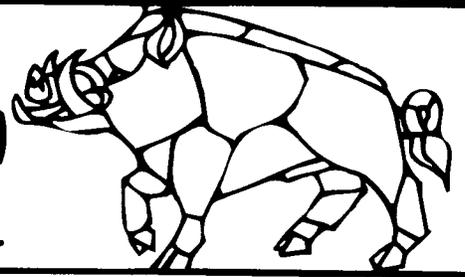


Ricardian REGISTER



CROWN IN CONFLICT

—Photos and montage by Geoffrey Wheeler, London.

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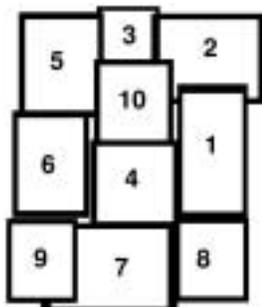
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Key To Cover Photo Montage

- (1) Richard III, crowned and in armour. Figure from 'The Rous Roll' (British Library).
- (2) Example of a crowned helm. Detail from the sovereign's stall misericord, St George's Chapel, Windsor, showing Edward IV at Picquigny 1475.
- (3) Another example of Richard III's crown. From the Esholt Priory Charter 1485.
- (4) Richard III at Bosworth. Detail from the Shakespeare window, (Christopher Webb 1964), Southwark Cathedral, London.
- (5) Henry Tudor's battlefield coronation.
- (6) In this window by Walter Crane at St Peter's Church, Selsey, Sussex, Henry himself retrieves the crown from the thornbush.
- (7) Crown Hill, Stoke Golding, with a 1960's account of the battle by Stanley Baron.
- (8) Crown and thornbush emblem, once in the glass of the Henry VII Chapel, Westminster Abbey.
- (9) The Tudor badge and royal monogram in St John's Chapel, Tower of London.
- (10) Roof boss in Winchester Cathedral, where, as in most examples, the initial 'H' is formed from the body of a Welsh dragon.

For the significance of Richard's crown wearing and other illustrations shown see the latest controversial new account by M. K. Jones *Bosworth 1485 - The Psychology of a Battle* published this Fall Tempus (UK and Charleston S.C. USA.)



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EDITORIAL LICENCE

Carole Rike

Thanks to Geoffrey Wheeler for the photo montage on this cover, excellently done as always. In the Spring issue I cited Geoffrey's article on Richard's portraits as his debut, overlooking his previous contribution on another portrait, "Dallas Discovery" in our Summer, 1994 issue. At least this time I got the name right!

Also thanks to Dr. Peter Hancock and Wayne Ingalls for their Bosworth contributions in this issue.

We currently have nothing in the pipeline for the Fall issue, so if you have been considering a contribution, please let us hear from you!

Included in this mailing is a copy of the Revised Bylaws for the American Branch; discussion and voting will be part of the regular business meeting at the AGM.

Enjoy the AGM. I am still recuperating from a broken leg/ankle and will be unable to attend — but I'll be with all of you in spirit!

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SOLEM A TERGO RELIQUIT: THE TROUBLESOME BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD

P.A. Hancock

In a recent issue of the *Ricardian Register*, Geoffrey Richardson (2001) was kind enough to reply to some of the observations that I had made on the representations of Bosworth Field on a selection of the earliest County maps of England (Hancock, 2000). In so doing, he raised a number of points about the Battle upon which I would like to take the opportunity to comment further.

As one who seeks consensus, I would first like to note some of our major points of agreement. The first of these is a shared interest in retaining a common name for the Battle. It is possible that a name acts as an important descriptor and so in itself a name is not unimportant. For example, the 1996 edition of the Pitkin Guide to the 'Wars of the Roses' shows the Battle of Stoke (1487) as occurring near Stoke on Trent, not close to the actual site near Newark in Nottinghamshire. This error is corrected in the later 1999 edition but shows what problems can arise from names and their misinterpretation. So naming, which some might consider mundane, is not necessarily a trivial matter. However, at the present time, there is little direct benefit in generating greater confusion by a proliferation of names and Bosworth Field is surely the preferred appellation. Even Foss (1998), in his text that presents a new perspective on the Battle, continues to use Bosworth Field as a subtitle to his work. Richardson and I, also in concert with many other commentators, agree on the importance of the Battle. At one stroke, the path of English history and possible world history, took a sudden turn, for we cannot forget that Henry VIII's division with the Catholic Church caused radical change in the landscape of the sixteenth century and arguably in life since. Given this pivotal nature of the Battle of Bosworth, much frustration subsequently arises from the unsatisfactory state of knowledge concerning what precisely transpired on August 22nd 1485.

The Death of Contemporary Evidence

The first major point upon which we disagree concerns the nature of existing evidence about the Battle. Richardson points to a number of sources, but the central problem here is that, with one exception, they are not contemporary with the Battle itself. It is true that the Croyland account is very

near to being a contemporary one, unfortunately, there is almost no direct information about the disposition of the battle itself (and see Harris, 1981). Specifically, the Croyland Chronicle states that:

"A battle of the greatest severity now ensuing between the two sides, the earl of Richmond, together with his knights, made straight for king Richard: while the earl of Oxford, who was next in rank to him in the whole army and a most valiant soldier, drew up his forces, consisting of a large body of French and English troops, opposite the wing in which the duke of Norfolk had taken up his position. In the part where the earl of Northumberland was posted, with a large and well-provided body of troops, there was no opposition made, as not a blow was given or received during the battle. At length, glorious victory was granted by heaven to the said earl of Richmond, now sole king, together with the crown, of exceeding value, which king Richard had previously worn on his head. For while fighting, and not in the act of flight, the said king Richard was pierced with numerous deadly wounds, and fell in the field like a brave and most valiant prince." (Ingulph, 1865, pgs. 503-504).

This is the only information the Croyland Chronicle provides and thus no wonder Kendall (1955) lamented that "*there exists no satisfactory contemporary, or even near contemporary account of the battle.*" There might have been some hope that a letter dated March 1st, 1486, from Mossen Diego de Valera to the monarchs of Castille and Aragon may have provided more detailed information. Unfortunately, as the commentary by Nokes and Wheeler (1972) on this letter makes clear, virtually every time de Valera supplies anything like factual information, it is almost always incorrect. A detailed reading of de Valera's letter raises particular concerns since, as the original author himself notes, his account is at best second-hand, being derived from 'trustworthy merchants' who were in England at the time of the Battle. Given the nature of Merchants and their role in medieval warfare, it is a reasonable inference that they garnered their information from others making this a third-hand account at best. As we shall see, like other sources, tantalizing glimpses are offered but unfortunately they cannot be substantiated in respect to an authoritative source.

Such is this unfortunate lack of information that even Burne (1950, pg. 137), of whom Richardson is a strong advocate, reports that: “*Bosworth Field was thus one of the most important battles ever fought on English soil. Unfortunately, it is worse documented than any that even approach it in importance.*” In this, Burne is assuredly correct. Richardson is constrained to cite Polydore Vergil as a primary source but here again we find many vexing problems. It appears fairly certain that there was at least an eighteen year hiatus between the Battle of Bosworth and Vergil first starting his work. Although we suspect that he wrote his observations on the Battle in 1509, his text was not published until the Basle edition of 1534. I shall not dwell here on Henry VII’s patronage of Vergil since that topic is discussed in detail by others (Ellis, 1844, pg. i-xxxii; Hay, 1952). However, given that Bosworth was probably the height of Henry’s personal military career, it is hard to see how a historian he directly sponsored would deal dispassionately with such a topic. While claiming Vergil as a critical source at one moment, Richardson immediately contradicts him the next by asserting that Henry fled before Richard, reporting that “*I doubt he finished running until he reached the top of Crown Hill, where his minions would have been able to halt his flight with assurances that ‘The Monster was dead.’*” (Richardson, 2001, pg 11). I can find no support for this proposition. In direct contrast, Vergil actually reports that Henry keenly offered himself to the struggle, since all hope of safety lay in arms. We must remember that, like Richard, on this occasion Henry also hazarded his life on the outcome. While some of us might lament the eventual resolution of the conflict, I do not think we should fall into the Shakespearian trap of making Henry the archetypal coward. If subsequent behavior is in any way indicative, we do know that Henry never personally fought in Battle after Bosworth. So perhaps Vergil is being somewhat generous in the matter of Henry’s personal conduct at this juncture.

Despite any inherent biases, Vergil’s account of the Battle is problematic in a number of other ways. In particular, he has been the source of much confusion with his observation “*solem a tergo reliquit*” rendered in the Camden Society’s publication as “*he left the soon (sun) upon his bak*” (

parentheses mine), (Ellis, 1844, pg. 223). This notation alone has been the topic of extended discussion because, given the Battle occurred in the early part of the morning and the sun therefore must have been in the Eastern quarter, Henry with the “soon on his bak” is constrained to have been moving westward at some time during the engagement. Unfortunately, a number of commentators, (see the comments on Sir James Ramsey’s conception by Gairdner, 1896, pg. 163; and see Makinson, 1963, pg. 241) have thus produced complex configurations and movements of the respective forces just to cope with this one observation. Prior to Vergil, reports such as that in the records of the City of York, are largely confined to a simple record that the Battle has occurred. Unfortunately, they contained little contextual detail. Vergil’s account of the Battle was not published until some forty-nine years after the event and clearly not contemporary, gives us some tantalizing glimpses of the action. However, like all remembered events recalled much later, the picture presented is selective, flawed and incomplete. Such is the nature, even of eyewitness testimony (see Loftus, 1979).

Lest anyone be misled into believing Vergil’s actual account of the Battle is an extended one, I should note that it takes essentially only four pages of his book on Richard III (Ellis, 1844, pg 221-224), which is one of three books on different Kings in this particular volume which itself totals some two-hundred and twenty-seven pages in length. Thus, while Vergil is often cited as an authority, as Richardson does, we must remember that this is a very limited set of observations and

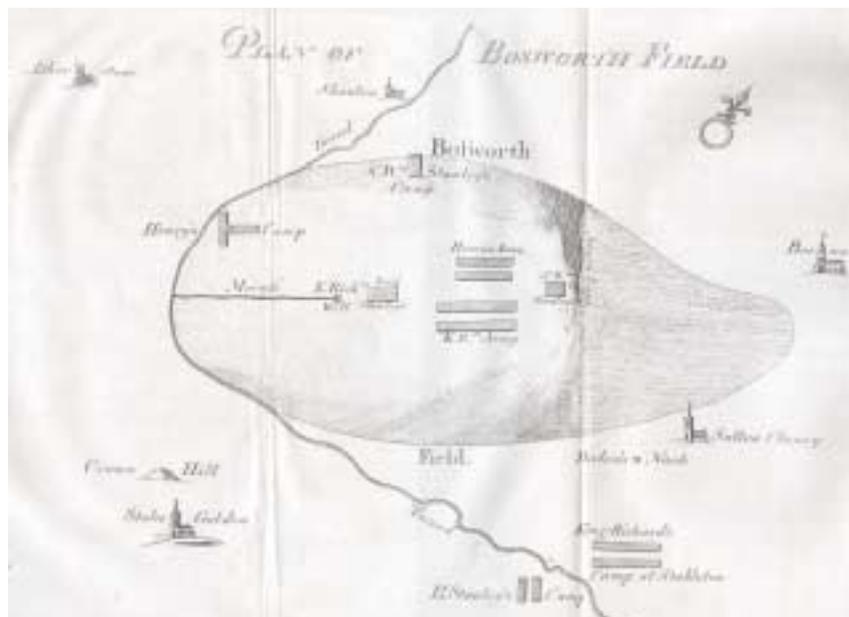


Figure 1. Reproduction of the basic cruciate form of the Battle as conceived by Hutton (1788). Note that the angles of engagement seem altered in this representation, as North is not to the top of the Map.



Figure 2. Pridden's Map of the Bosworth Conflict.

Vergil is elevated to this authoritative eminence, partly because he was consciously writing a 'history,' but largely because of the paucity of other sources. The upshot of these observations is that I stand by my earlier observation that there is a dearth of accurate, contemporary evidence concerning the Battle and this remains, even to the present day, a major source of frustration. Indeed, if this were not so, there would be fewer disagreements such as the present one to resolve!

