

Chapter 1 : The Death of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset - The Anne Boleyn Files

Ancestry and early life. Henry VII was born at Pembroke Castle on 28 January to Margaret Beaufort, Countess of www.nxgvision.com father, Edmund Tudor, 1st Earl of Richmond, died three months before his birth.

His death was a huge blow for Henry VIII, not only because he loved his son deeply but because he was left without an heir. But who was Henry Fitzroy? What do we know about him? Bessie Blount was about 17 years of age when she gave birth to Henry. Henry Fitzroy was enobled at the age of 6 in Suzannah Lipscombe points out that there were only two other dukes in England at this time and by giving him a double dukedom Henry VIII was making his son the highest ranking peer in the country². He benefited, both financially and in status, from the falls of the five men found guilty of adultery with Anne Boleyn. Murphy used a letter from the royal nurse to argue that Richmond was a member of the royal nursery⁴. What we do know is that he was often at court and there are contemporary reports stating that he was close to his father and that Henry VIII took an interest in his education and upbringing. Alison Weir⁷ writes of how, when Henry Fitzroy was aged 6, Henry VIII considered marrying the boy off to his half-sister Mary in order to legitimize his claim to the throne. Henry was desperate at this time because it was evident that Catherine was no longer fertile and he had no male heir. The marriage never took place and instead Henry pinned his hopes on marrying Anne Boleyn. According to Alison Weir, it was Anne Boleyn who organised this marriage. The Fall of Anne Boleyn: Lipscombe states that Richmond died of tuberculosis consumption whereas Julian Litten believes that he may have died of some genetic condition which was the same condition that killed his uncle, Prince Arthur, and his half-brother, Edward VI Philippa Jones¹¹ writes that the speed of his burial suggests that he may well have died of pneumonic plague. There was no autopsy and the King did not give his beloved son a state funeral, instead he left the arrangements to the Duke of Norfolk. Another version, probably correct, said his body was placed in a sealed coffin and transported in a cart covered with straw to rest in Thetford Priory, where others of the Howard family were buried. His wife, Mary Howard, was interred in the tomb after her death in On the north side are: On the south side are:

After Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, became King Henry VII of England, the title Duke of Richmond was created by the Tudor Dynasty, and over time generally overtook the use of the title Earl of Richmond. The earldom has not been recreated since.

His claim to the throne was through his mother, Margaret Beaufort, from John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford, whose issue born before their marriage had been legitimated by parliament. This, of course, was only Lancastrian claim, never valid, even as such, till the direct male line of John of Gaunt had become extinct. By his father, Edmund of Hadham, the genealogists traced his pedigree to Cadwallader, but this only endeared him to the Welsh when he had actually become king. The fatherless child had sore trials. Edward IV won the crown when Henry was four years old, and while Wales partly held out against the conqueror, he was carried for safety from one castle to another. Then for a time he was made a prisoner; but ultimately he was taken abroad by his uncle Jasper Tudor, who found refuge in Brittany. At one time the duke of Brittany was nearly induced to surrender him to Edward IV; but he remained safe in the duchy till the cruelties of Richard III drove more and more Englishmen abroad to join him. A second expedition, two years later, aided this time by France, was more successful. He was crowned at Westminster on the 30th of October following. Then, in fulfilment of pledges by which he had procured the adhesion of many Yorkist supporters, he was married at Westminster to Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of Edward IV Jan. Thus the Red and White Roses were united and the pretexts for civil war done away with. Of the two most notable impostors, the first, Lambert Simnel, personated the Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, a youth of seventeen whom Henry had at his accession taken care to imprison in the Tower. Simnel, who was but a boy, was taken over to Ireland to perform his part, and the farce was wonderfully successful. He was crowned as Edward VI in Christchurch Cathedral, Dublin, and received the allegiance of every one — bishops, nobles and judges, alike with others. From Ireland, accompanied by some bands of German mercenaries procured for him in the Low Countries, he invaded England; but the rising was put down at Stoke near Newark in Nottinghamshire, and, Simnel being captured, the king made him a menial of his kitchen. This movement had been greatly assisted by Margaret, duchess dowager, of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV, who could not endure to see the House of York supplanted by that of Tudor. The second pretender, Perkin Warbeck, was also much indebted to her support; but he seems to have entered on his career at first without it. And his story, which was more prolonged, had to do with the attitude of many countries towards England. Anxious as Henry was to avoid being involved in foreign wars, it was not many years before he was committed to a war with France, partly by his desire of an alliance with Spain, and partly by the indignation of his own subjects at the way in which the French were undermining the independence of Brittany. His allies, however, were not equally scrupulous or equally able to fulfil their obligations to him; and after besieging Boulogne for some little time, he received very advantageous offers from the French king and made peace with him. Now Perkin Warbeck had first appeared in Ireland in 1491, and had somehow been persuaded there to personate Richard, Duke of York, the younger of the two princes murdered in the Tower, pretending that he had escaped, though his brother had been killed. Charles VIII, then expecting war with England, called him to France, recognized his pretensions and gave him a retinue; but after the peace he dismissed him. Then Margaret of Burgundy received him as her nephew, and Maximilian, now estranged from Henry, recognized him as king of England. But in he thought best to dismiss him, and Perkin, after attempting something again in Ireland, landed in Cornwall with a small body of men. Already Cornwall had risen in insurrection that year, not liking the taxation imposed for the purpose of repelling the Scotch invasion. A host of the country people, led first by a blacksmith, but afterwards by a nobleman, marched up towards London and were only defeated at Blackheath. But the Cornishmen were quite ready for another revolt, and indeed had invited Perkin to their shores. He had little fight in him, however, and after a futile siege of Exeter and an advance to Taunton he stole away and took sanctuary at Beaulieu in Hampshire. But, being assured of his life, he surrendered, was brought to London, and was only executed two years later, when, being imprisoned near the Earl of Warwick in the Tower, he inveigled that simple-minded

