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RICHARD III SOCIETY, INC.

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RICARDIAN REGISTER



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Register Editorial Staff

Editor:

Judie C. Gall
5971 Belmont Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45224
(513) 542-4541

Artist

Susan Dexter

Editorial Review Board:

Roxane C. Murph
Linda McLatchie
Trisha Stanton

Richard III Society Executive Board

Chairman:

Roxane C. Murph
3501 Medina Avenue
Fort Worth, TX 76133
(817) 923-5056

Vice Chairman:

Dr. Robert E. Doolittle
1408 NW 52 Terrace
Gainesville, FL 36205

Membership Chairman:

Carole M. Rike
P. O. Box 13786
New Orleans, LA 70185
(504) 827-0161

Secretary:

Jacqueline Bloomquist
1780 Highland Place
Berkeley, CA 94709
(415) 841-5841

Treasurer

Alan O. Dixler
58 East Madison
Florham Park, NJ 07932
(201) 337-5511 (home)
(201) 574-7295 (office)

Committee Chairmen:

Chapter Coordinator:

Mary P. Miller
8801 James Avenue, N. E.
Albuquerque, NM 87111

Research Officer:

Mallory Paxton
119 Valley Street, Apt. 5
Seattle, WA 98109

Research Librarian:

Helen Maurer
24001 Salero Lane
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

Audio Visual/Fiction Librarian

Marie Martinelli
3911 Fauquier Avenue
Richmond, VA 23227

Sales Officer:

Linda B. McLatchie
330 Cedar Street
Ashland, MA 01721

Public Relations:

Anthony C. Collins
11905 Triple Crown Road
Reston, VA 22091

Archivist:

Robert W. Cook
4006 Beltsville Road
Beltsville, MD 20705

Publication Committee:

Dr. James A. Moore, Chairman
Dept of English
ECU
Ada, OK 74820-06899

Shallek Memorial/Graduate Fellowship Committee:

Dr. Morris G. McGee, Chairman
201 Birkendene Road
Caldwell, NJ 07006

Ratcliffe

Remembered...

'Twi'xt the black of night
And the white of day
There's an area prescribed.
It is the realm of conscience
Where justice is derived,
In markings bold and lasting
With a mirror brightness gleam,
On the soul it is inscribed!

Vaughan and Grey have met their fate
Along with Rivers, too.
Their sacrifice has cleansed the line
For the good of all, and true
Companions know that he has
Shunned that which is gray.
He has placed the onus on himself,
From truth he will not stray.

From coronation to widowhood
He has shared his master's lot,
And served him well with good
Intent, and counseled him not
To make a marriage against
The law in courts and canons, and blot
The existence of his good name
And the precepts he was taught.

*John O. Jewett,
Massachusetts*

AGM Angels, Please!

AGM '88 will be upon us, before we know it. The Mid-Atlantic Chapter's Planning Committee has done a superb job creating an AGM that should have something of interest for everyone, but, welcome as we will all be in historic Alexandria, Virginia, more than our presence is needed to make the AGM complete. There is a dearth of prizes this year and a need for generous souls to donate them. They can be books, Ricardian memorabilia, even gift certificates for items available through our Sales Officer. Donations may be made by Chapter, or on an individual basis. Be an "Angel!" Help us make this AGM a success, in every way!

For more information on how Society Gift Certificates can be handled, or to make a prize donation, please contact Roxane Murph, 3501 Medina Ave., Ft. Worth, TX 76133. As always, your help and generosity will be immensely appreciated!

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

Dues are \$20.00 annually. Each additional family member is \$5. The membership year is from October 2nd to October 1st.

Members of the American Society are also members of the English Society. All Society publications and items for sale may be purchased either direct at the 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 activities are open, including the AGM, where U.S. members are welcome to cast a vote.

Scattered Standards

Middle Atlantic Chapter

7339.

The Spring Register mentions plans for an April tour by the Chapter of the Folger Shakespeare Library and Theater. Scheduling problems hindered our plans for a Folger tour. Instead, 27 members and their guests met on April 16th at the China Inn Restaurant in the colorful Chinatown section of Washington, D.C.

The group feasted on an array of dishes that ranged from the familiar (lemon chicken) to the exotic (Pelican's Nest). Following lunch, Marie Martinelli spoke to the group on Ricardian literature, both fiction and non-fiction. Members then discussed their own favorites, and the specific books that had originally kindled their interest in Richard III.

During the short business meeting, the group discussed the creation of a "flyer" which could be used at local Renaissance festivals and at meetings of the Society for Creative Anachronism. The possibility of initiating a Chapter Newsletter was also mentioned, although such projects will have to be postponed until after the October AGM.

Mary Schaller is in the midst of establishing a cricket team-- apparently a first for Northern Virginia. Even the British Embassy had to send back to the U.K. to get information for her! She welcomes advice--either in the local area, or from afar. She can be contacted at 5845 Parakeet Drive, Burke, VA 22015, or by telephone, (703) 323-

Carol S. Bessette

New York City Chapter

Our second meeting was held on February 7th at the home of Jane Kennedy. Jane is a counselor in the field of Past Life Regression, and was our guest speaker.

Jane's talk on Past Life Regression was fascinating, as she explained how people, through a series of stages, could be taken back to another existence before their present one. She also explained how people with problems in this life would go back to a former life to find out why they have these problems.

After a break for coffee, tea and delicious cookies, we returned to the meeting and were treated to a demonstration of Past Life Regression. Stuart Sender volunteered to try it and, for the next hour and a half, went back in time and, at one point, described himself as being a sheriff in Yuma, Arizona. He was then brought back to the point of his past death, and back to the present.

It was a thrilling afternoon, and I was happy to have been part of it. Thank you, Jane, for allowing us the use of your home, and for making our meeting a great one.

The next meeting will be announced. Looking forward to seeing your all there, and if you know anyone who would be interested,

bring them along.

John Duffer

Northern California Chapter

We are trying to reactivate. Andrew Knight has taken over our newsletter. We are working on getting some speakers through Cal Berkeley, and when we get something set up, we will blitz the area with advertising. The Battaglias are looking into forming a separate or sub-Chapter up in Northern California, and are an integral part of our group.

We had a meeting on January 2, at which we agreed to make real efforts to get going, and we do have hopes and plans.

Noemi Levine

Ohio Chapter

The Chapter's Planning Committee for the '89 AGM met in March at the home of Sue Butz, in Cleveland. She and Elaine Munsch will serve as Co-Chairman for AGM '89. Hotel proposals have been submitted to National for approval, and plans are coming along well.

The Spring meeting was held April 9th at the Northups' home in Columbus. Business discussed included participation in the OSU Renaissance Festival, the '89 AGM, and plans for our Medieval Banquet. Pat Coles gave an interesting presentation on the history of 14th and 15th century costume, which included illustrations and helpful hints on costume making.

On Saturday, May 7, we parti-

cipated in the OSU Ren/Fest for the second time. This year, the spotlight really fell on both the Chapter and the Society with our having been chosen to conduct the Coronation Ceremony, which opens the Festival. All in costume, we made an impressive array of nobles, archbishop, Benedictine monks, and even Blancsanglier Pursuivant, in addition to the royal couple, who were also Chapter members. As part of their regal duties, King Gary and Queen Laura wandered the Festival site throughout the day, visiting with as many people as possible. Back at the Chapter's feifdom, we "lesser lights" were busy "spreading the word" to amazingly receptive people, who stopped by the booth. Ren/Fest is one of the largest, free festivals of its kind in the country, so we were able to get word of the Society and the Chapter, and their respective activities and goals, to a vast audience. The day was a wonderful "trip back in time," which was rounded off by dinner in a local, marvelously medieval restaurant.

