

of foreign invasion and civil war—the much-admired historian, author of Elizabeth I (“Exhilarating”—The Spectator; “Ample, stylish, eloquent”—The Washington Post Book World), tells the extraordinary story of how Sarah goaded and provoked the Queen beyond endurance, and, after the withdrawal of Anne’s favor, how her replacement, Sarah’s cousin, the feline Abigail Masham, became the ubiquitous royal confidante and, so Sarah whispered to growing scandal, the object of the Queen’s sexual infatuation. To write this remarkably rich and passionate biography, Somerset, winner of the Elizabeth Longford Prize for Historical Biography, has made use of royal archives, parliamentary records, personal correspondence and previously unpublished material. Queen Anne is history on a large scale—a revelation of a centuries-overlooked monarch.

A modern woman in the court of King Richard III is torn between saving the man she loves and stopping a historic wrong in this time-travel romance. English historian Jayne Lyons has pinned her career hopes on proving that her ancestor, King Richard III, was not the nefarious villain of Shakespeare’s tragedy. In fact, she believes he is innocent of the infamous murder of the Princes in the Tower. But while volunteering with the search for his missing grave, Jayne gets a much closer look at Richard than she expected. Cast back into the brutal 15th century, she suddenly finds herself in the middle of Richard’s army camp. Realizing that she may not be able to return home, Jayne begins to adjust to her new life. And the more she gets to know the true Richard, the more she is drawn to him. She even starts entertaining the hope of saving him. But the Princes are missing, and all evidence points to Richard. When he asks her to spy for him against his enemy, Henry Tudor, she must decide whether to help the man she loves, even though he may be one of history’s greatest villains. THE 2018 RONE AWARD WINNER FOR BEST IN TIME TRAVEL

The Pocket Book is for use by doctors nurses and other health workers who are responsible for the care of young children at the first level referral hospitals. This second edition is based on evidence from several WHO updated and published clinical guidelines. It is for use in both inpatient and outpatient care in small hospitals with basic laboratory facilities and essential medicines. In some settings these guidelines can be used in any facilities where sick children are admitted for inpatient care. The Pocket Book is one of a series of documents and tools that support the Integrated Managem.

The Sickly StuartsThe Medical Downfall of a DynastySutton Publishing Limited

The Historical Dictionary of the British Monarchy provides a chronology starting with the year 495 and continuing to the present day, an introductory essay, an extensive bibliography, and over 600 cross-referenced dictionary entries on significant persons, places, events, institutions, and other aspects of British culture, society, economy, and politics. This book is a must for anyone interested in the British monarchy.

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In this new textbook, Professor Bryan Turner describes and contributes to the sociological analysis of medicine. He provides an overview of the debates through which the sociology of medicine has developed and connects major issues in health and disease to central problems in social theory.

Disease, disaster and disability plagued the Stuart Family during the period they ruled England - 1603 to 1714. In this title, Frederick Holmes has documented the medical problems of this unfortunate family.

'An incredible story crackling with royal passion, envy, ambition and betrayal ... Field's account of the psychological power play between Queen Anne and her confidante is surely definitive. A tour de force' Lucy Worsley Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough (1660-1774), was as glamorous as she was controversial. Politically influential and independently powerful, she was an intimate, and then a blackmailer, of Queen Anne, accusing her of keeping lesbian favourites - including Sarah's own cousin Abigail Masham. Ophelia Field's masterly biography, published in a new and updated edition, brings Sarah Churchill's own voice, passionate and intelligent, back to life. Here is an unforgettable portrait of a woman who cared intensely about how we would remember her.

