

— SEAN POAGE —

LITTLE KNOWN
FACTS ABOUT
KING ARTHUR

— < BONUS
BOOK > —

Little Known Facts about King Arthur

A Bonus Book

Copyright © 2018 Sean Poage
NOT FOR RESALE

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, except as permitted by the UK Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988, without the prior permission of the publisher.

This is a work of fiction. Names, characters, businesses, places, events and incidents are either the products of the author's imagination or used in a fictitious manner. Any resemblance to actual persons, living or dead, or actual events is purely coincidental.

M

MadeGlobal Publishing

For more information on
MadeGlobal Publishing, visit our website
www.madeglobal.com

Cover Design: Dmitry Yakhovsky © MadeGlobal Publishing

LITTLE KNOWN FACTS ABOUT KING ARTHUR

King Arthur is one of the most recognisable names in the world, but one of the least understood in the historical sense. For anyone interested in the details I used to create “The Arthurian Age” series, I hope this short treatise will be helpful.

For the sake of brevity, I prefer to divide Arthurian subjects into three main aspects: The Historical, the Legendary and the Romance.

I base the Historical on writings considered to be largely true, even if biased or mistaken in some details. Unfortunately, these sources are very scarce and subject to a great deal of interpretation. Examples would be *The Ruin and Conquest of Britain* by Gildas, or the *History of the Britons* by Nennius. These often contain myths or mistakes, but present history as the writers knew it, which is why I list them as historical.

The Legendary is what I consider to be the earliest stories from the Welsh and Breton sources. These stand out to me because they often show cultural aspects of a time closer to when Arthur would have lived. More importantly, like Heinrich Schliemann with *The Iliad*, I can see how legends might have sprung from actual events. *The History of the Kings of Britain* by Geoffrey of Monmouth, stories from the *Mabinogion*, the Welsh Triads, and many others may fit into this realm.

The Romance refers to the body of material that comes after Geoffrey of Monmouth and is of an entirely fictional approach. Some describe them as the first of the modern

novels. They typically have little to do with the prior legends or history, reflecting only the much later Medieval world in which they were written. These are the stories that include Lancelot, the Round Table, the Sword in the Stone, and so on. Examples include Chretien de Troyes' *Perceval, the Story of the Grail* and Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. For my series, I want to stay away from these works. They have been thoroughly explored by many other writers and have no real place in a historically based novel. Readers may, however, see small nods to Romance themes from time to time in my work.

So with those points made, here are a number of little-known details of The Arthurian Age. I hope you find them as fascinating as I do.

Did Arthur exist?

There is some controversy here. Based on who you ask, it ranges from "Arthur never existed; he's a combination of mythical personages", to "Yes, he existed and he lived in my postal code". On balance, the evidence strongly suggests that Arthur was an actual person. Early historical accounts list him in a non-legendary manner in reference to known historical events. Additionally, in the years after Arthur would have lived there is a surprising burst in the number of people named Arthur, or a variant of the name. It suggests that someone named Arthur was famous enough to inspire a lot of parents to name their sons after him.

When would the "real" Arthur have lived?

There is nothing concrete for dating Arthur's existence. But based on extrapolation of known events and historical writings, Arthur is generally thought to have lived somewhere between the mid-5th and 6th Centuries. This corresponds to a time period after

the Roman Empire was no longer in control of Britain, and before the Anglo-Saxon's had taken over much of Britain. It also coincides with evidence of a time of Briton resurgence against "barbarian" invasions and a short revival in trade with the Roman Empire. Based on the evidence supporting my novel, I have placed Arthur's birth around 430 AD, about a generation after the end of Roman control of Britain.

Why do we know so little about Arthur's time period?

Arthur would have lived in the era often called "The Dark Ages". The term today is controversial for reasons that take some explaining (I talk about this on my blog). But for the purposes of this discussion, it is intended to mean "dark" in the sense that we have so few written records from the time period.

