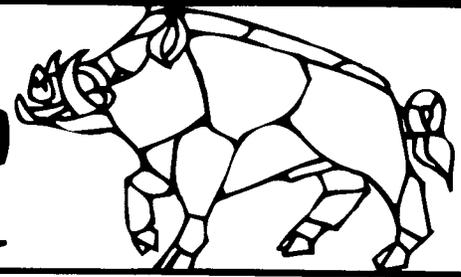


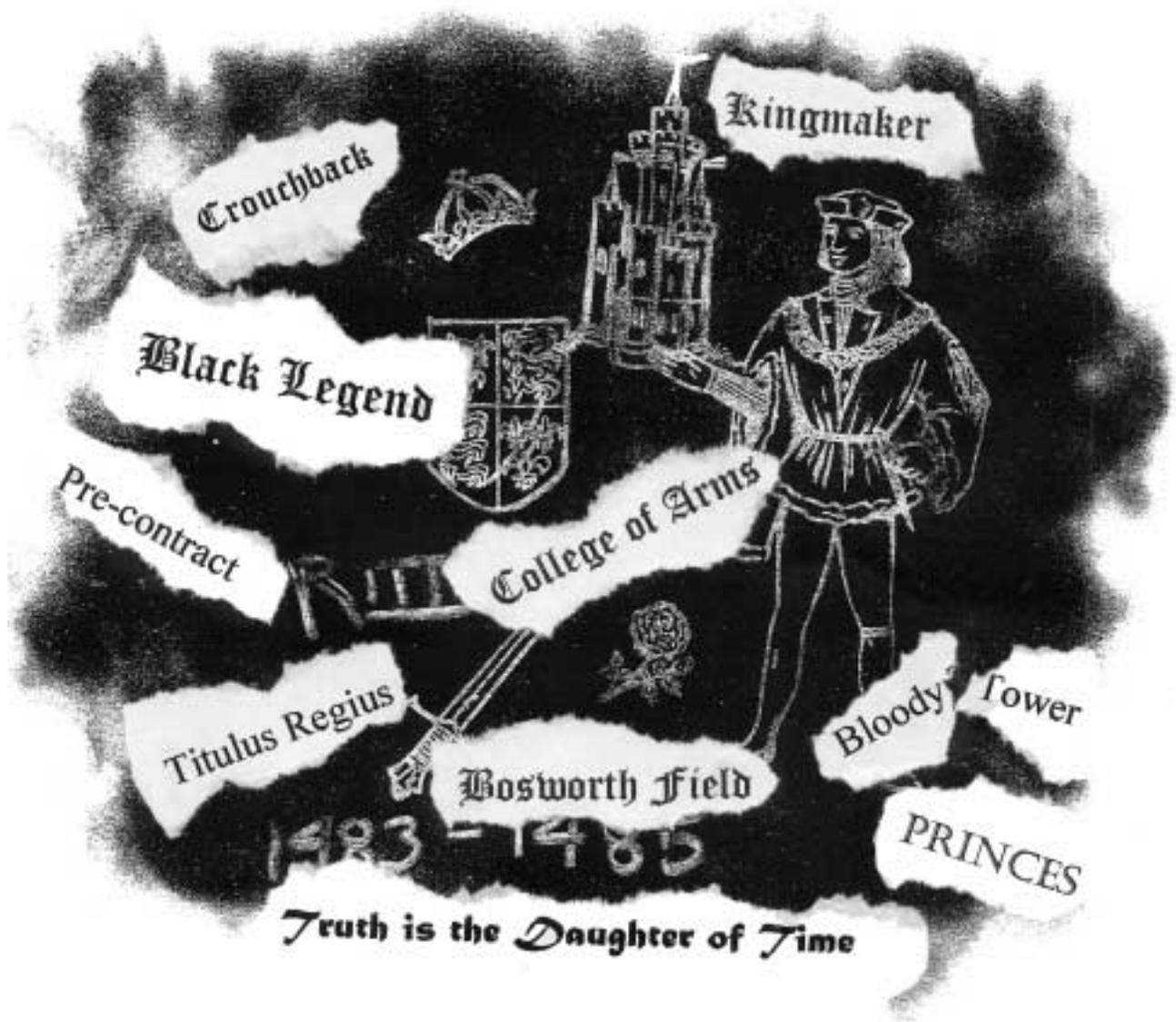
Richardian REGISTER



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Teaching Richard

— Susan Dexter

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In the belief that many features of the traditional accounts of the character and career of Richard III are neither supported by sufficient evidence nor reasonably tenable, the Society aims to promote in every possible way research into the life and times of Richard III, and to secure a re-assessment of the material relating to the period, and of the role in English history of this monarch

The Richard III Society is a nonprofit, educational corporation. Dues, grants and contributions are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.

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EDITORIAL LICENSE

Carole Rike

The planned theme of this issue was “Teaching Richard.” We managed to garner only one article from Rosalyn Rossignol, who shares her experience in teaching a full semester of Richard III. Laura Blanchard has assembled an impressive array of educational articles and links on our website, which I heartily recommend.

Thanks to Pam Butler for her timely — and quick — offering on Witchcraft; Part II will be in the next issue. The subject intrigued Pam following a discussion on the ListServ. I had just finished reading *The Queen's Fool* by Philippa Gregory, which dealt extensively with heresy and the Inquisitions, so it was also of interest to me.

And we are always glad to have Peter Hancock back.

Thanks also to Susan Dexter, who always delivers on time — and well. This issue's cover has the blackboard look. The images are from a set of rubber stamps the Southeast PA chapter did as a fund-raiser. The reverse was done by sooting up a piece of glossy stock, then stamping. (and then using a hi-tech copier to change the contrast and make it smudge-proof).

I'm totally disgusted with the need to revise my Christmas card and address lists, as wonderful people are lost to us. I'm so sorry the latest is Charlie Woods. We had never met, but he has been a great friend of the Society, and was to me as well during my recovery from a broken leg — his unequalled humor and cleverness helped the long days pass.

He will be greatly missed by many.

SEALS PROJECT

A really good project is being pulled together by David Rollason at the University of Durham, partnering with the Public Record Office, British Library, National Archives of Scotland, and the National Library of Wales.

The seals will be concerned not only with seals of kings, bishops, knights, monasteries and the like, but also those of ordinary people (almost unknown, although in fact some four-fifths of all surviving seals). This will be a new source of historical evidence — for individuals, for the craftsmen and their markets, for the law, for art and design, for popular taste and much else.

When you are next on-line could you spare a couple of minutes and visit :

http://www.pro.gov.uk/online/seals_info.pdf

and hopefully register your support for this amazing project to make available 20,000 medieval seals on the web. The project is not asking for money or any commitment — they just need to demonstrate interest to secure some Heritage Lottery Funding — so lets help them grab some of that money for a medieval project.

COMMUNITY AND IDENTITY IN FIFTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND: A RICHARD III SEMESTER

Rosalyn Rossignol

Last year I had the rare opportunity to teach a semester-long class focused entirely on Richard III. This came about as a result of changes in the general education curriculum at Loras College, where I was a professor in the Department of English. The new “gen ed” sought faculty who were willing to teach foundational courses in four different areas: the Aesthetic Dimension in Human Experience, Community and Identity, Cultural Traditions Across Generations, and Humanity in the Physical Universe. Each area had its own design template that suggested goals for the class, teaching strategies, assessment techniques, etc. After reading the various templates, I decided to propose the course, “Community and Identity in Fifteenth-Century England: Richard III.”

In keeping with the idea that courses in the Identity and Community area could “be as specific as looking at one individual,” my proposal argued for a focus on Richard III because of the many questions that have surrounded the character of the king and his relationships with various members of the English aristocracy. I intended that the students’ primary goal would be to gather data regarding the formation of Richard’s identity, and because no one can be understood outside of the context of the time in which they live, a corollary aim was for them to forge an understanding of the community in which Richard lived and the people who surrounded him. In the process of achieving these aims, students would learn how Richard’s reputation varied according to political, familial, and cultural bias, and would ultimately be able to extrapolate their findings into a more informed understanding of how every individual’s identity and reputation are affected by such circumstances.

To provide the semester with a structural backbone, I divided it into thirds. The first third would be investigative, laying the groundwork for the other parts, two role-playing games, each of which centered on a pivotal event in Richard’s life: his decision to take the throne in 1483 and his confrontation with Henry Tudor at the Battle of Bosworth (or Atherstone or Merevale...) in 1485.

During the investigative part of the course, students read selections from Keith Dockray’s collection of historical documents relating to the reign of Richard, *Richard III: A Source Book*, and Josephine Tey’s *The Daughter of Time*. Concurrently, they conducted individual research on various aspects of fifteenth-century history and culture, investigating such topics as social class (the aristocracy, the merchant class, the landed gentry, artisans, peasants, etc.), the notion of service, religious beliefs and practices, attitudes toward children, art and architecture, law and justice, education, and leisure

activities. Rosemary Horrox’s book *Fifteenth-Century Attitudes* provided the core text for this activity. Students’ research into these topics culminated in the first set of presentations and papers. The base of knowledge constructed by this activity formed a contextual foundation for what they were beginning to discover about Richard and his contemporaries.

Because their initial reading assignments in Dockray (supplemented by Al Pacino’s wonderful film, *Looking for Richard*) portrayed Richard as a grotesque, manipulative, murdering hunchback, students were thrown completely off balance when they read the next assignment, *The Daughter of Time*. All of them were confused. Some wanted to believe Tey, in spite of the book’s being fiction, because Inspector Grant is such a compelling advocate. Others simply began to doubt that Richard was the monster portrayed by writers such as John Rous and Thomas More. At any rate, their curiosity had been engaged, their minds were open and eager to find out more. Now they read selections from Dockray that presented a more favorable view of Richard. As they did so, they began learning one of the most important things I could teach them: Not to believe everything that is presented to them, even in published form, as fact.

About halfway through the investigative portion of the course, I began assigning parts for the first role-playing game so that students would have sufficient time to research their parts and to meet with other members of their faction, which, in this game, was either Ricardian, Woodvillian, or “to be determined” in the course of their research (as in the case of a figure like Thomas Bourchier). My belief was that students’ understanding of fundamental concepts of community would be substantially enriched when they became part of a newly constructed community in which they would learn how different circumstances (such as family allegiance) and concerns (such as survival) shape behavior within communities. So we would have enough time to play both games, I divided the class into two groups. Those who played a major role (such as Elizabeth Woodville) in one game, would serve as an adviser in the other game. Both major players and advisers would be able to vote at the end of each game.

The players in Game 1 were divided into four groups, along factional lines. Group 1 consisted of Anthony Woodville, Lord Rivers (Matt Baker); Elizabeth Woodville, Queen Dowager (Maggie Driscoll); John Morton, Bishop of Ely (Ryan Norman); Group 2 included Cecily Neville, the Dowager Duchess of York (Andrea Toale); Robert Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells (Ryan Lubben); Sir Richard Ratcliffe (Matt Gremmels); Group 3 was comprised of William, Lord

Hastings (Shaun Gallagher); Edmund Shaa, Lord Mayor of London (Nick Hennen); Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham (Liz John); and Group 4, of Thomas Bourchier, Archbishop of Canterbury (Quentin Smith); John Rous, priest and antiquary of Warwickshire (Stephanie Hirsch); John Russell, Bishop of Lincoln (Dan Wood); Dominic Mancini, Augustinian friar and scholar (Jonathan Nelson).

In the assignment handout for Game 1, students were instructed that the overall purpose of the game would be “to determine whether or not Richard III should have taken the throne from his nephews and made himself king.” If a student were selected to play a major role this time, her objective was to make a speech (or speeches, as it turned out) that would persuade her audience (of other players and “advisors”) to see the situation from her perspective and to support her side in the political struggle for the throne. Victory in the game was to be decided by a vote of all present participants at the end of the game.

I required major players to use the podium or desk at the front of the room to make their presentations. Other players (who were not scheduled to present on that day) could elect to stand at the podium and present counter-arguments, rebuttals, etc., but many spoke from their seats, which worked out equally well. Advisers were also allowed to use the podium. Most of them, like the other players, spoke from their desks. Students were additionally warned that the rules of the game were to be flexible and evolve over time, that unexpected things might happen (as when the Archbishop threatened to excommunicate the professor!) because “Life is complex and unpredictable, nowhere moreso than in England during these troubled years.”

To provide students with a starting point for their research, I created character biographies 1 to 1½ pages long, each of which included a customized bibliography. Students were encouraged to consult both pro-Ricardian and anti-Ricardian sources, and to go well beyond their textbooks. Both the American Society and the Parent Society homepages were included in their general bibliographies, and were found quite useful. I did a good bit of coaching, telling them “...try your best to get into the head of the character you are representing by imagining what you might think, feel and do if you were that person, reacting to the circumstances in which they find themselves.” I reminded them to imagine themselves in specific historical circumstances, as indicated in their character bios, and to address these circumstances as they met with members of their own and other political factions.

Finally, I insisted that they speak and write in the “voice” of their character during their presentations and rebuttals, and that they evince emotional conviction, both in their choice of words and their tone of voice, keeping in mind the fact that many of them would be fighting for their lives.

Because the class was only open to students who had completed their freshman year, everyone in the class had

already studied the 3 basic appeals of argument in both Speech Communications and College Writing courses. All that remained for me was to conduct a quick review of Emotional, Ethical and Logical appeals, using the speeches Shakespeare put into the mouths of his Henry and Richard on the morning of Bosworth as fine examples.

By having students take on the roles of people involved in this historic event, I hoped that students would invest more of their time and energy into their research, presentations, and papers. What I did not count on was the degree of passion that many of them would display in the game, so that that the class often went over-time. On more than one occasion, I had to call a halt to the day’s proceedings and shoo them out of the classroom so that the next class could enter. Several times I had to intervene to lower the decibel level of a heated argument. Much of the time I found myself stimulated by the discussions that went on and gratified by the degree of research and thoughtfulness exhibited by the students. But by far, the best moments came when, through their experience of assuming the identity of an historical person, and interacting with that person’s peers, students achieved new insight into what may have been happening in the hearts and minds of their historical counterparts, thereby gaining a completely fresh understanding of how *personal* history truly is. During the course of this semester I received an unusual number of truly excellent papers, snippets of which I share below.

