

EDWARD IV BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

March 18, 1992--Warwick Castle

On March 28 there will be a one-day event in Warwick Castle to celebrate the 550th birthday of EDWARD IV.

The full programme includes lunch: three talks by Dr. Tony Pollard, Dr. David Starkey, and Professor Ralph Griffiths on the outbreak of the wars, the role of Warwick and Margaret of Anjou at Court and of course, on Edward IV himself. There will be a private viewing of the castle, tea, a champagne reception and a banquet in the magnificent grand hall of Warwick Castle.

Tickets for the whole event all inclusive are £150 each. The full programme is limited to 70 people and there are a further twelve pairs of tickets for the banquet and reception at £80 per pair. Black tie only.

WARS OF THE ROSES CONFERENCE

April 4, 1992--Bangor, North Wales

On April 4 1992 there is a one-day conference on THE WARS OF THE ROSES in BANGOR on the edge of the beautiful Snowdonia Park in North Wales. The event starts with dinner on the Friday night, and on the Saturday, there will be four talks: **Mark Ormrod** on the Houses of York and Lancaster; **David Starkey** on the role of the court; **Keith Dockray** on RICHARD III - myth and reality; and **Professor Ralph Griffiths** on Henry Tudor and the march to Bosworth Field. The cost including dinner on the night of April 3, bed and breakfast and all meals include a conference dinner on the Saturday night is £85. On the following morning there are optional tours to Beaumaris Castle where Richard of York is said to have landed and also to mid-Wales to look at Henry's route to Bosworth Field.

If American visitors would like to come for one or both events which are a week apart I will be happy to arrange hotels for them during the week so that they can visit nearby Leicester, Bosworth Field and the stunning Snowdonia National Park. I understand that Leicester can arrange good accommodation for my visitors at a reasonable cost. Leicester is the home of the tourist business - THOMAS COOK is its most famous citizen.

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

New Publication from Headstart History

HEADSTART HISTORY has recently launched a new publication called *Medieval History*. It is full of articles and information on the period 500-1500 A4 about 150 pages and already selling around the world. Issue Two has an article on Warwick the Kingmaker, and Issue One on Cardinal Beaufort. Published three times a year; American subscriptions £18.

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Ricardian Register



Richard III Society, Inc.

Volume XXV No. 2

Summer, 1991

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The speaker for the AGM Dinner Meeting will be David Coombs, who recently returned from Oxford's Pembroke College where he delivered a series of lectures, *Shakespeare's English Kings: Historical and Theatrical*. He is a published writer, a champion fencer, and an award-winning theatrical director. Coombs is currently a teacher and administrator at Harvard-Westlake School in Los Angeles.

A separate mailing with all registration information will be sent to members in late July.



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Ricardian Register

THE RICHARD III SOCIETY, INC.
Official Publication of the American Branch

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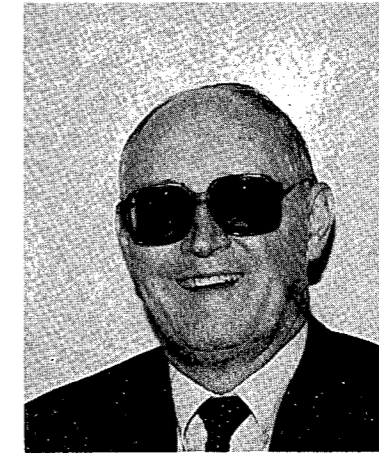
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The Richard III Society is a non-profit, educational corporation. Dues, grants, and contributions are tax-deductable to the extent allowed by law.

Dues are \$25.00 annually. Each additional family member is \$5. 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.

Greetings!

Gene McManus



Welcome to our new members! We hope you will find in the Society the opportunity to pursue your interests in Richard, his life and time, the Fifteenth Century, and the acquiring of new friends and acquaintances. With the AGM (Annual General Meeting) coming up in the Fall, I expect to have the opportunity to meet some of you, and find out firsthand what you would like to do for the Society and for Richard.

Welcome to our newest chapter, The Rocky Mountain Chapter! Pam Milavec deserves a pat on the back for bringing that chapter into existence in short order. For those of us who are a little intimidated by distances, The Rocky Mountain Chapter spans at least three states vertically: Montana, Wyoming and Colorado. That is many miles!

