

*Lady Bryan's letter to Thomas Cromwell in the summer of 1532, which was referred to earlier and has been recreated in full below, can be seen as a way to restore the prestige of and attention on Elizabeth's household which was at Hunsdon.*

Leave a reply **Featured Image:** This is the only secure self portrait in the Holbein oeuvre. H H; on the left above the shoulder: Bachofen-Burckhardt Foundation in This is one more Hans Holbein self-portrait based on the secure Florentine drawing. Introduction by John P. After , he lived and trained in Basel, Switzerland. His second, more permanent, visit to England started in Holbein likely arrived in the spring and lasting to his death, almost certainly from plague, in late Holbein arrived in England in late with a letter of introduction from Dutch humanist Desiderius Erasmus addressed to Sir Thomas More This was not the first time Erasmus wrote to More asking him to temporarily lodge a friend. By , Erasmus and More had been friends for more than a quarter century. In that year, Erasmus was 33 years old and More twelve years his junior. This unpleasant shock not only left Erasmus with keen anger towards England for months afterwardsâ€”he never, however, blamed More and one other English friend for the misinformationâ€”but left him lacking for money in Paris and elsewhere for several years thereafter. Erasmus emigrated in large part to access various English scholars as well as to counteract friends in the Netherlands who were mostly ignoring his work. It was by way of a new English contact that Erasmus in June ventured to Italy where he stayed for three years. But writing and lecturing at Cambridge brought Erasmus little profit. But the favored scholar would remain chronically in need of money and wrote more books to help fill the need. Further, a state of war between England and France commenced in June which alarmed and depressed Erasmus, prompting him to publish his first anti-war writings and resolved to leave the island as soon as he could. He sailed for Antwerp in the summer of Before Holbein joined the workshop of Hans Herbst c. His expressive drawings and paintings were a leading feature, but he demonstrated talent and skill in the many topical arts of his time, including printmaking, metal engraving, frescoes, and altarpieces. Before his relocation to the Swiss city, the writer and theologian had been famously embroiled in controversies swirling around German reformer Martin Luther Erasmus came to Basel from Louvain to escape these difficulties and live in relative tranquility. The Reformation was, for the foreseeable future, taking its toll in terms of the visual and plastic arts. Erasmus described to More the state of the arts on the Continent, citing Basel in particular: In this first two-year period in England Holbein also set to work on a variety of artistic projects, but the portraits highlighted the stay. Like his famed classicist sponsor Erasmus before him, Holbein came to England to improve his fortunes as an artist. Holbein had visited France in with the hope for a royal commission but was ignored. On August 29, , Holbein returned to Basel. Little more than three years later, in spring , with his old friend Thomas More in the last throes of service as Lord Chancellor More would almost immediately resign that year as dangerous political storms grew , Holbein returned to England. A revolutionary zeal was emerging, especially under Thomas Cromwell between and , which would inspire new challenges for artistic accomplishment which Hans Holbein the Younger met and engaged throughout his second rewarding visit in England from to Portrait of Erasmus, , oil on wood, 42 x 32 cm, Louvre, Paris. Hans Holbein the Younger: Portrait of Erasmus, , oil on wood, Erasmus gifted this portrait to the Archbishop of Canterbury in The humanist is shown in three-quarter profile wearing a fur collar overcoat seated behind a table with his hands on an inscribed book. Portrait of Erasmus, , paper mounted on wood, Closely related to the Louvre portrait, it is lightly smaller but offers the same strict profile of the sitter. The profile derives from an ancient classical pose signifying political or intellectual power. Mark dedicated to the king of France. Thomas More , , oil on oak panel, More became Lord Chancellor in where thereafter the great humanist scholar, author, and statesman, who resigned in , defied the Act of Supremacy of that made Henry VIII head of the Church in England and was beheaded on July 6, for high treason. The inscription is a later addition 18th century. Thomas More, black and colored chalks, and brown wash on paper, He resigned the office in and was beheaded for high treason in This is a color study for the large family picture. The color chalk study is missing. The finished painting, whether on canvas or wood or a mural, is missing and was probably destroyed. It is the first nondevotional or ceremonial group portrait made north of the Alps Ganz, p.