Maggie Driscoll, the young woman who “played” the widowed Queen, did a phenomenal job. After staying up all night before the day of her presentation, she came to class in her pajamas, hair uncombed, and with no make-up, something Elizabeth Woodville as we know her would never have done. Yet Maggie explained her appearance by noting that she was in shock following her husband’s death. After introducing herself as a queen in mourning, Maggie began by noting that Edward was ill, and not in his right mind when he changed his will shortly before his death on April 9, 1482. Thus the codicil that named Richard as Protector of the Realm should be set aside in favor of the original will, made when he was of sound mind and body. While this may not be something we as Ricardians are likely to consider, it is just the type of concern and/or excuse that is most commonly made when a family member seeks to set aside a will made shortly before death, and it certainly made me consider the situation in a new light. Maggie then argued for her son’s readiness to take up the reins of government, pointing out the excellent education that he had received under the tutelage of her brother, a knight renowned for both his scholarly and his courtly accomplishments. Acknowledging that Edward was too young to rule alone, she espoused the idea that he should be assisted by a council made up of those men who had advised his father, aided by those already in service as his own advisors at Ludlow Castle. And of course the Duke of Gloucester, whom King Edward IV had loved and

trusted, should be a part of this council. But should Gloucester, who had spent most of the last seven years away from the court, isolated from the concerns of Southern England, be promoted out of nowhere to the highest position in the land? She thought not. Maggie responded to questions about her “commoner” status prior to her marriage to calling attention to the fact that her mother, Jacquetta of Bedford was not only the Duke of Bedford’s wife (and therefore Henry V’s sister-in-law), but a princess in her own right, as the daughter of the Count of St. Pol of Luxembourg. Her father, while not of royal blood, was a knight and well-thought of by those he served.

Because Matt Baker, who spoke as Anthony Woodville, made a similarly compelling speech (and old Bishop Morton did a passable job), I discovered that many in the class were, at the end of that particular set of presentations, thinking that Richard didn’t have a chance.

Then came Cecily, every bit as imposing and determined to shape events as a certain recent keynote speaker (Michael K. Jones) would have us believe. While Maggie as Elizabeth had relied upon facts and sound reasoning to sway people to her side, Andrea Toale as Cecily Neville, Dowager Duchess of York, chose to depend primarily upon emotional appeals, although her argument was shored up sufficiently with factual information. Rather than summarizing arguments, I decided to let Andrea/Cecily speak for herself by providing an excerpt from her excellent paper. This comes just after her introduction where she broadly outlines the leadership Edward brought to England, and notes the many loved ones she has lost in the service of the nation, including her husband.

Alas, woe and sadness have long been my friends, and yet, amidst all this pain, the Lord has blessed me, and you my fellow Lords and Ladies, with a true and honorable soul: Richard, the most courageous Duke of Gloucester and Protector of the realm, as proclaimed by our late sovereign.

Richard, my son and a man of your nobility, raised under the tutelage of one of the greatest and most noble men of the realm, Richard Neville the Kingmaker, the Earl of Warwick. The Duke of Gloucester, Edward’s strong arm of the North and most valuable commander of England’s armies has endless lists of accomplishments, due to his level headedness under pressure and strategic mind set. He is a formidable opponent and a loyal comrade, as evidenced by Edward’s staunch approval and trust in naming him the Protector of his heir and the future king of England, saying on his deathbed that the strength which his son and the kingdom needed did not lie in these men, the Woodvilles. There was only one man capable of ordering the realm and subduing the factions which split the court. Richard is a loving son and a devoutly religious man, holding the Lord utmost in his heart in all decisions. Richard is a man of honor, dedicated to furthering the cause of England and his fellow man.¹

What a woman!

At the conclusion of Game 1, Richard won the support of about 2/3 of the class, defeating the Woodville faction. Most of the students who supported Richard said they were considering the stability of the realm at large and who was best qualified to rule, as well as King Edward’s final wishes. Interestingly, I think John Rous’s negative characterizations of Richard had an effect similar to negative campaign ads: many of the students were simply turned off by them. Rous was followed by Thomas Bouchier, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who blew everyone out of the water with his moving story of Richard’s childhood (Bouchier was for a time his tutor). Presenting himself as an old man with nothing to lose by supporting either side (not terribly ingenuous), Quentin Smith as Bouchier evinced firm conviction that Richard, as one of the most moral men in the realm, should be Protector.

Those who voted against Richard in Game 1 said that they were bothered by his executions of Anthony Woodville and William Hastings, and they still weren’t sure he didn’t murder the princes, which, to their minds, would make anyone unsuitable to rule.

Game 2, The Battle of Bosworth, was every bit as exciting as game 1, with the added attraction of featuring Henry of Richmond and Richard III (both played by women) as the leaders of each faction. Although space doesn’t allow me to go into the particulars of that game here, I will at least say that it played out very similarly to at least one historian’s view of what happened at Richard’s final battle. As I had explained to students at the beginning of Game 2, after the final presentations had been made, they would vote to see whether the Ricardians or the Henricians had garnered the most support for their faction. Then, to account for the element of chance in battle, we would weight a pair of dice according to the vote. The players representing Henry and Richard would each roll one die (no pun intended). Interestingly, based on the vote, Richard had the most support, and therefore the greater chance of winning when the dice were rolled.² But history prevailed and Tudor won, leaving us with some very interesting things to talk about (such as pike formations and cavalry charges) in the debriefing stage of Game 2.³

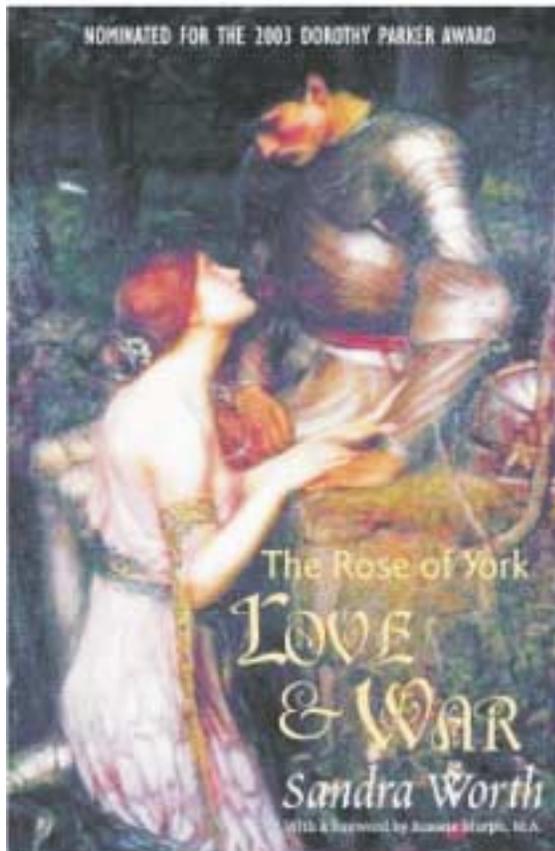
Notes:

1. Andrea Toale, “The Rightful Heir to the Throne.” Paper submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Eng 281, Mar 21, 2003.
2. Technically, these weren’t written until later, but Stephanie Hirsch, playing Rous, decided that she wanted to speak out against Richard, and support the Woodvilles, so she used them anyway.
3. Henry had to roll a number between 1 and 4, inclusive, to win.

If anyone would like more information about this course and/or documents I created to teach it, which include character biographies for 25 players, please contact me at rrossignol@earthlink.net.

The Rose Of York: Love And War

Sandra Worth



With a foreword by Roxane Murph, M.A.
Former Chairman, Richard III Society

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"This book carries a clear and vivid description of him. I eagerly await the second and
third volumes of this trilogy." (See Dale Summer's review page 30, this issue).

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ON THE TRAIL OF KING RICHARD III: FROM SPECULATION TO SIMULATION

P.A. Hancock

In trying to unravel the complex story of the last Plantagenet King of England we are faced, as are all historians, by a spectrum of possible evidence (see Bloch, 1953; and also Winks, 1968). At one end of this continuum resides the factual information to which we attribute the highest level of credence. Composed of contemporary documentation and authentic artifacts, the understanding derived from these sources allow us to come as close to 'knowing' as we are able to achieve. Not solely contingent on state papers or documents of great moment, many recent investigations emphasize the importance of evidence such as 'household' records of the day in articulating a veridical picture of the respective historical era. Unfortunately, listings of this nature, state documents, or original artifacts often prove difficult to find let alone decipher even for the accomplished professional historian. Also, sources such as trading records often provide only indirect or tangential evidence with respect to the issues of greatest interest. Such a paucity of documentary evidence naturally imposes frustrating limitations which induce some commentators to engage the other end of the evidentiary spectrum, namely discursive speculation (see for example Weir, 1992).

Often neglected by serious researchers, such works should be dismissed only with considerable caution and that only after careful perusal. Undisputedly the most influential text in determining the public perception of Richard III has been the play of the same name by William Shakespeare (see Shakespeare, 1968). In contrast, perhaps the most positive counter-weight to Shakespeare's mis-characterization has been Josephine Tey's wonderfully entertaining novel *The Daughter of Time* (Tey, 1954). Indeed, a colleague of my acquaintance assigns both texts in his undergraduate history class solely to induce a state of cognitive dissonance. His students are then essentially forced to resolve this dissonance through appeal to the known evidence. Such exercises represent highly valuable approaches to critical thinking (and see Becker, 1968). So, although speculation is of a significantly lower order of informational value due to its doubtful evidentiary content, historiography nevertheless has a vital role in generating initial interest and involvement in what should be the science of history.

On the Trail of Richard III

We now have a new addition to this historiographic genre in the form of L. M. Ollie's recent text *On the Trail of King Richard III* (Ollie, 1998). It is this work that I review here as a vehicle for examining questions concerning the nature of evidence. Ollie's book is a most enjoyable contribution and is wrapped in the realistic patina of a story of two female friends from Canada on a

limited time visit to the major *Ricardian sites in England*. This plot device works especially well since it welds both the novel's content and timetable together in a coherent manner. Avoiding the hackneyed 'pro' versus 'con' dichotomy, Ollie has Laura, the 'leader' of this two-women expedition, use the journey to work through her own personal issues. Reminiscent of Toni Press-Coffman's play *Two Days of Grace at Middleham* the events of the past and the present are intertwined, although not in any simplistic manner (and see Hancock, 2000).

The pair of visitors meet that strangest of all possible tribes — 'Ricardians' on an expedition to Minster Lovell and later encounter other members of the Society at a Bosworth Field re-enactment. As with Michael Murphy's *Golf in the Kingdom*, (Murphy, 1972) an outstanding event is the recounting of a collective dinner in which all have their opportunity to express and vent diverse opinions on Richard's character. Most intriguing for readers who are members of the Society are the occasional nuggets of information and surprises that are interjected. These observations find one running for reference texts and asking questions such as "Is that true?" or "Could that have happened?" It is here that the author is their very best, exploring, and speculating — true, but stimulating and exciting; re-kindling the flame of our passion for the truth of the last Plantagenet King.

For me, one of the most persuasive aspects of the text was the highly detailed and veridical descriptions of the various sites on the visitors' itinerary. Having been to many that are mentioned, I found I could 'mentally navigate' in my mind's eye around each location. It is clear these were written from life and their detail and accuracy added immensely to the value of the work and enjoyment in reading it. The text in question thus provides an excellent 'tour guide' as well as presenting an intriguing mystery (and see Parenti, 1999). I can well suspect that some enterprising Ricardians will want to re-create the Ollie 'tour!' As the story progresses, we find Laura and her companion Gail, beginning to wrestle with the spiritual as well as historical and mythical realms. I shall not go too far into the various plot lines since they were more or less convincing contingent upon the stage of the story. Neither shall I reveal the denouement nor the various ingenious explanations offered for significant events. Such a précis would simply be revealing without a being sufficiently informative of the author's purpose. What I can say is that this is an inexpensive book which Ricardians will enjoy reading. It certainly does not exculpate Richard from a number of heinous acts but it is neither manifestly 'pro' nor 'con.' Indeed, this ambivalence is part of the attraction of Richard, not merely in Ollie's work, but

surely throughout the whole Ricardian enterprise (and see Hancock, 2001).

An Aid to Imagination

I want to use the stimulus of Ollie text, to examine the value of speculation in advancing our understanding. To start this discussion I want to illustrate some specific benefits that I derived from my immediate reading of this text. The first benefit was the result of a specific query concerning the nature of consistency. Although not examined at length in Ollie's text, I was pointed to the question of Richard's overall behavior pattern. Many of those who support the contention that Richard was responsible for the murder of his nephews buttress this argument by asserting the continuing threat that both Edward V and his brother, Richard the then Duke of York represented to Richard. Let us for a moment accept this assertion as a reasonably cogent premise. If Richard then did dispatch the sons of his brother Edward IV, why would Richard then balk at the murder of the son of his brother George, Duke of Clarence? After all, according to the initial premise, if Richard is removing individuals who are a source of threat in any way; why stop with two nephews rather than three. The trite 'explanation' always given is that George's son was barred from the throne through attainder of his father. Yet by Richard's coronation, Edward IV's sons were similarly disenfranchised. Historically, we know that Clarence's son was still alive at the time of Henry VIII. Indeed, for one short period, Richard himself made him heir to the throne! In this respect one must either accuse Richard of inconsistent behavior or exonerate him of the murder of the 'Princes' (cf., Hancock, 2003; Jones, 2002). I am not arguing that Richard was not capable of inconsistent behavior, but rather, it is just these sorts of considerations that remarks in Ollie's book engenders.

Perhaps the most valuable of all lessons to be derived from Ollie's text is the constant reminders of the problem of anachronistic judgment. Understanding the motives and actions of Richard III requires us to consistently suspect many of the assumptions of life that we think we 'know.' Much of the basic knowledge we have about the world we live in simply did not exist for those alive in fifteenth century England. However, it is now very hard to distill which these assumptions are and to rip them from our web of understanding. For example, Richard III lived in a world over which science as we now understand it, exerted little or no effect. No Newton, no Darwin, no Goethe, no Kant, the motive forces and acceptable forms of behavior were contingent upon the rules of a psychological world now lost to us. This factor cannot be over-emphasized since ours is an age in which revisionism abounds and the actions of those from past centuries are now constantly under scrutiny and revision, contingent upon the standards, judgments, and prejudices of our own limited era.