youth into a project of escape. For this Warwick, too, was tried, condemned and executed – no doubt to deliver Henry from repeated conspiracies in his favour. Henry had by this time several children, of whom the eldest, Arthur , had been proposed in infancy for a bridegroom to Catherine , daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon. The lad was just over fifteen and the co-habitation of the couple was wisely delayed; but he died on the 2nd of April following. The espousals had taken place at Richmond in , and the marriage was celebrated in Scotland the year after. In the interval between these two events Henry lost his queen, who died on the 11th of February , and during the remainder of his reign he made proposals in various quarters for a second marriage – proposals in which political objects were always the chief consideration; but none of them led to any result. In his latter years he became unpopular from the extortions practised by his two instruments, Empson and Dudley, under the authority of antiquated statutes. From the beginning of his reign he had been accumulating money, mainly for his own security against intrigues and conspiracies, and avarice had grown upon him with success. He died in April , undoubtedly the richest prince in Christendom. He was not a niggard, however, in his expenditure. Before his death he had finished the hospital of the Savoy and made provision for the magnificent chapel at Westminster which bears his name. His money-getting was but part of his statesmanship, and for his statesmanship his country owes him not a little gratitude. He not only terminated a disastrous civil war and brought under control the spirit of ancient feudalism, but with a clear survey of the conditions of foreign powers he secured England in almost uninterrupted peace while he developed her commerce, strengthened her slender navy and built, apparently for the first time, a naval dock at Portsmouth. James Gairdner Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th Ed. Cambridge University Press,

Chapter 3 : Henry VII of England - Wikipedia

henry of richmond T HE failure of the rising was a terrible disappointment to all the conspirators, and most of all to Lady Margaret, who had looked forward with so much hope to ber son's home-coming.

