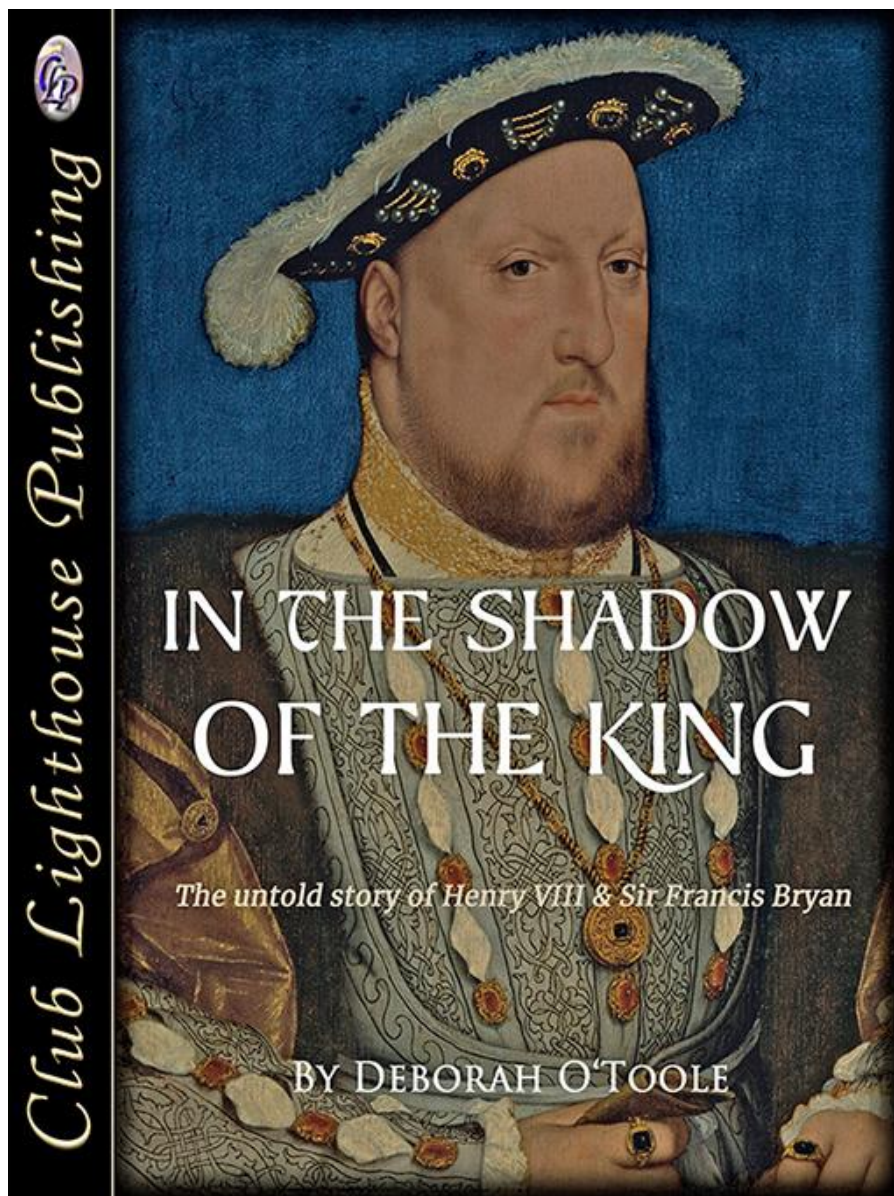


**\* TIMELINES ONLY \***



**IN THE SHADOW OF THE KING - TIMELINES ONLY**

By Deborah O'Toole

"In the Shadow of the King" is a work of semi-fiction. Some of the names, characters, places and incidents are the product of the author's imagination or are used fictitiously. Any resemblance to a specific portion of actual events, locales, organizations, or persons, living or dead, is entirely coincidental and beyond the intent of the author.

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## **ABOUT "IN THE SHADOW OF THE KING"**

*In the Shadow of the King* by Deborah O'Toole is a semi-fictional account of the dramatic life of Sir Francis Bryan, confidant to King Henry VIII.