Configurations of the Battle

There are three major configurations that have been forwarded concerning the Battle of Bosworth and the difference between these depends directly upon the actions of the Stanley contingent. The classic, cruciate form has Richard approaching from the East and Henry from the West, while Sir William Stanley and Lord Stanley are positioned to the North and South respectively of the focus of action. Several commentators rotate the cruciate form away from the simple, cardinal directions of north, south, east and west (e.g., see Burne, 1950), however, the fundamental relationship between the different forces remains relatively constant. The original source

for this configuration is most probably Hutton (1788) and in Figure 1, I have provided a reproduction of his illustration. It is of course, possible to transpose Lord Stanley and Sir William Stanley, between their Northern and Southern positions but all of the commentators who support the cruciate configuration have Lord Stanley to the South and Sir William to the North (see Burne, 1950; Haigh, 1995; Hutton, 1788; Kendall, 1955; Ross, 1981). To the present, I have found no exception to this.

The major competitor to the cruciate form of the Battle is the triangular configuration. In this situation, the forces of the Stanley's are arrayed together and there are two natural variations on this configuration. The first is with the apex of the triangle to the north with the Stanley's approaching from the Near Coton direction. Supporters of this configuration include Rowse (1966), Kinross (1968), Cheetham, (1972) Ross (1976), and Smurthwaite (1988). A colorful and impressive version of this conception is given in Figure 3. It shows the apex north configuration that also includes Richard's charge down Ambien Hill. Other than Lord Stanley's presence with his brother, this represents the standard situation as represented on the ground in Leicestershire today. The second variation on the triangular form is with the apex of the triangle to the south with the Stanley forces close to the Stoke Golding and Dadlington area. This is the conception supported primarily by Bennett (1985) and subsequently by Foss (1998).

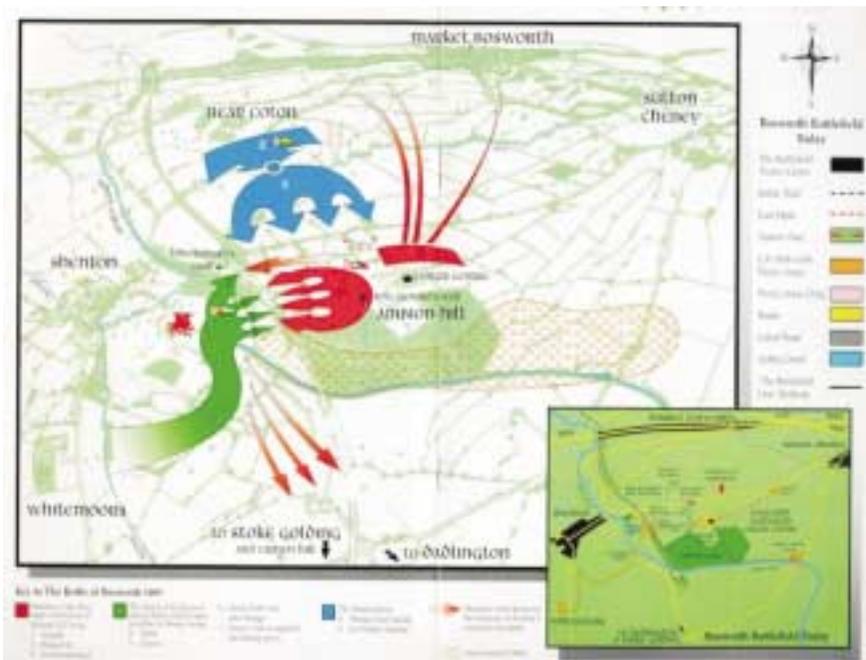


Figure 3. A colorful and pleasing illustration of the standard view of the Battle configuration in which the Stanley forces are coalesced into a single unit to the North (Reproduced with the permission of Leicestershire County Council).

To illustrate this, I have reproduced Foss's conception of the Battle in Figure 4 that provides a number of detailed points about the encounter (see also Foss, 1998, Figure 3, pg. 50). One question that must arise as we consider Foss's re-conceptualization concerns the role of Northumberland and his forces. Given the configuration shown here in Figure 4, it is hard to understand why Richard did not

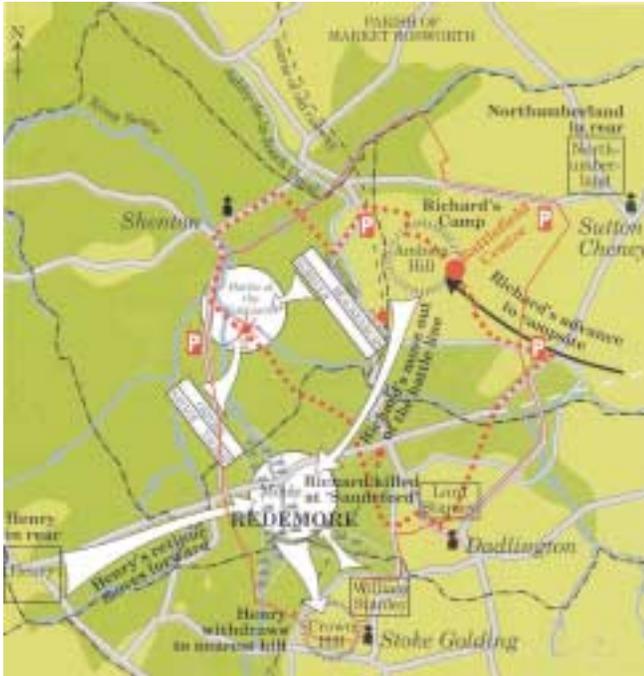


Figure 4. The reconceptualization of the Battle in a triangular configuration with the apex, consisting of the Stanley forces, to the South. (This map is reproduced from Foss, 1998, with the permission of the author and the publisher, Kairos Press, Newton Linford, Leicestershire, England).

bring Northumberland up on his left flank, adjacent to the position of Lord Stanley. Tactically, this places two uncertain forces in close proximity and while it may be true that Richard suspected the loyalty of both to a greater or lesser degree, it still leaves him a direct line of retreat to the north, toward his 'home' region of strongest support in Yorkshire. While against such an observation, Foss may argue timing of advances and encounters in the Battle might preclude such a move, this would essentially represent further rationalization and in essence, the final story of the Battle is certainly yet to be written.



Figure 5. The memorial stone at the site presently identified as that at which Richard III died 'fighting manfully in the press of his enemies.' Author's photograph.

The Site of the Battle

Regardless of the configuration of the forces present at the battle, there is continuing dissension over the exact location of the major engagements. Many authors have sited the confrontation between the vanguards of the respective armies, led by Norfolk and Oxford, at the base of Ambien Hill, near to the position of the modern railway station. Richard's charge is then traditionally positioned slightly to the north and west (see Figure 3) ending in the location of the stone memorial adjacent to the current roadway, which is illustrated below.

Among others, Foss (1998) has a radically different location for the Norfolk-Oxford encounter as well as the direction and location of Richard's charge. In trying to establish the truth between such disparate accounts, we have to understand the challenges facing the different commentators through the ages. Until relatively recently, there was no coordinate system available through which to communicate location. In the absence of an arbitrary, numerical framework even near contemporary commentators such as Croyland, were faced with significant problems. The only landmark noted in near original sources is the marsh, which we are told was drained in the century following the Battle. While the Sence Brook is a salient feature, its course may well have changed, especially with the introduction of intensive agricultural development in the area. Thus we are left with natural features such as Ambien Hill and Crown Hill, and local village locations. Given the presence of a Roman Road in the area, which must have been of considerable transportation value, it is unfortunate

Battle of Bosworth

that no commentator orients the site with respect to this roadway. However, we must remember that there is no reason that any of the individuals present, or the subsequent commentators, would necessarily have known that this road was of Roman origin, especially being a local throughway. What all commentators do is to identify the site in accordance with their own expertise and bias. Thus Croyland notes that:

"On departing from the town of Leicester, he was informed by scouts where the enemy most probably intended to remain the following night: upon which he encamped near the abbey of Mirival, at a distance of about eight miles from the town" and "down to this battle, which was fought near Mirival and which took place on the twenty-second day of the month of August in the year of our Lord 1485."

As an individual familiar with clerical matters, he sites the Battle accordingly. John Rous, an individual with Warwickshire connections, indicates that the Battle took place on the Warwickshire/Leicestershire border (see Foss, 1998, pg 32). Richardson (2001) is an advocate of Burne (1950) who uses his own notion of 'inherent military probability.' Here, we find Burne using his own military expertise to infer the site and the action of the Battle. Thus, as with Croyland, we have an individual imposing his own interpretation on events founded upon his own personal bias. Rendering one's opinion under the banner of an acronym does not absolve it from its biases nor elevate it in terms of an evidentiary foundation. Unfortunately, as I have noted elsewhere (Hancock, 2001), when the evidence under-specifies the solution, opinion inevitably fills the vacuum. As with other episodes in Richard's life, such opinion is bound to vary and polarized positions are most liable to emerge. While Richardson postulates that the early county maps of the area help distinguish between the different accounts of Burne (1950) and Foss (1998), and potentially those of other commentators, I find that the information that they each provide is fundamentally too general to make any such determination. And, of course, we cannot forget that these maps do not represent contemporary sources and could not be considered definitive evidence even if such a determination could be made (Hancock, 2000).

A Way Ahead

With Bosworth, we have very little evidence drawn from the site itself. Some artifacts of dubious provenance have been collected (and see Foss, 1998, pg. 71-74). Unfortunately, these provide little in the way of definitive evidence. Yet this need not necessarily be so. There has, to my knowledge,

been very little in the way of a systematic archaeological investigation of any of the putative sites of engagement. However, there is no fundamental reason why such a programmatic evaluation could not take place and the Ricardian Society is surely the body to sponsor such an investigation. An intensive local search may provide the hard evidence that would become the basis upon which to accept or reject several of the competing hypotheses concerning the site of the action and the configuration of the forces arrayed. However, as a scientist I cannot help but note that further evidence often raises more questions than it answers. It appears that further scholarly work will be forthcoming on the Battle in that the recent issue of *The Ricardian* (Volume XII, No. 153) noted that Michael K. Jones is preparing a work on Bosworth. Let us hope that new insights and information are forthcoming from such efforts.

I cannot conclude the present observations without come comment on eyewitness testimony. From the foregoing, what it appears that we most crave as historians and Ricardians is an eyewitness account of events as they occurred on the morning of August, 22nd 1485. However, even were such accounts available, we would still have to exercise considerable care. For, we know from contemporary research on eyewitness testimony, especially to stressful or traumatic events, what is reported is often either distorted or simply wrong (Hancock, 1997). Memory itself is not a simple chronometric record of events but is a highly selective and biased sample of reality (Loftus, 1979). As such, even though Vergil claims to have interviewed important individuals, alive at the time of Richard's reign, we must be very careful interpreting such recollections, especially those pertaining to traumatic occasions such as battle.

Final Comments

I am very hesitant to disagree with any individual whose surname can well be interpreted as 'Richard's son.' However, I take issue with one final implication of Richardson's observations. While he admits that Foss may well have walked the Battlefield (a perambulation we all seem to have taken), Richardson affirms that Foss is simply wrong. He indicates that I would have done better to search a little further. I think any unbiased reader in comparing the works of Burne (1950) and Foss (1998) would have to conclude that the latter provides a much more thorough exposition concerning all the information available on the Battle. Certainly Burne (1950) has some interesting ideas but Foss is much more detailed and focuses his whole book on Bosworth. Burne (1950)

in contrast, dedicates only one chapter among many in his book to this specific Battle. This could be interpreted as my favoring Foss's conception. However, this is not the case since I believe that at present, the state of evidence is insufficient to either accept or reject his proposition. What is evident is that Foss has explored the issues more deeply than any previous researcher, even searching out the geology of the locale to support his contentions. In any comparison of the two sources the superiority of Foss's treatment is evident. I am sure that readers who search a little further will agree with me.

In the last analysis, it is very much up to Richardson, if he prefers the interpretation of the Battle given by Burne over that given by Foss. That is his prerogative. However, he is incorrect in his criticism of 'not searching further' when it is manifestly obvious that all sources consulted by Burne are actually dealt with in greater detail in Foss's text. In such circumstances, it would perhaps have been better if Richardson himself had read a little more carefully. I hope the preceding remarks are taken in the spirit of our collective efforts to reveal the truth of the late King. I do not think even a complete knowledge would exonerate Richard of all acts that today we might consider repugnant. However, I do believe such knowledge would reveal a very different character than that which history has foisted on us and one who would deserve to enter the lists of the very best of those who have ever worn the crown of England.