On July 9th, we will hold a Medieval Banquet in conjunction with our regular Summer meeting. Pertinent information has been mailed to all dues-paying members, and more will be forthcoming in the next edition of the *Crown & Helm*. New Ricardians in the Chapter area are, of course, cordially invited to join us for the Banquet, which will commemorate the Coronation of Richard III and Anne Neville. Costumes are optional, and reservations can be made through Pat & Tom Coles, 817 Madison Ave., Lancaster, OH 43130.

Hope we see you there! New faces are always welcome!

Judie Gall

Southwest Chapter

The meeting of the Southwest Chapter on April 9 was both a review and a preview. Anne Vineyard (Dallas) reviewed the popular workshop "O, Tey Can You See?" that she presented at the '87 AGM in Ft. Worth. Anne also previewed how she plans to adapt the workshop material when she gives the main address at the '88 AGM in Washington, D.C.

Anne, a social studies teacher, uses material about Richard III in an Advanced Social Science Problems class designed to teach junior and senior students how to do research papers. She uses research about "our king" as an introduction to the course because she found that the material available is either black or white. In the class, Anne has her students read Josephine Tey's *Daughter of Time* and shows them a video of *Richard III*, starring Laurence Olivier. At the end of 6 weeks, the students use 3 class periods to write research papers about Richard III, supporting or condemning him.

The 9 members who heard Anne speak decided that they would like to do one of two things--go back to school and take Anne's class, or go to the '88 AGM and hear her speak. They were especially intrigued by how Anne teaches the students how to "color code" a chart of the Plantagenets, then use these colors in following "who's who" in a brief history she has written about the Wars of the Roses.

During the business meeting, the Chapter voted to buy 2 copies of Roxane Murph's *Richard III: The Making of a Legend* to be given to libraries in Ft. Worth and Arlington. Information about the Southwest Chapter will be inserted in

the books. Anne Vineyard heartily endorsed this purchase, saying Roxane's book was a valuable resource book for her students in their research work.

While feasting on strawberry shortcake, many members discussed Mallory Paxton's AGM report (*Register*, Winter '87). All were glad that Mallory and her friends from the Northwest Chapter had enjoyed their stay in Ft. Worth.

Chapter members agree that hosting an AGM was a good thing, but wish more Ricardians could have come to partake of the Texan hospitality which Mallory seemed to relish so much. Side benefits to the Chapter have been an increase in interest in the Society. This is illustrated by the fact that the Chapter now has 18 dues-paying members, the largest number since its founding, 5 years ago.

As is their custom, the Chapter will meet in August to commemorate the Battle of Bosworth. Who knows? Maybe, our man will win, this time around!

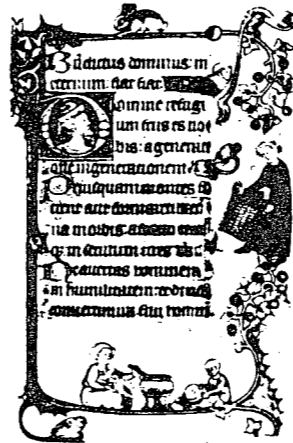
Pat Poundstone

Heraldry Quiz



The bearer of these arms was related to both Richard III and Anne Neville.

ANSWER TO LAST QUIZ: Richard Plantagenet & Cecily Neville.



The Board Chronicles

March 6, 1988

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Roxane Murph at 3:00 p.m. (CST) with Vice-Chairman Robert Doolittle, Treasurer Alan Dixler, and Membership Chairman Carole Rike in attendance. Secretary Jacqueline Bloomquist was excused.

1. Minutes of the previous Board Meeting were approved as read.
 2. Financial Report from Alan Dixler:
 - \$ 3,000 - Endowment Fund
 - 4,000 - Scholarship Fund
 - 17,000 - General Fund
 3. Carole Rike reported 644 members now in the Society.
 4. Unfinished Business:
 - The Board decided to purchase copies of *Richard III: The Making of a Legend*, and members will be able to buy these from Linda McLatchie.
 5. New Business:
 - Interest in having slides in our Audio-Visual Library has prompted a request for slide donations. A piece about this will be in the *Register*.
- Next Board Meeting set for May 1, 1988.

May 1, 1988

Telephone conference meeting was called to order by Chairman Roxane Murph at 1:00 p.m. (PST) with Vice-Chairman Robert Doolitee, Treasurer Alan Dixler and Secretary Jacqueline Bloomquist in attendance. Membership Chairman Carole Rike was excused.

1. Minutes of the last meeting approved as read.
2. Treasurer's Report:
 - \$ 3,000 - Endowment Fund
 - 4,000 - Scholarship Fund
 - 18,000 - General Fund
3. No Membership Report.
4. Unfinished Business:
 - Ten people have signed up for the Ricardian Tour of England.
 - Publications:
 - Our first publication, a monograph by Pamela Garrett, is being submitted to the Committee for consideration.
 - Nominating Committee:
 - Nancy Weitendorf, OH, Chairman
 - Linda Spicer, MA
 - Margaret Nelson, WA

All ballots will be mailed first class to give members enough time to complete them and also make plans to attend the AGM.

The AGM, hosted by the Mid-Atlantic Chapter for 1988, is flowing along smoothly. We hope to have good attendance at this AGM.

Other Chapters that have requested "hosting" an AGM are: Ohio-1989; New England-1990; and Southern California-1991.

Meeting was adjourned at 2:00 p.m. (PST) and the next meeting is called for July 10th.

*Jacqueline Bloomquist,
Secretary*

Ricardian Projects

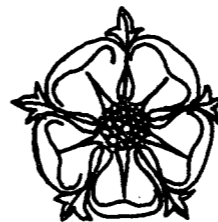
The Glorious Son of York

This presentation, which combines background lecture, dramatic portrayal of Richard III, and general discussion in which audiences are engaged in the consideration of historical and literary truth, differences in modern and Renaissance attitudes toward truth and Richard's real role in English history is jointly sponsored by Ferrum College and the Virginia Foundation for the Humanities and Public Policy. Under the directorship of Dr. Jody Brown of Ferrum College, the program has been presented at various southeastern Virginia high schools and colleges and before art organizations. It is certainly an endeavor worthy of our attention and, in a letter from Dr. Brown, has asked our help in any way possible. For further information, contact Dr. Brown at Ferrum College, Ferrum, VA 24088-9001.

Ricardian Round Robin

On a lighter note, for several months now a Ricardian Round Robin letter has been circulating among a half dozen, or so, members. It has grown from introductions to a sizable packet filled with intriguing, often humorous, and always thought-provoking information on all sorts of topics. That group has reached its numerical limit, and Marge Nelson, who initiated the project is looking for other Ricardians for additional Round Robins. It seems we have a waiting list, of sorts, on the first one! But, not quite enough to commence another Round Robin. If you'd be interested in using this interesting, enjoyable way of expanding your own Ricardian contacts and profiting from an otherwise impossible exchange of individual ideas and expertise, please contact Marge at 32904 Fourth St., S.W., Federal Way, WA 98023, and she can help get you started on a truly rewarding Ricardian experience.