Historia trucicielstwa to historia walki o w?adz?. Cz?onkowie królewskich rodów obawiali si? zgubnego dzia?ania trucizny, która mog?a zosta? dodana do ich posi?ku przez wrogów. Aby zapobiec otruciu, korzystali z rogów jednoro?ca i antidotów wypróbowanych na skaza?cach oraz z us?ug testerów jedzenia. S?udzy oblizywali sztu?ce monarchów, zak?adali ich bielizn? i testowali nocniki. Jednak przera?eni niebezpiecze?stwem otrucia w?adcy nie dostrzegali, ?e trucizna cz?sto kry?a si? w ich codziennej rutynie. Kobiety stosowa?y podk?ady zrobione z o?owiu i rt?ci. M??czy?ni wcierali w ?ysiej?ce miejsca zwierz?ce odchody. Lekarze przepisywali im rt?ciowe lewatywy i ma?ci z arsenikiem. Trucizna nie odesz?a w zapomnienie wraz z dawnymi rodami królewskimi. Wci?? jest obecna na szczytach w?adzy. Trudniejsza do wykrycia. Skuteczniejsza. Ch?tnie u?ywana przez wspó?czesnych dyktatorów w walce z politycznymi wrogami. Trucizna wci?? ?yje i ma si? lepiej ni? kiedykolwiek wcze?niej. Eleanor Herman odkrywa przed nami dzieje trucizny, jakiej nie znamy. ??czy w swojej ksi??ce ?wietn? znajomo?? królewskich archiwów z najnowszymi odkryciami medycyny s?dowej. Snuje opowie?? o ?yciu w najwspanialszych europejskich pa?acach – o truj?cych kosmetykach, ?mierciono?nych lekarstwach i okrutnych morderstwach.

Every 3rd issue is a quarterly cumulation.

Represents a major contribution to the study of a particular method of teaching the various disciplines of law, theology, the arts and medicine, known as the scholastic disputation or "quaestio disputata." Traces its history from the beginnings in the 12th century to its demise in the 18th.

Unfolding in the heady world of the glittering Restoration court, A Want of Kindness follows an expendable princess on

her unlikely progress to becoming queen, through the religion, politics, disease, deceit, and treachery of the time. The wicked, bawdy Restoration court is no place for a child princess. Ten-year-old Anne cuts an odd figure: a sickly child, she is drawn towards improper pursuits. Cards, sweetmeats, scandal, and gossip with her Ladies of the Bedchamber figure large in her life. But as King Charles' niece, Anne is also a political pawn, who will be forced to play her part in the troubled Stuart dynasty. Transformed from overlooked princess to the heiress of England, she will be forced to overcome grief for her lost children, the political maneuverings of her sister and her closest friends, and her own betrayal of her father, before the fullness of her destiny is revealed. In *A Want of Kindness*, Limburg has created a richly realized time and world, and in Anne, a complex and all-too-human protagonist.

Early twentieth-century Singapore is a place where a person can disappear, and Harriet Gordon hopes to make a new life for herself there, leaving her tragic memories behind her--but murder gets in the way. Singapore, 1910--Desperate for a fresh start, Harriet Gordon finds herself living with her brother, a reverend and headmaster of a school for boys, in Singapore at the height of colonial rule. Hoping to gain some financial independence, she advertises her services as a personal secretary. It is unfortunate that she should discover her first client, Sir Oswald Newbold--explorer, mine magnate and president of the exclusive Explorers and Geographers Club--dead with a knife in his throat. When Inspector Robert Curran is put on the case, he realizes that he has an unusual witness in Harriet. Harriet's keen eye for detail and strong sense of duty interests him, as does her distrust of the police and her traumatic past, which she is at pains to keep secret from the gossips of Singapore society. When another body is dragged from the canal, Harriet feels compelled to help with the case. She and Curran are soon drawn into a murderous web of treachery and deceit and find themselves face-to-face with a ruthless cabal that has no qualms about killing again to protect its secrets.

