One of the great pleasures of this job is hearing from Ricardians all over the country. There has been praise and some well-deserved, but constructive criticism as well, and I appreciate your comments.

I just wish they had been more abundant, this time around. Only in hearing from you, can we hope to make the Register the sort of publication you, as members, would want for it be.

We have plans to begin an "information column", in addition to our other regular features, and we welcome suggestions for other features. There is room for expansion in the Ricardian Listening column and we receive amazingly few fiction reviews for the Reading section. Cartoons are always in short supply. Is there perhaps, a cartoonist in our midst?

Fellowship Committee
Dr. Morris McGee, Chairman
Dr. Stephen D. Muir, Alternate

I've already corresponded with you, about why and everything that has happened. Those of you with whom I do welcome your input!

In short, we need to hear from you, about any and everything Ricardian. Those of you with whom I've already corresponded know your ideas and submissions are not ignored. The "editorial grey matter" does occasionally blank, and I do welcome your input!

Judie C. Gall
Keep up the good work. I know you are much appreciated by the 700 or so American Ricardians who have been starved for an American Ricardian publication.

Janet Anderson, Texas

Congratulations upon producing an impressive Winter issue. Under your leadership, the Register has the potential of becoming a first-rate newsletter.

As you know, the U.S. offers a largely untapped resource of both professionals and laypersons interested in 15th-century history and literature, especially regarding the Yorkist reigns and Richard III. Obviously, a professional-quality newsletter would do much to attract subscribers and, ultimately, new members to the Society. In fact, I think the vitality of the American branch is (or shall be) directly related to the quality of the Register.

Perhaps you will allow me, then, to comment on the text copy, and area in which I have some direct experience with both literary magazines and books. I assume the Register is printed camera-ready...? In any case, both the print quality and the layout of the text more than satisfy expectations for a publication as "new" as the revitalized Register. The tasteful illustrations enhance the text content that is unusual in publications of this category.

As for improvements, one would like to see the type eventually upgraded to a more professional typeface such as used in The Ricardian...

Of course, the foremost editorial task is to proofread for common errors in spelling, punctuation, grammar, sentence structure and usage—not an easy task, as I know from experience, and certainly difficult when the editor must depend on so many other people meeting deadlines, typing, doing layout, proofing, and myriad other duties...

Still, careful proofing must be done, and therein lies one of the most urgently needed improvements for the Register... I would have liked to offer the article for professional credit, but misspellings of a key name in the research makes it professionally obvious. Therefore, if you have the text on a computer disk, perhaps you would provide a corrected offprint of the article that I could use in my portfolio... For what it's worth, I'm sending along a copy of the article with suggested corrections.

My comments are not intended as a negative assessment. From what I've seen so far, I predict that the quality of the Register will be second to none. As an editor, your standards and aspirations are obviously high, and therefore, I'm sure you welcome informed suggestions.

I would like to thank those members who brought to my attention a letter from a reader of British Heritage (Feb/Mar 87) inquiring about the Richard III Society, and the editor's reply, giving our old address. Let me assure you that I wrote to the editor immediately, giving our new address. I feel quite sure that a correction in the next issue of British Heritage, and would appreciate hearing from any of our members to that effect.

Rozanne C. Murph, Chairman

"Not even a bone left...

For me to pick up?"

From Our Chairman:

I would like to thank those members who brought to my attention a letter from a reader of British Heritage (Feb/Mar 87) inquiring about the Richard III Society, and the editor's reply, giving our old address. Let me assure you that I wrote to the editor immediately, giving our new address, and requesting that further inquiries be directed to our Membership Chairman, Carole Rike. I feel quite sure that a correction will appear in the next issue of British Heritage, and would appreciate hearing from any of our members to that effect.
In November of 1483, Dominic Mancini, an Italian man of letters, sat down to write an account of his stay in England for his friend Angelo Cato, the Archbishop of Vienne. His account, first edited by C.A.J. Armstrong in 1936, caused quite a stir among fifteenth-century scholars, since it provided a rare glimpse of events which led to Richard of Gloucester being crowned King of England. It also provided a standard of accuracy against which other, more biased reports could be measured.

Mancini's value as a primary source covering the events in England cannot be doubted. However, Edward's death and Richard's ascension were sudden, unexpected events, and it was not in order to observe these events that the Italian came to England sometime in 1482. We are not certain exactly what his reasons were, but there is a chance he came seeking patronage for his writing and that it is more likely he was sent to England to represent Papal interests. Relations between France and England had become very tense in recent months, and it is likely that the Archbishop intended that Mancini should draw upon a report of the political situation there. This article will attempt to explain Mancini's presence in England by examining the events which, probably, brought him there.

We know very little about Dominic Mancini himself, and only a little more about his patron. He probably spoke no English, and had to rely on people connected with the court for his information. No contemporary portrait of Mancini exists, and the only evidence we have about him is that he may have been a member of the order of Augustinian Hermits and a follower of the Trinitarians, who dominated French literary society at the time. We know that he published several Latin verses which were well received by his contemporaries, and wrote, but did not publish, several poems. Understanding the society he kept, the current state of court policies, and the vagaries of academic discussion. Other than this, he remains a mystery.

Angelo Cato, however, was not only Archbishop of Vienne, but also a personal physician and astrologer to Louis XI. He had taught medicine for many years at the University of Naples, entered France while in the service of Federigo of Taranto, but came into Louis' service after he attended the king while suffering from a stroke in March of 1479. By 1481, he was high enough in the king's favor to be given an annual salary as a councillor, and was elected to the post of Archbishop in July of 1482. He maintained his interest in academic matters until his death in 1498; it was at his urging that Philip le Meunier composed his Memores, which are an important source for the history of France during Louis' reign.

We should, perhaps, emphasize at this point that we really don't know why Mancini was in England in 1482. The fact that he was recalled by Cato, as well as the language he uses in describing his departure, indicates that he was sent to England to gather information for the Archbishop, but he never spells out why. There are, however, several likely possibilities. Edward IV carried on a fairly extensive correspondence with Pope Sixtus IV on the subject of the Scottish wars, and Sixtus sent briefs to England addressed to Edward, his brother Richard, Lord Hastings, and the Archbishop of York. Since Edward was an old friend and pupil of the Pope, he might have sent Mancini with a Papal mission.

In addition to being an ecclesiastical official, Cato served as one of Louis XI's trusted councillors, and Mancini could have been sent to gather information for the French. As previously said, relations between France and England at this time were at a low point, thanks to a recent treaty between France and Burgundy which threatened English interests. This situation had its roots in Anglo-French diplomacy of the previous decade, and requires some background to understand.

