Thanks in large measure to the skillfulness of Dr. James Moore as his representative in New Orleans, Sir Thomas was afforded the benefit of the doubt by fair-minded Ricardians.

VERDICT
Option B AGAINST Censure

Sir Thomas More, this body has found that the History of King Richard III does not deliberately and maliciously slander the good name of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, later king of England. While we do not doubt that some readers of your work have confused the monstrous character of myth or propaganda with the actual King Richard III, and that the work has served as the chief reference for Richard’s detractors over the centuries, we nevertheless find that the work is primarily a work of art rather than of history in the modern sense. Therefore, for all its regrettable effect upon the reputation of the historical Richard III, such a work cannot be said to be deliberately and maliciously slanderous.
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CHAIRMAN’S MESSAGE

As I begin my tenure as Chairman, I wish to convey my appreciation and thanks for the confidence you have placed in me.

As we await the ushering in of 1993, it is only natural to reflect on the many achievements the Society had in 1992. They could not have been achieved without the continued dedication and hard work by each and every one of you. We believe that 1992 was a good year for the Society, but we believe that 1993 will be even better. We look forward to this new Ricardian year with great anticipation. Here is a preview of some of the activities:

- The board recently made an unprecedented decision that we believe will further enhance our Schallek area. I would urge you to read the articles submitted by our new Schallek Administrator, Laura Blanchard. Laura and members of the Southeastern PA Chapter have been at work again for Schallek.

- Mary Miller was recently appointed to succeed Marie Martinelli as our Non-Fiction Librarian. Congratulations, Mary! And, to Marie, our sincere thank you for making our Non-Fiction Library so enjoyable and of benefit to our members.

- Margaret Gurowitz was recently appointed Research Officer. Margaret has some research projects lined up that will be of benefit to you. Margaret will be informing you of these projects in the next issue of the Register.

New members in the Society might be interested in joining a chapter near you. It provides you with the opportunity to make new friends and to share with others the conviction that you feel about Richard. If you don’t have a chapter in your area, you might want to start one. Contact Chapter Coordinator, Janet Sweet. Chapters are also encouraged to contact Anne Vineyard, Schools Coordinator; Eirene Varley, Library Coordinator; and Pam Milavec, Public Speakers Coordinator. All of them have wonderful tips on how to bring Richard’s story to the public.

The society needs and welcomes your ideas, suggestions and concerns. You showcase a broad range of talent that continually breathes new and constant growth into the Society. I urge you to call on me if I can be of any assistance.

Thanks to all of you for the continued dedication and loyalty that you given to the Society. We couldn’t have done it without you! I now ask that, in the spirit in which Richard’s society was founded, you help me make 1993 an even better year.

Joe Ann Ricca

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**THE FATE OF THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER**

*Robert P. Baker*

In the summer of 1933, within the confines of Westminster Abbey, an urn supposedly containing remains of Edward V and his brother Richard was opened in the presence of a number of prominent persons including Professor William Wright, an eminent British anatomist. Wright examined the bones, measured and photographed them, and a few months later, joined by antiquarian Lawrence E. Tanner, announced with the utmost confidence that they were indeed the bones of the sons of Edward IV. Moreover, so Wright claimed, they had died well prior to August of 1485. Ever since, those who are otherwise skeptical of winners’ history have paled before Wright’s claims which, after all, bear the cachet of “science.”

This is not to say that skeptics fail to sense that something is wrong. Rather, even the more lucidly logical, confronting the prestige of science and its acolytes, tend to confess their “abysmal ignorance” and defer to “those better qualified,” relying rather upon evidence outside the Tanner & Wright report to suggest that it does not square with historical fact. In short, most historians are so intimidated by Wright’s scientific methods and conclusions that none, to my knowledge, has undertaken to demonstrate that recent investigations are, upon its face and using only its own internal evidence and citations of authority, a scientific absurdity.

The apparent objective of Wright’s investigation was to determine the age at death of the persons whose bones were examined so that, assuming them to be identified with the Princes, we might know at least whether death occurred before the Battle of Bosworth, in which event Henry Tudor is completely exonerated. This objective is attained by the following stepwise procedure:

Step 1: Measure the lengths of the leg bones;

Step 2: From the observed lengths of the leg bones, estimate the length of the legs during life;

Step 3: Given the leg lengths during life, apply a suitable factor obtained from the anthropometric literature to determine heights at death; and, finally

Step 4: From the heights at death, employing developmental data also obtained from the anthropometric literature, determine age at death.

On the surface, the methodology seems perfectly straightforward. Indeed, for present purposes, we may accept as accurate not only Wright’s measurements of the bones but his apparently reasonable assumption that the greater measurements apply to the “Elder boy”. We may also note that Wright does not quarrel with the generally accepted birth dates for the boys.

We now set forth in tabular form Wright’s physical observations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurements of Leg Bones</th>
<th>Elder Boy</th>
<th>Younger Boy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>femur length</td>
<td>383 mm.</td>
<td>345 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tibia length</td>
<td>306 mm.</td>
<td>274 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heel length</td>
<td>66 mm.</td>
<td>60 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“allowance”</td>
<td>m14 m</td>
<td>12 mm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total living leg length</td>
<td>769 mm.</td>
<td>691 mm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is at this point that we notice the first curious deviation from acceptable forensic procedure: Wright had before his eyes direct physical evidence—the measurements of the bones—from which he could have calculated height. Since the anthropometric literature upon which Wright relied provides formulae for making the desired calculations directly, it is inexplicable that Wright would have preferred to estimate that which was not and could not be measured—the “allowance” for cartilages and “soft parts”—thereby violating one of the bedrock principles of forensics: never guess when you can measure.

Let us nevertheless proceed to Step 3. Having determined to his own satisfaction the [living] leg lengths, he must now find and employ a suitable factor to determine height at death. It is a commonplace observation, for which one needs no scientific training, that as children grow, not only do their legs normally lengthen but the ratio of leg length to total height varies. Physical anthropologists have made literally thousands of measurements to determine leg/height ratios at different ages among diverse groups of children. As one would expect, these ratios vary not only according to age, and only between different ethnic groups but among the individuals comprising the groups themselves. Wright pays lip service to the fact of this variance, but does not allow it to affect his conclusions.

Rather, since he knows in advance that the Elder boy died at age thirteen and the Younger died at age ten, Wright employs, so he tells us, the leg/height ratios published for those ages. Yet it is from the calculated heights that he will ultimately determine the ages at death! It is this sort of question-begging that mars Wright’s entire scheme.

Since it can be argued, however, that leg/height ratios don’t vary a great deal between age ten and age thirteen, we will indulge Wright a bit further: he tells us that he obtains his “figures based on many measurements given in Rudolph Martin’s Lehrbuch der Anthropologie” but cites no page(s). Martin’s compendium has not been translated into Eng.
lish, the work is somewhat difficult to obtain [at least in the United States], and it is doubtful that many English speakers have ever delved into its Teutonic turgidity. Perhaps it did not occur to Tanner or Wright that anyone have the temerity to recheck the data.

A table of leg/height ratios can indeed be found in Martin [2d ed., p. 410], but it is of little help to Wright’s thesis. How Wright settled upon ratios of 0.50 for age ten and 0.52 for age thirteen is a mystery. Since Wright is no longer in a position to defend himself, it would be uncharitable to imply that he fudged the data in the mistaken hope that doing so would aid his foregone conclusions.

Let us now repeat Step 3, setting forth both the leg/height ratios concocted by Wright together with the actual ratios compiled by Martin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leg/height Ratio</th>
<th>Height Of Elder Boy</th>
<th>Height Of Younger Boy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.52 [Wright]</td>
<td>1478.8 mm. [4’10.22”]</td>
<td>1362.0 mm. [4’6.41”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.543 [Martin]</td>
<td>1416.2 mm. [4’7.75”]</td>
<td>1311.2 mm. [4’3.62”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.524 [Martin]</td>
<td>1467.6 mm. [4’9.75”]</td>
<td>1362.9 mm. [4’5.66”]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.523 [Martin]</td>
<td>1470.4 mm. [4’9.89”]</td>
<td>1336.6 mm. [4’4.62”]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been previously noted that Wright seems to make the Younger boy too tall for his “known” age at death; it does not appear to have been noticed that he also exaggerated the height of the Elder boy. It is clear that, if one ignores the published leg/height ratios, the foregoing table does support Wright’s assertion that “As to the appearance of the princes they are in height probably 4 ft. 10 in. and 4 ft. 6 ½ in.” But in that case, why bother to mention Martin’s Lehrbuch at all? Could it be that Wright’s math was as weak as her German, and he simply failed to realize that the published data failed to support his conclusions?

We have now followed Wright to the brink of the final step. All that remains is to translate his calculated heights into calculated ages at death, thereby determining the [approximate] date(s) of death. Unfortunately, Recent Investigations does not set forth explicitly for our examination any such translation by Wright! Perhaps some light can be shed on this curious omission if we assume that the Elder boy was indeed 4 ft. 10 in. at the time of his death and the Younger boy 4 ft. 6 ½ in. at the time of his death. We can then refer to the graph and table set forth in Martin’s Lehrbuch[2d ed., pp. 291-292] to calculate explicitly what Wright failed to calculate at all. And to enable the reader to determine the issue for himself, I will first reproduce the appropriate height vs. age developmental graph from Martin:

Now the interpolations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Younger Boy</th>
<th>Elder Boy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>4’6.5” [138.43cm]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age at Death</td>
<td>11 yr. 9 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Death</td>
<td>May, 1485</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Little wonder that Wright offers no calculation!