The Value of Speculation

In historical research, we have our champions. Through years of unremitting effort, both professional

historians and some ardent enthusiasts have wrested hard won factual information from daunting archives and esoteric sources (see for example, Sutton & Visser-Fuchs, 1997). In a real sense, they make the slow and steady advances which represent the foundation upon which all of our speculative notions must be erected. But life is short. We would all like to know the final story of Richard III and especially the truth of some of the critical incidents in his life. The expansive and comprehensive commentaries of those such as Kendall (1955) and Ross (1981) are indeed informative. Such authors have produced comprehensive texts of the whole of the late King's life. Such encompassing coverage is rare and often directed to the careful recording of what we believe we know as compared to speculating on what is possible within the known constraints of events. In this sense then, speculation is akin to hypothesis formation in science. More colloquially, such speculations raise 'what if' scenarios. In the traditional embodiment of the scientific method, one formulates a hypothesis and then sharpens the question such that nature can be directed to answer it with either a positive affirmation or a negative denial. If the question is sufficiently pointed and the methods used to derive an answer are not flawed, then nature will return an answer which points toward the correct path of progress. One does not secure a definitive, closed-end answer but at least one gets closer to the goal of truth in understanding. In historical research, speculations can serve to pose such questions. Unfortunately, unlike other sciences, in history we cannot then collect the needed data at will. Our data warehouse is relatively sparsely populated and opportunities to add to the reliable stock of historic knowledge are rare. We are occasionally fortunate in discovering important texts such as Mancini. (Mancini, 1483). However such discoveries, although they can be wonderfully informative, are rare and haphazard and we cannot rely on such fortune as a strategy for progress.

I think it should be possible to fabricate a science of history. Within this science, informed speculation would be a valuable asset. By informed here, I mean speculations that explore the realm of the possible, not those that manifestly embrace the impossible (cf., Jarman, 1971). In the latter class are the entertainments such as the play by Shakespeare which cavalierly ignores the historic record in order to generate dramatic effect. Informed speculation must use very valuable aids such as the text by Edwards (1983) which reports on Richard's physical whereabouts from the day of Edward IV's death on April 7th, 1483 to the battle of Bosworth Field on August 22nd, 1485. Comparable itineraries for many other major figures would be a logical next step. Given then, for example, knowledge about the maximum speed of communications, it may then be possible to run simulations to test specific propositions. An example may be of illustrative use here. During the critical council meeting at the Tower of London, on Friday 13th June, 1483, Sir Thomas More indicates that Richard is said to have asked the Bishop of Ely for a 'mess of strawberries' from his garden in Holborn (More, 1513). As some have

noted, the request itself seems so unusual that it appears to represent the sort of oddity that would be retained in the memory of those there that fateful day. Had Holborn been some twenty or more miles away from the Tower, we could consider this a very unlikely statement. However, maps of London show this distance to be just over a three mile round trip. Thus an individual on horseback could accomplish this easily in a short time. Of course, as More does not tell us whether the strawberries arrived before the critical resumption of the meeting, the spatial information has limited value, but there is no fundamental spatial constraint on this journey being possible. This is only a very minor example of the constraints that could be established concerning the physical limits on actions.

Eventually, of course, we would exhaust all of the knowledge we have about the physical constraints on actions during this era. It may well be that even when this goal is achieved, we will not have definitive answers to the vital Ricardian questions we seek to resolve. At that juncture, our simulations would have to turn from simple physical representations of locations and itineraries to building cognitive avatars of the major figures of the day (Hancock, 2004). Already, Jones (2002) has taken the first steps along this road but unfortunately not with untrammelled success (see Hancock, 2003). It should, in theory, eventually be possible to build an integrated simulation which includes both the physical and the cognitive constraints. At this point, informed speculation will be the hypotheses against which the simulation is run. The simulation would immediately inform us if a specific speculation were possible or not and if not, the reason(s) it was disqualified. This could then instigate specific, purpose directed research projects. Also, the simulation could inform us as to the degree of 'fit.' That is, the simulation could specify to what degree any specific hypothesis fitted the known facts and which facts it either omitted or ignored. Thus a speculation that Richard personally killed Edward V in the Tower on Tuesday 29th July, 1483 would be largely refuted by our knowledge that Richard was at Minster Lovell that day, and so on. Such a simulation could also systematically generate further possible scenarios for investigation. This would result not merely in the slow and largely haphazard discovery of history but could lead to the programmatic and systematic modeling and simulation of history.

Summary and Conclusions

Understanding any series of historical events, especially when the evidence is fragmented and sparse, is an arduous task. Unlike other sciences, we cannot generate data at will to immediately address our identified areas of ignorance. It should, in theory, be possible to create computer simulation programs which embody the knowledge we do have in a series of rules and statements. Helpful source-books (e.g., Dockray, 1999) and itineraries (e.g., Edwards, 1983) provide fundamental sources to inform this process. A simulation, so created, will need as input, a

range of speculations as to the possible order of events and the authors of these specified events. Consequently informed speculation can play an important role in future systematic progress. Ollie's (1998) text fulfills this function. It is an engaging book that will interest most Ricardians, and it acts to stimulate ideas about possible courses of events. In this, its value goes well beyond mere pleasure alone.

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WITCHCRAFT & HERESY

Pamela Butler

In 1324, Lady Alice Kyteler, of Kilkenny, Ireland, a wealthy woman of Anglo-Norman descent and married to her fourth husband, was charged in the spiritual court of Ossory with multiple homicide (of having killed her first three husbands after they'd been bewitched into signing over all their property to her) and was accused of heresy and maleficarum (evil witchcraft). Lady Alice and her only son William Utlagh (Outlaw) were said to be sorcerers and the heads of a heretical group, which consisted of ten Anglo-Norman nobles and one cleric.

Her first husband, William Outlaw, had been a rich banker and moneylender of Kilkenny. After his death and her remarriages, the moneylending continued; over time the local nobles came to owe Alice and her son substantial sums. In the *Annals of Ireland*, Alice is described as raking filth to her son's door saying, "unto the house of William my sonne; hie all the wealth of Kilkennie town."

Her husband at the time of the trial, Sir John Le Poer, was afflicted by a wasting disease which had been allegedly brought on by her sorcery. He was prevailed upon by his maid to search through Alice's possessions, where he discovered "horrible things" (presumably items for sorcery and witchcraft), which he transmitted to the local bishop at Ossory, Richard Ledrede. John le Poer teamed up with those who most intensely hated Lady Alice to accuse her of evil deeds; these were the stepchildren from the previous marriages who had been disinherited and faced perpetual impoverishment.

Richard Ledrede, Bishop of Ossory, was a Franciscan friar from London who had been consecrated at Avignon in 1317, a time when the Knights Templar affair were still remembered. (Philip the Fair of France had burned Knights Templar in 1314 for heresy.) Ledrede had been sent by Pope John XXII (who had issued the Bull *Contra mago magicas que superstitiones* against witchcraft), and was obsessed with rooting out heretics. This, in addition to his foreign origin, caused him to be resented by the local gentry.

Lady Alice, according to the records, used such ingredients as the brain and clothes of un-baptized infants, the nails of corpses, herbs, and worms to make powders and unguents for malefic magic by boiling them in the skull of a beheaded robber. The same skull acted as cauldron in which she made candles of human fat. Such fat could be made into a special ointment for greasing a beam of wood, upon which she and some of her associates would sit astride, presumably en route to the sabbats. She was said to have had a familiar demon named Filius Artis, or Robin Artison, who was an incubus and served as her lover, and who appeared alternately as a cat, a shaggy dog, or black man. He helped

her acquire all her wealth. The group performed animal sacrifices to demons

Furthermore, Alice and her associates were said to have caused sickness, death, love, or hatred among the good Christians of Kilkenny. The women were reported to have excommunicated their own husbands. According to the witnesses, the main purpose of this group's workings was to deny Christ and the Church. All of the charges seem to have been intended to show that Lady Alice had no right to her wealth, that it was taken from its rightful owners by demonic means, and was therefore tainted at its source.

Bishop Ledrede demanded that accused parties be imprisoned, but the Lord Chancellor was Alice's brother-in-law, Roger Outlaw, and he declined to issue the necessary writs for arrest. Then the seneschal of Kilkenny, Sir Arnold le Poer, another relative of Alice's, intervened in the case by telling the bishop to stop his proceedings against her. Regardless of these shows of resistance, the bishop ordered Lady Alice to appear before the ecclesiastical court, but she refused to do so, declaring that the charges were beyond the Church's jurisdiction. (Sorcery was a secular crime under Norman law). The court excommunicated her in her absence. Arnold le Poer asked the bishop to lift the sentence, but Ledrede refused. The next day, Stephen le Poer, one of the seneschal's officers, arrested the bishop and imprisoned him in Kilkenny Castle for the next 18 days. At first, the faithful of the Church brought the bishop food and comfort, and carried away his messages of outrage. The bishop placed the whole diocese under interdict. The seneschal then barred the bishop from all company.

While Ledrede was imprisoned, secular officials had appealed to the king, and a royal command arrived ordering the bishop to appear before the Lord Justice of Ireland to explain why he had placed the whole diocese under interdict. His own superior, the Archbishop of Dublin, also ordered him to appear before his representative and explain himself, but Ledrede refused, claiming it was too dangerous for him to travel. The interdict was lifted without Ledrede's participation.

Bishop Ledrede, instead, accompanied by his retinue, stormed into the judicial hall in Kilkenny where Arnold Le Poer was presiding and demanded to be heard, but was ejected. Finally, after some intercession from others, he was allowed to speak in the dock, where accused criminals usually stood. He demanded that the witches be turned over to him for punishment. Despite the bishop's threats, the seneschal was unmoved and told Ledrede to do his preaching in the church. Before he and his retinue left, the bishop read out the names of the accused and the charges against them.

In short order, Arnold le Poer had the bishop summoned to answer charges before the Parliament at

Dublin, where Lady Alice Kyteler indicted him for defamiation. The Dublin clergy were not sympathetic to the bishop; they believed that the Pope had sent him from England to prove that Ireland was a land of heretics. They called him a “truant monk from England.”

Eventually, through perseverance, Bishop Ledrede was able to bring the whole party to trial in his ecclesiastical court, where all were found guilty and most imprisoned. Lady Alice apparently confessed to heresy, and to having used a demon to help her acquire wealth. She escaped to England before her trial was over, with the help of well-connected friends. Her son William was also convicted, but was too powerful to be forcibly arrested. Eventually, after the others confessed and were condemned (some to the stake), he agreed to serve a voluntary sentence and to pay a huge penance within a four-year time-frame. The money which was used for covering the roofs of the cathedral and chapel with lead.

Petronilla of Meath, one of Lady Kyteler’s servants, confessed to all charges after being whipped in public six times. These included making various concoctions, including flying ointment under Lady Kyteler’s direction, flying along with her on greased beams and witnessing Lady Kyteler in the act with Robin Artison. The unfortunate Petronilla was then burned alive at the stake, the first person in Ireland to die by fire for these charges.

Lady Alice’s flight to England had spared her from a similar fate. According to a chronicle by Friar John Clyn, she was later apprehended and put to death for heresy. Bishop Ledrede had linked maleficarum with heresy, and in his report of the charges against Lady Alice and the others he referred to them as “heretics”. His is one of the first known accusations whereby a woman received her supernatural power through intercourse with a demon.

At a later date, Sir Arnold, the seneschal of Kilkenny was accused of heresy, excommunicated, and imprisoned in Dublin Castle. Ten years after that, when Roger Outlaw became Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, he tried to release Sir Arnold, but the bishop immediately accused him too of heresy. Sir Arnold died in prison before further action could be taken. Ledrede himself was charged with heresy a few years later, and escaped to Italy and the Pope. Some 25 years after the Kyteler affair he asserted to Pope Benedict XII that Ireland was full of demon-worshipping heretics, whom he alone had opposed.

The witchcraft beliefs brought out in the trial are interesting because this is an early indicator of those charges which would dominate the trials of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including the perversion of the holy wafer, anointing a stick for flying, and the interlinking of witchcraft and heresy.

Belief in witchcraft was next to universal during the Middle Ages. In a world where myths, legends, miracles, omens, demons, prodigies, magic, astrology, divination, and sorcery as witchcraft informed public opinion, hundreds of objects such as herbs, stones, amulets, rings,

gems were worn for their magic power to ward off devils and bring good luck. The people feared becoming objects of maleficia (practice of harmful magic) such as destruction of crops or animals, plagues, other illnesses, or “accidents.”

During this time, the Catholic Church’s attitude towards witchcraft evolved from being a tolerant disbelief in witches to a fanatical doctrine towards believing in witches who swore fealty to Satan. As the Reformation took hold, the Protestants continued persecuting witches on an escalating level. The height of the persecution occurred over the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Partial Time-line: How Witchcraft Evolved into Heresy

From *Witchcraft in Europe*, authors Alan Charles Kors and Edward Peters say:

Before 1100 or so, churchmen generally professed skepticism concerning the alleged activities and the magical powers of witches . . . From 1100 on, however, indistinct and often idiosyncratic strains of belief were organized in western Europe into an increasingly coherent and generally uniform system of theological and juridical dogma, the logical implication of which was the obligation of churchment and the secular courts actively to seek out and extirpate the witches and their protectors and defenders.

As the intellectual synthesis of beliefs about magic and sorcery continued, however, it was precisely churchmen and, among them, theologians and other educated clergy who were to shape and channel much European opinion,” they continue. “As awareness of the theological and juridical ramifications of the reality of diabolical sorcery and witchcraft spread, so did people’s perceptions of the nature of magical activity; as the latter grew, so did the demand for further theological and juristic clarification and response.” Church records recorded the confessions which came from the tortures, which reinforced the beliefs of the populace, but the tortures were designed to get anyone to confess anything. Witchcraft myths were thus perpetuated.

Continuing, the authors say that,

Before the fourteenth century, there had existed no regular body of investigators and judges whose sole duty was to uncover and uproot theological error, eventually including that of the witches, such as was at the disposal of the ‘inquisitors of heretical depravity,’ however ill-understood and distorted their activities were in common depictions. Before the fifteenth century there had been no widespread, literate, and concentrated public subjected to widespread social strains and capable of mutually reinforcing that acute awareness of shared vulnerability and helplessness, danger, and pervasive fear which was an essential ingredient of any substantial and continuing witch scare or persecution.”

Time-line:

775-790 - Catholic church taught that witches did not exist.

906 - Regino of Prum, the Abbot of Treves, wrote the *Canon Episcopi*. It reinforced the church's teaching that Witches did not exist. It admitted that some confused and deluded women thought that they flew through the air with the Pagan Goddess Diana. They said that this did not happen in reality; it was merely some form of hallucination.

It is unknown how prevalent this practice of anointing broomsticks, shovels, or other beams of wood actually was, but once it became a standard accusation in the witchcraft trials, the tortured victims would usually admit to this and to anything else they were charged with just to bring a halt to the torture.