When Edward was driven from England in 1470, he found refuge at the court of Charles Duke of Burgundy, who had taken as his second wife Edward's sister, Margaret, in 1468. Edward regained his throne the next year, but he attributed part of the opposition party's success in dethroning him to the hostility of Louis XI, the king of France. In revenge, he began plotting an invasion of France.

After much diplomatic maneuvering with his allies, the dukes of Brittany and Burgundy, Edward landed a force at Calais in July of 1475. Here he expected to be joined by Burgundian forces, led by Charles himself. Instead, the duke showed up with no more troops than his personal guard. He was preoccupied with the conquest of the neighboring duchy of Lorraine and besieging the city of Neuss, and did not have troops to spare. His lack of support for Edward's army was underlined by the fact that he refused the English shelter in Burgundian towns.

Charles' strange behavior at such an inopportune time is understandable, when we consider his ambitions. For a long time he had cherished the idea of marrying his only daughter and heir, Mary, to Maximilian, the son of the Holy Roman Emperor, in return for which he would be named King of the Romans. The fact that his plan had very little chance of success did not deter him from sacrificing the opportunity offered by the English invasion to weaken the threat of Louis of France.

By mid-August, Edward was thoroughly disillusioned with Charles' attitude, and was ready to seek a peaceful settlement with Louis. On 29 August 1475, Edward and Louis met on a bridge over the Somme at Picquigny and reached an accord. Philippe de Commynes, Sire d'Argenton, left an eye-witness account of the meeting as part of his Memores, written at the request of Angelo Cato:

When [Edward] was within four of five feet of the barrier [put up to prevent any treachery on either side] he raised his hat and bowed to within six inches of the ground. The King, who was already leaning on the barrier, returned his greeting with much politeness. They began to embrace each other through the holes and the king of England made another even deeper bow. The King began the conversation and said to him, 'My lord, my cousin, you are very welcome. There's nobody in this world whom I would want to meet more than you. And God be praised that we have met here for this good purpose.'

The terms of the Treaty of Picquigny included a seven-year truce with mercantile privileges between England, France and their allies, as well as an arrangement for the peaceful settlement of their differences. The items which prove most interesting to our study of Mancini, however, were a treaty of unity

DOMINIC MANCINI IN ENGLAND 1482-83

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and marriage, in which the Dauphin Charles should marry Edward's daughter, Elizabeth; and Louis' payment of 50,000 gold crowns in equal installments every spring and fall as pension or tribute, depending on the point of view. The Duke of Burgundy found himself left out, the provision in the treaty protecting Edward for delay in concluding it. He was forced to sign the treaty, separately, and signed a treaty with Louis at Sottevive on 13 September 1475.

The payment of Edward's pension proved of much use to Louis in the years which followed. By withholding it, he could discourage Edward from interfering with his plans for expansion in Burgundy. Mancini himself cites the pension as which followed. By withholding it, he could discourage Edward from interfering with his plans for expansion in Burgundy. Mancini himself cites the pension as the reason for Edward's neglect of Burgundy between 1475 and 1482: "he is believed to have abandoned the Flemings, had he given them succor against Louis XI the king of France, he would have ceased to receive from Louis fifty thousand scuts each year." Contemporary sources, both French and English, attributed Edward's reliance on the pension to avarice, and disapproved of his indulgence while the king of France plotted and schemed.

In any event, the payments came accurately and on time for nearly two years. Then, in January 1477, "the day of the Epiphany", Charles of Burgundy was killed at the battle of Nancy by the Swiss. Louis had heard the rumor of his death at dawn on the 9th; only two days earlier, the duke's stripped corpse had been discovered, lying face down in a pool of ice. His body and face had been mutilated almost beyond recognition, so he had to be identified by his missing teeth, his long nails, and various scars on his body. His death marked the beginning of the end of the independent state of Burgundy.

The period following Charles of Burgundy's death marked a flourishing of Anglo-French relations. By April, Edward had begun to press for further pledges of good faith and amendments to the Treaty of Picquigny. Louis made a counter-offer: let the truce be extended for 101 years, and Edward and his successors would receive the pension throughout the period. By July, Edward had extracted from Louis' resident ambassador, the bishop of Amiens, an agreement to this last offer, but was unable to get a permanent commitment from him. In August, Edward began to press for the formal betrothal of Elizabeth to the Dauphin.

The significance of the duke's death lay in the fact that his only heir, Mary, his daughter by his first marriage, was not married. Louis immediately offered his eldest son, the Dauphin Charles, as a prospective husband, even though, according to the terms of the Treaty of Picquigny, Charles was supposed to marry Edward's daughter, Elizabeth. Edward's sister, Margaret, now the dowerer duchess, favored the suit of her brother, George of Clarence. Edward himself, however, had arranged to support the suit of Maximilian, the son and heir of the Emperor Frederick. Mary was married to him on 18 August 1477. Louis quickly gathered an army and was making great inroads into Burgundian territory in the years 1477-78. The Burgundians feared the loss of his presence despite the signing of a year's truce with France in July of 1477, and they turned to Edward for help. In August of 1480, the dowager duchess Margaret negotiated a treaty between her brother and Maximilian, in which Maximilian agreed to replace the French pension should Louis cut it off. By the time the treaty was concluded, however, Maximilian had signed a truce with France to discuss a possible peace. In addition, Louis had entered into negotiations with James III of Scotland to provide some distraction for the king of England. By March 1481, Edward was willing to return to the terms of the Treaty of Picquigny. To ensure Edward's compliance, Louis delayed the Easter 1481 payment of his pension until August. The truce was reconfirmed by September.

By this time, Louis' health was none too good; he had suffered serious attacks of gout and fever, as well as a couple of strokes in the last year. Nevertheless, he kept up a steady pressure on Burgundy. Maximilian was badgering for Edward's assistance, but the most assurance Edward could give him was that England would surely come to Maximilian's assistance if Louis invaded Burgundian territory again. The best course, he advised, would be to wait for Louis' death, which surely couldn't be far off. Unfortunately, fate intervened. Mary of Burgundy died on 27 March 1482 of injuries sustained in a riding accident. Louis cut off payment of Edward's pension with the Easter 1482 installment. He could now force Maximilian to come to terms by using the power of the Flemish towns and Maximilian's own uncertainty. He no longer needed Edward's compliance.

It was during the summer of 1482, during this period of tension, that Mancini came to England. It seems likely that he was sent by Angelo Cato to gather information, or was at least asked to prepare a report on the conditions there while he was in the country on business of his own. Whatever the reasons behind his coming, he was in England in time to witness the climax of the long string of torturous diplomacy between Edward and Louis. While he was residing there, the crisis came to a head in the signing of the Treaty of Arras, which contracted the Dauphin Charles to marry the daughter of the king of France. Louis immediately wrote to Maximilian: "For the Flemings whose cause he [Edward] secretly promoted, the king of France; as they had been embroiled by a long war with Louis, and now desired aid from Edward." Edward was furious. The Croyland chronicle described his rage: "This sputtered prince now saw, and most anxiously regretted, that he was thus at last deluded by king Louis, who had not only withdrawn the promised tribute, but deserted the alliance which had been solemnly sworn, and the king's eldest daughter...the king thought of nothing else but taking vengeance..." He began to prepare for war with France, but collapsed and died on 30 August 1483. By that time, of course, the struggle, in France at least, was at an end.