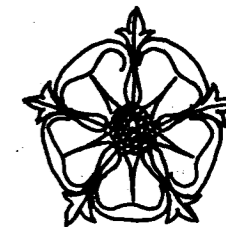
Ed. Note. Speaking from personal experience, I can do nothing but heartily endorse participation in a Round Robin! The tidbits of information passed on and questions asked have already spawned individual research projects and it's a wonderful way of getting to know your fellow Ricardians. Except for the time it takes the packet to make its way around the country, it's almost as good as a lengthy telephone conference call!



Standard-bearers

of

Tomorrow



The following papers, written from the Fall of '86 through the Spring of '87, are by students at Highland Park High School in Dallas, Texas, as part of their work in the Advanced Social Science Problems course taught by Society member, Anne Vineyard. However, their topic was chosen by the students themselves and the conclusions are their own; the products of their own research and deductions. They are printed as presented for the course, bubbling forth with youthful enthusiasm for the subject and showing a genuine interest in delving into the historical intricacies that hold us all in thrall. We can only hope that their interest continues and grows, for they are the Ricardians of tomorrow.

Olivia Sargon-Glasgow will graduate in June, 1988, and plans to attend Washington University, St. Louis, and to major in psychology. Todd Kelman graduated from Highland Park in 1987 and is attending the University of Texas at Austin, majoring in electrical engineering. Nathaniel Tull Phillips, a 1987 graduate, was a National Merit Candidate. He is currently attending Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

❖ The Mystery: Solved! ❖

Richard III is not guilty of the crime which many historians attribute to him: that of murdering his two, young nephews, Richard of York and Edward V. In Richard III's face alone a great subservience to conscience is seen! It is known that he had great ability in administrative matters. Why else would his brother, Edward IV, have trusted Richard with all the duties in the North of England?² Richard showed unswerving loyalty to Edward and was popular among the people. Never once during Richard's life, even when the boys disappeared, did rumor run rampant that he had killed his nephews. Why? Because his successors committed the crime, then pinned it on him.

As far as personal traits are concerned, in the Treaty of Piquigny, Richard was the only noble to refuse a bribe from the King of France. Though he was loyal to his brother, he would not sacrifice his morals, beliefs, or principles.³

There was a plot in May-June, 1483, instigated by Hastings, in which he, Stanley and Morton were implicated in an attempt to overthrow Richard. Richard had Hastings executed, but yet attached no attainder.⁴ This shows Richard's forgiving nature, which was inevitably his undoing, as Henry Tudor was related to the Stanleys. The whole business could have been arrested there if only

Richard had not been so trusting and forgiving. (Morton could not have been executed since he was a Bishop of the Church, but Stanley certainly could have been).

One important event in this story was the execution of Richard's brother, George, Duke of Clarence. He was arrested by Edward IV in 1478 for treason. There was no evidence directly linking Richard to his brother's murder,⁵ but it was popularly believed that Richard was behind it. Bishop Stillington was the missing piece in this puzzle. He knew of a pre-contract of marriage between Edward IV and Eleanor Butler.⁶ Edward had promised to marry this daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury⁷ and Stillington's knowledge of the contract had been confirmed.⁸ George found out about the illegal marriage.⁹ The not-so-bright George let it be known that he knew, and, consequently, the Woodvilles and Edward became nervous. Richard was not responsible, because he did not know¹⁰ until Stillington revealed it to the Council in 1483. As in the Treaty of Picquigny, Richard took a firm stand against his brother, Edward, and the Woodvilles as well, and argued against the execution of George.

More proof of Richard's innocence is a point frequently omitted by the "anti-Richard" books--that concerning the *Titulus Regius*. This document, in 1484, clearly delineated the illegal marriage of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville, and proclaimed their children "bastards."¹¹ The document proclaimed Richard the rightful king. When Henry VII came into power, he ordered *Titulus Regius* destroyed without being read.¹² Henry wanted to marry Elizabeth of York, who had been proclaimed illegitimate in *Titulus Regius*, but in making her legitimate, Henry also made Edward V and Richard, Duke of York legitimate. This alone was motive enough for Henry to murder the boys, but there are other factors to consider as well.

Once King, Richard allowed his relatives and the "supposed" claimants to live freely in England. His first Parliament was a liberal and progressive one.¹³ Henry's first Parliament followed the standards of Richard's only Parliament.¹⁴ One reason Richard was so popular with the people, beside his good, forgiving nature, loyalty, fighting and administrative abilities, was his outlawing of Benevolences and Livery and Maintenance.¹⁵ These were, basically, the foundation of the feudal system. By outlawing them, Richard gave the tenant farmers more freedom and a chance for social mobility. It is too bad that the treacherous Henry not only reinstated these later,¹⁶ but also established the Star Chamber and Morton's Fork¹⁷ as well, which, needless to say, were not conducive to his popularity.

It is important to consider another character in this mysterious scenario: Sir James Tyrell of Gipping Hall. Here is an important figure who played on both sides of the fence. He was in an official position under Edward IV and under Richard as well. An oral tradition says that the York family occasionally stayed at Gipping Hall and, as Richard was trying to keep the boys safe by moving them all over England, Gipping Hall was just one place in which they might have been placed for a time. Once Henry gained the crown--first, by conquest; second, by blood¹⁸--he immediately began to think about all the more rightful heirs living in England. Since his destruction of *Titulus Regius* had made Edward V and Richard Duke of York legitimate, he had to "dispose" of them quickly. Most of the other claimants had "disappeared," in one way or another, and the boys were next in line as a threat to Henry.

Since Tyrell was now working for Henry, he decided to play his cards. In

his hand he held an ace. He knew where the boys were and could dispose of them at will, but, in return, Henry must give him the position of Constable of Calais. To the paranoid Henry, this deal was acceptable, to say the least, and it was carried out. In June of 1486, Tyrell received a general pardon, as was customary when entering a new position. In July, 1486, he was granted a second pardon.¹⁹ This one was obviously for the murder of the boys. But, the boys had disappeared in 1483. So where were they, if they were supposedly murdered in 1486? The boys lived in Gipping Hall from the summer of 1483 until the summer of 1486, when they were killed under Henry's orders. Richard had placed them at Gipping Hall merely to keep them "safe" and their whereabouts unknown. Richard had nothing to gain by their deaths, as the *Titulus Regius* had declared them bastards.

Another piece in the puzzle concerns Elizabeth Woodville. Here was a woman who was a commoner and, through an illegitimate marriage, became Queen of England. The Woodvilles, consequently, became very influential. An example of this is seen in George's execution--George knew the secret of the illegal marriage and the Woodvilles used their power to have him executed.²⁰ Also, when Richard was named Protector, the Woodvilles did not exactly hurry to inform him of his new position. Instead, they instigated a plot to get Edward V crowned before Richard could get to London. The plot failed, however, and Elizabeth fled to sanctuary.²¹

It was a year later when she and her daughters came out of sanctuary--after the girls had been declared illegitimate by the *Titulus Regius*. When Elizabeth came out, she "made her peace" with Richard, lived at his Court in London, and received a handsome pension from him. It was at this time that the boys disappeared. However, consider the fact that if you were a strong-willed woman, obsessed with family, as Elizabeth Woodville clearly was, would you make peace with the supposed murderer of your two sons? Definitely not. This is because she knew where the boys were--Gipping Hall. It was later, after Richard was killed, that Tyrell bargained with Henry and the boys were killed.