It must not be supposed that the present author is contending for the proposition that the sons of Edward IV died during the reign of Richard III, nor indeed at any particular time. The evidence, particularly the skeletal evidence, simply will not support any such proposition, and the only “mystery” concerning the bones is whether Professor Wright recognized this fact and suppressed it in the hopes that his prestige would carry the day or whether Recent Investigations is yet another example of an otherwise competent scientist led astray by knowing the outcome of his investigation before he began it.

Is there nothing then that can be inferred from the examination of the skeletal remains? Not quite: based upon many post-mortem investigations, the height of a person at death can be determined—approximately—from the lengths of the subject’s bones, and tables for the purpose have been published. Indeed, just such a table is set forth in Martin [2d ed., p. 1070] and is reproduced here:

Eine noch genaueere, aber etwas umständlichere Methode hat Pearson (1898) angegeben. Seine Formeln für die Rekonstruktion der Körpergröße des Lebenden aus getrockneten Knochen sind die folgenden:
The Fate of the Princes in the Tower (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Younger Boy</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Elder Boy</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) 146.2</td>
<td>13yr</td>
<td>153.3</td>
<td>b) 144.9</td>
<td>12yr</td>
<td>150.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) 134.9</td>
<td>11yr</td>
<td>140.7</td>
<td>c) 143.7</td>
<td>12yr</td>
<td>151.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 143.8</td>
<td>13yr</td>
<td>151.4</td>
<td>d) 143.0</td>
<td>13yr</td>
<td>151.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 138.5</td>
<td>12yr</td>
<td>145.5</td>
<td>e) 143.1</td>
<td>12yr</td>
<td>152.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Metric figures for height are rounded to the nearest tenth of a centimeter and English figures to the nearest inch; all decimals were carried to calculate-age, which was then rounded to the nearest month.]

Applying the foregoing formulae to the measurements actually made by Wright [the radii missing], we can derive height at death in centimeters and in feet and inches, and then proceed on to estimate age at death and date of death accordingly [as Wright should have done in the first place]:

1. Tanner, Lawrence E. and Wright, Professor William, Recent Investigations Regarding the Fate of the Princes in the Tower (Archaeologia, v. LXXXIV, 1935, p. 19; hereafter “Wright”). The present paper assumes the reader is familiar with Wright.

2. Lindsay, Philip, The Tragic King (Robert M. McBrinde & Company, New York:1937; p. xvi.). Lindsay goes on to say that “Against Professor Wright’s findings I was helpless ...”


4. Wright, p.3. It does not seem to have occurred to Wright, nor to anyone else so far as I am aware, that the remains of more than two persons might be contained in the urn.

5. Assuming, of course, that Henry did not from afar order the deaths of the Princes, such order to be executed by, say, his ally the Duke of Buckingham. It is also suggestive to ask, though beyond the scope of the present discussion, what would have been the likely fate of the Princes had Tudor’s first invasion attempt succeeded in November of 1483.

6. That Wright failed actually to take the final step is of course part of the pont this critique.

7. Wright, p 23. It is strange that Wright published no measurements of the fibulae, although they were available to him (p.21).

8. Wright, pp. 4-5.

9. Wright, pp. 23-24. The “heel” is the lay translation for the “astragalus and calcaneum”. How Wright settled on his particular lengths for the contribution of the cartilages and “soft parts” is nowhere revealed.

10. Martin is but one of a number of physical anthropologists who in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were obsessed with the nebulous concept of “race”. References to Jews as a racial group, for example, abound in Die Lehrbuch.


12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Lindsay, e.g., p. xxv.


17. Again, there is no explanation for Wright’s failure to measure the radii, which were available to him (p.21). Perhaps they were damaged.
MAXWELL ANDERSON’S “RICHARD AND ANNE”

On Sunday, October 11, 1992, several Ricardians converged on the Greenwich Arts Center in Greenwich, Connecticut, for the third and final reading of Maxwell Anderson’s Richard and Anne. Performances of this two act verse play, which was the subject of an article in the Summer 1990 issue of the Ricardian Register, opened the tenth season of the Maxwell Anderson Playwright’s Series, which presents unproduced and unpublished plays by “established and erging playwrights.” The company, which uses professional actors in its productions, also presents one Maxwell Anderson play each year.

In Joan of Lorraine, Anderson used the device of a play within a play, but in Richard and Anne he very effectively has two plays within a play. The action takes place during the opening night of Shakespeare’s Richard III, which is interrupted by the appearance of Dag, Richard III’s jester at Middleham. Dag has come to stop the performance of a work which has perpetuated the false picture of his master as a cruel, deformed, and murderous monster. This was not the Richard he knew, and he is determined to set the record straight. His appearance causes the actors to forget their lines and the ropes controlling the curtains to foul, and brings everyone involved in the production to the verge of nervous breakdowns. Dag is unmoved by both their threats and pleas, and brings back from their graves Richard, Anne, and others involved in their lives and deaths, to show how things really were, and to change the world’s perception of his beloved master.

Muriel Nussbaum, who directed the play, used a version of the script which differed in several respects from the one in the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas, Austin (Summer 1990 Ricardian Register). The play presented in Greenwich is a revised and expanded version, containing additional dialogue and several new scenes. Some of the characters are given larger roles and several who were not in the original make brief appearances. The one or two minor changes made by Mrs. Nussbaum were deemed necessary because of the constraints of presenting the play on a stage consisting of a series of risers with no curtain, only the suggestion of sets, and minimal costuming.

Rather puzzling, however, was the decision to change Anderson’s opening scene from opening night to the dress rehearsal of the Shakespeare play. Cutting the scenes which involve Dag’s ability to control the curtain and the lights, alluded to but not dwelt on in this production, was, on the other hand, a wise decision. These scenes, although they are important in implementing one of the themes of the play, Dag’s ability to control not only the actors and the historical figures he recalls but the very mechanics of the production, would without doubt lose much their of power in a staged reading, since it would be almost impossible to recreate them without the presence of the curtain.

Anderson expanded and altered several of the scenes in the newer version of the play, including the Christmas scene, which in the original took place at Middleham with only Richard, Anne, their son, and Dag present. In the revised play a much more elaborate scene is played and the characters include Edward IV, who during the presentation of a masque tells Richard that he has named him Protector. In another added scene, which takes place after Edward IV’s death, Elizabeth Woodville is persuaded by Morton, Tudor, and Rivers to delay the coronation of her son in order to prevent Richard from governing as Protector. There are several other historical inaccuracies which will probably disturb purists, but they are generally acceptable in the name of poetic license, especially in the hands of a masterful writer like Anderson. After all, as he points out in the play, the distortions on the other side may help to balance the scale somewhat.

Ms. Nussbaum’s direction was crisp and well-paced, and the play was well served by a strong cast of professional actors. Patrick Skelton, who played Richard, is surely every Ricardian’s dream for the role. Tall, handsome, and with nary a trace of humpback, withered arm, or limp, he brought dignity and humor to the part. Dawn Denvir was a sweet and gentle Anne, and her scenes with Richard were very moving. Laura Blanchard noted that Sidney Symington, who doubled in the roles of Henry Tudor and Clarence’s butler, bears a remarkable likeness to John Cleese, an actor we would like to see in any future production of the play. The actors, although not in full costume, were dressed in clothes which suggested 15th century dress. One of the cleverest and most effective was the gray cap worn by Symington is his appearances as Henry Tudor. For his first entrance, and in several later scenes, Anderson describes Henry as a rat-like creature, and the actor made the most of the humor of the role, wearing the close-fitting head-piece and clicking his teeth to suggest the rodent-like king.

After the performance I was asked to say a few words about the Society. There were several questions from the audience, and since Joe Ann Ricca and Laura Blanchard had the foresight to provide copies of our brochure, we hope that the combination of Anderson’s play and our literature will bring new members to the Society. Even if this does not occur, there is little doubt that Anderson succeeded in convincing the members of the audience that Shakespeare’s portrayal of Richard III was based not on fact, but on Tudor political propaganda.

We in the Society are most grateful to Mrs. Maxwell Anderson, a truly charming and gracious lady, for inviting us to share a delightful afternoon in Greenwich.
A STUDY IN PATRONAGE

When I began research for my master’s dissertation, I thought I was investigating the effects of the Lancastrian usurpation on the Dean and Chapter of York Minster. What I ended up with was an examination of medieval networking: a complex catalog of who knows who and how this leads to career opportunities and financial rewards. I found that the effect of the usurpation, as illustrated by the presence of Richard Scrope as the archbishop, was not as significant as the unwritten code of patronage and homage in existence in the ecclesiastical community.

Background:

This essay was not written as a study of the beneficiaries of York Minster per se, but as an examination of how those beneficiaries came to hold their particular dignity. 

archdea

conry or prebend [1] I chose the pontificate of Archbishop Scrope (1398-1405) for two reasons: Scrope’s seven year tenure as Archbishop offered a reasonable number of men to examine; and the upheavals at the beginning of his pontificate (the usurpation of the throne by Henry of Lancaster) and at the end (his own execution for treason) provide circumstances in which to examine the relation between the king and the archbishop and the effect that this relation had on the clergy of the Minster.

