Dear Readers:

That the true Ricardian spirit is alive and flourishing is a fact to which I can attest with heartfelt gratitude. This is not the proper forum in which to voice individual thanks, but those who wrote the articles featured on these pages need never have "Loyalty Me Lie" explained to them. Under hurried, less than optimum circumstances, they rushed to the rescue of your Ricardian Register and this hurried, slightly panic-stricken editor without hesitation.

All of the material in this issue was supplied by a relatively small number of people, and I can only reiterate the plea of my predecessors in asking for your help. Ideally, the Register should appeal to the widest possible range of interests, from those of the neophyte Ricardian still struggling with the intricate web of events and personalities which formed the panoply for Richard's life and times to those of the recognized expert. That criteria creates a crying demand for a much broader spectrum of contributors, be they submissions made in the from of isolated comments or fully developed articles. This is, after all, your newsletter, your quarterлий, and it can only be all interesting, informative, though provoking, or even whimsical as a vast array of contributors can make it.

Having made that plea, I can only close my thoughts with the hope that the Register will bring each of you closer to the Society and your fellow Ricardians, pique your interest, and further your commitment to the Richardus which binds us, diverse and widely scattered as we are. If it does that, my editorial tenure, no matter what its duration, will have been a satisfying experience and a Ricardian contribution I will feel privileged to have made.

Judie C. Gall

FROM THE EDITOR:

The Richard III Society Schallek Memorial Graduate Study award has been awarded to Robin L. Dorfman. A 1985 magna cum laude graduate from Harvard, she is completing her Master's at the Centre for Medieval Studies at the University of York in England. Her dissertation is on "The Effects of the Lancastrian Usurpation on the Dean and Chapter of the York Minster."

Robin has returned to York and is using York and its resources, including the Mystery Play cycles, the art of the Middle Ages, the stained glass window in York Minster and manuscripts from the period. It is to be hoped that when Miss Dorfman finishes her studies they will be made available to both the American and British branches of the Society.

Miss Dorman plans to continue her Doctoral studies in 1987.

A MESSAGE FROM THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:

Dear Ricardians,

In spite of "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune ..." we are making progress:

- We were able to publish a Register after an extended sabbatical.
- We have appointed a research officer who will be the collector of articles and bibliographies about Richard III and his times.
- Our scholarship committee has been able to award one scholarship of $1,000 to an American student at the University of York, and we are planning wider publicity of our research grants for the 1986-87 academic year.
- Our finances, while not completely in order, are beginning to take shape (with a tip of the hat to our Treasurer).
- The cause of Richard is being helped by the videotape of the trial broadcast on London Weekend Television now available in the United States.

So, from Fotheringhay to Middleham to Sherriff, Robin L. Dorfman

Legal Committees:
Mr. Richard Durant
2100 Penobscot Bldg.
Detroit, MI 48220

Mailing Address:
Ricardian Register
PO Box 13786
New Orleans, LA 70185-3786

Dues are $15.00 annually for students and $20.00 for individuals. The membership year runs from October 2 to October 1.

Members of the American Society are also members of the English Society. All Society publications and other items for sale may be purchased either direct at U.K. member's rate or via the U.S. Society, when available. Papers may be borrowed from the English librarian, but books are not sent overseas. When a U.S. member visits the U.K., all meetings, expeditions, and other such activities are open, including the AGM. American members attending the AGM are free to cost a vote.
MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY:
A VERY HONORABLE AND VIRTUOUS LADY,
IF THERE BE ONE IN ENGLAND

At about seven o'clock on the morning of May 28, 1542, Margaret Pole, Countess of Salisbury, was "beheaded in a corner of the Tower, in the presence of so few people that until evening the truth was still doubted." It was more difficult to believe she had been left, prisoner, way of noble lineage, above 80 years old, and had been punished by the loss of one son, and banishment of the other, and the total ruin of her house - the manner of proceeding in her case - seems to argue that those here are afraid to put to death publicly those whom they execute in secret.

With the death of Margaret of Salisbury the last direct heir to the house of the Plantagenets was gone. Her death, at the age of 63, cut off the results of the Tudor extermination policy. Rival heirs to the throne were viewed as threats to Tudor stability and were dealt with in a swift and decisive manner. Margaret’s death was merely one in a succession of judicial executions designed to rid the Tudor monarchy of possible political conspirators and dissenters.

Henry Tudor, who became Henry VII, grew up during the so-called Wars of the Roses. When the third fall to Richard III, Henry decided to press his claim by combat. On August 22, 1485, he defeated Richard III at Bosworth Field and became the first of the Tudor monarchs. His claim to the throne was tenuous, to say the least. Through his mother (Margaret Beauffort), his claim was derived from the Plantagenet line through his son, John of Gaunt, and his grandson, Edward II (who later became Richard III’s third wife), Katherine Swynford. This line was later legitimized by Richard II in order to understand that none of its descendants would claim the right of succession. In his father’s side, Henry descended from Katherine of Valois, the widow of Henry V, and a Welshman, Owen Tudor, who did not, in actuality, reinstate his claim. Upon winning the throne, Henry attempted to secure his position by marrying the Yorkist heiress, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV.

Henry learned soon after gaining the crown that it was not secure. Almost immediately rebellions started with rival heirs to the throne, the most important being the cases of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. Lambert Simnel claimed to be Edward, Earl of Warwick, who was the son of George, Duke of Clarence (hence, Margaret of Salisbury’s brother). Simnel was supported by Sir Richard Pole, Lord of the Manor of Earl of Lincoln, who was the eldest son of Edward IV’s sister Eleanor and was himself another claimant to the throne. The rebellion ended at the battle of Stoke, June 16, 1487, when Simnel was captured and Lincoln was killed, thus ridding Henry VII of one real and one false claimant to the throne. The Perkin Warbeck rebellion lasted from approximately 1491—1499, and involved Ireland, France, The Netherlands and Scotland. Warbeck claimed to be the Earl of Warwick, originally, but later changed his mind and impersonated, in July of 1496, Henry VII. Warbeck rebellion was the execution of the real Earl of Warwick, who had been in the Tower since 1485. Also executed was Sir William Stanley, a surprise supporter of the rebellion, who had held himself of another potential rival for the throne. Clearly, the throne was not secure; even those close to the King were open to rebellion. It is most assuredly true that Henry VII’s succession and the existence of many rival claimants, that led to the Tudor policy of execution to消除 rivals to the throne. “It is obvious that Tudor reasons of state demanded and obtained far more numerous blood-sacrifices than the Yorkist version did.”