The "witch" was said to have mixed alkaloidal substances into the infant-derived grease with which she covered her broom, which might have included nicotine, atropine, caffeine, ephedrine, belladonna, digitalis, or aconite. Many of these alkaloids give impressive hallucinogenic effects. There were first-hand reports, by Laguna and Gassendi of ointments which produced delirium and dreams of flight. The witch, often naked, would sit astride the broom and "fly up the chimney" to reach the sabbat—in her imagination. Since peasant women might not have thought in terms of exact doses and measures for these dangerous alkaloids, death would have frequently been the penalty for miscalculation. (It certainly would have been preferable to the tortures and deaths they later received in the witch trials.)

Forwarding for a moment to the early 15th century, the inquisitor Johann Nider, a Dominican investigating witches at Berne in 1437, described in his *Formicarius* or *The Ant Heap*, based on the confession of the Swiss witches. He didn't believe the confession of a woman who said she flew off to the sabbat. He requested that she inform him prior to the next event so that he could observe for himself. She did so, and at her cottage he watched her rub herself with an ointment and fall into a trance, during which she made involuntary movements. When she later woke up from the trance, she told him she'd been to a sabbat. Nider told her that she had never left her seat and therefore had dreamed or imagined the entire episode.

ca. 975 - Witchcraft and the use of healing magic received relatively mild penalties. In England, if a woman worked witchcraft and enchantment and used magical philters, she was supposed to fast for twelve months.... If she killed anyone by her philters, she was to fast for seven years." Fasting involved consuming only bread and water.

1022 - In Orleans, France, a group ascetic mystics who denied key tenets of Christianity were burned as witches. They were labeled as Devil worshipers who indulged in sex orgies and the murder of children, standard accusations for dissident groups at that time.

1095 - Pope Urban II proclaimed First Crusade

ca. 1140- Gratian, an Italian Benedictine monk, incorporated the Canon *Episcopi* into canon law.

1184 - Cathars (Albigensians were a subgroup) and Waldensians (Vaudois) had become popular, and they were perceived as a threat to the Pope. Pope Lucius III and the Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick I Barbarossa, met at Verona and issued the decree *Ad abolendum*, which excommunicated these sects. It also laid down the procedures for ecclesiastical trial, after which the accused would be handed over to the secular authorities for punishment. The punishment decreed was confiscation of property, exile, or death. By the 12th Century, burning had already become the established means of execution for heretics, and so became enshrined in law. Thus the "machinery" of persecution of heretics was established, and would be used in future witch-hunts.

ca. 1203 - The Cathar movement, had become popular in the Orleans area of France and in Italy. They were declared heretics. Pope Innocent III approved a war of genocide against the Cathars.

1209 - Albigensian Crusade launched.

1216 - Dominican Order founded.

1224 - New law of the German Emperor Frederick II. This was the first official law that ordered everyone guilty of heresy to be burned at the stake.

1227- Pope Gregory IX established the Inquisition Courts to arrest, try, convict and execute heretics.

1228 - The French King Louis IX explicitly orders his authorities to be very strict on the new heresy laws. Anyone helping a heretic would be punished. He who took one in could count on a reward.

1229 - Dominicans, acting directly under Rome, were placed in charge of a tribunal to investigate heresy against the church.

Pope Gregory IX soon appointed Conrad of Marburg as the the first Inquisitor of Germany, who set a pattern of persecution and is said to have uncovered many groups of devil-worshippers. Conrad's motto was: "We would gladly burn a hundred if just one of them was guilty." Among those he tormented was the future St. Elizabeth of Hungary, also known as St. Elizabeth of Thuringia, who, along with her maids, would be flogged severely for minor infractions. The onetime wealthy woman had given up her worldly goods and had established a leper's hospital before dying at the age of 24.

1233— Conrad of Marburg was murdered on the highway in pursuit of his duties.

1252 - Publication of the *Bull Ad exstirpanda*. This bull by Pope Innocentius IV, officially authorized the use of torture during Inquisition trials. This greatly increased the conviction rate.

1258 - Pope Alexander IV instructed the Inquisition to confine their investigations to cases of heresy. They were to not investigate charges of divination or sorcery unless heretics were also involved.

1261 - Bernard Gui, and inquisitor in Toulouse, France, described the Inquisitorial Techniques. Author of *Practica Inquisitionis, the Inquisitor's Manual*.

1265- Pope Clement IV reaffirmed the use of torture.

1308 - Guichard, Bishop of Troyes, was accused of having slain by sorcery, in 1305, Jeanne of Navarre, the Queen of Philip IV of France (1285-1314), The trial dragged on from 1308 to 1313, and many witnesses attested on oath that the prelate had continually visited certain notorious witches, who supplied him philtres and draughts.

1317 - Hugues Gérard, Bishop of Cahors, was executed by Pope John XXII, who reigned 1316-1334, residing at Avignon. Langlois said that the Bishop had attempted the Pontiff's life by poison procured from witches.

1320 - Pope John XXII authorized the Inquisition to begin persecuting sorcery and witchcraft.

1321- The last known Cathar was burned at the stake.

1324 - 1325 Witch Trial of Dame Alice Kyteler, Ireland.

1347 - 1351 Black death in Europe killed millions, about a third of the population.

1376 Publication of Directorium inquisitorium contained directions for the inquisition by a Dominican Monk.

1378 - The Great Schism

1398 - The Theology Faculty of the University of Paris declared that all forms of magic are a pact with the devil and thereby heresy, justifying the persecution of every possible sort of witchcraft.

1401 - De Comburendo haereticis: Heresy law passed in England under Henry IV, targeted a Lollards.

1405 - Treatise Concerning Superstitions by Nicholas Jauer.

1431-Trial of Joan of Arc - Allegations of witchcraft are often believed to be the cause, but she was instead considered a "relapsed" heretic. Burned on May 30 at Rouen.

1459-60 -"Vauderie of Arras." "The trial of a hermit who was later executed as a witch elicited the names of several other people, who were arrested, named still others, and were themselves executed. In all, 34 people were arrested as witches and 12 were executed by burning. As the round of accusations and convictions grew wider still, the Duke of Burgundy, Philip the Good, began an investigation that ultimately slowed the accusations and arrests, until the furor died down and Parliament of Paris finally delivered its verdict on an appeal in 1491, which rehabilitated the memory of all those who had been executed."

1484 - Bull Summis desiderantes affectibus by Pope Innocent VIII, Dec. 5th 1484. The bull wasn't specifically written to be an endorsement of Malleus Maleficarum (The Hammer of the Witches), it was a change to inquisitors to investigate diabolical sorcery and a warning to those who might impede them in this duty. However, by their joint issuance, it appeared to be an approval. It's not known whether Pope Innocent VIII ever read the work.

Heinrich Kramer (AKA Institoris) and Jacob Sprenger, the authors of the Malleus Maleficarum, were to continue with their work as Inquisitors, in large parts

of Germany. The Papal Bull gave them rights to "be empowered to proceed to the just correction, imprisonment, and punishment of any persons, without let or hindrance, in every way."

The *Malleus Maleficarum* was the most exhaustive, detailed, "authoritative" book ever written on witchcraft. This became one of the first equivalents of an international bestseller, going through 35 editions in four different languages between 1486 and 1669. Its introduction claimed that NOT to believe in witchcraft was heresy. "The text, written in long, convoluted sentences is heavy-footed, tiresome, uncompromising, threatening, erotic, lurid, pornographic, cruel, and sadistic. Witches are usually old women, sometimes younger women, rarely men." (www.lib.uiowa.edu/spec-coll/bai/martin_weyer.htm).

Women were weaker-minded and inferior to men in all respects; and this, in combination with their insatiable carnal lust, made them more susceptible to the suggestions of the devil. It described the various tortures they were to undergo, and how they are to be disposed of—burning was the best option. (No description of the Sabbat appears in this work or the witches' or Devil's mark.) To prove the righteousness of this cause, many Biblical quotations were used. The Malleus, the ultimate, irrefutable, unarguable authority, lay on the bench of every magistrate. In fact, "it fastened on European jurisprudence for nearly three centuries the duty of combating" the Society of Witches.

Heinrich Kramer (Institoris in Latin) a Dominican, with permission of the Bishop of Brixen, Georg Golser, had undertaken to investigate the city of Innsbruck late 15th century. According to Peters, "Institoris, a furious misogynist, questioned particularly the women who came before him in great detail concerning their sexual lives, dismaying his fellow inquisitors, incurring judicial irregularity, and bringing the inquisitorial investigation to a halt. The bishop of Brixen said of him that 'because of his advanced age, Institoris had become senile—at the age of 59. Aged, misogynist and senile Institoris may have been in 1485, but had had lost neither his zealous determination to combat diabolical sorcerers—particularly women—not his literary energy." Jacob Sprenger, a Dominican inquisitor from Cologne had worked with Institoris on occasion, and he was identified as a co-author, although the extent of his participation has been debated.

1486 - Maximilian I, Emperor of Germany and King of the Romans signed papers in Brussels giving permission to Sprenger and Kramer to carry out their duties, commanding cooperation with them.

1489 Publication of De Lamiis et Phitonicis Mulieribus by Ulrich Molitor.

1490 King Charles VIII issued edict against fortunetellers, enchanter and necromancers.

FIFTEENTH CENTURY CONFERENCE MAY 2-5, 2004

Illini Union, Urbana, Illinois
Sponsored by the Richard III Society, Inc. and the Program in Medieval Studies,
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This is the fourth Fifteenth-Century Conference sponsored by the Richard III Society with the collaboration of the Department of History at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. This year's conference will be held on campus at the Illini Union and sessions and meals will all take place in 314A-B of the Union.

We have tried to put together a varied program to cover various aspects of fifteenth-century history, literature, and art. While most of the papers are about England, we have tried to include a continental view as well.

The conference is meant as a prelude to the International Medieval Congress at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Champaign-Urbana is about 4 ½ hours from Kalamazoo, making an easy drive at the end of the conference. A block of rooms is being held until April 1 at the Hampton Inn, about a mile from the Union. Shuttle bus service is available. Parking on campus is very difficult.

While you are not required to come to any of the lunches or dinners, part of the past success of the

conference has been the opportunity for the participants to talk informally during the meals.

Keynote speaker: Jean-Philippe Genet, University of Paris I and CNRS.

Other speakers include Michael Bennett, Compton Reeves, Sharon Michalove, Kelly DeVries, Craig Taylor, Ralph Griffiths, Helen Maurer, and more.

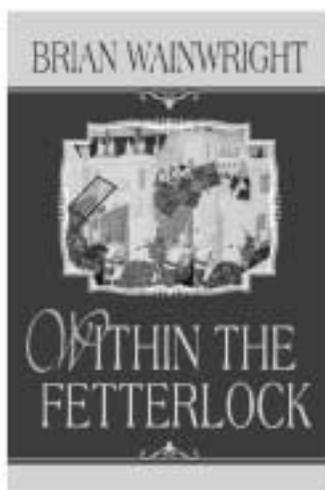
Once again, Sharon Michalove has organized a splendid gathering of the finest U.S. and international scholars in the field of fifteenth-century English studies. The conference is very affordable — and it's accessible and welcoming to a non-scholarly audience.

For details, see

<https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/mlove/www/RIII/program.htm>

Or visit the Society homepage at <http://www.r3.org/>

The cognizance of the House of York was a Falcon enclosed within a Fetterlock...



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CANADIAN AGM IN 2004

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST – SUNDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 2004.

The venue is confirmed as Quality Hotel Midtown 280 Bloor Street West Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V8 Phone: (416) 968-0010 Fax: (416) 968-7765

We're currently got 25 rooms set aside, and hope to increase that number if the response is promising. Do please be aware: the October 1-3 weekend is also Homecoming Weekend for the University of Toronto, which is right next door to the hotel. The hotel might book up quickly. Your room bookings need to be made and confirmed by September 1st, but the earlier you book the better, if we want to add more rooms to our block. As of March 6, only 15 rooms were left.

Room rates are \$119 + taxes in Canadian dollars (applies only for nights of October 1-2-3.) If you book earlier (i.e. Sept 30th) the rate for that night is \$133 Canadian dollars.

Please specify you're with the Richard III Society conference when you make your booking. Using the 6 digit conference designation number -101938 allows them to quickly go to this screen for reservations. (

We're working on a number of workshop ideas. Please note that none of these are definite yet; we're still contacting people. So far we've got "Music from Richard's Time," which will include singer and organ accompaniment (and perhaps a sing-along!), and "Medieval Manuscript Illumination."

Two possible, off-site tours within walking distance tours: The Thomas Fisher Rare Books Collection at UofT's Robarts' Library.

The Bata Shoe Museum - again, if they have anything from our period which would be of interest to us. Any other suggestions would be most welcome.

We're currently negotiating with the PLS (Poculi Ludique Societas), for our Saturday, post-AGM, pre-banquet theatrical entertainment.

Saturday night's medieval banquet will be at Seeley Hall in Trinity College which is a short walk from the hotel. Unfortunately the Hall has no wheelchair access, so if you'll need assistance, please let us know when you register. We also hope to have live musical entertainment during the banquet.

The registration price has not yet been confirmed as we're still contacting speakers and entertainment, but it looks like the banquet ticket price alone will be in the \$45-50 Cdn range.

We're also hoping to arrange a special reception Friday evening at a secret location . . . more details later.

Sunday morning has been set aside for the American branch fund-raising breakfast, at the hotel restaurant.

If you're making your hotel and/or flight reservation this early, please email your name to our AGM Registrar, Victoria Moorshead at victoria@moorshead.com so we can keep track of the numbers and make adjustments as necessary. This will *not* be your registration — a form will be devised for registration — but it will give us a feel for how many may be coming, and how extravagant we can be!

One final thing...we've been trying to come up with a conference theme (like "Advancing the Standard" of last year and "Ricardian Revelries" of a previous year). So far, we know we'd like to incorporate the word "York" into it, since Toronto, when founded, was originally called York, and the name still bears significance. Any suggestions of any kind would be warmly welcomed.

For more current information, Go to the Canadian branch website homepage at <http://home.cogeco.ca/~richardiii> and click on "Click Here for Preliminary

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS: DEADLINE MAY 15

Nominations for positions on the Richard III Society, American Branch executive board are now open.

Two executive board members — Wayne Ingalls, Treasurer, and Eileen Prinsen, Membership Secretary — will have completed their second two-year terms and are ineligible for further service at this time. These are both positions with a significant work component. Wayne and Eileen will both be happy to discuss the position requirements with interested potential nominees.

Bonnie Battaglia, chair; Jacqueline Bloomquist, vice chair, and Laura Blanchard, recording secretary, are all eligible to serve a second term and have indicated their willingness to do so.