KeesoR. Shepherd, Ohio

FOOTNOTES:
1. See the introduction to C.A.J. Armstrong (ed. and trans.), The Usurpation of Richard the Third: Dominicus Mancinus Ad Angelum Catonis De Occupatione
Armstrong (ed. and trans.) Usurpation. pp. 56 and 104 for the language which indicates Mancini went to England on Cato's business.


14. The Croyland chronicler correctly reports the pension as being £10,000. See Riley (ed. and trans.) The Croyland Chronicle. p. 473. Also see Ross, Edward IV. p. 231 and n 1; Kendall, Louis XI. pp. 276-88.


18. Contemporary accounts of Charles of Burgundy's death are in Riley (ed. and trans.) Croyland Chronicle. pp. 477-478; and Jones (ed. and trans.) Memoirs. p. 307. Commynes gives the date of the battle as 5 January, and this is supported by Ross, Edward IV. p. 250.


22. Kendall, Louis XI. p. 322, for the truce between France and Burgundy at Arras; and Tyrrell, Louis XI. p. 175, for Louis' pressure tactics.


28. Ross, Edward IV. p. 292. Mary and Maximilian had three children in their brief life together: a son, Philip, who became Duke of Burgundy after his mother's death; a daughter, Margaret, who married Charles of France and became Queen; and another son, Francis, who died young. See Jones (ed. and trans.) Memoirs. p. 369.


NEWS FROM THE LIBRARY

The Society's Fiction Library is once again organized and available to members, thanks to the yeoman efforts of Marie Martinelli and her "Angels" (saluted in an earlier article). Marie reports that an annotated fiction list will soon be available, but members wishing to make inquiries should write to her at 3911 Fauquier Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23227.

However, just as gaps have been found in our Non-Fiction Library, Marie has discovered holes in the fiction collection. In a recent letter to the Register she cited a few of them:

1. A hardback copy of *Daughter of Time*, Joséphine Tey
2. A hardback copy of *The Goldsmith's Wife*, Jean Plaidy
3. A children's/young adult book by Cynthia Harnett that has been printed under three, different titles:
   a. A Load of Unicorn
   b. Caxton's Challenge
   c. The Cargo of the Magdelena
4. Also there is a book listed on the old library lists that hasn't turned up in any of the shipments. Possibly someone out there knows something about it. The author is Dora McChesney and the title is *The Confession of Richard Plantagenet*.

Perhaps, some of you can help Marie in her quest, or add newer works to the Society's Library. Certainly, it should be as representative of available Rricardian or related works as is humanly possible. Anything that can be done to augment our resources is always appreciated.

NEW FROM RESEARCH OFFICERS AND LIBRARY

In the editorial remarks mention was made of the inception of an "information column" through which members could exchange areas of specialized interest and expertise, information about resources which might not be otherwise touched upon in the *Register*, and have some of the more universally pertinent questions answered in future issues. No definite format has as yet been determined, and opinions are more than welcome. Inquiries may be directed to either the *Register* or the Research Officers: Helen Maurer, 24001 Salero Lane, Mission Viejo, CA 92691 and Antony R.D. Franks, 3153 Queen's Chapel Road, Apt. 101, Mt. Rainier, MD 20712.

It is hoped that this feature will be of service to our newer members and encourage a wider exchange of ideas and opinions throughout our ranks. The column is intended to be an overview or guidepost for our individual historical delvings and, as much as possible there will be wide participation, both in asking and answering. The as yet untitled column will begin with the Summer issue. Inquiries should be received as early as possible to enable us to make the necessary contacts or do any research involved, but don't let that prevent our hearing from you. The end result could be fascinating for everyone.

IMPORTANT RICARDIAN REFERENCE BOOKS FOR SALE

Quantities Very Limited!

I will be stocking a very limited quantity of important Rricardian reference books. Orders will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis.

The books will be available for shipment in late April 1987, but you may place advance orders to reserve your copy.

**The Coronation of Richard III: The extant documents**, edited by Anne Sutton and Peter Hammond. Transcripts in the original spelling of all material relating to preparations for the coronation, the ceremony itself, and the banquet afterwards, with full introduction and notes, including chronology of events from April to July 1483, and biographies of participants. $52.50

**York Records**, edited by Robert Davies. Extracts from the Municipal Records of the City of York during the reigns of Edward IV, Edward V and Richard III, with notes illustrative and explanatory. $16.00


**The Crowland Chronicle Continuations 1459-86**, edited by Nicholas Pronay and John Cox. Detailed introduction, followed by a transcription of the Latin text with a parallel English translation of this monastic chronicle which includes valuable contemporary accounts of Yorkist history. $32.00

**Harleian Manuscript 433 [in 4 volumes]**, edited by Rosemary Horrocks and Peter Hammond. Records of the Signet Office for the reigns of Edward V and Richard III. $125.00 the set $125.00

Books will be mailed in late April 1987, but you may place advance orders to reserve your copy. Please make checks/money orders payable to: Richard III Society, Inc.

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Books will be mailed in late April 1987.

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TOTAL AMOUNT: $1,000
This book is dedicated "To the memory of Richard Plantagenet, King of England; neither saint or devil, merely human." Unfortunately, neither Richard nor anyone else comes off as fully human. We are told that the protagonist, Henry Percy, loves Richard, but we cannot see why. We are told that Richard is a tender, loving husband and father, but we never see this; we never see or hear him doing anything but talking about war and killing. Even when we overhear his private thoughts, they are full of remembrance of men taller and better looking than he. Neither is it possible to see why anyone, except perhaps his wife, would love Percy, since he never seems to do or feel anything at all. (An exaggeration, perhaps, but only a slight one.) In fact, the only sympathetic character is Maud Percy, and she is, as another character says, a "frivolous little girl with crimson hair." (Surely an odd shade of red for hair to be?)

Aside from the Lady Maud, the female characters are even less likeable than the men. There is a triumvirate right out of Macbeth: Eleanor Percy, Margaret Beaufort, and Cecily Neville--the last being more than equal to the first two combined.

The book is not badly written; quite the contrary. It is several cuts above the typical romance novel with steamy sex on every other page--in fact, in a bedroom scene or two would have served to lighten the atmosphere a little. The author aims for something more than drugstore-rock fiction, and falls all the more.


