

King Edward The Seventh

Excerpt from King Edward the Seventh It must be remembered that this prayer was uttered in 1841, and some of the phrases which the great wit used reflect rather the Holland House view of the monarchy entertained at that time. Nevertheless, the prayer is noteworthy, because in spirit, if not in the letter, it was so completely answered. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Edward Prince of Wales, better known as "Bertie," was the eldest son of Queen Victoria. Charming and dissolute, he was a larger-than-life personality with king-size appetites. A lifelong womanizer, Bertie conducted his countless liaisons against the glittering backdrop of London society, Europe, and the stately homes of England in the second half of the 19th century. Bertie's lovers were beautiful, spirited, society women who embraced a wide field of occupations. There was Lillie Langtry, the simple Jersey girl who would become an actress and producer; "Daisy" Brooke, Countess of Warwick, the extravagant socialite who embraced socialism and stood for Parliament as a Labour party candidate; bisexual French actress Sarah Bernhardt, celebrated for her decadent appeal and opium habit; and by total contrast the starchy Agnes Keyser, who founded a hospital for army officers. One of Bertie's most intriguing liaisons was with American heiress Jennie Churchill, unhappy wife of Sir Randolph Churchill and mother of Sir Winston. While the scandals resulting from his affairs—from suicides to divorces—were a blight on the royal family, Bertie would become a surprisingly modern monarch. His major accomplishment was transforming the British monarchy into the modern institution that we know today and ensuring its survival in a period when every other European dynasty collapsed in the wake of WWI.

This Elibron Classics title is a reprint of the original edition published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1910, London

Originally published: Great Britain, 2016.

Chronicles the reign of Edward VII--the philandering eldest son of Queen Victoria--from his difficult childhood and his arranged marriage to Princess Alexandra of Denmark to his scandalous love affairs and his accession to the throne.

A riveting biography that vividly captures the life and times of the last Victorian king. To his mother, Queen Victoria, he was "poor Bertie," to his wife he was "my dear little man," while the President of France called him "a great English king," and the German Kaiser condemned him as "an old peacock." King Edward VII was all these things and more, as Hibbert reveals in this captivating biography. Shedding new light on the scandals that peppered his life, Hibbert reveals Edward's dismal early years under Victoria's iron rule, his terror of boredom that led to a lively social life at home and abroad, and his eventual ascent to the throne at age 59. Edward is best remembered as the last Victorian king, the monarch who installed the office of Prime Minister.

King Edward the Seventh Viking Press King Edward the Seventh Edward VII The Last Victorian King Palgrave Macmillan

Edward VII, who gave his name to the Edwardian Age but was always known as

Bertie, was fifty-nine when he finally came to power in 1901. He was king for the last nine years of his life. The eldest son of Victoria and Albert, Bertie was bullied by both his parents. Victoria blamed his scandalous womanising for Albert's early demise, and this richly entertaining biography reveals his power struggle with Queen Victoria as one of the stormiest mother-son relationships in history. Denied any proper responsibilities, the heir to the throne spent his time eating ('Tum Tum'), pursuing women ('Edward the Caresser'), gambling, going to house parties and race meetings, and shooting pheasants. His arranged marriage to the stunning Danish princess Alexandra gave him access to the European dynastic network; but his name was linked with many beauties, including Lillie Langtry and Winston Churchill's mother. The most romantic - and the most dangerous - of his mistresses was Daisy Brooke ('Babbling Brooke') and the most political and manipulative was Alice Keppel. But contrary to popular belief, the playboy prince was also an instinctive diplomat: when he eventually became king he did a good job, especially in foreign policy. He further confounded his critics by reinventing the monarchy and giving it a new role for the twentieth century. This magnificent and exhaustively researched book - which draws on numerous new discoveries and primary sources - gives Bertie due credit while painting a vivid portrait of the age in all its excess and eccentricity.