Sir Francis Bryan was a man of letters who distinguished himself as a cipher, diplomat, poet, sailor and soldier. He was also knight bannerette, chevalier, Lord of the Tor Bryan, chief gentleman of the privy chamber, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland and a gifted sportsman. He lost an eye during a jousting tournament and forever after wore a rakish eye patch, which merely added to his allure.

During his time in Henry VIII's court and one of the few who escaped the King's wrath, Bryan was dubbed the "one-eyed Vicar of Hell" by the King's chief minister, Thomas Cromwell, because of his apparent lack of scruples and legendary sexual exploits. Bryan had a well-earned reputation as a self-indulgent libertine, and was said to have been a willing accomplice in the King's tangled love affairs.

Bryan's irresistible charm masked an inveterate intriguer full of barely-contained energy. He could be duplicitous, manipulative and promiscuous as well as highly articulate, ferociously witty and generous when the mood struck him. In videlicet, he was the perfect courtier. Many observers were astounded by the familiarity he used towards Henry VIII, especially in speaking his mind. However, Bryan was no creature of principle. By bending his opinions to fit the King's policy, he managed to remain in favor throughout Henry VIII's reign.

*In the Shadow of the King* brings to life the story of Sir Francis Bryan, as told by one of his descendants in the twenty-first century.

The book was released by Club Lighthouse Publishing in July 2023.

For more, go to:

<https://deborahotoole.com/king/>

## HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF SIR FRANCIS BRYAN

*Factual milestones are mixed with fictional events as historical references were not exact or consistent during extensive research, particularly those involving certain figures from history.*



### ❖ 1st June 1490

Francis Bryan is born to Sir Thomas Bryan and the former Margaret Bouchier in Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, England. He has an elder sister, Margaret (*also known as Meg, born 1489*), and a younger sister, Elizabeth (*born 1500*). His parents were both courtiers in the royal court. As such, Francis Bryan was probably acquainted with Prince Henry, who was just a year younger. It is likely they became friends at an early age. For storyline proposes, Francis and Henry briefly played together at Windsor Castle as children with Charles Brandon (*later Duke of Suffolk, son of Sir William Brandon, Henry VII's standard-bearer at the Battle of Bosworth Field*), Nicholas Carew (*son of Sir Richard Carew, Captain of Calais*), and William Compton (*Prince Henry's page*).

### ❖ 28th June 1491

The future Henry VIII born at Greenwich Palace, London. He is the second son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York.

### ❖ 1493

Sir Francis Bryan's sister, Anne, is born to Sir Thomas Bryan and the former Margaret Bouchier. She dies at age four in 1496.

### ❖ 1496-1500

Sir Francis Bryan lives in the household of Sir Thomas and Lady Maud Parr at Thurnham Castle in Maidstone, Kent, where he continues his education under Lady Maud's tutelage. Sir Thomas is the father of Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife.

### ❖ 1500

Sir Francis Bryan's sister, Elizabeth, is born to Sir Thomas Bryan and the former Margaret Bouchier.

## ❖ 1505

Sir Francis Bryan enters Magdalen College at Oxford University, where he became prolific in languages, translation, ciphering and writing under the tutelage of Professor John Stokesely.

## ❖ 21st April 1509

Henry VII dies. His only surviving son, Henry, becomes King Henry VIII.

## ❖ 11th June 1509

Henry VIII marries his brother Arthur's widow, Catherine of Aragon, at the church of the Observant Friars outside Greenwich Palace.

## ❖ 26th December 1509

Sir Francis Bryan meets Alice Drury, only child of Baron William Drury and Margaret Daubeney. Alice is Francis' mistress from 1509 to 1512. *Fictional character.*

## ❖ September 1510

Alice Drury miscarries Francis' child at The Strand manor while Francis is away on progress with the King. She never tells him of the pregnancy or miscarriage.

## ❖ April 1512

Sir Francis Bryan's older sister, Margaret (Meg), marries Sir Henry Guildford. Henry VIII grants them the manors of Hampton-in-Arden in Warwickshire and Bicker, Lincolnshire as wedding gifts.

