

## The Kings Mother Lady Margaret Beaufort Countess Of Richmond And Derby

A Birthmark, A Princess, A Special Destiny in Romantic Novel, A King's Daughter FORT WORTH, Texas- A red birthmark on the face of a newborn baby daughter turns its mother, a Queen into a suspicious, if not superstitious, woman. Queen Charlotte, wife to King Edward, gives birth to her child, but upon knowing that the mark will not go away immediately loses faith in everything and turns away from A King's daughter. Audra Lilly Griffeth's exciting story is potent with the romance attendant on royalty and how its members fare when a twist of fate condemns them or one of their members to a commoner's fate but is destined to come back to the fold. And thus, the story unfolds... Born Princess Eva Kathleen Wellington, Eva is loved by the Queen's servant Lady Margaret, when her mother continues with her passionate denial of her daughter's defect. Although it may have turned out worse, Princess Eva's story is proof of a more romantic, benign fate that is perhaps the antithesis to the Queen's unfounded fears of having a "defective" and cursed infant. In any case, a cosmetic cure could have been eventually found except that there was no hiding the Queen's strange behavior towards her newborn for too long. Sad and concerned for the Princesses' future, Lady Margaret arranged a fake kidnapping in a nearby forest when King and Queen are off on a state to visit another kingdom. When news of "kidnapping" reaches them two days after the fact, the Queen is unaffected while the King is in despair and does not fully recover even after the birth of two sons and another daughter to continue his line. Meanwhile, Eva and Lady Margaret, as Evanlynn and Mary Engleton (mother and daughter), prosper as best they could in Margaret's grandparent's dairy farm. Fate takes another surprising turn when Sir Daniel, a trusted officer of the King, befriends Margaret and unwittingly influences her to reveal their existence to the King. The King is overjoyed and Evanlynn shows the truth of her genetic make-up by naturally adapting to a set of strange, new circumstances. With a flair for a well-turned out plot which generates its own set of unique circumstances, Griffeth then sets in motion a whirlwind of love, repentance, acceptance and a more special destiny for the entire kingdom that would not have been possible had it not lost a Princess to the vagaries of natural physical form.

This is a critical edition of John Fisher's Treatise on the Penitential Psalms, sermons delivered in 1507-1508 to the household of Lady Margaret Beaufort, the mother of King Henry VII, who caused them to be published as the first English sermon collection ever printed. Also included is Bishop Fisher's funeral sermon for King Henry and his "month's mind" sermon for Lady Margaret herself, who died shortly after her son. Lady Margaret Beaufort was Fisher's patron and a notable benefactor to the University of Cambridge, where with his guidance she renewed Queens and Christ's Colleges, and founded a third, St John's, which her chaplain Fisher brought to completion after her death. The book features the subtitle "Preaching for Lady Margaret" because she was responsible for bringing the Treatise to general public attention and all these sermons owe their delivery to this remarkable woman, together with the gratitude of John Fisher's modern readers, because Fisher himself rarely sought publication for his English works. They are packed with scholarly reference to patristic and medieval theology, but also to contemporary chronicles, bestiaries and works of natural history and classical authors. This distinguished Treatise and its companion sermons gives the

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reader a glimpse into Fisher's mind, steeped in and devoted to the learning of his time yet always eager for the new scholarship of the humanists and their discoveries.

The Wars of the Roses were not just fought by men on the battlefield. Behind the scenes, there were daughters, wives, mistresses, mothers and queens whose lives and influences helped shape the most dramatic of English conflicts. This book traces the story of women on the Lancastrian side, from the children borne by Blanche, wife of John of Gaunt, through the turbulent fifteenth century to the advent of Margaret Beaufort's son in 1509 and the establishment of the Tudor dynasty. From the secret liaisons of Katherine Swynford and Catherine of Valois to the love lives of Mary de Bohun and Jacquetta of Luxembourg, to the queenship of Joan of Navarre and Margaret of Anjou, this book explores their experiences as women. What bound them to their cause? What real influence did they wield? Faced with the dangers of treason and capture, defamation and childbirth, read how these extraordinary women survived in extraordinary times.