Acknowledgments

I am very grateful to Dr. Peter Foss for his comments on the present work and to Robin Stevenson of Kairos Press of Newton Linford, LEICS and Dr. Foss for permission to reproduce the Map shown in Figure 4. The permission of Leicestershire County Council to reproduce Figure 3 is also gratefully acknowledged.

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WARGAMING BOSWORTH

Wayne Ingalls

On 22 August 1485, the largest army within memory assembled under the royal standard of the King of England, Richard III. Nearby, the smaller army of a young Welsh adventurer, Henry Tudor, prepared to do battle with the king. The results of this battle would change English history forever. In fact, some historians would later assert that this battle signaled the end of the Middle Ages (Rowse 223). For on this bloody day, the smaller Tudor army would defeat and kill King Richard III, bringing an end to the Plantagenet dynasty and the rule of the House of York. According to various chroniclers, on a small hillock (known today as “Crown Hill”) overlooking the field of his victory Tudor’s allies from the house of Stanley¹ would place Richard’s crown on Henry’s head and proclaim him to be King Henry VII (Bennett 121, 187n).

This result was hardly a foregone conclusion. On the morning of the battle, it would certainly have been difficult to find many that would wager on behalf of young Tudor. Unlike the battle-tested King Richard III, who led a division of his older brother’s army in combat while yet a teenager, Bosworth was Henry Tudor’s first battle. Further, his small force of French and Scottish veterans, supplemented by English and Welsh recruits, was outnumbered by the royal host. Despite the size of his army, however, King Richard III suffered from problems of his own. The king’s main difficulty seems to have been loyalty, or rather a lack of it. While the royal army was larger than Tudor’s, it was smaller than the combined strength of Lord Stanley’s force and Tudor’s army. Stanley, nominally part of Richard’s army, was Henry Tudor’s step-father and his loyalty was indeed questionable at best. Additionally, Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, envied the king’s popularity in the north of the River Trent, the traditional power base of the Percy family. It would be an extremely difficult fight for both.²

Perhaps the best way to study history is to re-live it. For my final project in pursuit of my Master of Arts degree, I designed a “conflict simulation” (a.k.a. “board war game” or simply “war game”) of the battle entitled *Bosworth, 1485: A Tactical-Level Simulation of the Battle of Bosworth*. The scale for the simulation map is one hexagon (hex) equals approximately 200 meters. Each turn represents 15 minutes of real time and each unit “strength point” on the playing pieces represents

approximately 100 soldiers. The goal for the simulation is not to force players to undertake the historical courses of action, but rather to allow players freedom of action within the limits of those options that were available to their medieval counterparts. In the war game, you are in the place of King Richard III or Henry Tudor. As King Richard III, can you defeat the army of this young upstart, retain the crown and change history? Or will you too go down to bitter defeat, your name and reputation dragged through the mud of Tudor propaganda? As Henry Tudor, can you overcome the numbers of the royal host, making your place in history as King Henry VII? Or will you be vanquished on the field of battle, destined to be merely an inconsequential footnote on the pages of history?

As Society members are certainly aware, Bosworth is a battle worth studying. While the English may boast that their isle has not been successfully invaded by a foreign army since 1066, the composition of Henry Tudor’s army refutes this assertion. This battle brought a cataclysmic end to the reign of King Richard III, the Plantagenet dynasty and the fortunes of the House of York. Simultaneously, the consequences of Bosworth Field elevated a relatively obscure claimant to the throne, and ultimately produced the powerful Tudor dynasty and Henry VII’s more famous successors: King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I. There are tactical-level simulations of earlier English victories at Crécy and Agincourt (perhaps the best were designed by Rob Markham) and strategic/political simulations of the Wars of the Roses (such as Andrew McNeil’s *Kingmaker*), but there are none that simulate this crucial struggle.

As with all aspects of the short reign of King Richard III, the Battle of Bosworth is laden with controversy. It is perhaps the most poorly documented battle of the period. The site of the battlefield, the location and disposition of the forces involved, the location and direction of King Richard’s famous charge, and even the battlefield topography are all subject to the most heated of debates. An analysis of the battle is thus reduced to probabilities, rather than certainties.

The primary points of contention for the battlefield can be summarized as follows:

- Where was the location of the marsh spoken about by the chroniclers?

Wargaming Bosworth

- Where exactly was the battle fought?
- Where did King Richard III's charge culminate, and how many of his men participated?
- Where is "Sandeford," said to be the place of King Richard's death?
- Where did the "battle of the vanguards" between the Earl of Oxford and the Duke of Norfolk occur?
- Where were the Stanleys (Thomas Lord Stanley, and Sir William Stanley) located during the battle?
- Was the Earl of Northumberland's behavior on the battlefield treasonous to the king?
- Was King Richard III's charge a reasonable maneuver, or the last desperate act of a madman?

Answering these questions is based on what is most likely, rather than what is certainly known. As Richard III's biographer Charles Ross notes: "The main problem arises from the fact that no reliable and first-hand account of the engagement was ever written, or, at any rate has survived" (216).

The problems are in the details, as accounts *generally* agree on the overall course of the battle. The battle may be quickly summarized as follows. On the night of 21 August 1485, the two armies were not far apart from each other. Richard's army encamped atop Ambion Hill and its environs, while tradition locates the Tudor army at White Moors, a distance of two kilometers to the southwest. Thomas Lord Stanley, nominally part of the royal host, stood off apart from both armies avoiding a show of overt support for the Tudor cause. Sir William Stanley also stood apart from the Tudor army with a force distinct from that of his brother. Because of its small size, on the morning of 22 August 1485, the Tudor army formed a single division or "battle." With the Earl of Oxford in command, Tudor's army marched in an easterly direction. Then, encountering a marsh, Oxford changed directions and wheeled to the north and then northeast to skirt it. Oxford fought against Richard III's vanguard, commanded by the Duke of Norfolk. This fight ("the battle of the vanguards") was generally a stalemate, but Oxford seemed to be gaining the upper hand. At some point during the melee, Norfolk was killed.

While the fight between Oxford and Norfolk raged, some of Richard's command located Henry Tudor's personal standard. Tudor was separated from Oxford's force, and guarded by only a small contingent. With the tide turning against Norfolk's vanguard, the king decided upon quick and decisive action. In what has poetically been termed "the

swan-song of medieval English chivalry," Richard led a mounted charge, variously estimated at between two hundred and one thousand strong, around one of the flanks of his vanguard seeking to slay the pretender and thus end the battle. In the first clash of arms, the king personally slew William Brandon, Tudor's standard bearer. Richard must have been only a few feet from piercing the very heart of the rebel host. Richard knocked down Sir John Cheney, who probably blocked the way to Henry Tudor himself. Yet, the small band surrounding Tudor fought resolutely, and Tudor himself fought more stoutly than his supporters thought likely.

As the issue hung in the balance, Sir William Stanley, finally committed his force into the melee. Soon, the Stanleyites overwhelmed Richard III and his knights. Some escaped, but many were killed, including King Richard III himself. The king is commended in the accounts, even by later Tudor historians, for fighting bravely to the very last. In any case, however, once it became clear that the king was dead, the battle was essentially over, although many of Richard's supporters may have been killed in the rout that followed the king's death. The consensus is that neither Lord Stanley nor the Earl of Northumberland engaged in the fight. The end state was that King Richard III was killed, along with many of his chief supporters including the Duke of Norfolk and Sir Robert Brackenbury, while Henry Tudor was hailed as England's king.

Recent scholarship on the location of the battlefield has primarily pitted Peter J. Foss (and to a somewhat lesser degree, Michael Bennett) against the late D. T. Williams, who sharply disagree as to the location of key terrain features associated with the battle, as well as where the battle actually took place. A recent (1999) work, Christopher Gravett's *Bosworth 1485: Last Charge of the Plantagenets*, provides an excellent and well-written account and suggests two alternate "Sandeford" locations, both of which are located in the vicinity of where streams cross Fenn Lanes.

The Simulation

So, how does one reduce this all this debate and controversy into a simulation of history? There are several main components in any battle. These include weather, terrain, the soldiers involved (to include weapons, equipment, training and morale) and leadership quality. At Bosworth, the weather is the least controversial aspect. As there is no discussion of any inclement weather, I concluded that 22 August 1485 was a typical late summer day. For

simulation purposes, the most relevant factor is wind direction.

An official at the UK Meteorological Office's Climate Services Unit confirmed that the prevailing wind direction for the Bosworth area is from the southwest (Stewart). Given the predominance and reliance upon the longbow, having the wind to ones' back may provide a significant tactical advantage. Foss sums up: "In a single manoeuvre Oxford was able to get a south-westerly (prevailing) wind on his side for this archers, to avoid direct sunlight from the south-east, (and) to use the marsh as a protection on his right" (45).

The basics of the terrain are simple. The simulation map represents parts of the parishes of Sutton Cheney, Shenton, Dadlington and Stoke Golding in which the battle was fought. The area is south of modern day Market Bosworth, the nearest large town, and west of the city of Leicester. A map area covering just over six square kilometers seemed sufficient. A hexagonal grid is superimposed on the map to regulate play. Bosworth is on the north side of the map, and the towns of Dadlington and Stoke Golding are on the south side of the map.

The Marsh

Yet how does one reach consensus given the widely divergent views on the location of the battle itself? The terrain proved to be most difficult to resolve, particularly with respect to the location of the marsh that existed in 1485. As there truly is no clear consensus as to the marsh's location, I printed a map overlay with the three basic alternatives for the Marsh's placement and stipulated that this must be agreed upon prior to commencing game setup.

The three alternatives for the Marsh are as follows:

- Option 1: This is the location put forward by D. T. Williams and favored by the Bosworth Battlefield Center.
- Option 2: This is the location put forward by Peter J. Foss based on a reassessment of the evidence, particularly soil conditions and the contemporary use and meaning of what Foss argues is the original name of the battle site: "Redemore."
- Option 3: This is the alternate location suggested recently (1999) by Christopher Gravett.

- I personally prefer Option 2, but acknowledge that the location is far from certain and is the subject of heated disagreement. I suggest that each of the locations be experimented with, enabling players to draw their own conclusions. If players cannot agree on the location of the Marsh for the simulation to be played, the marsh location chosen must be done randomly. Where one locates the marsh tends to drive where one places the location of "Sandeford" (the culmination of King Richard's charge) and "Redemore" (the location of the "battle of the vanguards") so no special treatment for these locations was given in the game.

Loyalty and Treachery

Perhaps *the* most intriguing thing about this battle is the subject of Loyalty. Put another way, who would prove himself loyal, and who would prove a traitor? King Richard III is said to have gone down fighting, yelling: "Treason, Treason!!!" One of the men he most depended upon, the Earl of Northumberland, did not engage in the battle. Was the king shouting at Northumberland, or was he shouting at Lord Stanley, his Great Chamberlain (and stepfather to Henry Tudor) or Sir William Stanley, whom the king had declared a traitor a week before. If Northumberland were secretly in league with Tudor, why did Tudor have Northumberland imprisoned in the Tower of London following the battle? Henry Tudor, for his parts, seems to be unsure of his where his stepfather's loyalties stood (Lord Stanley had remained loyal to King Richard during the Rebellion of 1483, during which Tudor had attempted to



Fig. 1. "Sandeford" according to Foss, taken from vicinity .SP 391985. Photograph by author, June 1999.

Wargaming Bosworth

invade near Southhampton). In the event, of the three, only Sir William Stanley's force engaged in the battle. These loyalty issues, of course, continue to be the subject of hot debate.

A rule that provides a feel for the uncertain loyalties of the period in general, and those of the Stanleys and the Earl of Northumberland in particular, is clearly a must for any attempt to simulate Bosworth. In the game, the the Richard III player sets up Northumberland's forces and the Henry Tudor player sets up the forces of both Stanleys within certain limitations. Northumberland and his forces begin the simulation as "Neutral/ Pro-Richard III." Thomas, Lord Stanley and Sir William Stanley and their respective forces begin the game as "Neutral/ Pro-Tudor." Until such time as any of these forces join one side or another, they may not be moved following the initial setup.

