



St. Margaret's Journal

Newsletter of The National Guild of St. Margaret of Scotland

Spring 2018

Volume 5, Issue 1

2015-2017 Officers

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Shari Kelly Worrell 2011-2013
Karen Elizabeth McClendon 2013-2015
Michael Perry Schenk 2015-2017

Greeting from the President General

You have my sincere appreciation for being elected to the office of President General and for the great officers you have given me to work with. We have printed a Directory/Handbook, and Jan Downing has done a wonderful job, not only with the book itself, but keeping it updated with new members and those no longer with us.



Our Scholarship given each year to a student in Medieval Studies at the University of Chicago was presented to Ryan Eisenman (Pictured) for his BA Thesis: "Narratio lemovicense: Artistic Innovation and Identity on Enamelled Chasses of Ss. Valerie and Thomas Becket, ca. 1190-1225.



We continue our support of St. Margaret's Chapel Guild in Scotland with our donation of alter Flowers. We received pictures of the ones we gave at Thanksgiving and they were beautiful as you can see.

The Guild continues to grow with your help and that of our webpage and some interest from Facebook. We have 611 members and more in the works. Many thanks to John R. Harman, Jr for his tireless work with the candidates and his quick turnovers.

I hope that you will join us for our joint luncheon meeting with Order of the Norman Conquest on April 10, 2018 as we continue to share our ideas, meet new friends and enjoy the fellowship of all.

With regards,
Dianne A. Robinson

New Members

GSM# Member and Gateway Ancestor

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|---|
| 599 | Rev. Dr. Lynne Godard Alcott Kogel | Anne Marbury Hutchinson, MA (Matilda) |
| 600 | Dorothy Eugenia Culpepper Goodson | Essex Beville, VA (Matilda) |
| 601 | Lawren Lydian Hall | Muriel Gurdon Saltonstall, MA (David I) |
| 602 | Patricia Ann Westgate Sayko | Joan Price Cleeve, ME (Matilda) |
| 603 | James William Griffith, Jr. | Elizabeth Alsop Baldwin, CT (Matilda) |
| 604 | David Kerry Crenshaw | William Clopton, VA (Matilda) |
| 605 | Margaret Aurelia Di Stefano | Hannah Price Jones, PA (Matilda) |
| 606 | Susan Wray Cook, PhD | Thomas Ligon, VA (Matilda) |
| 607 | James Edward Conway | Anne Couvent, Quebec, CAN (Matilda) |
| 608 | Janet Butler Walker | Thomas Warren, VA (David) |
| 609 | Beverly Jean Markey Gentry | Edward Rainsford, MA (Matilda) |
| 610 | Nancy Woodard Nakamura | Rev. Peter Bulkeley, MA (Matilda) |
| 611 | Paul Ashley Walden | John Mohr McIntosh, GA (Matilda) |

Supplementals

GSM# Member and Gateway Ancestor

| | | |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 520 S1 | Linda Lea Alcott Maples | Anne Lloyd, CT (David I) |
| 485 S2 | James Edward Mattern, Sr. | Frances Deighton, MA (Mary) |

In Memory

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Carol McNab Fortenbach (Mrs. Michael) | Deceased: 10 Mar 2015 |
| Alice "Betty Wynn McGehee (Mrs. Richard Conrad) | Deceased: 14 Mar 2015 |
| Richard Harley Calendine | Deceased: 17 Jun 2016 |
| Joann Joyce Lake McCall (Mrs. William M.) | Deceased: 26 Sep 2016 |
| Mary Jane O'Hanlon Carson (Mrs. Charles W. Jr.) | Deceased: 7 Nov 2016 |
| Virgene Carey Christian (Mrs. Bates Lescal) | Deceased: 15 Nov 2016 |
| Genevieve Eley Turner Frost (Mrs. Jack Sweeney) | Deceased: 21 Feb 2017 |
| Beatrice Mae Ande Beck (Mrs. Myron Bernard) | Deceased: 14 July 2017 |
| Charles Owen Johnson | Deceased: 11 Aug 2017 |

Two Websites of Interest

The Guild of St. Margaret: <http://www.guildofstmargaret.com>
Members Only password: stmargaret

St. Margaret's Chapel (in Edinburgh) stmargaretschapel.com

The National Guild of St. Margaret of Scotland
12 April 2016 Annual Meeting Minutes
The Cosmos Club, Washington, DC

The joint meeting of the Order of the Norman Conquest and the National Guild of St. Margaret of Scotland was called to order at 11:00 am by President General Michael Schenk.