He declared himself king "by right of conquest" retroactively from 21 August , the day before Bosworth Field. He took great care not to address the baronage, or summon Parliament, until after his coronation, which took place in Westminster Abbey on 30 October Henry then honoured his pledge of December to marry Elizabeth of York. The marriage unified the warring houses and gave his children a strong claim to the throne. The unification of the houses of York and Lancaster by this marriage is symbolised by the heraldic emblem of the Tudor rose , a combination of the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster. It also ended future discussion as to whether the descendants of the fourth son of Edward III, Edmund, Duke of York , through marriage to Philippa, heiress of the second son, Lionel, Duke of Clarence , had a superior or inferior claim to those of the third son John of Gaunt , who had held the throne for three generations. Amateur historians Bertram Fields and Sir Clements Markham have claimed that he may have been involved in the murder of the Princes in the Tower, as the repeal of Titulus Regius gave the Princes a stronger claim to the throne than his own. Alison Weir , however, points out that the Rennes ceremony, two years earlier, was possible only if Henry and his supporters were certain that the Princes were already dead. While he was still in Leicester, after the battle of Bosworth Field, Henry was already taking precautions to prevent any rebellions against his reign. However, Henry was threatened by several active rebellions over the next few years. The first was the rebellion of the Stafford brothers and Viscount Lovell of , which collapsed without fighting. The rebellion began in Ireland , where the traditionally Yorkist nobility, headed by the powerful Gerald FitzGerald, 8th Earl of Kildare , proclaimed Simnel King and provided troops for his invasion of England. The rebellion was defeated and Lincoln killed at the Battle of Stoke. Henry showed remarkable clemency to the surviving rebels: In Warbeck landed in Cornwall with a few thousand troops, but was soon captured and executed. Henry married Elizabeth of York with the hope of uniting the Yorkist and Lancastrian sides of the Plantagenet dynastic disputes, and he was largely successful. However, such a level of paranoia persisted that anyone John de la Pole, Earl of Richmond, [35] for example with blood ties to the Plantagenets was suspected of coveting the throne. Stephens, "affords some illustrations of the avaricious and parsimonious character of the king". It seems that the king was skillful at extracting money from his subjects on many pretexts, including that of war with France or war with Scotland. Henry VII introduced stability to the financial administration of England by keeping the same financial advisors throughout his reign. For instance, other than the first few months of the reign, Lord Dynham and Thomas Howard, earl of Surrey were the only two office holders in the position of Lord High Treasurer of England throughout his reign. Those nobles who spent little must have saved much and, thus, they could afford the increased taxes; on the other hand, those nobles who spent much obviously had the means to pay the increased taxes. Up to a point, he succeeded. He was not a military man and had no interest in trying to regain French territories lost during the reigns of his predecessors; he was therefore ready to conclude a treaty with France at Etaples that brought money into the coffers of England, and ensured the French would not support pretenders to the English throne, such as Perkin Warbeck. However, this treaty came at a slight price, as Henry mounted a minor invasion of Brittany in November Henry decided to keep Brittany out of French hands, signed an alliance with Spain to that end, and sent 6, troops to France. However, as France was becoming more concerned with the Italian Wars, the French were happy to agree to the Treaty of Etaples. Henry VII centre , with his advisors Sir Richard Empson and Sir Edmund Dudley Henry had been under the financial and physical protection of the French throne or its vassals for most of his life, prior to his ascending the throne of England. Henry VII was one of the first European monarchs to recognise the importance of the newly united Spanish kingdom and concluded the Treaty of Medina del Campo , by which his son, Arthur Tudor , was married to Catherine of Aragon. Trade agreements Henry VII was much enriched by trading alum , which was used in the wool and cloth trades for use as a chemical dye fixative when dyeing fabrics. With the English economy heavily invested in wool production, Henry VII became involved in the