Why would this be the case? Romans were prolific record keepers, and even after Rome left Britain in the early 5th Century, Roman culture still existed among the British elite. At this time, members of the ruling class and the clergy would have spoken Latin as well as their native Brittonic. Brittonic, a Celtic language, became heavily influenced by Latin, eventually developing into Welsh, Cumbric, Cornish and Breton.

But it appears that two main issues caused the lack of written records from Britain in this era. The most common reason given is warfare. Fighting at the time would have involved Germanic tribes, Irish (Scoti) and Picts from Scotland, but as reported by Gildas, was often infighting between Britons. Possibly more devastating to remaining records were the Viking raids of the 9th and 10th Centuries.

Another important reason is that it appears the British elite did not continue training subsequent generations in the skills required for bureaucratic government, reverting to their

decentralised customs and systems. The native tradition was for oral transmission of traditions and history, which can be more accurate than one might expect, at least for a few centuries. Over time, literacy became common only among the clergy. The oldest Post-Roman writings we have, from St. Gildas and St. Patrick, are entirely about religious matters. As the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms converted to Christianity and become more centralised, we begin to see more records surviving.

When was the first written mention of Arthur?

The quick answer:

The first surviving written mention of Arthur comes from the Welsh poem, *Y Gododdin*. It is thought to have been composed in the 6th or 7th Century by a British bard named Aneirin. It refers to a catastrophic battle between Britons and Angles at Catraeth (modern day Catterick, North Yorkshire). In one part, he heaps praise on a particular warrior, but with the caveat of “Though he was no Arthur”. It appears that Arthur was famous from an early date.

For more detail:

Arthur is referred to again in the Welsh “Triads”. These are poems of subjects grouped by threes and thought to have originated in the 7th or 8th Centuries, likely passed down orally. The earliest surviving written examples are from the 13th Century. A number reference Arthur or people associated with him. They are interesting because they make obscure references to very early traditions.

In the 9th Century, we have the *History of the Britons*, said to be authored by a British monk named Nennius. As a work, it has as much myth as anything that might be considered history, but it includes the most detail about Arthur of any of the early writings. It lists Arthur’s twelve famous battles, saying, “Then Arthur, along

with the kings of Britain, fought against them [the Saxons] in those days, but Arthur himself was the military commander [dux bellorum]”.

The 10th Century gives us the *Annals of Wales*, a year by year listing of historical events, though the dates are most certainly wrong. However, it does mention that Arthur and the Britons were the victors at Badon (the 12th battle listed by Nennius, and also referenced by Gildas) and that some years later was the “The strife of Camlan in which Arthur and Medraut fell”. This mention of Medraut (Modred) does not specify whether they were adversaries, though other traditions, including the Triads, say this was the case.

In the 11th Century, we begin to see hagiographies that mention Arthur. These (pseudo-)biographies of saints detail their supposed works and various miracles to justify their sainthood in the later medieval era. Often, they describe how Arthur or other kings of the time bequeathed land to the Saints. This seems to be the primary practical reason for the hagiographies, as the clergy wanted to lay a historical claim of royal grant to their land.

These are particularly interesting because the overall impression people have of Arthur is that he was the epitome of justice and goodness and a champion of the Church. However, Arthur is portrayed in a negative light in some of these. So why would the clergy portray Arthur in a negative light, as a tyrant or fool? Perhaps Arthur was in conflict with the Church or was incorrigible early in life. But most think the stories are moral lessons and a way to show the supremacy of God and Church over secular rule. In each of these stories, Arthur goes from tyrant to chastised penitent, gifting the saint with land and privileges.

There are a number of other writings and poems over the next couple of centuries that involve Arthur, but the first major work is *The History of the Kings of Britain* by Geoffrey of Monmouth, published in 1136. Intended as a history, it includes more myth, legend and outright fiction than actual history. But it is the first to lay out a comprehensive story about King Arthur. Geoffrey claims to have had ancient sources for his writings, and it appears that was

the case, but most are lost to us. Geoffrey does include actual history within his account, even if he got many details wrong and used his imagination to fill in the gaps. Geoffrey might be considered the first historical fiction author.