There were four ways to obtain a benefice in the medieval cathedral: papal provision, royal grant, episcopal collation, and exchange. The large numbers of benefices obtained by papal provision (appointment to a benefice by the Pope) and royal grant (especially in times of sede vacante, between bishops or archbishops) meant that many clergymen who might not otherwise be considered to hold extremely valuable benefices, such as royal and papal clerks, men whose primary background was in one of the universities, were receiving a large proportion of the wealth of the cathedrals. However, even these men, who were often non-residentiary or even primarily absentee prebendaries or dignitaries, could be extremely useful to the cathedral, providing the chapter with valuable contacts at the court or papal curia, and also with their expertise as professional administrators. Collation (movement from one benefice to another) and exchange (trading benefices between two or more individuals) were the prerogative of the bishops and archbishops, and, collations in particular, were often awarded to members of their familia or household. However, as we shall see, it was not uncommon for the king or, in this case, archbishop, to grant or collate to a benefice a man who was not his own clerk, but the clerk of either a former patron or loyal follower.

Research:

The dissertation itself is a case by case examination of the individual beneficiaries, and the means by which they came to hold their benefices. This is primarily a compilation and categorization, and not particularly exciting from a literary viewpoint. What I found was that family connections, university connections, rewards for service, and politically correct favors for someone else’s family, clerk or retainer provided the basis for appointments. What we refer to as “networking” in the 1990s has its roots in the system of patronage found in ecclesiastical organizations of the Middle Ages.

Following is the final chapter of the dissertation, which illustrates that whatever connections brought the beneficiaries into their benefices, once in place, they were as much a part of the community of the cathedral as of their patron’s area of influence.

The Effects of Scrope’s Execution on the Dignitaries and Chapter

One might expect to find after the unprecedented execution of Archbishop Scrope on charges of treason on 8 June, 1405, that the dignitaries and chapter of his cathedral church, particularly the beneficiaries brought in by Scrope himself, would have shown symptoms of having been affected by this event. Yet this simply does not seem to be the case. Possibly, as R.G. Davies suggests, after the execution, in order not to be associated with Scrope’s actions, his associates remained discreetly silent. [2] Or, possibly, Scrope’s associates among the Minster clergy were not seen as a threat once Scrope had been dealt with. While it is true that during the period sede vacante between Scrope’s death and Henry Bowet’s translation to York, Henry IV took advantage of his royal rights of patronage to place his loyal followers—royal clerks—in benefices at York. This happened without the removal from the Minster of any of the existing dignitaries and prebendaries.

The careers of the men who entered the dignities and chapter by royal grant or by collation in recognition of their services to the king or other members of the episcopate would not seem likely to have been affected by Scrope’s removal, and evidence supports this, so they will not be discussed here except to note this lack of affectation. But what of the men collated to benefices in recognition of their services or affinities with Scrope or his household? How were they affected by the removal of their patron?

Stephen Scrope, nephew to the archbishop and therefore one of the most likely to suffer, seems to have been almost completely unaffected by his uncle’s fall. He re-
tained his archdeaconry without any claims on it by possible replacements, although his not obtaining a prebend until 1409 may show a hesitancy to allow him any more influence in the Minster until he proved his loyalty, which apparently he did. Robert Wolveden (Scrope’s precentor at his previous bishopric of Lichfield) also experienced what might appear to have been a delay in obtaining a more valuable benefice than the prebend which he held at the time of Scrope’s death, but the royal grant to the archdeaconry of Norwich which he received in 1406 shows that he was not out of royal favour, and the delay can be explained by the reasonably great value of the prebend he was holding, it having been his third York prebend in rapid succession, and the scarcity of vacancies in the most valuable prebends at this time. Furthermore, Wolveden still had his career as a dignitary of Coventry and Lichfield.

Richard Conyngston and Thomas Hilton (both long-time servants of Scrope’s and collated by him to prebends in York) may have been suspected of involvement in Scrope’s treason: both men were reconfirmed in their prebends by royal grants, Hilton’s on 13 July following Scrope’s execution, and Conyngston’s in 1406. Conyngston, however, did receive a general pardon on the day of Scrope’s execution, although whether it was for a specific action or just to be safe is unclear.

Thomas Walleworth (a residiuntary canon with close associations to his archbishop) was the only prebendary who seems to have had any real problems after Scrope’s execution. In addition to his prebend of Bugthorpe, Scrope had collated Walleworth to the prebend of Stillington by 6 June, 1404. This collation was challenged by a royal grant to Thomas Towton on 9 July, but the grant appears to have been unsuccessful. On 10 June, 1405, two days after Scrope’s execution, Towton received a second royal grant to Stillington, this time successfully, and Walleworth, having lost one prebend, had to secure his possession of Bugthorpe, and petitioned for and received a royal grant to that prebend, also on 10 June. Even with this successful challenge to his position at York, however, Walleworth was still able to make advancements in his holding, and in 1406 (still in period sede vacante) he exchanged Bugthorpe for the much more valuable prebend of Langtoft, with the newly-elected dean, John Prohet.

Thus we can see that the careers of the men who would be expected to have been seriously affected by the death of their patron and archbishop really were not, although it is, of course, impossible to determine to what heights they might have reached had their patron not met with such an inglorious end.

What I discovered in the course of researching this dissertation was that the dignitaries, archdeacons, and prebendaries under Scrope, comprising a large number of archiepiscopal collations, did not differ very radically from the dignitaries and chapter that Scrope “inherited.” Apart from the office of dean, the dignitaries (and sub-deanship) were held by the same men until their deaths during the pontificate of Archbishop Bowet. The archiepiscopal collations included appointments to benefices for men whose services were not to the archbishop himself, as in earlier pontificates. And once placed at York most of the beneficiaries were able to establish themselves there, as part of the Minster, not just as associates of the archbishop, and if they left York they did so in order to further their own careers. Apart from the introduction of specific individuals with their own personalities, the nature of the dignities and chapter at York can not be said to have been changed by the presence of Scrope as archbishop.

For biographical information on Scrope himself, I suggest beginning with the Dictionary of National Biography, vol. XVII, pp. 1082-S. The role of dignitaries, archdeacons, and prebendaries in the medieval cathedral is a topic that has been well explored in the scholarship of this century T. F. Tout’s encyclopedic work on the medieval cathedral chapter (T. F. Tout, Chapters in the Administrative History of Medieval England, 6 vols., Manchester, 1920-33) was succeeded by A. Hamilton Thompson’s study of the medieval clergy (A. Hamilton Thompson, The English Clergy and their Organization in the Later Middle Ages, Oxford, 1947), which was for many years the basic secondary source for students of this topic. More recently, K. Edwards has supplied the student of the medieval cathedral clergy with her valuable study of the topic (Kathleen Edwards, English Secular Cathedrals in the Middle Ages, Manchester, 1947). York Minster has been very fortunate in being the focus of study of the energetic and prolific antiquarian of the last century, J. Raine (J. Raine, ed., The Fabric Rolls of York Minster, Surtees Society, XXXV, 1859, and; Testamenta Eboracensia: A Selection of Wills from the Registry at York, 6 vols., Surtees Society, IV, XXX, XLV, LIII, LXXIX, CVI, 1836-1902), and in this century the work of R. B. Dobson (R. B. Dobson, “The Later Middle Ages, 1215-1500,” A History of York Minster, ed., G. E. Aylmer and R. Cant, Oxford, 1977, 44-109; and; “The Residentiary Canons of York in the Fifteenth Century,” Journal of Ecclesiastical History, XXX, 1979, 145-73), among others, has been particularly valuable in revealing the roles of these clergymen in the Minster. The biographies and activities of many of the men occupying these positions...

NOTES

[1] The dignitaries held special functions in the cathedral chapter: Dean, Precentor, Chancellor and Treasurer. Archdeacons were territorial divisions of the chapter, of which there were five at York Minster: York & the West Riding, Cleveland, the East Riding, Nottingham and Richmond. Prebendaries were canons living in their own houses, enjoying separate incomes, or prebends, which meant, literally, provisions or provender.


About The Author:
Robin L. Dorfman, recipient of the Schallek Award in 1985 and in 1986, studied at Harvard University under the tutelage of Dr. Lorraine C. Atteed, where she prepared an honors thesis on Richard, Duke of York. The research summarized here was conducted while Dorfman attended the Centre for Medieval Studies, University of York.

A member of the American Branch, Dorfman currently resides in Hollywood, California, where she works as a television script writer.

Leading Scholars in Ricardian Studies Among Those Presenting Papers at
Three-Day Meeting May 6-9, 1993

STAR-STUDDED SESSIONS AT 1993 MEDIEVAL CONGRESS

One of the biggest events in the medieval studies field is the International Medieval Congress, held at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo each May.

Called both a Rite of Spring and a rite of passage, the Congress attracts thousands of medievalists, from grad students presenting their first papers to chairs of history departments, for three intensive days of idea and information exchange.

The 1993 Congress (May 6-9), offers a lot to interest the Ricardian. To begin with, the Society itself is sponsoring a session. Organized and chaired by A. Compton Reeves, Ohio University, the session will contain the following presentations:

- John Benet’s Chronicle and the Treason Conspiracy of 1462," Shelley A. Sinclair, University of Wisconsin-La Crosse. Dr. Sinclair was a 1985 recipient of a Schallek Award and is the newest member of the Schallek Advisory Board.

