 2021 – sharp eyes!



An important find from 2021 – a carved stone Tudor Rose. But is it left over spoil from destroyed, nearby Winchcombe Abbey, or is it decoration on the QE I Banqueting Hall?



Sandstone roof tiles found during the 2021 excavations – note the mortar on the upper right one. If the massive wall found is just a wall, why does a wall need roof tiles? And why use weak, short-lasting but heavy sandstone in a major structure? Mysteries to be solved, perhaps in 2022?



Volunteers digging at Sudeley



ER meets EC: a notional bed made of a steel frame and boxwood hedges, in the garden of Sudeley Castle, commemorates the fact that Queen Elizabeth I visited Sudeley three times. The Flag commemorates the search for her royal Banqueting Hall at Sudeley.



Lew Toulmin and Flag # 212 at the main trench in 2021

Annex C

Draft Genealogical Article

Draft of an Article to be Submitted to the *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*,
and/or to be published as a report by the Mobile Genealogical Society

From Mobile to Queen Elizabeth I and her Missing Banqueting Hall

by

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS

This article describes two genealogical lines to Queen Elizabeth I, and an archaeological expedition to find her missing Banqueting Hall.

In a previous article in the *DSGQ*, I laid out a genealogical line from the present Toulmin/Duggar clan of Mobile, Alabama up through Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon, immigrant to early Virginia from Madresfield Court, England. Further proofs have been developed from Col. Ligon up to King John of England and beyond.

In this article I raise and answer the question of, "Is it possible to trace a similar lineage or cousin-ship connection to Queen Elizabeth I, one of the greatest of the English monarchs?" The short answer is, "Yes and yes!" In other words, there are at least two cousinship relations that can be traced (and doubtless there are more). Since Elizabeth had no children, there are no lineal descents available, but there may be cousinship lines (yet to be discovered) that are closer than the two presented here.

Through the Lignons to King Edward I and Down to Queen Elizabeth I

I will discuss first the more distant connection, since it overlaps very substantially with the line from my previous *DSGQ* articles. Those articles proved a line from my family up to Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon, thence up through other Lignons, to the families of Berkeley, de Mowbray, Fitz Alan, de Bohun, and the Plantagenet Kings Edward I, his father Henry III, and his father John.

From King Edward I in this line there is a descent down to Queen Elizabeth I, as follows:

Generation 1: King Edward I (1239-1307) married and had a son by Eleanor of Castile (1241-1290), namely King Edward II (1284-1327).

Proofs: https://wiki2.org/en/English_monarchs_family_tree#Houses_of_Lancaster_and_York; Mike Ashley, *The Mammoth Book of British Kings & Queens* (New York: Carrol and Graf, 1998) pp. 587-647; Dunfermline Abbey, *Chart of the Kings and Queens of Britain from Fergus Mur and Eggbert down to Prince William and Prince Henry* (Dunfermline: Dunfermline Abbey, n.d.); Roderick W. Stuart, *Royalty for Commoners* (Baltimore: GPC, 2002), Line 1; <https://www.britroyals.com/royals.asp#elizabeth1>; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists* (Baltimore: GPC, 1969) Line 1.

Generation 2: King Edward II married and had a son by Isabella of France (c. 1295-1358), namely King Edward III (1312-1377).

Proofs: wiki2.org, *ibid.*; Ashley, *ibid.*; Dunfermline Abbey, *ibid.*; Stuart, *ibid.*; [britroyals.com](https://www.britroyals.com), *ibid.*; Weis, *ibid.*

Generation 3: Edward III married and had a son by Philippa of Hainault (1314-1369), namely John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster (1340-1399). (John of Gaunt is a nexus of many descents and ascents from the present and upwards to medieval aristocrats, saints, kings and queens.)

Proofs: wiki2.org, *op. cit.*; Ashley, *op. cit.*; Dunfermline Abbey, *op. cit.*; Stuart, *op. cit.*; [britroyals.com](https://www.britroyals.com), *op. cit.*; Weis, *op. cit.*

Generation 4: John of Gaunt had a son by Katherine Swynford Roet (1350-1403) (whom he later married), namely John Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset (1373-1410). (The “Beaufort” surname was derived from a former French possession of John of Gaunt. John and his three siblings with that surname were legitimized by royal and papal decrees.)

Proofs: wiki2.org, *op. cit.*; Ashley, *op. cit.*; Dunfermline Abbey, *op. cit.*; [britroyals.com](https://www.britroyals.com), *op. cit.*; Weis, *op. cit.* and line 234.

Generation 5: John Beaufort married and had a son by Margaret Holland (1385-1439), namely John Beaufort, 1st Duke of Somerset (1403-1444).

