



## FULGHAM-FULGHUM FAMILY FACTS

No. 16

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June 1995

# ROLL ON DOWN THE RIVER TO MEMPHIS

## 10TH ANNUAL REUNION

JUNE 23-25, 1995

Plans are well underway for the 10th Annual Fulgham-Fulghum Family Reunion, June 23-25, 1995, in Memphis, Tennessee. The reunion will be held at the Holiday Inn-East Memphis, at Poplar Avenue and I-240. The motel has ample rooms and facilities to accommodate what we know will be an exciting Reunion. On Friday and Saturday night, we will have genuine Southern "Down home" cookin', with plenty for everyone to eat. George D. and Theo Fulghum have arranged for the entertainment after dinner both nights.

Plenty of free time has been allowed on Saturday for genealogical research with Judson or to attend a genealogy seminar led by Mr. Jim Johnson, Director of the History and Genealogy Departments at the Memphis and Shelby County Public Libraries. For those not attending a research seminar, there are many things to see in Memphis. Brochures will be available at the Reunion. The Imperial Tombs of China Exhibit, part of Memphis's Wonders Exhibitions, Graceland - home of Elvis, and the Memphis Pink Palace Museum and Imax Theater are just a few of the things to see and do in Memphis.

Make plans now to "roll on down the river in Memphis" to the 10th Annual Family Reunion, June 23-25, 1995.

## THE QUEEN OF SCOTS

By Grant Fulgham

Doctor Jim recently wrote and asked me to prepare an article for the newsletter covering the trip that my wife, Donna, and I made to England last July. We had planned the trip as a Foljambe historical tour chronologically arranged in the sequence in which the periods in history actually happened, or as near to it as practical. We found it helpful to further organize the overall itinerary into four historical themes which were designated as follows: a) Foljambe monuments, b) Mary Queen of Scots, c) The Pilgrim Fathers Trail, and d) from Lincolnshire to America. On my first attempt to put this article together I came to realize that there was no way to summarize the rich and wonderful experience of the whole trip in one newsletter article. Instead, I will offer a separate article for each of the four historical theme segments of the trip and Shelby can print them in the newsletter when its convenient. I know that a number of Fulgham cousins are looking forward with excitement to the James Boles Ancestral Tours trip in June and we will look forward to their accounts of the trip in the next newsletter after that. Therefore I am going to defer the first segment account, "Foljambe Monuments", until later, and begin with our search for Mary Queen of Scots.

The captivity of Mary Queen of Scots is such a notable period in English history and the Foljambe family was so deeply

involved in the turmoil, on both sides of the issue, that we dedicated a large part of our trip searching for and visiting the significant Queen of Scots sites. Why was the Queen of Scots of significance in Foljambe history and why would we be interested in visiting the sites of her captivity? Like most of the aristocratic families in England in the 16th century, the Foljambe family was torn in two over the questions of religion and politics of the day, with one side remaining loyal to the "old religion" (catholicism) and the other side converting to the state religion, anglicanism. The Queen of Scots, a devout catholic, and in possession of a strong claim to the English throne as granddaughter of Henry VII, was a strong symbol of the schism that had developed in the English political landscape between catholics, represented primarily by the old aristocracy, and protestants, represented primarily by the emerging merchant adventurer class. When the Queen of Scots, after abdicating the Scottish throne for various controversies, made the strategic blunder of attempting to traverse England to reach France, Elizabeth I of England plead her under arrest as being too dangerous a threat to her reign to allow to go free. During her 18 years of captivity the Queen of Scots was held primarily in the east midlands under the care of George Talbot, the Earl of Shrewsbury. During her captivity at the various Shrewsbury estates, many plots were planned and foiled to facilitate her rescue and escape. Soon after her captivity, Godfrey Foljambe of Borlborough, while serving as the solicitor for the countess of Shrewsbury, became embroiled in a plot with the Jesuit Priest, Campion, to rescue the Queen and, once discovered, had to flee to France. Lady Constance (Littleton) Foljambe, the aunt of Godfrey, was an unabashed and devout catholic and acted as patroness to undercover Jesuits who were constantly plotting for the rescue of the Queen. Anthony Bobington, the stepson of Henry Foljambe, Godfrey Foljambe of Borlborough's brother, hatched probably the most notorious plot of all, one that involved the murder of Elizabeth I. On the protestant side of the Foljambes, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, Sheriff of Derbyshire, upon becoming aware of his grandmother Constance's recusancy, placed her under arrest. Thus, considering the direct involvement of the Foljambe family in the Queen of Scots affair, the historic sites of her captivity take on a personal significance for Foljambe historians.