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1903 edition. Excerpt: ...peerages had been bestowed on colonists than the baronies of Mount Stephen. Strathcona and Macdonald of Earnscliffe--the last having been conferred on the widow of that remarkable statesman Sir John Macdonald, who would have rejoiced in the imperial significance of the Coronation. Divided from these warriors by the blazoned tabards of a line of heralds was an ornate cluster of high officials and nobles, who by long tradition walked in front of the sovereign. Here was the Lord Mayor of London exercising the ancient privilege of bearing the City Mace in this place of honour. Here was the Lord Great Chamberlain, whose hereditary function of fastening the clasps of the King's imperial mantle had been assigned to Lord Cholmondeley. Nearer the sovereign, the Sword of State in its scabbard was borne by Lord Londonderry, the grandnephew of Castlereagh, and the honour of bearing the most significant symbol on this great day fell to the Duke of Marlborough, who carried the Imperial Crown.¹ In this group, surrounding the King, were two other dukes, the antiquity and splendour of whose names made them, in a historical sense, two of the most interesting figures in the pageant. The Dukes of Norfolk and of Somerset were, at the Coronation of King Edward VII., as their ancestors had been when Queen Elizabeth was crowned, at the head of the temporal peerage. Indeed, in her reign they were the sole members of the ducal order, which had otherwise become extinct, and even their titles were under attainder. The descendant of the Protector Somerset, towering above his peers, carried the Orb-, the emblem of world-wide sovereignty, which, since his

grandfather bore it before Queen Victoria, had acquired a new significance. The chief of the house of Howard held...

Profiles Henry VII as an enigmatic and ruthless king of a country ravaged by decades of conspiracy and civil war, discussing the costs of establishing a Tudor monarchy and the ways he set the stage for Henry VIII's reign.

An intimate look at two extraordinary figures and their secret collaboration?one that turned the alliance structure of the political world upside down In this character-driven study, acclaimed historian and bestselling author David Fromkin reveals how two colorful figures?Theodore Roosevelt and Edward the Seventh? assumed leadership of the English-speaking world at the beginning of the twentieth century. As human beings, the two men could hardly have been more different. Edward, a lover of fine food, drink, beautiful women, and the pleasure-seeking culture of Paris, had previously been regarded as nothing more than a playboy. Across the Atlantic, Theodore Roosevelt, the aristocrat from Manhattan and self-made cowboy, would rise above his critics to become one of the nation?s most beloved presidents. Together, they wrote the agenda for the North Atlantic democracies of the twentieth century.

NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW AND THE BOSTON GLOBE This richly entertaining biography chronicles the eventful life of Queen Victoria's firstborn son, the quintessential black sheep of Buckingham Palace, who matured into as wise and effective a monarch as Britain has ever seen. Granted unprecedented access to the royal archives, noted scholar Jane Ridley draws on numerous primary sources to paint a vivid portrait of the man and the age to which he gave his name. Born Prince Albert Edward, and known to familiars as "Bertie," the future King Edward VII had a well-earned reputation for debauchery. A notorious gambler, glutton, and womanizer, he preferred the company of wastrels and courtesans to the dreary life of the Victorian court. His own mother considered him a lazy halfwit, temperamentally unfit to succeed her. When he ascended to the throne in 1901, at age fifty-nine, expectations were low. Yet by the time he died nine years later, he had proven himself a deft diplomat, hardworking head of state, and the architect of Britain's modern constitutional monarchy. Jane Ridley's colorful biography rescues the man once derided as "Edward the Caresser" from the clutches of his historical detractors. Excerpts from letters and diaries shed new light on Bertie's long power struggle with Queen Victoria, illuminating one of the most emotionally fraught mother-son relationships in history. Considerable attention is paid to King Edward's campaign of personal diplomacy abroad and his valiant efforts to reform the political system at home. Separating truth from legend, Ridley also explores Bertie's relationships with the women in his life. Their ranks comprised his wife, the stunning Danish princess Alexandra, along with some of the great beauties of the era: the actress Lillie Langtry, longtime "royal mistress" Alice Keppel (the great-grandmother of Camilla Parker Bowles), and Lady Randolph Churchill, mother of Winston.