It was in the midst of these rebellions that Margaret, daughter of George, Duke of Clarence, niece to Edward IV and Richard III, married Sir Richard Pole. Pole served Henry well during the various uprisings at one point raising arms against Perkin Warbeck. As a reward he was appointed a squire of Henry’s bodyguard, Knight of the Garter, and a few other positions. By 1500 he had been promoted to Chief Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Prince Arthur. Both Margaret and Richard shared the same loyalty to the King, helped others to their interests, Margaret’s bloodline was also respected. When Richard Pole died in 1505, his wife Margaret, left with five children, stepped into the background. She emerged again upon Henry VIII’s ascent to the throne.
MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY (CONTINUED)

Margaret had already become friends with Catherine of Aragon when Richard had been Prince Arthur. Catherine’s help and influence had proved useful until she was granted the title of Countess of Salisbury, and was given all of the lands which had once been part of her family’s possessions. The attender against her brother, the late King Edward IV, was reversed and full restitution of her family was made. The grant read: “Margaret Pole, sister of Edward late Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. Grant of all of her heirs forever, of the possessions of Richard, late Earl of Salisbury, her grandfather, son and heir of Alice, Countess of Salisbury, and husband of Anne, Countess of Warwick, which came into Henry VII’s hands by the attender of the said Edward.”

The large Salisbury estate, comprised of lands primarily in Hampshire, Wiltshire, the western counties and Essex, improved Margaret’s circumstances but would ultimately create severe trouble. Though Margaret kept a modest court, mainly entertaining in later years as Princess Mary’s grandmother, hers was an expensive position to keep up — feasts and fetes could require hundreds of pounds, not to mention the cost of the food and the entertainment. A position at court was not only expensive, but if you were of royal blood it could be dangerous.

In the time of the later Plantagenets — the Yorkist kings — it was, more often than not, the great magnates who caused the uprisings. John of Gaunt had enough power to hold the throne for his nephew Richard II or lose it for him, when he failed to give him his support, or lose it for himself, when he tried to retain it. Richard’s father, the Duke of York, had only been an exalted position at court expensive, but if you were of royal blood it could be dangerous. Buckingham discovered this when he was executed in 1521, as his grandson also discovered, when Henry VIII realized this, executed Warwick in 1521, and married Margaret to a loyal minor nobleman. Margaret’s position at this time was quite safe and virtually ignored. It was only with the ascension of the later Plantagenets — the Yorkist kings — when Henry VIII became king the structure altered. Henry VIII was not adverse to greater magnates; Margaret’s lavish grant of the Salisbury estates is a good example. Henry VIII’s England afforded the chance to rise in the social structure. Wolsey, Cromwell, and Cranmer discovered that they could become the most powerful men in the kingdom while retaining a position and influence at court.

Not only did she have an exalted position and was of better royal lineage than the King, but Margaret if he believed that her presence could have prevented Mary from coming to such harm or succumbing to vice.

MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY (CONTINUED)

Margaret that made her a suitor — there were many other political factors which led to her decision to accept Henry VIII’s proposal. Margaret’s two eldest sons, Arthur Pole, and Pole, were educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in order to finance his education, Henry VIII commanded the Prior of St. Frideswide to provide a pension until a benefit could be found for him. Henry was interested in Margaret’s views and followed his development. In 1531 Reginald Pole was invited to speak to Margaret Pole, sister of Edward late Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. Grant of all of her heirs forever, of the possessions of Richard, late Earl of Salisbury, her grandson, son and heir of Alice, Countess of Salisbury, and husband of Anne, Countess of Warwick, which came into Henry VII’s hands by the attender of the said Edward.

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MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY (CONTINUED)

Margaret’s presence must have greatly annoyed Henry, but it was not just her loyalty to Henry, Lord Montague, was the eldest son of Margaret of Salisbury. Like his mother he was not exempt from incurring Henry’s displeasure. In 1521 the Duke of Buckingham was put into the Tower and executed. Montague was merely a friend of Buckingham, not implicated in the plot. Henry VIII have made a grant towards his maintenance. Pole matriculated as a nobleman at Magdalen College, Oxford, and in order to finance his education, Henry VIII commanded the Prior of St. Frideswide to provide a pension until a benefit could be found for him. Henry was interested in Margaret’s views and followed his development. In 1531 Reginald Pole was invited to speak to
MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY (CONTINUED)

the King about the question of the validity of Henry VIII's and Catherine of Aragon's marriage. He had expressed a favorable position with tactful diplomacy and Henry looked forward to furthering this position. In December 1536 Reginald went to York Place, the residence of the King, which resulted in a disagreement and Henry's displeasure. It was seven or eight months later when Reginald was finally allowed to return abroad to continue his studies.

In 1535 Henry commanded Reginald to give his opinion about the marriage question and also the thesis that Pole was told to be honest and impartial. In his own opinion, it was always implied with Henry VIII that what he really wanted was support of his own views, which should be written in a tacit way or not a flattering manner. In May 1535 Reginald Pole's work "Pro Ecclesiasticæ unitatis defensione" was completed, and the outrage began. It was intended by Henry to be a work supportive of his reign but turned out to be a "royal supremacy and as vigorous a defence of the papal primacy"13 and did not serve to endear Reginald nor the rest of the Pole family or Henry. Henry VIII in his wrath openly looked upon the King it was only Henry's extreme benignity which prevented him from ordering the Cardinal's arrest.

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Reginald Pole himself in a letter to Cardinal Contarini, said that he was almost imagine the results of Reginald's actions. The Poles became foremost in the mind of Henry VIII and Henry's anger over the issue was merely a front to rid himself of these rivals who were "still of the White Rose". The Yorkist-Lancastrian tensions must then have been present.

For Henry to serve God and thy prince, whom if thou do not serve with all thy wit, with all thy power, I have comfort in you is turned to sorrow. Alas, that I, for your folly, should receive from my mother and brother of Reginald Pole..., as hostages for his good behavior. When he defied the King it was only Henry's extreme benignity which prevented him from ordering the Cardinal's arrest.45

The Poles became foremost in the mind of Henry VIII and his views on the church, the Poles' position in England became dangerously precarious. Henry's anger over the issue was merely a front to rid himself of these rivals who were "still of the White Rose". The Yorkist-Lancastrian tensions must then have been present.

The Poles became foremost in the mind of Henry VIII that all things sincere, pure and upright on her part that we have conveyed and seen or heard of a woman so earnest - and so precise as well in gesture as in words, that the Countess was a fool, of no experience, and that if his daughter had been under her care during this illness she would have died, for she would not have known what to do, whereas he (Henry) had been an expert lady even in such a matter. This comment was inspired by hatred for Margaret or by loyalty to his new wife, Anne Boleyn, and her family is not certain - but Margaret obviously was out of favor.

On October 26, 1538, Geoffrey Pole, Margaret's youngest son, was arrested. Geoffrey was the most mercurial and least diplomatic member of the family and, unfortunately, the one most likely to talk. He was "examinied" from October 26th to November 12th, during which time he attempted to commit suicide. Failing at that, he chose to cooperate with his inquisitors. Geoffrey Pole said enough about his family, excepting his mother, to provoke the arrest and examination of them all.

