

Ignacio Hamilton Fotheringham 1842 – 1925
An English hardheaded general in Argentina**By Gabriel Mario Gómez**

He was born in Southampton, England on September 11, 1842, the son of Colonel Robert Fotheringham who participated in the defeat of Napoleon the Great to the orders of Wellington. In Waterloo, Belgium

He went through various academic institutions that stand between the Old *Hall College* Catholic institution located in Ware, near London. From there he went to Belgium and enrolled in "*Le Petite Seminaire of Roeselare*" and finished his studies at the College of the Providence in Amiens

In 1858, after returning to England, he embarked on a new adventure overseas, this time on board ship sailing "The Aerolith" to bow to the Indian Subcontinent that led him to the gates of Bombay, one Bombay where there was still remaining the brutal repression of the so-called Sepoy Revolt extended from May 1857 to July 24, 1858, being the cause of the bloody riot of just over one year that caused the Proceedings of the East India Company which led to the revolt sepoy and Indian civilians. The rebellion of the Indians had diverse religious, social, political and economic causes. The sepoy (Indian soldiers outcasts and recruited to fight in the British units), had long been accumulating antagonism against the East India Company, and ethnic differences mainly held between the British officers and Indian troops.

In Bushehr Sultanate, ancient Persia, he was involved in an incident in 1860 when entering a mosque without your shoes, as required by tradition and good manners among Muslims. This precipitated the departure of the British colonial navy and his return to England aboard the British frigate Royal Saxon returning to the family home in 1861.

In Southampton he met Manuelita Rosas Terrero, the daughter of Juan Manuel de Rosas, nineteenth century dictator, and after some peaceful gatherings between woods and gardens around Southampton, Ignatius said Manuelita their intentions to move to Buenos Aires and *Niña manuelita* gave him letters for presentation in Buenos Aires where he would contact with Terrero, Keen and Mulhall relations and friends of the family of deposed dictator.

Ignacio embarked on R.M.S.P. (Royal Majesty Sovereign Pack) *Oneida* to come to Buenos Aires and stayed in the lounge of Rosas occupied by Juan Nepomuceno Terrero

He dedicated to Livestock of sheep, as all Englishmen was done, but with the outbreak of the War of Paraguay he was presented in Chascomús, a small town in the Province of Buenos Aires and put under the command of Juan Antonio Cascallares. And he was given the rank of second lieutenant of the 5th Division 2nd Battalion under the command of Gelly and Obes. Fotheringham and his group then became dependent on Carlos Keen and eight days later he was 2nd Lieutenant.

In 1866 he participated in combat of Pehuajó where met his death Lt. Colonel Keen. Then participated in the battle of Paso de la Patria, on April 16 of that year. From here its interventions odds actions occur in arms in Estero Bellaco, Tuyutí in Yataiti Corá Boquerón, El Sauce, and the terrible assault of Curupaytí wherever mortally wounded his friend Fidel Domingo Sarmiento, *dominguito*, who badly injured and bleeding, he had the strength to say goodbye to his friend

In 1867 he began at the orders of Paunero and was among the soldiers who Wenceslao met in Fraile Muerto (Belle Ville) Córdoba, to quell the rebellion of San Luis Governor Juan Saá, who was knocked out in the passage of San Ignacio, near Rio IV. After this successful action Fotheringham became Mendoza where he was ordained Captain of the national guards.

There in Mendoza put it on the front of the Arsenals of the Province.

A few years later, in 1873 he returned to active service by taking part in the suppression of the uprising leader entrerriano (Natural of the Province of Entre Ríos) hitman Urquiza, López Jordan.

He accompanied Roca in the actions of Santa Rosa, in 1874, under the Mitre Revolution in 1880 he participated in the battles fought in the stream, between the wayward governor-elect of the Province of Buenos Aires, Don Carlos Tejedor and the Government national, he was in Los Corrales Viejos, Barracas and Puente Alsina. .

In 1883 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Chaco replacing Bosch Colonel, but resided in Formosa. (Formosa and Chaco have commons boundaries) In 1884 he took part in the conquest of Chaco, next to Victorica, which was characterized by the enormous cruelty displayed against Tobas, Matacos and Guaycurúes. The aboriginals

From 1887 he began to revisit in the cast of senior officers. In 1888 he held the governorship of Formosa for the second time and was head of the domestic garrisons in Chaco.

In 1895 he was appointed acting director of Arsenal and War Workshops. The January 23, 1904 amounted to Major General since he served in the military region of Cuyo. (Argentina)

He retired from the military after the coup of February 4, 1905 in which some divisions under his command busted, and rebellion was put down without firing a shot (Yaben 1955) He retired to the city of Rio IV and asked pass a definitive retirement after forty years of service.

He left the service with chest full of medals and regalia of Major General.

He contracted wedding link with Adela Ordonez and fathered two girls who baptized Teresa of Jesus, as the great Teresa de Cepeda y Ahumada, the spanish mystic and Maria Rosa. His widow died in 1938, his granddaughters are known for having one of the collections of antique toys, especially dolls houses and larger accessories in South America that has been exhibited in numerous local museums and abroad, his service record in the military was CNRPH acquired by the (National Commission for the Recovery of Historical Heritage)

He died in Rio IV October 14, 1925