Edward VII waited nearly six decades for his chance to rule, then did so with considerable panache and aplomb. A magnificent life of an unexpectedly impressive king, *The Heir Apparent* documents the remarkable transformation of a man—and a monarchy—at the dawn of a new century. Praise for *The Heir Apparent* “If [*The Heir Apparent*] isn’t the definitive life story of this fascinating figure of British history, then nothing ever will be.”—*The Christian Science Monitor* “*The Heir Apparent* is smart, it’s fascinating, it’s sometimes funny, it’s well-documented and it reads like a novel, with Bertie so vivid he nearly leaps from the page, cigars and all.”—*Minneapolis Star Tribune* “I closed *The Heir Apparent* with admiration and a kind of wry exhilaration.”—*The Wall Street Journal* “Ridley is a serious scholar and historian, who keeps Bertie’s flaws and virtues in a fine balance.”—*The Boston Globe* “Brilliantly entertaining . . . a landmark royal biography.”—*The Sunday Telegraph* “Superb.”—*The New York Times Book Review*

Excerpt from *King Edward VII, His Life and Reign, Vol. 5: The Record of a Noble Career Before* describing the proceedings attendant on the accession of the new Sovereign, we deal with those which followed the decease of his predecessor. While the needful ceremonies were being enacted on the advent of King Edward the Seventh to the throne, the preparations for the funeral of Queen Victoria were in progress, and due recognition was being made of the great public loss sustained. The pall for the late Sovereign's coffin was embroidered at the Royal School of Art Needlework at South Kensington. On January 27 the sermon at Westminster Abbey was preached by Dean Bradley on the texts: For David, after he had served his own generation, by the will of God fell on sleep and was laid unto his fathers, and Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord. At St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the Dean, Dr. Eliot, preached from: The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away At St. Paul's Cathedral, the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple) said in his sermon: 'She was a great Queen because she was so good a Queen. She respected our freedom, she won our hearts, she held high the standard of conscientious conduct before the eyes of all the world. Throughout the Empire, flags half mast, memorial services, and mourning attire recognized the event, testifying to the grief of the late Queen's subjects, while all hailed with joy and hope the accession of the new ruler. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

An all-embracing account of the loves of that royal womaniser, Edward VII, as

Prince of Wales and King. Spanning three decades, the story is set in the extravagant and hypocritical world of late Victorian and Edwardian society. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original. Due to its age, it may contain imperfections such as marks, notations, marginalia and flawed pages. Because we believe this work is culturally important, we have made it available as part of our commitment for protecting, preserving, and promoting the world's literature in affordable, high quality, modern editions that are true to the original work.

Exciting new approach to biography by an acclaimed historian and biographer: King Edward VII (Bertie) seen through the eyes of the women in his life. Entertaining and different, this enjoyable study of a flawed yet characterful Prince of Wales wears its scholarship lightly. Edward VII, who gave his name to the Edwardian Age and died in 1911, was King of England for the final 10 years of his life. He was 59 when at last he came to power. Known as Bertie, and the eldest son of Victoria and Albert, he was bullied by both his parents. His mother, Queen Victoria, the first and most powerful woman in his life, blamed Bertie's scandalous womanising for his father's early demise. Although Bertie was heir to the throne, she refused to give him any proper responsibilities, as a result of which he spent his time eating (his waist measurement was 48 inches and his nickname was 'Edward the Wide'), betting on race-horses and shooting grouse. He was married off to Alexandra of Denmark, who was beautiful but infantile, lavishing her affection on her doggies and pet bunnies. Bertie's numerous mistresses included the society hostess Daisy Brook ('Babbling Brook') and the gorgeous but fragile Lillie Langtry (with whom 'played house' in a specially built hide-away home). The last of the women in his life was the clever and manipulative Alice Keppel. He always placed her at dinner next to his most important guests, because of her grasp of politics, her brilliant conversation and her formidable skills at the Bridge table. When Bertie finally became king, he did a good job, especially in foreign policy. This colourful book gives him due credit, while painting a vivid portrait of the age in all its excess and eccentricity, hypocrisy and heartbreak.