The Rev. Jack Early gave the invocation and the Pledge to the Flag of the United States of America was led by Edward Horton.

PG Schenk introduced the officers of the Guild in attendance, followed by officers of other societies and guests in attendance.

Treasurer Susan Gray presented her report. The Guild had a net gain in the checking account of \$2,144.72 as of December 31, 2016 and \$3,019.05 through March 31, 2017.

Registrar/General Genealogist John Harman, Jr. reported that the Guild gained 14 new members, giving the Guild 598 member in total.

The Guild remembered those that had passed since the last meeting: Ellen Ogden #394 and Autha Williams #429.

PG Schenk announced our scholarship winner received a scholarship to Oxford University.

Webmistress Karen McClendon had no report.

PG Schenk announced that three large and 10 miniature insignias had been purchased as had one ancestor bar and a sash.

Nominating Committee Chair Karen McClendon announced that her committee (Debby Wilhite and Paulette Lollar) had a slate of officers for the coming year. They are:

President General: Dianne Robinson
1st Vice President: Janet Downing
2nd Vice President: Anne Henninger
Chaplain General: Walt Sheffield
Treasurer General: Paulette Lollar
Secretary General: Joan Clark
Registrar/Genealogist General: John Harman, Jr.
Chancellor General: Patricia Kryder
Historian General: Karen Janczy
Trustee: Eric Nielsen, MD
Trustee: Michael Swisher

It was moved and seconded to accept the slate and it carried. Karen McClendon installed the new officers. Karen McClendon then made a motion to award President General Michael Schenk the title of Honorary President General. It was seconded and carried.

Lynne Kogel gave the Blessing before the buffet luncheon.

PG Schenk presented a program "The Path of William I the Conqueror: Before and After the Battle of Hastings."

Following, PG Schenk announced that the meeting in 2018 would be a breakfast on April 10th at the Army and Navy Club.

The joint meeting with the Order of the Norman Conquest adjourned at 1:40 pm after the Benediction by Walt Sheffield.

M. Paulette Lollar
Secretary General
The Guild of St. Margaret of Scotland

Approved: Karen Janczy



The Guild of St. Margaret of Scotland 2017 – 2019 Officers

President General
1st Vice President General
2nd Vice President General
Chaplain General
Treasurer General
Secretary General
Registrar/Genealogist General
Chancellor General
Historian General
Trustee
Trustee

Dianne Alley Robinson
Janet Lewis Downing
Anne Caussin Henninger
Walter Jervis Sheffield
Mary Paulette Lollar
Joan Littley Clark
John Robert Harman, Jr.
Patricia Porter Kryder, Esq.
Karen Janczy
Eric Jon Nielsen, MD
Michael Scott Swisher



Joint Meeting of Guild of St. Margaret of Scotland and Order of the Norman Conquest

Please make plans to attend a Joint Luncheon Meeting at 12:00 p.m. on April 10, 2017 at The Army and Navy Club in Washington, D.C. under the gracious sponsorship of Dianne Alley Robinson.

We have planned a terrific meeting with a very interesting speaker and presentation.

Professor Richard Abels



Richard Abels recently retired as the Chair of the History Department and Professor of Medieval History at the United States Naval Academy where he taught for over 30 years. He received his undergraduate degree from Columbia University where he was also awarded his Master's degree and Ph.D. Interestingly, his Master's Thesis was entitled "The effects of the Norman Conquest on the English thegnage."

Professor Abels has authored several books including *Lordship and Military Obligation in Anglo-Saxon England*, and *Alfred the Great: War, Kingship and Culture in Anglo-Saxon England*. He has another book coming out in October for Penguin's Monarch series entitled *Aethelred the Unready*. In addition, he has also authored numerous articles and book chapters and presented many conference and university lectures related to the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods. He has received numerous awards for teaching and research excellence.

Doctor Abels is a member of The Royal Historical Society, The Charles Homer Haskins Society (where he also served as President), De Re Militari, The Mediaeval Academy, The American Historical Society, and The North American Conference on British Studies.