In January 1569 Queen Elizabeth directed that the Queen of Scots be moved from Bolton Castle near the border with Scotland, south to Tutbury Castle in the midlands. On the road to Chesterfield the Queen complained of pain in her side, and Sir Francis Knollys permitted her to remain two nights at the house of "Mr. Godfray Fulgham", Walton Hall. Donna and I searched Chesterfield's middle class suburb of Walton until we found Foljambe Avenue and soon were in front of a tree storied granite house surrounded by a granite rock wall. Standing on my tiptoes I was able to see over the wall to the Georgian

house, the 18th century heir to Walton Hall. My impression was of a very substantial house, one that stands out in the neighborhood, but certainly not a mansion. My eyes were drawn immediately to the colorful front door which stood out from its gray background with a bright azure blue hue. As we proposed to leave Walton we could only wonder if the building materials for the existing building and wall were salvaged from the demolition of the original 110 room mansion. What had once been Walton Hall Park is now a suburban community.

The next Queen of Scots site that we visited was Wingfield Manor, a Shrewsbury estate near the quaint Derbyshire village of South Wingfield. The Queen was moved to Wingfield in April 1569 after she began suffering "a severe grief of the spleen" at Tutbury Castle. Wingfield is under restoration by the English Heritage Foundation and is not open to the public and so Donna and I had to be satisfied with observing the Gothic mansion from an access road about 100 yards from the ruin. Of all the ruins remaining that were significant in the Queen of Scots captivity, Wingfield has probably the most extensive and imposing remains. It was originally built by Ralph, Lord Cromwell in the 15th century as a military fort and it has steep approaches on three sides and a deep ditch on the fourth. During the 18 years of the Queen's captivity she would have periodic brief stays at Wingfield as her places of primary confinement were renovated when her complaints about her accommodations would gain Elizabeth I's attention. One can only feel sorry for the Shrewsbury's in their dilemma as they did a balancing act between holding the Queen of Scots captive on direct orders from Elizabeth I and remaining courteous and respectful to Queen Mary who, upon the death of Elizabeth I, would have a strong claim to the English throne.

From Wingfield Manor we drove to Chatsworth, a personal estate of George Talbot's wife, Elizabeth, from her second marriage. Elizabeth Shrewsbury's second husband had been William Cavendish and when he died, Chatsworth became hers. The Queen of Scots stayed on five separate occasions at Chatsworth and although the existing mansion is mostly of 18th and 19th century vintage, the Queen of Scots apartments occupy the same position as her suite of rooms in the old building and one can also see "Queen Mary's Bower" in the estate gardens. Additionally, the Chatsworth Hunting Tower, on a hill overlooking the estate, is of 16th century vintage and would have been of importance in Queen Mary's captivity at this site.

Our next stop, Sheffield Manor on the outskirts of Sheffield, Yorkshire, was the most historically significant site of all the ones visited. It was at this site that Queen Mary spent most of her captivity between 1569 and her execution in 1587. It is ironic, however, that Sheffield Manor and the nearby castle (nothing remains of the castle) is the least well preserved of all

of the sites. One must make special arrangements with the Museums Department by calling (074)275-9596 to gain access to the site. It was here that Godfrey Foljambe of Barlborough, while serving as the Solicitor to Elizabeth Shrewsbury, became involved in the Jesuit Campion's plot to rescue Mary and had to flee to France. Later his young step-nephew, Anthony Babington, while serving as Page to George Talbot, hatched a plot to rescue Mary and went down in history as the point man of the notorious failed "Babington Plot". Sheffield grew into a major center of steel making and manufacture during the Industrial Revolution and so development has crowded the Manor site and obliterated the Castle site. For the serious Foljambe historian, however, it remains a very worthy site to visit.

Our center of operations during these Queen of Scots site visits was the Old Hall Hotel in Buxton, Derbyshire. The Old Hall Hotel was purposefully selected for this portion of our trip because Buxton and the building that is now the Old Hall Hotel were a favorite site for rest and relaxation for Queen Mary during her captivity. St. Anne's Well in Buxton had been thought to have healing powers since the time of the Romans. By the time of the Queen of Scots captivity, George Talbot had built a new hall next to St. Anne's Well and was a frequent visitor to the site to partake of the "water cure" for his many ailments. Soon, Queen Mary was a frequent guest at Earl George's Buxton Hall and she was so pleased with her visits that she wrote Elizabeth I and thanked her for agreeing to allow the visits. According to Mary, the Buxton waters had wonderful restorative powers because she wrote, "The cure hath successfully dried my body of the phlegmatic humors". Sadly, however, Elizabeth I became convinced that the Scottish Queen was having too close contact with the midlands nobility at Buxton and might be hatching more plots. In 1584 Elizabeth I put a stop to the Buxton visits. That summer Mary scratched on her bedroom window with a diamond, "Buxton, whose fame thy milk-warm waters tell, whom I, perchance, no more shall see, farewell". The window remained in the Old Hall Hotel until a few years ago when it was removed to a museum in Manchester.