This should encourage Ricardians in other, smaller locales to consider forming chapters. The strength of the Society is in the Chapters and Chapter activity. The AGM is a once-a-year event, and very compressed; chapter meetings and activities can be as often as you wish. There is a feeling of accomplishment and togetherness that comes with Chapter activities.

What are some Chapter activities that your chapter could be doing? I refer you to the chapter reports later in this issue, but some obvious ones are: library exhibits; no-

tices in *Richard III* playbills; view the videotape *The Trial of Richard III*; view the videotape *The Battle of Mortimer's Cross*; attend the Medieval section of your local museum; survey the Ricardian literature in your local library; put on a Medieval Dinner—the list could go on for several pages.

Some personnel changes: Janet Sweet of the Ohio Chapter is our new Chapters Coordinator, replacing Mary Miller of the Michigan Chapter. Thank you, Mary, for your outstanding work. Janet will do an outstanding job also.

Mary Ann Bernal of the New York New Jersey Chapter is the Society's Libraries Coordinator. Mary Ann's task is to act as the focus and focal point of Society interaction with libraries, and with the American Library Association. She will have Library Coordinators in each chapter, who will be coordinating and encouraging library effort at the chapter levels.

The Society is looking for someone to take over the chair of the Shallek Scholarship Committee. We thought we had this position covered, but other time pressures proved too much, so we are back into the search process. If anyone is interested in chairing this committee, please contact either me, the Chairman, or Joe Ann Ricca, the Treasurer.

Advertising is continuing to increase in the *Register*, thanks to the efforts of Laura Blanchard, the Society Advertising Manager and Society Publicity Director. The purpose of this advertising is to offset part of the costs of publishing the *Register*, so that your dues money can go to more worthwhile pursuits.

Support our advertisers; they are supporting your Society. If you order or buy from them, mention their ad in the *Register*. Given a choice of ordering from a catalog or ordering from a coupon in the *Register*, use the *Register* coupon; it will make a difference.

As a final thought, we would like to build up our education endowment fund. If every member sent five dollars earmarked for the endowment to the Treasurer, Joe Ann Ricca, the fund could increase significantly.

I just wrote out my check and mailed it off; why don't you do that too?

ITEMS FROM THE SALES OFFICER —

Available In July

Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy 1446-1503 by Christine Weightman. This is the first biography of Richard's sister Margaret. Interesting and well-illustrated study of one of the most influential and independent women of the time.

Price: \$35.00 (plus \$2 shipping/handling per order).

Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of Richard III by Horace Walpole. First published in 1768, this is an early powerful defense of Richard. This edition has an introduction and notes by Peter Hammond.

Price: \$20.00 (plus \$2 shipping/handling per order).

Richard III: Crown and People. This is a selection of articles from *The Ricardian*, edited by James Petre. The articles include Richard and his family, the nobility, friends and foes, sword and standard, king and country, government and society.

Price: \$40.00 (plus \$2 shipping/handling per order).

Richard III: Loyalty, Lordship and Law, edited by Peter Hammond. Eight papers from a symposium at Cambridge University in 1984, including studies of Edward IV's pre-contract, Richard as "Good Prince," and the "bones" of the Princes.

Price: \$27.50 (plus \$2 shipping/handling per order).

Ricardian Britain by Carolyn Hammond. A must for Ricardians visiting Britain. A guide to places connected with

Richard, with information on times of opening, travel directions, and historical background, plus index and map.

Price: \$7.00 (plus \$2 shipping/handling per order).

Car Stickers. Show fellow commuters you're a Ricardian! Richard's boar and motto on 3-1/2" diameter self-adhesive PVC. Specify *maroon* or *royal blue*.

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The Hours of Richard III by Anne F. Sutton and Livia Visser-Fuchers. The book of hours which Richard chose to use as king, with description of illumination and text, and an analysis of Richard's prayer and litany. Illustrated in color and black and white.

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The Betrayal of Richard III by V. B. Lamb. A reprint of this useful book on the development of Richard's reputation.

Price: \$20.00 (plus \$2 shipping/handling per order).

All the above items will be available in July from the Sales Officer: Linda B. McLatchie, 330 Cedar Street, Ashland, MA 01721. Please make your check payable to the Richard III Society, Inc., and be sure to include \$2.00 shipping/handling per order.