On November 13, 1538, Margaret's examination began. She was questioned about Reginald, and whether he had ever "opened his mind to her, saying he like not the proceeding of this realm and for that reason would go beyond sea." Margaret denied having heard anything "touching any statutes or proceeding of the King." She was asked whether her son Geoffrey ever told her that the Cardinal was in league with Reginald. She said no, but Geoffrey Pole did write letters to her about the King's mind. She was further asked who told her that the Cardinal had escaped the danger and she replied, "Both sons, and for motherly pity she could not but rejoice. Then and there she said she knew it, her motherly rejoicing would be used against her in the evidence for her attainder.

On December 9, 1538, Margaret's oldest son Montague and his cousin the Marquis of Exeter were executed for treason. The Marchioness of Exeter was put in the Tower (but later pardoned), and her husband, Edward Courtenay, was also taken. He was put in the Tower of London and that "quite a long time ago the King said he wanted to exterminate this family who is still of the White Rose and of the family Pole, which is the Cardinal's family - I doubt of coming out of this except trouble and I'll let you know the minute I hear it." On December 11th he executed her sons. The significance of this sentence depends upon the accuracy of Castillon's statement. If Henry said, before any of the trouble started with Reginald, that he wished to destroy the Pole family, either after seeing this family who is still of the White Rose and of the family Pole, which is the Cardinal's family - I doubt of coming out of this except trouble and I'll let you know the minute I hear it. The Yorkist-Lancastrian tensions must then have been present.

During the Buckingham treason in 1521 Margaret was not under suspicion "on account of her noble birth and virtue." Also, when Henry sent instruction to Margaret concerning the upbringing of Mary, he asked her to be careful to raise Mary "according to the singular confidence that the King's Highness hath in her." But by 1535 and the downfall of Catherine of Aragon, Henry's views on the church, the Poles' position in England became dangerously precarious. Henry's anger over the issue was merely a front to rid himself of these rivals who were "still of the White Rose". The Yorkist-Lancastrian tensions must then have been present.

Margaret's royal bloodline, her animosity toward Anne Boleyn and staunch support of Catherine of Aragon and Princess Mary during Anne Boleyn's period of favor, and her son's persistent opposition to Henry VIII all combined to cause the downfall of the family. From 1537 onward, the destruction of the family became imminent. In 1538 Castillon wrote to Mont-
MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY (CONTINUED)

certain traitor that ever lived." These words are a testament to Margaret of Salisbury: she took a strong, courageous stand and denied everything, almost defeating her vicious enemies. Unfortunately, Margaret's bravery was not enough to save her.

Transferred from Warwick (her home) to Cowdray in Sussex, which belonged to the Earl of Salisbury, where she was kept in loneliness and degradation. Her husband, Sir Edward, was executed by the Earl and his wife. They refused, at first, to see her, and when Southampton finally did visit, he said that he and his wife could not find it in their hearts to see her when "that arrant whoreson traitor, her son the Cardinal, went about from prince to prince to work trouble to the King and realm." Margaret replied with her usual sharpness that, though she grieved for her son's behavior, "he was no whoreson, for she was both good to behold and true." Southampton requested that Cromwell "rid me of her company, for she is both changeable and troublous my mind." Shortly thereafter, Cromwell moved Margaret to the Tower, where she was to remain until her death.

Margaret of Salisbury's death stands out in history as one of peculiar inconsistencies. Left in the Tower with minimal food and clothing, Margaret never stood trial nor was she allowed to plead her defense. Nevertheless, she was convicted of treason by attainder. It was supposed, at one time, that she might be released, until a rebellion broke out in the North in April, 1541 — a conspiracy of Yorkist servants who attempted to raise the country against the tyranny of the King. The rebellion failed, and about 60 men were executed. Henry must have found the rebellion a convenient excuse; under the guise of a warning to others of old faith that he would tolerate no interference, he had Margaret executed at the same time as those of the conspiracy. The rebellion was quickly suppressed, and the convicted persons were put to death without a trial. Margaret's death was recorded.

About the same time (as the execution of the Countess of Salisbury at the Tower in presence of the Lord Mayor and about 150 persons. When informed of her sentence, she was confused by the sentence, and when the executioner was selected, a blundering "garconcau" was chosen, who hacked her head and body. The executioner was later executed for the crime.

The fear of legitimate royal lineage appears to have been the driving force behind the Tudors' policy of eliminating all Plantagenet heirs to the throne. Margaret of Salisbury is the prime example: having once earned the King's favor and risen high in social position, only to fall into disgrace and ruin, she was executed by the King for treason.

It was, of course, allowable for Henry to have her executed under the act of attainder without discussion in the Privy Council. But it is odd that the orders must have been given while the court was in progress (i.e., on the move). Even Margaret herself was confused by the sentence as she was being executed. According to an account by Chapuys, not even the Tower was prepared. "About the same time as the execution of the Countess of Salisbury, took place the lamentable execution of the Countess of Salisbury at the Tower of London, with fewer than 15 persons. Margaret's son and 150 persons. When informed of her sentence, she said that she had not the strength to stand, and that she wished to see her son before she died. But the executioner was not allowed to enter the room, and Margaret was put to death without a trial. She was then commended her soul to God, and desired those present to pray for the King, the Queen, Prince, and Princess. The ordinary executioner being absent, a blundering 'garconcau' was chosen, who hacked her head and body. The executioner was later executed for the crime.

In the case of the execution of Margaret of Salisbury, there were rumors that this was just the beginning of a plan to clear the Tower of prisoners.

Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, one of the highest claimants to the throne (although she had never pressed her claim), was executed. The reason behind her execution was to eliminate any legitimate claimant to the throne. This is evident from various accounts. Reginald and possible involvement in the Yorkshire rebellion was the King's fear of his Plantagenet sisters. There is no evidence to show that any of these members of the royal race, but for the Earl of Lincoln, went to any great lengths to deprive the Tudors of their possession of the crown, but their existence easily bred rumors which the Tudors could not, in the light of their own usurpation, afford to ignore. 28

The evidence continues, against Bush's theory. There was no case against Montague's son and heir; he was very young and had not been the focus for any rebellion. But he was of strong Yorkist blood, and his relatives had been executed for treason. He disappeared into the Tower, and was most probably murdered there. Another heir eliminated was Exeter. Consider, too, that interesting comment by Henry VII to the French ambassador that he planned to eliminate the last surviving heir of Henry VI's line. Exeter caused his own execution, according to Bush, by singing political songs of a subversive nature in his garden. Also, the actions of de la Pole's brother, Richard, who died fighting for Francis I at Pavia, and of Montague's
brother, Richard Pole, partly condemned them. "In these circumstances, which were made all the more exploitive by the crown, it found it difficult to avoid spilling royal blood."