And so the mystery of the Princes in the Tower is solved: evidence in many history books attributes the crime to Richard, but with some careful investigation and character analysis, the pieces fit together and expose Henry Tudor as the true murderer.

Olivia Sangon-Glasgow

FOOTNOTES

1. Kendall, Paul Murray: *Richard the Third*; Doubleday, Garden City, NY, 1965. p. 247, Vergil quoted by Kendall.
2. Kendall, p. 141.
3. Kendall, p. 119.
4. Kendall, p. 228.
5. Murph, Roxane C.: *Richard III: The Making of a Legend*; Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, NJ, 1977. p. 111.
6. Williamson, Audrey: *The Mystery of the Princes: An investigation into a supposed murder*; Rowman & Littlefield, Totowa, NY, 1978. p. 53.
7. St. Aubyn, Giles: *The Year of Three Kings-1483*; Atheneum, NY, 1983.

- p. 156.
8. Murph, p. 22.
 9. Jenkins, Elizabeth: *The Princes in the Tower*; Coward, McCann & Goeghegan, NY, 1978. p. 123.
 10. Jenkins, p. 123.
 11. Jenkins, p. 204.
 12. Williamson, p. 25.
 13. Kendall, pp. 315-17.
 14. Chrimes, S.B.: *Henry VII*; University of California, Berkeley, 1972. p. 195.
 15. Chrimes, p. 103.
 16. Chrimes, p. 204.
 17. Chrimes, p. 203.
 18. Chrimes, pp. 61-2.
 19. Kendall, p. 459.
 20. Jenkins, p. 123.
 21. Kendall, p. 192.

❖ The Murder of the Princes ❖

There are a great many mysteries still unsolved today. These mysteries are becoming harder and harder to solve, as the evidence is disappearing into the sands of time. There is one such mystery that, to an extent, may be solvable. This is the mystery of the disappearance and possible murder of the sons of Edward IV: Edward V and Richard. Over the years, this supposed murder has remained cloudy and unclear. Conclusions were seemingly impossible. Circumstantial evidence is all there is to be found. Surprisingly, even after five hundred years, this may be enough. Richard III has been charged many times with the murder, but he has been charged unjustly. Even in the midst of some inconclusive evidence, the innocence of Richard remains an inevitable conclusion.

In regard to the evidence surrounding the murder, there exists two distinct groups: evidence through historians and evidence through rumor and hearsay. This latter group does not contribute to the solving of the mystery; rather, it clouds the issue as a result of its contradictory and inconclusive information.

Dominic Mancini, who wrote *The Usurpation of Richard the Third*, wrote an account of the mystery largely based on gossip.¹ What is stated in his text is that a suspicion had arisen that Richard had murdered the princes. No evidence is given. It merely says that suspicion existed. Historians have pounced on this as if it were fact. Too little questioning has come forth to challenge this suspicion, so his book remains an unsubstantiated source.²

The second source material based on hearsay is the Croyland Chronicle. Compiled in the spring of 1486, three years after the suspected murder, its validity is questioned. To add to that is the fact that it was compiled under the Tudor regime, so a large amount of bias would be expected. What is most interesting, however, is the fact that the Croyland Chronicle is remarkably

similar to Mancini's account;³ a manuscript based on another manuscript, based on hearsay. In the translation, already untrue stories were turned into more stories. One interesting point is that the Chronicle states "rumor was spread that the sons of King Edward had died a violent death, but it was uncertain how."⁴ Nowhere else does it mention the princes, nor does it state that the rumor is true.⁵ Either the Chronicler did not believe that Richard was guilty, or did not wish to accuse him and, for the type of work it is, this seems unlikely.

Polydore Vergil and Thomas More were historians under Henry VII and VIII, and their accounts of the murder are vague and incomplete. Kendall makes this comment on More's work: "The sparse and uncommunicative desert where grew only scattered shots of suspicion that Richard was guilty suddenly blossoms into luxuriant certainty."⁶

Holes in More's account leave him unreliable, exemplified by this piece of evidence: Sir James Tyrell, the man accused of killing the princes for Richard, according to More, confesses his crimes. What More fails to mention is that Tyrell made his confession at swordpoint, and was threatened with being thrown into the sea, if he would not cooperate. It is interesting to note that Vergil, Henry VII's official historian, does not even mention the supposed confession. What Vergil does say is even more interesting. Vergil states that Henry was told by Tyrell that he committed the crimes. No one else heard it, and there is no documentation of it. In other words, there is no proof, by any means.

Richard has been stereotyped as a ruthless, deformed man, very similar to today's cartoon villain. This is totally unfounded and not true in any respect. Richard was a handsome man with a heart to match. In fact, it is his heart that contributed to his downfall. Richard, as a child, had a close family relationship with his brothers that would last throughout his life. When George, one of his brothers, was sentenced to death by Edward, another brother, Richard protested fervently.⁹ Consider the fact that George was an obstacle in Richard's path to the throne, just as the princes were. If Richard had really wanted the crown, he would not have fought for his brother's life.

Another example concerns a plot to take Richard's life, discovered in June, 1483. Those guilty, John Morton, Thomas Stanley, and Lord Hastings were not attainted!¹⁰ In fact, Morton and Stanley were pardoned by Richard, as their participation was only circumstantial. Hastings was executed, but he still was not attainted. His lands and wealth stayed in his family to be inherited by future members. This was a rare occurrence. In the usual circumstance, one charged with such a crime would be attainted, as would future generations. Quite an act of kindness for a man so supposedly despicable.

It is well-known that no mysterious activities surrounded Richard's attainment of the throne. His actions were legal. Richard was proclaimed king by *Titulus Regius* order, a normal writ for a king!¹¹ In this writ, the illegal marriage of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville was explained!² This delineated the princes as bastards, making them ineligible for the throne. Thus Richard had a clear path to the throne. It would seem that Richard would be behind this, if he had actually wanted the crown. Interestingly enough, Richard did not wish to be king, and he had to be coerced into doing so by the people. Why, then, would a man who did not wish to be king kill two people standing in his path to it? The answer is obvious. He wouldn't. He had no motive, no justification; no reason to kill the princes.

There is, however, a man who had every reason to kill the princes. This man is King Henry VII. He was not a direct descendant to the throne. He took the throne by force and, secondly, he claimed it through bloodline.¹³ To secure his bloodline, Henry married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Elizabeth Woodville and Edward IV. In *Titulus Regius*, that marriage was declared illegal and the children bastard. Henry had to repeal *Titulus Regius* to secure his line. Once this was repealed, the sons of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville, whose murder is in question, were made legitimate. They held a higher claim to the throne than Henry. Henry must be rid of them to have a secure crown.

Also interesting is the disappearance of other descendants, who had lived happily during Richard's reign. Henry could not afford to let them live, so he killed them.¹⁴

And what of Tyrell, mentioned earlier? Where did he fit in? Tyrell, who happened to know the location of the princes, saw the fall of Richard and the rise of Henry. He saw the repeal of *Titulus Regius* and, thus, the importance of the boys. He made a deal with Henry. He stated that he would dispose of the boys if Henry would let him live in peace. Henry agreed, took Tyrell on as his Constable of Calais, and gave Tyrell the customary pardon. Tyrell happened to be the only surviving aide who served under Richard.¹⁵ Tyrell then disposed of the boys, received a mysterious second pardon, and continued with his life. Tyrell is later taken into custody by Henry and killed. Henry then spread the story of a confession of killing the boys for Richard made by Tyrell, and the tale ends.¹⁶

This account is logical. It fits the facts, and it makes sense. There is no doubt that Richard had nothing to do with the murder of the boys, and there is no doubt that Henry had everything to do with it. The bottom line in this investigation, as in most investigations, is motive. The result is that Henry had motive. Richard did not. The situation surrounding Henry is far too suspicious and, on closer inspection, is found to be almost silly.