Proofs: wiki2.org, *op. cit.*; Ashley, *op. cit.*; Dunfermline Abbey, *op. cit.*; [britroyals.com](https://www.britroyals.com), *op. cit.*

Generation 6: John Beaufort, 1st Duke, married and had a daughter by Margaret Beauchamp of Bletso (1405-1482), namely Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby (1441-1509).

Proofs: wiki2.org, *op. cit.*; Ashley, *op. cit.*; Dunfermline Abbey, *op. cit.*; [britroyals.com](https://www.britroyals.com), *op. cit.*; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margaret_Beauchamp_of_Bletso.

Generation 7: Margaret Beaufort married and had a son by Edmund Tudor, 1st Earl of Richmond (1430-1456), namely, Henry Tudor, King Henry VII of England (1457-1509). (She married Edmond when he was 24 and she was only 12. She quickly became pregnant, and he died in captivity of the plague, so that she was a 7-month pregnant widow at the age of 13. The birth of her son was so difficult, because of her small size and young age, that she never gave birth again.)

Proofs: wiki2.org, op. cit.; Ashley, op. cit.; Dunfermline Abbey, op. cit.; britroyals.com, op. cit.; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady_Margaret_Beaufort.

Generation 8: King Henry VII, first monarch of the House of Tudor, married and had a son by Elizabeth of York (1466-1503), namely King Henry VIII (1491-1547). Henry VII was the last King of England to seize the throne on the field of battle, defeating King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Both Henry and Elizabeth of York were great-great-grandchildren of John of Gaunt, and hence were third cousins. Their marriage united the previously warring Houses of York and Lancaster.

Proofs: wiki2.org, op. cit.; Ashley, op. cit.; Dunfermline Abbey, op. cit.; britroyals.com, op. cit.; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_VII_of_England.

Generation 9: King Henry VIII married and had a daughter by Queen Anne Boleyn (1501-1536), namely **Queen Elizabeth I** (1533-1603) (Generation 10).

Proofs: wiki2.org, op. cit.; Ashley, op. cit.; Dunfermline Abbey, op. cit.; britroyals.com, op. cit.

Since there are 10 generations from Elizabeth up to Edward I, and 25 generations from me (and other Ligon descendants in my generation) up to Edward I, then Queen Elizabeth I is my 10th cousin 15 times removed.

Through the Lignons and Dennis Family to John of Gaunt and Down to Queen Elizabeth I

A somewhat closer cousin relationship is as follows:

Gen. 11: Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon (previously proven: pp)

Gen. 12: Thomas Ligon and Elizabeth Pratt (pp)

Gen. 13: Thomas Lygon and Frances Dennis (pp)

Gen. 14: Eleanor Dennis and Sheriff William Lygon (pp). Eleanor Dennis was the daughter of:

Gen 15: Sir William Dennis (1470-1533) married Anne Berkeley in about 1508. (pp) (William attended the Field of the Cloth of Gold in June 1520, one of seven knights from Gloucestershire to attend.)

Proofs: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Denys; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Ancestral Roots of 60 Colonists* (Baltimore: GPC, 1969) line 209; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties 1215* (Baltimore: GPC, 2009) line 66; Gary Boyd Roberts, *The Royal Descents of 500 Immigrants* (Baltimore: GPC, 1993) p. 204; William D. Ligon, Jr., *The Ligon Family and Connections* (Hartford, CT: Bond Press, 1947) pp. 45, 205.

Gen. 16: Sir Walter Dennis (1434-1505) married Agnes Danvers (c. 1445—b. 1500).

Proofs: Gary Boyd Roberts, *ibid*; Douglas Richardson, *Plantagenet Ancestry* (Baltimore: GPC, 2004) pp. 263-4; Wikipedia, *ibid*.

Gen. 17: Morris Dennis (1408-1503) married Katherine Stradling (1410-1437).

Proofs: Roberts, *op. cit.*, Richardson, *ibid.*, p. 636.

Gen. 18: Sir Edward Stradling (c. 1389-1453) married Joan Beaufort (b. 1391).

Proofs: Roberts, *op. cit.*; Weis, *op. cit.*, Line 234.

Gen. 19: Cardinal Henry Beaufort, (c. 1375-1447), Bishop of Lincoln and of Winchester, had an affair and illegitimate daughter (Joan Beaufort) with Lady Alice fitz Alan (1373-1415). Alice was the wife of John Cherleton, 4th Baron Cherleton of Arundel Castle, and hence she held the title of Baroness Cherleton.

Proofs: Weis, *op. cit.*, Line 234; [wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_FitzAlan,_Baroness_Cherleton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_FitzAlan,_Baroness_Cherleton).

Gen. 20: John of Gaunt had an affair and illegitimate son (Henry Beaufort) with Katherine Swynford Roet, and later married her. Henry and three siblings (including John Beaufort, mentioned earlier) were later declared legitimate by royal and papal decrees.