There are many sessions in addition to the Society’s session, of course. And some of those other sessions include papers by historians whose names are familiar to Ricardians as a result of their books or even articles in The Ricardian. For example, here’s a sampling of the presentations sponsored by the Society of the White Hart:

- A. Compton Reeves, “Pampered Pets and Pleasurable Plants”
- Clive Burgess, “Practical Piety: London Bridge in the 15th and early 16th Centuries”
- Ralph A. Griffiths, "How to Bury an English King"
- Anthony J. Pollard, ‘The Middleham Jewel”
- Carole Rawcliffe, “The Great Hospital, Norwich”

Spartan accommodations at the University’s dormitories are available for a pittance; more luxurious accommodations can be had in area motels. Kalamazoo veterans urge attendees to make reservations early, especially airline reservations if needed, since flights are filled months in advance. Last year’s costs were $85.00 for registration, $10.25-$13.50 per night for dorm space. They have 1500 dorm beds available, plus 220 overflow motel rooms. On-campus meals are cheap, too. Bibliophiles take note: last year they had six rooms full of books for sale!

For registration information, contact The Medieval Institute, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, 616-387-4145 phone, 616-387-4150 fax.
We knew we were going to be in the paper. Member Marti Vogel, who writes for the travel section of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, had been lobbying our cause with the City Desk for weeks. Member Charlie Bosworth, who has some TV news experience, added weight to the follow-up efforts.

I had sent a presskit to the City Editor about a month beforehand, and talked with writer John Pope a few days before the AGM.

On registration day, John Pope joined us at the Ponchartrain and interviewed whatever Ricardians showed up at the hotel restaurant, in addition to photographing keynote speaker Dr. James Moore. We all knew that Pope’s story would run in the next day’s paper.

But it was still a pleasurable shock to unfold the New Orleans Times-Picayune Saturday morning and find a picture of Richard III (in color, no less), right on Page One.

Many thanks to Marti and Charlie ... to the AGM presenters who allowed themselves to be interviewed over the phone ... to Jim Moore, whose More costume probably helped sell the story in a town preoccupied with Mardi Gras all year ... and to Jeff and Toni Collins for giving such an articulate interview on the spur of the moment.

Take My Job ..., Please!

Did you ever think I would be fun to tackle a Ricardian PR assignment or two? Maybe you weren’t exactly sure how to go about it ... or maybe you’re a PR pro but you think the job’s already been filled?

Think again! Ricardian PR could easily become a more-than-full-time job. Which means there’s plenty of opportunity out there for Ricardians with PR skills, writing ability, a desire to lick stamps, or just plain moxie to join the PR team.

Here are just a few of the things I’d love to have some collaborators on:

Bosworth Coordinator. If we’re known for anything, it’s for those August 22 in-memoriams we place in newspapers around the country. We could use a Bosworth coordinator who would serve as a clearinghouse of information, offering chapters or interested Ricardians samples of in-memoriams or Bosworth-related press notices, maintaining a record of where we’ve run these ads or had articles placed, and communicating this information to the members. No PR experience at all is needed — but you should enjoy writing and getting letters.

Broadcast Expert. TV and radio coverage is a whole unexplored universe for us. Anyone out there who’s a broadcast journalist, or a PR person with broadcast experience, who’d like to carve out a little media empire of his or her own? I’ll be happy to back you up with a whole press kit full of releases, newspaper clippings, and background info.

Regional PR Managers. It’s possible to do PR from a distance, of course. But nothing beats a local contact for getting that press coverage. Anyone who wants to stake out a regional territory is welcome to contact me.

Write Your Own Job: Description. I’m not a seasoned PR pro by any means (although I’ve had some nice beginner’s luck), so you may have an idea I’ve never even considered.

This Job Available 10/3/93. I plan to retire as PR chair immediately after the Newark (1993) AGM in any event. Think about whether you’d like a piece of the PR job, or perhaps the entire thing. If you’d like to try a project to see if you might enjoy it, I’ll be happy to work with you.

Laura Blanchard
Choral Singers Wanted For 1993 AGM Performance

I’ve dug out four or five pieces of choral music which, by a wild leap of the imagination, Richard could have heard during his lifetime. Wouldn’t it be kind of fun for a handful of brave Ricardians who enjoy choral singing to form an ad-hoc chorale at the 1993 AGM?

If you’re interested, drop me a note and let me know your voice part so I can keep track. I’ll send you copies of those pieces of music. If it can be worked out, you’ll also get a practice tape (although it may be too complicated to put that together). We can get together in someone’s room Friday evening to rehearse. If we think we sound good enough, and the AGM managers will let us, we can then amaze our fellow Ricardians by singing at Saturday’s banquet (once they’ve had a few drinks and their critical faculties are dulled).

Laura Blanchard
Long Beach, CA

I had the pleasure of lunching with Sharon Kay Penman recently when she was in California on a book signing trip.

I thought it would be of interest to Ricardians to know that The Sunne in Splendour, which has led so many of us to this society, is in its third printing.

The smaller paperback format appeared in the stores last summer, following a large-sized paperback and the original hardcover.

The Reckoning, the third book in her Welsh trilogy which ends with the subjugation of Wales by Edward I, came out in paperback this past October. The paperback version of Here Be Dragons is scheduled to come out in the summer of 1993.

It will be a while before her next novel of medieval England is issued. There is no firm title as yet, but the subject is the conflict between the Empress Maud, mother of Henry II, and Stephen of Blois, king of England from 1135 to 1154. Her painstaking research will pay off again and we can expect another wonderful story.

I have so appreciated the excellent articles appearing in the Register and think the new format is great. Thank you for all your hard work as editor.

Helen Cure

Many, many thanks for a great AGM and a great holiday. Even the weather was beautiful, for which I am sure you can take full credit!

The only disappointment was that I couldn’t make my $15 camera work. If you know of someone who had some extra prints made, I would like to buy some, scenic as well as AGM.

Wish we could have another one in New Orleans. What a beautiful city!

Myrna Smith
Philadelphia, PA

Exhibition Catalog to be Published

Many Ricardians who have seen the Society’s monumental “To Prove a Villain” exhibit at the Royal National Theatre in London or, more recently, in Warwick Castle, have told Society officers they wished the text of the exhibit were available.

Geoff Wheeler, London, the driving force behind the exhibit itself and yours truly, who dearly loves to type, are now putting together an Exhibit Catalog, which should be available for sale in early 1993.

The catalog will contain the full text of the exhibit, including all photo captions and essays by Peter Hammond, Anne Sutton and Livia Visser-Fuchs, Lady Pamela Tudor-Craig, Jeremy Potter, John Saunders, Geoffrey Wheeler and other prominent Society members. It will be illustrated with actual black-and-white and/or full-color photographic prints. The price will depend on total number of pages and photos, but Geoff and I estimate that it will be in the $25-$35 range. I plan to donate her share of the “profits,” if any, to the Richard III and Yorkist History Trust to help support the parent Society’s publishing efforts.

American Ricardians interested in buying the catalog should send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope for an order form once the catalog is completed.

Laura Blanchard
NEW OR INCREASED GIFTS WILL DOUBLE IN VALUE

Executive Board Authorizes Matching Gift Program

In a landmark decision that will help strengthen the financial position of the American Branch’s scholarship fund, the Executive Board recently voted to match new or increased contributions to the Schallek Endowment Campaign for the current Ricardian year. “The importance of the Schallek Award program speaks for itself,” commented Joe Ann Ricca. “Over the years, we’ve supported the graduate studies of more than fifteen Schallek Scholars. Many of these scholars now hold faculty positions at colleges and universities across the country. They make an important contribution to our understanding of Richard’s life and times and demonstrate the value of our scholarship program.”

The Schallek Endowment campaign was launched in 1991 with the goal of building a fund to assure an annual $1,000 award from interest income. One year into the three-year campaign, the Fund now contains about $15,000, 60% of the campaign’s $25,000 goal. With $10,000 still to be raised, the matching gift program will contribute up to a maximum of $5,000 to the Endowment Fund.

Treasurer Tedd Trimbash explains the matching gift program this way: “Let’s say you gave $100 last year and this year you increase your gift to $150. We’ll match your $50 increase with $50 from the General Fund, making the total value of your gift $200. If you gave nothing last year and you gave $100 this year, we’ll match the entire $100, doubling the value of your gift. It’s our way of thanking our contributors for moving to a higher level of giving.”

“We want to make a commitment to the Endowment Fund,” Joe Ann explained about the Board’s decision. “After all, a scholarship program that helps young people to appreciate the complex and turbulent world that was Richard’s England is an important way of fulfilling our mission as a Branch and as a part of the Society. On the other hand, though, we have an obligation to make sure that our use of the General Fund supports the objectives of the membership as a whole. Members who contribute to the Schallek Endowment are ‘voting’ with their checkbooks, and we feel justified in honoring that mandate with a matching gift from the General Fund.”

To date, more than sixty generous individual Ricardians and chapters have contributed to the Schallek Endowment campaign. “I hope that this matching gift program will encourage even more Ricardians to give, and to give more generously than ever,” says Joe Ann. “The more we learn about the fifteenth century, the harder it is for historians to sustain a hard-line view of Richard as the ultimate in medieval villainy. Funding for studies in the humanities has been dropping every year for the past decade, so the Schallek Awards take on new importance to today’s academic community.”

butions we make are good for the students, good for the Branch, and good for Richard’s cause.”

“There’s another good reason for giving,” observes Recording Secretary Toni Collins, who also holds a full-time position as Director of the not-for-profit Danvers, Massachusetts Historical Society. “At some time down the road, we may want to approach government agencies such as the National Endowment for the Humanities or private foundations for financial assistance with a project. One of the first things they’ll ask is whether our members support our fund-raising goals. A good track record in member giving for the Schallek Awards is a sound investment in our fund-raising future.”