Many surrounding facts were not included in this paper, but they were not necessary. The basic situation, the basic facts are all that is necessary. With the basic facts, the inescapable conclusion remains that, in the killing of the sons of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville, Henry VII is guilty.

Todd Kelman

FOOTNOTES

1. Williamson, Audrey: *The Mystery of the Princes*; Rowman & Littlefield, NJ, 1978. p. 17.
2. Williamson, p. 17.
3. Williamson, p. 17.
4. Kendall, Paul Murray: *Richard the Third*; W.W. Norton & Co., NY, 1956. p. 469.
5. Kendall, p. 469.
6. Kendall, p. 471.
7. Kendall, p. 480.
8. Williamson, p. 17.
9. Kendall, p. 147.

10. Kendall, p. 150.
11. Williamson, p. 57.
12. Jenkins, Elizabeth: *The Princes in the Tower*; Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, NY, 1978. p. 204.
13. Chrimes, S.B.: *Henry VII*; University of California, Berkeley, 1972. p. 62.
14. Chrimes, p. 92.
15. Kendall, p. 474.
16. Kendall, p. 480.

⌚ The King's Gambit: the French Defense ⌚

Edward IV's two sons were not murdered by Richard III, nor were they murdered by Henry VII. Richard III had neither the motive nor the personality capable of such a crime. Henry VII certainly had reason to murder the princes, and probably would have, had he been given the opportunity.

Richard III has been portrayed as a neurotic hunchback with a withered arm by many historians. However, the truth is that he was a handsome man capable of love and affection, especially for his family.¹ Richard and Edward IV had a very close relationship. For example, Edward trusted his brother enough to place him in charge of the entire Northern region of England, perhaps the most volatile in the land. Richard reciprocated his trust by complete support for his brother throughout Edward IV's reign (indeed, Richard's motto was *loyaulte me lie*, loyalty binds me). Historians only mention one incident where Richard openly disagreed with his brother. That involved a bribe from France in which Richard refused to take part, because he felt it was his duty to England to refuse. That was the extent of the disagreement, honor to country.

It is impossible that a man charged with the Protectorship of his brother and king's children, who cared and loved them as his own, just as he cared for and loved his brother, would heartlessly and brutally kill those same children. Furthermore, there is evidence that Richard made every attempt to protect the children. When Edward died, Lord Rivers immediately seized young Edward V and set off for London with 2,000 soldiers.² Richard, however, intercepted him and had Rivers executed, along with three of his accomplices. Richard then escorted the prince to London and began preparation for the coronation by taking control of matters at hand--putting down the Hastings' rebellion and having Hastings executed to ensure the safety of the Princes.

One might then ask why Richard accepted *Titulus Regius*, the document which annulled Edward IV's marriage and thus made Richard the rightful heir.³ Richard was exceptionally intelligent (proof of this lay in his ingenious letters concerning political affairs) and probably thought this was an opportunity to unify the country and simultaneously place the princes in safety. One might argue that this is just a fancy explanation of Richard's innocence and does not deny that he was getting power over the country and the princes. He was getting the throne. However, if Richard really desired the throne, why not kill the princes himself? After all, he had plenty of opportunity. He knew that by

assuming the throne, he put himself in jeopardy, not the princes. Therefore, he did what was best for England, and followed his brother's wishes, at the same time. Besides, if Richard had murdered the princes simply to stabilize his claim to the throne, by that theory he would have to murder all other possible heirs to the throne, which never happened.⁴

A point has been made concerning Richard's love for his family, but what of his love for others? After all, he did have several conspirators beheaded during the Hastings Rebellion. However, the statistics show Richard was lenient, even by today's standards (where murderers go free and treason nearly legal); so lenient as to grant luxurious favors to Morton and Stanley⁵ and to treat Elizabeth Woodville, a known enemy of the crown, with "startling acquiescence."⁶ The fact that she came out of sanctuary with her daughters in the first place, proves that she trusted Richard with her own and her daughter's lives.⁷ Therefore, it is quite obvious that Richard was just and fair and 'lack the murdering personality.

On the other hand, there is Henry VII, who seems to have had every reason to kill the princes, but did not. Why?

First, if Henry had killed the nephews of Richard, why did he not force the blame on Richard by means of a public announcement? If Henry had done this, then he would have gained support for the battle of Bosworth, which he desperately needed after being repulsed in October, 1483. The battle of Bosworth was barely won and only because Stanley betrayed Richard at the last moment.⁸ If Henry had killed the princes after he won the crown, he still had nothing to lose by blaming Richard, and everything to gain by eliminating any possible claims by imposters.⁹

Then, there is the problem of Tyrell. If Tyrell had actually done the killing, or knew where the princes were and told Henry, Henry would have killed Tyrell then and there. By letting Tyrell off, he let loose potential threats to his power.¹⁰ Tyrell would always have that ace in the hole. Henry had not the personality of a man who would stand for blackmail; rather, he was the type who would blackmail.

By this hypothesis, Henry should have blamed the deaths of the princes on Richard, no matter who had done the actual killing. Therefore, the princes were still alive after Henry became king. In fact, they were alive until 1502.

The key to the mystery is Tyrell. Tyrell was a close friend to Richard¹¹ and held important titles.¹² It is highly probable, therefore, that Richard trusted Tyrell with the princes, as many historians suggest. In fact, there is evidence that Tyrell was in charge of the "king's interests,"¹³ the king being Richard, suggesting the princes as those interests. If Tyrell did have the princes, he probably had a significant number of guards to go with them (He held titles enough to retain small bodies of men-at-arms, thus freeing him of any suspicion).¹⁴

So, Henry assumes the throne and finds out Tyrell has the princes. Tyrell demands two general pardons for keeping the princes, and then demands to be sent to France, so as to be as far away as possible. Tyrell did not make public the fact that the princes were still alive because all he wanted was a peaceful England, as Richard had, and he was aware of Henry's political maneuvering. Also, his friend had just been killed and the entire dynasty had fallen. He was in no mood to have a power struggle with Henry. All he wanted now was peace for himself and the princes.

Misfortune struck Tyrell in 1502, when Henry tricked him. Possibly, the princes had died of natural causes, or Tyrell had decided that the princes were safe and they had escaped to France. Whatever the reason, Henry finally got Tyrell, and since it had been so long Henry had no need to strengthen his claim to the throne by proving the princes dead, or by blaming the murder on Richard. Thus, nature wins in the end, despite the follies of megalomaniacs or concerned kings--be that as it may.