In the mid-12th to early 13th Centuries, the stories of the *Mabinogion* were compiled. However, they are likely based on much earlier stories and traditions pre-dating Geoffrey of Monmouth's work. They offer some very different images of Arthur, as well as a glimpse of some early British customs and legends. *Culhwch and Olwen* is of particular interest because it contains a list of people associated with Arthur's court, with small details about many of them.

Also about the mid-12th Century begins the era of the Arthurian Romances, with Robert Wace, Chretien de Troyes and others, right up to Sir Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*. These are where the familiar stories of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, Camelot and The Grail developed, often having little more connection to the earlier traditions than Arthur's name.

Where would the "real" Arthur have lived?

This may be the most contentious Arthurian subject of all, if only for the fact that so many wish to claim him. The Romances often describe him as King of all Britain, while Geoffrey of Monmouth says Arthur conquered all of Britain, Ireland, Gaul, Norway and Iceland. Iceland was uninhabited in Arthur's time, so that must not have taken much effort. In reality, Britain was never under the rule of a single monarch until centuries later. At the time of Arthur, Britain would have been a confusing and mercurial jigsaw puzzle of small kingdoms, remnants of Romanized magistrates and unorganised foreign colonies.

Legend places Arthur's conception at Tintagel in Cornwall, and most people assume that is where he is from and where he would

have been based. However, there isn't any strong evidence for any particular location. I favour the theory that Arthur's roots are in the region of Shropshire, but that his influence and lands eventually included areas to the south.

Dark Age warlords did not stay in one court, but travelled from place to place within their realms, staying with their subjects, who would have to feed them as part of their duties. There is no reason that Arthur's territory, if he had any, must have been one contiguous region. It appears that the rich and powerful may have controlled territories in different regions through marriage, negotiation or conquest.

'Camelot' is what most people think of as Arthur's court. But there likely never was such a place. It isn't mentioned until around 1177 in Chrétien de Troyes' poem, "Lancelot, the Knight of the Cart" (which is also the first mention of Lancelot). So 'Camelot' is a made-up name, probably for rhyming in the poem.

Early legend describes Celliwig as Arthur's primary court, though the location is unknown (there are a few ideas). Geoffrey of Monmouth said Arthur's court was at Caerleon, which had Roman ruins, but little else to suggest Arthur lived there. One location, however, is of note. In Somerset, there is a large flat hill near South Cadbury that had been fortified with huge earthwork rings in the Iron Age. Archeologists discovered that someone very rich and powerful had refortified and occupied that location in the mid to late 400's, when Arthur likely existed. Centuries-old local legend claims that this was Arthur's fortress.

Was Arthur a king?

This question fits into the historical realm, and unfortunately, is one we can't answer for sure. The earliest references to Arthur actually refer to him as a soldier, or as the "Dux Bellorum", a Roman term that roughly equated to a General and becomes "Duke" in the medieval era. The titles of king or emperor were not mentioned

in relation to Arthur until much later. The difficulty comes from the sources and the terms. We don't know if the early references as "Dux" refer to his entire career, or to just the portion referred to in the "Historia Brittonum" regarding his 12 battles. Another issue is that the concept of "king" was rather ill-defined and fluid at that point in history. Many who we would have considered warlords of minor regions may have called themselves kings, and others that we think of as kings referred to themselves in terms like "Protector" or other Latin titles.

I lean towards the idea that Arthur was the son of a minor warlord and his martial prowess increased his influence to the point that he may have reached the status of a king in that early sense (not of all Britain, but in alliance with the others). In one copy of the *Historia Brittonum*, it says: "Then it was, that the magnanimous Arthur, with all the kings and military force of Britain, fought against the Saxons. And though there were many more noble than himself, yet he was twelve times chosen their commander, and was as often conqueror." Unfortunately, these records do not speak of his later career, so we don't know how he progressed from there.

Did Arthur have Knights of the Round Table?

The easiest answer is no. This is a concept developed from The Romances. The Round Table was first mentioned by Wace in 1155, and the "Knights of the Round Table" developed from there. Through the various Romances, there are anywhere from 12 to over 150 members. Almost all of the knights are entirely fictional, though some (described below) are based on early traditions of people who may have existed.

