

1: Beaton, David () - People and organisations - Trove

David Cardinal Beaton (also Beton or Bethune; c. - 29 May) was Archbishop of St Andrews and the last Scottish Cardinal prior to the Reformation.

After his uncle became Archbishop of St. Andrews in , he resigned the position of Commendator of Arbroath in favor of his nephew. In David Beaton returned from France and took a seat as abbot of Arbroath in the Scottish parliament. In the king named him Lord Privy Seal. Andrews, with right of succession. Presumably he was ordained around that time. In , he was made Papal legate in Scotland. Politically, Beaton was preoccupied with the maintenance of the Franco-Scottish alliance, and opposing Anglophile political attitudes, which were associated with the clamour for Protestant reform in Scotland. Henry sent two successive embassies to Scotland to urge James to follow his example in renouncing the authority of the Pope in his dominions. Hostilities broke out between the two kingdoms in The Cardinal was blamed by many for the war with England that led to the defeat at Solway Moss in November These royal arms are from his apartments in St. James V died at Falkland Palace on 14 December Beaton tried to become one of the regents for the infant sovereign Mary, Queen of Scots. He based his claim on an alleged will of the late King; but the will was generally regarded as forged, and The 2nd Earl of Arran , heir presumptive to the throne, was declared regent. A copy of the alleged will was preserved by Regent Arran. However, the clerk who wrote the instrument, Henry Balfour, a canon of Dunkeld , was not a recognised notary. A papal interdict followed the arrest of the Cardinal Primate, according to which all churches of the country should be closed and administering the sacraments should be suspended. The union of the thrones of England and Scotland which the treaty envisaged was controversial from the start. Its Anglo-centric policy was resisted by many who preferred to continue the Auld Alliance with France. Resistance to the treaty resulted in a surge in the popularity of the French faction and the release of Beaton from prison. Two English invasions followed - and for these many blamed Beaton. In December Beaton arranged for the arrest, trial and execution of Protestant preacher George Wishart. On 28 March he was strangled and afterwards burned. Andrews Castle Plots against Cardinal Beaton had begun circulating as early as They were joined by John Leslie of Parkhill, one of the Fife lairds angered at the murder of Wishart. They then executed the Cardinal, mutilating the corpse and hanging it from a castle window. Though the Gregorian Reforms of the 11th Century had tried to put an end to clerical marriage, Nicolaitism continued through most of medieval Europe. These claims are strenuously denied by Bellensheim and others. After the deaths of her parents, she managed the family estates in Angus. Around she met and fell in love with David Beaton. They lived in Ethie Castle and produced eight children. According to Margaret H. Sanderson, their relationship, which appeared little different from marriage, offended those who wanted serious reform of the church, and who deplored the double standard by which prelates punished those who advocated the marriage of the clergy yet lived in open concubinage in violation of the rule of clerical celibacy. He was succeeded as Archbishop of Saint Andrews by Dr. See also *Cardinal Beaton* , a play based on his life. Notes There have been alternate spellings given for the Cardinal and his family, most commonly Bethune , Beton, or Beatoun. Retrieved 29 September

2: Cardinal Of Scotland David Beaton C | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