John of Gaunt was a close friend and patron of Geoffrey Chaucer. John of Gaunt was a Knight of the Garter, and was also for a time the Duke of Lancaster, Duke of Aquitaine, more-or-less the King of Castile and Leon, the head of the English government, and the richest and most unpopular man in Britain!

Proofs: Weis, *op. cit.*, Line 234; Weis, *Magna Charta Sureties*, *op. cit.*, line 161; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Beaufort; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_of_Gaunt.

From John of Gaunt down to Elizabeth I there are seven generations as laid out and proven earlier (generations 4 through 11 above).

Under this approach, Queen Elizabeth I is my 10th cousin 10 times removed, a closer relationship.

Both of the lines above appear to be quite solid, although the illegitimate parentage of Joan Beaufort (in the second relationship above) is alleged by various sources but is not absolutely proven.

Queen Elizabeth's Missing Banqueting Hall

This genealogical analysis was prompted by and part of an expedition to find and excavate a missing, temporary but magnificent Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I.

In the summer of 1592, Queen Elizabeth I and her retinue arrived at Sudeley Castle, hosted by Giles Brydges, 3rd Baron Chandos, owner of the Castle.

The highlight of the royal visit to Sudeley Castle was an epic three-day party, probably one of the largest and most expensive in British history. The party was held in a temporary Banqueting Hall. Historians have only recently come to understand the importance of these temporary structures in Tudor politics, wealth accumulation and distribution, and royal and aristocratic public relations.

There is no historical description available of the Sudeley banqueting hall, but there is a description of a likely similar temporary banqueting structure built at Whitehall in London in 1581, as part of Elizabeth's marriage negotiations with the Duc d'Alencon. This structure took 375 laborers 3 weeks and 3 days to build (i.e., about 8000-9000 person-days). It was 332 feet long, held up by 30 masts, made of canvas painted to look like stone, and the ceiling was painted with stars, clouds and sunbeams to look like the sky. The inside was decorated with "292 glass lights...and all manner of strange flowers...garnished with spangs of gould...and fruits like pomegranetts, orrnges, pompions, cowcumbers, grapes, carettes, peas and such like." (sic)

Temporary structures like this were meant to impress the common folk, convey the divine right of kings to rule, and allowed the monarch to slowly progress around the kingdom. They played a major role in the famous 1520 event The Field of the Cloth of Gold, which took place near Calais, at the meeting between Henry VIII and Francis I, King of France. (The name refers to the beautiful gold tents used by many participants.) But because of their temporary nature, relatively little hard information on them is available via historical documents, paintings or archaeology. Hence an excavation could yield important and interesting new information on this important historical topic.

Historians and experts at Sudeley wanted to find the site of the banqueting hall, but had no success until they noticed a lumpy, unused field east of the Castle.

In 2018 DigVentures, a non-profit, crowd-funded, American/British archaeological organization, was asked to look into the mystery. Test pits in the lumpy field revealed possible foundations for the Banqueting Hall, likely located in a rare missing Tudor Garden from the Elizabethan period. Further work was undertaken in 2019 which yielded more promising results, but no conclusive proof.

In October 2021 I was fortunate to join the DigVentures team, carrying the Flag of The Explorers Club, to investigate further.

The following findings were made during the expedition:

- The layout of a classic Tudor Garden was largely confirmed, with small beds and mazes near the house, with further garden beds extending outwards, with a circular walkway, an inner bank, and a centerpiece circular water feature, likely a fountain fed by a well. The Garden appears to have been built in two phases, the first in the 1540s, with an extension in the 1570s. The garden may have also contained water features, such as serpentine ponds, separated by a raised walkway. The apparent overall size is massive, perhaps 500 by 500 yards, or even larger. (The exact dimensions have not yet been established.)

- A raised earth and clay platform was found, likely consistent with the construction and foundations of a temporary but substantial banqueting hall. Architectural fragments consistent with a high-status building were documented. The possible hall was in the northeast corner of the Tudor Garden.
- A substantial dry-stone wall, about 2.5 feet wide and at least 30 meters long, appears to be a possible foundation for the Banqueting Hall – although further digging and analysis is needed. Beside the wall was a collapsed jumble of large and small stone, some of them with carving, which may indicate an upper story, a tower or monument, or other structure, as yet unclear.
- A large number of fragments of glass, pottery, clay objects, metal objects and stone were found.
- Leaded glass possibly consistent with a banqueting hall window was documented.
- Malvernian wheel-thrown pottery was located and was dateable to the 1350 to 1600 period.
- Possible evidence of Elizabethan feasting was found, in the form of the remains of cattle, mutton, goose, pork, marine mollusks, a galliform bird – possibly a pheasant – and a conger eel.
- A possible earlier, Anglo-Saxon manor house under the Garden was tentatively identified.