alum trade in With the assistance of the Italian merchant-banker, Lodovico della Fava and the Italian banker, Girolamo Frescobaldi, Henry VII became deeply involved in the trade by licensing ships, obtaining alum from the Ottoman Empire , and selling it to the Low Countries and in England. The Merchant Adventurers , the company which enjoyed the monopoly of the Flemish wool trade, relocated from Antwerp to Calais. At the same time, Flemish merchants were ejected from England. The stand-off eventually paid off for Henry. Both parties realised they were mutually disadvantaged by the reduction in commerce. Philip died shortly after the negotiations. There were too many powerful noblemen and, as a consequence of the system of so-called bastard feudalism , each had what amounted to private armies of indentured retainers mercenaries masquerading as servants. Late 16th-century copy of a portrait of Henry VII He was content to allow the nobles their regional influence if they were loyal to him. For instance, the Stanley family had control of Lancashire and Cheshire, upholding the peace on the condition that they stayed within the law. In other cases, he brought his over-powerful subjects to heel by decree. These laws were used shrewdly in levying fines upon those that he perceived as threats. However, his principal weapon was the Court of Star Chamber. This revived an earlier practice of using a small and trusted group of the Privy Council as a personal or Prerogative Court, able to cut through the cumbersome legal system and act swiftly. Serious disputes involving the use of personal power, or threats to royal authority, were thus dealt with. They were appointed for every shire and served for a year at a time. Their chief task was to see that the laws of the country were obeyed in their area. All Acts of Parliament were overseen by the Justices of the Peace. For example, Justices of the Peace could replace suspect jurors in accordance with the act preventing the corruption of juries. They were also in charge of various administrative duties, such as the checking of weights and measures. They were unpaid, which, in comparison with modern standards, meant a lesser tax bill to pay for a police force. Local gentry saw the office as one of local influence and prestige and were therefore willing to serve. Overall, this was a successful area of policy for Henry, both in terms of efficiency and as a method of reducing the corruption endemic within the nobility of the Middle Ages. In , Queen Elizabeth died in childbirth, so King Henry had the dispensation also permit him to marry Catherine himself. After obtaining the dispensation, Henry had second thoughts about the marriage of his son and Catherine. The marriage did not take place during his lifetime. Henry VII was shattered by the loss of Elizabeth, and her death broke his heart. Until the death of his wife, the evidence is clear from these accounting books that Henry Tudor was a more doting father and husband than was widely known. Many of the entries show a man who loosened his purse strings generously for his wife and children, and not just on necessities: His mother survived him, dying two months later on 29 June Appearance and character Henry is the first English king of whose appearance good contemporary visual records in realistic portraits exist that are relatively free of idealization. At 27, he was tall, slender, with small blue eyes, which were said to have a noticeable animation of expression, and noticeably bad teeth in a long, sallow face beneath very fair hair. Amiable and high-spirited, Henry was friendly if dignified in manner, and it was clear to everyone that he was extremely intelligent. His biographer, Professor Chrimes, credits him with "a high degree of personal magnetism, ability to inspire confidence, and a growing reputation for shrewd decisiveness". On the debit side, he may have looked a little delicate as he suffered from poor health. By the "New Monarchy" interpretation stressed the common factors that in each country led to the revival of monarchical power. This approach raised puzzling questions about similarities and differences in the development of national states. In the late 20th century a model of European state formation was prominent in which Henry less resembles Louis and Ferdinand.

Chapter 4 : Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond - Memidex dictionary/thesaurus

Posted By Claire on July 22, On this day in history, the 22nd July (some sources state 23rd July), Henry VIII's illegitimate son, Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of Richmond and Somerset, and the Earl of Nottingham, died at the age of