The Hanoverian Succession of 1714 has not attracted the scholarly attention that it deserves. This is partly because the idea of the 'long eighteenth century', stretching from 1688 to 1832, has tended to treat the period as one without breaks. However, 1714 was in some respects as significant a date as 1688. It was the last time in British history that there was a dynastic change and one in which religious issues were at the forefront in people's minds. This collection of essays were among the papers delivered at conferences in 2014 to mark the tercentenary of the Hanoverian Succession of 1714, held at Oxford Brookes University and Bath Spa University. They reflect some of the major issues that were evident in the period before, during and after 1714. In particular, they deal with how disloyalty was managed by the government and by individuals. They also demonstrate how central religion was to the process of securing the Hanoverian Succession and to the identity of the new regime established by George I. Disloyalty – real or imagined – was apparent in legal suits, in sermons and preaching, and in the material culture of the period. And once the Jacobite rebellion of 1715 had been

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Women wore makeup made with mercury and lead. Men rubbed turds on their bald spots. Physicians prescribed mercury enemas, arsenic skin cream, drinks of lead filings, and potions of human fat and skull, fresh from the executioner. The most gorgeous palaces were little better than filthy latrines. Gazing at gorgeous portraits of centuries past, we don't see what lies beneath the royal robes and the stench of unwashed bodies; the lice feasting on private parts; and worms nesting in the intestines. In *The Royal Art of Poison*, Eleanor Herman combines her unique access to royal archives with cutting-edge forensic discoveries to tell the true story of Europe's glittering palaces: one of medical bafflement, poisonous cosmetics, ever-present excrement, festering natural illness, and, sometimes, murder.

The thrilling family saga of five unforgettable women who remade Europe From the great courts, glittering palaces, and war-ravaged battlefields of the seventeenth century comes the story of four spirited sisters and their glamorous mother, Elizabeth Stuart, granddaughter of the martyred Mary, Queen of Scots. Upon her father's ascension to the illustrious throne of England, Elizabeth Stuart was suddenly thrust from the poverty of unruly Scotland into the fairy-tale existence of a princess of great wealth and splendor. When she was married at sixteen to a German count far below her rank, it was with the understanding that her father would help her husband achieve the kingship of Bohemia. The terrible betrayal of this commitment would ruin "the Winter Queen," as Elizabeth would forever be known, imperil the lives of those she loved, and launch a war that would last for thirty years. Forced into exile, the Winter Queen and her family found refuge in Holland, where the glorious art and culture of the Dutch Golden Age indelibly shaped her daughters' lives. Her eldest, Princess Elizabeth, became a scholar who earned the respect and friendship of the philosopher René Descartes. Louisa was a gifted painter whose engaging manner and appealing looks provoked heartache and scandal. Beautiful Henrietta Maria would be the only sister to marry into royalty, although at great cost. But it was the youngest, Sophia, a heroine in the tradition of a Jane Austen novel, whose ready wit and good-natured common sense masked immense strength of character, who fulfilled the promise of her great-grandmother Mary and reshaped the British monarchy, a legacy that endures to this day. Brilliantly researched and captivatingly written, filled with danger, treachery, and adventure but also love, courage, and humor, *Daughters of the Winter Queen* follows the lives of five remarkable women who, by refusing to surrender to adversity, changed the course of history.

A sweeping germ's-eye view of history from human origins to global pandemics *Plagues upon the Earth* is a monumental history of humans and their germs. Weaving together a grand narrative of global history with insights from cutting-edge genetics, Kyle Harper explains why humanity's uniquely dangerous disease pool is rooted deep in our evolutionary past, and why its growth is accelerated by technological progress. He shows that the story of disease is entangled with the history of slavery, colonialism, and capitalism, and reveals the enduring effects of historical plagues in patterns of wealth, health, power, and inequality. He also tells the story of humanity's escape from infectious disease—a triumph that makes life as we know it possible, yet destabilizes the environment and fosters new diseases. Panoramic in scope, *Plagues upon the Earth* traces the role of disease in the transition to farming, the spread of cities, the advance of transportation, and the stupendous increase in human population. Harper offers a

new interpretation of humanity's path to control over infectious disease—one where rising evolutionary threats constantly push back against human progress, and where the devastating effects of modernization contribute to the great divergence between societies. The book reminds us that human health is globally interdependent—and inseparable from the well-being of the planet itself. Putting the COVID-19 pandemic in perspective, *Plagues upon the Earth* tells the story of how we got here as a species, and it may help us decide where we want to go.