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Early career and appointments Beaton entered St Andrews University in 1503, transferred to that of Glasgow in 1504, and in 1505 was admitted to the University of Orleans. By then he had held first a canonry and then the chancellorship of Glasgow Cathedral through the influence of his uncle, James Beaton c. 1500. At the French court he gained the patronage of the French-born John Stewart, fourth duke of Albany, governor of Scotland between 1504 and 1506. Albany brought him to Scotland in 1506 and presented him to the young James V. In 1507 Beaton was sent to England on diplomatic business, but he returned to France with Albany in 1508 to negotiate a Franco-Scottish royal marriage, an alliance envisaged in the treaty of Rouen. David Beaton, whose papal provision was dated 26 June 1508, was strictly speaking commendator of Arbroath. He never took monastic vows and as late as 1510 he petitioned the pope to be allowed to postpone taking holy orders. From his return to Scotland at Christmas 1508 until his next embassy to France in 1511 Beaton made a place for himself in the central administration. He became a member of the council, which dealt with both public affairs and legal causes. As abbot of Arbroath he sat in parliament. His public career during the minority of James V was not without difficulties. During the ascendancy of the Anglophile earl of Angus second husband of the queen mother Margaret Tudor and his Douglas kinsmen, the influence of the Francophile Beaton prelates declined, with long periods when David Beaton was absent from the council. The experiences of the 1500s and early 1510s created in him a strong attachment to the Franco-Scottish alliance, a resistance to English influence in Scottish affairs, and an antipathy to the Douglasses, who acted as a channel of that influence. Of the next ten years he spent the equivalent of four and a half in France, on seven separate occasions: In 1511 Francis I nominated him to the French bishopric of Mirepoix, to which he received papal provision on 5 December. He crossed to France in the autumn of 1511, probably for his consecration and, as often happened with career-clerics, to receive holy orders on the same occasion. On 20 December 1511, by now also acting as coadjutor administrator with prospect of succeeding of St Andrews for his ageing uncle, he was one of five new cardinals created by the pope, European opinion regarding him as one of the French appointees. Five years later, in the spring of 1516, he received intimation of his appointment as legate a latere, with delegated papal powers over the Scottish church. In 1516, while coadjutor of St Andrews, he ordered a crackdown on religious suspects in Dundee. At the start of his primacy in a number of heretics were brought to trial, seven of whom were put to death. This forceful beginning was not followed up, largely because Beaton was unable to lay hands on the leading dissidents, a group of nobles, lairds, and lawyers, some of them his own vassals in Fife and Angus Forfarshire, who wished closer friendship with England: Early in the 1510s, led by Beaton, presented the king with a list of those who they asserted might be forfeited for heresy. James threw the list back at them, telling them not to come between him and his servants. Having been warned, Borthwick escaped to England and was condemned in absentia. Border hostilities turned into a campaign for the invasion of England, encouraged by Beaton who in his letters to the pope gave it the character of a holy war against the apostate king of England. The campaign ended with the rout of the Scottish army at Solway Moss on 24 November, followed by the death of the king on 14 December, a few days after the birth of his daughter Mary. On 3 January Beaton had to acquiesce in the result of a coup which made Arran sole governor. Yet in spite of their antagonism Arran conferred the office of chancellor on Beaton on 10 January, depriving the archbishop of Glasgow, Gavin Dunbar. But although Arran was putting it about in April that the cardinal had first made the king sign a blank paper and then forged his will, Beaton was never charged with forgery. On 27 January the cardinal was arrested in council, on a charge of having invited the French to Scotland, and was removed from the court. He sent for French military help to withstand England and brought home from France two people whose presence he hoped might unnerve the governor and wean him away from the Anglophile reformist party: The governor also appointed protestant preachers at court. Beaton stayed away from the ratification of the English treaty at Edinburgh on 25 August. His anti-English attitude gained credibility when the English seized some Scottish merchant ships, provoking a riot in Edinburgh in which the house of the English envoy, Sir Ralph Sadler, was attacked. Mary was crowned at Stirling on 9 September.