Balance Sheet — Unaudited as of 21, April 1991

ASSETS			
Cash			
General Fund	\$21,980.06		
Library Fund	16.75		
UK Fund	52.00		
Scholarship Fund	961.00		
Endowment Fund	315.00		
CD Earnings	144.00		
	\$23,468.81	\$23,468.81	
Securities			
Wm. B. Schallek Scholarship Endowment Fund	\$ 7,000.00		
	\$ 7,000.00	\$ 7,000.00	
TOTAL			\$30,468.81
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Liabilities			
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,867.18	\$ 2,867.18	
NET WORTH			
Cash Surplus	\$20,601.63		
Securities	7,000.00	\$27,601.63	
	\$27,601.63		
TOTAL			\$30,468.81

SIR JOHN DONNE, KNIGHT

(c. 1430 - 1503)

Margaret Castagno

John Donne is admittedly a minor character in the drama of fifteenth-century England. He is mentioned by biographers of Edward IV and by modern historians of the period, and his name is found in such printed historical papers and documents as *B.L. Harleian MS 433*, *The Household of Edward IV*, and the *Paston Letters*.

Donne's name catches our attention because it is the same as that of the seventeenth-century poet whose challenge to "Go and catch a falling star" is remembered by many a student of English literature. He also stands out because, unique among Englishmen (or Welshmen) of his rank and time, he commissioned a painting, a family portrait, by a great master—Hans Memling, the Flemish painter who lived in Bruges and was a favorite of Margaret of York after she became Duchess of Burgundy in 1468.

A search of the available literature makes possible a fairly coherent biography of Donne. His father, Sir Griffith Donne, was a veteran of Agincourt; his mother was Jane Scudamore. She was the child of an Englishman, Sir John Scudamore, and Alice Glendower, a daughter of the celebrated—some would say notorious—Welsh patriot.¹

The Donnes were natives of Kidwelly, a Welsh city on the Bristol Channel. In the immediate family, besides John, there were two older brothers, Robert and Henry, and a sister, Jane. The three brothers, at least, were born in France, where their father served for many years and, in 1436, joined the retinue of the Duke of York. John Donne himself probably joined the duke's reti-

nue when he reached an age appropriate for such action; he may have served York in Normandy and in Ireland and England.²

The Donnes' home in South Wales was in the same general area as that of Sir William Herbert (later Earl of Pembroke). The two Welshmen, John Donne (part English) and William Herbert, were to become Edward IV's chief supporters in one of the most intractable parts of his realm.

It is not clear when Edward IV came to know John Donne. They may have known each other in France; Edward, like Donne, was born in that country. Members of the Donne family, probably John himself, fought at Mortimer's Cross in February, 1461. Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke at the time, half-brother of Henry VI and uncle of the future Henry VII, in a letter written just after that battle, attributed the Lancastrian defeat to the action of the "traytors March, Herbert and Dwnns, with their affinities."³



A common medieval spelling of Donne was Dwnns or Dwnn. Dune, Done, Doune, Dunne, and Downe were also used; a modern rendition is Down.⁴

On May 11, 1461, before Edward's coronation, Donne was appointed to a commission whose purpose was to take into the king's hands the castles and lands held by James Butler, earl of Wiltshire.⁵ On August 12, he was appointed to a commission to inquire into treasons, insurrections, and rebellions in South Wales. This commission included the king's brother George of Clarence, Lords Herbert, Audley, and Ferrers, and others.⁶ At about the same time, a commission of oyer and terminer in South Wales included Donne and most of the other men just named.⁷

In March, 1464, "the vigorous Yorkist civil servant" John Donne, and Roger Vaughan, the king's "agents in South Wales,"⁸ defeated Lancastrian uprisings at Dryslwyn, near Carmarthen.