The Queen of Scots was executed at Fotheringay Castle on February 8, 1587. The man that Elizabeth I considered most responsible for Mary's death was Sir William Davison. Davison was chief benefactor and patron of William Brewster of Scooby, Nottinghamshire, and Plymouth colony fame. In the most historical theme segment on the Pilgrim Fathers' Trail we will take a look at the emerging political power of the Puritan Divines in the late 16th and early 17th centuries and the role of the Foljambe family in that ascendancy. Following the execution of Queen Mary, the Foljambes of Barlborough and Lady Constance were under the severe penalties of recusancy

for their catholicism and were no longer involved in plots. The widow Sir Godfrey Foljambe who arrested his recusant grandmother, Lady Constance, will be revisited in the Pilgrim Fathers Trail segment.

## A NOTE FROM OUR SECRETARY/TREASURER

By Peggy Fulghum Wood

Spring is here and that's the time of year to think about renewing your membership for 1995. Some have already sent their dues to me and I look forward to hearing from a great many of you in the near future.

The notices about the reunion should have arrived to you by now and I hope any of you in Memphis. I would like to get as many reservations as possible during the month of May, because I am going on the tour to England in June. This means there will be only a few days upon my return before I have to leave for Memphis. I will need to give Mara an accounting of the number of reservations as soon as possible. Thank you for your help in this matter.

Dues are still \$10 per year. Send your check to:  
Fulgham-Fulghum Family Assoc.  
Peggy Fulghum Wood  
4572 Ortega Forest Drive  
Jacksonville, FL 32210

### 1994-1995 OFFICERS

PRESIDENT ..... O. THOMAS FULGHUM, JR.  
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(Oklahoma)  
EDITOR ..... SHELBY CAREY FULGHUM  
(South Carolina)

## FROM MY NOTEBOOK

James E. Fulghum, MD  
Historian

The following research is mostly from the library of The Museum of Southern History of Jacksonville, Florida. We concentrate mostly on the Fulghams and the Fulghums who fought on the side of the Confederate states during the War Between the States 1861-1865. I did include the Wheless brothers from Franklin County, NC for Elijah J. Wheless was my grandfather who was the youngest of the three brothers.

### NC CALVARY FULGHUM, J.C., PRIVATE

COMPANY I Transferred from Co. I 62 Regiment Georgia 16th BATTALION Calvary July 11, 1864 - present or accounted for through October 1864.

### NC CALVARY FULGHUM, JACOB, PRIVATE

COMPANY A Transferred from Co. E 62 Regiment Georgia 16th BATTALION Calvary July 11, 1864 - present or accounted for through December 1864.

### FULGHUM, JOHN, PRIVATE

Transferred from Co. E 62 Regiment Georgia 1 Calvary July 11, 1864 - present or accounted for through December 1864.

### FULGHUM, ROFFINE, PRIVATE

Transferred from Co. E 62 Regiment Georgia 1 Calvary July 11, 1864 - present or accounted for through December 1864.

### FULGHUM, S.P., PRIVATE

Transferred from Co. E 62 Regiment Georgia 1 Calvary July 11, 1864 - present or accounted for through December 1864.

### COMPANY B FULGHUM, JAMES HENRY, SERGEANT 3

2ND REGIMENT Resided in Wilson County where he enlisted at age 22, May 23, 1861, for the war. Mustered in as Private and appointed Corporal on December 1, 1862. Wounded at Chancellorsville, VA, May 3, 1863. Promoted to Sergeant on June 1, 1864. Present or accounted for through October 1864. Captured and confined at Point Lookout, MD until released after taking the oath of allegiance on June 26, 1865.

### COMPANY B FULGHUM, RAYFORD, PRIVATE

2ND REGIMENT Resided in Wilson County where he enlisted at age 25, May 28, 1861, for the war. Present and accounted for until paroled at Appomattox Court House, VA April 9, 1865.

### FULGHUM, WILLIAM G., MUSICIAN

Enlisted at Camp Potomac, VA for the war. Mustered in as musician, detailed at CS Military Prison, Danville, VA, March 2, 1864 by reason of "wound in side". Company muster rolls reported him as absent on detail through Oct. 1864.

### COMPANY G FULGHUM, JAMES H., SERGEANT

15TH REGIMENT Resided in Franklin County where he enlisted at age 21, May 20, 1861. Mustered in as private and promoted to Sergeant on May 25 1862. Present or accounted for until he died in hospital at Richmond, VA, August 14, 1864 of disease.