Some who had supported Beaton out of enmity to Arran deserted him now that the governor was associated with him. The situation provoked the cardinal into taking punitive action against opponents. Beaton had to give up his prominent victims, being warned that the detention of these lords and barons without trial would have serious consequences. Parliament, meeting in December, annulled the English treaty, confirmed the French alliance, and re-enacted the anti-heresy legislation. The chancellorship was restored to the cardinal. In January Beaton and Arran descended on Perth, where a group of heretics was put to death, and the cardinal engineered a change of provost in order to demonstrate his authority in the burgh, whose craftsmen had sent a contingent to support Lennox at the end of . After the failure of an attempt at reconciliation between the parties early in , Beaton found it increasingly difficult to hold the unstable political situation together. The Lennox's Angus forces took to the field in the west, but were defeated near Glasgow. Lennox departed for England, not before he had soured Franco-Scottish relations by failing to give an account of the money handed over to him by the French ambassadors towards the end of . Beaton also watched uneasily throughout the year as Mary of Guise tried to form a party which attracted support from the Douglases and even some of the bishops who wished for peace, and which, before it fell apart, held a convention in June at which Arran was formally suspended from the governorship. The English invasions, conspiracy, and murder in and the cardinal paid the price of having broken the marriage treaty, in several devastating English invasions, in which the borders and south-east suffered especially. The initial attack from the sea in May reached Edinburgh. However, apart from the battle of Ancrum Moor on 27 February , when Angus led the Scots to victory and the English leaders Eure and Layton were killed, the campaign to withstand the English incursions was a failure. French help, when it came, proved a humiliation for the cardinal. The French military commander, Jacques de Montgomery, seigneur de Lorges, who arrived in May , regarded himself as answerable only to the French king. English propaganda pilloried the cardinal as the cause of the war. Meantime a more personal threat was maturing, born out of growing political, religious, and personal antagonism. By the winter of 1536 Beaton was financially exhausted, his credit with France was at a low ebb, and dislike of his policies had turned into a personal vendetta. Early in he seized the protestant preacher George Wishart, whose public preaching in defiance of an episcopal ban and the support he received from prominent adherents of reform had recently been making a mockery of the anti-heresy laws. On 29 May he was murdered in his castle in St Andrews by a small group of Fife lairds whose motives combined personal quarrels, political frustration, and religious outrage at the death of Wishart, on whom they had counted to advance publicly the cause of reform. It is not known where his remains were interred. Assessment Cardinal Beaton has always been prominent in accounts of early sixteenth-century Scotland. He was depicted as the champion of the fading Franco-Scottish alliance and the personification of an ecclesiastical tyranny doomed to destruction. He has sometimes also been seen as a patriot, resisting the aggressions of Henry VIII, and as having a personal interest in the proposals for internal reform of church standards voiced during his primacy. His reputation for profligacy, so much a part of the earlier folk history surrounding him, still gets a mention. Possibly the most notable revision has been to emphasize the difficulties he experienced in trying to control both the political situation and the rise of religious dissent, thereby helping to modify the earlier stereotype of the dreaded tyrant. His resistance to England has to be set against his concern for his own vested interests in France, noted by contemporaries. His ability to control policy may owe something to the fact that latterly he had the malleable Governor Arran to handle in place of James V, and that he was able to play off one party against another. His own private life would appear to negate any supposed support on his part for the reform of clerical standards, and still leaves him as an example of one of the greatest weaknesses in the structure of the unreformed church, demonstrating the ease with which secularly minded career-clerics might aspire to ecclesiastical leadership. In this connection, however, it should be mentioned that research has identified all his eight recorded children as the sons and daughters of Marion Ogilvy d. He was an international figure, at home in France where, it was claimed, he might have been taken for a Frenchman. On the other hand, his conservatism, which was largely motivated by his need to preserve the political and ecclesiastical systems that had made him what he was, robbed him of the chance of success, which his wider vision might have won. He failed to see that when he needed the French alliance most, in 1535, the French king was unable or unwilling to assist him to the extent

that he required, and he underestimated the irreversible commitment of many leading Scots to closer relations with England. At the same time his apparent unwillingness to implement any serious internal reform of the church, which was demanded most in those areas upon which the livings and authority enjoyed by himself and his fellow prelates principally depended, only added fuel to the frustration and resentment of those who wanted radical reform. Sanderson, Cardinal of Scotland: Hannay, The archbishops of St Andrews, 5 vols. Cameron, Scottish History Society, 3rd ser. Thome de Aberbrothoc, 2 vols. Dickinson, 1 A. Hay, Ad illustrissimum tituli s. Stephani in monte Coelio cardinalem, d. Davidem Betoun, primatem Scotiae de foelici accessione dignitatis cardinalitiae gratulatorius panegyricus Archibaldi Hayi Paris, P. Brown, History of Scotland to the present time, 3 vols.

Beaton, David (c). Cardinal. Beaton was the nephew of Archbishop Beaton or Bethune of Glasgow and St Andrews, whom he succeeded as archbishop in He already held a French bishopric, was a cardinal, and had been much employed in James V's French matrimonial negotiations.