Anyone wishing to place his or another's name in nomination for any of these five positions should contact the Nominating Committee chair, Sharon Michalove, by May 15, after consulting the nominations and election procedures in our bylaws. The bylaws are available online from <http://www.r3.org/members/minutes/bylaws.html> (userid: r3member, password tudor666) or upon request from the secretary, Laura Blanchard, at 2041 Christian Street, Philadelphia PA 19146 (enclose self-addressed envelope with \$.83 postage).

IN MEMORIAM

Charles T. Wood, October 29, 1933 - February 11, 2004

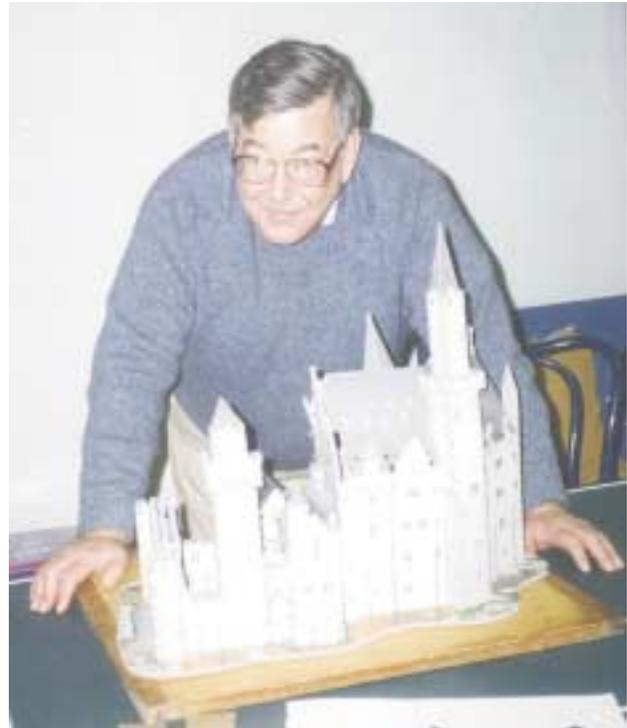
Laura Blanchard

Ricardians around the world, and especially in the American Branch, will be saddened to learn of the death of Charles T. Wood, Daniel Webster Professor of History and Comparative Literature (emeritus) at Dartmouth College, founding member of the Schallek Award selection committee, and good friend to the Society.

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota and educated at Harvard University, Wood first met Richard III, metaphorically speaking, in a class on constitutional history in which the legendary Helen Maude Cam commented dismissively that the two “sniveling brats” had no impact on the constitution and hence were unworthy of additional interest. He made Richard III’s case the centerpiece for a series of freshman seminars beginning in 1968, “The Great Richard III Murder Mystery,” which he began by having his students read Josephine Tey’s *The Daughter of Time* to teach them “the proper disrespect for authority.” Richard III went on his personal research agenda, and he published a series of journal articles and books on the subject from the mid-1970s through the mid-1990s. These included “The Deposition of Edward V,” “The Right to Rule in England,” and *Joan of Arc and Richard III: Sex, Saints and Government in The Middle Ages*. His “Brush Up Your Shakespeare” lectures, presented with Dartmouth Professor Peter Saccio and including heavy emphasis on Richard III, were perennially popular campus or alumni events.

Wood spoke about his freshman seminar at the American Branch AGM in 1968 at the suggestion of Dartmouth’s art history librarian and Society member Maude French. He continued his association with the Branch when he counseled its leadership on application forms and procedures for its fledgling scholarship program in the late 1970s and early 1980s. He continued to work on the program, in partnership with former society chairs William Hogarth and Morris G. McGee, and was instrumental in building the solid relationship with Maryloo Schallek that resulted in the recent \$1.37 million bequest, reported elsewhere in this issue. He returned to the 1993 AGM in celebration of the completion of the fund’s first endowment campaign to deliver the inaugural Schallek Breakfast address, “If strawberries were ripe on June 13, was October 2 really Richard III’s birthday?” Available on the web (see below), this talk is infused with Wood’s trademark sly humor as he engagingly makes a compelling case for financial aid for advanced studies.

More recently, Wood’s research agenda concentrated on other topics suggested by his teaching: Joan of Arc; King Arthur, especially the Glastonbury burial; and the *Chronicles* of Jean Froissart. His recent writings also included several articles and presentations exploring the



Charles T. Wood, 1995, with a 3-D puzzle of Schloss Neuschwanstein won in the 1994 AGM Schallek raffle and put together over a three-month period with the assistance of grandson Luke Arnold. The puzzle, handed around by no fewer than three Ricardians who literally wouldn’t have it as a gift, was carried to the Detroit AGM and then back east, ultimately being handed off to Charles and Susan Wood in a parking lot at Worcester, Massachusetts.

— Photo by Susan D. Wood.

changing ways of memorializing the dead in battle and examining the concept of chivalry from the time of Froissart through the American Civil War and World War I. One of his last publications, *The Hill Winds Know Their Names* (Dartmouth College, 2001), is a catalogue of the war memorials at Dartmouth. His most recent contributions to the *Ricardian Register* included a celebratory tribute to fellow Schallek advisory board member Morris G. McGee (“Semper fi, Sam,” Summer 1999) and a memorial article on the death of former Society chairman William Hogarth (Winter 2001).

In 1998, Wood was the honoree at a six-session symposium of papers presented by colleagues and students at the International Congress on Medieval Studies, “History in the Comic Mode.” Papers and photographs from that symposium are online at <http://www.r3.org/wood/> together with his 1993 “Strawberries” talk and an updated version of a profile that appeared in the *Ricardian Register* in the Summer 1992 issue.

Wood is survived by his wife, the former Susan Danielson; four children; two siblings; and five grandchildren. The Branch is making a contribution to the Charles T. Wood Memorial Fund, c/o Donor Relations, 6066 Development Office, Dartmouth College, Hanover NH 03755. Individual members may wish to do so as well.

**Selected List of Charles T. Wood's
Publications on Richard III**

"The Deposition of Edward V," *Traditio*, 31 (1975), 247-286.

(Jointly with William Huse Dunham, Jr.): "The Right to Rule in England: Depositions and the Kingdom's Authority, 1327-1485," *American Historical Review*, 81 (1976), 738-761.

"Richard III's 'tytyle & right,'" *The Ricardian*, 4, no. 59 (December 1977); reprinted in James O. Petrie, ed., *Richard III: Crown and People* (London, 1985), pp. 64-65.

"Who Killed the Little Princes in the Tower? A Ricardian murder mystery," *Harvard Magazine*, 80, no. 3 (January-February, 1978), 34-40; reprinted in *Western Civilization Annual Editions*, ed. William Hughes (Guilford, CT, 1981), I, 167-171. "Whatever Happened to Margaret of Anjou? or, Olivier's Shakespeare and Richard III," *Iowa State Journal of Research*, 53 (1978-79), 213-217.

(With Peter Saccio, and edited by Lorraine C. Attreed): "Bad History Makes Good Drama: Richard III at Dartmouth College," *The Ricardian* 5, no. 71 (December 1980), 268-273.

"England, 1216-1485," *Dictionary of the Middle Ages* 4:472b-486b.

Review, Charles Ross, "Richard III. *Speculum*, 1983.

"Richard III, William, Lord Hastings and Friday the Thirteenth," *Kings and Nobles in the Later Middle Ages*, ed. Ralph A. Griffiths and James Sherborne (Gloucester: Alan Sutton, 1986).

Review, Michael Bennett, "The Battle of Bosworth," and Ralph A. Griffiths and Roger S. Thomas, "The Making of the Tudor Dynasty" (double review), *Speculum*, 1987.

Joan of Arc and Richard III: Sex, Saints and Government in the Middle Ages, New York: Oxford University Press, 1988; paperback ed., 1991.

"In Medieval Studies, is 'To Teach' a Transitive Verb?" *Studies in Medieval and Renaissance Teaching*, Vol. 3, issue 2, fall 1992.

"Richard III and the Beginnings of Historical Fiction," *The Historian*, 1993.

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AMERICAN BRANCH RECEIVES \$1.37 MILLION BEQUEST FOR GRADUATE STUDY

Expanded Schallek program renamed, administered on behalf of the Branch by the Medieval Academy of America

Laura Blanchard

For years, Maryloo Schallek made a \$1,000 contribution to the William B. Schallek Memorial Graduate Fellowship Award, in memory of her husband, every August 22. Upon her death in 2001, we learned that she had bequeathed the residual value of her estate to her alma mater, Miami University in Ohio, and to us, and that the total value of that residual estate approached \$3,000,000. The Branch's share of this would be close to \$1,500,000.

After some discussion with the executive board and with the Schallek advisory committee, especially the late Charles T. Wood, the American Branch is entering into an agreement with the Medieval Academy of America to administer the program, now renamed the William B. and Maryloo Spooner Schallek Award, on our behalf.

The program will comprise two parts: five annual \$2,000 awards (a total of \$10,000) for dissertation travel, microfilm expense, or related expenses; and one annual dissertation year award of \$30,000, freeing a truly exceptional Ph.D. student to concentrate exclusively on research and writing. The awards will be available to students working in any discipline (history, literature, art history, etc.) relating to late medieval England, defined as 1350-1500.

Any additional income over this \$40,000 sum will be returned to the endowment for the first two years, to build up a "bank" against any future market downturns. In subsequent years the total of award money may be revised upwards.

We will maintain control of the previous endowment of about \$70,000 and will use it to support programs that complement the main program, such as travel grants to current and past Schallek scholars to present research at conferences.

Another scholarship-related project might be an arrangement with the publishers of our conference papers, some of which are given by Schallek scholars each year, so that the volumes will be more affordable to members of the American Branch.

The arrangement with the Medieval Academy frees the American Branch from an administrative and fiduciary burden that could strain our volunteer capabilities.

The Academy is set up to process and evaluate larger number of grant applications, and to track the grant

recipients' progress. It also manages its own endowment fund, which approaches \$10 million, so it has established the financial expertise necessary to exercise prudent stewardship over so large a sum.

An additional benefit of this arrangement is that the Medieval Academy has access to all of the finest medieval scholars in the country, guaranteeing that a "Schallek Award" will be synonymous with "academic excellence," exactly what we want our scholarship program to achieve.

There will be some changes to the composition of our advisory committee. In addition to losing Charles Wood, Shelley Sinclair has also asked to be relieved, and Barbara Hanawalt, who assumes the presidency of the Medieval Academy this spring, is also stepping down. Joining Compton Reeves on the selection panel is Sharon D. Michalove, and the Medieval Academy is seeking additional representation.

The deadline for applications under the new program are February 15 for the \$2,000 awards and October 15 for the \$30,000 fellowship. Application forms are available from the Medieval Academy's website, <http://www.medievalacademy.org/>.

As before, summaries of the Schallek scholars' research will be published in the *Ricardian Register*, and recipients will be asked to place copies of their dissertations on deposit with the Society's research library.

With this project now so generously funded, Ricardians who formerly contributed to the Schallek awards are asked to shift their focus to building an endowment for the Maxwell Anderson Scholarship Fund to support the study of medieval and renaissance drama.



Maryloo Spooner Schallek, mid-1990s, with her beloved sheltie, Ashley



RICARDIAN POST

February 20, 2004

Dear Editor:

I clipped the enclosed article from my newspaper, *the Charlotte Observer*, after seeing a very familiar name. Definitely a surprise! Of course that brings up the question of what Richard's signature would be worth on the open market – priceless to us I know.

Jo Eakins

Ms. Eakins' clipping deals with the history of collecting autographs. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, the most coveted signatures are:

1. *Button Gwinnett* \$150,000
2. *Martin Luther* \$49,500
3. *Ivan the Terrible* \$35,000
(*image asking HIM for an autograph*)
4. *Wolfgang Mozard* \$35,000
5. *Edward IV of England* \$25,000

March 11, 2004

Dear Carole,

Thanks so much for the package that arrived today. You gave my article a lovely spread, and I appreciate it very much. And what an interesting magazine generally! I've spent the morning browsing it when I certainly should have been working.

All the best, and thanks again for letting me contribute.

Ann Wroe

January 15, 2004

Carole,

I have several back issues of the Ricardian journal from 12/91 thru 93 & would be happy to send them to anyone who'll send me an SASE. Would it be possible to put an item about that in the next *Register*?

Diana Rubino

January 30, 2004

Carole,

I wanted to mention on the AGM photos, on page 15, the "Unidentified Damsel" was the bartender, as I recall. She shows up again at the bottom of page 16 with a pretty lady I can't identify. Above that photo is a photo with Joan Marshall on the left, and Virginia Chanda on the right. I'm not sure who it is in the middle, although she appears to be an Arizona member (Carol Chesney or Georgia Howeth?). She appears again in the all-Arizona photo on page 17, left column, second down, which

would read, left to right: Charlie Jordan, Neil Fitzgerald, Joan Marshall, ?, Pamela Fitzgerald, and another unknown damsel. (Pamela Fitzgerald, I hope when you have a few spare minutes, you can help me confirm some identities, including the SCA participants. Thanks!) On page 17, bottom right, Pamela Fitzgerald is on the left and Lorilee McDowell is on the right. All the other photos are correctly identified.

Thanks again, Carole, for an issue I'll be reading from cover to cover, as always! And Charlie, Lorraine, and Nancy, I'll surreptitiously do the crossword puzzle in a way that makes my husband think I'm doing "serious" (that is, "not fun") paperwork!

Pam Butler

From ListServ:

February 10, 2004

While looking through the Calendar of Milanese Papers for other matters, I came across the following entry:

31 August 1468, from Giovanni Pietro Panicharolla, Milanese ambassador at the French court, to Galeazzo Maria Sforza, Duke of Milan:

"Two days ago an embassy of the English arrived here. Yesterday they went to the king, and, from what I hear, they have come to negotiate a truce with his Majesty and say that they are content to have an understanding and friendship together, and also to treat about the marriage of that sovereign's second daughter, although they say she is somewhat deformed in person, chiefly in one shoulder, to King Edward's brother [Richard] . . . This King [Louis XI] in his own interests, wishes to attend to the truce, but he will dissimulate about the marriage alliance until he sees how things are going.'

It seemed too good to pass up.