Of course, the Tudor crown did not try to avoid spilling Yorkist royal blood but, as we have seen, loyal Yorkists were treated even more harshly. Some lesser royal heirs to the throne had been executed on the grounds of treason, as had some lesser claimants to the throne, for such a policy. When Henry VII won the throne he had to deal with the threatening problem of continued revolts and rebellions and was determined to stamp out such conduct. For nearly thirty years had debased the vision of kingship, making men more inclined to treason than they had been in the middle years of the century. J. R. Lander believes that because this precedent had been set, there were more likely to be treasonous activities - Henry VIII had to assume that there would be and guard against treason than they had. He had no heir of mature age, as yet, which fact could only add to the likelihood of treason. He knew that it was rumoured among men, still ignored in private, that the illegitimate James still existed.

The Sinnel and Warbeck rebellions, with their scattered but by no means weak support, would suggest that the Tudors had not been sufficiently vigilant in the years prior to the beginning of a fairly long and stable Tudor dynasty, but we must remember what occurred during the years of that beginning: the Tudors were to be fought with rebellions and treasonous activities (including Mary's claim being superseded by the advent of Lady Jane Grey as Queen). Not that people were unduly loyal to the Yorkist cause, "It was rather that some people had thrived under the Tudor regime, and, not unjustifiably, calculated that they would thrive better under a restored Yorkist monarch than they would under the unknown Tudor. Nor could Henry VII, even though claiming to be the heir of Lancaster, make any great capital out of Lancastrian precedent, which can hardly have seemed very encouraging in 1485."

Henry VII had set a dangerous precedent by overthrowing Richard III. He could not push his claim as the Lancastrian heir to any great extent, tenuous as his birth was. It has been said that his was the closest thing to royal blood that the House of Lancaster possessed at that time. It would not have been surprising, had it not been for the last minute betrayal of some of Richard III's powerful supporters, Henry's victory may instead have turned out to be his undoing.

Henry Tudor had lived outside of England, did not have a great following, and had no tactical experience as a commander. He was untried as a commander (it was his first battle), nor was there a great commander to rely upon in his following. However, due to some shady defections in the 'White Rose camp, Henry squeaked through triumphant.

Having won his throne, Henry VII now tried to make it secure. He married the Yorkist heiress, Elizabeth of York, to solidify the propaganda of a new era - even naming his first son, Arthur, to hark back to the days of Camelot! But all was not left to chance. Immediately after the battle of Bosworth, before Henry had left Leicester for London, "He dispatched Sir Robert Willoughby to Sheriff Hutton Castle to secure the person of the victor's wife and bring him South, to be kept in custody in the Tower." He spent the next years of his reign putting down rebellions and attempting to bring the nobility to heel. Henry did not employ a large system of patronage, as had been ouiled earlier. His Chamberlain was Morton, who would win money out of any source he could to maintain the court of Henry VII - the hard earned, and, before any grants and patronages were given, he had to be assured of loyalty.

Nancy Aronson
California

FOOTNOTES

**The date is reported as May 27th in the Dictionary of National Biographies, but according to the Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, Marillac reports her death as occurring on May 28, as does the index to the year 1541.**
MARGARET, COUNTESS OF SALISBURY (CONTINUED)


2. Margaret of Salisbury's age when she was beheaded has been reported differently. Chapuys described her as "nearly 90 years of age", and Marillac put her "above 80". But, as she was born in August 1473 and died May 1541, she was but 67 years old at death -- which was still a ripe old age for the Tudor period.

3. The name "Wars of the Roses" seems to have been first used historically by David Hume. Shakespeare also used it earlier in a few of his history plays, but it was not a term used in ripe old age for the Tudor period.

4. Katherine of Valois and Owen Tudor caused quite a stir when they became lovers. As Queen Dowager she had contracted a great misalliance with Tudor, whose position was a minor one at court. It is supposed, but not certain, that they did marry.

5. It is supposed that Margaret and Richard married about the year 1491; certainly before 1494 at which time she was mentioned in a crown payment as "my lady Pole".

6. The name "Wars of the Roses" seems to have been first used historically by David Hume. Shakespeare also used it earlier in a few of his history plays, but it was not a term used in ripe old age for the Tudor period.


8. Paul, John E., Catherine of Aragon and Her Friends, p. 52

9. Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, Sept. 15, 1533

10. Ibid, Aug. 21, 1533

11. Ibid, Aug. 28, 1533

12. Calendar of State Papers, Spanish 1531-33, No. 1161, p.88

13. Catherine of Aragon and Her Friends, p. 238


15. Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, July 15, 1536

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid, July 24, 1536

18. Ibid, Oct. 10, 1536

19. Ibid, Nov. 5, 1538


21. Catherine of Aragon and Her Friends

22. Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, Feb. 25, 1535. (Mary's governor at this time was one of Anne Boleyn's aunts, probably Lady Anne Shelton.)

23. Dictionary of National Biography, under Geoffrey Pole

24. Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, Nov. 13, 1538

25. Ibid, Nov. 14, 1538

26. Ibid, March 14, 1539

27. Ibid, Chapuys to Queen of Hungary, June 10, 1541


29. Ibid.

30. Chrimes, S.B., Henry VII, p.94

31. He was released for one day in 1487.

32. As Lady Jane Grey learned when Wyatt used her as the new Protestant heir to the throne. Elizabeth had (wisely!) refused any form of communication from him, and, since Lady Jane was in the Tower it was easy to use her with neither her permission nor involvement. As a result, Mary I had her executed.

33. It is possible that he survived Henry VIII's reign, but, if this were the case surely he would have been restored to favor in the reign of Mary I, as his uncle and cousin were.

34. "The Tudors and the Royal Race", op. cit.


36. Henry VII, p. 68


38. This came to be known as 'Morton's fork' -- a two-pronged system. The theory was this: if a man lived in poverty, claiming to be too poor to pay the high taxes, the collectors would assume that he must be hoarding what money he took in (since he obviously wasn't spending it on anything!), and could therefore give it to the King. If, on the other hand, one spent all of his income on lavish living and claimed to have nothing left for taxes -- why, then, he must be lying. For anyone who could see by his possessions and lifestyle that he is affluent, and can well afford to pay the King! Today this would be known as Catch-22.


