Fotheringay Castle

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FOTHERINGHAY CASTLE.

Tranveller as he journeys by the high road between towns of Peterborough and Oundle may be , as writer and his party, induced, by seeing the words 'Fotheringhay Castle on the map to visit the famous spot. Should he elect so to do he will have to branch off to the right for some four or five miles enquire his way. The roads are good the oak and the the time is auturne, ash vie with each other for pride of place, sat the scene at its best, and were one freed from the is England her harrassing doubt as to whether one was on the right road to Fotheringhay , the fourney would be delightful. apartthe housess are far the road, is unfrequented for it is harvest time, and the people are in the fields. Through a gap in a hedge, or standing by a style, one hails the Tampungra

labourers from afar, as to the direction in which

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Fotheringhay lies. With a little hesitation and some apparate

ent amusement the whereabouts of the Castle are indicated.

A fair sized village with a handsome church is at length reached-the village and churh of Fotheringhay-and enquiries are renewed as to the position of the Castle.

A five-barred gate to the eastward of the main street of the village is indicated as the landmarkto be sought

for; but the gate when reached clearly leads to an open

helogs to the ruins of a mighty castle. Clearly there has been some mistake, so from abridge near by, the country around is examined for pinnacle or buttress, for ivy clad tower or gate-way, or anything in the way of a stick or stone appertaining to what one associates with a

castle or its surroundings. The search however is all in

a doubting member

vain; whilst one of the party remarked, "I told you so,

Fotheringhay is in Cumberland. That immight well be for all we could see, and had it not been that there stood

the words plainly marked on the ordinance map the search

would have been given up. Relying therefore on the cor-

ectness of the survey department we again sought information

in the village, and once more went in the direction

of the previously indicated five-barred gate. We entered &

the field this time, when we reached yet anothergate

gate leading this time to a farm yard, where son farm labourers were engaged in building a stack of wheat.

They ceased their work in astonishment evidently at our question "Where is the Castle". Just beside the

stack-yard rises a grassy mound of some twenty feet in height and we are

told you so Fotheringhay is not here at all , but in points abdunct and selamps told that there is the opject of

our search. In chastened silence we cross the low dilapidated fence between the stack yard and the moundain in ditch mound, dip into a shallow to where no doubt once ran the most, and where the nettles threaten even our faces, the moat and ascend the modest eminence. On gaining the summit words fail us , and a feeling creeps over us that we have been duped either by the villagers or still more gallingly by our own ignorance. Where is the Castle which in the days of our youth we were wont to associate with the last days of Mary Queen of Scots? Where the stately walls from which the castle lights streamed forth that lake like, on the waters, that lapped the castle represented in the pictures of the travelling panar that delighted our school days. Where were the surroundings that served

to clothe with solemnity the poem our parents taught us to recite of which only the words "the some scene was chaged" are all that come back to us at the moment. The scene is changed changed indeed for the summit of the mound is bare; a rabbit hole here and there disturbs the surface of the coarse, short dry grass which covers it. A mound indeed, a burial mound, resembling those in the village chuch-yard near by, and virtually fulfilling the same purpose, namely to indicate where all the dead forgotten lie.Ah! there, on the little stretch of green sward between the base of the mound and the still waters of the river Nene is evidently a piece of the old castle wallthat has fallen from its pplace. On it there is sure to be an inscription of some sort to

commemorate the fact that it formed part of the historical

edifice. No, the poor piece of masonry is dumb, it bears

no mark of its value; it has not even been deemed

tourist; there it lies are unnamed and forgotten.

Another cherished idea of our youth shattered; a wish that we had never come here, and that we had gone on thinking of the Potheringhay of the panoramas, and of the Coastle as it once was when the scene was changed; these are the some of the feelings that haunt one as the mound and village are left behind, and yet a deeper feeling, one of reproach and something akin to shame that says such should be.

was founded soon after the conquest by Simon de St. Z.

Liz; that it was rebuilt by Edmund, son of Edward III, and
that it was for many years a favourite residence of
the Princes of the House of York. These facts do not
appeal to us keenly now-a-days, but although it it was

imprisoned there, and although it is 314 years since that fateful morning in February when " the scene was change ed" the dramatic episode in our histry has at taken a deep and lasting hold upon us.

become of the Castle? The usual answer is that has it was crased by order of Mary's son, James VI of Scotland, and I of Englandin order that the spot so hateful to a Stuart might be forgotten and its name erryttricol and fame for ever obliterated. A with withier tale we are told is this; the demolition of the castle was never ordered by the King; but as can be easily understood the building was dismantled merely. No Staurt would care to live in a building stained with Mary's blood the sad memories of her life and and alive with all death; and so the residence crumbles away to ruins. But the ruins where are they where the stones of this immense building that dominated the district for over