Historically speaking, there's no evidence that the Round Table existed when Arthur lived, and the concept of knights (as we know them) had not developed either. A warlord would have

had a warband of mounted warriors, typically numbering from a dozen to a couple hundred at most. In some unusual cases, a leader may have raised a larger, more organised army. Some think the Knights of the Round Table may have originated as a memory of an alliance and council of the rulers of the small British kingdoms against Saxon aggressors.

Are any of Arthur's knights based on real people?

For most people, the idea of Arthur's knights come from the Romances, and nearly all of those mentioned are fictional. However, a few come from the Legendary tradition and may be based on actual people. Cei (Sir Kay) and Bedwyr (Sir Bedivere) are associated with Arthur as his companions in the earliest legends. Gwalchmei (Sir Gawain), is also an early mention, considered to be Arthur's greatest knight until that title was transferred to the fictional Lancelot in the Romances.

Are there other Arthurian characters based on real people?

The Historical realm mentions few people, aside from Arthur. Foremost would be Ambrosius Aurelianus, who is one of the few people named by Gildas in *On the Ruin and Conquest of Britain*. This is the only surviving document from Britain that would have been contemporary with, or soon after, Arthur. In it, Gildas heaps scorn on the ruling elite of Britain for their immoral ways. However, he holds up Ambrosius as a shining example and says that his descendants have fallen from the nobility of their progenitor. According to Gildas and later texts, Ambrosius was from a prominent family of either Roman or Romano-British decent

and was the first to organise a successful resistance to the Saxon threat. He would likely have been about a generation older than Arthur and may have commanded and later been succeeded by Arthur. Important to the earlier legends, Ambrosius fades away before the Romances.

Modred is another major character of Arthurian legend who is found in the Historical record under his original name of Medraut. The earliest reference to Medraut is from the *Annales Cambriae*, a history chronicle thought to have been first recorded in the 900's. For the year 537 (dates were notoriously sketchy, and this is likely about 40 or more years too late), it lists: "The strife of Camlan, in which Arthur and Medraut fell." It makes no reference to whether they were allies or adversaries, or who killed whom. However, the term "strife" suggests civil war rather than against external threats like the Saxons, and this fits with what Gildas said about the Britons having success against the Saxons, then falling into civil war. Arthur and Medraut appear as adversaries in later references, suggesting it was common knowledge before that. There is nothing in the early legends to suggest Arthur or Medraut were related. Also, Medraut was not described as being evil, and some traditions claimed he was in the right. Geoffrey of Monmouth was the first to write that the two were related, though Modred was his nephew, not his son. It should be noted that Geoffrey had a tendency, typical to medieval writers, to make everyone in "royal" circles related. It wasn't until the Romances that Medraut transforms into Mordred, the treacherous offspring of an incestuous encounter with Arthur's half-sister.

Was Merlin based on a real person?

There is a lot of confusion about Merlin, and very little historical record. Merlin is a Latinized version of the Welsh name, "Myrddin" created by Geoffrey of Monmouth. Geoffrey seems to have gotten the name and legends from older writings

or oral traditions that we don't have access to anymore. There is a "Myrddin" associated with Northern Britain about a century later who has similar traits as Merlin, and it's thought that Geoffrey made a composite character of him and possibly another.

What do we know of Arthur's parents and siblings?

The only information about Arthur's family comes from the Legendary and Romance realms.

His father, Uther Pendragon, is the only parent who appears in works that may precede Geoffrey of Monmouth's writings. Mentions of Uther are fragmentary, but generally suggest he was a strong leader and defender of his people. Geoffrey describes him as the youngest son of Constantine III, the would-be-emperor who took the last Roman legion from Britain, and younger brother to Ambrosius Aurelianus. This is most certainly false, and an attempt by Geoffrey to give a sense of order to the shadowy political environment of the Arthurian era. It's from Geoffrey's writings that we first hear the story of Merlin changing Uther into the likeness of Gorlois so that Uther can sleep with Igraine and beget Arthur.