Helen Maurer

February 11, 2004 9:05 AM

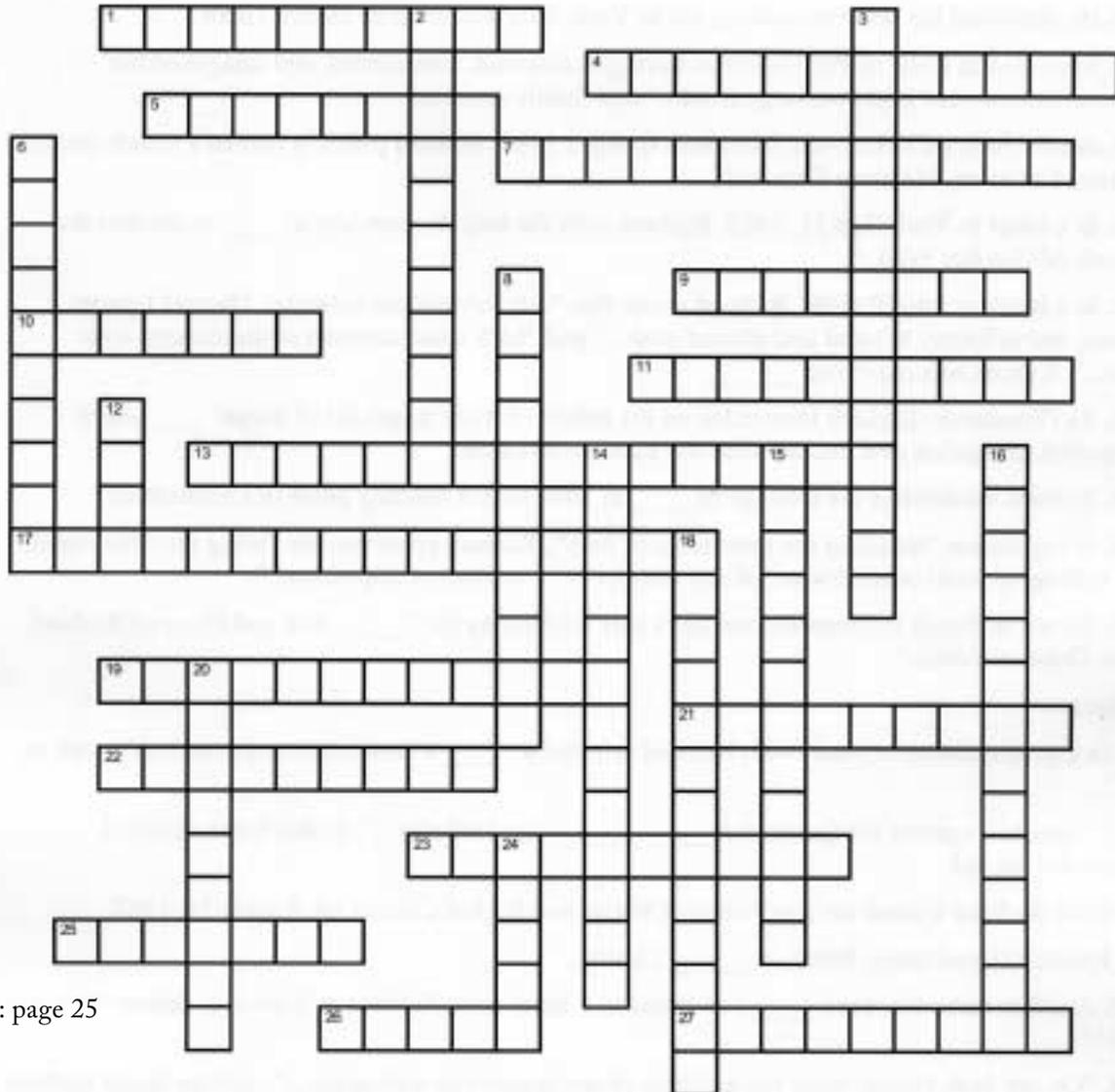
Subject: Re: [richard3] Supermarket experience

Thought I would share a piece of Richard fluff with you all. I was in the supermarket yesterday and my total came to \$14.52. I asked the young clerk if he knew what famous person was born in that year and he was, of course, gobsmacked (as we Brits would say). "King Richard III of England" I told him and I got a blank look! I am sure he rolled his eyes and said "whatever" after I left.

But I tried!

Ann Smith

LEGISLATION



Answers: page 25

Across

1. Richard wrote of "him that had the best Cause to be true" on an order to Russell requesting the Great Seal; he wrote about ____.
4. Richard's parliament abolished these; used by Edward IV to raise money.
5. A note from Richard to Moraunt and Salisbury in Feb. 1484 indicated that he planned to invade ____.
7. From this place in July 1483, Richard ordered the trial of those "as of late had taken upon themselves the fact of an enterprise."
9. Richard was granted a subsidy of tonnage and ____ by the only Parliament held during his reign.
10. Edward, Richard's son, was made Lieutenant of ____ for 3 years in July 1483.
11. Richard granted this city "gifts, grants, confirmations,..." in August 1483.
13. He delivered the letter requesting aid to York; later executed by Henry Tudor.
17. Recorded in Rolls of Parliament as having "conspired, considered, and imagined the destruction of oure said Sovereign Lord.." and finally attained.
19. aka St. John's Clerkenwell, from here in April 1485, Richard publicly denied a rumor that he planned to marry his niece Elizabeth.
21. In a letter to York Oct. 11, 1483, Richard calls for help to meet him at ____ to combat the revolt of October 1483.
22. In a letter to John Russell, Richard wrote that "our servant and solicitor, Thomas Lynom, [was] marvellously blinded and abused with..." and "hath made contract of matrimony with her..."; Lynom was marrying ____.
23. As Gloucester, Richard interceded on the behalf of York to get rid of illegal ____ which impeded navigation and limited what the poor could catch.
25. Richard established the College of ____ in 1484 with a meeting place in Coldharbour.

26. In legislation "touching the merchants of Italy", Richard protected the "bring into this realm, or selling by retail or otherwise, of any manner ____ written or imprinted..."
27. *An act in Rotuli Parliamentorum* (RP) lists Richard as the "____ Son and Heire of Richard late Duke of Yorke."

Down

2. In a proclamation of June 1485, Richard referred to ____'s "insatiable covetousness"; with an "i".
3. "...assist us against the Queen, her ____ _____, and affinity..."; in this letter, Richard appealed for aid.
6. Here Richard created his son Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester on August 24, 1483.
8. Richard signed many letters as ____; Latin.
12. Another name for word ____; as found in a letter from Richard to York city fathers Nov. 15, 1477.
14. "On my faith I never liked the qualities of any princes as well as his..."; written about Richard in private letter to the Prior of Christ Church by ____.
15. An act of Richard's conferred and confirmed rights on the church called "oure Blessed Lady Seint Mary and All Halowen of ____"; the castle of which is now in ruins.
16. "Trusty and welbeloved ____"; a standard opening in many letters.
18. "An act passed for public consumption" according to Pollard, this document announced Richard's claims to the throne.
20. In March 1484, Richard publicly swore promising no harm "if the daughters of Elizabeth Grey...will come to me out of the ____ of Westminster..."
24. Richard's parliament annulled legislation that kept inhabitants of Croyland from raising ____.

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THE BALLAD OF BOSWORTH FIELD (ORIGINAL VERSION) (OR WHAT HAPPENED TO T' PRINCES)

Brian Wainwright, 1990

There's a famous old house known as Lathom,
On t'road from Ormskirk to Preston,
And Mr. and Mrs. Lord Stanley,
Lived theer, wi Lord Strange, their son.
Now, Strange was a funny young feller,
Who'd got 'is odd name whilst at school,
By wearing a hennin for football,
And riding side-saddle an all.
Tom Stanley, his dad, were a rum un¹,
Who always arrived rather late,
For battles and such like occasions,
As Chronicles often relate.
Madge Beaufort was not Strange's mother,
She were Tom's second wife, don't yer² see?
Though she weren't that much use to the beggar,
As she only came up to 'is knee.
She'd a lad of her own by some Welshman,
She'd met with one summer in Rhyl.
This chap were called young Edmund Tudor,
And he left his lad nowt³ in his will.
So Harry, her boy, had gone over,
To France, to look for a job,
The pits⁴ had all closed down in Wigan,
And t'dole only paid thirty bob⁵.
Poor Margaret would often sit crying,
When she thought of her lad far away,
And Stanley would pass her the tissues,
And say: 'He'll be back, lass, some day.
'I had a quiet word wi' King Edward,
'On't way home from t'match on t'bus,
'He could with a lad for 'is Bessie,
'And your Harry might do – at a push.'
'By heck, yon'd⁶ be gradely⁷ Madge said,
'Although thas⁸ forgotten one thing.
'If we all 'ad our rights, which we 'asn't,
'Young 'Arry, not Ned would be t'King.
'My guess is that yon⁹ buggler Edward,
'Won't put him in young Bessie's bed.
'As soon as he steps off the ferry,
'They'll grab 'im and cut off 'is head.'
Before they could end this discussion,
A galloping horse it was heard,
And Tom's younger brother, Will Stanley,
Leapt off of Red Rum¹⁰ in the yard.
'Ay up, it's our Will!' said Lord Stanley,
As Margaret shook her dark head.
'Eh, our Tom,' yelled the knight, rushing in,
'Does tha not know that t'bloody King's dead?'
At once the entire Stanley family,
Shot off down to London at speed,
Before all King Edward's possessions,
Fell victim to Liz Woodville's greed.

Madge tried to make friends with the new King,
Young Ned, and his brother, young York.
She showed them the lions in yon Tower,
And gave 'em a long wildlife talk.
When the King said he'd like to get closer,
'Why, certes, yer 'ighness,' she said.
And she opened t'cage door, which was silly,
For the two lads then ended up dead.
The royal lions had not had their dinner,
Their keeper had gone out on strike,
For time-and-a-half for all Sundays,
And mileage for use of 'is bike.
'By heck,' said our Madge, 'what a pickle!
'What fools to keep lions short of grub!'
And she ran from the Tower like a sprinter,
And met up with Lord Stanley in t'pub.
The mayor and the 'ole Privy Council,
And t'other nobs¹¹ that were down theer,
Met in t'back room after hours,
And agreed it was all rather queer.
How could they explain such disaster?
It wouldn't look good in the press!
Then someone suggested an answer,
To how they could clear up the mess.
It took many hours of discussion,
To take on Lord Buckingham's plan,
But at last 'twas agreed they were bastards,
So people would not give a damn.
They picked out a carrier pigeon,
And tied a long note to the bird,
And sent it to Richard of Gloucester,
To say he were Richard the Third.
It took a long time for Lord Stanley,
To think of a new, cunning wheeze,
As how to put t'blame onto others,
His wife he were going to please!
He had a quiet word with young Bessie,
And said it were all Gloucester's fault,
That her brothers had ended as dinners,
And she weren't a princess or nowt.
And so, how this little tale ended,
I'm sure you're all able to guess.
Lord Stanley were late for the battle,
And Tudor got wedded to Bess.
Lord Stanley got made Earl of Derby,
The moral thus clearly stands out:
If tha wants to get on in this life, friend,
Just stand out o'th way and do nowt!

1. one
2. you
3. nothing
4. coal mines
5. Decimal equivalent £1-50.
6. that would

7. good
8. thou hast
9. that
10. There was a famous Grand National winner of the same name.
11. Important people.

RESEARCH LIBRARY SILENT AUCTION

- S.B. Chrimes, *The Arms of England, Lancastrians, Yorkists & Henry VII*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1964. (HB, Jacket worn, good condition)
- Snyder, William H., *The Crown and the Tower, The Legend of Richard III*, Richard III Society, Inc., 1981. (PB, good condition)
- Drewett, Richard, *The Trial of Richard III*, Sutton, London, 1984. (PB, excellent cond)
- Kendall, Paul Murray, *The Yorkist Age*, Anchor, New York, 1962. (2 copies PB, foxing on cover and around edges, 1 copy HB w/jacket, good cond)
- Heer, Friedrich, *The Medieval World*, New American Library, New York, 1961. (PB, cover edges are rolled)
- MacKinnon, Charles, *The Observer's Book of Heraldry*, Warne, London, 1966. (HB, excellent condition)
- Kendall, Paul Murray, *Richard the Third*, Anchor, New York, 1957. (PB, good condition)
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- Storey, R. L., *The Reign of Henry VII*, Walker and Company, New York, 1968. (HB, spine worn, good cond)
- Hallam, Henry, *The Middle Ages, Vols I & II*, D. Appleton and Company, New York, 1912. (HB, good cond, pages have browned)
- Seward, Desmond, *Richard III, England's Black Legend*, Penguin, London, 1982. (2 copies 1 HB, excellent cond w/jacket; PB, good cond)
- Stephenson, Carl, *A Brief Survey of Medieval Europe*, Harper & Brothers, New York, 1941. (HB, good cond)
- Hillyer, V.M., *Young People's Story of Our Heritage, The Medieval World*, Children's Press, Chicago, 1966. (HB good cond)
- Lindberg, David C., *Science in the Middle Ages*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1978. (PB, cover wear, good cond)
- Weir, Alison, *The Princes in the Tower*, Ballantine, New York, 1992. (HB, jacket, excellent condition)
- Ross, Charles, *Richard III*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1981. (PB, excellent cond)
- Potter, Jeremy, *Good King Richard?*, Constable, London, 1983. (HB, w/jacket, excellent cond)
- St. Aubyn, Giles, *The Year of Three Kings 1483*, Atheneum, New York, 1983. (PB, good cond)
- Cliff's Notes, *Shakespeare Richard III*, Nebraska, 1961. (PB, good cond)
- Saccio, Peter, *Shakespeare's English Kings*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1977. (PB, good cond)
- Oakley, Francis, *The Medieval Experience Foundations of Western Cultural Singularity*, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1974. (PB, good cond)
- Bishop, Morris, *The Middle Ages*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1970. (PB good cond)
- King, Edmund, *Medieval England*, Phaidon Press, Oxford, 1988. (HB, w/jacket, excellent condition, oversized)
- Tudor-Craig, Pamela, *Richard III, National Portrait Gallery*, National Portrait Gallery, London, 1973. (PB, oversized of the exhibits in the National Portrait Gallery exhibition of 1973, excellent cond)
- Peters, Ellis, *Strongholds and Sanctuaries, The Borderland of England and Wales*, Sutton, Hong Kong, 1993. (HB, w/jacket, beautiful picture book w/text)
- Hibbert, Christopher, *Tower of London*, Newsweek, New York, 1971. (HB, w/jacket, beautiful picture book w/text)
- A Child's History of England*, information pages missing, table of contents in tact, appears to be published in the late 19th or early 20th century. (HB, pages browned cover spine torn and loose)
- Ault, Warren, *Europe in the Middle Ages*, D.C. Heath and Company, Boston, 1932. (HB, good condition)
- Cust, Mrs. Henry, *Gentlemen Errant, Being the Journeys and Adventures of Four Noblemen in Europe During the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries*, John Murray, London, 1909. (HB, good cond)
- Cantor, Norman, *The Civilization of the Middle Ages*, Harper, 1994. (PB, excellent cond)
- Pirani, Emma, *Gothic Illuminated Manuscripts 69 Plates in Full Colour*, Hamlyn, 1966. (HB w/jacket, excellent cond)
- Richard III, The Great Debate*, The Folio Society, London, 1965. (HB excellent cond)