This meticulously researched and footnoted book is an invaluable adjunct to the study of the intricacies of royal government in the Middle Ages. Using a lucid, highly readable style, the author traces the history of the "royal lands" from the early Norman efforts at consolidation on through the first of the Tudors, an epoch when the monarch was expected to "live of his own." By delving into the history of the acquisition, and sometimes loss, of "royal lands", one not only explores a fascinating aspect of the annals of the English Crown, but gains insight into the often heated confrontations arising from the ownership, tenantship, or stewardship of those holdings, both large and small.

In that respect alone, the book is worthwhile Ricardian reading since, depending on the author and point of view, Richard of Gloucester is alternately depicted as being overly grasping and unscrupulous in his quest for royal grants, or merely short-changed early in life. An entire chapter is devoted to "The Crown Estate of the Yorkist Kings", in the course of which Richard is seen as no greedier than the other players on the scene. The Yorkists, in fact, seem to have been better 'estate managers' than some of their predecessors, in many respects. However, it is the political value of the various transactions which predominates the Yorkist era that seemed especially pertinent to the study the Ricardian saga.

Only through understanding how the game was played, of the importance of the Royal Demesne to the personal maintenance of the king and his family, can one hope to judge the attitudes of the various claimants of royal favors. For providing, not just historical perspective, this book should not be overlooked.

While Royal Demesne is not currently in the Society's collection, other works by P.P. Wolfe are available through the Non-Fiction Library. They include:

Hastings Revisited
Henry VII's Land Revenues & Chamber Finance
When & Why Did Hastings Lose His Head?

For a comparison of the Royal Households of Lancaster and York, consult:

Surveys and Purveyance, by A.C. Reeves.

Note: Royal Demesne can be purchased through the Scholars Book Club, 623 Ramsey Ave., Box 695, Hillside, NJ 07205, while their supply lasts, and would make not only a valuable personal acquisition, but a wonderful addition to the Society's Library.


This contains the papers delivered at the symposium marking the quincentenary of Richard III's reign, and was published by means of a "generous grant" from the Society, which doesn't go too far nowadays. Alas, narrow margins, no illustrations, and a shortage of necessary punctuation.

The intellectual content is a better bargain. There is much of interest. Anne Crawford's study of "The Private Life of John Howard", for instance, reveals this Yorkist stalwart mostly through his household expenditures. We see an indulgent husband and father, giving his wife expensive presents, keeping his sons at school and out of the fighting till they were past their teens, contrary to the usual practice; a tough opponent on sea or land, going off on campaign with a coffin of light reading, a bag of chessmen, and a wardrobe which might be considered a little loud for a middle-aged man. Howard comes across as the sort of person one would enjoy meeting, at least in peacetime.

James III of Scotland,
Richard's contemporary, comes across as just the opposite, in peace and war. I had always considered Edward IV's expedition against the Scots as an undervaluing exercise of the English policy of taking advantage of any unrest in Scotland. (To be sure, the Scots were quite ready to return the favor, to the extent of their smaller resources.) While that sort of opportunism was far from negligible, Norman Macdougall shows in "Contemporary Monarchs, Parallel Mythologies", that James' brother, the Duke of Albany, could make a strong case for himself at the English court. He was not just the Scots equivalent of Clarence. The Stewart had a very Short way with overmighty subjects, even within his family.

"Richard III and Lady Margaret Beaufort: A Re-assesement", by Michael Jones, is just that. Jones holds that, until 1483, Margaret did try in some accommodation with the Yorkists. It: seems that Edward IV may have been sincere in offering Henry Tudor his daughter, and of his daughers—at least he must have convinced the Lady Margaret. This leads us down fascinating paths of "what if": What could Edward not have done with Henry's financial genius and Richard's military and judicial skill? Or could he have been run ragged trying to keep the peace between them? "Richard III and the Yorkshire Centy", by Keith Dockray, substantiates the view that Richard did employ Northerners in Southern counties in a way unprecedented in the 15th century. They must have seemed even more numerous than they were by reason of their differences in speech and culture. These chapters have been reviewed, not because they are not important, but because they are neither controversial nor startlingly new in content.

Anne Sutton, however in "A Curious Searcher for our Weal Public: Richard III, Plemy, Chivalry and the Concept of the 'Good Prince'", rather lets the subject run away with her. She adopts Gower's five virtues of a good prince from the Confessio Amantis (reinforced by other texts) 1. "To keep his tongue & to be trewe." 2. Maintaining a balance between over-generosity and avarice. 3. Justice. 4. Compassion. 5. Chastity in marriage. She adds others, including "maintaining a good reputation", and argues that Richard conforms to the image of the model prince except for the second standard as well, going as far astray in one direction as Edward IV. Henry VII did in the other. When she argues for Richard's pety by citing that of his mother, sister, and various females as indulgences in special pleading. Rigid pety among one's nearest and dearest often leads to an equal and opposite reaction, instead of imitation. Could it be significant that it is never reported of Richard, as it was if Henry VII and Henry VIII, that he attended Mass 3 to 5 times a day? At any rate, his record of charitable and educational foundations can stand on its own merits.

"Sons of Edward IV: A Canonical Assessment" claims that they were illegitimate reviews and amplifies material that has appeared in the Richardson, coming to the conclusion that Richard had a reasonable case, but by English law and custom should have referred it to the Church courts instead of directly to Parliament. R.H. Hendolz says that modern historians react strongly against Richard's position. "We regard illegitimacy in a different way from most medieval men."

"The Sons of Edward IV: A Re-examination of the Evidence on their Deaths and on the Bones in Westminster Abbey" by P.W. Hammond and W.J. White is a rather technical, but interesting compilation of evidence available and yet to be determined. There is mention of the presence of other bones in the Tower precincts, at least one of which could be the skeleton of a girl; discussion of average heights in the Middle Ages and dentition, such as congenitally missing teeth, such as Margaret of Burgundy's missing eleven. These items just skin the surface. Hammonds and White point out the necessity for more research on 15th-century bones in general, and those of the 'Princes', in particular.

Not surprisingly, given the majority, most of the articles are sympathetic to Richard III. Possibly in an attempt to achieve balance, Colin Richmond ("1485 and All That, or what was going on at the Battle of Bosworth") has been given the anchor position. Richmond uses his advantage by inflicting on us a rambling, discursive essay, ranging from 919 to 1919. He may have primary evidence for his contentions about the numbers and motivation of the various nobles who supported Richard III at Bosworth, but only in a few cases does he share it with the reader. More often than not, he quotes no secondary sources, but expects his own unsupported word to be accepted. Unlike the other contributors, he does not use his footnotes for support or illumination, but for further digression and afterthoughts. According to Colin Richmond, Richard was a Bad Prince. So, what was Edward IV, mainly for not going to war with France? He saddles Edward with responsibility for Clarence's treason and Richard's usurpation because of this dereliction. War, he says, would have given the nobility some order in their 'muddled lives', and above all would have made possible regular taxation.