This is the first scholarly biography of Cecily Neville, duchess of York, the mother of Edward IV and Richard III. She was said to have ruled Edward IV 'as she pleased' and Richard III made his bid for the throne from her home. Yet Cecily has been a shadowy figure in modern histories, noted primarily for her ostentatious piety, her expensive dresses, and the rumours of her adultery. Here J. L. Laynesmith draws on a wealth of rarely considered sources to construct a fresh and revealing portrait of a remarkable woman. Cecily was the only major protagonist to live right through the Wars of the Roses. This book sheds new light on that bloody conflict in which Cecily proved herself an exceptional political survivor. Skilfully manipulating her family connections and contemporary ideas about womanhood, Cecily repeatedly reinvented herself to protect her own status and to ensure the security of those in her care. From her childhood marriage to Richard duke of York until her final decade as grandmother of the first Tudor queen, the story of Cecily Neville's life provides a rich insight into national and local politics, women's power and relationships, motherhood, household dynamics and the role of religion in fifteenth-century England.

A classic account of the bloody rivalry between the dynasties of York and Lancaster for the throne of England. During the fifteenth century England was split in a bloody conflict between the Houses of York and Lancaster over who should claim the crown. The civil wars consumed the whole nation in a series of battles that eventually saw the Tudor dynasty take power. In *A Brief History of the Wars of the Roses*, Desmond Seward tells the story of this complex and dangerous period of history through the lives of five men and women who experienced the conflict first hand. In a gripping narrative the personal trials of the principal characters interweave with the major events and personalities of one of the most significant turning points in British history.

This study of Margaret Beaufort, mother of Henry VII and the founder of two Cambridge colleges is the first biography to explore the full range of archival sources and one of the best-documented studies of any late-medieval woman.

This unique Middle English text, not previously published, of the immensely popular story of Charlemagne's Spanish wars and defeat at Roncevaux, has only recently been discovered. It is one of the earliest prose romances, pre-dating Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte D'Artur* by more than a decade. This version testifies to a distinctive British tradition of the Charlemagne story. The

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manuscript's history locates the text in Lancastrian and regional politics of the mid-fifteenth century.

Elizabeth Woodville, The White Queen(2009), Margaret Beaufort, The Red Queen(2010), and Jacquetta, Lady Rivers, The Rivers Woman(2011) are the subjects of the first three novels in Philippa Gregory's Cousins' War series, and of the three biographical essays in this book. Philippa Gregory and two historians, leading experts in their field who helped Philippa to research the novels, tell the extraordinary 'true' stories of the life of these women who until now have been largely forgotten by history, their background and times, highlighting questions which are raised in the fiction and illuminating the novels. With a foreword by Philippa Gregory - in which Philippa writes revealingly about the differences between history and fiction and examines the gaps in the historical record - and beautifully illustrated with rare portraits, The Women of the Cousins' War is an exciting new addition to the Philippa Gregory oeuvre.

Presents biographical and topical information on the contributions made by women during the Renaissance in such fields as medicine, religion, and art.

"Alison Weir is one of our best popular historians and one, moreover, with an impressive scholarly pedigree in Tudor history."

--Frank McLynn, Independent Royal Tudor blood ran in her veins. Her mother was a queen, her father an earl, and she herself was the granddaughter, niece, cousin and grandmother of monarchs. Some thought she should be queen of England. She ranked high at the court of her uncle, Henry VIII, and was lady of honour to five of his wives. Beautiful and tempestuous, she created scandal, not just once, but twice, by falling in love with unsuitable men. Fortunately, the marriage arranged for her turned into a love match. Throughout her life her dynastic ties to two crowns proved hazardous. A born political intriguer, she was imprisoned in the Tower of London on three occasions, once under sentence of death. She helped to bring about one of the most notorious royal marriages of the sixteenth century, but it brought her only tragedy. Her son and her husband were brutally murdered, and there were rumours that she herself was poisoned. She warred with two queens, Mary of Scotland and Elizabeth of England. A brave survivor, she was instrumental in securing the Stuart succession to the throne of England for her grandson. Her story deserves to be better known. This is the biography of an extraordinary life that spanned five Tudor reigns, a life packed with intrigue, drama and tragedy.