Markham, Sir Clements R., *Richard III, His Life and Character*, Smith, Elder and Company, London, 1968. (reprint of 1906 ed., HB excellent cond)

Hassall, W. O., *Medieval England As Viewed by Contemporaries*, Harper, New York, 1957. (PB, good cond)

Armstrong, C.A.J., *The Usurpation of Richard III*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1969. (HB, w/jacket, good cond)

Power, Eileen, *Medieval People*, University Paperbacks, London, 1963. (PB, good cond)

Davis, William Sterns, PhD., *Life on a Medieval Barony, A Picture of a Typical Feudal Community in the Thirteenth Century*, Harper & Brothers, New York, 1923. (HB, spine is missing but taped, needs tender care)

Wedeck, Harry, *Concise Dictionary of Medieval History*, Philosophical Library, New York, 1964. (HB, w/jacket, good cond)

Harvey, John, *The Plantagenets*, B.T. Batsford Ltd., London, 1948. (HB, jacket worn, good cond)

Rogers, W. H. Hamilton, *The Strife of The Roses and Days of the Tudors*, Shinner & Dodd, 1890. (HB, good cond)

Hughes, Jonathan, *The Religious Life of Richard III, Piety and Prayer in the North of England*, Sutton, Great Britain, 1997. (HB, w/jacket, excellent cond)

Sutton, Anne F. and Visser-Fuchs, Livia, *Richard III's Books*, Sutton, Great Britain, 1997. (HB, w/jacket, excellent cond)

Bennett, Michael, *The Battle of Bosworth*, St. Martin's Press, New York, 1985. (PB, excellent cond)

Jenkins, Elizabeth, *The Princes in the Tower*, Hamish Hamilton, London, 1978. (HB, w/jacket, excellent cond)

Rowse, A.L., *Bosworth Field*, Doubleday & Company, New York, 1966. (HB, w/jacket and signed by author)

Hackett, Francis, *Francis The First*, Doubleday, Doran & Company, Inc., New York, 1937. (HB, spine torn, pages browning)

Lindsay, Philip, *On Some Bones in Westminster Abbey*, Cedric Chivers Ltd., Bath, 1969. (HB, w/jacket, excellent cond)

Lamb, V. B., *The Betrayal of Richard III*, Mitre Press, London, 1965. (HB, w/jacket a little worn, good cond)

Lindsay, Philip, *The Tragic King Richard III*, Robert M. McBride & Company, New York, 1934. (HB, good cond)

Lander, J. R., *The Wars of the Roses*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1966. (HB, excellent cond)

Burton Holmes Travelogues, *England, Scotland, Ireland*, White House Publishers, Chicago, 1922. (HB, great old b/w pictures)

Trevelyan, George Macaulay, *England in the Age of Wycliffe*, Harper & Row, New York, 1909. (PB, good cond)

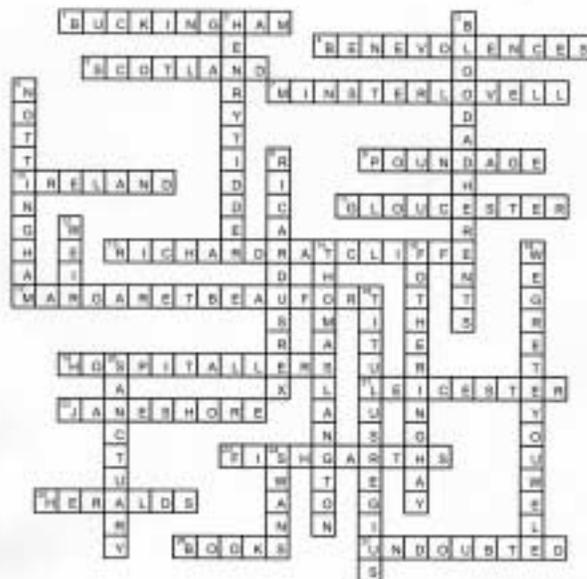
Taute, Anne, *Kings & Queens of Europe, A Genealogical Chart of the Royal Houses of Great Britain and Europe*. (fold out chart, excellent cond)

This collection of books was graciously donated by Ellen L. Perlman and Elizabeth D. Haynes.

Please start your bidding at \$3.00 for hardbound editions and \$2.00 for paperbacks. You may either place your bid by post to: Jean Kvam, Research Librarian, 805 Crain St., Carson City, NV 89703; or by email to: "teatyme@sbcglobal.net". The auction will close April 10. I will calculate the winning bid price plus postage. Please make your checks payable to *The Richard III Society, Inc.*

ANSWERS: LEGISLATION, PG. 21

The Ricardian Puzzlers are Charlie Jordan, 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 has a theme and clues are drawn from widely-available sources. Suggestions for themes and feedback about the puzzles are welcomed.



LISTSERV REPORT

In the three-month period ending on March 9, 1320 messages were posted. Listserv membership stood at 98 on that date, although it reached 102 during the quarter. The listserv digest holds steady at 20 members.

The most frequent topics were: Ann Wroe's book, *The Perfect Prince*, sub-topics covering the debate about Perkin Warbeck's being real vs. being an impostor, Tudor spies, Elizabeth of York vis-a-vis Perkin, and Ambassador de Puebla.

Essential information for registering at the Annual General Meeting in Toronto was provided. Tied into this were discussions of York Mystery Plays, Ricardian puns and verses and illuminated manuscripts.

Media-related discussions included the show "Terry Jones' 'Medieval Lives,'" release of Laurence Olivier's "Richard III" on DVD, the PBS series on the de' Medici family, and another one on Shakespeare, and idealized casting of a "Richard III" movie.

We covered such diverse topics as medieval widowhood, medieval memorial brasses, the story, "I, Richard," by Elizabeth George, treacle and Yorkshire Pudding, false memories, King Michael I? (the "real" heir to the throne, now living and working in Australia), The Second Battle of Agincourt (about the windmills to be installed nearby), the research library, medieval wedding dresses, the Rose of Raby and her alleged lover, the archer from Rouen, and the Oxford Experience.

Machiavelli vs. de Commynes, royal pets, Lancastrian witchcraft, mourning in the month of May, Anne of Cleves, Hank and Cate (Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon), and the depiction of Richard III's marriage to Anne Neville on the Salisbury Rolls, women using medieval weapons, and authors Virginia Woolf and Vita Sackville-West were also discussed.

The passing of a great friend to the Society, Charles Wood, was announced.

The most frequent posters, in no particular order, were Maria Tores, Will Lewis, Brian Wainwright, Laura Blanchard, Charlene Conlon, Dave Luitweiler, Kim Malo, Karen Ladniuk, Liz Wadsworth, Lee Gilliland, Janet Trimbath, Jean Kvam, Jude Kessel, Charlie Jordan, Meredith Whitford, Sheilah O' Connor, Tracy Bryce and Ananaia O'Leary.

Others posting were Wayne Ingalls, Rosalyn Rossignol, Teresa Basinski Eckford, Lorilee McDowell, Ann von Ritter, Craig and Annette Bradburn, William Walsh, Lorriane Pickering, Christine Headley, Dale Brady-Wilson, Lois Griffiths, Virginia Poch, Nancy Grigg, Eric Moles, Pamela Fitzgerald, Helen Maurer, Jane E. Ward, Peter Joyce, Tina Cooper, Beth Greenfeld, Rania Melham, Sharon Michalove, Peggy Allen, Cheryl Rothwell, Carole Rike, Tim Dale, Jacqueline Bloomquist, Phil Stone, William Walsh, Margaret Anderson, Margaret Drake, Meredith Whitford, Anne Smith, Nell Corkin, Fiona Manning, Rosemary Sortino, Heather, Helen Hardegan, Nancy Grigg, Eileen Prinsen, Nancy Grigg, Nancy Westcott, Victoria Moorshead, Lisa LIdeks, and Marta Christjansen.

The listserv is a free service open to all Society members worldwide. To join, send an email from the email address you want to use to richard3-subscribe@plantagenet.com. To subscribe to the digest only, send an email to richard3-digest-subscribe@plantagenet.com. If you have any difficulty, email question to richard3-owner@plantagenet.com. You may also join via the website at www.r3.org/members. Click on the Members-Only Electronic Discussion List; once membership is confirmed, your name will be added to the list.

MOVING OR TEMPORARILY AWAY?

Your quarterly Ricardian publications are mailed with the request to notify the Society of changes of address and forwarding addresses. This service costs the Society extra money, but we think it's worth it to ensure that as many members as possible receive the publications to which they are entitled.

Please, if you are moving, let us know your new address as soon as possible. If you will be away temporarily, please ask your Post Office to hold your mail for you. Mail that is returned to us as "Temporarily Away" or "No Forwarding Address" costs the Society for the return, plus the cost of re-mailing publications. Donations to cover these extra costs are, of course, welcomed.

Your change of address notices should go directly to the Membership Chair: Eileen Prinsen, 16151 Longmeadow, Dearborn MI, 48120, or e-mail address changes to membership@r3.org. Please don't forget to include other changes that help us contact you, such as new telephone number, new e-mail address, or name changes.

The Plantagenet Connection

PO Box 1401; Arvada, CO 80001;
Voice: (303) 420-4888 Fax (303) 420-4845
E-mail: KHF333@AOL.com

We bring genealogical data to life by exploring HISTORY THROUGH GENEALOGY. We are a unique and thought-provoking journal for historians, genealogists and students of royalty. USA subscriptions are \$24 per year for 2 issues of about 200 pages. Add \$8 per year for foreign air. Single copies are \$12. Issues began in 1993. FREE BROCHURES on contents and other publications. MC/VISA accepted. Fax or call to use your card. QUOTE THIS REFERENCE AND YOUR FIRST COPY IS FREE: RR.

TWO-YEAR MEMBER 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.

According to **Matthew J. Catania**, lawyer of Sparta, NJ: "Richard III's story is one of the most captivating in all of History. It combines all of the elements of an exciting novel or an epic adventure film, but, in fact, it really happened. From the first time I saw Olivier's marvelously evil portrayal in Shakespeare's version of history, I was intrigued and hooked. As a child I enjoyed Thomas Costain's *The Last Plantagenets* (1962). It led me to see the other side of Richard. From there I just continued to read: Walpole, More, Tey and many others.

"As a history fan and modeler I had heard of the RIII Society many years ago. I had always intended to join — but it was always put off for some reason or another. I am very pleased to have, finally, joined, and to be able to get more information about this exciting period in English History." Matthew does not have an e-mail address at this time, but he may be contacted at: 44 Graphic Blvd., Sparta, NJ 07871.

Anna Ellis, a Clinical Laboratory Scientist in Charlottesville, Virginia, read her way to interest in Richard III starting with Penman's *The Sunne in Splendor*, through Tey's *The Daughter of Time*, then on to Bertram Fields' *Royal Blood*. She says: "Injustice angers me, and Richard III has been the victim of a great injustice. I wanted to help correct this in any way I could." Anna goes on to say: "One day I would love to walk or drive the battlefield at Bosworth and visit Middleham. I've visited the Tower of London several times and always point out to my friends that the Bloody Tower was where Richard III did not murder his nephews!"

Diane Hoffman says that she, too, became interested in Richard III after reading Sharon K. Penman's *The Sunne in Splendor*. Last year when she was reading "between assignments" (i.e. unemployed), she went to the library and

did a web search on Richard III and at the top of the list was the Society's web page. "I was," she said, "impressed by all the information available on the web page and decided to join the Society so I could at least help out with paying dues." The web site inspired her to get back online and to also join the listserv. She especially enjoys critiques of Ricardian books, information and pictures of Ricardian sites, and the texts of original documents; all in all, she says, "the website is a wonderful resource." dkhoffman42@quest.net

Mary Patrice Montag, Las Vegas Waiter at the Venetian Hotel-Resort-Casino, as with most Ricardians lists among her leisure interests Reading, Travel, Drawing and History. Her interest started with Josephine Tey's *Daughter of Time*, moved to Sharon Kay Penman's *Sunne in Splendor*, and just kept going. Although aware of the Society for many years—she didn't join until recently—a fact she very much regrets.

Mary is looking forward to participating in a future tour with members of the Society. Although she has visited England several times, she has never been able to concentrate on Ricardian sites and interests while there. Telephone: 702-658-2981; Email: MaryPatriceMontag@Yahoo.com.

Jennifer Randles, as with so many of our members whose leisure interests include reading, art, fashion, history, music, etc., she came to the Society through her "long-time interest in British history—particularly the Mediaeval and Renaissance periods." While looking over books at the library she says "I happened upon Kendall's volume on Richard and was intrigued by the alternate version of an old story. I then searched on the Web for more information and found the Society, and now eagerly anticipate material from the Society!"

A textile artist and administrative assistant in Nashville, Tennessee, Jennifer says: "I am still very early in my research and study on Richard and the times in which he lived, but am eager to learn. I particularly enjoy the study of historical clothing, which lets me explore, not just political and social history, but textile history as well." Tel: 615-778-1328; E-mail: wonderannual@hotmail.com



FEEL FREE TO PAY IN ADVANCE!

Paying in advance saves both the Society and the member some postage costs, plus time and effort. If you would like to do this, no special procedures are needed — our database can handle it!

Simply make out your check for as many years' dues as you wish and write a note on the renewal card to the effect that you wish to pay for that many years in advance.

MICHIGAN CHAPTER ATTENDS LOCAL PERFORMANCE OF SHAKESPEARE'S "RICHARD III"

Janet M. Trimbath

On Sunday, February 22 members of the Michigan Area Chapter of the American Branch of the Richard III Society set up display tables in the lobby of the Dearborn Civic Center Theatre so playgoers could avail themselves of information about the Society and a more balanced picture of King Richard III.

The two display tables drew interested people who took our brochures and bookmarks, and hopefully, a different view of Richard than when they entered the auditorium. Six branch members were available for answering questions: Moderator Dianne Batch, past Moderator Barbara Vassar-Gray, American Branch Membership Chairman Eileen Prinsen, Chapter Membership Chairman Sandy Bartkowiak, Chapter Treasurer Larry Irwin, Chapter member Rose Wiggle and Chapter member Janet Trimbath.