## ❖ December 1512

Sir Francis Bryan and Alice Drury go their separate ways, but remain friends. She goes on to marry affluent Bury St. Edmunds farmer, Edward Woodgate, in 1513 (29th October). The couple had two children together, daughter Sybil (1515) and son Arthur (1517).

## ❖ 1513

Sir Francis Bryan is appointed Captain of the Tudor ship *Margaret Bonaventure* by Henry VIII. Francis' tenure in the navy was during the admiralty of his kinsman, Sir Thomas Howard.

## ❖ April 1514

Sir Francis Bryan's younger sister, Elizabeth, marries Sir Nicholas Carew in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

## ❖ 14th August 1514

Francis Bryan attends the proxy wedding ceremony of Princess Mary, Henry VIII's sister, to King Louis XII at Greenwich Palace. Louis XII is represented by the Duc de Longueville, who acted as proxy.

## ❖ 19th April 1515

Sir Francis Bryan and Sir Nicholas Carew teach the art of chivalry in jousting to younger members of the court by order of King Henry VIII.

**❖ December 1515**

Francis Bryan, with other noblemen and knights, visits the court of King François I of France.

**❖ 18th February 1516**

Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, is born at Greenwich Palace.

**❖ 18th February 1516**

Lady Margaret Bryan becomes governess to Princess Mary, daughter of King Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. She is also created Baroness Bryan *suo jure* by the King, which gives her £50 a year for life.

**❖ 1516**

Sir Francis Bryan is given the position of Cupbearer to the King.

**❖ January 1517**

Francis Bryan meets Abigail Elwell at the Lamb & Flag Tavern in Covent Garden, where Francis is enjoying a night out with Henry Norris. Abigail is looking for her drunken father, Nicholas. Francis steps in and assists her in returning Nicholas to the Elwell cottage on Rose Street.

**❖ 30th January 1517**

Sir Thomas Bryan dies at Marsworth Manor.

**❖ 16th July 1517**

Lady Frances Brandon, second child and eldest daughter of Henry VIII's younger sister, Princess Mary, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, born in Hatfield, Hertfordshire. Charles and Mary give their newborn daughter the feminine name equivalent of Francis, in honor of Bryan (*unproven*).

**❖ 21st January 1518**

John Bryan Elwell, illegitimate son of Sir Francis Bryan and Abigail Elwell, born in London.

**❖ 1518**

Sir Francis Bryan is created Master of the Toils (for which he was paid £66), and Constable of the Castle of Hertford (paid a mere £6), where he stored quick deer in Greenwich Park. He also becomes Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VIII. As such, he was expected to be in attendance on the King for alternating periods of six weeks.

**❖ 1519**

Sir Francis Bryan's mother, Lady Margaret Bryan, remarries a man by the name of David Zouche.

**❖ 1519**

Sir Francis Bryan loses his position in the Privy Chamber after he and Edward Neville were caught throwing stones and eggs at the common people in Paris while on a diplomatic mission.

**❖ 1520**

Sir Francis Bryan is created CIPHERER of the Royal Household and given a pension by Henry VIII.

**❖ June 1520**

Sir Francis Bryan attends the Field of the Cloth of Gold in France with Henry VIII. He also returns to France in July on a diplomatic mission with Cardinal Wolsey.

**❖ 1521**

Sir Francis Bryan is created Constable of Harlech Castle. He also receives a grant for the tenements in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Walbroke and London, and made steward of the lordship of Flamstead, Hertfordshire, Newhall, Boreham, Walkefare and Powers, Essex with 100s a year.

**❖ February 1522**

Anne Boleyn is given a place as maid-of-honor in Catherine of Aragon's household.

**❖ March 1522**

Sir Francis Bryan marries Philippa Spice, widow of John Fortescue, at St. Germanus' Church in Faulkbourne, Essex. They sporadically reside at Fortescue Manor in Ponsbourne, Hertfordshire, which is visited several times by the King.

**❖ 1st July 1522**

Sir Francis Bryan is knighted for bravery after serving under the Earl of Surrey and helping to secure the capture of Morlaix in Brittany.

**❖ 1st November 1522**

Edmund Bryan, son of Sir Francis and Lady Philippa Bryan, born at Fortescue Manor in Ponsbourne, Hertfordshire.