Uther's epithet, 'Pendragon' literally means 'Head Dragon', a title meaning 'chief leader' or 'chief warrior'. There's no record of Arthur using Uther's epithet. Uther is said to have another son, Madog, before the affair with Igraine.

Arthur's mother, Igraine (originally Eigr, Igera, Ygera, etc.) is first described by Geoffrey of Monmouth, but she may have earlier roots. Uther is consumed by lust for the beautiful Igraine and convinces Merlin to change him into the likeness of her husband, Gorlois so he can sleep with her. Arthur is conceived, and Gorlois is killed in battle, whereupon Uther marries Igraine. She's said to have had three daughters by Gorlois, including Morgan Le Fay, and another daughter by Uther, Anna.

Morgen, a great healer, first appears by name in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Life of Merlin* as the leader of nine magical queen sisters who live on the Isle of Avalon and use their powers only for good. It's much later in the Romances that she becomes Morgan Le Fay, becomes Arthur's half-sister and takes on a more sinister aspect.

Arthur is said to have uncles on both the paternal and maternal sides. Ignoring Geoffrey's inventions and focusing on Welsh sources, these suggest Arthur's mother came from the southern region of Wales or further south (Herefordshire being a good possibility), while his father hails from mid or northern Wales. My favourite theory is that he is from the Cornovii tribe around Shropshire.

Was Guinevere (Gwenhwyfar) Arthur's wife?

Yes, she was, as far as we know. Considered beautiful and of noble Roman descent, she shows up in the early Welsh poems as well as in Geoffrey of Monmouth's work. Interestingly, early legends suggest the young Arthur was quite a womaniser and appears to have been married at least twice. A Triad refers to Arthur's three wives, all of which were named Gwenhwyfar. It is possible that he married two or three women with the same name, though I suspect it has more to do with poetic license and the confusion of time. A burial plaque said to belong to Arthur's grave referred to Gwenhwyfar as Arthur's second wife. She is considered by early legends to have remained childless.

Did Arthur have any children?

The well-known story of Mordred, Arthur's son through a mistaken incestuous affair with Morgan Le Fay, is an invention of the Romances. Early legends, however, claim Arthur had sons,

apparently through other relationships than with Gwenhwyfar. Unfortunately, none of his offspring appear to survive their father.

Amr is the first mentioned, appearing in the *History of the Britons* in a section describing the Wonders of Britain. Amr is said to be the son of “Arthur the soldier” (perhaps a reference to an early point in Arthur’s life) and was killed by Arthur himself, though no reason is given. Arthur buried him in a grave next to a spring. The grave is a wonder, as it can never be measured as the same size twice. Another son, Gwydre, was killed by the monster boar, Twrch Trwyth, in *Culhwch and Olwen*. A different son, Llacheu, is mentioned as having been slain, but the details are sparse, suggesting only that it resulted from a battle.

Did Arthur have a sword called Excalibur?

The earliest reference to Arthur’s sword is in *Culhwch & Olwen*, which names it ‘Caledfwlch’ (Hard-Breach). This is later Latinized as Caliburnus, eventually becoming Excalibur. Geoffrey of Monmouth said the sword was forged in the Isle of Avalon. Arthur is also said to have a mighty spear, ‘Rhongomyniad’, a dagger named ‘Carnwennan’, a shield called ‘Wynebgwrthucher’ and a ship named ‘Prydwen’.

Excalibur, in the much later Romances, was not the Sword in the Stone, but instead given by the Lady of the Lake and returned to her. The Sword in the Stone was an entirely different sword and apparently only a part of that particular story.

Where is Arthur buried?

Nobody knows. An early Welsh poem called “The Stanzas of the Graves” lists the graves for many known and forgotten heroes of the time. Very interestingly, it says, “A mystery to the world, the grave of Arthur.” Geoffrey of Monmouth says that after the battle

of Camlan, the mortally wounded Arthur was taken to the Isle of Avalon to be healed.