New approaches to religious texts from the Middle Ages, highlighting their diversity and sophistication.

Studies of women's roles in the secular literary world, as patrons, authors, readers, and characters in secular literature.

The King's Mother Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby Cambridge University Press

One of the few authors from the ranks of the nobility during the first half of the sixteenth century, Henry Parker, Lord Morley (c.1481-1556) is an undeservedly neglected figure, whose rehabilitation this volume sets out to accomplish. Morley was the first Tudor writer to render Petrarch's Trionfi into English verse, he set about imitating the "Italian Ryme called Soneto", and he translated Plutarchian Lives into English decades before any other writer attempted to do so. Indeed his career forms a context against which to read the accomplishments of the much better known Henrician writers Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey.

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He presented his translations each year as New Year's gifts to those he wished to please, individuals as diverse as Henry VIII himself, the King's daughter Mary, and Thomas Cromwell. To Mary he wrote in praise of orthodoxy whilst to Henry and Cromwell he condemned the pope in no uncertain terms. When Parker's own daughter, the widow of George Boleyn, Lord Rochford was beheaded as an accomplice to Catherine Howard, he responded by translating Boccaccio's *De claris mulieribus* and suggesting this text stand as a model for those ladies at Court whose behaviour was less than exemplary. As these essays show, Morley was a kind of mirror of the ways in which the Tudor nobility functioned in a world wracked by faction and discord. *Triumphs of English* is a deeply interdisciplinary collection and has contributions by leading historians, cultural critics and literary scholars: David Starkey, James P. Carley, Julia Boffey, A.S.G. Edwards, K.R. Bartlett, Richard Rex, Jeremy Maule, David R. Carlson, James Simpson, Marie Axton, Suzanne Woods, and Richard Axton. It also includes editions of hitherto unpublished writings by Morley, one of which has long been lost. The result is a richly interconnected whole, each essay discrete in itself, but also reflecting and illuminating the others.

In the Middle Ages, England had to contend with a string of usurpers who disrupted the British monarchy and ultimately changed the course of European history by deposing England's reigning kings and seizing power for themselves. Some of the most infamous usurper kings to come out of medieval England include William the Conqueror, Stephen of Blois, Henry Bolingbroke, Edward IV, Richard III, and Henry Tudor. Did these kings really deserve the title of usurper or were they unfairly vilified by royal propaganda and biased chroniclers? In this book we examine the lives of these six medieval kings, the circumstances which brought each of them to power, and whether or not they deserve the title of usurper. Along the way readers will hear stories of some of the most fascinating people from medieval Europe, including Empress Matilda, the woman who nearly succeeded at becoming the first ruling Queen of England; Eleanor of Aquitaine, the queen of both France and England who stirred her own sons to rebel against their father, Henry II; the cruel and vengeful reign of Richard II which caused his own family to overthrow him; the epic struggle for power between Henry VI, Margaret of Anjou, Richard of York, and Edward IV during the Wars of the Roses; the notorious Richard III and his monstrous reputation as a child-killer; and Henry VII who rose from relative obscurity to establish the most famous royal family of all time: the Tudors.

Known as the King's Grey Mare, Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV, was beautiful beyond belief, with unique silver-grey hair. She had once known joy of a marriage based on love, only to see it snatched away on the battlefield. Hardened and changed by grief, Elizabeth became the tool of her evil ambitious mother, the witch, Jaquetta of Bedford, who was determined that her daughter should sit on the throne of England. By trickery, deception and witchcraft, Jaquetta's wish was fulfilled. But even a witch could not have known the tragedy which lay in store for the King's Grey Mare.

This fascinating book studies the life and times of Mary Tudor and Charles Brandon, Henry VIII's dearest sister and his closest companion. Charles rose from being Henry's childhood friend to becoming the Duke of Suffolk; a consummate courtier and diplomat. Mary was always royalty. At first married to the King of France, Mary quickly wed Charles after Louis XII's death in 1515, against her brother's wishes. Their actions could have been construed as treason yet Henry chose to spare their lives. They returned to court and despite their ongoing disagreements throughout the years, especially over the king's marriage to Anne Boleyn, the Tudor Brandons remained Henry's most loyal subjects and perhaps more importantly, his beloved family.