This is the household into which Holbein had taken up residence during his first visit to England. Thomas More lived outside London in a country house with his second wife Alice, his father John, his son John and bride to be Anne, three married daughters, eleven grandchildren and a live-in relative Margaret Giggs. In she married John Clement, a court physician. Margaret eventually had eleven children and died in exile in the Netherlands in Cecily Heron b, or , youngest daughter of Sir Thomas More. She was married to Giles Heron, a Member of Parliament who was hanged for treason in Sir John More c. Sir Henry stands against a deep blue background, decorated with the twisting vine found in several Holbein portraits. Sir Henry Guildford, Black and colored chalks, and pen and ink on paper, The drawing is a study for the painted portrait. They married in She holds a devotional book. Mary Wotton, Lady Guildford, , black and colored chalk on paper, A study from life for the painted portrait. Mary outlived Sir Henry to marry again. The color is richer in the replica. The brown curtain is replaced with a green one. A later copy of this painting resides in the National Portrait Gallery in London. William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, Colored chalk on paper, This is the preparatory drawing for the Louvre portrait. The sitter had been in his position since and remained there until his death in The sitter was born in Munich and studied in Cologne and Wittenberg. Kratzer was a maker of mathematical and geometrical instruments and is shown in practical involvement with these tools. Compared with the Guildford portraits of the year before, Holbein expresses a new subtlety of lighting and refined range of tones. Thomas Godsalve was a notary from Norfolk. Holbein cleverly shows him writing his name and age on a sheet of paper. Sir Henry Wyatt of Allington Castle, c. Sir Henry was part of the circle of Thomas More. Sir Bryan Tuke, c. The sitter is about 57 years old. The date of the painting is unknown and its conjecture is based on its style although that leads to at least two possibilities. There are further later additions after that. There exist several versions of this portrait. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Holbein produced a diversity of art in England, including design and decorative works at Greenwich , book illuminations, and sacred art. Thomas is part of a series of apostles of which nine are known. The ultimate application of these drawings is not known and even may have reached their final form in these studies. Noli Me Tangere, ? Holbein paints the gospel narrative of Mary Magdalen meeting Jesus Christ at his resurrection, with angels illuminating the tomb and night breaking for dawn. Between the major figures, a rushing Peter and John in the background are discussing matters. Sir Nicholas Carew, , black and colored chalk sheet: Portrait of an Unknown Englishman, , black and colored chalk and leadpoint on prepared paper; outlines traced blind, Portrait of an Unknown Englishwoman, , black and colored chalk and leadpoint on prepared paper; outlines traced blind, These two drawings were prepared for transfer to panels for painting portraits, neither of which survive.

Chapter 2 : Sir Bryan Tuke | CORRIDORS: Arts Humanities Digital Media.

*Introduction / by W. Matthews --A synopsis of events --Relation from the Queen Mother --Order of the Council of State --The King's account of his escape --An exact narrative and relation () --A letter from the Lady Tuke --Father Huddleston's original account --Thomas Whitgreave, an account of Charles the Second's preservation --The Alford.*

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Chapter 3 : Bryan Tuke () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

*Personalised Giant Wooden Growth charts available from The Letter Lady. Cost R Please email janine@calendrierdelascience.com for a quote.*