The Tudor dynasty died out because there was no heir of Elizabeth I's body to succeed her. Henry VIII, despite his six marriages, had produced no legitimate son who would live into old age. Three of the reigning Tudors (Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I) died without heirs apparent, the most tragic case being that of Mary Tudor, who went through two recorded cases of phantom pregnancy. If it were not for physical frailty and the lack of reproductive health among the Tudors, the course of history might have been different. This book concentrates on the medical downfall of the Tudors, examining their gynaecological history and medical records. Did you know that an archival source suggests that Henry VIII may have suffered from venereal disease or a urinary tract infection? Did you know that overlooked pictorial evidence suggests that Katharine of Aragon may have suffered from prognathism, a trait that ran through her family? It is generally assumed that Katharine of Aragon went through menopause by 1524, but primary sources tell a different tale. Did Katharine of Aragon really die in the arms of her lady-in-waiting, Maria de Salinas, Lady Willoughby? Did you know that Jane Seymour's coronation in 1537 was postponed and later cancelled because of the plague? She was originally to be crowned on 29 September 1536. Was Katherine Howard ever pregnant by Henry VIII? Did you know that available evidence suggests Mary I Tudor suffered from severe depression? Did you know that one of the maids of honour at the Tudor court had a C-section? How many pregnancies did Anne Boleyn have? Did you know that there is a hint in the primary sources that in 1534 Anne Boleyn had a stillbirth? Did you know that Henry VII didn't die in his bed? Was Katharine of Aragon's marriage to Prince Arthur consummated? How did Edward VI die?

Queen Anne (1665–1714) was not charismatic, brilliant or beautiful, but under her rule, England rose from the chaos of regicide, civil war and revolution to the cusp of global supremacy. She fought a successful overseas war against Europe's superpower and her moderation kept the crown independent of party warfare at home. This biography reveals Anne Stuart as resolute, kind and practical—a woman who surmounted personal tragedy and poor health to become a popular and effective ruler.

Staid respectability and ineffectualness. A special feature of the book is a collective biography of all 1,525 men, women, and children at the court of Queen Anne, the first such study of the personnel of any large institution of later Stuart government.

Using examples from USA, Britain, Japan and Eastern Europe, this book reveals that it is not the richest societies which have the best health, but those which have the smallest income difference between the rich and poor. This study finds out why.

Peek beneath the bed sheets of Stuart Britain in this frank, informative, and captivating look at the sexual lives of the peoples of the British Isles between 1603 and 1714. Popular Stuart historian Andrea Zuvich, "The Seventeenth Century Lady", explores our ancestors' ingenious, surprising, bizarre, and often entertaining beliefs and solutions to the challenges associated with maintaining a healthy sex life, along with the

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prevailing attitudes towards male and female sexual behavior. The author sheds light not only on the saucy love lives of the Royal Stuarts, but also on the dark underbelly of the Stuart era with histories of prostitution, sexual violence, infanticide, and sexual deviance. * What was considered sexually attractive in Stuart Britain? * At which ages would people be old enough for marriage? * What were the penalties for adultery, incest, and fornication? * How did Stuart-era peoples deal with infertility, sexually transmitted illnesses, and child mortality? Find out the answers to these questions - and more - as fashion, food, science, art, medicine, magic, literature, love, politics, faith and superstition of the day are all examined, leaving the reader with a new regard for the ingenuity and character of our seventeenth and early eighteenth-century ancestors.

Mary Parish wasn't your ordinary seventeenth-century woman. She was a "cunning woman," who spent her time in the realm of magic, interacting with fairies, hunting for buried treasures, and communicating with the spirit world, along with her partner, the young aristocrat Goodwin Wharton. Drawing largely from Goodwin's personal journals, Frances Timbers reconstructs Mary's life in this microhistory, and explores themes of class, gender, and relationships in seventeenth-century England. Mary's story provides insight into magical beliefs and practices of early modern history, and sheds light on how class and gender affected everyday life.