History[edit] The title Earl of Richmond is associated with the now extinct Earldom, the earlier Lords of Richmond who held the Honour of Richmond , one of the most important fiefs in England, [1] and eventually the Dukes of Richmond. From their first creation, the Lords and Earls of Richmond were among the "English ruling class" of post-Conquest England as defined by Keats-Rohan as "[those holding fiefs, the right to collect fees] held in some relationship in the feudal chain from the king of England, whether the holder be Norman, Breton, Manceau, Poitevin, Fleming or Anglo-Saxon. The Earldom of Richmond was frequently associated with the accumulation of great wealth within England. The title Earl of Richmond was frequently known in the courts of the Kings of France and the Dukes of Brittany as Comte de Richemont [b] or other spelling variations, where in the courts of England and Brittany, French was frequently used. The Honour conveyed, among other things, economic rights to the holder. The Honour of Richmond was reputed to be among the wealthiest in England. It appears to have been in existence in England from shortly after the Harrying of the North , a military campaign shortly after the date of the Battle of Hastings This was before the title Earl of Richmond was held in accordance with any strict legal principle. Early holders of the honour of Richmond were sometimes known as Lords of Richmond rather than as Earls. The Honour of Richmond and the title Earl of Richmond, were held principally by Breton nobles, and often by the Duke of Brittany, except for two periods from to and from to In the title was granted to the House of Plantagenet, before the Duchy of Brittany was permanently annexed to the crown of France. The title was definitively returned to crown during the reign of the Tudor kings. It was first granted to Alan Rufus in by William the Conqueror. He built the Richmond Castle in Richmond. Alan Rufus emerged as the wealthiest and most important of the Breton nobles around William I, was a key supporter of William II in the events preceding, during and following the Rebellion of and may have participated in the invasion of Normandy in Alan Rufus died on 4 August due to an unknown cause. His succession settled quickly upon his younger brother, another Alan, nicknamed "Niger" The Black , who seems to have died by Stephen , their younger brother, inherited Richmond. Through the reign of King Henry I few earldoms had been created. King Stephen also created Alan 1st Earl of Cornwall although this title would be forfeit in after the Battle of Lincoln. Alan died in at which time his wife, the dowager Countess of Richmond Bertha, returned to Brittany. Their son Conan c. Conan asserted his right to Brittany, and with it Richmond; he transferred the title Earl of Richmond during his lifetime to his daughter Constance c. To complicate matters, Constance of Brittany had two daughters by her third marriage, the elder of whom, Alix , was proclaimed Duchess of Brittany by the Breton lords and given in marriage to Pierre Mauclerc by Philip Augustus of France , in Alix used the title Countess of Richmond from to her death in Pierre Mauclerc was the founder of the Breton House of Dreux. The title would continue in the House of Dreux for some time, although from time to time, it was forfeited, or it reverted to the crown. About Pierre Mauclerc renounced his allegiance to England, and consequently suffered forfeiture of his English estates. Peter was thereafter described as Earl of Richmond by contemporary chroniclers. By his will, Savoy left Richmond to his niece, Eleanor, who transferred it to the crown. As an earl, John of Brittany was particularly inattentive to English politics. He had a distinguished record as a diplomat working on behalf of these Kings of England and was a frequent warrior in their military quests, both on the continent and in Britain. The Breton War of Succession ensued. Jean de Montfort fled Conflans in order to regain his troops who occupied many fortified castles in a line from Nantes to Brittany. The king then proposed to Jean de Montfort that he would permit him to retain the Earldom of Richmond if Jean accepted the adjudication of Conflans and returned to the French court as a loyal vassal. The earldom was then given to John V, Duke of Brittany , but on his death or possibly at an earlier date through forfeiture, it reverted to the crown and was to remain behind the "shield of England" and away from any attempts of the French crown to acquire it and the related properties. The earldom has not been recreated since. Titular Earls[edit] There was a close association with the Duchy of Brittany from the

inception of the honours and titles associated with Richmond until the reign of John V. Francis II was the last Duke of Brittany associated with the courtesy title. Upon attaining adulthood, Edmund joined Henry VI at court. He had one son, Henry VII who was born posthumously circa It has been held by members of the royal Tudor and Stuart families. The current dukedom of Richmond initially maintained the historic ties of Richmond to Brittany when it was created in for Charles Lennox:

Chapter 5 : Henry Fitzroy, 1st Duke of Richmond and Somerset - The Tudor Society

Character Analysis Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII Bookmark this page Manage My Reading List It is true that in Act I, Scene 2, we find a reference to his mother, the Countess Richmond, who is married to Lord Stanley, Earl of Derby; and we learn that the countess has not been friendly to Edward IV's queen.