During the course of the simulation, Northumberland and the Stanleys may be activated individually, and join the side that obtained a favorable result on the Neutral Activation Table. The chance for success is increased if the fight is going well. There is a possibility that Lord Stanley, for example, will change to "Neutral/ Pro-Richard III" or even activate for the King given favorable results in the fighting as well as a little luck. Sir William Stanley is less likely to do so, but would be more likely to do so if Lord Stanley activation for the King. Thus, while you may "make your own luck" there remains a distinct feel of uncertainty.

Leadership, Unit Strength and Morale

Other rules for the game cover such areas as leadership, the strength of the armies present, and the morale of those armies. Leaders help move units more quickly and influence combat relative to their leadership ability. The leadership ability and unit morale ratings are, of course, somewhat subjective. The following leaders are represented in the game: King Richard III; John Howard, Duke of Norfolk; Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey; Sir Robert Brackenbury; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland; Henry Tudor; John de Vere, Earl of Oxford; Philibert de Chandee; Sir John Savage; Sir Gilbert Talbot; Rhys ap

Thomas; Thomas, Lord Stanley; and William Stanley. The best leadership ratings in the game belong to King Richard III and the Earl of Oxford, respectively. Unit strength ratings are based on the best estimates available with generally one strength point per hundred men.

Researching Bosworth and designing the game has been an extremely enjoyable experience. The design is currently being reviewed for possible publication by Decision Games of Bakersfield, California.



Fig. 2. *The Field of Redemore, according to Foss.*
Photograph by author, June 1999.

ENDNOTES

1. The question is which Stanley faction placed the crown on Tudor. It was either Sir William or Lord Stanley depending on whose narrative is being followed.
2. The reasons for this disloyalty are the subject of significant debate. Some assert that the suspicion that Richard III killed his nephews, the "Princes in the Tower." For further study of this, I recommend Rosemary Horrox's *Richard III: A Study of Service, and Richard III: Loyalty, Lordship and Law*, edited by P.W. Hammond.

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LIST SERVE REPORT

Muriel Williamson

Peggy Allen made the first posting of the second quarter, continuing a thread about the Society's Bylaws. There were 667 postings in the second quarter of 2002. Participation has greatly increased over that of last quarter.

61 members posted messages over this period. The Most Frequent Posters were Laura Blanchard, followed by Paul Trevor Bale. There were about 140 different message threads. The Most Popular Thread was started by Edith Hopkins as a poll on the fate of the Princes. Two other popular threads were a discussion of who could be cast as Richard III in Shakespeare's play. Another popular topic was Mortimer's Cross which accumulated no less than six different threads. A large percentage of the discussion for the quarter concerned either casting/movies/plays or the running of the Society.

During the past quarter the listserv membership fell slightly to 97 listserv subscribers and 15 digest subscribers. Divided by country, this comes out to be approximately 73 % U.S., 13 % U.K., 6 % each Canada and Australia and 1 % South Africa. The postings per country follow roughly the same pattern with the U.S. and U.K. posting slightly higher, the other countries posting slightly lower. After an impromptu survey, the listserv ranges in age from 16 – 81, with an average age of 48.

The listserv is a free service open to all Society members worldwide. To join, send an email to richard3-digest-subscribe@plantagenet.com. Or, to subscribe to the digest only, send an email to Richard3-subscribe@plantagenet.com. If you have any difficulty, email questions to: richard3-owner@plantagenet.com.

CHECK THE WEBSITE!

Check out the Ricardian travel pictures at www.r3.org/bosworth/slides!

If you have travel pictures, you can send electronic images to Travel Editor Tina Cooper at 1485@bellsouth.net and she will post them for all to share.

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MICHIGAN AREA CHAPTER HOSTS 2002 AGM

It is time to start thinking about the American Branch Annual General Meeting once again! This year the meeting is being held the weekend of October 4-6 in the Detroit Metropolitan Area.

Actually it is 13 miles west of Detroit out by the airport. That makes it really easy for folks flying in to get to the hotel. The Romulus Marriott will shuttle people for free to and from the airport — what could be easier? Those driving in by car can park at the Marriott for no charge as well. The room rates are very reasonable, just \$79 for a single or double room.

The Michigan Area Chapter has worked very hard to create an interesting and entertaining AGM. The theme is “*Ricardian Revelries*” and the focus is on how people in the 15th century spent their leisure time. Registration brochures are being mailed the last week of June to avoid the postage increase. We hope all Ricardians will give serious thought to attending this year’s AGM. Below is a registration form just in case yours didn’t come in the mail.

As mentioned in the Spring issue of the *Ricardian Register*, the raffle will be conducted in a different way this year. When you purchase your raffle tickets you will be able to select in advance the prizes that you wish to win. For those who are not attending the AGM or who wish to purchase their raffle tickets in advance, a form will be included in the Registration brochure. It will give a brief description of the prizes available. Just make your selection — or select all of them — and purchase the tickets by writing the number of tickets you want in the box on the form and sending your form and check to Rose Wiggle, 22153 Francis, Dearborn, MI 48124. Raffle tickets are \$1.00 each or 6 for \$5.00.

We are also offering a Grand Prize this year. It is a finely detailed sculpture of Richard on Horseback. A picture of the piece was printed in the Spring issue of the *Ricardian Register*.

This sculpture was made in England and carefully carried back to the States in the carry-on luggage of Dianne Batch when she returned from the Ricardian Tour of England last summer. This is a limited edition sculpture and tickets for this item will be \$5.00 each or 3 for \$10.00.

We hope to see many American Branch members in October. There will be music, there will be dancing, and a good time will be had by all! Mark your calendars now and reserve the dates for *Ricardian Revelries!!*

Registration Information

Please print all information clearly. Mail this form & check or money order made out to the RICHARD III SOCIETY. **Do not send cash or dues.** Address envelope to : MRS. ROSE WIGGLE, AGM REGISTRAR, 22153 FRANCIS, DEARBORN, MI 48124. Please circle your meal preference and include advance raffle ticket selection form and payment. Registration must be received by September 25th. Registration at door as space permits. AGM Registration fee includes Friday night Reception & movies, Saturday Continental Breakfast & Luncheon, Workshops, Dance lesson

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RICARDIAN POST

April 25, 2002

We had a great day in St Albans yesterday. Highlights — although I remembered the clock tower and seeing the plaque to Edmund duke of Somerset who was slain outside the Castle Inn at the 1st Battle of St Albans 1455, it had been since 1977 when we were there and everything looked 'new' — not different cause I could not remember any of it!

Abbey church with all its wall paintings — including one of St Sythe [Sithe] who is 'especiall of my lord John viscount Welles and myself' were very good. Saw the reconstructed shrine of St Alban, first 'English' martyr — he was a Roman soldier who gave shelter to a Christian priest and lost his head — figuratively when he became a Christian and actually when he was found out and executed.

But the best was finding the marker for the crypt and tomb of Humphrey duke of Gloucester d. 1447. He was one of Henry V's brothers and it just so happens that while John duke of Bedford the other brother was governing Normandy and English controlled France for their little nephew Henry VI, Humphrey was in charge of keeping peace in England. However, when the Burgundians appeared outside of Calais one day making threatening gestures, Humphrey formed an army to sail across the channel to fight them. In his 'first wave' went Lionel lord Welles [JvW's dad]. By the time Humphrey got all the others across in rowboats, Lionel greatly outnumbered but with some Calais merchants and a handful of his Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire retainers, had chased the duke of Burgundy and his army back to the walls of Bruges. These Lincolnshire lads don't mess about you know!

So there was I, laying on the floor of St Alban's chapel, peering down a grill where you could see the original steps leading down to Humphrey's chapel, could just see the remains of the wall painting and the area where he was buried was covered with a red cloth with his coat of arms on it. Not much of him there though — in the early 19th century when the crypt was found again, it was opened to make some money — and the tomb was

opened and he was found in pretty good condition floating in a brown syrupy liquid.

Over the years of sightsee[ers] putting their graffiti on the walls, peering inside the coffin and some even dipping a finger into the liquid [and some tasting it — yick], his legs disappeared, then most of his body and the liquid ran out [it was said the Verger then began substituting cheap brandy which further added to the rotting away of the lead coffin]. Someone with sense finally closed it all up and left it. It was found again in 1990 when putting in the new replica of the St Alban shrine and what was left of the body and head were reburied, the crypt chapel cleared of trash and tidied but you can't get down there and I doubt few lay on the floor to peer at it through the grill — but I did.

I also stood at the corner where the Castle Inn had been [now a Skipton Building Society though in 1977 it was a Barclays Bank] and not only photographed but touch[ed] the plaque for 'Uncle Edmund'. He was the brother-in-law of JvW's mom and grand uncle of Henry VII.

There were two battles — the first in 1455 which the Yorkists won and captured King Henry VI and the second in 1461 when Queen Margaret and the Lancasterians won and got the King back.

It was very warm yesterday — teeshirt weather. We didn't get to see all of Verulamium, one of the largest Roman towns fully excavated — but we did see the amphitheater built by Vespasian.

Nita Sovente me Sovene [Knapp]

May 11, 2001

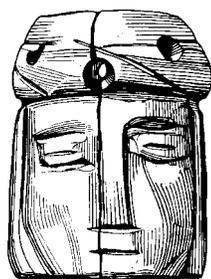
News on the Angel and Royal — a local consortium of millionaires in Grantham who have in the past bought up older properties, have bought the Angel. They intend on opening the bar./pub again and restaurant but the hotel might not be [probably the back part redone into offices or flats] as we have three BIG hotels just outside the town and nearer the A1 which is one reason why the Angel did so badly — also the George was changed into a shopping mall about 12 years ago because the hotel was not doing well. So at least local people will have a hand in doing something and not outsiders.

Nita Sovente me Sovene [Knapp]

April 29, 2001

Thought you might like a copy of my most recent (2001) brochure from the Bosworth Battlefield Centre. I will be mailing it to you tomorrow. I would like to add a comment that no one should miss the Battlefield Exhibition at the Centre. They have really done a bang-up job of it! On my early visits to the Centre, the extent of the exhibition was a rather poor model of the of the battlefield and portions of a rather shaky film of Olivier's Richard III. Today, they have a very interesting and attractive little exhibition with excellent lighting. You might like to mention that guided tours of the battlefield are always available for a fee by advance arrangement. A guided tour takes between 1 1/2 and 2 hours. Wish I could add other comments, but time is at a premium at the moment. (This year's tour departs in less than 3 weeks!)

Recently, in the brochure for Mt. Grace Priory, I found an interesting bit of information about gifts from Edward IV to this Carthusian foundation on the western edge of the North Yorkshire Moors. Mount Grace is a frequently visited site on my tours and worth a visit to anyone with an interest in medieval history. The brochure includes a few comments about Edward IV and, most interesting, a drawing of a head sculpted from bone, which is believed to be of Edward IV. Thought both the information and the drawing might be of interest to you, so I am sending them to you as well. Don't know anything about copyrights, so I've included the opening page with information on English Heritage in the event you want to contact them for permission to reproduce any of this.



Linda Treybig

From The Online List

May 4, 2001

Many of you will have seen, and all of you will by now have heard about, the programme put out recently on the British TV Channel 4 about the Tower of London, in which they dealt with the subject of the Murder of the Princes.

It was clear from the very start of the programme that the makers were going to say that those "poor defenceless boys had been heartlessly killed by their oh so wicked Uncle Richard". It was just too obvious in the tone of their opening remarks. Was it therefore so surprising that, when

they came to it, they chose Alison Weir for their historian? (I use the word rather loosely in this context, but maybe not as loosely as did Channel 4!)

I do not know when this programme was made, but it was some months ago, and certainly before I had become Chairman, not that would have made much difference, I'm sure, since as yet, I have no control over the media. My power does not yet extend that far! Like others, I am mortified that this programme went out as it did. It is obvious that we need more close contact with the broadcasting companies, though as many programmes these days are made by independents, and then sold to the networks, this probably won't help either. I wonder what the makers of this programme would have done had they not met up with the ladies of the Foundation? Perhaps they would have come to us after all. Who knows what facts they would have chosen to ignore then? After all, just because the Society is able to give programme makers an interview/information/etc it doesn't mean that it will be used. (Someone I know was interviewed for several hours for a programme on ancient Egypt, and when it was broadcast, he appeared for three minutes giving completely the opposite view to that which he had expressed!)