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To contemporaries, the Wars of the Roses were known collectively as a “cousins' war.” The series of dynastic conflicts that tore apart the ruling Plantagenet family in fifteenth-century England was truly a domestic drama, as fraught and intimate as any family feud before or since. As acclaimed historian Sarah Gristwood reveals in *Blood Sisters*, while the events of this turbulent time are usually described in terms of the male leads who fought and died seeking the throne, a handful of powerful women would prove just as decisive as their kinfolks' clashing armies. These mothers, wives, and daughters were locked in a web of loyalty and betrayal that would ultimately change the course of English history. In a captivating, multigenerational narrative, Gristwood traces the rise and rule of the seven most critical women in the wars: from Marguerite of Anjou, wife of the Lancastrian Henry VI, who steered the kingdom in her insane husband's stead; to Cecily Neville, matriarch of the rival Yorkist clan, whose son Edward IV murdered his own brother to maintain power; to Margaret Beaufort, who gave up her own claim to the throne in favor of her son, a man who would become the first of a new line of Tudor kings. A richly drawn, absorbing epic, *Blood Sisters* is a tale of hopeful births alongside bloody deaths, of romance as well as brutal pragmatism. It is a story of how women, and the power that women could wield, helped to end the Wars of the Roses, paving the way for the Tudor age—and the creation of modern England.

Three novellas in one paperback!  
**The Last Lancastrian: A Story of Margaret Beaufort** Margaret Beaufort is remembered as a pious and formidable woman. Before she was the king's mother, she was a young wife who was desperate to secure her son's future. Take a peek into the life of Margaret Beaufort before she dreamed of a Tudor dynasty.  
**Once a Queen: A Story of Elizabeth Woodville** Elizabeth's husband is dead, and her sons have disappeared. Should she gamble her future upon her daughter, Bess, and a Tudor exile? Or should she trust her brother-in-law who has stolen the throne from her son? Faced with events she cannot control, Elizabeth is forced to trust others in a way she never has before, sometimes with tragic consequences. She was once a queen, but now she is at the mercy of Fortune's Wheel, which seems to be turning at the beckoning of her enemies.  
**Prince of York: A Story of Reginald Pole** After his elderly mother is executed for treason, Reginald Pole must outsmart the assassins of Henry VIII. Through the political and spiritual upheaval of the Reformation, Reginald strives for peace and compromise. Is it possible? With royal blood running through his veins, Reginald Pole could have been a Tudor king. His position as a respected Cardinal of the Catholic Church could have earned him the position of Supreme Pontiff. Reginald chose neither. Instead, he chose to be a faithful friend to artists and churchmen alike, a man of God who could not be corrupted but was open to hearing opposing views, and a man who stood up to Henry VIII when others capitulated to the king's demands. However, he may have underestimated the Tudor tyrant's capacity for vengeance.

An account of the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge.

From the exemplary to the notorious to the obscure, this comprehensive and innovative encyclopedia showcases the worthy women of early modern England. Poets, princesses, or pirates, the women of power and agency found in these pages are indeed worth knowing, and this volume will introduce many female figures to even the most established scholars in early modern studies. Rather than using the conventional alphabetical format of the standard biographical encyclopedia, this volume is divided into categories of women. Since many women will fit in more than one category, each woman is placed in the category that best exemplifies her life, and is cross referenced in other appropriate sections. This structure makes the book an interesting read for seasoned scholars of early modern women, while students need not already be familiar with these subjects in order to benefit from the text. Another unusual feature of this reference work is that each entry begins with some incident from the woman's life that is particularly exciting or significant. Some entries are very brief while others are extensive. Each includes a source listing. The book is well illustrated and liberally sprinkled with quotations of the time either by or about the women in the

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text.