40. Conflict and Stability in Fifteenth Century England, p. 96

41. Catherine of Aragon and Her Friends, p.251

42. Margaret of Salisbury was later beatified by the Church; this is the first step toward attaining Sainthood.

43. Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, Sept. 22, 1539

ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Nancy Aronson "fell in love with Richard III" in the 9th grade, while a student in David Coombs' class. Nancy has been a member of the Society since 1980. She graduated from Claremont McKenna College in 1983 with B.A. degrees in both History and English Literature. Nancy spent her Junior year at the University of Lancaster in England, where she researched and prepared primary source materials on Margaret of Salisbury from original state papers. This information, plus other information gleaned from various articles were the basis for two works -- one, an essay, "Margaret of Salisbury and the Later Plantagenets: Rival Heirs to the Throne" (which has been reprinted in the Ricardian Register), and an historical novel, My Lady of Sarum (Sarum was the older name for Salisbury; Margaret is sometimes referred to by that name). This novel, her Senior thesis at Claremont, earned her an Honors degree.

More recently, Nancy attended Pepperdine University School of Law, where she just graduated (May 17, 1986) with a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree. She will take the California State Bar examination in July, and hopes to be employed in the field of Criminal Law next autumn.
The 15th century was a time of great exaggeration in costume. All of the items associated with fairy-tale princesses come out of this century: gowns with long trains and flowing sleeves, diaphanous veils and large headdresses all stem from the late 14th and 15th centuries.

Women's clothing has flowing lines, both in its skirts and sleeves. Headgear reached stunning proportions in this century. In fact, this is what the 15th century is chiefly noted for. Some were shaped like turbans and decorated with knobs and veils. Others were shaped like flower pots and worn with a veil or scarf tied under the chin. Women also wore rolled headdresses at this time, usually heart- or U-shaped, pulled low over the forehead with nets covering the ears and holding back the hair. Some of these also had veils worn over the top and under the chin, which made for a modest, but very pretty, look.

One of the stranger fashions seen in this century was that of placing large, barrel shaped cauls over the ears, and over these a framework of wire that stuck out one or two feet on either side of the head like horns. This was covered with a scallop-edged veil, and on top of the entire structure, a coronet was worn.

From France came the style that everyone associates with the 15th century: the hennin. This was a high headdress, usually cone- or heart-shaped, rising as high as three feet above the head. The hennin frequently had a veil suspended from the head, or sometimes the veil stuck out three feet above the head. Later in the century, the hennin would be truncate -- the long point would disappear, leaving a shorter headdress, something like a fez, which was covered with a long veil, reaching the ground in back but coming only to the ears and covering the eyes in front.

Hair was pulled tightly up under the hennin so that little or no hair showed. They even shaved the hair back from the their foreheads and necks so that no hair showed. It was common to see women plucking their eyebrows in public with as little thought as we today give to applying lipstick.

Towards the end of the century, the tall steeple headdress began to have lappets falling down to the shoulders on either side. These long pieces of cloth were sometimes decorated with jewels and may have been the beginning of the gable headdress, such as Elizabeth of York wears in her portrait. Women's clothing of this time was only slightly less fantastic than their headgear. Dresses became more sumptuous as new fabrics became available: 'damask from the Middle East, taffeta from Persia, velvet from Genoa, and even some fabrics made of silk by-products were beginning to trickle into England. Variety and exaggeration were common, each woman trying to outshine her neighbor. Which shows women weren't so different in Richard's time from those today.

Early in the century, a sideless gown was worn over a tight-fitting underdress, called a costardie. It was popular in the late 14th century as well as the first few decades of the 15th century. After the 1420's, the sideless gown was worn only by the nobility for ceremonial occasions. It was replaced by the houppeland.

The houppeland was worn by women of rank. It was a loose gown with long trailing sleeves and skirts, very voluminous. Sleeves could either fall to the floor and be belted free or could be gathered into a tight cuff, the fullness falling below the elbow. This last item was known as the bag sleeve, and it was popular into the 1480's. The houppeland had a high collar, but it was frequently worn open and folded down. Eventually this collar would become wider and deeper, held open with ivory stays and faced with fur. This collar eventually became so deep that it met in points at the high-waisted girdle in back and front. The decollete space in front was usually filled with an underskirt or modesty of contrasting material.

These dresses were usually belted high under the breasts, almost in an empire style, although in the 1460's the waistline was more natural. Belts, or girdles, were important features in women's wardrobes at this time. There were several types: broad jewelled belts worn with plain gowns and narrower ones that were used with more elaborate styles. Skirts covered the ground in front of the wearer and had such long trains in back that pages were needed to carry them.

The houppeland was fairly well out of fashion by the 1480's. It began to be replaced by the round dress, easier to manage than a houppeland. Its skirts just reached the floor and generally had a very deep border of fur all around the hem. It usually had a very wide neckline, like those of the later houppeland, but sometimes it was filled in with folds of cloth. It had a broad belt and long tight sleeves edged with fur. Skirts were seamed and gathered on the bodice.

In the last years of the century, women's costume changed drastically. The fantastic head-dresses disappeared and the long trailing gowns began to shift to the floor length gathered skirts of the Tudor era. Dresses were full over the hips and had tight fitting bodices, almost with a corset-like effect. These gowns usually had small V-shaped or square openings at the neck.

Of women's footwear of the time, little can be said. Shoes were made of leather or tough fabric, with pointed toes. They were usually laced at one side or fastened with a strap at the ankle. Patterson, a separate wooden sole on iron rings which fastened to the shoe with leather straps, were worn to keep the feet out of the mud.

Ornaments were lavish in this century. Clothing was embroidered with all-over patterns, or powdered with geometric designs, stars, flowers or heraldic insignia. Jewels were also sewn onto garments. Colors ranged from soft pastels to vivd primary colors, as well as grey, brown, and black. White was used for headdresses, veils, and portraits, which showed at the necks of dresses. Scarlet was used for trimming.

Both men and women wore jewelry. Rings and necklaces had both faceted and un-facetted stones, and close fitting necklaces like chokers were worn. Earrings were seen occasionally. Women were jewelled cauls and coronets, and gloves and purse were also jewelled.

A word about the simpler sisters: The clothing worn by peasants, farmer's wives, and servants were similar in style, if not so rich in material and cut. Wool was commonly used, and dresses were pulled up into belts and covered with aprons. Hair was covered with simple hoods or caps of linen.

Although the 15th century can be noted for some exaggerated and downright ridiculous fashions, it also boasts some of the most graceful and dignified clothing ever designed. For timeless beauty, you need look no farther.