Sadly the *Ricardian Bulletin* for June had already gone to print before the programme was broadcast, but I can assure members that Elizabeth Nokes, the secretary of the Society, has already written to Channel 4 and to the Radio Times — the most popular listings journal in Britain — expressing our concern about the programme's bias, its choice of personnel and the misnomer of referring to Alison Weir as a historian. Of course, it is anybody's guess as to whether anyone will choose to print them.

Phil Stone

April 29, 2002

My friend in Leicester went and visited the site last week and wrote back to me the following email which I thought might interest you :

I went through my books & came across *Who's Buried Where in Leicestershire* by Joyce Lee. In it she said the bit of the Grey Friars wall was in a private car park off New Street, which is a tiny road running between Friar Lane and Peacock Lane, cutting the GF site into two. It is so narrow cars have trouble getting down it. I started my actual search at the corner of Grey Friars and Friar Lane. Leicester Social Services are there, housed in a huge four storey building (with a basement so whatever lay beneath before it was built had to be seriously disturbed).

There are twenty buildings on the site. Three quarters of the way round there was an alley way just wide enough for cars. Once past the buildings it opened up to run behind quite a few of them. It was far more open than I expected it to be. If I was going to find anything surely this had to be the place. I had a quick scan round but all the walls looked to be same age as the buildings. Drat. At the furthest point from the road was a long wall running parallel to the road. Beyond it, at a slightly lower level (hence the wall) was another car park and at the far side of that a grey stone wall that stuck out like a sore thumb. I was tingly with excitement — surely I'd found it. I looked round for the entrance for that car park and sure enough it was from New Street. Joyce Lee had been right. I retraced my steps and walked round to New Street. The car park had big signs up stating that it was private and you had to speak to the attendant before parking. If it hadn't been for knowing I'd got to report back to you and you'd 'tell me off' for being such a sissy I would never have ventured into the car park - especially as the wall was right next to the attendant's hut! But I did it, I went in, and was instantly pounced on by the attendant. Typical! Oh boy, what to say to him? Where to start? I sort of grinned at him and told him I was 'on a mission', but before I could elaborate he waved in the direction of the wall and said 'yes, that's it'. Hmm, obviously I'm not the first person he's encountered who was looking for the wall! He wasn't very talkative but he was really good to me. There wasn't a car parked in front of it and he immediately put a traffic cone there to stop anyone parking while I took a photograph of it. I asked him if many people came looking for the wall. He said it isn't a regular thing but it isn't unusual. As a very rough estimate I'd say the wall is around twenty feet long and between five and six feet high. I took another photo from New Street so it can be seen in context. Obviously I'm no expert but I would say that it is the outside of an external wall. It was very rough and there didn't appear to be much effort to line the stones up to make a smooth surface.

Even though I've now been there I find it hard to believe that there is such a large open space between the buildings. I was fully expecting cramped back yards and little else. I have to say if Richard's remains are still there it's pretty nice car park to be under. It isn't tarmac'd at all, just loose stones and compacted earth. There

are several trees in the first car park I went into and a lovely big one near the wall itself. The car park is obviously looked after with pride by the attendant.

She also scanned and sent me a map dated 1722 of Leicester which has both Grey Friars and St. Martins in the correct area. This is one which David Treybig didn't have or didn't mention in his article. If you are interested I can always send it to you along with one or two more she has sent me.

Sandi du Plessis

June 10, 2002,

De-lurking to share an unusual reference to Richard. There was a newspaper article the other day, beginning: "An accused Opa-locka drug dealer has won a new trial with an only-in-Miami argument: The jury pool contained too many people whose last names start with the letter 'G.'"

This resulted in a largely Hispanic jury pool, while the defendant was African-American; thus denying him "a jury of his peers." The article said that the attorney had won in part by quoting from Shakespeare's *Richard III*. I hastily e-mailed the attorney to ask just what his argument was. He sent me a copy of his motion, with permission to share it. It is shown below. In case you want to mention it in the *Register*, under the "odd sightings" category, the attorney is David O. Markus.

Peggy Dolan

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, v. JOHN DOE, Defendant. RENEWED MOTION TO STRIKE JURY VENIRE

John Doe, through counsel, respectfully moves this Court to strike the venire.

The jury venire in this case reminds one of the opening soliloquy to Shakespeare's King Richard III. Richard, a malevolent, deformed brute, limps to the footlights. The Wars of the Roses have, he tells us, ended; leaving his eldest brother Edward on the throne, but leaving him nothing to do. "And therefore, since I cannot prove a lover, to entertain these fair, well-spoken days/I have determined to prove a villain, and hate the idle pleasure of these days." He now decides to plot against and even bring about the death of all those people who stand between him and the throne. Even now, he has deceived his brother, King Edward, into incarcerating a second brother, George, Duke of Clarence, in the Tower of London; and he has deceived

George into thinking that the king's wife's relatives were responsible for his incarceration. The soliloquy over, George, under heavy guard, enters. Richard, purporting to be confused and distressed, asks why George is a prisoner. Referring to King Edward, George replies that He hearkens after prophecies and dreams, And from the cross-row plucks the letter G, And says a wizard told him that by G His issue disinherited should be. And, for my name of George begins with G, It follows in his thought that I am he. These, as I learn, and suchlike toys as these, Have moved his Highness to commit me now.

Unlike George, Mr. Doe is hopeful that the letter G will not commit him. However, of the 38 potential jurors on Mr. Doe's venire, 21 had last names beginning with the letter G. (1) Of those 21, there were 6 Garcias, 2 Gomezes, 2 Gonzalezes, 2 Guerras, 1 Guitterez, and 1 Goldares. Such a venire violates Mr. Doe's Sixth Amendment right to trial before a jury drawn from a cross-section of the community. Mr. Doe raised this motion before the magistrate judge who denied it.

The Eleventh Circuit repeatedly disapproved of the practice of selecting a venire alphabetically. See, e.g., *United States v. Eyster*, 948 F.2d 1196 (11th Cir. 1991) (admonishing district courts not to use the practice of selecting venire alphabetically); *United States v. Puleo*, 817

F. 2d 702, 706 (11th Cir. 1987) (stating disapproval of excluding jurors with last names beginning with the letters M through Z). Although these cases have found that selecting a group in the alphabet (i.e. A through J in *Eyster* and A through L in *Puleo*) does not systematically exclude a distinctive group in the community, the clerk's practice in this case of selecting only 4 letters (and one - G - almost exclusively) does just that.

Here, unlike *Eyster* and *Puleo*, the venire is selected almost exclusively with one letter from the alphabet - G. There is a much better chance of obtaining a representative sample of the community by using half of the alphabet (as was done in the prior cases) than by using only 4 letters. Even that method is disfavored. No court has considered whether the practice here -- using only a few letters and almost exclusively one letter (here, G) - violates the Constitution

By limiting the venire to only a few letters, there is no way that Mr. Doe can get a fair cross-section of the community. That's especially true in this case where the overwhelmingly majority of G surnames are Hispanic. In the Miami

white pages, there are 80 pages of G surnames. Of those 80 there are 80 pages of G surnames. Of those 80 pages, there are approximately 14 pages of Garcias, 6 pages of Gomezes, 18 pages of Gonzalezes, 2 pages of Guerras, and 3 pages of Gutierrezes. In other words, more than half of the 80 pages (approximately 43) consist of 5 Hispanic surnames. That does not include all of the other Hispanic surnames (i.e. Guzman, Guerrero, etc).

Peggy Dolan

(Ed. Note: Defendant's name changed to John Doe)

Membership Chair mail

Dear Eileen:

Thank you for the email. We would really love to go to the AGM, but I doubt we will be able to. My husband is an author with three book contracts to finish by next year...so; I don't think we will be taking any trips this year. The next best thing is reading about the meetings in the Ricardian Register, which we always enjoy very much. The Richard III web site is also excellent, with very entertaining articles. Thanks again. Best wishes.

Roberta Mitchell

Dear Eileen:

Thank you for your e-mail acknowledging receipt of my check. I enjoy being a Society member and look forward to the publications, but unfortunately my work schedule does not allow me to travel to the annual meetings. I intend to renew my membership for a long, long time, so when I retire and have lots of time (and money, I hope) I'll be there!

Jean Reyes

Dear Eileen:

Many thanks. I have finally started trying to catch up on my Ricardian reading. I cut myself off "cold turkey"—figuring it would make me too unhappy during my "tour of duty" in the Peace Corps and I wouldn't be able to concentrate. On the whole I think I was right to do so. Once I picked up some of the accumulated Ricardian "stuff" [from] the last two years, I was immediately hooked—perhaps even more so than previously!

I doubt that I will be able to attend any AGM's for the next couple of years, but at least I can "read and weep." What great strides have been made while I was away!

Judy Pimental

SCATTERED STANDARDS



Michigan

May 5, 2002 was Cinco de Mayo – a fun and food festival celebrating a Mexican victory over the French. It was also the “banner making party” for the Michigan Area Chapter, coordinated by member Janet Trimbath. Members created banners for use at the AGM. Large and small banners will be used to decorate the meeting rooms and the “Great Hall” for the banquet. Eighteen members attended and snacks from Mexican Village Restaurant were provided.

The first of two Coronation Banquets this year will be held in the Library Room at the Fox and Hounds Restaurant. Chapter Secretary Larry Irwin has made the arrangements which includes a brand new Ricardian Trivia Quiz. He will also entertain us with remarks about Edward VII, his love of food and wines!

The second Coronation Banquet is planned for the Chapter weekend in Stratford, Ontario, Canada. Twenty people have signed up to see the Henry VI plays and *Richard III*. We hope to connect with some Canadian Branch members either in Stratford on Friday or Saturday, or Toronto on Sunday morning. Hats off to Michigan member Barbara Underwood, who coordinated this trip. Each person has their play tickets and Bed & Breakfast reservations. This will take place August 23, 24, and 25, 2002.

We hope all Ricardians will attend the AGM this coming October 4-6. The Michigan Area Chapter is going “all out” to make this a memorable occasion. Registration brochures will be in the mail before the federal postage increase on July 1st. We have speakers lined up to inform you about all sorts of “Ricardian Revelries” and on Friday night, after the Welcome Reception, there will be “Medieval Movies ‘til Midnight”. Popcorn will be provided!

Barbara Vasser-Gray
Moderator

Attention Denver, Colorado Members!

If you think you might be interested in a Richard III Chapter in your area, an enthusiastic new member is currently endeavoring to gauge if there are others who share her enthusiasm for such a project. You may have already heard from her, if so, I hope you will respond to her request suggestions and/or information. If you have other questions and/or comments about such a project in the Metro Denver area, please write to me, Eileen C. Prinsen, Membership Chair, 16151 Longmeadow, Dearborn, MI 48120. Or, if you prefer, E-mail me at eprinsen@comcast.net.

Central Florida Members

Those who are interested in the Renaissance Faire scheduled for next February in this area, will have an opportunity to express interest and/or suggestions for the possible participation of the Society in the “Faire” if they respond to a mailing being prepared by Richard III member Virginia Poch.

If you prefer, you may direct any ideas, suggestions, etc., as to our participation to: Eileen C. Prinsen, Membership Chair, 16151 Longmeadow, Dearborn, MI 48120 or by E-mail to eprinsen@comcast.net. Any and all responses will be appreciated.

Attention San Diego Ricardians!

One of our newer members who says she, unfortunately, cannot travel the distance to attend our next AGM in Michigan, would like to know if any members in the San Diego area would, perhaps, be interested in meeting for a cup of coffee. “That,” she says, “I could manage and would welcome.” If interested, please send your name, email address and/or telephone number to the Membership Chair at membership@r3.org.”

NOMINATIONS FOR 2002 ELECTION TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The nominating committee chaired by Roxane Murph is pleased to announce the following slate for 2002-2004.

Chairman: Bonnie Battaglia
Vice-chairman: Jacqueline Bloomquist
Secretary: Laura Blanchard
Treasurer: W. Wayne Ingalls
Membership Chairman: Eileen Prinsen

TWO-YEAR PROFILES

(Compiled by Eileen Prinsen)

Richard III reigned for only a little over two years. In commemoration of that fact, this regular feature in the Ricardian Register profiles people who have renewed their membership for the second year (which does not, of course, mean that they may not stay longer than two years!). We thank the members below who shared their information with us – it's a pleasure to get to know you better.