Nathaniel Tull Phillips

FOOTNOTES

1. Costain, Thomas B.: *The Last Plantagenets*; Doubleday, NY, 1962. pp. 344-48.
2. Costain, pp. 353-4.
3. Costain, p. 367.
4. Costain, p. 372.
5. Costain, pp. 368-72.
6. Kendall, Paul Murray: *Richard the Third*; W.W. Norton, NY, 1956. p. 345.
7. Kendall, p. 344.
8. Costain, p. 442.
9. Costain, p. 485.
10. Costain, pp. 486-7.
11. Costain, p. 474.
12. Ross, Charles: *Richard III*; University of California, Berkeley, 1981. p. 119.
13. Ross, pp. 156-7.
14. Ross, p. 157.
15. Chrimes, S.B.: *Henry VII*; Eyre Methuen, London, 1972. p. 93.

Anne Vineyard, who has guided the work of these future Ricardians, will be the keynote speaker at this year's AGM in Washington, D.C., expanding on her very successful workshop last year in Ft. Worth.

Everything you've become accustomed to seeing in the *Register* will be back with the Fall issue! Like the child who's suddenly outgrown all its clothes, we no longer fit within our covers, but we'll be expanding, a bit, with future issues.

Ricardian Reading

Mid-May Release

Falls the Shadow, Sharon Kay Penman, Henry Holt & Co., NY, 1988. 496 pages, \$18.95

The facts of history are readily learned by anyone who takes the trouble to discover them. However, Sharon Kay Penman's newly published novel, *Falls the Shadow*, goes well beyond the basic facts to give us the essence of the 13th century within the splendid story of ambition, intrigue, betrayal, victory and defeat.

At the heart of the story are the love and marriage of Simon de Montfort, French-born son of the Albigensian crusader, and Eleanor, the English king's church-bound sister. Overcoming these multiple obstacles, these two dynamic individuals dominate the scene as if larger than life. Ms. Penman probes their human weaknesses also, however, showing how vulnerable are even the most exalted of us.

The story of Simon and Nell is intermeshed with that of Llewelyn of Wales and his progeny. In this we see the fruits of Penman's earlier novel, *Here Be Dragons*, and we meet the men who will rule Wales during the bloody wars of independence from Norman England.

We also meet that inspired architect who built Westminster Abbey; whose birth doomed him to kingship, the weak and ineffectual, Henry III. The power behind the throne, except for the period when de Montfort's military might made

him the virtual ruler of England, was the king's firstborn. This son was to become Edward I, Longshanks, scourge of the Welsh and the Scots. Here we see a seed of Ms. Penman's next book, *The Reckoning*, which is currently being written.

The extraordinary results of this author's exhaustive research, so well utilized in her novel of Richard III, *The Sunne in Splendour*, are again evident in *Falls the Shadow*. Moreover, her talent for description and her insight into human nature are finely tuned. She has a wonderful knack for putting the reader in the middle of a battle, or in the anguished mind of a character torn by conflicting loyalties.

Like Penman's highly successful earlier novels, this is a book to be savored, read and reread; a literary journey that is not diminished by knowing how it all came out.

Helen Curé,
California

Coming Publication

In a previous *Register*, I announced the forthcoming publication of *Joan of Arc and Richard III* by fellow Ricardian, Dr. Charles Wood of Dartmouth College. Because many members have asked how these two historical figures might be linked, I asked Dr. Wood if he would provide some background information. Here is his reply:

I've always been attracted to Joan and Richard not because I saw them as being in any way connected, but rather because both stand out as those figures in the histories of their countries who, at the end of the Middle Ages, seem so prominent that their lives have received almost continuous attention from literary artists, as well as from historians. My sense was that there was something about each of them that seemed to sum up and symbolize a good deal about the rather difficult political communities of England and France. As a result, I felt that if I could genuinely understand both of them, I would end up understanding a good deal about France and England--as well as about why they developed in such different ways.

So I then began working on Joan and Richard themselves, trying to understand them within the context of their own times and countries. What I found, though, was that once I felt I knew them, it wasn't easy to convey that understanding to others in the form of simple biography. The problem was that a good deal of my understanding depended on an interpretation of earlier French and English developments that differed significantly from that to be found in the standard accounts.

I then backed off and asked myself what a reader needed to know about earlier histories of England and France in order to see why I saw Richard and Joan as I did. Answering such questions takes the opening six chapters of the book, where I treat such disparate topics as royal adultery, dynasticism, the problem posed by child kings, and the differing nature of successful kingship as it was seen in the two countries. Then in the last 40% of

the book, I turn to Joan and Richard themselves, trying to show how the background I've sketched helps us to understand who they were as human beings, why they so quickly developed the contrasting reputations they did, and what, in turn, those different lives and reputations can further tell us about how and why France and England developed into countries with such different political structures: one in a land emphasizing divine-right absolutism, the other in which limited kingship and a kind of parliamentary constitutionalism came to prevail.

If the subtitle of the book (*Sex, Saints, and Government in the Middle Ages*) is an unusual combination, it's because I argue that we in the modern world, people with our own concerns and preconceptions, often tend to overlook other concerns as they appear in medieval documents. Those concerns should be taken seriously if we even want fully to understand the past, how people centuries ago saw the world in which they lived and hence took the actions that they did. And in the cases at hand, sex becomes crucial, and this defined either in terms of gender or in terms of sexuality. Similarly, in a religious society, saints obviously had their importance, and I try to show that even how people dated events could have political importance. For example, if John of Gaunt claimed that the coronation of his ten-year-old nephew, Richard II, had taken place on Thursday, the day after St. Swithun, it's not surprising (I claim) that others said, rather, that it had happened on Thursday, the eve of St. Kenelm, the king and martyr. That difference, so meaningless in a secular age, reveals all that one needs to

know about how people in 1377 viewed Gaunt and his intentions.

Such trivia may make it sound as though the book is pretty arcane, but in fact, I suspect that it's quite readable for the general reader. A good deal of it is fairly funny (though not on Richard and Joan themselves) and I've tried to keep real human beings as the central focus of my discussion.

Thank you, Dr. Wood! Unfortunately, publication has been delayed a bit, but I hope to be able to offer the book for sale to members toward the end of the year.

Linda McLatchie,
Sales Officer

On Our Research Shelves

Kings and Nobles in the Later Middle Ages: A Tribute to Charles Ross, edited by Ralph A. Griffiths & James Sherbourne, St. Martin's Press, NY, 1986.

Charles Ross is well known to Ricardians, for among his publications are important biographies of the royal York brothers, Edward IV and Richard III. This volume of essays was intended to honor Ross on his retirement from the University of Bristol, but Ross' untimely death transformed it into a memorial tribute. Five of the essays focus closely upon the reign of Richard III and are thus most likely to be of interest to readers of this journal.

A.J. Pollard in "St. Cuthbert and the Hog: Richard III and the County Palatine of Durham, 1471-

85," traces the chronology and extent of Richard's growing influence in the county palatine of Durham. Beginning with his acquisition of Barnard Castle and its attendant barony in the early 1470s, Richard had become "the unchallenged lord of the county palatine" (p. 120) before he became king. Furthermore, Richard as king showed no inclination to share his authority with others, even such a one as Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, whose family history was certainly one of influence in the north; and Pollard clearly implies that Richard's coolness toward the aspirations of families accustomed to influence in the palatinate compromised support for Richard's kingship.

In his analysis of "Richard III and the Church of York," R. B. Dobson notes that the king acquired firm dominance over York Minster and its resources, and suggests that Richard finalized his influence in association with his visit to York in the autumn of 1483. Dobson also suggests that this visit was the occasion of Richard's initiation of his ultimately unrealized project of a chantry of one hundred priests in York Minster (where, Dobson would like to guess, Richard proposed to be buried), which would have been the grandest chantry founded by an English monarch. Dobson tells us much about significant York ecclesiastics, reminds us that Richard III was oriented toward the north of England religiously as well as politically, and, in passing, evaluated Richard as "a king who was less the most calculating than the most impetuous monarch to ever sit on the English throne" (p. 141).