Presumably, the Welsh expected him back at any time to take back their island for them, but this belief is hard to find before around 1100. There is a story that in 1113, visiting French priests to Cornwall and Devon had the audacity to sneer at their Cornish hosts' insistence that Arthur was alive and would return, suggesting it was just a fairy tale. When the Frenchmen refused to back down, vegetables and fists were thrown, and a riot was nearly started. The story may be an exaggeration by "sophisticated" Norman elites sneering at lowly Britons, but it does not seem too far from possible.

A few places have claimed to be the burial place of Arthur, but the most interesting claim belongs to Glastonbury Abbey. In 1190, the monks there, following a tip by a Welsh bard to King Henry II, dug in a particular location. Seven feet down they came upon a stone slab. Peculiarly fixed to the underside of the slab was a lead cross that proclaimed Arthur was buried there with Gwenhwyfar, his second wife. It used a style of lettering and language that would have been anachronistic to the monks of that time. Further down, at the 16-foot depth, they found a hollowed out wooden log that contained the bones of a huge man with a head wound, and a woman. The bones were lost in the 16th Century when the Abbey was destroyed in the Dissolution, and the cross disappeared in the 18th Century. Excavations in the 1960's showed that the monks had indeed carried out an excavation in that spot and to that depth. Many dismiss the account as a medieval hoax for the abbey to raise money, but there are compelling reasons to consider that the site could be authentic.

Who is Riothamus?

Riothamus is a Latinized form of the Brittonic 'Rigotamos', which translates as 'Highest King' or 'King-Most'. Some believe it's a personal name, while others believe it's a title or a title that

became a personal name, similar to Temüjin becoming known only as Genghis Khan.

Riothamus is historically attested by the 6th Century historian, Jordanes, who called him “King of the Britons”. Jordanes described how Riothamus allied with Anthemius against Euric of the Visigoths, and this was further corroborated by Gregory of Tours. Furthermore, a letter from Sidonius Apollinaris to Riothamus survives, as well as another letter to a friend describing a treasonous letter from a Roman prefect to Euric, urging him to attack the Britons north of the Loire. Geoffrey Ashe, in *The Discovery of King Arthur*, describes many compelling reasons to believe that the legendary Arthur is based on who we know as Riothamus.

Conclusion

The scope of information about these subjects and the various interpretations would fill many books, so I’ve been forced to give very limited answers to these questions. Many scholars may quibble with my characterisations and observations, but I’m confident that what I’ve presented is accurate at best, plausible at worst. With so little concrete evidence in the Arthurian realm, this is the best any writer could hope for. I’m happy to go into details on specifics with anyone who cares to discuss. Simply message me at **seanpoage.com**.

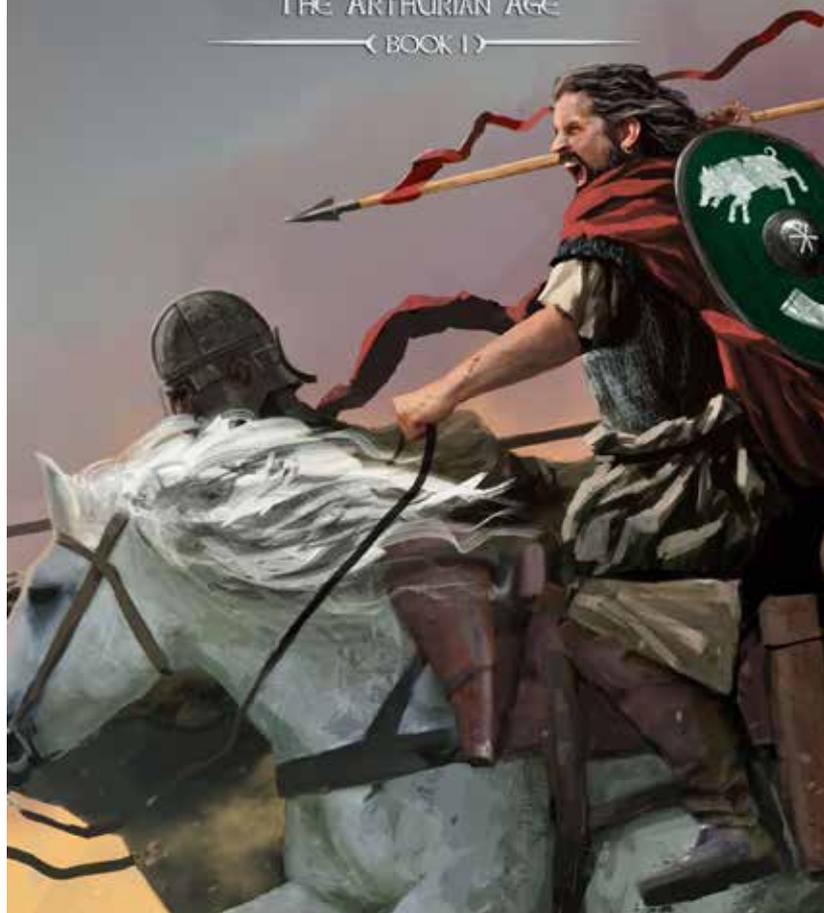
Thanks!