Jane Stone Brown, after reading Josephine Tey, "spent the whole winter reading about Richard III." The following summer she was in Westminster Abbey when a guide "attacked Richard viciously." She "objected strenuously, to his great annoyance." Whereupon he responded: "Another of them d—d members of the Richard III Society from America, what's it to you?" At that time Jayne had not heard of the Society, but on returning home, she "looked it up, and joined!" While in London, Jayne and her son visited the National Portrait Gallery and enjoyed studying the Richard III portrait and the probable changes made to it. Jayne's leisure interests revolve around reading, art history, drama and travel. Tel: 740-773-1407.

Dorothy I. Dietz's interest in the Richard III Society was stimulated through reading English Historical Books and—Josephine Tey! A resident of Houston, Texas, now retired, Dorothy's leisure interests include reading, sports club workouts, yoga, and the opera. Tel: 713-961-5170

Ann Emerson, Innkeeper of the White Gates Inn in Rockport, Maine, whose leisure interests include travel, sailing, skiing and reading, "became totally partisan to Richard's cause through readings in English history, especially *We Speak No Treason* and Josephine Tey's *The Daughter of Time*". Ann adds: "Any member venturing to Rockport/Camden, Maine, area will receive a 10% discount at our Inn here in the beautiful mid coast area of Maine!" Tel: 207-594-4625. Email: emerson@midcoast.com.



Marianne Handrus, retired lawyer from San Diego, CA, read *The Daughter of Time* while living in London in the early 60's, since when she says she "has read all I could find about RIII and have accumulated a little library of relevant books—thirty or so volumes." Email: hozhomkh@aol.com.

Edie Hopkins, executive assistant from Berryville, Virginia, says: "I love history and enjoy reading anything historical. I've always felt that Shakespeare was too harsh on R3 and began looking for other versions of his life. I found Sharon Kay Penman and then started an internet research. The rest is ... well ... history!" Edie goes on to say that she hasn't had much time to devote to the Society but she plans on changing that: "my goal is to travel to G.B. at some point and trace R3's footsteps a little too!" Tel: 540-955-1782. Email: ediehop@yahoo.com.

Janet Morgan, says she learned about the Society from her instructor while working on her senior thesis. "My premise," she says, "was that Shakespeare made Richard III a villain simply for the entertainment value, considering his Elizabethan audience. The political implications were obvious." A Library Director in Hallowell, Maine, Janet's leisure interests include, reading, attending Shakespeare plays, and hiking. Tel: 207-626-5723. Email: jcmorgan826@earthlink.net.

Rosalyn Rossignol, became interested in the Society when she read Rosemary Hawley Jarman's *We Speak No Treason* which is still her favorite RIII novel. Subsequently, she found the Society when she visited sites such as Bosworth and Middleham. An English professor, Rosalyn says she is writing her own novel about Richard, part of which is posted on her web page. She hopes to have it finished by her two-year anniversary in the Society (February 2003). She named her first son, who was due on October Second, for Richard — something she loves to tell her Shakespeare students when they're studying the play! Email: rosjob@LORSAS.EDU

CHANGES IN E-MAIL ADDRESSES:

Please think of us when you change (or have involuntarily changed) your email address, and send the new address directly to: eprinsen@comcast.net.



RICARDIAN READING

Myrna Smith

Most books reviewed here can be purchased at www.r3.org/sales.

When a felon's not engaged in his
employment

*Or maturing his felonious little plans,
His capacity for innocent enjoyment
Is just as great as any honest man's.*

— Gilbert & Sullivan, *The Pirates of Penzance*

The question has been asked if Unexpected Defenses/Attacks should be sent to me or to Carole, as I have included some in this column. Properly, Carole should get them. The ones I have used in the column have been those I found myself. I'm not trying to move in on anyone else's department; it's just that when they seemed to fit here, I couldn't resist. However, if any of the Gentle Readers want to send me one or more, have no fear, it will reach print somewhere in the *Register*.

The following is neither an attack or a defense. I don't know what to call it, but here it is, as it appeared in the local newspaper:

NORTHWOOD, OHIO — A man who authorities believe to be a Canadian national damaged an automatic teller machine at a local convenience store with a large samurai sword.

Police said Richard Mark Plantagenet, 24, walked into the Shell convenience store at midnight Saturday and started hacking the machine with a 4-foot-long samurai sword. Several customers were inside the store at the time, police said.

Police arrived at the scene and arrested Plantagenet. Police said they believe Plantagenet was in the country illegally.

📖 *Time and Chance* — Sharon Kay Penman, G.P. Putnam's Sons, NY, 2002

Near the start of this story, a Richard Plantagenet is born — the first of that name. His parents, Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, have been married only a few years, and are still honeymooners. Henry and Stephen Becket are boon companions, and all is well. As anyone with even a superficial knowledge of the period can tell you, this wouldn't last. Henry makes the fatal mistake of making an Archbishop of a man as stubborn as himself. A great portion of the book is taken up in the quarrel between the two, which went on for years, in spite of the

efforts of their friends to bring them to the bargaining table. In fact, they were on the verge of a compromise several times, only to have one or the other (usually Becket) bring up another condition which would stymie the whole peace plan. Possibly Becket wouldn't have been so quick to order excommunications right and left if he hadn't gone in for hair shirts, and hair drawers as well!

It's not all about Henry and Becket, however. Rosamund Clifford comes between Henry and Eleanor, but the main characters in the story are Ranulf Fitz Roy, Henry's uncle, and his family. In spite of his name, Ranulf is Welsh, and his loyalties will be put to the test more than once. He remains faithful to his nephew, however. In her Author's Note, Penman confesses that Ranulf is an entirely fictional character; that "since Henry I had at least twenty known illegitimate children...one more couldn't possibly hurt." But it doesn't help, either, with keeping everyone straight. Although the author does open the book with a list identifying the main characters, a few simplified family trees would have been useful. Because of multiple marriages, as well as illegitimacy, most of the characters seem to have half-siblings somewhere around. Perhaps she was wise not to include genealogical tables, however, as the reader would always be turning back to check on them. Better just to assume everybody is related to everybody else in the same class, and go on with it.

I have to admit, I found it hard to get started with this book. Once I got fairly into it, however, I read it — not in one sitting; work and other responsibilities make that impossible — but within a few days. In spite of being fictional, Ranulf and his family are real, sharply defined characters, as are most of the "real" people, even those who just have walk-on parts. Because these persons would have spoken in Norman French, Ms Penman has us assume that their words are translations from the French, so she uses fairly modern English, with only a "certes" or similar thrown in now and then. I've no quarrel with that, but all the main characters seem to be equally witty, equally articulate, which would be unlikely in real life. A small

quibble, however. I can highly recommend Penman's latest, and hope it's not her last.

Another interesting and in-passing look at Henry II is *The Case Of The Dragon In Distress*, by E.W. Hildick (Macmillan, NY, 1991) a time-travel novel for children, with William Marshall on stage also. (He is also featured in *Time and Chance*.) Jack McGurk, the 5th grade hero of this series of mysteries, is very much like Henry Plantagenet in tennis shoes. Aside from that, the stories are a good way to introduce youngsters to logical reasoning, but don't tell them that. They're fun and funny, as well.

With cat-like treat

Upon our prey we steal.

— Ibid, *ibid*.

📖 *Turn Of The Century* – Ellen Jackson, illus. By Jan Davey Ellis, Cambridge Publishing, Watertown, MA, 1998

Published a couple of years before the turn of the century, and intended for children, this book deserves a wider circulation. The research of the author and illustrator (outlined in the bibliography) has enabled them to delineate a day (New Year's Day) in the lives of children living at the turn of each century since 1000 CE. There's a peasant boy in 1000, the daughter of an Earl in 1600, a merchant's son, a ship's boy, a girl from the backwoods of Kentucky, and others. The blurb on the back of the book tells us that the "illustrations serve up a visual feast that holds a few surprises for the careful observer," and they do. One theme that runs through all the centuries is the presence of at least one cat. Even if you don't care for cats, go to the children's section of your local library or book store (you can pretend you are looking for something for a child or grandchild) and take a look at this delightful book.

*He is an Englishman!
For he himself has said it,
And it's greatly to his credit,
That he is an Englishman!*

– Ibid, *H.M.S. Pinafore*

📖 *The Riddle and The Knight: In Search of Sir John Mandeville, the World's Greatest Traveller* – Giles Milton, Farrar, Straus and Giroux, NY, 1996

The travels of Giles Milton begin at the grave of a Sir John Mandeville, in St Albans. Was this the John Mandeville of the Travels, sometimes regarded as the English Baron Munchausen? Milton thinks he was, and proceeds to follow in his footsteps, so far as they may be determined. But what else was Sir John? A diplomat, a soldier, chauvinistic Westerner, anti-clericalist? One conclusion the author comes to is that his subject's "passion was wine, and he describes the local plonk in almost every country he

visits . . . Sir John revealed himself as a bluff, avuncular figure who enjoyed nothing more than regaling his friends with fantastic stories of his travels. After two or three glasses, he'd be describing the maiden offered to him by the Sultan of Egypt. After four or five, he'd be battling through the pepper forests of Malabar as he searched for the elusive Well of Youth.

Giles Milton, who comes across as rather a bluff, jolly sort himself, has tales to tell of his journey, some of which sound rather unlikely too. Orthodox monks who speak in the accents of the Deep South or Deepest Wimbledon? The Muslim family that had been guarding the Church of the Holy Schelphure for generations (who, alas, probably do so no longer)? And some of the unlikely stories told by Sir John turn out to have some basis in fact. Some, of course, are the products of Mandeville's vivid imagination, or his fondness for a good story, no matter its source. And he was undoubtedly the inspiration for explorers like Christopher Columbus and Ponce de Leon, as he was ahead of his time in insisting that circumnavigation of the globe was possible and practical.

The author has also written *nathenial's Nutmeg* and *Big Chief Elizabeth* (regarding the times of Elizabeth I) which, if they are as interesting as this, would reward investigation also.

*Two tender babes I nussed;
One was of low condition,
The other, upper crust,
A regular patrician.*

– Ibid, *ibid*

📖 *The Perkin Warbeck Conspiracy, 1491-1499* – Ian Arthurson, Sutton Publishing Ltd, Stroud, Gloucestershire, 1994

A teacher at Nottingham High School for Girls, Arthurson was encouraged to write this book by A.J. Pollard. Thus the reader knows from the beginning that no consideration will be given to the idea that Perkin could have been the actual son of Edward IV.

The intention of the author is to describe the international background of the conspiracy. France, having put Henry VII on the throne, was displeased and sought to replace him. The Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian, supported Perkin out of his friendship for Margaret, dowager Duchess of Burgundy. James IV of Scotland supported him probably from personal liking and the desire to regain Berwick.

Eventually Henry used diplomacy based on English wool and his children's marriages to nullify Perkin's contacts. But a more interesting picture of Henry VII emerges. A harrowed, frightened tyrant, he feared Yorkist sentiment, which was still strong

all over the country, but especially in the West Country and in East Anglia. He levied burdensome taxes, took the right of election out of the hands of the people by appointing sheriffs, and launched severe reprisals against minor offenses. He consulted astrologers and was terrified of their prophecies.

The research on which the book is based is massive. Unfortunately, Arthurson cannot bear to omit a single detail. He includes long quotes in 15th century spelling which are hard to decipher and slow the reader. One is frequently unsure of the antecedent of a pronoun, or which earl is currently under discussion. The writing is ponderous and difficult.

To his credit, he never trots out the hunchback of Tudor myth. He assumes the boys never escaped from the Tower, but is not emotional about their deaths. Nor does he whitewash Henry. There is even a glimmer of sympathy for Perkin, deserted by all his former supporters, chased from Ireland and landing in Cornwall with a handful of conspirators and ten crowns in his pocket. He describes Perkin's death simply and with dignity. He makes a glaring mistake by saying that the Countess of Warwick was "incarcerated" in Middleham Castle by Edward IV and Richard of Gloucester. He is apparently unaware that Richard made his home at Middleham, or that he was her son-in-law.