The opening scene in this small gem of a novel is both compelling and frightening: a terrified small boy stands holding his mother's hand at a market cross. An army is approaching; he must be brave, but they say the
woman leading the army is a witch...

The small boy is Richard Plantagenet, who later becomes Richard III, and this story of his life is told with strength and sensitivity.

The story is factually correct and the narrative flow is smooth. The author's scenes are memorable and although all the characterizations are well done, it's his portrayal of Richard that stands out. He's seen as a brave, faithful, decent, pious man who is, at times, beset by guilt, doubt, depression, and self-pity. Only the most hard hearted would fail to be moved at the ending of this book! Most hard hearted would fail to be moved at the ending of this book!

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The following people have more than "earned their wings" with their special efforts on behalf of the Fiction and Non-Fiction segments of the Society Library. They've donated books and copies of articles. They've worked on the Bunnett papers, and they've helped with the physical labor of reorganization and cataloguing. Without citing their individual favors, the Librarians would like to give them special recognition and heartfelt thanks.

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Florence Warner, California
Phyllis Young, California

Again, our appreciation...

Helen Maunes, Fiction
Aggie Mastaller, Fiction

An updated, Non-Fiction Bibliography is available. Please direct requests to Helen Manuer, 24001 Salero Lane, Mission Viejo, CA 92691, along with 60¢ to cover postage.

RICARDIAN LISTENING


From the first note of this beautifully produced, two-record album, one is transported back in time to the great abbeys of the Middle Ages, to the sound of monks at Divine Office, the flickering of torch and candlelight, and the haunting echo of perfectly pitched voices rising toward vaulted roofs in endless supplication and praise. It is at once both restful and inspiring. One need not understand the Latin text to appreciate that, but a full translation of each section is provided. The selections are from the Mass, rather than Office, and would have been very familiar to medieval ears.

According to the remarks on the album cover, Solesmes was commissioned by Pius X "to research the role of chant in liturgy and to edit all those books on the subject which had not already been done for the Church... Its work in liturgical reform and in the current revival of Gregorian chant have been likened to that of the legendary monastery of Cluny in the Middle Ages." Even the location of the monastery seems to call out to students of Plantagenet history. It stands on the River Sarthe at the boundary of the provinces of Maine and Anjou, both provinces inextricably interwoven into the tapestry of that family's saga.

The recording is also available in a cassette. For those wishing to get a sense of the religious observances which played so vital a role in daily medieval life, this is an excellent opportunity to enjoy the solemnity and tranquility of something only rarely heard in our modern world.

Judie C. Gall, Ohio

GREAT TRAVEL NEWS

A tour of Ricardian Britain and English Market towns is announced for Aug. 13-30, 1987. Sponsored by the Middle Atlantic Chapter, the trip is being planned by Betty Schloss, long time Society member and tour expert, par excellence.

Itinerary highlights include a stay at the Elizabethan Studley Priory in the Oxford area, two nights at the unique and ancient Feathers Hotel in Ludlow, several days in York with day trips to Middleham, Sheriff Hutton, and Barnard Castle on market day. The picturesque George Hotel in Stamford will be our headquarters while we enjoy trips to Bosworth, Sutton Cheney, Leicester, and Burleigh House.

The group will be accompanied by two officers of the British Society, Peter Hammond, Research Officer, and his wife, Carolyn, Society Librarian. This is an exceptional opportunity to spend time with such experts.

The tour will end with five glorious days and nights in London at the fabulous Edwardian landmark Waldorf Hotel in the Aldwych. Also offered: a post tour supplement across the English Channel to view the Bayeux Tapestry. These are ONLY the highlights!

A brochure will be mailed to ALL members in March with details and final costs. If you have any questions, please write or call: Lillian Barker, Box 1473, Laurel, MD 20707, (301) 776-2260.

Lillian Barker, Tour Chairman
Having visited England seven times in the past thirteen years, one would
assume that I've seen just about all there is to see. Not so! I am one of
those people who is so in love with London that I have to be dragged away from
it and can't wait to get back. However, after a week of rainy and cloudy days
with no hint of sun in sight, I was ready for a little trip out of town and
found a bus tour that combined a visit to Warwick Castle and Stratford, and
still promised to get me back to London in time to visit a favorite pub or two.

The town of Warwick is about 92 miles from London on the Avon River. The
guide told us that most people ignore the town of Warwick and just go straight
to the Castle, a pity because the town is a fine example of a medieval center
with the remains of a number of medieval buildings and Elizabethan dwellings,
along with some fine Georgian structures. The East and West gates are the only
traces remaining of the town walls. Warwick was founded by Ethelfleda, daughter
of Alfred the Great, but is most closely associated with the Earls of Warwick, a
title created by the son of William the Conqueror in 1088. The Warwick family,
which included Richard Neville, "the Kingmaker", are very much involved with
Richard III and his family.

The Castle is perched on a rocky cliff above the Avon River, making it a
magnificent example of a 14th century fortress. The mansion it encloses is late
17th century and quite grand, inside and out. One of the many disadvantages of
a bus trip is that you don't always have enough time to see everything you want,
and since we were due in Stratford by 2 P.M., we were allowed only two hours at
the Castle to see everything. Everything includes: The State Rooms and Chapel;
The Private Apartments; The Watergate and Ghost Tower; The Armoury, the Dungeon;
The Gatehouse and Barbican; Guy's Tower; The Torture Chamber; The Rampart Walk
and Clarence Tower; The Conservatory; The Peacock Gardens; The River Island;
Foxes Study; Cedar Walk; Red Knight and Pageant Field. My first stop was the
Barbican so that I could read a bit about the lives and times of the medieval
Beauchamps and Warwick the Kingmaker. History of the Warwicks is fascinating,
and they play a large part in making English history exciting. They certainly
had a lot of influence. I asked a guide if he knew anything about Richard III
and he said that he didn't, but that, perhaps, Richard III had visited the
Barbican, and we might be standing right where he stood. With that cheerful
thought, he left and I made my way to what I thought was the outside, but took a
wrong turn and somehow ended up in the Dungeon and Torture Chamber, which has a
grisly collection of instruments of torture.

The Guy's Tower and Rampart have a magnificent view of the surrounding
countryside. The Castle's main building, which was converted in 1604 at a cost
of 20,000 pounds, is fantastic and the money obviously put to good use. The
State Rooms and Private Apartments were so lovely I was beginning to wish I
could stay at the Castle and not leave, but eventually I had to come out for a
breath of fresh air and a walk in the garden and along the path that led to
Leaving Warwick Castle at 12:00 sharp, we had time to visit the town of Warwick for lunch and sightseeing. I saw St. Mary's Church, which has the Beauchamp Chapel and contains the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, a well-known earl of Warwick who died in 1439. The tomb of Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester is also here, against the north wall. I have a soft spot for Robert Dudley, which must be from all those costume films I saw as a child.