The events of 1066 need no introduction and many would claim that we have said all that there is to be said on the subject. Clearly they would be wrong. This thorough and detailed study, "the most detailed treatment of its subject for over a hundred years", reassesses the English and French sources that comment on the size, nature and tactics of the French and English armies and the events of the battle itself. This study breaks from the consensus of opinion in many ways and is a well-illustrated, highly readable account. 1066 remains the most evocative date in English history: King Harold was defeated by William the Conqueror, and the rule of England passed abruptly from the control of Saxon to that of Norman kings. M.K. Lawson re-writes this pivotal turning point in English history by subjecting the sources to the most detailed analysis ever undertaken. As a result, the consensus of opinion about many aspects of the battle, established in the late nineteenth century (and hardly questioned since), is shattered. Many of the facts about the battle have been deduced from the Bayeux Tapestry. M.K. Lawson takes a critical new look at this vital source subjecting it to a searching analysis. His conclusions are explosive. He advances powerful reasons for believing that the figure long accepted as being Harold hit in the eye by an arrow was originally simply one of the king's bodyguards throwing a spear. He also suggests that far more troops were involved than previously believed, operating over a significantly larger area and deploying more sophisticated tactics. - Publisher.

This Is A New Release Of The Original 1899 Edition.

A study of the religious culture of sixteenth-century England, centred around preaching.

"Henry ruled over a splendid court never stinting expense. His greatest sorrow was the premature death of his son Prince Arthur and after his wife Elizabeth's death (1503) Henry's character deteriorated. He became mean and niggardly. Succeeding to an impoverished kingdom, his ambition was to make England important in the Europe of the time and in that he succeeded, leaving a prosperous kingdom to Henry VIII."--BOOK JACKET.

An "impeccably researched and beautifully written" biography of Lady Margaret Beaufort, matriarch of the Tudor dynasty (Tracy Borman, author of *The Private Lives of the Tudors* and *Elizabeth's Women*). In 1485, Henry VII became the first Tudor king of England. His victory owed much to his mother, Lady Margaret Beaufort. Over decades and across countries, Margaret had schemed to install her son on the throne and end the War of the Roses. Margaret's extraordinarily close relationship with Henry, coupled with her role in political and ceremonial affairs, ensured that she was treated -- and behaved -- as a queen in all but name. Against a lavish backdrop of pageantry and ambition, court intrigue and war, historian Nicola Tallis illuminates how a dynamic, brilliant woman orchestrated the rise of the Tudors.

An examination of how academic colleges commemorated their patrons in a rich variety of ways.

A fresh look at the endlessly fascinating Tudors—the dramatic and overlooked story of Henry VII and his founding of the Tudor Dynasty—filled with spies, plots, counterplots, and an uneasy royal succession to Henry VIII. In 1501, England had been ravaged for decades by conspiracy, coups, and violence. Through luck, guile, and ruthlessness, Henry VII, the first of the Tudor kings, emerged as ruler—but as a fugitive with a flimsy claim to England's throne, he remained a usurper and false king to many, and his hold on power was precarious. But Henry had a crucial asset: his queen and their children, the living embodiment of his hoped-for dynasty. His marriage to Queen Elizabeth united the houses of Lancaster and York, the warring parties that had fought the bloody century-long Wars of the Roses. Now their older son, Arthur, was about to marry a Spanish princess. On a cold November day sixteen-year-old Catherine of Aragon arrived in London for a wedding that would mark a triumphal moment in Henry's reign. But Henry's plans for his son would not happen—and waiting in the wings was the

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impetuous younger brother, the future Henry VIII. Rich with drama and insight, *Winter King* is an astonishing story of pageantry, treachery, intrigue, and incident—and the fraught, dangerous birth of Tudor England.