**❖ June 1523**

Sir Francis Bryan is created Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire by Henry VIII.

**❖ January 1526**

Philippa Spice Bryan summoned to Chancery Court for a debt incurred before her marriage to Francis in 1522. As her husband, Francis had control of her fortune and was responsible for the debt. The court ordered him to pay £171 to John Fortescue's usher, Jasper Fyloll, for back wages. Francis relieved Fyloll of his position but did not pay him.

**❖ 7th February 1526 (*Shrove Tuesday*)**

Sir Francis Bryan loses his left eye during a jousting match at Greenwich Palace during the traditional Shrovetide revelry. Following the accident he dons an eye patch, which he wears until the end of his life. The King affectionately calls him "my pirate" thereafter.

**❖ 31st May 1526**

Lady Margaret "Meg" Guildford, Sir Francis Bryan's older sister, dies. She is buried at St. Swithun's Churchyard in Bicker, Lincolnshire.

**❖ 30th June 1528**

William Compton, Henry VIII's former Groom of the Stool, dies of the sweating sickness.

**❖ 1528**

William Carey (husband of Mary Boleyn and member of the Privy Chamber) dies from the sweating sickness. With a position now vacant, Sir Francis Bryan is reinstated as a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

**❖ 1529**

Sir Francis Bryan enters Parliament as member for Buckinghamshire.

**❖ November 1529**

When Baron Drury dies, Francis intervenes and convinces the King to create Alice as Baroness Drury in her own right.

**❖ 1532**

Anne Boleyn surrenders to Henry VIII, and they began living openly as man and wife. Anne has her own court which includes Sir Francis Bryan, George Boleyn and his wife Jane, Lady Rochford, Francis Weston, William Brereton, Sir Thomas Wyatt and other members of the Boleyn family. Mark Smeaton frequently joins the gatherings to play and sing.

**❖ 1532**

Sir Henry Guildford, Sir Francis Bryan's brother-in-law, dies.

**❖ 25th January 1533**

A pregnant Anne Boleyn and King Henry VIII are secretly married in the King's chapel at Whitehall. The ceremony was performed by Rowland Lee and attended by Francis Bryan, Henry Norris, Thomas Heneage and Anne Savage, Lady Berkeley.

**❖ 1st June 1533**

Sir Francis Bryan attends the coronation of Anne Boleyn at St Peter's Abbey, Westminster.

**❖ August 1533**

Sir Francis is the one to inform Henry VIII that he has been excommunicated from Rome.

**❖ 7th September 1533**

Anne Boleyn gives birth to a baby girl. Henry VIII is disappointed that the child is a girl and blames both God and Anne for denying him a son. She is named Elizabeth after Henry's mother. Lady Margaret Bryan is appointed her governess.

**❖ 27th April 1534**

Phillipa "Pippa" Spice Bryan, Sir Francis Bryan's first wife, dies at Fortescue Manor in Ponsbourne, Hertfordshire.

**❖ 1536**

Sir Francis Bryan is created Constable of the Castle of Wallingford.

❖ **7th January 1536**

Catherine of Aragon, Henry VIII's first wife, dies at Kimbolton Castle in Cambridgeshire.

❖ **29th January 1536**

Anne Boleyn suffers a miscarriage. Henry VIII sees it as clear evidence of God's displeasure with the marriage. He determines to end the union with Anne so he can marry Jane Seymour.

❖ **January 1536**

Sir Francis Bryan distances himself from the Boleyn family and begins to champion the Seymour family.

❖ **Spring 1536**

Thomas Cromwell begins collecting evidence against Anne Boleyn. During the course of his investigations, he hears certain members of court were admitted to her chamber at late hours. Those named were George Boleyn, Henry Norris, Francis Weston, William Brereton and Mark Smeaton. Cromwell constructs a case against Anne, claiming she committed adultery with all five men had plotted to murder the King. Sir Francis Bryan is questioned during the investigations but is not charged.

❖ **2nd May 1536**

Anne Boleyn is arrested and taken by barge to the Tower of London.