Lunch was at a pub in Warwick that the owner said dated from 1472. I just love the way the British tell these dates past you. We were served a traditional lunch of roast beef, potatoes, vegetables, soup, and trifle, along with the best ale I've ever tasted. In an effort to walk off lunch, I went for a stroll along the main street and went in and out of shops filled with silver, cut glass, paintings, and antiques. I also left considerably poorer, having bought a garnet ring which looked like one Richard is wearing in the NPG portrait.

Naturally, I fell asleep on the bus and missed everything between Watwick and Stratford. I didn't wake up until we were at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, which is about a mile outside Stratford. The sun was out and it was a beautiful day to spend in the country, and Stratford looked to be packed with people. There was a 20 minute wait in the garden of the Cottage. I met several passengers, who took off in the direction of the pub down the block. I was surprised to find out how many people waiting in line didn't know that Anne's cottage was not Shakespeare's home. He lived in Stratford. Once inside the house, we were given some information on the cottage and the fact that the house was occupied by descendents of Anne's until 1892. This is a rare opportunity to see how a family of yeoman farmers lived in Shakespeare's day. Most of the original furnishings, including the courting settle and the kitchen utensils, are preserved inside the house, as is some furniture used in the bedroom; a dresser and small bed that looked like a small child's furniture, but belonged to Anne's parents.

After the tour you could slip out a side door into the garden, or go through a maze of shops that featured Shakespeare on tea towels, soap tablets, spoons, etc. I bought a Richard III bookmark by way of a souvenir.

Jacqueline Bloomquist, California
"You were always running around hurling righteousness at somebody!"—George of Clarence.

"No wonder people didn't like you!"—Thomas More.

The Third Richard, a two act play by Society member, Professor John Kirk of the University of Illinois, had its premier performance at the People's Theater, a little 80-seat house at Building B, Fort Mason Center, San Francisco, September 30. The acting was good, some of the costumes were fine and intricate (others just a lick and a promise), and the scenery was staggered jet black curtains ("the set is nothing—supposed to be nothing," director Mona Scherer said.), with stools, one of which Will Shakespeare drags off to the side of the stage from which to watch "Richard's theater."

The play takes the form of confrontations between Richard and people from his private and public life (or both), and those most immediately responsible for his reputation. He's come back from the dead to insist upon them, because of history's unjust judgement of him. Thomas More sticks around to act as a prosecuting attorney, lawyer, judge and, occasionally, referee'. After, a few minutes of Richard, one begins to wonder how a man who had been king, and 500 years dead (There's a vague awareness that it's the present because Will Shakespeare looks with envy at the stage lighting and wishes he, too, had a "movable sun.,") could be so devoid of humor, self-possession, understanding of self and others, and general maturity. I'm speaking of the character, not the actor. (Bob Eberle was just fine.) Because of Richard's 16-year-old schoolboyishearnestness, Thomas More tends to carry off many scenes with lines like: "Do you want to go on with this, or do you want to plead guilty to whatever you committed suicide at Bosworth! Because you could not accept your own humanity, you could not accept the humanity in others." These lines represent an accurate summing up by Elizabeth Woodville, one of the last witnesses, and Thomas More himself.

Richard is guilty of a few crimes of which he is historically accused, but each confrontation reveals a new depth to his lack of understanding and empathy with his fellow men while he was alive; a new twist to events of which he knew nothing, or didn't understand. It is these confrontations with bits of history in the form of those he knew (or who knew of him) which provide the drama, the humor, the historical (and personal) surprises. Although Richard does not seem to be changing throughout the play, at the end he has learned to accept his own faults, and forgive others the faults of others. He forgets them and the sacrifice of a God who died to make forgiveness possible.

But, he never smiles...

Note when he's saying to dotty, old Morton: "Good God, you told those lies so long ago you believed them!" (Morton admits he can't remember whether he believed them, or not.)

Bob Eberle is fine as the Richard who seeks historical justice and finds out that his crimes in one cause, but he is清华大学的is--well, not the Richard J know and love. Patrick Fordson as Will Shakespeare is briefly funny as a practical and dedicated man of the theater, but I could not help wishing he had displayed more of his way with words, or gotten himself all the way off the stage. Don Cross is excellent as the Thomas More who begins trying Richard on historical grounds, and then discovers what the real problem is (While Richard is fretting—he's always fretting—because Hastings has picked out that Richard killed him out of spite and the two of whom of whom he never learned whether he believed his own lies or not, since he always lived for expediency. Anne Galjour's is convincing as the Annie who was afraid to tell her husband about the impuritv in her life for fear he couldn't stand it. Paul Garrior is especially fine as George of Clarence, the drearom, whirling brother who seems to have come straight from an orgy and tells Richard some appropriate truths about himself, including that he, George, really loved him. Martin Porch is good in the fine part of Hastings, who points out some political and emotional realities to Richard, and provides some comic relief by asking Richard of Buckingham: "How was he in bed?" to get Richard's goat, which is always easy to get. Blaneett Reynolds is a lovely, red-haired Elizabeth of York, who finally makes Richard see that he rejected her love not because he didn't want it, but because he felt guilty about sharing it. Lois Meyers is together full of insights as Elizabeth Woodville, with whom Richard had several political arrangements, and sums up Richard with a keen eye. And, John Thomas as Edward (V) provides a good contrast to the intrigues of royalty which he confronts (spent his life in Kent as a stonemason, that one).
it has been read several times and, in 1982, won a Drama Rama award for their performance of it.

Julie Vognan
California

This is a charmingly written play with an interesting concept. Richard III confronts each of the people in his past to refute the lies propagated against him by them. He is out to clear his reputation.

First on the scene is Will Shakespeare, who said his information came from Thomas More, who then came on to say John Morton told him. They were followed (one at a time) by Anne Neville, George Duke of Clarence, Lord Hastings, Elizabeth of York, Elizabeth Woodville, and Edward "Vere". The performances were quite uneven, with Thomas More and Anne Neville as the most professional and doing by far the best job. Bob Eberle had Richard's coloring and performed with a good deal of energy. However, he seemed quite tall and towered over his brother, George. As there were lines in the play which mentioned Richard's short stature and George's great height, the actuality on stage was rather disconcerting.

The producer/director, Mona Scherer, needed to give Lois Myers as Elizabeth Woodville more rehearsal. She lost her lines several times and had to be bailed out by Thomas More. Her references to Perkin Warbeck, as to what happened to her sons, were so garbled it was impossible to follow the story line.