From the #1 New York Times bestselling author behind the acclaimed Starz series *The White Queen* comes the story of lady-in-waiting Margaret Pole and her unique view of King Henry VIII's stratospheric rise to power in Tudor England. As an heir to the Plantagenets, Margaret is seen by the King's mother, the Red Queen, as a rival to the Tudor claim to the throne. She is buried in marriage to a Tudor supporter—Sir Richard Pole, governor of Wales—and becomes guardian to Arthur, the young Prince of Wales, and his beautiful bride, Katherine of Aragon. But Margaret's destiny, as cousin to the White Princess, is not for a life in the shadows. Tragedy throws her into poverty, yet a royal death restores her to her place at young Henry VIII's court where she becomes chief lady-in-waiting to Queen Katherine. There she watches the dominance of the Spanish queen over her husband and her tragic decline. Amid the rapid deterioration of the Tudor court, Margaret must choose whether her allegiance is to the increasingly tyrannical Henry VIII or to her beloved queen. Caught between the old and the new, Margaret must find her own way, concealing her knowledge that an old curse cast upon all the Tudors is slowly coming true...

Passionately in love with Richard III in spite of her arranged marriage to pretender to the throne Henry Tudor, Princess Elizabeth of York is forced to marry the man who murdered her lover and create a royal family under the controlling gaze of his mother, Margaret Beaufort. 'An intriguing tale, told with confidence' *The Times* 'A great tale... the golden thread that led to the crown of England' Conn Iggulden She'll betray her king to crown her son When Edward of York takes back the English crown, the Wars of the Roses scatter the Lancastrian nobility and young Henry Tudor, with a strong claim to the throne, is forced into exile. Recently widowed and vulnerable, his mother, Lady Margaret Beaufort, forges an uncomfortable alliance with Edward's queen, Elizabeth Woodville. Swearing an oath of allegiance to York, Margaret agrees to marry the king's shrewdest courtier, Lord Stanley. But can she tread the precarious line between duty to her husband, loyalty to her son, and her obligation to God and the king? When tragedy befalls Edward's reign, Richard of York's ruthless actions fire the ambition of mother and son. As their destinies converge each of them will be exposed to betrayal and treachery and in their gruelling bid for the Tudor crown, both must be prepared to pay the ultimate price...

REVIEWS OF PREVIOUS HISTORICAL NOVELS Action packed and informative. Found it difficult to put down. Great series of books, was left wanting more. Another great book in the series, has kept me reading from the start to the finish and I'm moving straight onto the next one. BOOK DESCRIPTION Henry of Lancaster suffers from catatonic schizophrenia and is incapable of ruling but his queen, Margaret of Anjou, is determined to keep him on the throne. His rival, Richard of York, grows increasingly powerful but he has many enemies and, when he overreaches himself and is subsequently killed at the Battle of Wakefield, it seems as if Margaret has won. However, York's eldest son, Edward of March, defeats the Welsh under Owen and Jasper Tudor and marches towards London. Meanwhile, whilst King Henry is held prisoner by the Yorkists, his queen rides south with an army of victorious northerners, accompanied by a contingent of brutal Scottish Highlanders, despoiling, raping and pillaging as they go. When Edward's ally, the Earl of Warwick, is defeated and the king is freed it seems that the Lancastrians are unstoppable. However, many have turned against the plundering Lancastrians and London holds firm for York. The Lancastrians are forced to retreat back to the North or starve. Edward, now Duke of York, pursues them and the bloodiest battle ever fought on English soil sees Lancaster finally defeated. Henry VI, his wife and young son are forced to flee into exile and only Jasper Tudor is left to carry on the war in Wales. As the dynastic struggle raged, a baby is born to the dead Edmund Tudor and his thirteen year old widow, Lady

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Margaret Beaufort, at Pembroke Castle. Only his mother believes the prophesy that the baby, Henry Tudor, would one day sit on the throne of England. Not only are there many Lancastrians with a much better claim, it seems as if the days of their dynasty are over when Edward of York is crowned king by the victorious Yorkists. As the nephew of Jasper, an attainted traitor, the four year old Henry Tudor is taken to Raglan Castle as the prisoner of Lord Herbert. His life hangs in the balance as parliament meets to consider his fate.

Exploring the contradictory forces shaping women's identities and experiences, this collection examines the possibilities for commonalities and the forces of division between women in early modern Europe. The contributors analyse the critical power of gender to structure identities and experiences, adding new depth to our understanding of early modern women's senses of exclusion and belonging.

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