Nancy Weiltendorf
Ohio

LIST OF SOURCES:

15TH CENTURY VOGUE (CONTINUED)
Granddaughter of John of Gaunt, daughter of Joan Beaufort and Ralph Neville, first Earl of

Only rarely do medieval women, except those who wore a crown, come down to us as anything more

or across the Irish Sea in Dublin, where George of Clarence entered the world. Obviously, she
despite her contribution of two kings to the pages of English history, none of that would have
vast York holdings in England or Rouen, where both Edward IV and Edmund of Rutland were born,
who lived in a semi-regal state wherever her peripatetic marriage took her, whether amid the
forts granted by his predecessor to exclude any possible claims that family might make on the
House of Tudor united with York. Although Henry IV had amended the legitimation of the Beau-
formidable. In one of those ironies with which history is so often overrun, out of prolific

Never to wear the royal diadem herself, she was the mother of two of England's monarchs.

seclusion in 1495, having survived all save two of her children, Elizabeth, Duchess of Suffolk,
and Margaret of Burgundy. In the end, she was grandmother to a Queen, apparently left in peace
by the victor of Bosworth. She had lived through civil war, both its dizzying victories and
agonizing defeats, and I cannot imagine had not left her mark on those around her.

apparently of an independent turn of mind, she does not appear to have actually lived with any
of her children, preferring the privacy of her own residences, though there is evidence that
she segregated herself from their affairs, although her disapproval of Edward's marriage to
Elizabeth Woodville no doubt strained relations with that faction of the family, from a purely
personal standpoint. The City of Clarence's trial and eventual expropriation had to have retired to Berkhamsted, for the most part, although some have placed her in London at the time
Richard assumed power. In any case, somewhere between 1419 and 1435, she apparently
took, at least, the lay vows of the Benedictine Order, giving the final years of her life to the
devotions and piety that has always been such a marked characteristic. She died in that
seclusion in 1437, and the only record save two of her many children (Robert and John) was
of her marriage to Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, and Margaret of Burgundy. In the end, she was grandmother to a Queen, apparently left in peace
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agonizing defeats, and I cannot imagine had not left her mark on those around her.
**Reading**

The trial of Richard III by Richard Drewett and Christopher Hibbert

Great Romances of England & Wales by Brian W. Jones

This book is available from our publications officer

**Answers:**

1. At the Mayflower Inn, of course.
2. The Thames, 1589.
3. The Chamber of Horrors.
4. Do you really want to know? It's a mystery, of course. But it is the Tiger Tavern on Tower Hill.

**Reading**

The Son of Prophecy is subtitled 'Henry Tudor's Road to Bosworth' but it is less of a biography of Henry than the preceding book. It's more about the background of the situation in Wales and the Wars of the Roses, for reasons that figure more prominently as a symbol than a real person. If you want to know about Rhys ap Thomas, this is your book. Rees says that 'according to Sir Thomas More, he gave orders for the murder of the princes, but he doesn't dwell on it. Richard is apparently also just a symbol. By and large, the author thinks Henry was a Good Thing for Wales.

Gwyn Williams gives the Tudors -- all of them -- only one short chapter in his history of Wales, which would seem to be of interest mainly to those of Welsh descent -- though it's sure to make some of them, at least, rather angry. Even in the few pages he devotes to them, he comes up with some nuggets of information. Did you know that Henry was seated on the throne as 'The Sea-gull' -- we all know the habits of seagulls, don't we? Or that he was referred to in the demotic, or semi-national identity, and was therefore a Bad Thing. Williams gives the impression that they (the Welsh) probably deserved it.

Henry Tudor & Wales is a slim volume, made even more so by the fact that it is written with fewer references to the endless poetic sources. It doesn't dwell on it. Richard is apparently also just a symbol. By and large, the author thinks Henry was a Good Thing for Wales.

Williams writes with a detached and somewhat cynical air ('Whom the gods wish to destroy first afflict with a language problem'), but it's the very quality that gives the book its power. The style is the perfect foil for the subject matter; or, as the author would have it, 'attention to a budding revolt in Wales in 1486 compelled to admit that one reason that public opinion turned against Richard was the poor har-

Richard is apparently also just a symbol. By and large, the author thinks Henry was a Good Thing for Wales.

*Myrna Smith*

*Texas*
If you are willing to help organize a chapter in your area, please contact a board member or one of the following individuals, who have agreed to co-chair a committee on Chapter Organization:

- Roxanne Murph
  3501 Medina Avenue
  Fort Worth, TX 76133

- Mary Miller
  2315 Oakdale Avenue
  Bellevue, WA 98007

Roxane and Mary organized the Southwest Chapter and can offer you helpful guidelines in how to best accomplish what can be a very rewarding personal experience.

MEETINGS:

- Southern California Chapter - August 22
  Annual Bosworth Memorial Dinner
  Contact Roxanne Murph

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER SPECIAL EVENT

Sunday, May 25. As a just-for-fun social activity, approximately 22 members and friends attended our second annual outing to the Renaissance Pleasure Faire at Paramount Ranch in Agoura, Calif. In addition to the property where Paramount Pictures used to film many movies — it is a scenic area of chaparral-covered hills and meadows studded with oak trees, all tied together with a network of equestrian trails. Each year (for the last 24 years!) it comes alive with the color and flair of a 17th-century May Market, where costumed artisans hawk their wares: one-of-a-kind wearable fashions — potteries and prints, flutes, drums, dulcimers, astrolabes, wax candles (you can even make your own), medieval costumes and hats, elaboate paper-mache masks, and handcrafted toys. There is entertainment for everyone, too — Elizabethan theatrical presentations and parades, as well as games for all ages: beanbag and ring-tossing, darts, skillies (lawn bowling), archery and croombows, drench-a-wench, "Twizelie Wop" (pillow fight), quaits, Maypole dancing, and more. There are schools of fencing, heraldry and falconry, and -- for the less serious -- juggling. One may weave a basket, make a baner, spin, card, and weave her heraldry and falconry, and -- for the less serious -- juggling. One may weave a basket, make a baner, spin, card, and weave. At one booth a comely lass will, for a purchase items of clothing to wear next year), (rare) 1786 edition of Charles Ross book on Richard (why pay good money for such a derogatory picture of our hero? It's hazardous the the health of a good Ricardian -- it could cause a severe attack of apoplexy! Generally, though, it was a real treasure trove for us history buffs. We can't wait to see what the dear man will have for us next year."

And we do plan to return; going to the Renaissance Faire is like traveling backward through time; it's fun, for a day, to pretend that we are living in the 16th century (but great to come back to our modern-day conveniences). Our special thanks to Melanie Lotocky, who served as Chairperson and coordinator for this event.

Joyce Hollins
California
MEMBERSHIP REPORT

WHO ARE WE?
This question has been an overriding consideration for the current administration. Unless we are fortunate enough to live in a city with an active Chapter, most of us have had little opportunity to come to know one another and share ideas. Our official tours to England provide some interaction, but this is a relatively small group. Finding out who we are is not something that will be accomplished overnight. Surveys were sent in November with brief questions, and many of those have been returned. We know enough to be able to state that our membership encompasses almost every imaginable profession, from the business world to academia. We do not know enough to make any authoritative statements about ourselves overall, except for an abiding interest in matter relating to King Richard III.