It was a pleasure and an honor to dig for the remains of one of the greatest parties in England, put on by the royal command of my Cousin Elizabeth!

Insert pics

Lew Toulmin is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and a Fellow of The Explorers Club (www.explorers.org). He has worked in 30 foreign countries and traveled to 145. He was the head of two heritage/lineage societies (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 member of 40+ others. He previously published in *DSGQ* on a line from the Toulmin/Duggar clan back to the founders of Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

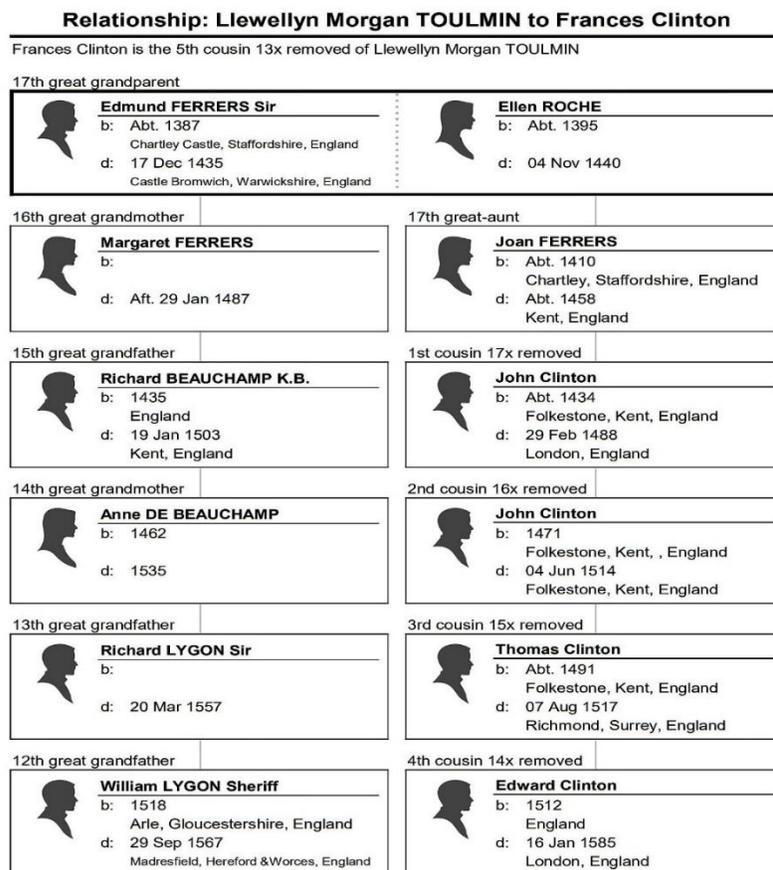
Annex D

Two Genealogical Descents Related to the Expedition

A Line from the Author to Lady Frances Clinton, Wife of 3rd Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle

The three-page chart below shows the relationship of the author, Lew Toulmin, to Lady Frances Clinton, 1553-1623. She was the wife of Giles Brydges, 3rd Baron Chandos (1548-1594) of Sudeley Castle. The relationship, up through the Lignons, is that Lew is the 5th cousin 13 times removed of Lady Frances Clinton of Sudeley Castle.

Lady Clinton was the daughter of Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln, and his second wife Ursula Stourton. According to Joan Goldsmith's unpublished PhD dissertation *All the Queen's Women*, Frances and her husband separated during the 1590s and she died at Woburn Abbey, the home of her daughter Catherine, Countess of Bedford. Lady Clinton and the 3rd Baron Chandos had four children in all, of which only two daughters survived to adulthood.



Frances Clinton is the 5th cousin 13x removed of Llewellyn Morgan TOULMIN

11th great grandfather

	Thomas LYGON
b:	1545 Elkstone, Co. Gloucester, England
d:	Elkstone, Co. Gloucester, England

5th cousin 13x removed

	Frances Clinton
b:	Abt. 1550
d:	12 Sep 1623 Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, England

10th great grandfather

	Thomas LIGON
b:	Abt. 1577 Warwickshire, England
d:	

9th great grandfather

	Thomas LIGON/ Lt. Col
b:	11 Jan 1624 Sowe, Warwickshire, England
d:	Aft. 10 Jan 1676 Henrico, VA

8th great grandmother

	Johan (Joan) LIGON
b:	1653 Henrico, VA
d:	Bef. 07 Nov 1726 Henrico, VA

7th great grandmother

	Johan HANCOCK
b:	
d:	