❖ **14th May 1536**

Thomas Cromwell refers to Sir Francis Bryan as "The Vicar of Hell" in a letter to Stephen Gardiner. He gains the nickname for his reputation of impiety and of taking pleasure wherever he found it.

❖ **19th May 1536**

Anne Boleyn is executed (beheaded) at the Tower of London. She is buried in the choir of the royal chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.

❖ **20th-22nd May 1536**

Sir Francis Bryan temporarily serves as Groom of the Stool after the execution of Henry Norris, who is eventually replaced by Sir Anthony Denny.

❖ **30th May 1536**

Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour in the Queen's Closet at Whitehall.

❖ **1536 (Summer)**

Sir Francis Bryan becomes Chief Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber.

❖ **7th September 1536**

Charlotte Bryan Quillon, illegitimate daughter of Francis Bryan and his French mistress, Angela Perrette-Quillon, is born in Paris. *Fictional characters.*

❖ **12th October 1537**

Prince Edward, son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, is born at Hampton Court Palace. Lady Margaret Bryan is appointed his governess.



**❖ 24th October 1537**

Jane Seymour dies twelve days after giving birth to Prince Edward. She is buried in St. George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

**❖ 1537**

Sir Francis Bryan is sent on a secret mission to Paris to assassinate Cardinal Reginald Pole. The plot fails after Pole is tipped off, possibly by Bryan himself.

**❖ 1538**

Sir Francis Bryan is sent to France as ambassador to the court of Francis I. However, after the French complain about his inappropriate behavior (gambling, drinking and womanizing), he is recalled to England.

**❖ 3rd March 1539**

Sir Nicholas Carew, Sir Francis Bryan's brother-in-law, is beheaded at the Tower of London for treason.

**❖ 16th March 1539**

Edward Woodgate dies, leaving his wife, Baroness Alice Drury, a wealthy landowner in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

**❖ 6th January 1540**

Henry VIII marries Anne of Cleves at Greenwich Palace.

**❖ 12th July 1540**

The marriage of Henry VIII and Anne of Cleves is annulled.

**❖ 28th July 1540**

Henry VIII marries Katherine Howard at Oatlands Palace in Surrey.

**❖ 28th July 1540**

Thomas Cromwell is beheaded at the Tower of London for treason.

**❖ 13th February 1542**

Katherine Howard is beheaded at the Tower of London for treason.

**❖ January 1543**

Sir Francis Bryan is appointed Vice-Admiral of the Navy.

**❖ February 1543**

Sir Francis Bryan loses his position as Vice-Admiral after refusing to obey the instructions of the Lord Admiral, John Dudley.

**❖ 12th July 1543**

Henry VIII marries Catherine Parr at Hampton Court Palace.

**❖ October 1543**

Sir Francis Bryan is sent to the court of Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, as ambassador.

**❖ 17th July 1546**

Lady Elizabeth Carew, Sir Francis Bryan's younger sister, dies.

**❖ 28th January 1547**

Henry VIII dies at Whitehall Palace, his last words reportedly being: "Bryan, all is lost." His nine-year-old son becomes King Edward VI. Francis is assigned the chief place as "Master of the Henchmen" at Henry VIII's funeral. Henry had fondly referred to Francis as his "one-eyed Vicar of Hell" (a term first coined by Thomas Cromwell), which might be interpreted as meaning one of unquestioned loyalty. (*Source: Roots Web*).

**❖ September 1547**

Sir Francis Bryan is created Knight Banneret by Edward VI.

**❖ 22nd April 1548**

John Bryan Elwell, illegitimate son of Sir Francis Bryan and Abigail Elwell, dies in England, unmarried and childless.

**❖ July 1548**

Francis Bryan travels to Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk to see Alice Woodgate, Baroness Drury. It will be their final meeting. He tells her he is about to marry for the second time - for political purposes only - and she wishes him well.

**❖ 1st August 1548**

Sir Francis Bryan marries Joan Fitzgerald Butler, widow of James Butler (Earl of Ormonde), daughter of James Fitzgerald, 10th Earl of Desmond. The marriage brings him money and control of land in Ireland.

**❖ November 1548**

Sir Francis Bryan is created Lord Marshal of Ireland by Edward VI.

