The Last Lancastrian: A Story Of Margaret Beaufort Plantagenet Embers Novellas Book 1

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Author, Reader, Book

The Last Lancastrian: A Story of Medieval Latin Literature

Richard III

John Ainsworth-Hill, whose research was instrumentally in the discovery of Richard III's remains, offers a meticulous and engaging insight into the famous Wars of the Roses.

Chaucer and Middle English Studies


Richard II

Richard II

John of Gaunt


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John of Gaunt

This vintage book contains Sir Thomas Malory’s 1485 retelling of the King Arthur legend, ‘Le Morte Darthur’. It is the most famous work of Arthurian literature in the English language and constitutes a must-read for those with an interest in the legendary hero and his chivalric knights. Key topics include: ‘From the Marriage of King Uriel unto King Arthur that reigneth After Him and Did Many Battles’. ‘The Noble Tale Between King Arthur and Lucius the Emperor of Rome’. ‘The Noble Tale of Sir Gawain and the Green Knight’. ‘The Tale of Sir Gareth and Sir Orrokn’; et cetera. Sir Thomas Malory (c. 1435-18 - 1471) was an English writer. Many vintage books such as this are becoming increasingly rare and expensive. We are republishing this volume now in an affordable, modern, high-quality edition complete with a specially commissioned new introduction.

**THE HERMAN MELVILLE BOOK: (12 CLASSIC ADVENTURE STORIES), TYPEE,OMDO,REDBURN, WHITE JACKET,Moby Dick,ISRAEL POTTER,PIERRE : Classic Adventure Stories**

Incorporating several kinds of scholarship on medieval authorship, the essays examine interrelated questions raised by the relationship between an author and a reader, the relationships between authors and their antecedents, and the ways in which authorship interacts with the physical presentation of texts in books.

**The Ardent Queen**

The theme for Shakespeare Survey 63 is ‘Shakespeare’s English Histories and their Afterlives’.

**Reading the Eighteenth-Century Novel**

“Margaret of Anjou (French: Marguerite d’Anjou) (23 March 1430? 25 August 1482) was the wife of King Henry VI of England. As such, she was Queen consort of England from 1445 to 1461 and again from 1470 to 1471. She also claimed to be Queen consort of France from 1445 to 1453. Born in the Duchy of Lorraine, into the House of Valois-Anjou, Margaret was the second eldest daughter of René I of Naples and Isabella, Duchess of Lorraine. She was one of the principal figures in the series of dynastic civil wars known as the Wars of the Roses and at times personally led the Lancastrian faction. Due to her husband’s frequent bouts of insanity, Margaret ruled the kingdom in his place. It was she who called for a Great Council in May 1455 that excluded the Yorkist faction headed by Richard, Duke of York, and thus provided the spark that ignited a civil conflict that lasted for more than three decades, decimated the old nobility of England, and caused the deaths of thousands of men, including her only son Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales, at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471.” —Wikipedia.

**The Wars of the Roses: Stories of the Struggle for York and Lancaster**

First published in 1996. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

**Desire the Kingdom**

Late medieval England was obsessed with the myth and legend of Troy, something which is readily reflected in the poetry and prose of the period. Although kings and emperors had frequently lain claim to be the descendants of Troy, Federico argues that in medieval England Trojans was ‘vital to authorial, regnal, and national identity formation’. Here, she examines how and why people fantasised about Troy and to what end, looking in particular at the works of such writers as Chaucer, the Gawain poet, John Gower and John Lydgate. Her book ‘affords significant insight into the workings of the medieval historiographical imagination’.

**Languages of Power in the Age of Richard II**

Traces the thirty-five year struggle between the Houses of York and Lancaster for the British throne.

**The Complete Works of G. K. Chesterton**

Routledge Library Editions: Chaucer

Was Richard III of Shakespeare fame an evil hunchback? Did Richard III forcibly usurp the throne of England? What part did Richard III’s Queen, Anne of Warwick, play in the assumption of the throne by Richard Plantagenet? Why did Richard III have his brother, the Duke of Clarence, drowned in a vat of wine? Did Richard III kill the princes in the Tower? Why did Richard III make his fatal charge at Bosworth? These are some of the questions still being asked about the last Plantagenet King, Richard III, and answered in a unique historical novel, ‘Desire the Kingdom’ by Paula Simonds Zabka. Richard III, whose name is synonymous with villainy as depicted by Shakespeare, is presented in a different light. Holding to high principles of loyalty, he strives to support his king as he pursues his love for Anne. While confronting betrayals, insurrections and family strife, he continually fights his conscience after taking the throne, following the deaths of his brother and King, Edward IV. For Richard’s Queen, Anne Neville, daughter of Warwick the Kingmaker, life becomes one survival. As she struggles in her love for Richard, she becomes caught up in the desire of others to claim the throne of England by treachery, deceit and murder in the war between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

**Le Morte Darthur; The Book Of King Arthur And Of His Noble Knights Of The Round Table**

A definitive new biography of one of British history's most controversial figures, that seeks to bring peace to Richard III’s reputation.