6th great grandfather

	Samuel HANCOCK
b:	Abt. 1702 VA
d:	Bef. 06 Feb 1761 Chesterfield, VA

5th great grandmother

	Phoebe HANCOCK
b:	10 May 1719
d:	1777 Chesterfield, VA, or Buckingham Co VA

Frances Clinton is the 5th cousin 13x removed of Llewellyn Morgan TOULMIN

4th great grandfather

	Samuel WATKINS 2nd Lt. b: 03 Aug 1750 Cumberland Co VA d: 1795 Nottoway Co. VA
---	---

3rd great grandmother

	Alice Goode WATKINS b: Bet. 1778–1782 Amelia Co VA or Powhattan Co VA d: 09 Jun 1866 <small>*"Battersea", Prarieville, Marengo Co., AL (now in Hale C</small>
---	--

2nd great grandmother

	Alice Goode Watkins VAUGHAN b: 04 Jan 1814 Lunenburg Co, VA d: 08 Jun 1896 Demopolis, AL
---	---

Great grandfather

	Reuben Henry DUGGAR M.D. b: 16 Jun 1837 Petersburg, VA d: 05 May 1921 Auburn, Lee Co, AL
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Maternal grandfather

	Llewellyn Ludwig DUGGAR M.D. b: 29 May 1876 Prarieville, Hale, AL d: 10 Jan 1931 <small>Mobile, Mobile Co., AL; buried Magnolia Cem.</small>
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Mother

	Mary Morgan DUGGAR b: 12 Aug 1919 Mobile, Mobile, AL d: 25 Dec 2003 Daphne, Baldwin, AL
---	--

Self

	Llewellyn Morgan TOULMIN b: 1951 Mobile, Mobile Co., AL (Mobile Infirmary) d:
---	---

**A Line from Susan Toulmin to Lady Frances Clinton,
Wife of 3rd Baron Chandos of Sudeley Castle**

The three-page chart below shows the relationship of the author's wife, Susan Elizabeth Little Toulmin, to Lady Frances Clinton, 1550-1623, of Sudeley Castle. The relationship, also up through the Ligons, is that Susan is the 5th cousin 12 times removed of Frances Clinton.

Relationship: Susan Elizabeth LITTLE to Frances Clinton

Frances Clinton is the 5th cousin 12x removed of Susan Elizabeth LITTLE

16th great grandparent

 <p>Edmund FERRERS Sir b: Abt. 1387 Chartley Castle, Staffordshire, England d: 17 Dec 1435 Castle Bromwich, Warwickshire, England</p>	 <p>Ellen ROCHE b: Abt. 1395 d: 04 Nov 1440</p>
---	---

15th great grandmother

 <p>Margaret FERRERS b: d: Aft. 29 Jan 1487</p>

16th great-aunt

 <p>Joan FERRERS b: Abt. 1410 Chartley, Staffordshire, England d: Abt. 1458 Kent, England</p>

14th great grandfather

 <p>Richard BEAUCHAMP K.B. b: 1435 England d: 19 Jan 1503 Kent, England</p>

1st cousin 16x removed

 <p>John Clinton b: Abt. 1434 Folkestone, Kent, England d: 29 Feb 1488 London, England</p>
--

13th great grandmother

 <p>Anne DE BEAUCHAMP b: 1462 d: 1535</p>

2nd cousin 15x removed

 <p>John Clinton b: 1471 Folkestone, Kent, , England d: 04 Jun 1514 Folkestone, Kent, England</p>

12th great grandfather

 <p>Richard LYGON Sir b: d: 20 Mar 1557</p>

3rd cousin 14x removed

 <p>Thomas Clinton b: Abt. 1491 Folkestone, Kent, England d: 07 Aug 1517 Richmond, Surrey, England</p>
--

11th great grandfather

 <p>William LYGON Sheriff b: 1518 Arle, Gloucestershire, England d: 29 Sep 1567 Madresfield, Hereford & Worces, England</p>

4th cousin 13x removed

 <p>Edward Clinton b: 1512 England d: 16 Jan 1585 London, England</p>

Frances Clinton is the 5th cousin 12x removed of Susan Elizabeth LITTLE

10th great grandfather

	Thomas LYGON
	b: 1545
	Elkstone, Co. Gloucster, England
	d: Elkstone, Co. Gloucster, England

5th cousin 12x removed

	Frances Clinton
	b: Abt. 1550
	d: 12 Sep 1623
	Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, England

9th great grandfather

	Thomas LIGON
	b: Abt. 1577
	Warwickshire, England
	d:

8th great grandfather

	Thomas LIGON/ Lt. Col
	b: 11 Jan 1624
	Sowe, Warwickshire, England
	d: Aft. 10 Jan 1676 Henrico, VA

7th great grandfather

	William LIGON
	b: 1650
	Henrico County, Va
	d: 1689

6th great grandfather

	Thomas LIGON
	b: Abt. 1680
	Henrico County, Va (now Chesterfield Co)
	d: Abt. 01 May 1705 Henrico County, Va (now Chesterfield Co)

5th great grandmother

	Pheobe (Phebe) LIGON
	b: 15 Dec 1698
	Henrico County, Va
	d: 1752 Chesterfield co., Va.