**❖ 11th June 1549**

Francis Bryan II, son of Sir Francis Bryan and Joan Butler, born at Butler Castle, Clonmel, Ireland. Christened 18th June 1549 at St. Patrick's Chapel, Clonmel.

**❖ 27 December 1549**

Sir Francis Bryan is created Lord Chief Justice of Ireland by Edward VI.

**❖ 2nd February 1550**

Sir Francis Bryan dies at Butler Castle in Clonmel, Ireland. Because Joan Butler's first husband died mysteriously (hints of poison), Bryan's death is suspect but cannot be proven. A postmortem examination was ordered to determine the cause of death; there was no finding of poisoning. It was said that he "died of grief." Sir John Allen, the Irish Chancellor, was present at the death of Francis and at the autopsy. He stated: "He departed very godly." While Francis lay on his deathbed, his wife Joan went hunting with Gerald Fitzgerald along the bounds of Leinster, visited Askeaton Castle, and accompanies her lover to fairs and festivals.

**Burial:** County Waterford, Ireland. Sir Francis Bryan was said to be buried 25 miles from where he died. His stone marker was removed from the 12th-century church when the church was demolished in 1773. (*Source: Roots Web*). Other historical notes suggest

Francis was buried at St. Mary's Church in Oldbridge, Clonmel, County Tipperary, Ireland. For *In the Shadow of the King* storyline purposes, Sir Francis Bryan's burial place is near St. Patrick's Chapel in Clonmel, Ireland.

## POSITIONS & TITLES GIVEN TO SIR FRANCIS BRYAN

- ❖ 1513 - Created Captain of the *Margaret Bonaventure* by Henry VIII.
- ❖ 1516 - Cupbearer to King Henry VIII.
- ❖ 1518 - Created Master of the Toils by Henry VIII.
- ❖ 1518 - Created Gentleman of the Privy Chamber (*Esquire of the Body*) to King Henry VIII.
- ❖ 1519 - Loses position on the Privy Chamber (*see Appendix I*) because of his antics. Sir Francis Bryan lost his position in the Privy Chamber after he and Edward Neville were caught throwing stones and eggs at the common people in Paris while on a diplomatic mission.
- ❖ 1520 - Given a pension by King Henry VIII, dubbed a cipherer.
- ❖ 1520 - Created Constable of Harlech Castle. He also received a grant for the tenements in the parish of St. John the Baptist, Walbroke and London, and made steward of the lordship of Flamstead, Hertfordshire, Newhall, Boreham, Walkefare and Powers, Essex with 100s a year.
- ❖ 1522 - Knighted by Henry VIII for his courage during the capture of Morlaix in Brittany, where he served under the Earl of Surrey.
- ❖ 1523 - Created Sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire by Henry VIII.
- ❖ 1526 - Master of the Henchmen (1526-1549).
- ❖ 1529 - Keeper of Richmond Park, Surrey (1529-1546).
- ❖ 1536 - Created Constable of the Castle of Wallingford by Henry VIII.
- ❖ 1536 - Created Chief Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber by Henry VIII; re-appointed.
- ❖ 1543 - Appointed Vice-Admiral of the Navy by Henry VIII. However, he loses the position one month later after refusing to obey the instructions of the Lord Admiral, John Dudley, Viscount Lisle.
- ❖ 1547 - Created Knight-Banneret by Edward VI.
- ❖ 1548 - Created Lord Marshal of Ireland.
- ❖ 1549 - Created Lord Chief Justice of Ireland by Edward VI.



## HISTORICAL TIMELINE OF HENRY VIII



### ❖ 28th June 1491

Henry Tudor born at Greenwich Palace to King Henry VII and Elizabeth of York. He has one older brother, Arthur (1486), an older sister, Margaret (1489), and a younger sister, Mary (1496). For storyline proposes, Sir Francis Bryan and Henry often played together as children with Charles Brandon (Duke of Suffolk), Nicholas Carew, and William Compton.

### ❖ 1494

Henry is created the Duke of York by his father at the age of three.

### ❖ 14 November 1501

Prince Arthur marries Princess Catherine of Aragon at St. Paul's Cathedral in London.