It is known the couple had four children of which, most sources agree, two reached adulthood, Sir Francis Bryan and Elizabeth. Francis Bryan did not care for Anne Boleyn and would take a role in her downfall. Elizabeth Bryan married Sir Nicholas Carew. Nicholas Carew was in high favor with the king and on May 3, 1533, a further wedding gift was recorded: Bryan, vice-chamberlain to Queen Katherine. Writ to the Barons of the Exchequer, to make over lands to the annual value of 40 mks. Carew was executed in 1539 for treasonous actions. Because his assets and property were confiscated, he left his widow and children destitute. Obviously, her mother intervened and wrote from Hunsdon an imploring letter to Thomas Cromwell in 1539. A ledger entry for November 19, 1539, was not very comforting to a servant named Elizabeth Denton, but it certainly was for Margaret Bryan. Annuity of 40 marks for services to the Princess, during the life of Eliz. Well-placed, Lady Margaret became governess to Princess Mary and was rewarded by Henry with her own title when she was made Baroness Bryan suo jure. It is known that she stayed with Mary for almost six years and prior to being relieved of her duties was given a pension. Some believe he died in 1539, others in 1540 shortly after Anne Boleyn was executed. Certainly, someone important to her died in the summer of 1539 as revealed in the beginning sentence of a letter Margaret wrote to Cromwell: She was granted a gift of plate in 1539 even though the Royal household may not have directly employed her at that time Gairdner V When she was called upon to care for Elizabeth, Lady Bryan was over the age of 40. Margaret took charge of Elizabeth at her birth and went on to setup her household at Hatfield three months later. Hatfield Much of what we know from the childhoods of Elizabeth and Edward come from the correspondence from Lady Bryan to Thomas Cromwell concerning the households of the children. As conscientious with the Prince as she was with Elizabeth, Lady Bryan wrote to Cromwell appraising him of her charge. She was not forgotten as there is a mention of an annuity to her in January 1540. Various sources list her possible years of death as 1539, 1540, and 1541. When Anne Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth in 1533, Margaret transferred her duties to become the governess of the newest royal baby. Margaret held this post until Edward was born in 1547 when she moved to his household and Katherine Ashley took over duties with Princess Elizabeth. When Lady Bryan thought Elizabeth should be weaned, she contacted Lord Cromwell and then he submitted the request to the Privy Council. Sir William Paulet Having the charge of the royal children meant teaching them etiquette and proper manners and displaying the children in the majesty expected. This visit was orchestrated to present Elizabeth as a fitting bride for a French prince and full-credit for its success went to Lady Bryan. That Lady Bryan took this portion of her duties seriously was again shown in her letter to Cromwell. Her affection seemed sincere for her royal charges and her pride in them too. Elizabeth was brought up calmly in the way that Lady Bryan thought best, shielded from the gossip and temptations of the adult world. Henry VIII did not neglect his recognized illegitimate son, Henry FitzRoy, and perhaps he did not purposefully neglect Elizabeth in the summer of 1539. He was embarking on a new life with his third wife, Jane Seymour, and was traveling the country. That her position was diminished was obvious. Below reprinted in chart form is the information from the 10th volume of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII concerning the structural changes made to the two households. Personages appointed to attend on the lady Mary: Finche, Frances Jerningham, Elizabeth Sydney. Barnes, Lucretia the Tumbler. Gentlemen Ushers and Waiters: Baldwin, Walter Bridges, Thos. Deachryche Beatrice Ap Rice. The names of persons attending upon lady Mary and lady Elizabeth: Wylbram, Randale Dod, Sym Borton. Wryght, John Conwey, Gray. Grooms of the Chamber: Borow, Walter Brydges, Thos. Bell, John Smith, and John Hyges, grooms. Chambrum, lady Garet, Eliz. David Morgan, Gabryell Tenant. Personages appointed to attend on the lady Elizabeth, the Kinges daughter. Alice Huntercombe, Jane Bradbelt. Gentlemen Ushers and Gentlemen Waiters: Rychard Sandes, Robert Power. Gromes of the Chambre: Her initial issue involved the altered status Elizabeth held. All thys her Graces must take I have dreven off as long as I can, that, be my trothe, I cannot drive it no lenger. Money must have been tight as the final concern that Lady Bryan has mixes the role of the steward, John Shelton,