After his uncle became Archbishop of St. Andrews in , he resigned the position of Commendator of Arbroath in favour of his nephew. In the King named him Lord Privy Seal. Andrews, with right of succession. Presumably he was ordained around that time. In , he was made Papal legate in Scotland. Politically, Beaton was preoccupied with the maintenance of the Franco-Scottish alliance, and opposing Anglophile political attitudes, which were associated with the clamour for Protestant reform in Scotland. Henry sent two successive embassies to Scotland to urge James to follow his example in renouncing the authority of the Pope in his dominions. Hostilities broke out between the two kingdoms in The Cardinal was blamed by many for the war with England that led to the defeat at Solway Moss in November These royal arms are from his apartments in St. James V died at Falkland Palace on 14 December Beaton tried to become one of the regents for the infant sovereign Mary, Queen of Scots. He based his claim on an alleged will of the late King; but the will was generally regarded as forged, and The 2nd Earl of Arran , heir presumptive to the throne, was declared regent. A copy of the alleged will was preserved by Regent Arran. However, the clerk who wrote the instrument, Henry Balfour, a canon of Dunkeld , was not a recognised notary. A papal interdict followed the arrest of the Cardinal Primate, according to which all churches of the country should be closed and administering the sacraments should be suspended. The union of the thrones of England and Scotland which the treaty envisaged was controversial from the start. Its Anglo-centric policy was resisted by many who preferred to continue the Auld Alliance with France. Resistance to the treaty resulted in a surge in the popularity of the French faction and the release of Beaton from prison. Two English invasions followed - and for these many blamed Beaton. In December Beaton arranged for the arrest, trial and execution of Protestant preacher George Wishart. On 28 March he was strangled and afterwards burned. Andrews Castle Plots against Cardinal Beaton had begun circulating as early as They were joined by John Leslie of Parkhill, one of the Fife lairds angered at the murder of Wishart. They then executed the Cardinal, mutilating the corpse and hanging it from a castle window. Though the Gregorian Reforms of the 11th Century had tried to put an end to clerical marriage, Nicolaitism continued through most of medieval Europe. After the deaths of her parents, she managed the family estates in Angus. Around she met and fell in love with David Beaton. They lived in Ethie Castle and produced eight children. According to Margaret H. Sanderson, their relationship, which appeared little different from marriage, offended those who wanted serious reform of the church, and who deplored the double standard by which prelates punished those who advocated the marriage of the clergy yet lived in open concubinage in violation of the rule of clerical celibacy. Of course the hard-line Protestant reformers[who? He was succeeded as Archbishop of Saint Andrews by Dr.

4: Cardinal of Scotland: David Beaton c. | Books from Scotland

David Beaton (c. - 29 May) was Archbishop of St Andrews and the last Scottish Cardinal prior to the Reformation. He was a younger son of John Beaton of Balfour in the county of Fife, and is said to have been born in

July 15, 1 , Alba de Tormes, diocese of Salamanca, Spain 2. Ordained no further information found. Named lector of Sentencias in the Dominican chapter of Genoa, Professor of philosophy and theology at the University of Salamanca. Declined the promotion to the episcopate offered by King Charles I of Spain. Consecrated no information found. Transferred to the see of Burgos, April 11, 3. Created cardinal priest in the consistory of December 20, ; the red hat was sent to him earlier; and received the title of S. Maria in Portico Octaviae, May 4, Resided in the Roman Curia since Opted for the title of S. Sisto, July 6, Named one of the members of the reconstituted tribunal of the inquisition general, July 21, 4. Clemente, January 24, Pancrazio, February 28, ; retained the title of S. Clemente until December 4, Promoted to the metropolitan see of Compostela, June 27, Named inquisitor of Rome, Maria in Trastevere, November 20, Opted for the order of cardinal bishops and the suburbicarian see of Albano, December 11, Participated in the first conclave of , which elected Pope Marcellus II. Participated in the second conclave of , which elected Pope Paul IV. Opted for the suburbicarian see of Frascati, May 29, Pope Paul IV named him his confessor, gave him an apartment at the apostolic palace and, at the death of the master general of the Order of Preachers, charged him with the care of the entire order assisted by Father Vincenzo Giustiniani, future master general and cardinal. September 15, , Rome. Typis Vaticanis, , II, col. Sumptibus et Typis Librariae Regensbergianae, ; reprint, Padua: Il Messagero di S. Series episcoporum Ecclesiae catholicae. University of Salamanca, Salamanca, s. Elected bishop of Canarias, June 22, Transferred to the see of Ciudad Rodrigo, December 14, Participated in the cortes of Toledo, October 15, Named cardinal at the request of King Charles I. Created cardinal priest in the consistory of December 20, ; received the red hat, April 26, ; and the title of S. Giovanni e Paolo, May 21, October 7, , of the plague, Rome. Buried temporarily in the church of S. Maria in Aracoeli; later transferred to Spain and buried there no further information found. Licentiate in utroque iure, both canon and civil law. Abbot commendatario Tournus, Abbot commendatario of Ss. Abbot commendatario of Barbella or Sacromonte. Treasurer of the archdiocese of Reims. Created cardinal priest in the consistory of December 20, ; received the red hat, March 19, ; and the title of S. Anastasia, October 7, Abbot commendatario of Saint-Martial de Limoges, Apollinare, October 10, Administrator of the see of Metz, April 22, ; resigned administration, December 16, Cecilia, December 11, Transferred to the see of Embrun, March 23, ; resigned the government of the see, February 7, Administrator of the see of Auxerre, October 4, ; resigned administration, February 7, Participated in the conclave of , which elected Pope Pius IV. Administrator of the see of Arles, February 7, until his death. Opted for the order of cardinal bishops and the suburbicarian see of Sabina, March 13, Adminstrator of the see of Toulouse, Migne, ; Facsimile edition. Farnborough ; Gregg, , col. Antonio, , III, 25, , , , and His last name is also listed as Betonio, Bethune, Betoun and Beatoun. Received his initial education in St. Andrews; later studied at the University of Glasgow, Glasgow; completed his studies in Paris, where he obtained a degree in utroque iure, both canon and civil law. In , when his uncle was transferred to the see of Saint Andrews, primatial of Scotland, he resigned in his favor the abbey in commendam of Arbroath; given dispensation from Pope Adrian VI from carrying monastic habits. In he returned from France and took a seat as abbot of Abroath in the Scottish parliament. Soon after, the king named him Lord Privy Seal. A few months later, King James V sent him again in a mission to Paris to lead the negotiations for the wedding between the king and Marie de Guise 2. He had a long relationship with Marion Ogilvy, with whom he had nine children that were born before he entered the religious state 3. Shortly after, the pope preconized him. Ordained shortly before receiving the episcopal consecration no further information found. Elected bishop of Mirepoix, France, December 5, Granted dispensation to receive the episcopal consecration in the canonical time, January 13, Consecrated between July 26 and August 13, , in France no further information found. Ambassador of His Holiness in France. Named coadjutor with right of succession of Saint Andrews, In February , he assisted in the solemn coronation of King James V and Queen Marie in