4th great grandmother

	Phebe WALTHALL
	b: 1720
	Henrico County, Va
	d: Abt. 1764

Frances Clinton is the 5th cousin 12x removed of Susan Elizabeth LITTLE

3rd great grandmother

	Phoebe FEATHERSTONE b: Abt. 1754 Chesterfield co., Va. d: 16 Dec 1821 Hancock Co., Ga.
---	---

2nd great grandmother

	Elizabeth Featherstone HUDSON b: 03 Jun 1784 Dinwiddie co., Va d: 16 Oct 1848 Sparta, GA ?
---	---

Great grandfather

	Thomas Irby LITTLE b: 24 Aug 1806 d: 02 Nov 1881 Sparta, GA ?
---	---

Paternal grandfather

	Thomas Hudson LITTLE b: 11 Oct 1862 d: 01 May 1937 Milledgeville (Baldwin Cty.) GA
--	--

Father

	William Douglas LITTLE b: 28 Dec 1905 Sparta, Georgia d: Aug 1989 Ormond Beach, FL
---	---

Self

	Susan Elizabeth LITTLE b: 1942 Emory, DeKalb County, Georgia d:
---	---

Evidence and proofs for the assertions in the two chart annexes are available on Ancestry.com on the Toulmin public tree: "November 2016 6000+ Toulmin/Duggars w/ pics Copy"

Annex E
A Song About the Expedition

God Save This Banquet Hall!

(Sung to the tune of “God Save the Queen” or “My Country ‘Tis of Thee”)

God save this Banquet Hall
Where Liz did have a ball
We love that Queen!
She sank the Armada
Progressed then, near and fa
Even Chandos had to cry “Hurrah!”
And could not vent his spleen.

We seek that noble feast
Where royals ate every beast
Both fat and lean
But where is that Tent?
Will all our trowels be bent?
We’ll make this Tent evident!
We’re all mad keen!

Our Garden is the best
We’ll dig it with no rest
On our knees in jeans
Until we have the proof
The Tudor Garden is no spooof
and the Banquet Hall – forsooth!
Is no hill of beans!

Annex F

History of Flag # 212

(Note: This Flag was awarded to cover three sequential expeditions, first excavating Montpelier, then searching for the missing banquet hall of QE I, then undertaking an archaeological metal detecting survey of a different area of Montpelier.)

Award of Flag 212

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, Ph.D., FN '04
Excavating Montpelier Expedition
September 2021

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:

G. Chris Fischer	2015	Expedition Australia: Queensland
G. Chris Fischer	2015	Expedition Western Australia
G. Chris Fischer	2015	Expedition Gulf of Mexico
G. Chris Fischer	2016	Expedition Jacksonville
P. Wytykowski & R. Zajder	2016	L-72 A Forgotten Tragedy - Part II
G. Chris Fischer	2017	Expedition New York
Charles Rawlings	2018	Photo Survey of Living Slit Shells, Philippines
Denea Buckingham	2018	Fourni Underwater Archaeological Expedition
Ben M. King	2019	Ko70 Whales, Toothfish, & Marine Protection
Fabien Schultz	2019	Exploring self-medication in wild chimpanzees

You can take pride in joining this great tradition of carrying The Explorers Club Flag and in your broader membership and participation in exploration.

Annex G
Authorization Letter for the Sudeley Expedition and for Flag # 212

THE EXPLORERS CLUB



June 5, 2020

13108 Hutchinson Way
Silver Spring, Maryland 20906-5947
United States

Re: Search for the Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I & Excavation of King John's Palace

Dear Dr. Toulmin,

On behalf of the Flag and Honors Committee, I am pleased to inform you that the Board of Directors has approved the award of The Explorers Club Flag to you and your expeditions. The Flag represents an impressive history of courage and accomplishment. It has been carried by our members to the Moon, to the depths of the ocean, and around the globe. It is both an honor and a privilege to receive this special recognition, which we are delighted to extend to you once again. Congratulations.

Due to the current COVID-19 situation, the shipment of flags is currently on hold. Please keep us updated with your expedition dates and we will be in touch to coordinate as soon as we re-open headquarters.

Both Emerald Nash, at Headquarters, and I stand ready to answer any questions you may have regarding the flag award and subsequent flag expedition report.

We wish you every success on your expedition and look forward to learning more about your accomplishments upon your return.