The Rise and Fall of the Sportswoman examines health and fitness advice for American women in the years 1860-1940. It describes the factors that propelled the sportswoman to the level of a highly visible cultural symbol. Blending together medical, educational, social, and cultural history, it also discusses how this symbol eventually collapsed, all but disappearing from the landscape of American social thought. In this book the author, a Harvard evolutionary biologist presents an account of how the human body has evolved over millions of years, examining how an increasing disparity between the needs of Stone Age bodies and the realities of the modern world are fueling a paradox of greater longevity and chronic disease. It illuminates the major transformations that contributed key adaptations to the body: the rise of bipedalism; the shift to a non-fruit-based diet; the advent of hunting and gathering, leading to our superlative endurance athleticism; the development of a very large brain; and the incipience of cultural proficiencies. The author also elucidates how cultural evolution differs from biological evolution, and how our bodies were further transformed during the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions. While these ongoing changes have brought about many benefits, they have also created conditions to which our bodies are not entirely adapted, the author argues, resulting in the growing incidence of obesity and new but avoidable diseases, such as type 2 diabetes. The author proposes that many of these chronic illnesses persist and in some cases are intensifying because of 'dysevolution,' a pernicious dynamic whereby only the symptoms rather than the causes of these maladies are treated. And finally, he advocates the use of evolutionary information to help nudge, push, and sometimes even compel us to create a more salubrious environment. -- From publisher's web site.

This ground-breaking, interdisciplinary volume provides an overdue assessment of how infertility has been understood, treated and experienced in different times and places. It brings together scholars from disciplines including history, literature, psychology, philosophy, and the social sciences to create the first large-scale review of recent research on the history of infertility. Through exploring an unparalleled range of chronological periods and geographical regions, it develops historical perspectives on an apparently transhistorical experience. It shows how experiences of infertility, access to treatment, and medical perspectives on this 'condition' have been mediated by social, political, and cultural discourses. The handbook reflects on and interrogates different approaches to the history of infertility, including the potential of cross-disciplinary perspectives and the uses of different kinds of historical source material, and includes lists of research resources to aid teachers and researchers. It is an essential 'go-to' point for anyone interested in infertility and its history. Chapter 19 is

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In the aftermath of World War II, Prussia--a centuries-old state pivotal to Europe's development--ceased to exist. In their eagerness to erase all traces of the Third Reich from the earth, the Allies believed that Prussia, the very embodiment of German militarism, had to be abolished. But as Christopher Clark reveals in this pioneering history, Prussia's legacy is far more complex. Though now a fading memory in Europe's heartland, the true story of Prussia offers a remarkable glimpse into the dynamic rise of modern Europe. What we find is a kingdom that existed nearly half a millennium ago as a patchwork of territorial fragments, with neither significant resources nor a coherent culture. With its capital in Berlin, Prussia grew from being a small, poor, disregarded medieval state into one of the most vigorous and powerful nations in Europe. Iron Kingdom traces Prussia's involvement in the continent's foundational religious and political conflagrations: from the devastations of the Thirty Years War through centuries of political machinations to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire, from the enlightenment of Frederick the Great to the destructive conquests of Napoleon, and from the "iron and blood" policies of Bismarck to the creation of the German Empire in 1871, and all that implied for the tumultuous twentieth century. By 1947, Prussia was deemed an intolerable threat to the safety of Europe; what is often forgotten, Clark argues, is that it had also been an exemplar of the European humanistic tradition, boasting a formidable government administration, an incorruptible civil service, and religious tolerance. Clark demonstrates how a state deemed the bane of twentieth-century Europe has played an incalculable role in Western civilization's fortunes. Iron Kingdom is a definitive, gripping account of Prussia's fascinating, influential, and critical role in modern times.

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