The displays included books about Richard III, posters, both American Branch and Michigan Chapter bro-



chures about the play, acting, and Shakespeare. Branch representatives Dianne Batch and Eileen Prinsen attended that session to make sure Richard's true story was told!



chures, two kinds of bookmarks, Society publications, genealogy charts, and the NPG portrait of Richard III.

The presentation of "Richard III" was enacted by "The Acting Company", a traveling repertory theatre group who perform around the country. The day after the performance, the group held workshops for area



This was a wonderful opportunity for the Michigan Chapter to reach members of the community. Hopefully we will acquire new members from this exposure. Even if we do not, the chance to show Richard in a more positive light was well worth the effort.

INTEREST IN AN OHIO CHAPTER?

Tina Cooper

If were a member of the Ohio Chapter or live in the Ohio area and want a home chapter.....

Please email me at tinacooper@who.rr.com or send me a letter at 3240 Shawnee Rd. Lima, Ohio 45806.

The Ohio Chapter was a very active Chapter and we had a very diverse and knowledgeable member base. When I moved back to Ohio, I was saddened to here that the Chapter no longer existed. I would like to hear from any interested in re-starting the Ohio Chapter.

Please contact me at the above email or regular mail address. I look forward to hearing from all of you again.



While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. -
The Bible, KJV, Gen. 8:22

 **THE ROSE OF YORK: LOVE AND WAR** - Sandra Worth, End Table Books, Yarnell, Az., 2003

Though most of the events of Richard's life are known to me as they are to many Ricardians, in the reading of this book the action takes place in front of me with clarity and emotion.

The book begins with Richard as Dickon, a bewildered, frightened child, recently fatherless and experiencing the horrors of war for the first time. We watch him grow into a strong, resolute, compassionate man, with a strong sense of justice.

The action scenes are vivid and stirring. The beauty of the North is evoked with tenderness. The writing is clear and well-structured and minor characters such as Sir Thomas Cook and William Caxton come to life through the deft pen.

Anne Neville, though frail physically, has great strength of character. It is easy to see why Richard finds her so essential in his life.

After Richard and Anne, the most attractive character in the book is John Neville, Marquess of Montague and briefly Earl of Northumberland. He is the epitome of the noble, chivalrous knight. A valiant soldier, disgraced by the king he fought for, his tragic end occurs when his conflicting loyalties are no longer tolerable. His end presages Richard's. He dies fighting manfully in the thickest press of his enemies.

Edward IV is well-drawn. Laughing, charming, indolent, pleasure-seeking, he indulges his grasping queen. Ironically, he marries Elizabeth Woodville to establish his independence from Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, only to lose it to her. Richard's disapproves of Edward's lifestyle under the influence of Will Hastings, but he remains staunchly loyal to his feckless brother.

A portent occurs when a dizzy spell forces Richard on to the throne. He finds the seat "distinctly uncomfortable."

In the Author's note, Worth does her best work for Richard by informing her readers of Richard's laws. Most discussions about Richard focus on the fate of Edward's sons and stop there. I appreciate this stress on his accomplishments. I personally benefit from his abolishing import tax on books. The precedent set by this law means I can bring books into the U.S. duty free.

RICARDIAN READING

Myrna Smith

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

Because his life has been distorted and twisted by his many detractors, Richard can best be reached through fiction. This book carries a clear and vivid description of him. I eagerly await the second and third volumes of this trilogy.

— Dale Summers, TX

**What men call gallantry and the gods adultery,
Is much more common where the climate's
sultry** - Byron, Don Juan, I

 **KNIGHT ERRANT** - R. Garcia Y Robertson, Tor Books, 2001

Robyn Stafford, a Hollywood producer, is in England to surprise her lover Collin for his birthday, but soon finds out he's otherwise spoken for. Hiking alone on the Anglo-Welsh border, she's stunned to see a knight in shining armor appear before her. Believing he's an escapee from a Renaissance fair, they strike up a conversation during which he believes she's a 'lad' from her attire and short hair. So begins her journey through six centuries, and her relationship with the knight, who turns out to be 17-year-old Edward Plantagenet, Earl of March. Robyn's journey takes her through England and France during the Wars of the Roses, and she encounters her now-ex, Collin, his new wife, and friends from her own time who are different people in the 15th century, but whom she recognizes. She also makes the acquaintance of Jacquetta Woodville, who is a witch in both times, referred to as 'Weirdville' — fittingly, to those of us who know Jacque's background.

Robyn survives several misadventures, is taken prisoner by Yorkist enemies and thrown in a Tower dungeon, meets feeble King Henry VI, engages in witchcraft rituals, journeys to France and Flanders, and is reunited with Edward several times on this journey, during which she has fallen in love with him. In order to save her imprisoned friends Jo and Joy, whom she's also known in modern times, she's given a potion which allows her a brief return to the present in order to gain access to the Tower and attempt to free them. Her swift landing on a busy shoulder of the M1, on which she is forced to hitchhike in her medieval garb, is more amusing than her disconcerting 15th century sojourn.

The witchery element allows her to understand medieval English and French — a question that always arises in time travel, but is seldom explained. The ending, as in all romances, is a happy one in which she and Edward pledge their everlasting love and begin a life together, remaining in the 15th century, which Robyn seems not to mind, as long as she is with her beloved.

While the story is rich with historical details and accurate descriptions of life in the pre-penicillin and personal hygiene days of yore, the pacing is a bit slow at times, and the reader may rush ahead to see what happens next. I personally found her love for Edward to be a bit implausible, as to why a grown woman would be so taken with a 17-year-old. Edward's character, for those of us who know him as the womanizing, partying hedonist that he was, seemed molded to fit the story. Even Richard as hero would have been more believable, as this fictional Edward is just too faithful and Beta male to be true. Also, historical sticklers will lose their suspension of disbelief, knowing that Edward never married any Robyn Stafford, but perhaps suspension will be restored upon reading the sequel, *Lady Robin*.

— Diana Rubino

(Diana Rubino is the author of 10 historical novels, several of which are set during Ricardian times. Visit www.dianarubino.com)

**For the man sound in body and serene of mind
there is no such thing as bad weather; every
day has its beauty.-George Gissing, "Winter"**

 *The Little Ice Age* - Brian Fagan, Basic Books, NY - 2002

The little ice age is the period running from about 1200 to 1850, following the Medieval Warm Period of 900-1200, during which the settlement of Greenland seemed possible. Mr. Fagan is an archeologist rather than a historian, but he ties in the fluctuations of the climate with the events and movements of history — the French Revolution is a case in point. Another is the Irish potato famine, obviously. Previously the knowledge of past weather patterns has depended on inference — the cessation of wine cultivation in England, for example — and written records from contemporary sources, which may be rather subjective, the last season being the hottest/coldest/wettest/driest the writer has ever seen. Now, however, more and more tree-ring sources, as well as ice-core measurements, are available then there were even a generation ago. They can't, of course, show how people and nations reacted to this climate change, what the English did that was right, and what the French did that was wrong. This can best be seen in hindsight.

Are we now just in a natural warming period, with nothing much to worry about, the worst that could happen being vineyards growing in the U.K? Yes and no, says Mr. Fagan. While some warming is natural, he is in no doubt that human activity has contributed to a steeper rise in temperature than would otherwise have occurred. So-called "acts of God," such as volcanic eruptions, have certainly played a part, though usually in the short term.

Mr. Fagan writes clearly and concisely and with an eye to the lay-person, explaining any unfamiliar terms as he goes along. The thoughtful lay-person is well advised to delve into this informative book.

- m.s.

**For, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and
gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time
of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of
the turtle is heard in the land - The Bible, Song
of Solomon 2:11, 12.**

Taking place during the Medieval Warm Period, when wildcats roamed the forests of England, is *The Wildcats Of Exeter* (Edward Marston, St. Martins Minotaur, 2001) — though even then you would not mistake it for the veldt. One of the critters has apparently killed one Nicholas Picard, but our daring duo of detection, Ralph Delchard and Gervase Bret, quickly see that there was a human element to the crime. It is connected with a land dispute with what seems like a multitude of claimants, requiring the wisdom of Solomon to solve.

The sometimes joshing relationship between the two men is well handled, as well as that between Ralph and his wife, Golde, who comes from a middle-class background. She travels with him and makes her own contributions to solving the mystery. (Gervase is engaged, and will presumably tie the knot in a future book in the series.) Amusement is also provided by such things as Ralph's fear of bodies of water — in spite of which, he manages to get stranded on an island — and such side-lights as this:

"Take no notice of the names....They are put there to deceive you. South Street runs north, Broad Street is narrow, Fore Street lies aft, Friernhay Street contains neither friars nor hay and High Street is the lowliest place in Christendom." We've all lived in or visited towns like that! - m.s.

From the same period, loosely speaking, is *The Outcast Dove* (Sharan Newman, Forge, NY, 2003) Catherine LeVendeur is expecting her third child, and is taking some much-needed maternity leave. Her husband Edgar is hovering protectively about, so the task of detection is left to her cousin Solomon. Solomon and two friends are off on a quest to the Holy Land. Three 'religious' (monks) are going to ransom some Christian captives, the Jews are going to rescue the betrothed of one of them — the "dove" of the title — and three soldiers are accompanying the others as bodyguards. One of the nine gets killed even before the journey has begun, so a young Christian merchant joins them as a substitute. Tensions are heightened by Solomon's relationship to one of the monks (unwanted by both of them), and the presence of his and Catherine's *beté noir*, Jehan. But there are times when they comrades. Newman humanizes all her characters, which all readers may not regard as a good thing. It's hard to consider someone as a villain when you overhear him wisecracking with his mates or worrying about his laundry.

In fact, the murderer turns out to be someone the reader may have come to like. Extra interest is provided by paralleling the three groups. Each contains two old hands, veterans, and one newbie. They do eventually realize their goals, and the maiden in distress is rescued, but not before they have found themselves lumbered with a

madwoman. Or is she? Very entertaining, without being just a beach-blanket read - although if you happen to have a beach handy, feel free. - m.s.

**Sits the wind in that quarter? - Shakespeare,
Much Ado About Nothing, Act II, Scene II**

 **Richard III: A Royal Enigma - Sean Cunningham,
English Monarchs Series, Treasures from the National
Archives, London, 2003**

A slim but handsomely produced volume showcasing many of the documents associated with Richard's life and reign. Of course, the documents do not necessarily speak for themselves, even if you can read them. They require interpretation, which in this case is usually conservative, though not reactionary, with regard to Richard's guilt or innocence.

Some comments on Mr. Cunningham's comments:

* Page 1 - "...surely more has been written about him than any other English monarch." (Any statistician out there willing to do some research on this?) "This book does not offer any shortcut to the read Richard III, but it does try to see him in his contemporary context..."

* Page 27 - "In arbitrating disputes, he famously found against his own servants on a number of occasions and enhanced his reputation by providing a means of redress for the poor of the region through his council."

* Pages 36-37 - Thanks to a clause inserted by Edward IV (what can he have been thinking of?) the title of Richard's descendants to the Neville lands hinged on the life and progeny of cousin George Neville, who died in May 1483 without heirs. "Richard...and his son Edward...would inherit no ready-made power base..Richard now needed to hold onto power at the centre at least long enough to force through legislation that secured his title to the Neville lands." (But surely he could do this while Protector. He would have to act fast, though.)

* Pages 38-39 - The Cely letter is reproduced here. Of all the rumors he reported, only one was true, the execution of Hastings. "...the fact that [Cely] could not obtain accurate information...only heightens the sense that the smokescreen created by Richard and Buckingham was having its intended effect." (What interest would Richard and Buckingham have in spreading a rumor that Lord Howard was dead, for example? This was probably no more than panicked gossip.)

* Pages 44-45 - "Only one English source has been discovered that offers a specific date for [the boys'] death...The Anlaby family cartulary cited 22 June as the date that Edward V died." (Who were the Anlabys? Where did they live? What's a cartulary? There are no footnotes, only picture credits.) He goes on to say, however: "There have been calls for comparison with DNA from Edward IV's body..and this might well prove that the bones are those of Edward V and Richard of York...It will...not tell us how they died, nor who was responsible."

* Pages 46-47 - The charter granting the title of Duke of Norfolk to John Howard is adduced as possible evidence of the princes' fate. "For Howard to have been

granted this ..on 28 June 1483, Richard, Duke of York would either have to have been considered legally dead, or else Richard III viewed Edward's a ward as invalid because York was by then proclaimed illegitimate." (So far, no quarrel.) But, "Parliament had not then met to renounce previous gifts with an Act of Resumption..The promotion of Howard is possible confirmation that the Princes in the Tower were dead or that there was an intention to kill them." (The facts seem clear enough. But what do they add up to? A man who was conscienceless enough to kill his own nephews, and to bypass Parliament, but too scrupulous to take a title away from a living boy, so he had to kill him! People do sometimes act in contradictory ways, usually because they can compartmentalize their feelings, but the personality this depicts is so sub-compartmentalized as to be splintered.)

* Page 59 - "Unusually, he did not ask for any grant of taxation, despite war with the Scots, and he refused such gifts from towns visited on his first progress as King." (Both Richard's defenders and his detractors overlook the fact that tax rebates or refunds mainly benefit those wealthy enough to pay taxes. And Richard forgot, or did not realize, that reducing taxes may be as big a mistake as raising them. But he isn't the only one.)

* Pages 70-75 - Cunningham takes a stand on where the battle of Bosworth was fought, and exculpates Northumberland. "Richard's main infantry force under Northumberland was now unable to cover the distance from its position to support Richard, since the vanguards of the two armies were between it and the King. This, rather than treachery, may have been the reason why Richard's northern servants, under Northumberland's command, did not join the fighting."

* Pages 88-89 - The author considers the influence of Richard's mother Cicely on him, and her part in his reign. "Cicely's probably later involvement in plotting against Henry VII, and the somewhat ironical bequests to the Tudors in her will (including a bed carved with the wheel of fortune to . . . Arthur, Prince of Wales) may imply her bitterness at the fact and nature of Richard's death." (This bit of information is alone worth the price of the book - although I got it as a gift!)

If you get this book, read it with your own pen or pencil in hand and make your own notes. All the author's conclusions won't be flattering to Richard, although some are, but all will be interesting.

Sean Cunningham, a Medieval and Early Modern Records Manager at the National Archives is currently working on a 'major new biography' of Henry VII, which should be interesting as well. I'm sharpening my pencil now!

I will leave you with this thought:

**Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody
does anything about it. - Charles Warner
(no, not Mark Twain.)**

Do something about contributing a review or two, and send a little sunshine into the life of

Your Reading Editor

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