Members will receive a letter and pledge form during the month of December, in time to earn a deduction on their 1992 tax returns. “We hope all members will give generously as they can,” says Joe Ann. “As Morris McGee says, it’s Ricardian loyalty of the best kind. And better yet it’s tax-deductible!”
On Sunday morning following the AGM, nineteen die-hard Ricardian tourists assembled in the lobby of the Pontchartrain Hotel to take the walking tour of the French Quarter. Jeffrey Collins and his lovely wife Toni led us to meet the guides, volunteers of the Cabildo Society, at the Museum Gift Shop. Jeff herded us all onto the St. Charles trolley (which I learned to love dearly during my stay) and we all rode to the end of the line at Canal Street. We crossed over to Bourbon Street and walked toward Jackson Square.

The sortie down one of the most famous streets in the world was fraught with danger, in the form of automobiles and mule-wagons. The street was lined with souvenir shops and bars on both sides. As it was already warm and muggy, the temptation to partake of the delights of the place was almost too great to resist. Some of us delayed the group by stopping to take pictures; almost everything was photogenic, not least the mules, whose harnesses were decorated with bright, fresh-cut flowers.

We arrived at Jackson Square, but were unsure of the whereabouts of the Museum Gift Shop. While Jeff went to find the Gift Shop, most of us stood around looking at the sights. On the way to the Square, we had passed the Cabildo, the historic Spanish government building where the Louisiana Purchase had been signed. The roof had been damaged by fire and the Cabildo was not open to the public. There were intriguing shops, street performers and artists, and seductive activities of all kinds. The group stayed together with some difficulty. There was a general air of *en fete*. Jeff located the Gift Shop and returned for us. We trooped across the Square. The Gift Shop is located on the ground floor of one of the Pontalba Buildings, next to the 1850 House, of which more later.

The group was met by Cliff Collins and Paula Davenport of the Cabildo Society. They were very happy to see us, since we were running a little late. Paula expressed some interest in the Richard III Society, so we all gave her as much encouragement as we could. We determined that the group was too unmanageable for a single tour, so we split into two smaller units. Nine of us went around with Cliff Collins (including Jeff and Toni, who chose him largely because of his last name). While Paula’s group toured the 1850 House, Cliff lead his group outside and, standing in the shade of a magnificent magnolia tree in Jackson Square, he gave us an abbreviated history of New Orleans in general and the French Quarter in particular.

It would be difficult to relate all that we learned, but there are a few points that are particularly important: The area now known as the French Quarter, or Vieux Carre, which was the original French settlement of New Orleans, was laid out in a grid pattern and was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1788. The French then, as now, were not overly fond of outsiders and, as other echo-cultural groups moved in, they were made to feel extending the boundaries of the city. Rebuilt after the 1788 fire and under Spanish control, the architecture of the French Quarter is actually mostly Spanish. In 1803, New Orleans was under three flags. France regained control briefly from Spain and then the United States bought the Louisiana Territory from France. In fact, as Cliff related it, the United States borrowed money from England to make up the difference between the purchase price and the total sum in the U.S. Treasury. Thus, the United States borrowed from England to pay France, which needed the money to finance its ongoing war with England. *Plut is change plus ca la meme chose.*

When Paula’s group finished with the 1850 House, Cliff’s group went in. The 1850 House is an early-Victorian-era townhouse in the one of the two Pontalba Buildings. The buildings were an early experiment in urban renewal instigated by the Baroness Micaela de Pontalba, who wanted to protect her inheritance. Shops were built on the lower level and residences, usually leased separately, were on the upper floors. Leases on the popular townhouses were limited to one year and then were auctioned off. The tenants were of upper middle class. The 1850 House has been lovingly restored with authentic furnishings of the era and some faithful reproductions. We looked upon the trappings with longing and with relief at not having had to experience some of the problems of the time. After the upheaval of the Civil War (which Cliff referred to as “the War of Northern Aggression”), the beautiful Pontalba mansions gradually deteriorated into tenements, but have since been restored as apartments. I later learned that Kirk Douglas and his wife live in an attic apartment while he was stationed at New Orleans during World War II.

After we stepped out of the time warp, we strolled along the Moon Walk, named for a former mayor of New Orleans whose name was really Maurice, but who had always been known as Moon. He ran for mayor under that name because he was feared no one would recognize him by his real name. Cliff pointed out that, because of the many twists and turns of the mighty Mississippi, the sun rises over the west bank of the river. We walked on for several blocks and around in a circle. We saw a William Faulkner’s house, and learned many interesting facts. We heard about John McDonough, who paid his slaves a wage so large that they could ultimately buy their freedom and who contributed greatly to the education of all of the children of New Orleans, on the condition that the children decorate his grave every year; they still do, although his remains were eventually moved to his family’s plot in Baltimore. The last tidbit concerned a prominent

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1992AGM

WALKING TOUR OF THE FRENCH QUARTER

Judith A. Pimental
Walking Tour (continued)

madam famous for the masked balls she gave to promote her business. Attending the balls became such a fashionable activity of society dames that the madam grew irritated and one night called the police and had them arrest all the unlicensed prostitutes at the ball; since honest working girls were required to carry their licenses at all times — well, the names of the arrestees were published in the morning papers.

Having come full square, so to speak, we bid adieu to Cliff Collins and wandered off in smaller groups to taste the many pleasures of the Vieux Carre. I heard later that Paula’s group had much the same tour and learned many of the same things that Cliff’s group did.

1992 ENGLAND TOUR

Happy, compatible traveling companions, fascinating historical sites, wonderful food, charming lodgings, newly forged friendships with English Ricardians, all added up to a really great and memorable tour! Our group of 9 enjoyed eight days of sunny weather, dealt admirably with 2 days of fairly heavy rain (one disappointingly on the day we visited Bosworth Field, necessitating a battlefield tour by coach) and did the remainder of our traveling in mixed weather, which bothered no one.

Some highlights of the tour: The ruins of Eastwell Church (still a consecrated site) with Richard Plantagenet’s tomb; lovely, mostly 15th century Sheldon Manor, very much a lived-in home with welcoming, rather endearing eccentric owners; a lively tour of Tewkesbury Abbey; Beaumaris Castle, with its stunning views across the Menai Strait to magnificent Snowdon Mountain; a sunny, leisurely afternoon in Middleham; the gaunt ruins of Whitby Abbey, shrouded in fog on our visit; for those who attended it, the wonderful production of the York cycle of Mystery Plays; and Gainsborough Old Hall, a veritable gem of a medieval manor house and a great favorite of us all. Another favorite of the group was the marvelous little church at Lastingham in the North York Moors, with its perfectly preserved Anglo Saxon crypt. The crypt, beautifully decorated with floral arrangements for a flower show, is still used regularly as a chapel.

Our driver, Terry, had entered so completely into the spirit of things that, by the time we reached Middleham, he had obtained a print of the NPG portrait of Richard which was affixed to the middle of the windshield (facing outwards as well as inwards) for the duration of the trip, along with the small American and British flags sported on the dashboard.

Mary Miller and Carol Bessette smilingly display their Dickon Awards at the New Orleans AGM

TWO DICKON AWARDS GIVEN AT AGM

Two Dickon Awards were given this year to members Carol Bessette and Mary Miller, in honor of their many contributions to the American Branch of the Society.

Carol has served as Chairman of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter and continues to be active in that group. She has also served on the nominating committee.

Mary Miller of the Chicagoland Chapter was most recently our Chapter Co-ordinator and has just begun her tenure as Fiction Librarian. A member since 1980, Mary has helped to start two chapters, the Southwest Chapter and the Michigan Chapter.

Congratulations to both recipients for this recognition, well deserved!
FROM THE LIBRARIES COORDINATOR

Eirene Varley

What first attracted you to Richard’s cause? It was probably a book (Daughter of Time, perhaps?) and you certainly read plenty of books as you searched for more information on this guy. Most Ricardians love to read, and we seem to be very fond of history in general. So where, logically, is a good place to find a potential Ricardian? Why a library, of course.

In this new year, the Richard III Society is going to initiate a (relatively) organized national attack on America’s libraries (wielding white roses, of course).

First, we’re going to set the record straight. We are not “Fans of Richard III”, “The Order of St. Richard the Martyr”, or even “The Society for the Exhumation and Public Burning of the Evil Bones of Henry Tudor, and Thomas More and William Shakespeare While We’re At It.” We are, however, a society of historians who believe history without truth is wrong, no matter how “traditional” it has become.

Some points on my plans for 1993:

• Emphasize university libraries over public ones. Public libraries are important, yes, but remember that university students, above everybody else, doubt what they’ve been taught all their lives, and are open to new ideas. Besides, some of them plan to become history professors in a few years, and we want them to get it right.

• Remember that most universities have several libraries. The University of Texas at Austin, for example, has eighteen. You might not think of doing a Ricardian exhibit at the Law Library. But why not an exhibit on the legal system in fifteenth century Europe? At the Classics Library, you could do an exhibit on the Richard III Effect. Specialized exhibits will help promote our scholarly and intelligent image, and also reach far more people.

I’m in the early stages of preparing several library exhibits which can be used by Chapters or individuals hoping to start Chapters.

The Society also has a bookmark, which you may order from me (25¢ for each sheet of five, personalized or not, as you wish, with your Chapter Contact info). These are meant to be tucked into library books relating to Richard, and they may also be given out at fairs and such.

I am also preparing a folder of guidelines for creating your own exhibit. This will be available free to whoever wants it.

Are you interested in doing a library exhibit or twelve in the next year? Here are some things you can do to help me, so I can help you.