Richard III - William Shakespeare - Richard III is a play by William Shakespeare. It was probably written c. 1592–1594. It is labelled a history in the First Folio, and is usually considered one, but it is sometimes called a tragedy, as in the quarto edition. Richard III concludes Shakespeare's first tetralogy (also containing Henry VI, Part 1, and Henry VI, Part 2, and Henry VI, Part 3) and depicts the Machiavellian rise to power and subsequent short reign of King Richard III of England. It is the second longest play in the Shakespearean canon, and is the longest of the First Folio, whose version of Hamlet, otherwise the longest, is shorter than its quarto counterpart. The play is often abridged for brevity, and peripheral characters removed. In such cases, extra lines are often invented or added from elsewhere to establish the nature of the characters' relationships. A further reason for abridgment is that Shakespeare assumed his audiences' familiarity with his Henry VI plays, frequently referring to these plays.

Reproduction of the original: The Life of King Edward VII by J. Castell Hopkins

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 28. Chapters: Alexandra of Denmark, Cultural depictions of Edward VII of the United Kingdom, Edwardian era, Edward the

Seventh, Edward VII Monument (Montreal), Funeral of Edward VII, King Edward VII Coronation Medal, King Edward VII Memorial, List of Prime Ministers of King Edward VII, Royal Baccarat Scandal, Royal Family Order of King Edward VII, The Coronation of Edward VII. Excerpt: Edward VII (Albert Edward; 9 November 1841 - 6 May 1910) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Emperor of India from 22 January 1901 until his death in 1910. He was the first British monarch of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which was renamed the House of Windsor by his son, George V. Before his accession to the throne, he served as heir apparent and held the title of Prince of Wales for longer than any of his predecessors. During the long reign of his mother, Queen Victoria, he was largely excluded from political power and came to personify the fashionable, leisured elite. The Edwardian era, which covered Edward's reign and was named after him, coincided with the start of a new century and heralded significant changes in technology and society, including powered flight and the rise of socialism. Edward played a role in the modernisation of the British Home Fleet, the reform of the Army Medical Services, and the reorganisation of the British Army after the Second Boer War. Edward fostered good relations between Great Britain and other European countries, especially France, for which he was popularly called "Peacemaker." Portrait of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, by Winterhalter, 1846 Edward was born at 10:48 in the morning on 9 November 1841 in Buckingham Palace. He was the eldest son and second child of Queen Victoria and her husband (and first cousin) Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. He was christened Albert...

Among the many treasures of the Royal Photograph Collection at Windsor is a handsome album entitled The Property of the Queen Photographs of Dogs in the Royal Kennel, Windsor. It is perhaps the earliest official record of the Royal Family and their many canine companions from Queen Victorias beloved confidante, her spaniel, Dash, to Prince Alberts elegant greyhounds; from Edward VII and his charming if disreputable fox-terrier, Caesar, to Queen Alexandra and her collection of exotic toy-dogs. Taking the album as its starting point, this book records over a century of royal pets, immortalised with owners and without, in photographs that range from the serene to the ridiculous. Paintings and works of art from the Royal Collection complete the story or stories, in some cases the creation of Landseers famous painting Dignity and Impudence, the arrival of the first Pekinese in England, and Caesars finest hour, as a masterpiece from the workshop of Carl Fabergé.

Unlike some other reproductions of classic texts (1) We have not used OCR(Optical Character Recognition), as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos. (2) In books where there are images such as portraits, maps, sketches etc We have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images, so they represent accurately the original artefact. Although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts, we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy.

[Copyright: b559cc38f88712b14e747a3ef10db5f9](https://www.gutenberg.org/files/559cc38f88712b14e747a3ef10db5f9/)