### ❖ 2nd April 1502

Henry's older brother, Arthur, dies at age 15. Henry becomes heir to the throne, and is named Prince of Wales by his father.

### ❖ 11th February 1503

Elizabeth of York dies after childbirth.

### ❖ 8th August 1503

Margaret Tudor, oldest daughter of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York, marries King James IV of Scotland at the Palace of Holyrood in Edinburgh, Scotland.

### ❖ 21st April 1509

Henry's father, King Henry VII, dies. Henry becomes King Henry VIII.

### ❖ 11th June 1509

Henry marries Catherine of Aragon, his brother Arthur's widow.

### ❖ 24th June 1509

Henry and Catherine are formally crowned King and Queen of England.

### ❖ 29th June 1509

Lady Margaret Beaufort, Henry VIII's paternal grandmother, dies in the Deanery of Westminster Abbey and is later buried in the Henry VII Chapel of the Abbey.

**❖ 1st February 1514**

Henry creates Charles Brandon the Duke of Suffolk.

**❖ 3rd March 1515**

Henry's younger sister, Mary, secretly weds his best friend, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, at the Hotel de Clugny in Paris, France. For storyline purposes, Sir Francis Bryan, who had accompanied Suffolk on his trip to France to retrieve Mary after the death of her first husband, King Louis XII, witnesses the wedding ceremony.

**❖ 18th February 1516**

After several miscarriages and stillbirths, Catherine of Aragon gives birth to a healthy girl, Princess Mary, at Greenwich Palace.

**❖ November 1518**

Henry begins to doubt the validity of his marriage to Catherine. Her multiple pregnancies resulted in only Princess Mary surviving infancy. Henry is convinced Catherine will never be able to give him a son.

**❖ 11th-22nd June 1520**

The Field of the Cloth of Gold takes place in Balinghem, France. The summit was intended to strengthen the new alliance between King Henry VIII of England and King François I of France after years of warfare.

**❖ 17th May 1521**

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham is executed at the Tower of London. He was accused of listening to prophecies of the king's death and intent to kill King Henry VIII. Seventeen peers found him guilty of the charges.

**❖ February 1522**

Anne Boleyn, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, is given a position as maid-of-honor in Queen Catherine's household.

**❖ June 1527**

Henry sends a request to Pope Clement VII, asking for permission to marry again for the purpose of having a male heir and to send Catherine to a convent. However, Catherine's nephew is Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, who wields great power over the Pope, and denies the request.

**❖ August 1529**

After years of legal battles, Henry realizes the Pope may never grant him a divorce. He begins to look for other options.

**❖ 25th January 1533**

Henry marries Anne Boleyn in a secret ceremony at Whitehall Palace, which is performed by Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. For storyline purposes, Sir Francis Bryan is present at the ceremony with his wife, Lady Phillipa Spice Bryan.

**❖ 7th April 1533**

Parliament passes the *Act in Restraint of Appeals*. The new law forbids any foreign powers from having authority greater than the ruling monarch in England, which gives Henry VIII complete authority over spiritual and secular jurisdiction. In essence, the Pope and the Catholic Church no longer have any right to intervene in England and its politics.

**❖ 23rd May 1533**

Five months after Henry marries Anne Boleyn, Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, annuls the marriage of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon.

**❖ 1st June 1533**

Anne Boleyn is formally crowned Queen of England.

**❖ 7th September 1533**

Anne Boleyn gives birth to a girl, Princess Elizabeth, at Greenwich Palace.

**❖ 24th March 1534**

*The Act of Succession* is passed by Parliament, which excludes Princess Mary from the succession and makes Henry's children with Anne his heirs.

**❖ 11th March 1536**

The *Closure of the Monasteries* is passed, which began the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The act weakens the Catholic faith in England and makes Henry much wealthier.

**❖ 19th May 1536**

Anne Boleyn is executed for treason at the Tower of London.

**❖ 30th May 1536**

Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour.

**❖ July 1536**

Henry changes the *Act of Succession* so that his children with Jane Seymour will be his heirs, thus cutting Mary and Elizabeth from the line of succession.