Holyrood; he was the one who crowned the queen. Created cardinal priest in the consistory of December 20, ; received the red hat and the title of S. Stefano in Monte Celio, September 9, . At the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the see of Saint Andrews, February 14, . Henry tried to pull Scotland away from Rome and place her on his side. The ulterior motive was undoubtedly, in the long term, to subject Scotland politically. Henry trusted his sister Margaret, the Scottish queen mother, and their friends of the powerful Douglas clan in his efforts and particularly in their assistance. James V had against the English plan the entire clergy of the country behind himself as well as the most influential nobles, who historically did not trust England. King James also rejected to journey to meet his uncle at Westminster. In 1542, a military conflict broke out between the two kingdoms. The Scots were initially militarily successful, however they were decisively defeated by the English forces on Solway Moss. King James V died on December 13, 1542, a few weeks after the battle of broken heart in Falkland and left as an heir to the throne his one week old daughter, Maria Stuart. After the death of the king, Cardinal Beaton sketched a document, with which he wanted to exert himself and three nobles as a regency council. This was refused by the Scottish nobles who met in Edinburgh and denounced the document. They appointed instead the Earl of Arran to be regent for as long as the future queen, Maria Stuart, was under age. Due to the accusation that the cardinal would have intrigued together with the duke of Guise against Arran, the cardinal was arrested. Besides, Henry wanted to occupy Scottish fortresses and to get Maria Stuart as peace pledge to the court of Westminster. Arran and the Scottish Parliament probably agreed to the marriage plans, however, all the other demands of King Henry were categorically rejected. A papal interdict followed the unfair arrest of the cardinal primate, according to which all churches of the country should be closed and administering the sacraments should be suspended. This led to a great displeasure and in some parts to riots under the still Catholic Scotland. The call for the release of the cardinal became ever louder. Arran could oppose no longer the increasing pressure of the people and many nobles, which stood for Beaton and arranged the release of the cardinal. Beaton summoned, immediately after his release, all the bishops and the entire clergy together in Saint Andrews. The clergy granted spontaneously a large financial sum, which came from incomes of the church benefices, in order to defend the national rights. In the whole population similar feelings were awakened by this patriotic indication of the clergy.