The setting was stark black curtains with two stools and seemed to work well. The actors came out one by one to confront Richard. Some of the costumes were excellent, in particular Thomas More and Elizabeth Woodville.

All in all, this particular play deserves a better showing. It was extremely well written. I would love to see the play performed on PBS.

Dana Holliday
California

IS THERE A PLAYWRIGHT...?

During the pagan period known as the Golden Age of Greece, Master Aesop popularized the fable for the purpose of illustrating points of morality and ethics. Centuries later, Holy Mother Church, realizing the value of this simple teaching technique, used a series of allegorical plays to contrast good and evil; vice and virtue. Through the years, the Church held its authority over men, coloring every aspect of life, so much so that even those men of political power sought the approbation of Church leaders.

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, was one to make use of every advantage that came his way. In his 1459 bid to aid his uncle of York, the Earl came armed not only with soldiers, but the Papal Legate Coppini. George Neville, younger brother of the Earl, was already Bishop of Exeter, and would one day be Chancellor of England. Surrounded as he was with such knowledgeable clerics, one wonders if Neville ever pondered the Seven Deadly Sins. His life could be viewed as the quintessential example of pride going before the fall.

In the hands of a capable playwright, the events contributing to Neville's rise and fall would make excellent theater. Certainly, his story, fraught with ambition, success, and betrayal had all the earmarks of a Marlowean tragedy: "the heroic struggle of a great personality doomed to inevitable defeat."

With very little imagination, Neville's life from Sandal to Barnet can be divided into five "acts":

Act I:

Fully aware of the cost of failure, Warwick and his protege, Edward of March, move quickly against the Lancastrian army. Warwick's setback at St. Albans is forgotten in the incredible triumph in which he participated on that snowy Palm Sunday, 1461. Phoenix-like, the House of York has risen.

Act II:

Having helped place young Edward on the throne, Warwick now chooses for himself those prerogatives to which he felt entitled. The seemingly pliant young monarch raises no objections and, indeed, is happily indulging himself, as well. However, beneath Edward's amiable demeanor is steely determination. Warwick misreads the smiles and "Hail fellow, well met" camaraderie of the younger man. Edward is his own man, and the dew is hardly off the roses when
Warwick realizes that he has met a will as strong as his own. Ignoring Warwick's specific direction, Edward follows his own course, elevating new advisors who owe allegiance to him alone.

Act III:
Warwick wastes no time soothing his wounded pride. He foments risings throughout the kingdom, recruiting the king's brother, George, Duke of Clarence, as a replacement puppet in his bid to regain the power he's lost. To insure George's loyalty to their respective cause, Warwick permits his daughter, Isabel, to marry the young Duke. In one daring stroke, his captains surround the unprotected Edward, and take the king into their custody. For three months, Edward languishes in one or another of Warwick's strongholds, meekly doing as he is bid, but outside forces are at work to procure the release of the young monarch. When this is accomplished, there would be, could be no turning back for either antagonist. The climax has been reached.

Act IV:
As a weather vein in a windstorm, Warwick turns wildly to anyone who seems able to assist him in his overwhelming desire to pull down Edward. Warwick is drawn firmly and inextricably into the web of the Spider King, Louis XI of France. An alliance is struck with Margaret of Anjou, an alliance which necessitates the relegation of George of Clarence to the background. With Louis' financial aid and assurances of a safe-haven should he fail, Warwick sets sail for England. Once safely ashore, his army grows in numbers. In the familiar position of conquering invader, Warwick enters London.

Act V:
While Warwick is trying to meld a government of irreconcilable factions, the exiled Edward is not idle. Within a year, he would find the wherewithal to mount his own invasion force. Stunned by his brother's success, George of Clarence deserts his father-in-law, seeking forgiveness from Edward, and offering his retainers as surety.

Warwick, characteristically defensive in posture, leaves himself vulnerable to Edward's more aggressive style of command. By-passing Warwick at his family seat, Edward wheels his army toward his former capital, to be re-united with his wife, daughters, and infant son. London is now his.

Accompanied by his brother, John, and his Lancastrian allies, Warwick arms his forces on the outskirts of Barnet. In mirror image is the army of Edward, including his brothers, Richard and George. The reward for the victor is the Crown of England. The price of defeat is death.

The battle begins in the early morning fog, momentum swinging from Lancaster to York. Under the great weight of the battle, the weak fabric of Warwick's alliance begins to unravel. In an incredible case of mis-identity, footsoldiers of two Lancastrian lords begin attacking each other. Held cries of "Treason!", Warwick's lines break, his army in complete disarray around him. With his brother dead, and his captains fleeing before Edward's soldiers, Warwick desperately attempts to escape on horseback.

Whether or not Edward gives orders to spare the Earl's life is a moot point. Those Yorkists who locate and identify the Earl decided his fate themselves. The great Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, lays dead of multiple stab wounds.

Closing on a note of personal deduction, it seems to me that it was Neville's arrogance which both raised him up and brought him down. Is it not, therefore, the final irony that this man, who saw his destiny in his personal reputation, merits not even a mention in many library reference volumes?

Ray Beaton,
New Hampshire

FOOTNOTE:
Margaret Beaufort, did you ever think?
Accustomed prayer upon thin lips
And well-thumbed missal in your hand,
Your son upon his stolen throne,
Did your orisons give way
To temporal thoughts,
Let light into your niggard mind,
And understand?
Just once did mem'ry oust your prayers,
Reluctant, call up other time
When treason all revealed stood
And forfeit by your acts your life;
Did you then remember him,
The fool who let you live,
Forgave, and honoured you again
Despite your crime?

Margaret Beaufort, did you ever think?
Newly come from mass perhaps and,
Though briefly, did your thinking fall
On one who ruled by gentle law,
On the humblest pleas gave ear,
Gave trust to traitors,
With all betrayed spared hostage life,
Did you recall?
For one short space did mind's eye see
The loyal brother, friend, the king
By traitorous swords beset, still fight,
A stranger to the coward's way;
Did you, then, remember him
The fool who, honour-bound himself
Thought other men as true,
Defend the right?
THE MIDDLEHAM JEWEL

A 15th century gold and silver reliquary pendant found in the fields behind Middleham Castle in September 1985. It was to be auctioned at Sotheby's on December 11, 1985.

The obverse shows a Trinity scene, around which is the Latin inscription: "Ecce Agnus Dei Qui Tollis Peccata Mundi Tetragammaton." ("Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world.") Above the sapphire is the inscription: "Ananyzapta", a protective against the falling sickness. Some of the original blue enamelling remains on the "E" of "Ecce."

The reverse shows the Nativity, around which are the Saints.


The above information and photos are courtesy of Sotheby's. Many thanks to Susan Constantin of Sundial House, Middleham, who sent the postcards of the Jewel to me. She also gave the most wonderful, enthusiastic tours of the Castle, as any member of the 1985 Society Tour can attest!