500 Years. A few may remain buried in the funeral mound that marks the site of the once stately edifice; but the majority have been used to build the neighbouring were housesStolen in fact are these stones; the practical Saxon has demolishedd the strong-hold where once dwelt his Norman master; he has irreverently chipped the chiselled stones and those that bore the coats of arms of the dwellers, to form corner stones for his garden wall or lintels for his door-ways. The revenge has been complete; for the oppressor is gone, and the very stones of his house stand no longer one upon another. But surely the Norman and the Saxon foe are long since dead and gone;

and the once hated name of Stuart disappeared with the

freeenhand are not

romantic rising in the '45. These feelings are ourcly

Can and we can afford to forget, and preserve the

quite doca Judging from the what has taken place at

the neighbouring town of Huntindon The feelings of the quashed kind de not so readily direct; for in Huntingdon neith er monument, or tablet, not indication of any sort exists to say that Oliver Cromwell lived there. The mention of amongst English bolk his name brings forth no feelings of sympathy or sentiment , nor even of admiration for his percent transcendent genius. The some of the people that refer to his time record the exploits of his opponents; and his arch enemy is styled the Martyr. Such is the fate home of the of the man who laid the foundation of British freedom, and in the same manner also has been treated the dwelling place of the romantic Queen. The fact is that both Cromwell and Mary disturbed the calm of political # * and religious life in England; The one by the violence of hisprotestanten nothers , the other by her equally course of othery violent adherence to the forman Catholic faith. They both

calm and it has taken all these years to smooth over the disturbance they caused. Although their names cause no active outcry, their memories and their places of abode are treated with the surest signs of a people's opinion, many neglect. The tribute paid to our actors and actresses of form days, by having the place of their abode commemorated, is denied to the dwelling places of two of the foremotors political and epochmaking personages of our history.

The future maps of England will not have Fotheringay

Castle marked upon them , otherwise they will be guilty of

untruthfulness; for the castle, even as a ruin, has ceased to

exist. In a few generations therefore the number of persons

who think that Fotheringhay Castle was "somewhere in Cumber
land" will increase.

Surely it behoves us as a nation proud of our history, and of our fight in freedom's cause, to mark the places render

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-ed sacred to us, and to fence around Fotheringhay Castle Castle actually and historically. Is there not a public, or semipublic, body whose business it is to preserve our national places of interest; if so the members of that body have in this instance, sadly neglected their duty. Is it is because they are of opinion that by this studied neglect they are interpreting the wishes of the sovereigns of the Stuart line; if so let themdisillusion themselves of any such idea. That the Stuart Kings deserted the place was only natural; but no Stuart King could have anticipated or wished that an abode consecrated to the national history by the blood of a Queen of their dynasty, should be allowed to comfetely disappear from the annals of the people of their nation.

+ tragic death

Surely the place of abode of one, whose descendents

occupy the thrones of almost every country in Europe,

is of sufficient interest to be commemorated in some

tangible form. It is therefore no parochial legend that

is being neglected, but one in which the whole of Europe

in more or less direct manner is interested.

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teller with history of

Any interest in Queen Mary Queen of Scots is gener

ally ascribed to persons belonging to the Church of

Rome; in this case that argument does not hold good,

the writer does not belong to the Church of Rome. The is

neglected, and a landmark of our history is threatened with oblivion that attention is being drawn to the state of Fotheringhay Castle. As a remedy, the writer suggests that from am ongst the sympathistr those who the site of sympathise with the idea, that Fotheringhay castle ought to preserved to the nation, a committee be formed to determines how this is best to done; and part of whose duty shall be to appoint trustees to whose charge shall be consigned the preservation of the site of Potheringhay eastle for as place of historicall value I propose that the committee, the resisting of herrows wither the former in dondon and Edinlewith to deal with their of the proposed and the 46 Deventire Sheet, Portland Place Louden h.

This merely because a national duty \$ seems to have been 3

4 Devanture Steet, Portleur Marca de or Hear 18 mexect Edenthereth to deal with their infailed in their ware I proper aut theut the ofthe area Potestines-ess shall be constrained the saite of be to appoint a metees to whose duty shall whose charge this is thost to Cond ; and / part of determine onation a committ reserved be former Pother inghay castle ... ayupathwe with the idea, that suggests that from an onget the committee. those who state of Potheringhay Captle As a remady ton writter with oblivion that attention is being drawn to the neglected , and a landmark of our mistory is threatened is mencly because a national duty \$ sceme to have been