Professor Abels's talk will be entitled "Who Fought alongside Harold at Hastings and Why?" His presentation will focus on the events leading up to the battle from the Anglo-Saxon perspective as well and the after-effects on the Anglo-Saxon nobility.



Edgar – the Boy Who Wouldn't be King

© Sharon Bennett Connolly



Edgar the Ætheling

Edgar the Ætheling was the only son of Edward the Exile and his wife, Agatha. His father was the son of Edmund II Ironside, king of England in 1016; Edward's grandfather was, therefore, Æthelred II (the Unready) and his uncle was Edward the Confessor, England's king from 1042 until 1066. When his father was murdered in 1016 Edward and his younger brother, Edmund, were sent into exile of the continent by England's new king, Cnut.

It is thought that Cnut intended that they would be killed, but the boys were protected by the king of Sweden and sent on to safety in Kiev, at the court of its prince, Jaroslav. Around 1043 Edward married Agatha, probably the daughter Liudolf, margrave of West Friesland and a relative of Emperor Heinrich III. Margaret, the oldest of three children, was born in either 1045 or 1046; her sister, Christina was born around 1050 and her brother Edgar, the Ætheling was born sometime between 1052 and 1056.

The family may have spent their whole lives in European exile, were it not for Edward the Confessor lacking an heir to the English throne; although Edward was married to Edith Godwinson, the couple remained childless. Sometime in 1054 Edward sent an embassy to Edward the Exile, to bring him back to England as ætheling, heir to the throne. The family could not travel immediately, possibly because Agatha was pregnant with Edgar, and only arrived in England in 1057, having journeyed by ship, provided by Emperor Heinrich III.

Just days after their return Edward the Exile was dead, whether by nefarious means or simply a twist of fate is uncertain. The suspicion has been raised that Edward's rival for the throne, Harold Godwinson – the future Harold II – may have taken the opportunity to remove his rival; although it was Harold who brought Edward back to England, so surely, had he intended murder, he would have done it sooner?



Edward the Exile

Whatever the circumstances, the death of Edward the Exile was a blow for Edward the Confessor's dynastic hopes. Little Edgar, now the ætheling was much too young to assume a political role. He and his sisters, along with their mother, were now in the protection of King Edward. They continued to live at court and by January 1066, when Edward the Confessor died, Margaret was approaching her twentieth birthday, while Edgar could have been as young as ten and was probably no older than fourteen. Due to his tender years, and

lack of powerful allies, Edgar was passed over as a candidate for the throne in preference for the older and more experienced Harold Godwinson; who was crowned as Harold II.

Following Harold's death at the Battle of Hastings in October 1066, Edgar was proclaimed king in London by some of his supporters, led by Archbishop Ealdred of York, 'as was his proper due by birth'¹; he was also promised backing by the earls Edwin and Morcar, brothers-in-law of Harold II but their support did not materialise, and without it Edgar's cause was hopeless. He submitted to William of Normandy, at Berkamsted, in early December. William treated Edgar honourably, allowing him his life and freedom, and giving him land.

However, by 1068 Edgar the Ætheling had become involved in the opposition to Norman rule, which had been festering in northern England. When events turned against him he fled to Scotland taking his mother and sisters along with him. The family was warmly received at Dunfermline by Scotland's king, Malcolm III Canmore. At the time, Malcolm was married to Ingeborg and the father of two sons, Duncan and Donald. Whether Ingeborg died or was put aside, seems uncertain; her sons were exiled from court, although Duncan would eventually reign as Duncan II he was killed at the Battle of Monthechin in 1094.

Although we do not know Ingeborg's fate, we do know that in 1069 Malcolm asked Edgar and his mother for Margaret's hand in marriage. Margaret was reluctant to agree to the marriage, she was more inclined to a religious life and had hoped to become a nun. Nonetheless, with pressure from Malcolm and, possibly, her own sense of obligation to the king who was sheltering her family, she eventually accepted his proposal. They were married at Dunfermline sometime in 1069 or 1070 and, by all accounts, it seems to have been a happy and successful marriage.