**The Last Lancastrian A Story Of Margaret Beaufort Plantagenet Embers Novellas Book 1**

This book “about reading the English novel during the “long eighteenth century”, a stretch of time that, in the generally accepted ways of breaking up British literary history into discrete periods for university courses, begins some time after the Restoration of King Charles II in 1660 and concludes around 1830, before the reign of Queen Victoria. At the beginning of this period, the novel can hardly be said to exist, and writing prose fiction is a mildly disreputable literary activity. Around 1720, Daniel Defoe’s fictional autobiographies spark continuations and imitations, and in the 1740s, with Samuel Richardson and Henry Fielding’s novels begin what is perceived as “a new kind of writing.” By the end of the period, with Jane Austen and Walter Scott, a novel has not only come into existence, it has developed into a mere-or-less respectable genre, and in fact publishers have begun to issue series of novels (edited by Walter Scott and by Anna Barbauld, among others) that establish for that time, if not necessarily for ours, a canon of the English novel. With the decline of the English drama and the almost complete eclipse of the epic, the novel has become by default the serious literary long form, on its way to becoming by the mid-nineteenth century, with Dickens, Thackeray, and Eliot, the pre-eminent genre of literature. This chapter will consider how and why the novel came to be when it did.”

**The Wars of the Roses**

REGICIDE! - The Ultimate TREASON! CIVIL WAR! - the most vicious of conflicts. Matthew, an innocent, young scribe and general helper at the Priory of St John, on the outskirts of York, is taken to a tavern to act as recorder for a dying old man, incarcerated in the top room for more than twenty five years. He is also required to be a nurse and servant for this old man. In return, he is told a story, relating to the life of the last Plantagenet king, Richard the Third, in which those events

**Turbines Story**

A year after Richard III’s death, a boy claiming to be a Yorkist prince appeared as if from nowhere, claiming to be Richard III’s heir and the rightful King of England. In 1487, in a unique ceremony, this boy was crowned in Dublin Cathedral, despite the Tudor government insisting that his real name was Lambert Simnel and that he was a mere pretender to the throne. Now, in The Dublin King, author and historian John Ashdown-Hill questions that official view. Using new discoveries, little-known evidence and insight, he seeks the truth behind the 500-year-old story of the boy-king crowned in Dublin. He also presents a link between Lambert Simnel’s story and that of George, Duke of Clarence, the brother of Richard III. On the way, the book sheds new light on the fate of the ‘Princes in the Tower’, before raising the possibility of using DNA to clarify the identity of key characters in the story and their relationships.
On St. Nicholas's Day, in the year 1421, there was joy in the castle of Windsor and rejoicing in the city of London. On that day Katherine de Valois, youthful spouse of the Fifth Henry, became mother of a prince destined to wear the crown of England and France. Henry of Windsor, whose birth was hailed with a degree of enthusiasm that no similar event had excited in England, was doomed to misfortune from his cradle. He was not quite seven months old when Henry the Fifth departed this life at Vincennes; and he was still an infant when Katherine de Valois forgot her husband's death, and married him again—this time to a handsome and witty nobleman of the name of Francis Lovell, Duke of Gloucester. The child was the son of a hero of the Lancastrian cause. His sire was a companion of Henry the Fifth, and the heir to the earldom of Lancaster. His name was Reginald Pole, but the world, remembering a Roman Catholic cardinal of the same name, who was both the grandnephew and namesake of Richard III, the last Plantagenet king of England, who died in the battle of Bosworth Field, has always hailed him as Richard III's great-nephew. It is the purpose of this book to show something of the appearance of his future in a country where a commoner is a painter to furnish portraits of the count's three daughters. While the portraits could be executed circumstances put an end to the negotiations. In fact, the dauphin, as the English still called the seventh Charles of France, having no reason to regard the proposed marriage with favor, placed himself at the head of an army, seized upon the count and his daughters, and carried them off as prisoners of state.

New York Herald Tribune Book Review

There are periods in history when things are seen distinctly as through a veil. Such were the years from 1377 to 1485. During this time the turbulent and sometimes confusing events of the Wars of the Roses were fought; a few men began to preach and a nation began to listen to new beliefs; the stout men of the soil rose against feudal injustices; and the greatest of mysteries grew out of the deaths of two princes in the Tower of London. This is the period covered by Thomas B. Costain in THE LAST PLANTAGENETS. It is not claiming too much to say that here the veil has been raised and that throughout the book a bright light plays on this century of excitement and romance and stories stranger than fiction. Here we read of a king who devoted much of his reign to revenge; of the same young monarch riding out boldly to face the peasants demanding a fairer tax; of the fierce and strange struggle between the Houses of Lancaster and York; of the killing of Anne Boleyn and her brother; of the trials and executions of the Lords of the Signet; of the feminine and the political interest in the courtship of the dauphin of France; of some of the great battles of the age; of the splendid court and the courtly ladies; of the nobility and their strange affairs; of the knights and their jousting; of the men of the manor and their sheep; of the glories of the court of Edward the Fourth and his wife of York; and of the great commanders that won battles and fought duels and the deeds of rampant knights and the quiet family life of the man who was to be the first Tudor monarch. It is a story of the rise of a new age and of the decline of the old; of the awakening of France and of the declining fortunes of England. Gloucester was the first to take the business in hand. Guided at once by motives of policy and patriotism, he proposed to unite his nephew to a daughter of the Count of Armagnac; and he trusted, by an alliance, to allure that powerful prince to his support. But when the news reached France of the death of the dauphin, the arm of the dauphiness was laid upon that of the dauphin, and the marriage was consummated. It was not long before the disaffected tournament was brought to an end. But the marriage of the dauphin with his cousin did not last long. The dauphine was as self-willed as her husband, and she was not unwilling to see her husband's uncle, the Duke of Burgundy, become the master of France. Henry V, the young king, did not like this, and he proposed to separate his nephew from his cousin. When the marriage had ended, Henry V determined to join the dauphin in a campaign to conquer Italy. The French king was determined to have the war. The dauphin was determined to have peace, and he persuaded his uncle to abandon the war. And so the war was ended, and the French king was forced to yield a part of his empire to the dauphin of France.