with the need for economy. One theory for Mr. Letter from Lady Margaret Bryan to Thomas Cromwell, June I beseech you to be good lord to me now in the greatest need that ever [was], for it hath pleased God to take from me hem them that was my most com[fort] in this world, to my great heaviness, Jesu have mercy on his soul, a[nd] I am succourless and as a redeless creature but for my great trust in the King and your good lordship. When your lordship was last here you bade me not mistrust the King or you, which gave me great comfort, and encourages me now to show you my poor mind. I beg you to be good lord to her and hers, and that she may have raiment, for she has neither gown nor kirtle nor petticoat, nor linen foresmocks, nor kerchiefs, rails night dresses , bodystychets corsets , handkerchiefs, sleeves, mufflers, nor begins night-caps. Beseeching you, my lord, that ye will see that her grace may have that which is needful for her, as my trust is that ye will do. Shelton saith he is master of this house. Shelton would have my lady Elizabeth to dine and sup every day at the board of estate. It is not meet for a child of her age to keep such rule. If she do, I dare not take it upon me to keep her Grace in health; for she will see divers meats, fruits, and wine, that it will be hard for me to refrain her from. God knoweth my lady hath great pain with her teeth, which come very slowly. This makes me give her her own way more than I would. For she is as toward a child and as gentle of conditions as ever I knew any in my life, Jesu preserve her Grace. Shelton will not be content with this. Gairdner, James and R. Gayangos, de Pascual editor. Elizabeth I, Genius of the Golden Age. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc. The Life and Death of Anne Boleyn: The Word of a Prince: A Life of Elizabeth from Contemporary Documents. The Boydell Press, The Fall of Anne Boleyn: The Shrewdness of Virtue. Sander, Nicholas, and Edward Rishton. Rise and Growth of the Anglican Schism. The Struggle for the Throne. The Life of Queen Elizabeth. Wagner, John and Susan Walters Schmid. Encyclopedia of Tudor England. Web 29 June The Rise and Fall of Anne Boleyn: Cambridge University Press, The King and His Court. The Lady in the Tower: The Fall of Anne Boleyn. Wood, Mary Anne Everett.

Chapter 4 : Lord Ronald Gower - Wikipedia

*Have you ever wondered which Disney characters' names begin with the letter T? Name as many as you can see in the image, or try to find each character whose name is shown just below.*

It ended in victory for the English army, and was the largest battle in terms of numbers fought between the two nations. Pope Leo X , already a signatory to the anti-French treaty of Mechlin, sent a letter to James threatening him with ecclesiastical censure for breaking his peace treaties with England on 28 June , and subsequently James was excommunicated by Cardinal Christopher Bainbridge. Catherine of Aragon was Regent in England and, on 27 August she issued warrants for the property of all Scotsmen in England to be seized. This gave the English time to gather an army and, as importantly, to retrieve the banner of Saint Cuthbert from the Cathedral of Durham , a banner which had been carried by the English in victories against the Scots in and By the 29 August, Norham Castle was taken and partly demolished. The Scots moved south capturing the castles of Etal and Ford. The Scots had previously been stationed at Flodden Edge, to the south of Branxton. He complained that James had sent his Islay Herald agreeing that they would join in battle on Friday between Pitscottie says the king would not allow the Scots artillery to fire on the vulnerable English during this manoeuvre. On Friday afternoon the Scots host descended without speaking any word to meet the English. The Scottish army advanced down the ploughed field, the English down the grassy field in the foreground, and they met, presumably at the valley boundary between the two fields. After the artillery fire ended, according to the English chronicler Edward Hall , "the battle was cruel, none spared other, and the King himself fought valiantly. Hall says the King was fatally wounded by an arrow and a bill. The Bishop of Durham thought them the finest ever seen. A Scottish letter of January contrasts this loss of the nobility with the English great men who took their stand with the reserves and at the rear. The loss of so many Scottish officers meant there was no one to coordinate a retreat. As a weapon, the pike was effective only in a battle of movement, especially to withstand a cavalry charge. The Scottish pikes were described by the author of the Trewe Encounter as "keen and sharp spears 5 yards long. This was the last time that bill and pike would come together as equals in battle. Two years later Francis I defeated the Swiss pikemen at the Battle of Marignano , using a combination of heavy cavalry and artillery, ushering in a new era in the history of war. John Lesley , writing sixty years later, noted the Scottish bullets flew over the English heads while the English cannon was effective, the one army placed so high and the other so low. Many of these archers were recruited from Lancashire and Cheshire. Sir Richard Assheton raised one such company from Middleton , near Manchester. In gratitude for his safe return, he rebuilt St. It contains the unique "Flodden Window" depicting each of the archers, and the priest who accompanied them, by name in stained glass. The success of the Cheshire yeomanry, under the command of Richard Cholmeley , led to his later appointment as Lieutenant of the Tower of London. Legends of a lost king Thomas Hawley, the Rouge Croix pursuivant, was first with news of the victory. Brian Tuke mentioned in his letter to Cardinal Bainbridge that the coat was lacerated and chequered with blood. The body was then embalmed and taken to Newcastle upon Tyne. A list of horses taken at the field runs to 24 pages. Then before the King could reply, the man vanished. David Lindsay of the Mount and John Inglis could find no trace of him. Mackie wondered if the incident really happened as a masquerade orchestrated by an anti-war party: Norman MacDougall doubts if there was a significant anti-war faction. William Knight sent the news from Lille to Rome on 20 September, claiming 12, Scots had died with less than English casualties. Brian Tuke, the English Clerk of the Signet, sent a newsletter stating 10, Scots killed and 10, escaped the field. Tuke reckoned the total Scottish invasion force to have been 60, and the English army at 40, Sighing and moaning, on ilka green loaning, The flowers of the forest are all wede away. Contemporary English ballads also recalled the tragedy of the Scottish losses; To tell you plaine, twelve thousand were slaine, that to the fight did stand; And many prisoners tooke that day, the best in all Scotland. That day made many a fatherlesse childe, and many a widow poore; And many a Scottish gay Lady, sate weeping in her bowre. According to Pitscottie, a former Provost of Edinburgh , Richard Lawson, who lived nearby threw a coin at the Cross to appeal from this summons and survived the battle.