The contribution of C.T. Wood, "Richard III, William, Lord Has-

tings and Friday the Thirteenth," argues strenuously for the validity of a Hastings conspiracy against Richard of Gloucester in the wake of Edward IV's death; and Wood explains why he has revised an earlier opinion and returned to Friday, 13 June 1483 as the date when Hastings was executed. In telling the story of Richard's usurpation of the throne, Wood firmly presents Richard as being driven by circumstances to usurpation, "a man who, far from being a villain, was a noble entirely typical of his age. He was not, surely, a skilled politician..." being "... more impulsive than scheming..." (p. 161). Furthermore, to Wood Richard appears "to be one of those people who see trees rather than forests, a person never quite able to grasp the fact that events are interconnected and that actions taken in response to one event are likely to have consequences in others, ... a person who viewed the world in an incoherently fragmented way..." (p. 162).

"Richard III, Henry VII and the City: London Politics and the 'Dun Cowe'," by DeLloyd J. Guth looks at events from a London perspective; and surveys the reaction of England's greatest city to the succession of kings in the 1480s. Guth demonstrates that the money and politics of London moved with caution. The security of the city was of paramount importance to the powerful in the city as men contended for the throne, and only after a winner was determined in 1483 and 1485 did London accept the right determined by might, and sanction with money and power the new order. For example, Londoners contributed to the proposed coronation of Edward V, then the money was blissfully returned to the con-

tributors when the coronation was cancelled, and they again contributed to the coronation of Richard III and later to that of Henry VII. London, in other words, reacted to events with eyes firmly fixed upon the security, prosperity, and best interests of London. Guth concludes his essay with a venture into heraldry. Noting that when Henry VII entered London after Bosworth, his retinue carried standards bearing the arms of St. George, the red dragon of Wales, and a 'dun cowe.' The banners of St. George and the Welsh dragon are clear enough in meaning, but the 'dun cowe' has been a minor mystery. Guth argues that Londoners would have seen it as "a Coventry-Warwick-Lancastrian symbol" (p. 197) which would have suggested a breadth to the Tudor's support as he began his reign.

Keith Dokray looks at the period after Bosworth in "The Political Legacy of Richard III in Northern England." Using many specific examples of men and families, Dokray shows that many firm supporters of Richard III in his power base of northern England came to be adherents of Henry Tudor after Bosworth, albeit not always quickly. Henry, for his part, was cautiously willing to come to terms with his recent foes, although northerners who had been given positions of influence in southern England by Richard III found themselves reoriented to their native north by Henry VII. A significant minority of northerners, however, were not won over by the conciliatory Tudor posture, and these resisted Tudor rule until Henry VII's victory at Stoke in 1487 gave conviction to the reality of Tudor authority.

There are a further ten essays

in *Kings and Nobles*, all of them examples of sound research lucidly presented, and, with no intention of slighting them by lack of comment in this already lengthy notice, they are: A.V. Antonovics, "Henry VII, King of England, 'By the Grace of Charles VIII of France';" M.M. Condon, "An Anachronism with Intent? Henry VII's Council Ordinance of 1491/2;" R.W. Dunning, "The Abbey of the Princes: Athelney Abbey, Somerset;" R.A. Griffiths, "The Crown and the Royal Family in Later Medieval England;" J.A. Guy, "The French King's Council, 1483-1526;" M.A. Hicks, "Piety and Lineage in the Wars of the Roses: the Hungerford Experience;" Michael Jones, "Henry VII, Lady Margaret Beaufort and the Orléans Ransom;" J.R. Lander, "Family, 'Friends' and Politics in Fifteenth-century England;" and James Sherbourne, "John of Gaunt, Edward III's Retinue and the French Campaign of 1369."

A. Compton Reeves,
Ohio University



Who says I'm distressed?

Along with his review of *Kings and Nobles*, Dr. Reeves also relayed word of the recent publication of a manuscript from the collection of the Marquess of Bath, Longleat House, Warminster, Wiltshire, "Financial Memoranda of the Reign of Edward V, Longleat Miscellaneous Manuscript Book II" in *Camden Miscellany, Vol. XXIX*, (London Royal Historical Society, Camden Fourth Series, Volume 34, 1987). The manuscript has been edited by Rosemary Horrox, the co-editor of *British Library Harleian Manuscript 433*.

Additions to the Research Library

The Herbents of Raglan as Supporters of the House of York in the Second Half of the 15th Century (unpublished MA thesis), D.H. Thomas

English Hawking and Hunting in "The Boke of St. Albans," Rachel Hands

Books and their Makers in the Middle Ages, (2 vol.), George H. Putnam

A Critical Edition of Ford's "Perkin Warbeck," Mildred C. Struble

English Weapons and Warfare 449-1660, A.V.B. Norman & Don Pottinger

Lambert Simnel and the Battle of Stoke, Michael Bennett

The Book of the Medieval Knight, Stephen Turnbull

Pretenders to the English Throne, Jeremy Potter

After abortive attempts to acquire Margaret Woods' wonderful architectural work, *The English Mediaval House* for the Research Library, an urgent plea for help in that endeavor has come from our Research Librarian. If anyone has a copy they would like to donate, or knows where or how a copy can be acquired, please contact Helen Maurer at 24001 Salero Lane, Mission Viejo, CA 92691. We are also looking for *The Mediaval Archer* by Jim Bradbury. Any help with this search will be greatly appreciated.

be of interest to new members, or older members who have misplaced an issue. If you would like a complete list of issues in stock, please write. At present, I do not have an index of articles, but I plan to prepare one. Checks should be made payable to the Richard III Society. Requests for information and/or orders should be directed to Mary Miller, 8801 James Ave., NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111.

Mary P. Miller

Can You Help?

In light of great number of inquiries made about the possibility of borrowing slides, we are trying to put together an appropriate collection under the auspices of Marie Martinelli, our Fiction and Audio-Visual Librarian. If anyone has slides they would like to donate, or the knowledge or facilities for duplicating slides donated by members, please contact Marie at 3911 Fauquier Ave., Richmond, VA 23227. This is a new endeavor for the Society, so any and all help will be gratefully appreciated.

Library Angels

Even as the call goes out for yet another "Angel," the following are saluted for their contributions to the Research Library during the past quarter:

Margaret Anderson, MN
Carole R. Bell, RI
Jane Clayton, MA
Mary Donermeyer, MA
John McMillan, FL

As always, your help and generosity is more than appreciated

Bob's Books

Bob's Books, with which many Ricardians may be familiar, has a new address: P.O. Box 1171, Des Moines, Iowa 50311. This book store and search service also reports that they do have the Jarman and Palmer novels in their current inventory, as well as Costain's Plantagenet series.

The Ricardian Back Issues Available

The Society has back issues of *The Ricardian* from March 1977 to September 1986. Some issues are in very short supply, and some we do not have at all. The price is \$4.00 per copy. These issues may

Gallimaufry

Notes from the Research Office

Meet the Publication Committee

A quartet of Ricardian scholars of perspicacity, judgement and wit who want to publish our stuff:

H.A. Kelly is Vice-Chairman of the English Department at UCLA, Los Angeles, California, and a distinguished mediaevalist. Among his numerous publications is "Croyland Chronicle Communications: 1. The Croyland Chronicle Tragedies," in the December, 1987 *Ricardian*.