**❖ 12th October 1537**

Jane Seymour gives birth to Prince Edward at Hampton Court.

**❖ 24th October 1537**

Jane Seymour dies.

**❖ 23rd September 1539**

Henry signs a marriage contract with the German embassy to marry Anne of Cleves. He had not met her in person, but is intrigued by her portrait, painted by Hans Holbein.

**❖ 6th January 1540**

Henry and Anne of Cleves are married at the Palace of Placentia in Greenwich, London.

**❖ April 1540**

All religious houses are closed, thus ending the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

**❖ 9th July 1540**

Henry's marriage to Anne of Cleves is annulled.

**❖ 28th July 1540**

Henry marries Katherine Howard at Oatlands Palace.

**❖ 13th February 1542**

Katherine is executed for treason at the Tower of London.

**❖ 28th June 1542**

Henry celebrates his 50th birthday. He has become obese with a waist measurement of 54 inches, and is in continual pain from an old injury to his leg.

**❖ 12th July 1543**

Henry VIII marries Catherine Parr at Hampton Court Palace.

**❖ August 1543**

Catherine Parr invites her three stepchildren (Princess Mary, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Edward) to court.

**❖ 7th February 1544**

Henry changes the *Act of Succession* again, placing Princess Mary and Princess Elizabeth back into the line of succession.

**❖ 28th January 1547**

King Henry VIII dies at Whitehall Palace, age fifty-five. His son, nine-year-old Prince Edward, is named King Edward VI.



## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Deborah O'Toole is the author of *Celtic Remnants*, *The Crypt Artist*, *Glinhaven*, *In the Shadow of the King* and *Mind Sweeper*.

In addition, she writes darkly abstract poetry (*Torn Bits & Pieces*) and short-story juvenile fiction (*Short Tales Collection*), and is the author of a series of historical essays, articles and book reviews for *Ambermont Magazine* and *Class Notes*.

Writing as Deidre Dalton, Deborah is author of the "Collective Obsessions Saga," which chronicles the extraordinary loves and dark obsessions between two families sweeping a span of more than 165 years, most of which are set against the backdrop of a magnificent seaside mansion in Maine. Books in the ten-part family saga include *Hearts in Sorrow*, *The Advent*, *Quixotic Crossings*, *The Twain Shall Meet*, *Enthrallment*, *The Keeper's Journal*, *Hearts Desires*, *The Twilight*, *Megan's Legacy* and *Limb of Iniquity*.

Also writing as Deidre Dalton, Deborah is author of "The Bloodline Trilogy." The novels follow the uniquely magical yet ominous journey of three women through time. The trilogy includes *Bloodfrost*, *Bloodlust* and *Blood & Soul*.

Using the pseudonym Shenanchie O'Toole, Deborah also writes for the recipe website Food Fare. She is writer and co-editor of a dozen cookbooks, along with more than forty titles in the *Food Fare Culinary Collection*.



Deborah O'Toole

<https://deborahotoole.com/>

**BOOKS BY DEBORAH O'TOOLE**

*Celtic Remnants*  
*The Crypt Artist*  
*Glinhaven*  
*In the Shadow of the King*  
*Mind Sweeper*  
*Torn Bits & Pieces*

**WRITING AS DEIDRE DALTON**

THE BLOODLINE TRILOGY:

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*Enthrallment*  
*The Keeper's Journal*  
*Hearts Desires*  
*The Twilight*  
*Megan's Legacy*  
*Limb of Iniquity*

**MISCELLANEOUS**

Glinhaven Cookery

*(Scottish-themed recipes mentioned or prepared by characters in "Glinhaven" by Deborah O'Toole).*

Historical Essays by Deborah O'Toole

*(Billy the Kid, Anne Boleyn, Jack the Ripper, Loch Ness Monster, U.S. Political Parties)*

The King's Table

*(Tudor recipes mentioned or prepared by characters in "In the Shadow of the King" by Deborah O'Toole).*

Larkin Community Cookbook

*(Recipes mentioned or prepared by characters in the "Collective Obsessions Saga" by Deidre Dalton)*

For more, go to: <https://deborahotoole.com/books.htm>