• Find someone in your Chapter who is interested in doing these exhibits. Or start a committee of two or more people who want to be involved part-time.

• Decide what you want to do in libraries this year. Just the bookmarks? A minimum of one exhibit a month? Nothing at all? The final decision should, naturally, rest on the person or people who will be doing all the work.

• Go to a library at your major local university, and perhaps other universities in your area. Pick up two copies of the map of libraries or listing of library hours. This will give you a list of campus libraries. Send me a copy and keep one for yourself. This will give me a good idea of what type of libraries are out there that we want to focus on.

• If you’ve done exhibits before, I’d love to have photographs. I’m also willing to copy your originals and then return them, if you are willing to trust the postal service. Also, I’d appreciate answers to the following questions:

  • How many exhibits did you do last year?
  • How many do you plan to do this year?
  • What sort of libraries did you exhibit in?
  • What size were the cases you were given?
  • What objects did you put in your exhibits?
  • Was the exhibit behind glass, or out in the open where people could touch it?
  • If you used the same objects in many exhibits (i.e. until they deteriorated) how long did they last?
  • Was there a notice of the exhibit in library or campus newsletters/newspapers?
  • Did you try to further publicize the exhibit by sending out press releases, and what was your success rate?
  • Did you offer a handout-brochures or information sheets besides the exhibit case?
  • Did the exhibit have a theme besides Richard?
  • What were some of the most popular items in the exhibit?
  • Have objects been stolen from your exhibits?
  • How many calls did you get?
  • How many new numbers?

I’ll be using all this information in my library exhibit guidelines and printing some of these responses in a future Register.

Write Eirene Varley at PO. Box 27252, Austin, TX 78755-2252 or calf (512)338-9116.
Middle Atlantic Chapter

The members of the Middle Atlantic Chapter take great pride and pleasure in extending congratulations to Carol Bessette, who was presented one of the two Dickon Awards at the ’92 AGM. It is a honor well-deserved!

Several brave members attended the Maryland Renaissance Festival on September 20, a day on which all attendance records for the Festival were broken. Despite the crowds, the small number of Richard’s band had a wonderful time, especially in games of chance involving throwing knives, darts and catapulting sandbags! Fell sw Ricardians, take note: the Mid-Atlantic Chapter boasts of several Dead-Eye Dicksons. OK! So bring on the Tudor rabble.

Our Chapter was well-represented at the AGM and were extremely lucky in winning a number of raffle prizes, including Fran Davis, who got the Big One—the Ian McKellen armband.

On November 15, fourteen members met at the Schaller’s home for an afternoon of fun and games, specifically all those wonderful Games Ricardians Play as devised by that talented Texan, Anne Vinyard, for the AGM. We also had a jumble sale of goodies donated by our traveling members, the Collins and the Roths, who visited Middleham and Bosworth this summer. The afternoon ended with a large filling tea.

Sam Freeland placed an In Memoriam ad in his local newspaper in Easton, MD. In September, Mary Schaller gave a presentation based on Daughter of Time to a group of Advanced Placement History Juniors and Seniors at the West Springfield High School, Springfield, VA. October found Ellen Perlman appearing live on cable television and speaking on Richard’s behalf for audiences in Winchester, VA.

Our Chapter’s activities in the future include attending a performance of the annual Christmas Revels with a brunch beforehand on December 6. Plans are already underway for a pot-luck Medieval Feast to take place in late February.

May Schaller

Ohio Chapter

On July 19, 1992, the Ohio Chapter held its summer meeting at Squire’s Castle in Cleveland, Ohio. In attendance were nineteen members and guests.

Activities included: 1) Gary Bailey gave a presentation on the history of Squire’s Castle, 2) John Price and Paul Nelson of the Shakespeare Oxfordians gave an insightful talk on areas of common interest, and upcoming Oxfordian events, and a birthday cake was presented, celebrating the sixth anniversary of the Ohio Chapter.

On October 10 the Chapter met in Lancaster. Eight members were in attendance. The featured presentation was a tour of the Georgian Museum, a 19th century historic landmark.

The winter meeting will be in Dayton, hosted by Tedd Trimbath. The site will be the meeting room of the West Carrollton civic center and opera singer Lora Fabio will perform music from the time of Richard III.

The spring meeting will be in Mansfield, Ohio.

Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter

Our August Chapter meeting was a real treat, thanks to Miriam Biddle and her presentation of chid rules. It was an excellent meeting because the talk was well thought out, raised some good questions, and elicited discussion afterwards.

Laura Blanchard arranged for a reporter and photographer from the Bucks County Courier-Times to attend the meeting; a subsequent article appeared in the September 3 edition of the newspaper. This article ran in addition to the memorial notices we placed in the Philadelphia Inquirer and the Courier-Times. Once again, our chapter made sure that Richard III received some attention on the anniversary of his death.

Thanks to Sally Yenkinson, our library exhibit found a home at the Middleton Library during September. It caught the attention of a member of the Romance Writers of America, who asked us to provide a guest speaker for one of their meetings. Wendy Logan has agreed to address them on “Richard III: Fact and Fiction” at the Bryn Mawr College in January.

Dick Grant has worked incredibly hard this year booking our exhibit, but he is running out of libraries! It is time for members to help him out by approaching their local libraries about a display. Please help with this—our exhibit is too nice to be stored in a closet!

Our latest meeting took place on November 14 at Dick and Kathleen Grant’s home in Ardmore, PA. The guest speaker on that occasion was Laura Blanchard, who spoke on “The Richard III Effect” and gave an informal slide presentation on the Unicorn tapestries afterwards. The talk was well received, and we were very pleased to welcome four new members to the meeting.

Our next event will be on Saturday evening, January 30, at Bonnie Dillard’s home in Haverford, PA.

Regina Jones
I realize that the last issue was the one for Bosworth Field, but better late than never. Or, in the case of the book reviewed below, perhaps better never ...


Read this and you will understand why Rowse is fondly called Rowse the Louse by Ricardians. He never misses an opportunity to laud Henry Tudor and fulminate against Richard III. Even the excesses of Henry VIII are attributed to that monarch being Richard’s great-nephew. His father and mother had nothing to do with it. So bitterly vituperative is Mr. Rowse that one suspects a personal animus. Richard or one of his followers must have done something especially nasty to one of his ancestors, perhaps to the original lou — er, Roue. Even this has a good side, however. Rowse is so obviously biased, and overstates so much, that almost anyone reading his “history” must recognize a degree of bias and realize that there is more to the story than that. I recall reading somewhere that even in his early schooldays Rowse would not eat with his family, taking his meals alone so he could study. Maybe. Or maybe they just couldn’t contemplate him and eat at the same time.

From the Hall of Shame, non-fiction (?) division, to the bodice-ripper sub-section:

**The Dragon and the Rose** — Roberta Gellis, 1977 (pb) and later editions.

Anyone who has seen Saturday Night Live and its “Wayne’s World” segments, will be familiar with the expression “I think I’m gonna hurl!” Such an outcry would not be inappropriate should you chance to read The Dragon and the Rose by Roberta Gellis. As you may have guessed, this is a Romance Novel, and in it we are treated to, and I quote, “The most incredible love story of a magnificent and turbulent age” — namely that of (you guessed it) Henry Tudor and Elizabeth of York. For those of you who have stopped laughing long enough to continue this review (or is it revile?) the story begins at Henry’s birth and ends just before Elizabeth’s coronation. There is the familiar cast of characters, and as typical of a book with a Lancastrian/Tudor bias, the Yorkists are, and I quote again, “monsters.” Richard, in the words of our hero, is not just a monster; he is “(A) murderous, incestuous devil.” At the end of the book, the author reveals that “(Richard) has been sadly maligned, but the opinions stated about him are those of the characters, who were his enemies, not the author.” If you haven’t begun screaming yet allow me to torture you with a few choice quotes:

**Scene:** Elizabeth and her mother, La Woodville, on the subject of matrimony.

La Woodville: “You incestuous little bitch! What proposal has Richard made to you?”

Nearly choking with horror, Elizabeth gasped, “Uncle Richard loves his wife. I am a little girl to him. He has never — .”

“Little girl oh? the dowager sneered, running her eyes over her daughter? voluptuous figure.”

So now we know; it wasn’t Elizabeth Woodville that was chucked into Bermondsey, it was the Wicked Witch of the West. (There was a difference? M.S.)

**Scene: Henry? reasoning of why be must become king.**

“Had Edward left him in peace, be would never have been a threat. He could have been won to loyalty. Had Richard permitted Edward’s son to rule and resisted the temptation of making a bloody shambles of England? nobility, be would have married Anne of Brittany and lived in peace.”

Ah ha! The bad Yorkists drove the peaceful and unwilling Henry to the throne. It all makes sense now...

**Scene: Henry as tender wooer.**

“You are beautiful, Bess ... Even your kneecaps are beautiful They are like oval jewels. But you have a crooked toe.”

I am not making this up. There are so many more examples of titillating dialogue and tantalizing wit that I could quote, but let’s leave off at

“The dowager queen of England licked her lips with a wet, pink tongue like a satisfied cat.”

Now there’s character development.

I really do hate to disparage any writer’s efforts, so I’ll say in defense of Ms Gellis, she made a sincere effort to portray Henry Tudor as a Romantic Hero, which has not been hitherto attempted, to my knowledge. In fact, the daughter of monsters, Elizabeth, falls in love with her...
husband by the book’s end. Perhaps, as optimists, she and Gellis were merely following the old advice “If God gives you Henry Tudor, make lemonade.”