Lady Margaret by E. Henry, meanwhile, had by no means given up hope of making a second attempt. Numbers of English refugees had met him in Brittany, and on Christmas Day they all went to the Cathedral of Rennes and pledged themselves to be true to each other and to him; at the same time he vowed to marry the Lady Elizabeth as soon as he should be King of England. Richard III was not the man to be idle while his enemies worked, and he took various measures against them. In order to obtain news quickly, he had horsemen stationed every twenty miles along the principal roads, so that important letters could be transmitted from hand to hand two hundred miles in two days. He tried to bribe the Bretons to give the Earl of Richmond up to him, and very nearly succeeded during the illness of the Duke of Brittany, but Morton in Flanders somehow got wind of the plot; a message from him, carried by Christopher Urswyck, and the ready help of Jasper Tudor, enabled Henry to escape capture; he hurriedly changed clothes with his page in a coppice and rode off as fast as he could over the frontier of Brittany into France, where he gained the very useful support of the young French king, Charles VIII, and his sister Madame de Beaujeu. It was obvious to King Richard that one very good way to upset the Lancastrian-Yorkist coalition would be to marry off the daughters of Edward IV before Henry could come over to claim Elizabeth or her sister as his bride, and he managed to persuade the queen dowager to bring her five daughters out of the Sanctuary at Westminster. It was a gloomy place and no doubt they were all very tired of being shut up in it; the girls were young and pretty and wanted a little pleasure. Though the Queen hesitated, at last Richard got his way, by solemnly promising to protect their lives and to provide each of his nieces with an income and a husband, though he would not recognize their royal rank. Unreliable though she was, it seems much more likely that the poor lady was too frightened to seem to oppose the King -- the murderer of her sons and brother -- who had her entirely in his power. At all events, she appeared ready to break all her promises to Lady Margaret and to consider the engagement of her daughter to Henry of Richmond at an end, and she wrote to tell her son, the Marquis of Dorset, who had joined Richmond in France, to desert his cause and return to England. There were of course plenty of officious friends ready to tell Henry of the rumours that were being repeated about the supposed fickleness of his fiancée -- as there always are in such cases, in any period of time. He was by this time planning a new invasion and heard the report with dismay but not with despair; he had no intention of giving up the kingdom, even if he could not have its queen; he went on with his preparations, and was quite ready, if necessary, to seek another bride among his former playmates in Wales, the Herberts. Happily, however, more reassuring news soon followed. According to one account, [3] Princess Elizabeth met Stanley in London when she came out of the Sanctuary, and implored him to protect her, giving him a letter and a ring to send to Henry, in token of her fidelity. By the summer of Henry was ready for his second venture. He collected his friends at Rouen and fitted out a small fleet at Harfleur, with the help of the French king. Henry made a very favourable impression on all who saw him, but his position was an anxious one, for many of those who had promised him support had also sworn allegiance to King Richard. Lewis, to join the cause, felt a little worried because he had vowed to Richard that he would let no enemy advance except across his own body; but his friend John Morgan afterwards Bishop of St. Davids conveniently offered to absolve him from his oath, and suggested in case even that did not satisfy so scrupulous a conscience as his that he should lie on the ground and let the Earl of Richmond step over him. Rice accepted this ingenious solution of the difficulty, and Henry, having played his own part in the comedy, helped his prostrate ally to his feet, and laughingly hoped that he would never again be brought so low in his service. According to another version of the tale, Rice ap Thomas arranged the matter more comfortably for his own person by going under a bridge while the earl rode over. Richard, fighting with the fury of despair, tried madly to kill Henry with his own hand, and fell, covered with wounds, at his feet. This meeting with her son must have been the greatest moment in her life; for years she had hoped

and worked for his return, and in his home-coming she realized her dearest wish. Henry VII was one of those people who might have been counted among the heroes of history if only they had died young. Looked at from a distance of four centuries he seems rather a colourless personality compared with other kings of his era, but he was very much admired at the time of his accession, and his mother found him perfectly satisfactory. He had none of those dramatic qualities which must have supplied so much anxiety to the relatives of Richard III and Henry VIII, but was altogether a more comfortable sort of person to have in the family than either of them. Avarice and "covetyse" she most hated, and sorrowed it full much in all persons, and specially in any that belonged to her.

Chapter 6 : King Henry VII of England () [Henry of Lancaster; Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond]

Henry Wilmot Richmond, 1st Earl of Richmond: Henry Wilmot Richmond, 1st Earl of Richmond, leading Royalist during the English Civil Wars, a principal adviser to the Prince of Wales, later Charles II. Wilmot was the son of Charles Wilmot (c.), the 1st earl of Athlone in the Irish peerage.