James A. Moore, Committee Chairman, is Professor of English at East Central University in Ada, Oklahoma, where he has taught Shakespeare for twenty years. His book, *Richard III: An Annotated Bibliography*, appeared in 1985. He led an entertaining workshop on Ricardian fiction at the 1987 AGM, and his recent publications include "Historiography in Shakespeare's *Richard III*" in the Winter, 1986 *Register*.

Roxane C. Murph, Chairman of the American Branch of the Society and co-founder of the Southwest Chapter, lives in Ft. Worth, Texas. Her first book, *Richard III: the Making of a Legend*, appeared in 1977. She is presently researching John Trussell's *Continuation of the Collection of the History of England*.

Jon A. Suter, Director of Libraries, Houston Baptist University in Houston, Texas, is an expert on mediaeval history and literature, as well as modern popular literature. His research has led him several times to Yorkshire, and he is planning a student tour of northern England in the summer of 1989.

Answers to Some of Your Queries

Did the Covent Garden Market exist in the 15th century?

No. The Farmers' Market, which until recently stood at Covent Garden, originated in 1656 as a small group of produce stands in the Garden of Bedford House, the London home of the Earl (later Duke) of Bedford. The name of the market (originally "Convent Garden") derives from the area's earlier ownership by the Convent of St. Peter at Westminster, which held in the 15th century, primarily as pasture, the area bounded by Long Acre, St. Martin's Lane, Drury Lane and a line parallel to The Strand.

For those interested in other mysteries lurking behind the Temple Bar of

Richard's time, Marge Nelson (of strawberry fame) is working on a walking tour of King Richard's London. Questions or contributions can be sent to her at 32904 Fourth Ave., S.W., Federal Way, Washington 98023.

What are the origins of the titles 'Clarence' and 'March' borne by Richard's brothers?

The title of Clarence is derived from the honour (seigniorship or lordship) of Clare in Suffolk. Lionel, second son of Edward III, married Elizabeth de Burgh, from whose paternal grandmother he derived a great inheritance, including the honour of Clare. Elizabeth predeceased her husband, who was created Duke of Clarence in 1362 and went on to marry Violante Visconti, another heiress in 1368, in a marriage as lavish as Richard's coronation, only to die four months later.

Roger Mortimer, 8th Baron Wigmore, likewise derived his title from his wife, Joan's grandfather, Hugue XII, Count of La Marche and Angouleme. His elevation to the title in 1328, he derived from his intimacy with Queen Isabella, which ultimately elevated him to Tyburn.

(Thanks to Helen Maurer for her help in tracking these down.)

Who was Ethelfleda?

Daughter of Alfred the Great and wife of the Earl of Mercia, a mediaeval kingdom stretching from Watling Street to Offa's Dyke in Wales; Ethelfleda played a prominent role in the defense of her husband's realm against the Danes in 914. She is credited with fortifying Warwick Castle (presumably the Ricardian association), although the present castle was actually founded in the 11th century, and began as a Norman motte-and-bailey commissioned by William the Conqueror.

Why wasn't the wall at Warwick built around the outside of Ethelfleda's Mound, the slope of which seems to provide an easy approach to the castle?

The wall atop the Mound actually provides a vantage point from which to pick off attackers trying to reach the castle, as does the curtain wall in general. Warwick Castle was a home as well as a fortress and, when unoccupied by its owners, would have been only lightly garrisoned. The bailey surrounded by a wall was cheaper to build and easier to defend than a single, solid keep.

Richard's own construction at Warwick seems to have had in mind the defense of a fort or keep within the wall, independent of the rest of the Castle, and proof against its mutiny (With fascinating psychological ramifications as well.) The Castle, surrounded on three sides by a ditch and on the fourth by the River Avon, is thus better defended than its parklike setting leads one to believe.

Strawberries.

Many of you wrote in response to Marge Nelson's inquiry about the origins of strawberries, and I thank you all for your assistance. It seems they are both a New World and an Old World fruit, although the best known American

strawberry, a 17th-century hybrid of *Fragaria virginiana*, native to North America, and *Fragaria chiloensis*, native to North and South America, would obviously not have graced Richard's table. At least one variety, the woods strawberry, or *Fragaria vesca*, akin to the 'wild strawberries' still found in England, is native to both hemispheres and was cultivated during the Middle Ages. Further information may be found in *A History of the Strawberry* by Stephen Wilhelm and James Sagen (Agricultural Publications, University of California at Berkeley), *The Strawberry* by George Darrow (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, NY, 1966), and *The Englishman's Flora* by Geoffrey Grigson (1975). Future commentary on this should be addressed to Marge Nelson at the address give previously in this column.

Your Question.

Do not despair if a response to your question does not appear in this column. There was a narrow window between the mailing of the Spring Register, in which "Gallimaufry" made its debut, and the deadline for the Summer issue. I shall reply to your questions personally and continue to publish answers in the Register, as space permits.

Calling All Experts!!

In addition to being curious as to what you are working on, I'd be grateful for your help in answering one another's questions, and would like to put you in touch with other Ricardians who share your interests.

*Mallory Paxton
Research Officer*

Ed. Note. Along with the final comments above, Mallory has prepared the member survey enclosed with this issue of the Register. Please fill it out and return it to her at the address listed inside the front cover.



WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

Boyle, Charles K.	MA	Kingsley, Douglas A. & Joan	MA
Brown, Kristine	NY	Lasch, Fran	AZ
Brown, Todd D.	MI	Laske, David	IL
Burleson, Laurie S.	AK	Levine, Noemi	CA
Carfra, Pat	Canada	Maxwell, Lisbeth R.	IL
Carr, Wilsie Wingfield	FL	McLaughlin, Thomas	CA
Clampitt, Mark O.	IL	Medley, Pam	AZ
Clayton, Ann Marie & Florence N.	WA	Mitchell, Carol	CA
Cumby, Jackye	GA	Moe, Larry	WA
Devine, Margaret M.	MA	Neumann, Evelyn G.	MI
Devine, Kathleen T.	CT	Partee, Morriss Henry	UT
Egan, Erin Victoria	RI	Price, Jr., John L.	OH
Gatenby, Jane F.	CT	Purser, Noeline I.	MA
Gitt, Wendy	NY	Quiroga-Nicholas, Yvonne M.	WA
Goodman, John	Canada	Rarig, Mary Jean	MI
Greenblatt, Miriam	IL	Regetz, John D.	OH
Gurley, Cassandra O.	GA	Ribnick, Madelyn K.	NY
Ham, Kevin Robert	OH	Riordan, Maude D. & Dr. John L.	MD
Hedborn, Donna E.	IL	Sexton, Margaret	PA
Heinemann, Carol M.	AL	Shaw, Heidi	CA
Helmerichs, Robert	MI	Stewart, Clark L.	WA
Hlgh, Lindy R.	ID	Stuchlik, Janet M.	CA
Hoyt, Lester H.	IN	Sutton, Tamara J.	WI
Huffman, Margaret A.	IL	Waechter, Jr., Joseph	IL
Hughes, Stephanie	MA	Wylie, Doris	MA

Submission Deadline - July 15