Best regards,

Bob Atwater

Bob Atwater
Vice President for Flag and Honors

(The letter below was received via email 9/30/2021; covering an October 2021 “dirt archaeology” expedition to James Madison’s Montpelier, the October 2021 search for the missing banquet hall of QE I (postponed from 2020 due to Covid), and a November 2021 archaeological metal detecting survey of a different area of Montpelier.)

THE EXPLORERS CLUB



Dear Dr. Toulmin,

On behalf of Vice President Martin Nweeia and the Flag and Honors Committee, I am pleased to inform you that The Explorers Club Flag has been awarded to you and your expeditions. We will notify the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

The Flag represents an impressive history of courage and accomplishment. It has been carried by our members to the Moon, to the depths of the ocean, and around the globe. It is both an honor and a privilege to receive this special recognition. Congratulations!

Please confirm in writing the address where we may send the flag. Should you have any special instructions, please notify us as soon as possible.

Both Miguel Vasquez, at headquarters, and I stand ready to answer any questions you may have regarding the flag award and subsequent flag expedition report.

We wish you every success on your expedition and look forward to learning more about your accomplishments upon your return.

Best regards,
Miguel

Miguel Vasquez
Membership Manager
THE EXPLORERS CLUB
46 East 70th Street, New York, NY 10021
+1 (212) 628-8383 x23 | www.explorers.org

Annex H

Biography of the Author: Lew Toulmin

Undergraduate degree in anthropology, archaeology and political science. (Later earned an MPA and a PhD in public administration and economics.) Led, co-led or carried the Flag in nine Explorers Club Flag Expeditions, including eight focused entirely or partly on archaeological efforts, as follows: discovery and excavation of Washington Courthouse, Alabama, a missing ghost town; excavation and documentation of Old St. Stephens, Alabama (the first Territorial Capital); archaeological search for the plantation and Revolutionary battlefield of White Hall, South Carolina; documentation of a crashed WW II aircraft on Ambae island, Vanuatu; searching for and excavating a 7th to 9th century missing monastery on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne, in NE England; documenting the Henson clan, focused on Rev. Josiah Henson, the heroic inspiration for *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, and Matthew Alexander Henson, the co-discoverer of the North Pole; excavating at President James Madison's Montpelier plantation in Virginia; and the present Sudeley Castle search for the missing Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I.

Led or participated in various other anthropological and archaeological expeditions, in Kiribati (the search for Amelia Earhart), Vanuatu (documenting the Prince Philip Tribe, and finding the previously unknown female chiefs of Vanuatu), Malaysia (the search for Jim Thompson, the missing "Silk King of Thailand"), Thailand (geo-location of Jim Thompson's Buddha Cave), Honduras, England, and various US states.

Co-founder and research director of the Missing Aircraft Search Team, which has undertaken over 40 searches or activities since its founding, and has been recognized by the BBC and *Smithsonian Air and Space Magazine* as an effective organization. Worked with foreign, Federal, state and local authorities in various searches for missing aircraft; these authorities included the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, NASA, Civil Air Patrol, US Air Force Rescue Coordination Center, National Park Service, Portland Police Bureau, Coconino County, Arizona, and others.

Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Society of Arts. Contributing editor in exploration and adventure travel to *The Montgomery Sentinel* of Maryland, and author of over 200 exploration and travel stories and a non-fiction book, *The Most Traveled Man on Earth*. Columnist in adventure/travel/exploration for the online news source Montgomery Community Media (of Maryland). Member of the Archeological Society of Maryland and holder of a certificate in archaeology from DigVentures and the (British) Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

Traveled to 145 of the 196 countries on Earth; advisor to 30 foreign countries in the areas of e-government and telecommunications policy, and to 12 US Federal agencies on the topics of management analysis and efficiency improvement. Historian and genealogist, having served as the head of two heritage/lineage societies (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 member of 40+ others.

Annex I

Previous Flag Expeditions of Lew Toulmin

How many Flags have been carried in total? 9

First Flag Expedition:

First Expedition Name: Search for the Ghost Town of Washington Court House, Alabama

Date of First Expedition: 02/2007

Please state the first Flag number: 24

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Second Flag Expedition:

Second Expedition Name: White Hall Revolutionary War Archaeological Expedition

Date of Expedition: 05/2012

Please state the Flag number: 132

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Third Flag Expedition:

Third Expedition Name: Documenting "Bali Hai" from South Pacific – the Next Krakatoa?