In 1501, when Henry VIII was approximately twenty-one years of age a beautiful young woman came to court. While the Blounts were not members of nobility, they were members of the gentry who through opportunity, connections and talent had earned a place at court. Sometime between 1498 and 1500, Bessie became a maid of honour to the Queen. As a maid of honour, Bessie would have had to have been beautiful and well-mannered, with all the accomplishments suitable for a young lady of the time. It is reported that Bessie was a very talented singer and dancer, and it may have been these talents which attracted the young Henry VIII. At this time, Bessie was thirteen years of age and the King around twenty-three. While it may seem like an extreme age difference, it was not uncommon at the English Court for a man to partake in courtly love with a younger woman. This would have consisted of writing her love notes and giving her tokens of love and admiration. Bessie was considered to be extremely beautiful, eloquent and gracious, and Henry was tall, handsome and athletic, and the match between the pair became well-known. When exactly the pair became intimate is unknown, and when the relationship ended is also speculated upon. Bessie conceived late September and in early she left court to stay at the Priory of St Lawrence in Blackmore, Essex. On 15 June 1502, Bessie Blount gave birth to a healthy young boy who was baptised Henry Fitzroy, after his father the King. His care was overseen by Cardinal Wolsey and on 7 June 1502, just before his sixth birthday, the little boy was elected as a Knight of the Garter, the most prestigious order in England. Then on 18 June 1502, at Bridewell Palace, he was created Earl of Nottingham, as well as being given the double dukedom of Richmond and Somerset. During the creation, the young boy came out and knelt before the King and once he was created Duke of Richmond and Somerset Fitzroy he took his place on the dais beside his father. By giving Henry Fitzroy a double Dukedom, and then having Fitzroy on the dais beside him, Henry VIII was elevating his six-year-old son to the highest peerage in the country and ensuring that everyone was aware of this. He was given his own household of servants including grooms, ushers, cooks, bakers, stablemen, yeomen and chaplains. Fitzroy was also dressed in lavish clothing and given a classical education, including learning Latin, Greek, French and music, although just like his father he preferred outdoor sports. On the 9 August 1502, at the age of ten, young Fitzroy was summoned to parliament, which he attended regularly. From this time, Fitzroy was an active member of court. A little under a year later Fitzroy was recalled to England for his marriage. The couple finally married on the 26 November 1502, although due to their young ages both were only fourteen the marriage was never consummated. Despite his young age, Fitzroy continued to hold a number of important positions, including being created Lieutenant of the Order of the Garter on 17 May 1503, and he also carried out a number of important duties, such as holding a feast in honour of the French admiral in November and in February entertaining the imperial ambassador, Eustace Chapuys. After Anne Boleyn was arrested and taken to the Tower of London, Fitzroy went to bid his father goodnight and gain his blessing. A weeping Henry VIII pulled his son into his arms and told him that he and his half-sister Mary were lucky to be alive because Anne had tried to poison them both. There is no evidence to suggest that Anne did try to poison Mary or Fitzroy, although the very idea of it grievously upset the King. The pair also exchanged gifts and letters. There is debate as to what exactly killed the young man of just seventeen years of age. It is believed that Fitzroy died of tuberculosis, although another suggestion put forward has been pneumonic plague. When he attended the opening of Parliament on 8 June 1504 Fitzroy did not show any signs of illness. The first signs of any illness was recorded on 8 July and just two weeks later the young man was dead. Instead, arrangements for his funeral were entrusted to the Duke of Norfolk. By 1504, when Fitzroy was invested with such lavish titles and position, Henry VIII had only one legitimate living child, a daughter named Mary. Sarah Bryson is the author of *Mary Boleyn: She is a researcher, writer and educator who has a Bachelor of Early Childhood Education with Honours and currently works with children with disabilities. Visiting England in furthered her passion and when she returned home she started a website,*

queentohistory. Sarah lives in Australia, enjoys reading, writing, Tudor costume enactment and wishes to return to England one day. Jones, Philippa The Other Tudors:

Chapter 7 : Henry Richmond (bishop) - Wikipedia

Genealogy profile for Henry Richmond-Webb Henry Richmond-Webb (c -) - Genealogy Genealogy for Henry Richmond-Webb (c -) family tree on Geni, with over million profiles of ancestors and living relatives.

When Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, seized the throne on August 22, , leaving the Yorkist Richard III dead upon the field of battle, few Englishmen would have predicted that years of Tudor rule had begun. His mother was the great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, whose children by Catherine Swynford were born before he married her. As his mother was only 14 when he was born and soon married again, Henry was brought up by his uncle Jasper Tudor, earl of Pembroke. When the Lancastrian cause crashed to disaster at the Battle of Tewkesbury May , Jasper took the boy out of the country and sought refuge in the duchy of Brittany. The house of York then appeared so firmly established that Henry seemed likely to remain in exile for the rest of his life. His first chance came in when his aid was sought to rally Lancastrians in support of the rebellion of Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, but that revolt was defeated before Henry could land in England. Claiming the throne by just title of inheritance and by the judgment of God in battle, he was crowned on October 30 and secured parliamentary recognition of his title early in November. Having established his claim to be king in his own right, he married Elizabeth of York on January 18, . Many influential Yorkists had been dispossessed and disappointed by the change of regime, and there had been so many reversals of fortune within living memory that the decision of Bosworth did not appear necessarily final. Hence, the king was plagued with conspiracies until nearly the end of his reign. Henry, recognizing that Simnel had been a mere dupe, employed him in the royal kitchens. Then in appeared a still more serious menace: It was not until , when he imprisoned Suffolk in the Tower of London , that Henry could at last feel safe. Foreign policy In the early years of his reign, in a vain attempt to prevent the incorporation of the duchy of Brittany into France , Henry found himself drawn along with Spain and the Holy Roman emperor into a war against France. But he realized that war was a hazardous activity for one whose crown was both impoverished and insecure, and in he made peace with France on terms that brought him recognition of his dynasty and a handsome pension. Thereafter, French preoccupation with adventures in Italy made peaceful relations possible, but the support that Maximilian and James IV gave to Warbeck led to sharp quarrels with the Netherlands and Scotland. The economic importance of England for the Netherlands enabled Henry to induce Maximilian and the Netherlands to abandon the pretender in and to conclude a treaty of peace and freer trade the Intercursus Magnus. Spain had recently sprung into the first rank of European powers, so a marriage alliance with Spain enhanced the prestige of the Tudor dynasty, and the fact that in the Spanish monarchs allowed the marriage to take place is a tribute to the growing strength of the Tudor regime in the eyes of the European powers. Indeed, in these last years of his reign, Henry had gained such confidence in his position that he indulged in some wild schemes of matrimonial diplomacy. But the caution of a lifetime kept him from involvement in war, and his foreign policy as a whole must not be judged by such late aberrations. He had used his diplomacy not only to safeguard the dynasty but to enrich his country, using every opportunity to promote English trade by making commercial treaties. He made his country so prosperous and powerful that he was able to betroth his daughter Mary to the archduke Charles afterward Emperor Charles V , the greatest match of the age. Government and administration In home affairs, Henry achieved striking results largely by traditional methods. Like Edward IV, Henry saw that the crown must be able to display both splendour and power when occasion required. This necessitated wealth, which would also free the king from embarrassing dependence on Parliament and creditors. Solvency could be sought by economy in expenditure, such as avoidance of war and promotion of efficiency in administration, and by increasing the revenue. To increase his income from customs dues, Henry tried to encourage exports, protect home industries, help English shipping by the time-honoured method of a navigation act to ensure that English goods were carried in English ships, and find new markets by assisting John Cabot and his sons in their voyages of discovery. More fruitful was the vigorous assertion of royal fiscal rights, such as legal fees, fines and amercements, and feudal dues. This was largely achieved by continuing Yorkist methods in ordering most of the royal revenue to be paid into the chamber of the household,

administered by able and energetic servants and supervised by the king himself, instead of into the Exchequer, hidebound by tradition. In restoring order after the civil wars, Henry used more traditional methods than was once thought. Like the Yorkist kings, he made use of a large council, presided over by himself, in which lawyers, clerics, and lesser gentry were active members. Sitting as the Court of Star Chamber, the council dealt with judicial matters, but less than was formerly thought. The king, moreover, could not destroy the institution of retainers, since he depended on them for much of his army, and society regarded them as natural adjuncts of rank. These experiences, together with the uncertainties of his reign, taught him to be secretive and wary, to subordinate his passions and affections to calculation and policy, to be always patient and vigilant. There is evidence that he was interested in scholarship, that he could be affable and gracious, and that he disliked bloodshed and severity, but all these emotions had to give way to the needs of survival. The extant portraits and descriptions suggest a tired and anxious-looking man, with small blue eyes, bad teeth, and thin white hair. His experiences and needs had also made him acquisitive, a trait that increased with age and success, and one that was opportune for both the crown and the realm.

Chapter 8 : Earl of Richmond - Wikipedia

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Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond. Henry FitzRoy is the bastard son of King Henry VIII and one of his early mistresses, Elizabeth Blount.. FitzRoy was the first son of Henry's who lived beyond infancy, and the only illegitimate child that the King officially recognized as his own.