5: David John Bethune () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

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He was educated at the universities of St Andrews and Glasgow, and in his sixteenth year was sent to Paris, where he studied civil and canon law. About this time he was presented to the rectory of Campsie by his uncle James Beaton, then archbishop of Glasgow. The great ability of Beaton and the patronage of his uncle ensured his rapid promotion to high offices in the church and kingdom. He was sent by King James V. At the French court he was held in high estimation by King Francis I. He was the only Scotsman who had been named to that high office by an undisputed right, Cardinal Wardlaw, bishop of Glasgow, having received his appointment from the anti-pope Clement VII. On the death of Archbishop James Beaton in , the cardinal was raised to the primatial see of Scotland. On the death of James in December he attempted to assume office as one of the regents for the infant sovereign Mary, founding his pretensions on an alleged will of the late king; but his claims were disregarded, and the earl of Arran, head of the great house of Hamilton, and next heir to the throne, was declared regent by the estates. The cardinal was, by order of the regent, committed to the custody of Lord Seaton; but his imprisonment was merely nominal, and he was soon again at liberty and at the head of the party opposed to the English alliance. Arran too was soon won over to his views, dismissed the preachers by whom he had been surrounded, and joined the cardinal at Stirling, where in September Beaton crowned the young queen. In the same year he was raised to the office of chancellor of Scotland, and was appointed protonotary apostolic and legate a latere by the pope. During the lifetime of his uncle, Beaton had shared in the efforts of the hierarchy to suppress the reformed doctrines, and pursued the same line of conduct still more systematically after his elevation to the primacy. The popular accounts of the persecution for which he was responsible are no doubt exaggerated, and it sometimes ceased for considerable periods so far as capital punishments were concerned. When the sufferers were of humble rank not much notice was taken of them. It was otherwise when a more distinguished victim was selected in the person of George Wishart. Wishart had returned to Scotland, after an absence of several years, about the end of His sermons produced a great effect, and he was protected by several barons of the English faction. These barons, with the knowledge and approbation of King Henry, were engaged in a plot to assassinate the cardinal, and in this plot Wishart is now proved to have been a willing agent. For some time he was unsuccessful; but at last, with the aid of the regent, he arrested the preacher, and carried him to his castle of St Andrews. On the 28th of February Wishart was brought to trial in the cathedral before the cardinal and other judges, the regent declining to take any active part, and, being found guilty of heresy, was condemned to death and burnt. The death of Wishart produced a deep effect on the Scottish people, and the cardinal became an object of general dislike, which encouraged his enemies to proceed with the design they had formed against him. Naturally resolute and fearless, he seems to have under-estimated his danger, the more so since his power had never seemed more secure. He crossed over to Angus, and took part in the wedding of his illegitimate daughter with the heir of the earl of Crawford. On his return to St Andrews he took up his residence in the castle. The conspirators, the chief of whom were Norman Leslie, master of Rothes, and William Kirkaldy of Grange, contrived to obtain admission at daybreak of the 29th of May , and murdered the cardinal under circumstances of horrible mockery and atrocity. The character of Beaton has already been indicated. As a statesman he was able, resolute, and in his general policy patriotic. As an ecclesiastic he maintained the privileges of the hierarchy and the dominant system of belief conscientiously, but always with harshness and sometimes with cruelty. His immoralities, like his acts of persecution, were exaggerated by his opponents; but his private life was undoubtedly a scandal to religion, and has only the excuse that it was not worse than that of most of his order at the time. The authorship of the writings ascribed to him in several biographical notices rests on no better authority than the apocryphal statements of Thomas Dempster. He was one of the regents during the minority of James V. This prelate must not be confused with another, James Beaton, or Bethune , the last Roman Catholic archbishop of Glasgow. In

DAVID BEATON (C. 1494-1546) pdf

he was consecrated archbishop of Glasgow, but from until his death in he lived in Paris, acting as ambassador for Scotland at the French court. See John Knox, Hist.

6: The Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church - Biographical Dictionary - Consistory of December 20,

David Cardinal Beaton (c. - 29 May) was Archbishop of St Andrews and the last Scottish Cardinal prior to the Reformation. Career Cardinal Beaton was the third of eleven children of John Beaton of Balfour in the county of Fife, and is said to have been born in

7: Palace of Monimail - Wikipedia

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8: David Beaton | www.enganchecubano.com

Beaton [Betoun], David (?), cardinal and archbishop of St Andrews, was a younger son of John Beaton (d.), of Balfour, Fife, and Elizabeth Monypenny (d.), daughter of the laird of Pitmilley, Fife.

9: David Beaton - Wikipedia

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