Kim Deziurman

Why do I get the idea that Kim is reviewing the leading character more than the book? Also in fairness to Gellis, whose customary milieu is the 12th century, she does not commit the anachronism of giving her medieval characters 20th century attitudes. On the other hand, she goes to such pains to explain their medieval thought processes that you wish they would stop thinking and do something. (Something besides that.)

Another Hall-of-Shamer comes to us from Toby Friedenberg in response to a plea from this department.

Command of the King- Mary Lide, St. Martin’s Press, New York, 1990

The copyright page of Mary Lide’s novel, Command of the King, states that the book takes place during the time of Henry VII, 1485-1509. However, the story actually occurs under Henry VIII, in the year 1512, before the king’s marital problems with Catherine of Aragon.

It is poorly written, melodramatic, with stock characters who are barely fleshed out. Wolsey is your standard villain, shrewd and wily, destined to be tricked and defeated by the clever heroine. Henry VIII is rapidly becoming gross (at 21: M.S.) and tyrannical. Charles Brandon, introduced on the day he is made Duke of Suffolk, and Mary Tudor, Henry VIII’s younger sister, who marries France’s Louis XII, are willful and self-centered, deserving of each other. The hero and heroine are Richard Montague, whose father was a Lancastrian, and Phillippa de Verne, daughter of an executed Yorkist. He is a brave soldier, loyal and clever. She is a wealthy, quick-witted orphan, complete with cruel, devious stepfather, who is sure to steal her lands and fortune. There are many misunderstandings and improbable adventures, but virtue at last triumphs, and the lovers are reunited at the end. Fade out!

Toby Friedenberg

To balance that, Toby sends us a review of a rather different sort on a book of a different sort, but one that is not without precedent.

Death and the Chapman (Subtitled A Medieval Mystery)- Kate Sedley, St. Martin’s Press, New York, 1991.

This is a first novel by a student of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval history. The story is told in flashback, from 1522, about events that occurred in 1471. The narrator is Roger the Chapman, whose mother had told him that he was born on the same day as King Edward’s youngest brother. He is a welcome addition to the uncrowded field of Medieval detectives. Roger, a novice in a Benedictine abbey, was released from his vows because he was too questioning. That quality, while unsuitable in a monk, is most appropriate for an investigator. The ex-novice becomes a Chapman, a peddler who sells laces, needles and thread, etc. He finds this a good way to explore the countryside.

In the course of his wanderings, he is asked to investigate several disappearances when he reaches London. Although his too-trusting nature results in his being thrown off the scent by people who befriend him, he uses his brains and powers of observation, his willingness to revise preconceived snap judgments, luck, and the ability to make friends of the various people he meets, to solve the mysteries. He first sees Anne Neville as a captive, after the battle of Barnet. His quick-wittedness and daring later leads to her rescue by her true love, the Duke of Gloucester, from the clutches of the wicked Duke of Clarence. Roger is a most appealing young character, who talks to God and makes bargains with Him. He has interesting adventures in London, and the author gives us a good picture of medieval life there. There are some brief, telling comments about the Wars of the Roses, and a flattering portrait of Richard of Gloucester. I hope Ms Sedley continues her series; she has given us a fine combination of history, mystery, and adventure.

Toby Friedenberg

Note: Reviews of Medieval mysteries are always welcomed here, even if not specifically Ricardian. I understand that Brother Cadfael now has a female rival, though I have not had the chance to look into her adventures as yet. Can, anybody help me?

Finally, a book which is not fictional and not specifically Ricardian, but of interest nevertheless.


This is a fun book for an avid Anglophile. Morton, a professional travel writer, was so well known that all doors were open to him. In May 1936, convinced that there would be war and destruction would be rampant, he set out on a short trip to say goodbye to the treasures of pre-war England. In 1939 he traveled a different route to observe and chronicle England’s preparation for war.

This book was published in 1942. Fifty years after his second trip, the book came by chance to the hands of Tommy Chandler, an avid photographer. She followed his route and took pictures that illustrated Morton’s descriptions. For the second trip, Chandler was given photographs from the Imperial War Museum. Morton’s style is flowing and his descriptions are very vivid. There is a dash of dry wit and his opinions are strongly held; his ideas on the English character and cities ring true. He visited Fotheringhay and became rather hostile toward Elizabeth I, though he had acknowledged her greatness earlier. A local man said that “Richard Crouchback” was born in the castle but Morton never touched the issues surrounding Richard. (After his tour of the church, he went to eat at The Falcon, just as we did.) Morton’s
Ricardian Reading: (continued)
patriotism is very strong, though he does not flaunt England's achievements. There can be no doubt that his determination to preserve what he could of his heritage was deeply shared by his fellow countrymen. The widespread destruction Morton feared was instead intense destruction focused mainly on London. The cherished English countryside was intact. He drops tidbits of information that add spice to the book. Read it to learn how the terms "dumbbell" and "pig iron" originated and what separates the Men of Kent from the Kentishmen, and how the verb "to canter" entered the language.

Mrs. Maxwell Anderson holds white roses sent by the American Branch to celebrate the reading of "Richard and Anne"

Workshop Leader Eileen Varley in costume as Richard at the New Orleans AGM

NEW COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

Schallek Advisory Board:
Dr. Shelley A. Sinclair

A recipient of a Schallek Award in 1985, Dr. Shelly A. Sinclair earned her Ph.D. at the University of New Mexico, where she also taught from 1982 to 1991. Her dissertation topic was "This Arm of Lancaster? The Vere Earls of Oxford in Fifteenth-Century England." While teaching at UNM, she used the case of Richard III in an honors history course, Mysteries in History.

Currently a Visiting Lecturer in World and European History at the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Dr. Sinclair has recently presented papers exploring the role of women in fifteenth century England: "Women and Treason During the Wars of the Roses: A Study of Elizabeth Howard and Margaret Neville," presented at the Mid-America Medieval Association meeting, 23 February 1991; and "Casualties of War: Women and Civil Conflict in Fifteenth-Century England," presented at the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters Annual Symposium, April 25, 1992. Dr. Sinclair will be presenting a paper at the Richard III Society-sponsored session at the International Medieval Congress in Kalamazoo, May 6-9, 1993.

Fiction Librarian: Mary Miller

She works at Addison Public Library as a Reader’s Service advisor in the Adult Services Department. Mary collects Ricardian and medieval fiction with a strong interest in children’s literature.

Schallek Committee Administrative Chair:
Laura Blanchard

When Laura Blanchard introduced herself at the New Orleans AGM as "arguably the loudest Ricardian in the room," she got no argument from attendees who’d listened to her hawking the Society’s wares at the sales table all morning.

Many Ricardians are familiar with Laura’s publicity work for the Society through her regular column in the Register, and know of her background in advertising. What they may not know is that her checkered past included a four-year stint in higher education administration, as assistant to the president of Westminster Choir College. As she watched the president of Westminster wrestle with the financial aid problems of talented grad students, Laura developed a healthy respect for private scholarship funding.

Laura’s responsibilities for Schallek include overseeing the remainder of the Endowment Campaign, which needs another $10,000 in pledges to reach the campaign goal of $25,000. "I want to see an annual $1,000 scholarship funded out of endowment income, and I want it very badly," she says. "I’m a leadership contributor myself, and I plan to be utterly shameless in raising that remaining $10,000."
The meeting was called to order by Acting Chairman Ellen Ekstrom-Fernandez at 4:00 p.m. Eastern. In attendance were Ellen Ekstrom Fernandez, Roxane Murph, Joe Ann Ricca, Carole Rike, and Toni Collins.

Treasurer's Report (Joe Ann Ricca)
Joe Ann reviewed her report, previously submitted to the Board and announced to the Board that she is reviewing Treasury records in anticipation of turning them over to the incoming Treasurer. The Board decided to rethink the hiring of a CPA until after the AGM.

A motion was made and passed that the Treasurer should be bonded.

Mutual Funds are being investigated as a vehicle for Shallek Fund investments. This discussion, as well as discussion concerning moving from Paine-Webber, were tabled until after the election.

Membership Report (Carole Rike)
As of 7/31/92, membership totals 667. Dues statements are being printed. There is a $5.00 surcharge for international addresses. We now have four or five international members, including Canada and Lima, Peru!

There has been a tremendous response (5-6 letters a day plus phone calls) from California publicity re: McKelian tour.

OLD BUSINESS

Publications (Roxane Murph)
The Under the Hog brochure produced to generate interest in pre-publication orders has been distributed.

This special meeting of the Board of Directors convened at 7:00 PM. Central time in New Orleans. In attendance: Joe Ann Ricca, Carole Rike, Roxane Murph, and Toni Collins. The first order of business at this special meeting was a toast to Richard III on this his birthday.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting and Treasurer's report was tabled until the next regularly scheduled meeting.

Bylaws: Revision, or perhaps simple clarification of bylaws was discussed. This is ongoing as of 8/30/92.

Legal Services: It was reaffirmed that, as we have no formal relationships with legal council, we should contract legal services as needed.

Use of Society Stationary: this policy should be redefined and reiterated. Inter-organizational communications do not require use of Society letterhead.

Scholarship (Joe Ann Ricca)
Joe Ann strongly recommended that Laura Blanchard be appointed as Chairman of the Shallek Memorial Graduate Fellowship Committee. The Board approved this recommendation unanimously.

AGM Subsidy of Board Members
Ellen had previously submitted a detailed statement regarding the above, with several alternate possibilities. After discussion and review of input from the membership it was decided the Chairman be subsidized up to $500 for travel and/or room and board for the AGM with the stipulation that this is contingent upon the submission of receipts for actual expenditures, and AGM registration will be waived for Board members.