Date of Expedition: 09/2013

Please state the Flag number: 101

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Fourth Flag Expedition:

Fourth Expedition Name: The Female Chiefs of Vanuatu

Date of Expedition: 04/2016

Please state the Flag number: 101

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Fifth Flag Expedition:

Fifth Expedition Name: Old St. Stephens: Where Alabama Began

Date of Expedition: 11/2018

Please state the Flag number: 25

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Sixth Flag Expedition:

Sixth Expedition Name: King St. Oswald's First Monastery on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne

Date of Expedition: 08/2019

Please state the Flag number: 50

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Seventh Flag Expedition:

Seventh Expedition Name: Documentation of the Josiah and Matthew Alexander Henson Clan

Date of Expedition: 12/2020

Please state the Flag number: 50

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Eighth Flag Expedition:

Eighth Expedition Name: Excavating President James Madison's Montpelier Plantation

Date of Expedition: 10/2021

Please state the Flag number: 212

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Ninth Flag Expedition:

Ninth Expedition Name: The Search for the Missing Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I

Date of Expedition: 10/2021

Please state the Flag number: 212

Did you file a Flag Report for this expedition: Yes

Annex J Other Toulmin Expeditions

List of Projects & Expeditions in Archaeology/Anthropology/History of Llewellyn M. Toulmin, PhD, FRGS, FRSA, KTJ, FN '04, CC '08

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, 50-mile hike; 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 of Norway and the land of the Saami in Finland; University College of North 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, USAID; 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. Crewing on the 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. Crewing on the 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, US Army; *Military* magazine; 2006; Editor
23. Successful 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 of 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 (USAF jet found)
27. AAS (successful) 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 (found later)
31. Search for missing Canadians Albert & Rita Chretien in NV, OR and WA; MAST & Royal Canadian Mounted Police; 2011; Sheriff Tim Evinger (found later)
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. Preliminary survey AAS for the jettisoned 1958 MK-15 hydrogen bomb of B-47 USAF Stratojet near Tybee Island, GA; MAST; 2012; L. M. Toulmin
35. AAS for N26837 (successful) 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 Creek Indian War Site of Fort Claiborne, AL; USAAD; 2012; Dr. Greg Waselkov
38. Successful documentation of crashed F41-U Corsair of Lt. John E. Date, Jr., USMC on N. Ambae, New Hebrides (now the Republic of Vanuatu), and boar-killing on E. Ambae (the "real Bali Hai"); 2013; L. M. Toulmin **(TEC Flag #101)**
39. Interviewing the youngest land tower 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, the "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. Discovery and documentation of the previously unknown Female Chiefs of Vanuatu; *Asia-Pacific Journal of Research*; 2016; L. M. Toulmin; **(TEC Flag #101)**
46. Successful geo-location and documentation of the 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 (still missing)
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 (still missing)
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 (tracing OSS residents who moved to Mobile) of Old St. Stephens, AL (former Territorial Capital 1817-19); USAAD; 2018-9; George Shorter **(TEC Flag #25)**
52. AAS for missing aircraft C-FESN, NE of Revelstoke, BC; 2018; MAST; L. M. Toulmin (found later)
53. Research in 1944 WW II case of missing UC-64 Norseman with band leader Glenn Miller on board, in the English Channel; TIGHAR; 2018; Ric Gillespie (still missing)
54. Search (part 2) for Revolutionary Plantation, Battlefield and POW Camp 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 Rev. 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 and St. Aidan on the Holy Island of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, England; DigVentures & Durham University Archaeology Dept.; 2019; Johanna Ungemach & Dr. David Petts **(TEC Flag #50)**
57. Documentation and genealogical analysis re Rev. Josiah Henson (the heroic inspiration for *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*), his possible relative, explorer Matthew Alexander Henson (co-discoverer of the North Pole), and the Henson clan; Montgomery County, MD; Montgomery County Parks Archaeology Division; 2019/20; Lew Toulmin **(TEC Flag #50)**
58. Excavating Montpelier Expedition (archaeology and tracing 11 generations of African-American genealogy involving Monticello, Montpelier and the White House); central Virginia; James Madison’s Montpelier Archaeology Department; 2021; Lew Toulmin **(TEC Flag #212)**
59. The Search for the Missing Banqueting Hall of Queen Elizabeth I; Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, UK; 2021; DigVentures **(TEC Flag #212)** (involving genealogical tracing back to Elizabethan times)
60. Search for President Madison’s Enslaved Workers (archaeological metal detecting); central Virginia; James Madison’s Montpelier Archaeology Department; 2021; Lew Toulmin **(TEC Flag #212)** (in process, not yet complete).
61. Genealogical and historical research on the descendants of the *Clotilda*, the last slave ship to arrive in the US, and the founders of Africatown, Alabama; in preparation for possible future archaeological/genealogical expeditions to Africatown; September-November 2021; Lew Toulmin as requested by the *Clotilda* Descendants Association. (Initial product: tracing seven generations of African-American descent from Africa and the *Clotilda* to the present in one recently famous line.)

#END OF FLAG REPORT#