WHERE ARE WE?
It is relatively easy to find out where we are. For that reason, we give you as our membership report a demographic breakdown of membership. This report is based on membership of 701 at May 30, 1986. Two states appear uninhabited with Ricardians: is this possible? Our two coasts lead in membership, with California first and New York a close second. The Midwest makes a strong showing with 32 in Illinois, but is beat in third place by New Jersey. All of this is interesting - we are not sure what it indicates.

WHAT DO WE EXPECT FROM THE SOCIETY?
With such a variance of backgrounds, meeting everyone's expectations is likely not possible. It is to be hoped that a Society will evolve in which all members feel included, at whatever level they wish to participate.

Carole Rike

OUT OF DARKNESS

In 1940, during "England's blackest hour", a short, balding, middle-aged man rallied his nation to give battle to the greatest military power ever assembled to that day. His own mightiest weapons were his words and his wits. More than 450 years earlier, another Englishman also relied on those weapons, at a time when his own cause appeared hopeless. Physically, these two leaders could not have been more dissimilar, for the young commander of 1461 was tall beyond the average, golden haired, and only nineteen years old. Their shared similarity was that ability to inspire their followers with their oratory.

It was dawn, February 2, 1461, when Edward, Earl of March and new Duke of York, faced his adversaries at Mortimer's Cross. That morning meteorological conditions were right for the occurrence of the atmospheric phenomenon called the parhelion: bright spots appearing on either side of the sun. The quick witted Edward fully realized that the impact of this unusual happening could be used to his advantage. He cannily interpreted it as a sign of Divine Favor for the Yorkist effort. "Be thee of good comfort and dread not," he told his men. "This is a good sign, for these three suns betoken the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and therefore let us have good heart and in the name of Almighty God go we against our enemies."

The Yorkists did, indeed, carry the day. Whatever religious obeisance Edward made to his God for this victory was not recorded, but shortly after Mortimer's Cross, Edward's heraldry included the representation of the sun . . . . in splendor.


DR. BUCHANAN SHARP TO SPEAK ON "MINORITY RULE"

"Minority Rule" will be featured at the Annual General Meeting in San Francisco, CA on Saturday, October 4, 1986. The lecture will be delivered by Dr. Buchanan Sharp.

Dr. Sharp is Professor of History at the University of California, Santa Cruz, where he has taught since 1970. He has degrees from the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Illinois.

Professor Sharp presents academic and public lectures continuously in aggressive pursuit of "spreading the word", especially on matters concerning the English, the Irish, or the Scots. He has numerous papers, articles and book chapters to his credit in these areas. He is the author of the book, In Contempt of All Authority: Rural Artisans and Riot in the West of England, 1586-1660.

Dr. Sharp has a keen interest in British matters as a result of genuine roots. He was born in Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1942. Our speaker has "been there", in thought, deed, and heritage.
The 1986 Annual General Meeting, will be held on Saturday, October 4, in San Francisco, California. For those requiring overnight accommodations, the King George Hotel will be used as our headquarters. The King George Hotel is small, charming and reminiscent of a typical British inn (English High Teas is served daily every afternoon on Monday through Saturday). For members who arrive early, the California chapters will host a get-acquainted party in the hotel’s ‘Bread and Honey Tea Room’ on Friday evening, October 3, from 7:00 to 8:30.

The AGM luncheon meeting will be on Saturday at Bardelli’s restaurant just around the corner from the hotel. Reservations will be held on a first come, first serve basis (you will receive a notice with registration form shortly). The agenda will be as follows:

9:45 - 11:00  Registration check-in/continental breakfast.
11:00 - 12:15 Ricardian Workshops (Discussion Groups).
12:30 - 130 Luncheon
1:30 - 2:00 Guest Speaker
2:15 - 4:00 General/Business Meeting

There will be six discussion groups that should be of interest to members. Topics include:

"The Bones in the Tower"
"The Battle of Tewkesbury"
"The Political Motives of Richard III"
"A Traveler’s Guide to Important Ricardian Sites in Britain"
"The Pre-Contract -- A Valid Excuse for Usurpation?"
"What American Ricardians Can Do to Promote the Reassessment of 15th Century History."

Our guest speaker is Professor Buchanan Sharp of Stevenson College in Santa Cruz, California. The topic will be "Minority Rule".

The registration fee is $22.50 per person, which includes the breakfast, a roast beef luncheon with all the trimmings, and participation in all events on the agenda.

There are plans for a raffle, with several door prizes. Included is a limited edition ceramic bisque wall plaque in the shape of the white boar, with Richard’s motto. If you can help by donating a doorprize or raffle prize, please contact Joyce Hollins (address on inside cover) or Marge Nelson, 4901 Jessie James Drive, Edmund, OK 73034 (405)348-5614.

With great regret, we announce the resignation of Julie Lord as Society Librarian. Julie has served in this post for the past eight years, and has done an admirable job of administering the loan system in the library and answering various questions for members. She has been a continuing source of aid to new Ricardians who sought specific areas of interest.

Julie’s efforts will be sorely missed, and all of us thank her for her past efforts.

Plans are underway at this time to catalogue and reorganize the Society holdings. The library will be separated into four categories: Non-fiction and Research Papers, Fiction, Archival (past issues of Ricardians, etc), and Visual and Audio.

Our Research Officers, Helen Maurer and Tony Franks, are helping to coordinate future administrative plans.

Helen Maurer will handle the Fiction and Research Papers Library; if you are in need of an item at this time, please contact her. If Helen is not able to fulfill your request, she will do her best to point you in the right direction.

We hope to be able to furnish a complete library catalogue by the AGM.

John 0. Jewett
Massachusetts

What princes???
BOARD MEETING HIGHLIGHTS

February 20, 1986:
Rike reported $2694.19 in checking account, $17,167.30 in moneyfund account, including both operating and scholarship funds. Membership is 660, with 133 new members since October. A second increase in bulk mailing postal rate, and it was agreed that a combination mailing of the Register with the Richardian would be preferable to save on postage. Rike reported sale of T-shirts to date, with $1633.71 in checking and $15,349.46 in the moneyfund account. $100 has been sent to the new Research Officer for expenses, as well as $400 to Linda McLatchie for the Specialty Sales account. Rike pointed out that two more issues of the Richardian are to be purchased in this administration. (This administration was also responsible for September, 1985 issue.) A request by Rike to write checks in sterling on her English banking account in order to save on the high costs of drafts was approved. Rike reported a half through the second gross. For each sale, $4.00 is allocated to the Scholarship Fund. A fund-raising letter will be printed and mailed by the end of May. Frank Duffler has sent a donation to be used towards the printing and acquisition of a Society mug. The theme of the 1987 Richardian calendar will be announced at a later date. It was agreed that a lack of 1985 records preclude a formal audit, but that a simple review of the financial records will be conducted. Rike indicated that only one fully documented application for the scholarship has been received. He will contact Dister for a progress report on the Bylaws Committee.