In 1069, Edgar was back in northern England, at the head of the Northumbrian rebels who entered York. After defeat at York, he fled again to Scotland, but returned to lead the Northumbrian army when a Danish fleet arrived in the Humber. The army captured the Norman castle at York and killed its garrison. During the winter, Edgar narrowly evaded capture when he raided into Lincolnshire with a ship from the Danish fleet. Although he was part of the rebellion, there does not appear to have been any specific plans to make Edgar king and in 1070 William brought the full force of his wrath down on the north, systematically and brutally crushing the rebellion.



St Margaret, queen of Scotland

Edgar fled again to Scotland, and played no part in the 1071-2 rebellion at Ely. By 1074 he was in exile in Flanders. He was shipwrecked in the same year, while on the way to take control of the castle of Montreuil, offered to him by the French as a base from which he could torment King William. Having returned to Scotland, and on the advice of his brother-in-law, Malcolm III, Edgar submitted to William I and was established at his court. According to William of Malmesbury he remained 'at court for many years, silently sunk into contempt through his indolence, or more mildly speaking, his simplicity.'²

According to the Domesday Book, Edgar held 2 estates in Hertfordshire in 1086; Barkway and Hormead. He became close friends with 2 of the Conqueror's sons; Robert Curthose and William Rufus. In 1086, he was sent to Apulia, another land under Norman rule, with a force of 200 knights, although the nature of his mission is unknown, the mission itself is testament to the high regard the Normans held him in. Edgar then joined Robert Curthose, duke since his father's death in 1087, in Normandy, but was expelled from there in 1091, following a treaty between Robert and his brother, William II of England.



Robert Curthose, duke of Normandy

As a result, Edgar went to Scotland and encouraged Malcolm III to invade England. Peace was eventually restored and in 1093 Edgar was employed by William to escort King Malcolm to the English court. Both Malcolm and Margaret died within a few days of each other, in November 1093. In 1095 Edgar campaigned with William against the rebellious earl of Northumbria, Robert de Mowbray and by 1097 as guardian for his nephew, Edgar, in Scotland, he 'went with an army, with the king's support, into Scotland, and conquered the country in a severe battle'³ making his nephew and namesake king of Scotland.

According to Orderic Vitalis, in 1098 Edgar joined the First Crusade, arriving at Latakia in the Levant in June; having taken the area under his protection he then transferred it to Robert Curthose, also a Crusader. However, Orderic is the only source for Edgar's participation and another possibility is that his journey to the Holy Land was later, in 1102 – or maybe he made 2 journeys?

Edgar returned to England in the early 1100s and fought his last action, for Robert Curthose, at the Battle of Tinchebrai in 1106. Robert was defeated by his younger brother, Henry I of England, and was imprisoned until his death in 1134. Edgar, however, was incarcerated for only a short while and was soon released; his Anglo-Saxon royal descent was no longer an issue of contention, since Henry had married Edgar's niece, Matilda, soon after taking the crown in 1100.

Matilda, Edgar's niece and queen of England



Edgar seems to have been only a minor player in the politics and upheaval following the Norman Conquest. His political isolation meant that few took his claim to the English crown seriously. While his participation in military actions, and in relations with Scotland are mentioned in various documents, his death passed without notice – or remark. William of Malmesbury wrote of him in 1125, that 'he now grows old in the country in privacy and quiet'². Nothing is mentioned of him thereafter; neither is it ever remarked that he had a wife or children.

If he had only been a few years older in that crucial year of 1066, his story could have been very different. Instead, he simply slips from the pages of history, remembered only as England's lost king.

Footnotes: ¹*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 1066, Text D; ² William of Malmesbury, *De gestis regum*;
³*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, 1097, Text E.

Sharon Bennett Connolly.

Sharon has been fascinated by history for over 30 years. She has studied history as part of her Class 2:1 BA (Hons) Combined Degree and has also worked as a tour guide at historical sites. She has been writing a blog entitled 'History... the Interesting Bits' for almost two years and is currently writing a book entitled 'Heroines of the Medieval World' which is due for release in 2017, concentrating on the lesser known – but no less significant women and their contributions to medieval history.

Please contact the Insignia Chair, Michael Schenk at 601-856-9895 prior to using the order forms in the directory for insignias and apparel products as prices are subject to change primarily in the shipping and handling.

2017 GSM /ONC Event Pictures





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Questions? Email or call Mike Schenk

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