1992 AGM (Carole Rike)
Carole announced that Andrew has not affected any arrangements for this year's AGM. Joe Ann is acting as AGM Treasurer, and Roxane will chair the AGM.

NEW BUSINESS

It was announced with regret that both David Treybig and Marie Martinelli have submitted their resignations.

Other discussion centered around the review and republication of the American Branch Bylaws in the interest of clarity. The Secretary was asked to facilitate this while making sure the policy manual is fully updated. Some concerns are "associate" memberships and bylaws and policies for new chapters. These issues will be placed in the hands of our capable Chapters Co-ordinator.

Toward Better Communication: Each chapter is asked to file an annual report with a complete membership list.

Also, in the spirit of new beginnings, committee Chairmen will be asked to provide input into their goals and objectives. As committee chairmanships are up at the end of each year, it is often an opportunity for active Ricardians to move into another area of interest. A letter to committee chairs will be drafted.

Bonding: It was decided that in addition to the Treasurer, Sales Officer and Librarians should be bonded.

Insurance: The incoming Treasurer will follow up on the issue of liability insurance and library materials.

Immediate Past-Chairman: Due to the resignation of (now) immediate past-chairman Gene McManus, the Board has requested Roxane Murph to continue in this position. Moved, seconded, and passed unanimously.

Toni E. Collins, Secretary
MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The meeting was called to order in New Orleans on October 3, 1992 at 2:50 PM. Central time by Immediate Past Chairman Roxane Murph and a welcome to everyone and greetings from England’s Ricardians. Roxane expressed thanks to those who helped to put the AGM together: Carole Rike, Mary Miller, Anne Vineyard, Laura Blanchard, Eirene Varley, Marti Vogel, Charles Bosworth, and Pat Poundstone.

Treasurer’s Report: Joe Ann Ricca was pleased to report a growth in revenues, thanks to great advertising and publicity.

Membership: Carole Rike announced that, as of mid-September, membership was firm at 677. Her main concern is a preponderance of new members while we are not keeping all of our old members. Carole voiced a concern that members who do not participate in the Society’s activities are not getting all they could out of the organization. She sounded the call for a larger pool of active members. Carole also pointed out the importance of well-articulated goals and projects in which to directly newly active members.

Chapters Co-ordinator: Janet Sweet has just completed her first year as Chapters co-ordinator. She has been working with chapters on an “as need” basis in regard to Library and School Co-ordinators. Only one chapter has both. She has also been in touch with chapter contacts, listing names of potential members. New chapter packets and correspondence have gone to Minneapolis and San Antonio. Regrettfully, the New York chapter is no longer in existence as 1992 and the Northeast is being deleted. She is working with others on achieving chapter status and will continue to disseminate new chapter contact lists.

Fiction Library: Marine Martinelli has had to resign. We thank her for her service. New acquisitions include five books and one video.

Libraries Co-ordinator: Eirene Varley, in the past year, has worked to increase the amount of information available in libraries. She is also working on a bookmark design and will be speaking to members through the Register.

Research Librarian: Helen Maurer submitted a written report announcing that 1991 circulation was quite good, but “typically... fell off at year’s end.” She will soon have to charge the Society 2 cents per page for photocopying, but the charge to members will not change. Helen also reported that Silent Auction IV brought in $147.75 in 1992. Silent Auction V has been prepared. Seven new books have been acquired, and two more are on the way. The Library list has been updated. It just needs to be copied and mailed.

Advertising and Public Relations: Laura Blanchard greeted the membership and submitted details reports for the 1991-92 year which will be reprinted in the Register.

Publications Committee: Jim Moore, Chairman, reported on the monograph project. Manuscripts have been solicited and several have been received. They have been considered and returned to the authors for further development. In addition, he reports that “at least two research projects are currently being conducted expressly for possible monograph publication. One of these, at American University, is in the advanced stage.”

Book Publication: Roxane Murph announced that the American Branch Publications Committee has been working very hard on research towards the reprint of Patrick Carlton’s Under The Hog. Brochures have been designed, printed and distributed to gauge member interest in the reprint; 500 pre-printing pledges are needed before the reprinting. Roxane stressed that members are not to send money with their orders.

Sales Report: Linda McLatchie reported good news. Revenues this year were $4,956.55, a 30% increase over last year. The sales office was able to transfer $1,050 to the General Treasury and an equal amount to the Shallek Fund. Linda gave special thanks to Bill Synder, who donated the proceeds from the first printing of his book The Crown and the Tower and to Anne Vineyard, who...
donated the proceeds of "Oh, "Tey, Can You See?" to the scholarship fund.

Shallek Memorial Scholarship Fund: Joe Ann Ricca spoke for the entire American Branch when she thanked Maryloo Shallek for her continued generosity. She also extended her thanks to the Southeastern PA. Chapter for their efforts in mailing out this year’s applications, and Joe Ann would also like to thank her committee for their efforts.

Schools Co-Ordinator: Anne Vineyard reported that she is investigating sources to income to establish the student writing contents and its publication on a yearly basis. She would appreciate all fund-raising information. She is also compiling lists of reading materials for schools and creating items for distribution.

Ricardian Tour: Linda Treybig wrote to report that the last tour had nine people.

Nominating Committee announced slate of officers.

New Business

Many thanks were exchanged between members present and representatives of the Neville family, John and Ann Neville, who were visiting from England. The membership present voted to make the Nevilles honorary members of the American Branch. The Nevilles read of our AGM in the Times Picayune.

Diane Batch issued an invitation to the membership to attend the 1994 AGM in the Detroit area at the beautiful Dearborn Inn in Dearborn, Michigan.

Joyce Hiller of the Southern California Chapter announced the availability of the 9th annual Ricardian calendar.

Dickon Awards: These awards are presented each year to those who most exemplify the best our Society has to offer. On behalf of the Dickon Awards Committee, Roxane Murph presented awards to Carol Bessette and Mary Miller.

Remarks from new chairman: Joe Ann Ricca addressed the members present, beginning with the presentation of a white rose to our guest, Ann Neville. Joe Ann spoke of the positive spirit of the Society and insisted that the membership praise itself for the work it has done. She hopes to focus on the silent Ricardians and offered encouragement to the ideas, energies, and willing hands in the group.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:05 P.M. Central Time.
BACK ISSUES

The Ricardian

- September, 1977 $3.00
- March, 1978 $3.00
- June, 1978 $3.00
- June, 1979 $3.00
- September, 1980 $3.00
- December, 1980 $3.00
- March, 1981 $3.00
- June, 1981 $3.00
- September, 1981 $3.00
- March, 1983 $3.00
- September, 1985 $3.00
- June, 1986 $3.00
- September, 1986 $3.00
- December, 1987 $3.00
- March, 1988 $3.00
- June, 1988 $3.00
- December, 1989 $3.00
- June, 1990 $3.00

Ricardian Register

- Spring, 1986 32.00
- Autumn, 1986 32.00
- Winter, 1986 52.00
- Summer, 1987 52.00
- Winter, 1987 52.00
- Spring, 1988 52.00
- Autumn, 1988 52.00
- Winter, 1989 52.00
- Spring, 1990 52.00
- Summer, 1990 32.00

Richard III Paperweight

The National Portrait Gallery has produced a Richard III paperweight. It is made of Lucite, is 2¾” in diameter, and shows the head and shoulders of Richard’s NPG portrait.

T-shirts in New Color

T-shirts are now available in a new color — royal blue. The design, in gold ink, features the Society boar, with “Richard III Society, Inc., Fellowship of the White Boar.” The fabric is 50% cotton and 50% polyester. The T-shirt is available in Extra Large (46-48), Large (42-44), Medium (38-40), and Small (34-36). The T-shirts run a bit small, so, if in doubt, order the next larger size.

Wars of The Roses Postcard Set Available Once Again

The Wars of the Roses postcard set is back in stock. The set includes Henry VI, Margaret Beaufort, Henry VII, Richard III, and Elizabeth of York (unfortunately Edward IV is out of print). The postcards feature portraits from the National Portrait Gallery, London.

New Style of Totebag

A new style of totebag is now available. The tote is natural linen with black printing. Featured in the design is the Society boar and “Richard III Society, Inc., Fellowship of the White Boar.” “The tote has a gusset and measures 15” x 12” x 4”.

Record Volume at the AGM Sales Table This Year

This year we had a record volume of sales at the AGM sales table in New Orleans. My thanks to Carole Rike, who donated stationary items, and to Mary Schaller, who donated copies of her play. And my special thanks to Laura Blanchard, who staffed the sales table, and who should be considered “Salesperson of the Year” for all her hard work.

NEW FROM SALES OFFICE

Membership Application

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Contributing & Sponsoring Membership:
(50% to the William Schallek Memorial Graduate Fellowship)

- Honorary Fotheringay Member: $75
- Honorary Middleham Member: $180
- Honorary Bosworth Member: $300
- Plantagenet Angel: $500
- Plantagenet Family Member: + $500

Contributions

- Schallek Fellowship Awards
- General Fund (publicity, mailings, library, etc)
- Memorials (Publications & events in England)

Total Enclosed: $

Mail to P.O. Box 13786, New Orleans, LA 70185-3786

Contributions are fully deductible to the extent allowed by law. The Richard III Society, Inc. is a not-for-profit corporation with 501-C-3 designation.

Make all checks payable to: Richard III Society, Inc.