The author is currently writing a detailed work on the events of 1497. I think I'll pass.

Note to fans of Edmund Blackadder: There was a person by that name. Bishop Blacader (one d) was a diplomat bearing messages between Scotland, Maximilian and Spain.

— Dale Summers.

**The flowers that bloom in the Spring, Tra la,
*Breathe promise of merry sunshine.***

- Ibid, *The Mikado*

📖 *The Knight and The Rose* – Isolde Martyn, Berkeley, NY, 2002

Fans of Isolde Martyn have waited a long time to read this, her second novel, published in Australia two years ago (although the author is English by birth, I believe).

Lady Joanna FitzHenry is married to Sir Fulk de Enderby, a brute who beats her night and day for, among other things, her failure to conceive a child. When she gets a chance to return to her childhood home, she takes it, ready to confront her parents about their apparent abandonment. She soon learns that her husband is to blame, while her mother seeks a way to save her daughter from the marriage she didn't want.

Geraint is on the run. He must save his young companion from a sure death and the best way to do that is to find somewhere to hide. When he is caught by the lady of the manor, he tells her he is a scholar who was robbed. She agrees to hide him and his companion if he will swear to a church court that he and Joanna secretly betrothed themselves before her marriage to Sir Fulk.

Set during the reign of Edward II, just after the battle of Boroughbridge in 1322, this novel is loosely based on a real court case from the period and straddles the genres of historical romance and romantic historical fiction. Though the main focus of the story is indeed the relationship between the hero and heroine, the politics of the era are not ignored. Geraint and Joanna fall in love while preparing for the court case, but must also deal with the consequences of Geraint's actions as a supporter of the rebels. Nor does Joanna's husband quietly accept that his marriage is not legal.

As with her first novel, *The Maiden and The Unicorn*, Ms. Martyn has created memorable characters, a realistic setting and exciting plot. Her writing is polished and the depth of her research is obvious in the many small details of daily life. Geraint stands out, a worthy hero with dark secrets who is noble yet far from perfect. The supporting cast is, for the most part, well-drawn; Fulk, however, comes close to being a moustache-twirling villain. Also slightly problematic is the character of Joanna, who at times appears shrewish and overly stubborn. Over the course of the story, though, she does grow and proves worthy of her husband, risking all in the end to save him.

The plot has many twists and turns, saving one last surprise for the end. Pacing isn't a problem, as the author balances periods of intense action with slower domestic scenes. Also, there is no awkward dialogue to interfere as there is little "gadzookery." Instead the period is represented through more formal phrasing and the occasional medieval word.

Readers who eagerly anticipated this novel need not fear disappointment. As with her debut novel, Ms. Martyn has succeeded in combining romance and history with aplomb, crafting an unforgettable story of love, intrigue and adventure. I look forward to her next release, *Moonlight and Shadow*, (to be published shortly in Australia as *The Silver Bride*) the sequel to *The Maiden and The Unicorn* and set in 1483.

To learn more about the author or to read some excerpts, you can visit her website at <http://www.hutch.com.au/~martyn/>

- Teresa Eckford

📖 *The Treasure Is The Rose* – Julia Cunningham, illustrated by Judy Graese, Random House 1973, Scholastic Book Services 1974

The rose is neither Yorkist, Lancastrian nor Tudor. This rose is damask. Ariane, the widowed Countess de Mon Coeur, lives in a state of near destitution in her mostly fallen-down castle with her roses, her servant Moag, and the memories of her Count. There are rumors of a great treasure but she is sure the Count would have told her rather than have her live in such poverty. Three young ruffians hear the rumors of the treasure and will stop at nothing to acquire it. What will Ariane and Moag do?

Mystery and suspense are two facets of this book for adolescents and young teenagers. I acquired it from Scholastic Book Services when I was in the proper age range, and it's still available through Amazon. I enjoy it still because it's also a love story, which I usually don't like, but Ariane's love interest being long in the grave keeps it from getting mushy.

— Muriel Williamson

I know the kings of England, I can quote the fights historical
From Marathon to Waterloo, in order categorical.

- Ibid, *The Pirates of Penzance*

📖 *The Art Of War* – Niccolo Machiavelli, originally published 1521; this edition revised by Neal Wood, translated by Ellis Farnsworth, published Bobbs-Merril, 1965; reprinted by Da Capo Press, 1990.

This is an interesting book, perhaps not as interesting as *The Prince*, to which there are many references, along with Machiavelli's other publication, *Discourses*.

Machiavelli appears to have covered every conceivable aspect of war, at least every aspect necessary to winning, from make-up and training of troops, marching, encampment, not to mention the actual fighting. Mostly advocating the methods of ancient Rome and occasionally the Trojans, he also suggests that the contemporary (to him) Swiss Guard has some methods to be emulated. In his advocacy of the militia and of training all civilians in the methods to defend their country, one can imagine that he would find good in the make-up and training of the Israeli army.

While some of his suggestions are outmoded by advances in technology, many are still quite useful.. Sadly, after the events of September 11th, we should probably take seriously his proposal that all citizens be trained and ready to defend.

The introduction by Neal Wood was very, very long, a much tougher read than the book itself, and

gave the impression that Professor Wood had done the translation himself. Beyond that, it was interesting, informative and left only one other regret, that Machiavelli wasn't around to publish it 100 years earlier, so that it could fall into Richard III's hands.

— Muriel Williamson.

📖 *Battles In Britain, 1066-1746, VOLS. 1 & 2* – William Seymour, Wordsworth Editions Ltd, 1997, 98, 99

This, believe it or not, was a Mother's Day gift, with the stipulation that it be read and the Battle of Bosworth completely understood in about six weeks.

The back of the book says, "*Battles In Britain* is a detailed account of all the major battles fought on British soil from 1066 to 1746. It sets them against their political and historical background, and provides an analysis of each action and the results of the battles. It contains a guide to all the battlefields, including road directions, battle plans and drawings showing key developments, and specially commissioned aerial photographs, keyed with the position of troops during the battles." The author achieved all of that and more.

Volume 1 starts with a couple of Norse invasions before Hastings and ends with Pinkie Cleuch in 1547. Volume 2 starts with the first Civil War in 1642 and ends with the Battle of Culloden in 1746. In both, Seymour has included many illustrations beyond battlefield guides. These include reproductions of portraits, manuscripts, pictures of coins and monuments, and drawings of arms, armour (including horse armour and saddles) clothing and uniforms, siege equipment, artillery, etc.

For the most part, by giving the background and detailed descriptions of how the battles went, the author gives life to what could otherwise be dry facts; you seem to be there. One example early on is his depiction of a Viking berserker defending Stamford alone while his comrades looked on.

There are two sets of battles for which Seymour lists all the battles but doesn't include information on all, these being the Wars of the Roses and the first Civil War. The second Civil War and the Jacobite Uprisings don't get as much attention, but in a book of this magnitude, every little quarrel couldn't be covered.

In his chapter on Bosworth Field, Seymour approaches Richard III with an open mind, points out what in the legends could not be true (i.e. deformity, etc.), what was probably true (i.e. not cunning but impetuous), and what had to be true (i.e. "sound commander and courageous fighter" and "in many ways an able and intelligent ruler"). He

presents a different version of the story for Richard's death, as well as the standard one. The other version also presents Richard as the brave warrior, showing no fear to ride into the thick of things and make an end of it one way or another.

As part of each chapter, the author includes notes as to the accessibility of the battlefield. From this the reader (if planning a visit) can determine whether to bother going and what, if any preliminary steps need to be taken to ensure a useful visit. If more than one location is favored by historians, he explains the most popular ones and states which he thinks is most likely and why. On one occasion, Cheriton, he disagrees with all historians and adds a special section wherein he explains what he thinks and goes through all the sources of information.

There was one thing mentioned in most of the battles in the second volume that was never mentioned in the first. This is trying to run a battle/war by committee. Seymour seems to feel that many of the commanders on both sides between 1662 and 1746 would have been more successful without the interference. (One can't argue, with Vietnam as a recent example.) It would be interesting to hear the author's theories as to why it was a problem after 1642 but not before.

The author felt Naseby was the end of Charles' I's chances, and while he tried to include only the most important battles, he included three of Montrose's battles. The author's admiration of Montrose is obvious, and evokes sympathy in the reader.

The book is informative and a good reference. It's enjoyable, if quite a bit longer than normal enjoyment reading.

— Muriel Williamson.

*Oh, a private buffoon is a light-hearted loon,
At least, if you listen to rumor...*

— Ibid, *The Yeoman of the Guard*

📖 *A Death In The Venetian Quarter*— Alan Gordon, St Martin's Press, NY, 2002.

The third in the series detailing the adventures of Theophilus the Fool, alias Feste; his wife Claudia/Algia/Viola (one wife), and his cohorts in the International Guild of Fools, who go around in whiteface rather than white hats, but are on the side of right and good. Unfortunately, they are in the wrong place: Byzantium/Constantinople/Istanbul, as it gets in the way of the Fourth Crusade. Which is still a matter for debate, if not bloodshed. Gordon says: "My own timid forays into the field have convinced me that what historians prefer above everything else is to denounce other historians." He has had to go by his best guess, and

it's as good as any other. In addition to trying to save his neck and that of his wife and fellow fools, he is also trying to save the Empire, which seems scarcely worth saving, — and, oh yes, solve the murder of a silk merchant. Frothy dialogue ("He was killed by witchcraft, and she was the witch with the craft. Case closed."), and plenty of physical adventure, too. Feste does a bit of high-wire walking here, only not on a wire. At the end of the book, our little family of fools has grown by one, a baby daughter, and may have acquired a little prudence. The sequel will tell, no doubt. Want to guess what they named the baby? Hint: Brush up on your Shakespeare.

📖 *Fools And Jesters At The English Court* – John Southworth, Sutton Publishing Ltd., Gloucestershire, 1998

One may accept for the sake of the story a super-intelligence agency A.K.A. the Society of Fools, while doubting that there ever was one. John Southworth has not created a fictional world, but has traced the history of real-life Fools, mostly those of kings, but a few patronized by noblemen, and some that we would nowadays call comedians — professionals like Will Kemp, Richard Tarlton, and some lesser-known actors, who got their start as 'family fools.'

The author divides his subjects into categories: the intelligent fool who might be truly a wit, but whose chief attribute was in knowing how far to go too far. Edward IV's jester, Woodhouse (yes, really) skirted the danger area with his crack about the 'Rivers being so high.' At the other extreme was the natural or 'innocent' fool, really mentally sub-normal. The Tudor court, Southworth tells us, was a high-water mark for the latter. We may look down on our ancestors for laughing at such folk; no doubt they *were* pretty crude. On the other hand, the 'innocents' had sheltered housing, plenty to eat, bespoke clothing, free medical care, and often the affection of their masters. They could have done a lot worse. One wonders, however, at Henry VII having a fool named "The Foolish Duke of Lancaster," since that title was absorbed in the crown (as it is to this day; Elizabeth II is the Duke — not Duchess — of Lancaster). The author speculates that he was a 'fool double,' one who had the fortune/misfortune to look just like his patron. Henry, of course, may have seen even a moderate resemblance as a way to make a point: Who supports a 'double' supports a fool.

Henry II's account books show that he paid out money to replace the outfit of one of his fools who had his clothes torn off (by Henry in one of his rages?). No fools, clothed or otherwise, are found

in Ms. Penman's novel, but then neither are laundresses, and they surely must have had them. In fact, they were in the same category of minor servants, or 'minnestreles'. There were others who played a larger part in history, fighting troubadours/jugglers, like William I's Tallifer. Southworth also discusses the sub-category of dwarfs, including the redoubtable Jeffrey Hudson, who never let his lack of inches hold him back.

The task of classifying and categorizing fools is complicated by the fact that the word 'fool' then as now could indicate a person of normal intelligence who does a foolish thing. This sort of judgment would not be found in royal or ducal account books, but when these mention payments of sums of money to 'so-and-so, the Foole,' it takes a bit of

detective work to decide exactly what that person was. A man (or woman) might be referred to as 'playing the fool' on one occasion, indicating that he/she was acting, but on another would be simply 'the fool.' Henry VIII's fool, Will Somer, had a 'master' or keeper (what a job description!), indicating that he was an innocent, but some of his reported sayings show a talent for extemporaneous versification the equal of the King's. And there were amateur fools, as well, acting at festival time or on other special occasions.