### INFANTRY FULGHAM, GARRY, 1ST LIEUTENANT

COMPANY B Resided in Wilson County where he enlisted at age 27, May 27, 1861 for the war. Mustered in as private. Wounded at Sharpsburg, MD, Sept. 17, 1862. Appointed sergeant Jan. - Feb., 1863. Elected 2nd Lieutenant on Feb. 1863 and appointed to rank from date. Promoted to 1st Lieutenant to rank from March 9, 1863. Wounded at Chancellorsville, Va, May 3, 1863. Present or accounted for until paroled at Appomattox Court House, VA, April 9, 1865.

### FULGHUM, GEORGE W., PRIVATE

Resided in Craven County and enlisted in North Hampton County at age 19, July 4, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for company muster rolls through Oct. 1864. Paroled at Appomattox Court House, VA, April 9, 1865.



**NC INFANTRY FULGHUM, ROBERT L., PRIVATE**

**COMPANY D 13TH BAT** Born in Wayne County and was by occupation a farmer prior to enlisting in New Hanover at age 17, June 1, 1863. Present or accounted for until transferred to Co. A, 51st Regiment NC Troops, April 15, 1862.

**COMPANY B FULGHAM, I.L., PRIVATE**

**20th REGIMENT NC TROOPS** Resided in Mecklenburg County and enlisted in Cabarus Co. at age 27, March 1, 1863 for the war. Present and accounted for through December 1864.

**FULGHAM, SAMUEL C., PRIVATE**

Born in Mecklenburg County where he resided as a farmer prior to enlistment at Fort Jackson at age 31, July 1, 1861. Present or accounted for until he was reported absent without leave Jan-Feb 1863 and was present or accounted for until wounded in the right shoulder at Chancellorsville, VA, May 3, 1863. Returned to duty July-August 1863 and was wounded at or near Morten's Ford, Va. Was captured at Spotsylvania Court House, VA May 12, 1864. Confined at Point Lookout, MD until paroled and transferred to Varina, VA where he was received Sept. 22, 1864 for exchange. Reported absent without leave through Dec 1864. Captured in hospital at Richmond, VA until transferred to Newport News on June 30, 1865 after taking the oath of allegiance.

**COMPANY C FULGHAM, JOSEPH, PRIVATE**

**24th REGIMENT NC TROOPS** Resided in Wilson County where he enlisted on April 16, 1864 for the war. Present or accounted for until wounded and captured at or near Fort Stedman, VA, March 25, 1865. Confined at Point Lookout, MD until released on June 26, 1865 after taking the oath of allegiance.

**COMPANY I FULGHUM, CHARLES R., PRIVATE**

**35th REGIMENT NC TROOPS** Born in Wayne County where he resided as a brick mason or mechanic prior to enlisting in Wayne County at age 22 October 11, 1861. Reported present during Jan-April 1862. Hospitalized at Richmond October 3, 1862 with wound of the head. Returned to duty on an unspecified date. Captured near Fort Darling, VA May 14, 1864. Confined at Point Lookout and released on May 19, 1864 after joining the US Army. Assigned to CO.

H, 1st Regiment, US Volunteer Infantry.

**COMPANY F FULGHUM, CHARLES R., PRIVATE**

**47th REGIMENT NC TROOPS** Born in Nash County and resided in Franklin County where he was occupied as a farmer prior to enlisting in Franklin County at age 19, Feb 14, 1862. Wounded in thigh at Gettysburg, PA on or about July 3, 1863. Hospitalized at Richmond, VA. Furloughed on August 6, 1863. Returned to duty on an unspecified date. Reported present in Jan and April, Sept and Oct, 1864. Captured near Petersburg, VA, April 2, 1865 and confined at Hart's Island. On June 17, 1865, after taking the oath of allegiance, he was released.

**COMPANY A FULGHUM, ROBERT L., PRIVATE**

**51st REGIMENT NC TROOPS** Previously served as private on CO. D, 13th Battalion, NC Infantry. Transferred to this Company on April 15, 1862. Present or accounted for through December 1864.

**COMPANY E WHELESS, ELIJAH J., PRIVATE**

**1st REGIMENT NC CALVARY** Resided in Franklin County where he enlisted at age 25, July 2, 1861 for the war. Present or accounted for through 1864. (Elijah was my grandfather and the youngest of the three brothers.)

**WHELESS, JAMES H., PRIVATE**

Resided in Franklin County where he enlisted at age 26, July 8, 1861. Wounded in arm at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. Accounted for through December 1864.

**WHELESS, ELIJAH J., PRIVATE**

Resided in Franklin County where he enlisted at age 30, July 8, 1862 for the war. Present or accounted for through December 1, 1864.

Time permitting, I shall research another state very soon.

We shall look forward to seeing you in Memphis.

Don't forget to tell your children and grandchildren about your ancient and honorable ancestors of yesteryear. Be proud of your heritage.

SOYES FERME

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