Sean

— SEAN POAGE —
THE RETREAT
TO AVALON

THE ARTHURIAN AGE

◀ BOOK 1 ▶



Available now! - <http://getbook.at/avalon>



MEET SEAN POAGE

As a lifelong explorer, sleuth and amateur historian, Sean Poage has travelled the world and worked in a variety of occupations, including soldier, police officer and computer geek. His curiosity about beginnings, journeys and what motivates people drew him to prehistoric linguistics, Neolithic Britain, the ancient Sumerians, Mycenaean Greece and the enigmatic world of the “Dark Ages” in Europe.

Discovering that the ancient origins of “King Arthur” and his knights were far more interesting than the well-known stories written centuries later, Sean’s research took him deep into the history and legends of the Arthurian Age. What began as a mental exercise examining one promising theory resulted in his ground-breaking novel, *The Retreat to Avalon*. The second book in the series, *The Strife of Camlan*, will carry on from the events of the first book, while the final book, *The Three Terrible Revelations*, will take us back to the beginning of the Arthurian Age and answers the remaining mysterious questions.

Sean is a graduate with a Bachelor of Science in Computer Networking from Regis University in Denver, Colorado. When he isn’t writing, Sean works as an IT manager and enjoys spending time with his wife, Jennifer, and their blended family of four children, a cat and a dog in Maine, USA.

Historical Fiction

Falling Pomegranate Seeds - **Wendy J. Dunn**
Struck With the Dart of Love - **Sandra Vasoli**
Truth Endures - **Sandra Vasoli**
Cor Rotto - **Adrienne Dillard**
The Raven's Widow - **Adrienne Dillard**
The Claimant - **Simon Anderson**

Non Fiction History

Anne Boleyn's Letter from the Tower - **Sandra Vasoli**
Queenship in England - **Conor Byrne**
Katherine Howard - **Conor Byrne**
The Turbulent Crown - **Roland Hui**
Jasper Tudor - **Debra Bayani**
Tudor Places of Great Britain - **Claire Ridgway**
Illustrated Kings and Queens of England - **Claire Ridgway**
A History of the English Monarchy - **Gareth Russell**
The Fall of Anne Boleyn - **Claire Ridgway**
George Boleyn: Tudor Poet, Courtier & Diplomat - **Ridgway & Cherry**
The Anne Boleyn Collection - **Claire Ridgway**
The Anne Boleyn Collection II - **Claire Ridgway**
Two Gentleman Poets at the Court of Henry VIII - **Edmond Bapst**

Children's Books

All about Richard III - **Amy Licence**
All about Henry VII - **Amy Licence**
All about Henry VIII - **Amy Licence**
Tudor Tales William at Hampton Court - **Alan Wybrow**

PLEASE LEAVE A REVIEW

If you enjoyed this book, *please* leave a review at the book seller where you purchased it. There is no better way to thank the author and it really does make a huge difference!

Thank you in advance.