Chapter 5 : To - Google Books

*Early life. Lord Gower was born 2 August He was the youngest son of eleven children, seven daughters and four sons, born to George, 2nd Duke of Sutherland (and 20th Earl) by his wife Lady Harriet Howard.*

Report from Belmullet, Co. Mayo of emigrants leaving on the Unity bound for North America citing the reasons they were leaving, Mayo Telegraph, 22 April Petition from the labourers from the Rattibarren barony, Co. Sligo to the government outlining their poverty. Letter of James Prendergast in Milltown, Co. Kerry to his son, Thomas, in Boston. Shelly Barber ed , The Prendergast Letters: Newspaper account of the large-scale emigration from Ireland in and the opportunities that exist in the United States for emigrants. London Times, January 6. Mayo contribute to a general emigration fund. Galway Mercury, 17 April Galway Vindicator, 17 May Report from County Kerry of people emigrating who were forced the families to leave. Kerry Examiner, 27 June Support for Emigration as a Solution to Famine 9. Sligo to Quebec in Correspondence and report in relation to Irish emigrants to New Brunswick in Suggestions as to how emigration should be put in place, especially that of tenants who were assisted by their landlords. Limerick Reporter, 12 September Attempts to encourage emigration by landowners and the gentry, and in particular to influence government officials, especially after Hansard, Louse of Lords Debates, vol. Armagh Guardian, 23 April Buchanan, Emigration Agent in Quebec, in relation to workhouse pauper inmates sent to Canada in Attitude in the Colonies to the Emigration. Evidence of Lt Col. Edward MacArthur to the Select Committee on Colonization from Ireland that the sending of Irish workhouse women to Australia would be a great benefit to the colony as there was a major shortage of girls as marriage partners. Sir Randolph Routh to Sir Charles Trevelyan objecting to the proposal that two million people be sent from Ireland to Canada over a two year period, arguing that the colony was not in a position to absorb such numbers. Sligo estate on the Aeolus and the Yeoman. Experiences of the emigrants on the Atlantic Crossing. Legislation enacted by the New York legislature regarding the entry of emigrants to the port of New York, and the conditions under which ship owners and masters could bring such passengers. Account of the condition on board the Lady Dombraun that sailed from Killybegs to St. John, New Brunswick in from officials in St John. Clare to Quebec on the "Governor" from Limerick in Debate in the Limerick Board of Guardians on how the female paupers from the workhouse who were sent to Australia were treated by the shipping crew on the sea voyage. Limerick Reporter, 31 July Complaints by Quebec officials about the brig St. John which carried emigrants from Galway port in Debate in the House of Lords on the treatment of passengers on board the ships traveling to Australia. Louse of Lords Debates, vol. C, xl, pp Account of emigrants on the Berlin, which sailed from Westport and arrived in St. John, New Brunswick in The Famine Emigrants Experiences Abroad Account of how famine emigrants from the West of Ireland arrived in Liverpool in such a poor state with little or no money. Nation, 14 November , Reprinted from the Liverpool Times. Fear in of the large numbers of Irish emigrants flooding into Britain and in particular the ports of Liverpool and Glasgow. Manchester Guardian, 20 January Report on the medical condition of emigrants in Fredericton, New Brunswick. Parliamentary debate in the House of Commons on the impact which the large number of Irish pauper immigrants had on the city of Liverpool. Hansard Parliamentary Debates, xcii, dated, 7 May , cc. Influx of vast numbers of Irish poor fleeing famine put pressure on the poor law system in many towns and cities in England and Wales as seen by the situation in Manchester in December Manchester Guardian, 11 December Manner in which emigrants in Liverpool were swindled. Galway Vindicator, 5 April, Letter from the Henigan family who left Co. Danagher, Melbourne to Lord Monteaule, dated 20 March Armagh Guardian, 1 May Sligo and who had died in the city from Famine Fever. The York Herald, 10 July, Report of Irish Famine emigrants in Edinburgh indicating many were diseased and the appalling living conditions they endured. Edinburgh Medical Journal, 69 Eilish Ellis, Emigrants from Ireland, Account of how Irish emigrants fared in the large American cities. Galway Vindicator, 30 July Nation, 12 July Report of Irish people who had been resident in England for a long period being sent back to Ireland when they became destitute. Nation, 2 September, Report from the Chester Board of Guardians on the removal of Bridget Molloy, a widow and her six children, all born in England, who were returned to Ireland