Susan Dexter, Pennsylvania

SCATTERED STANDARDS

From the Chapter Coordinator:

In December all Chapters were notified about the changes in the By-Laws of the national Society pertaining to Chapter organization and membership. However, I would like to take this opportunity of reminding you that, according to Article 8.1, "No non-members of the Society may be members of Chapters of the Society." The thirty day grace period for payment of national dues has long since passed, so please make sure that all active Chapter members are current with their 1986-87 national dues.

Also, I am in the process of updating my files with regard to Chapter contacts and officers in order that communications can proceed more smoothly and directly. Any information that can be provided along those lines will be most appreciated, and just let me know that I can do to help with your Chapter endeavors.

Mary Poundsone Miller

Middle Atlantic Chapter

The Middle Atlantic Chapter will hold a meeting at 1:30 P.M. on Saturday, March 28, 1987 at Irving Intermediate School in Springfield, Virginia. The meeting will feature an original cast presentation of the recently published play, The Final Trial of Richard III. The play was written by Mary Schaller, Vice-Chairman of our Chapter.

The meeting will also discuss the May 17, 1987 Chapter trip to Richmond, Virginia to visit Agecroft Hall, a 15th-century English manor house moved to the U.S. in the early 20th century.

During the meeting, Lillian Barker, Chapter Treasurer, will update the group on the latest plans for the Chapter's August, 1987 trip to England, which will highlight Ricardian sites and traditional English market towns. Details of the trip can be found elsewhere in this issue of the Register.

After the meeting, the group will move to a nearby restaurant for a light supper and further socializing. For further details, contact Carol Bessette (703) 569-1875, or Mary Schaller (703) 332-7339.

Carol Bessette

Southwest Chapter

The Southwest Chapter of the Richard III Society held its mid-winter meeting on January 24, 1987, at the home of Roxane Murph. Thirteen members and friends enjoyed a sinfully delicious trifle and informal discussion of things Ricardian. Since this was a purely social meeting, there was no program, and no business was discussed. We did, however, talk about plans for the 1987 ACM, which our Chapter will host. The ACM will be held at the Worthington Hotel in Sundance Square, the beautifully restored area of downtown Fort Worth. Details and reservation forms will be sent to all members in mid-summer.

Pat and Dave Poundsone, Secretary-Treasurer
Few plans were made for Winter activities, but Spring will see a flurry of events. On Saturday, April 11th, the Chapter will meet at the home of Cindy Northup in Columbus and, on the first Saturday in May, we will be participating in the Renaissance Festival at Ohio State University. This will be the first time the Society has been represented in this event and it is hoped that many Chapter members will plan to attend, help staff our booth, and even be able to join the costume processional which will formally open the Festival.

 Jaele C. Gall

Southern California

In July the Chapter met at the home of Dana Holliday. The usual reports having been given, Chapter members serving in national capacities were saluted: Joyce Hollins, Chairman of the '86 AGM Committee and of the national Nominating Committee; Frieda McKenzie as a member of the National Committee for uniform Chapter By-Laws, (Mary Jane Battaglia is Chairman); and Helen Maurer, one of the two national Research Officers and Librarian for the Non-Fiction section of the American Branch Library. Various announcements were made, new members and guests introduced, and the program, a presentation on "Brass Rubbings" was given, by Jon Martin. The fascinating presentation was accompanied by an excellent slide show of actual brasses and brass rubbings. Rubbings done by him, and some by Joyce and Chuck Hollins, were displayed, and two raffled off after the meeting. The extremely happy winners were Diana Waggoner and Frieda McKenzie.

In October, the Chapter met for the annual birthday meeting at Ichabod's Sleepy Hollow Restaurant. The meeting was opened by an original toast by Diana Waggoner: "To King Richard, third of that name, last Plantagenet King of England, the White Rose who died untimely. To his memory, only sullied by the ignorant and the envious. And to the truth that shines through all stains."

Helen Maurer gave an informative presentation on Francis Lovell and handed out his family genealogy chart. Joyce Hollins suggested that the Chapter might contribute funds, or purchase some Ricardian books to donate to the main Los Angeles Library, which had suffered great losses in a recent fire. The following officers were elected by acclamation: Melinda Burrill, President; Mary Therese Anderson, Vice President; Dana Holliday, Recording Secretary; Barbara Hirsch, Treasurer; and Tom Coverney, Historian/Research Officer. Former President Friends McKenzie will continue on the Board as Membership Chairman, and Diana Waggoner is the new editor of The California Sunne. Joyce Hollins was applauded for her work in organizing the AGM in San Francisco, the week prior to the Chapter meeting, and a brief overview of the AGM was given. It was announced that the Ricardian Calendars would be ready in late November.

Dana Holliday
Recording Secretary

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JEWEL UPDATE

Thanks to Mary Merchant of New Mexico and a Yorkshire friend of hers, we have an update on the Jewel. It is reported that the Jewel sold for £1,300,000, but the buyer was not identified, nor was it said if the Jewel remained in England. Perhaps, some other member has even more recent information.

INTERESTING BROWSE

Two recent periodicals have produced articles which should be of interest to Ricardians. The February National Geographic has a lovely piece on the Folger Library, with which at least two of our Middle Atlantic members have close ties. Majesty magazine out of England has a quite favorable article on Richard III in their January issue, according to Cynthia Northup of Ohio. Perhaps, some subscriber could supply a copy of the article for the Non-Fiction Library’s collection of such pieces?


ANSWERS
WINTER PUZZLE

ACROSS CLUES:
4. Birthplace of Richard
9. Family home of Norfolk
11. First character in doggerel
12. Anne’s family
13. Border castle
16. Without feeling
17. Church near battlefield
19.Dubbed a knight
21. Biographer of Louis XI
26. Richard’s trusted servant
28. Richard’s heir, killed in 1487
29. A bishop’s authority
31. Long live!
32. Before
36. Castle in Cumberland
39. Her penn name was Tey
42. Tudor symbol
43. From widow to Queen
44. Title of respect
45. Advisor of Margaret Beaufort
46. Mystery surrounds his death

DOWN CLUES:
1. Decisive battle
2. An act
3. For shame!
5. Battlefield hill
6. Follower of Hastings
7. Uncle to Henry Tudor
8. Rod of royal power
10. Henry VII’s historian
14. Answer to a puzzle
15. City in North of England
18. Second daughter of Edward IV
20. French port
22. Roman god of war
23. Main part of a cathedral
24. Last battle of the Wars of Roses
25. Definitive portrayal of hunchback
27. A witch is burned
30. A moor
33. A pennant
34. Unsuccessful pretender
35. Medieval weapon
37. The Rose of
38. A new dynasty
40. Figure of worship
41. Peasant who belongs to the land