For those who have any interest in comedy, this is a charming little book, not least for its illustrations in color and black and white, and its discussion of the fools' wardrobe. Not all wore the cap and bells that novelists are so fond of.

NEW RESEARCH LIBRARIAN NEEDED

The time has come, the walrus said... to find a new librarian to handle the research library. I have been at it since the summer of 1986; it has been an honor, a privilege, a boon, and a lot of fun, but the time has come for me to pass it on to someone new.

To put it crudely, I am going stale. What the library needs is a breath of fresh air and someone with fresh enthusiasm for the job. It also needs someone with space—space for our existing holdings and space to expand. This is getting to be a serious problem for me. Right now, we have about 38 feet of books. If we continue to acquire books, as I hope we will, more room will be needed. Bottom line: the new librarian will need to have a considerable amount of shelf space and the capacity to create more.

In addition to the books, we have a collection of articles and papers that now take up the equivalent of about 4-5 filing cabinet drawers. Again, this is a collection that can be expected to continue growing.

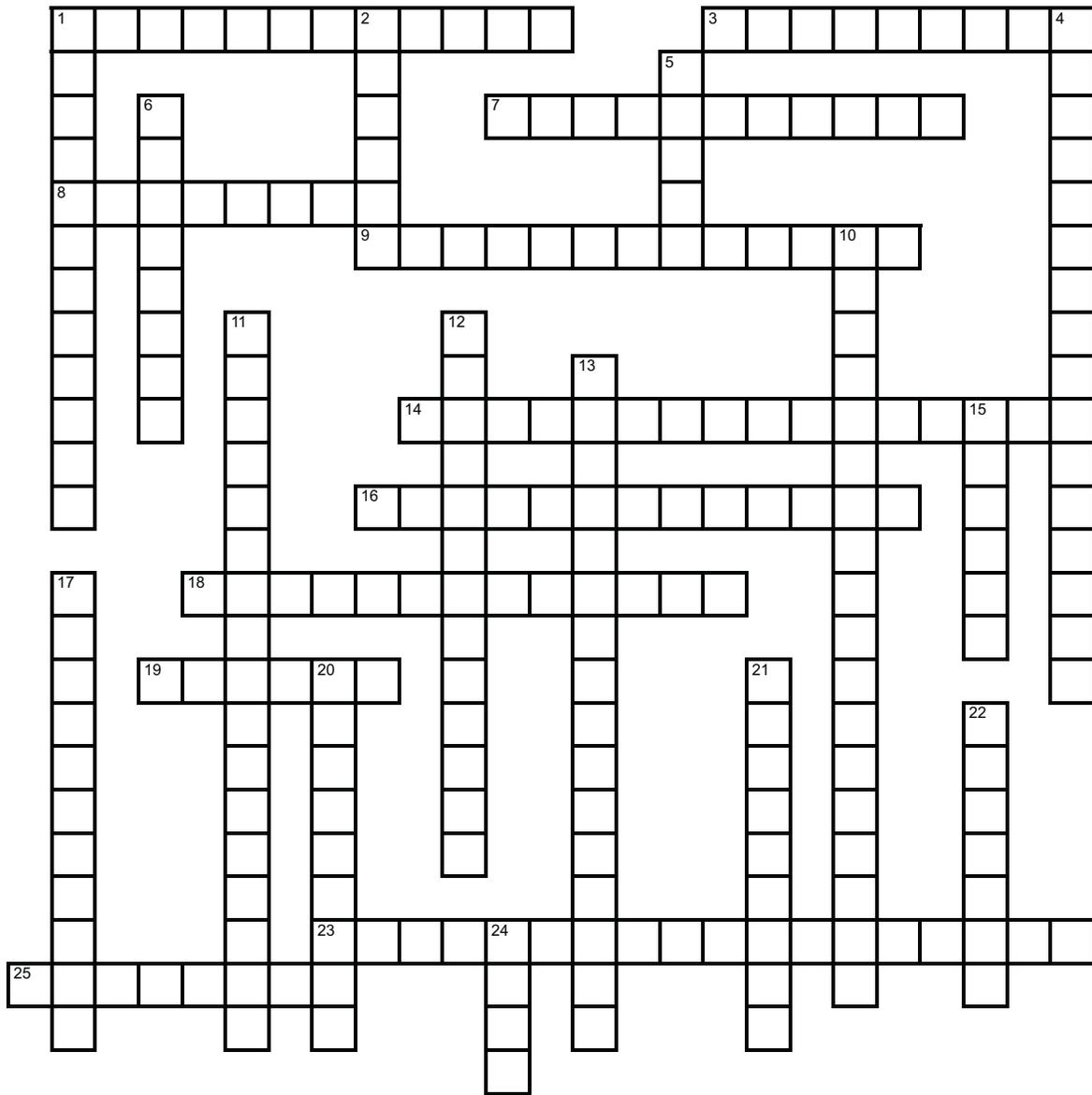
Apart from the storage requirement, what sort of person are we looking for? Although the Board will have the final say regarding the qualifications of our new librarian, here are my thoughts.

You will be someone who has been a member of the Society for a while, long enough to know that you're not going to lose interest or move on to other things in the immediate future. (This is not to say that you shouldn't have or be allowed to develop other interests, but simply that your interest in the Society and the 15th c. may be considered

permanent.) You will undoubtedly be someone who loves books. It wouldn't surprise me if you had some old, beloved, much-mended favorites on a shelf that you could never bear to part with. I'd like to think that your taste in books for the library would be eclectic. That is, you will see the point in having a range of materials in our collection, from the scholarly to the popular and including books that are "for" and "against" Richard. (If it would be helpful, I would be happy to continue handling acquisitions.) You'll be someone who likes to help other members find the information that they're looking for. You needn't have an academic background for this. All you really need is your own curiosity and a halfway decent memory for remembering the sources where you found certain types of things. Since you will be mailing things out to members from time to time, it will be helpful if you have easy access to a photocopier and a nearby post office. And that's about it.

Ok, I know you're out there. If the thought of having the microprint edition of the Complete Peerage on your very own shelf to be perused at leisure is a turn-on, and if having custody of the library sounds like it would be challenging, rewarding and fun, let me know.

Helen Maurer
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Mission Viejo, CA 92691
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RICARDIAN WOMEN

Across

1. Richard's maternal grandmother.
3. First name of Elizabeth Woodville's mother.
7. Clarence's sister-in-law.
8. Richard's proposed second wife was from _____.
9. She was to be regarded as legally dead.
14. Countess of Richmond. Buried in South Aisle of Lady Chapel, Westminster Abbey.
16. Lady with whom Edward may have had a precontract for marriage.
18. The Rose of Raby. Kendall spelling.
19. Anne, Duchess of _____; Richard's eldest sister.
23. She sought sanctuary more than once.
25. Reportedly, Henry Tudor's headsman had to chase her.

Down

1. Her character saw much in a portrait of Richard.
2. "Richard liveth yet." Unfortunately, she, Richard's last sister, died in infancy.
4. Hanged by Clarence.
5. Queen Margaret came from _____.
6. Surname of Richard's paternal grandmother.
10. Henry Tudor's "Diabolical Duchess"; one of Richard's sisters.
11. "Mother of the Beauforts." Sp. with a K.
12. She and Clarence would part with no livelihood.
13. Richard's 19th century biographer. She married the Vicar of Middleham.

15. The Countess of _____ feared she might be forced to live in the North.
17. Richard distributed coins at her wedding.
20. John de la Pole's mother; Richard's middle sister's first name.
21. The Goldsmith's wife. Richard forced her to do public penance.
22. Isabel of _____ wrote to Richard in friendly terms.
24. Katherine Neville's marriage to John Woodville, many years her junior, caused outrage. She was Richard's _____.

(See answers, page 23)

The Ricardian Puzzlers are Charlie Jordan, Jeanne White, Lorraine Pickering, and Nancy Northcott. The Ricardian crossword puzzles are intended as a fun method of learning about Richard and his life and times. Each puzzle will have a theme and clues are drawn from widely-available sources. Suggestions for themes and feedback about the puzzles are welcomed; please send comments to Charlie at cjordansprint1@earthlink.net.

UNLIKELY THEORIES ON THE FATE OF THE PRINCES

(AS SEEN ON USENET)

Submitted by Laura Blanchard

This is just too good not to share. There's a debate about More's accuracy as a source raging on soc.history.medieval. One highly opinionated gentleman is convinced that because More said the princes were buried under a stairs, and the bones were found under a stairs, he must have had all kinds of inside knowledge. Here's a delicious rebuttal.

"There is no need to get THAT dramatic (BTW, can you supply a comprehensive list of your possessions, you know, just in case?...)."

Indeed, The Brats died during Dick's time but you got the details wrong.

It actually was very simple. Morton had this famous strawberry patch and The Brats used to raid it on a regular basis. Morton did not know who [was] eating his strawberries, so he set up a trap (or simply positioned himself in the nearby bushes with a couple of crossbows) and ... ooops! Well, it was dark and he was rather short-sighted. Now he had a usual problem of disposing of evidence. Not that anybody, including their own mother, cared too much about disappearance of these two obnoxious creatures but it simply would not do to leave them on the patch (flies and smell). So he digged them in and proceeded with his normal life (intriguing, taking and giving bribes, etc.). Unfortunately, with The Brats serving as a fertilizer, his strawberries became even better. So much better that Dick eventually heard about them (or perhaps Morton [brought] him some as a token of a friendship). Now Morton's got a problem: Dick was a grown-up with a well-developed appetite (a boar was chosen with a clear meaning). Soon enough all [the] strawberries had been eaten but Dick demanded more and more. Morton did not have a choice but to join Tudor party (IIRC, he got from Henry a written document with a promise not to eat his strawberries). After Tudor came to power, Morton secretly reburied what's left somewhere in [the] Tower and told this to his servant, Thomas. Thomas, being very protective about the Catholic Church, slightly changed the story and blamed everything on Richard, who was dead anyway. Thomas decided not to publish it because Henry VII was extremely stingy and refused to pay in advance. The doggish and simian bones went into the picture simply because Morton widely used the natural fertilizers and did not remember where EXACTLY he buried The Brats. So, he [dug] out what he found and the rest is more or less the history....

IN MEMORIAM

Each year on August 22, the anniversary of Richard III's death at Bosworth, Ricardians the world over commemorate him with In Memoriams placed in their hometown newspapers. These notices include the name of the Society, as well as a contact address, and for years have been one of our most popular means of "getting out the word." Prior to the advent of our website, the notice was our most public appearance.

Perhaps the most famous is the one written by Rex Stout, the mystery writer of Nero Wolfe fame, who ran the following in the *New York Times* August 22, 1970:

PLANTAGENET — Richard, great king and true friend of the rights of man, died at Bosworth Field on August 22, 1485. Murdered by traitors and, dead, maligned by knaves and ignored by Laocdiceans, he merits our devoted remembrance.

I discovered today that Laura Blanchard has a very interesting article on the history of the In Memoriam notices on our website (www.r3.org/members). It's well worth the read.

The affectionate memory of Richard can best be accomplished by composing your ad to avoid any inflammatory words such as "murder." Remember to keep your language in keeping with the page on which it will appear.

And Remember Richard August 22.

WHAT YOU CAN DO . . .

The Society has a program to provide Ricardian teaching materials to teachers and students whose budgets were tiny. Janet Trimbath agreed to be the keeper and distributor of the books — namely *The Daughter of Time* by Josephine Tey and *Richard III* by Shakespeare.

A recent request for copies of *The Daughter of Time* has totally depleted hers stock.

If members would like to help replenish the supply, please send paperback copies of either of the two aforementioned books to:

**Mrs. Janet M. Trimbath
1095 Sugar Creek Drive
Rochester Hills, MI 48307**

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

*Anyone looking to reactivate the Southern California Chapter,
please contact Pam Mills at Shakespeare.@prodigy.net for guidelines
on chapter formation and related assistance.*

SOUTHWEST

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*Family Membership \$30 for yourself, plus \$5 for each
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Make all checks payable to Richard III Society, Inc.

*Mail to **Eileen Prinsen, 16151 Longmeadow,
Dearborn, MI 48120***