under the Act of Settlement. Shire who had settled in South Africa to his brother in Shanagolden, Co. Limerick informing him of his life in Natal and the prospects for emigrating to the colony. Sligo Journal, 30 November Letter from an emigrant in Australia who had been assisted by Lord Monteagle to emigrate. Sligo Champion, 17 May Where to go to Letter from Vere Foster to the newspapers advising potential emigrants as to the best places in the United States to settle and proposing that Illinois as the best destination for emigrants. Nation, 9 August The Poor Law and Emigration Clare Journal, 26 November Materials used in the fitting out of the 38 females sent from Ballinasloe workhouse to Australia in August, Western Star, 19 August Letter from Bishop T. Murphy, Chairman of the Children Apprenticeship Board to the Colonial Secretary, regarding the female workhouse paupers that had been sent out on the "Roman Emperor" in Murphy to Lord Grey, dated, 21 November Letter from Australia, 12 Jan. Senior to the Select Committee on the Poor Law, recommending emigration of young workhouse female paupers to the colonies. Galway Vindicator, 20 December Evidence of the R. Orpen to the Select Committee on the Poor Law urging that emigration be used as a panacea to the overcrowding in the workhouses. Report on the females orphans who sailed from Plymouth to Australia on the Thomas Arbuthnot in October Mayo Telegraph, 20 November Discussion in the Tuam Board of Guardians in October regarding contributing towards helping paupers to emigrate. Tuam Herald, 25 October Names of the fifty girls sent from Mountbellew workhouse to Montreal on the Primrose in July Letter from Bishop Edward Maginn of Derry condemning emigration from Ireland and those who advocated it. Nation, 17 April Newspaper editorial opposing emigration, Galway Mercury, 5 May Kerry Examiner, 9 May Professor Kinealy has published extensively on nineteenth-century Irish history.

**Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - Women of letters**

*One of these men was Sir Brian Tuke. As Master of the Posts, he organized and established England's postal service. In Sir Brian was appointed treasurer and secretary of the royal household, a position he held until his death in*

Check those paper statements. Figured out the cost to have such a product did not make sense. There is an agreed upon timeframe for each annuity before you can dump it. There is a dollar penalty if you ask your wealth manager to dump a product before whatever date has been set on yours. Overall, the wealth manager does not want to dump an annuity within your account because of the commission they are making. Also, if you have one be sure to ask if it is transferable to spouse in the event of your death. They are complicated and expensive. Requested advisor to get rid of annuities. He did it; he was not happy. When called them back to ask what is going on, they now said had to fill out a form to transfer the rest and it would take 90 days to get the money! This firm should have been put out of business instead of being bought by Bank of America. They are the biggest fraudster on Wall Street. Then we I decided to move the funds from Merrill-Lynch to another investment service, Merrill-Lynch starting a stonewalling and slow work in actually transferring the funds. One lady named Morgan actually said she would hold the printing of a check and wire the funds and she would wait for our wiring instructions. Got wiring instructions but when I contacted them back it was after PM and they were closed. One day, you will find out his assistant, Klair, mishandled the paperwork, filled out the paperwork wrong while Glenn was on vacation. Their manager will call you and admit a mistake was made, but will explain there is nothing they can do. The more you look into the financial advice that was given over the years to your family member, the more questions you start to generate. An attempt to close an account required numerous emails, phone calls, and requests from ML for paperwork that had been previously sent. Never ever choose this organization if you value your time or your money. I joined because of the Bank of America Preferred Rewards which are nice. Read lots of reviews good and bad. I figured any major bank going to have some issues but it seems to be one after the other. They messed up my transfer that I had put in months before as I knew I was deploying and took weeks of calling every day for hours right up to the day before I was deploying for military duty to get fixed. Luckily I got one representative who understood and worked the issue to the end which was nice after going through 5 different ones before who did nothing but repeat same thing over and over. That was the start of issues. They have changed their low priced security policy which makes it even harder to buy the stocks you want. I will continue to try out the free trades which is the only positives of the preferred rewards program and hope things get better. If not I will transfer to a better broker and pay slightly higher fees for trades but get better use of my assets with less hassle. If you are thinking about joining I recommend going somewhere else. The only benefit is the preferred rewards program but I am starting to question if it is worth it.

## Chapter 7 : Brian Tuke | Revolvly

*For some time Tuke was secretary to Wolsey, and in he was promoted to be French secretary to the king; an enormous amount of correspondence passed through his hands, and there are more than six hundred references to him in the fourth volume alone of Brewer's Letters and Papers of Henry VIII.*

This timeframe also depends on customs in both China and in your country. Unstretched and Unframed canvas. It will arrive to you securely rolled on a tube. Do you like another painting or photograph better than the ones listed? We can paint portraits, nudes, landscapes, seascapes, animals, abstract images, etc. Contact us for a quote. All images will be reviewed for copyright regulations. Send us any image, and we will let you know if it can painted and how much it will cost. If your painting has not arrived in the promised timeframe, please email us. Unfortunately, packages can be delayed after they are shipped. Rest assured and know that we will do all that we can to make your purchasing process as smooth as possible. We want to be your painting studio. We highly value our repeat customers. Framing paintings at home can be an extremely economical and rewarding hobby. There are many online videos showing how to do each step of this process. If you use a 20x24 or a 24x36 inch painting, you can easily select an assembled frame from a big box hobby store. This product also comes in a spray can. Stretching the Painting Canvas We strongly suggest that you watch a video on this step. It is very straightforward. Again, the hardware is commonly found at a hobby, craft, or hardware store. Adding Hanging Hardware This is the easiest step. Handing hardware is easily found at all retail stores with a hardware department. Now simply enjoy your beautiful framed painting. You will want to do many more as gifts,we promise. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. Albania No additional import charges at delivery! This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Quantity: There are 8 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 8. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

## Chapter 8 : GAY Oil painting Henry Scott Tuke - Noblelady Portrait of Mrs Florence Humphris | eBay

*I should ignore the letter from Lady R.B. definitely the entire Chucunaque specimens were a gift from us to the museum. I had no knowledge that Lady R.B. had personally lent, given, or sent, any specimens to your museum.*

## Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - How Letters Matter

*Letters were also prized for the sense of physical proximity they engendered in the recipient, the feel of the letter in the hand making the author all the more present in her absence.*