Rike reported on meeting plans provided by AGM Chairman Hollins. Details of the meeting plans and agenda were discussed. Voting for new officers anticipated entirely by mail, in order to have elections handled before the AGM. Publications Officer Rev. Warren Malach has advised he will need to resign, due to personal commitments. The Spring issue of the Register and its status was discussed. In order to clarify the scope and purpose of the newsletter a list of recommendations were adopted by the board to serve as guidelines for the editors.

It is the policy of this board that all appointive officers are appointed for the administrative year of the current Board, and are subject to review by newly elected officers. Following review, appointed officers will be confirmed or replaced by the new Board of Directors.

April 21, 1986:
Cost of the AGM fees were resolved to be $23.50 per member for attendance. This would include participation at workshops, materials, luncheon, tips, speaker, and refreshments at registration.

Concerns about the Register and its pending publication and distribution were discussed.

June 6, 1986:
The resignation of Newsletter Editor, Julie Vognar, and Librarian, Julie Lord, were reported to the Board and accepted with regrets. Appointments were confirmed by the Board: Jude Goll, Register Editor, Helen Maurer, Research Officer, Linda McLatchie, Sales Officer, and Tony Collins, Public Relations.

McGee reported difficulties in transferring library materials. It was agreed that materials would be sent Federal Express to New Orleans, due to the restrictive nature of the time and date. It was further agreed that Rike would inventory and forward materials to appropriate parties. The appointment of Helen Maurer as Librarian for Non-fiction and research papers was confirmed. Additional distribution of the library is planned to be as 1) Archival materials, 2) Fiction and 3) Audio and Visual. These assignments are to be made when additional information is available. A conference call between Rike and Research Officers dealt with cataloging plans and administration of the library in the future.

The Board agreed that all appointive officers, the job description and/or agreements with such officers should include the stipulation that such appointees recognize their responsibility for return to the Board (or their successors) all Society materials at the end of their tenure of office. All officers and appointive officers must be reasonably accessible by telephone during their tenure of office. Current appointive officers will be requested to help formulate appropriate job descriptions, with reports due August 15.

McGee reported on the current status of the Bylaws, and conflicts with NY state law in the matter of voting practices. The award of a $1000 Scholastic Memorial Graduate Study Fellowship Award has been made to Robin Dorfman for her dissertation on "The Effects of the Lancastrian Usurpation on the Dean and Chapter of York Minster".

A nominating committee was appointed as consisting of Joyce Hollins, Tony Collins, Mary Miller, and Linda McLatchie, with their report due by the next Board Meeting.

Rike reported that the first gross of T-shirts had completely sold out, and that we are almost half through the second gross. For each sale, $4.00 is allocated to the Scholarship Fund. A fund-raising letter will be printed and mailed by the end of May. Frank Duffler has sent a donation to be used towards the printing and acquisition of a Society mug. The theme of the 1987 Richardian calendar will be announced at a later date. It was agreed that a lack of 1985 records preclude a formal audit, but that a simple review of the financial records will be conducted. Rike indicated that only one fully documented application for the scholarship has been received. He will contact Dister for a progress report on the Bylaws Committee.

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26
MARY W. SCHALLER OF VIRGINIA

was part of a high school class which put on a play of the trial of Richard III. The script was written by Mary. She reports the class全面落实 the success and that the audience voted to uphold Richard's innocence.

The play has been offered to the Southwest Theatre Conference in Dallas for October, 1986. If accepted, we hope local members will be able to catch the performance. A performance is scheduled this summer at Table Rock Festival in Salado.

According to History, "the whole Tower House complex is historically important in that had it been completed it would have been the last Royal Keep built in this country".

Unfortunately, this ambitious undertaking was not completed by Richard before his death.

NOTE: No official Society tour has been planned for 1986. If you or your group are making plans for a school or college, and points of interest at the preserved battlefield site, it will be

To the Register, please contact Judy Gall. Please be on the lookout for drawings of Ricardian interest. We are also interested in slides, photographs, and other items of interest to the Society, as none of these items are available to us at this time.

For those of you planning a trip to England this summer, we have a limited supply of brochures outlining the various events and points of interest at the preserved battlefield site. It is interesting to note that this is the first battle site in England to have been developed in the manner in which it is, and is considered to be the place of one of England's three most historic battles.

Commemoration on Sunday, June 20 and continuing through successive Sundays (and Monday, August 25) through September 1, there will be specially stated reenactments ranging from demonstrations of falconry and hawking and putting to the battle itself on the last day of August.

Direct inquiries:
Resident Warden
Battlefield Visitor Centre
Ambition Hill Farm, Sutton Cheney
Market Bosworth, Lichestershire CV13 OAD

For a brochure, send SAE to Carole Rike.

REPRINTED FROM THE WHITE ROSE

Chicagoland, Summer 1982

ATTENTION DOLL COLLECTORS:

Time was one could purchase a Peggy Nisbet edition of Richard III, dressed as he depicted in the National Portrait Gallery portrait. Recent mailings from Nisbet, Ltd. forwarded by member Ms. M. L. Motelesc of Haverton, PA, offer only a version of Richard coupled with the "princes in the tower". This is sold as a set for $148.95.

If you would like to protest Richard's somewhat arbitrary coupling with the princes in the doll-cases of America, the address is:
House of Nisbet Ltd.
Dunster Park, Wimborne
Avo B525 1AG, ENGLAND

If you can assist with artwork suitable for use in the Register, please contact Judith Gall. Please be on the lookout for drawings of Ricardian interest.

SOCIETY T-SHIRTS STILL AVAILABLE

WEAR THE WHITE BOAR!

Our T-shirts are a medium blue, with the Society name in name blue and Richard's white boar printed in reverse white. The shirts are 100% cotton, with the Hanes label. Sizes are small, medium, large, and extra-large. The shirt is suitable for a child - sizes run somewhat small.

Cost of this item is $10 postpaid, orders to Linda Butts, 129 5th Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11217.

We are also interested in slides, photographs, and other items of interest to the Society, as none of these items are available to us at this time.

NEW MEMBERS:

Shari Smith, Houston, TX
Michelle Lynn Post, Detroit, MI
Sharon Misenheimer, Temple Hills, MD
Megan Macaulay, Fullerton, CA
Wayne B. Lindsey, Silver Creek, GA
Margalida M. McIngvale, Fullerton, CA
Sharon Misenheimer, Temple Hills, MD
Helon E. Peterson, Los Angeles, CA
Michelle Lynn Post, Detroit, MI
Shari Smith, Houston, TX
Miss Lucille Wright, Norridge, IL
Miss Mary Louise Wright, Lawrence, KS

ERATA

Ohio organizational meeting has been rescheduled for July 19th - please disregard other dates shown under Chapter Meetings.