Donne's services to Edward IV in Wales from 1461 to 1469 were extraordinary. "The absence of loyal and influential Yorkist personnel in the principality is . . . apparent from the fact that in the first eight years of Edward IV's reign, Sir William Herbert and John Dwnn were each forced to shoulder five major offices."⁹

After Herbert's death at Edgecote in 1469, certain of his lands and offices were redistributed because of the youth of his heir, who was a brother-in-law of Edward IV—the husband of Mary Woodville. Some responsibilities were temporarily assigned to Richard of Gloucester. John Donne, now an esquire of the body, was made constable of the king's castle of Haverfordwest and steward of the castle, lordship, town,

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Sir John Donne (continued)

and liberties of Haverfordwest. He was named steward of the castle, lordship, and county of Pembroke; steward of the castle and lordship of Llanstephan, and steward of the castle and lordship of Cilgerran—all during the young Herbert's minority.¹⁰

On March 13, 1470, just after the Lincolnshire rising, Edward sent Donne, "one of the sewers for his body,"¹¹ to the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Clarence with letters summoning them to court. They announced their intention to comply, but instead fled to France, where Warwick made his alliance with Margaret of Anjou. Their invasion of England and the "readeption" of Henry followed and forced Edward IV and many members of his court to flee to safety in the Low Countries.

We do not know where Donne was during the readeption—from September, 1470, to May, 1471. Perhaps he was biding his time and trying to remain inconspicuous. His apparent absence from the battle of Barnet leads me to conclude that he was not among those who accompanied Edward into his brief exile.¹² He was at Tewkesbury, however, just a month later, on May 4, 1471, and he was knighted after that battle.¹³ Later in 1471, he served as master of the king's armory at the Tower, as steward, constable, and porter of the gate of Carnwyllyon castle, and as keeper of the park and lodge of Apchild. In June, 1472, he assisted in negotiations with Burgundy regarding the delimiting of English territory in Picardy.¹⁴ New arrangements for the governing of Wales were invested in the Prince of Wales' Council under Earl Rivers late in 1473, and it does not appear that Donne saw further service in Wales.

In 1475, Donne was with Edward IV on his invasion of France. With several others, he served as Edward's

Council at Calais while the king went on to Piquigny to meet Louis XI. In May, 1476, Donne was again, or perhaps still, at Calais where he served on a commission headed by Lord Hastings, the lieutenant of Calais. The commission was "to search and oversee wools and fells at the Staple . . . according to the ordinance." The next year, in February, with John Morton, Donne was Edward's ambassador to negotiate with Louis XI in Paris. Then in May, he was sent to Burgundy to assist in negotiations going on there.¹⁵

Donne is mentioned by one writer in connection with an altogether different and perhaps less political matter. The Parliament of 1463-65 had banned very short tunics for any man under the rank of lord, squire, or gentleman. Two decades later, in January, 1483, a harsher parliament forbade such garments to anyone under the rank of lord. At this time, Edward IV stepped in, no doubt after some grumbling about the court, and insisted upon an exception to the ban for eleven persons. One of these was Sir John Donne.¹⁶ Yorkist courtiers, even mere knights, should not have to go about in unfashionable attire.

The chronology of Donne's political activities after Edward IV's death is fairly clear. In one of Richard III's earliest memoranda, it is stated that "Sir John Dunne depute of the Toure of Risbank" shall continue in that office during the king's pleasure.¹⁷ This tower overlooked and guarded the harbor at Calais. We may assume from this early reapointment that Donne was at Calais at the time of the execution of his brother-in-law, Lord William Hastings, and that his loyalty was not in doubt.

After the "Buckingham rebellion," Sir "John Done" was included in a royal proclamation (November 2,

1483) which lists "rebelles and traitors" whose lands, goods, and chattels in the counties of Buckingham and Bedford are to be seized.¹⁸ But Donne was not arrested or detained, so far as I can determine, and he later (in 1484-5) served as sheriff of these two counties. In March, probably 1484, he was named "knighte thoffice of Sergeant or maister of the armery within the Toure of Londe during his life."¹⁹

I find no mention of Donne's whereabouts at the time of Bosworth. Like James Tyrell, he might have been at Calais, though I find no record to support this idea. He apparently did nothing to arouse the suspicions of Henry VII. He made peace with the new king and carried on with his active career at Calais, serving at some time (uncertain, but before 1497) as its lieutenant. After his death in 1503, his widow continued to live in their home "in the most wholesome street in Calais."²⁰

Historians long believed that Donne was killed, along with Lord William Herbert, at the battle of Edgecote in November, 1469. But now it seems that John Donne was not even at that battle; the Donne who lost his life there was John's brother Henry. Assuming that Donne had died in 1469, historians assigned the Memling painting of the Donne family, the "Donne Triptych," to 1468. They concluded that Donne and his wife and young daughter must have been in the entourage of Margaret of York when she went to Burgundy and that he commissioned the painting at that time.

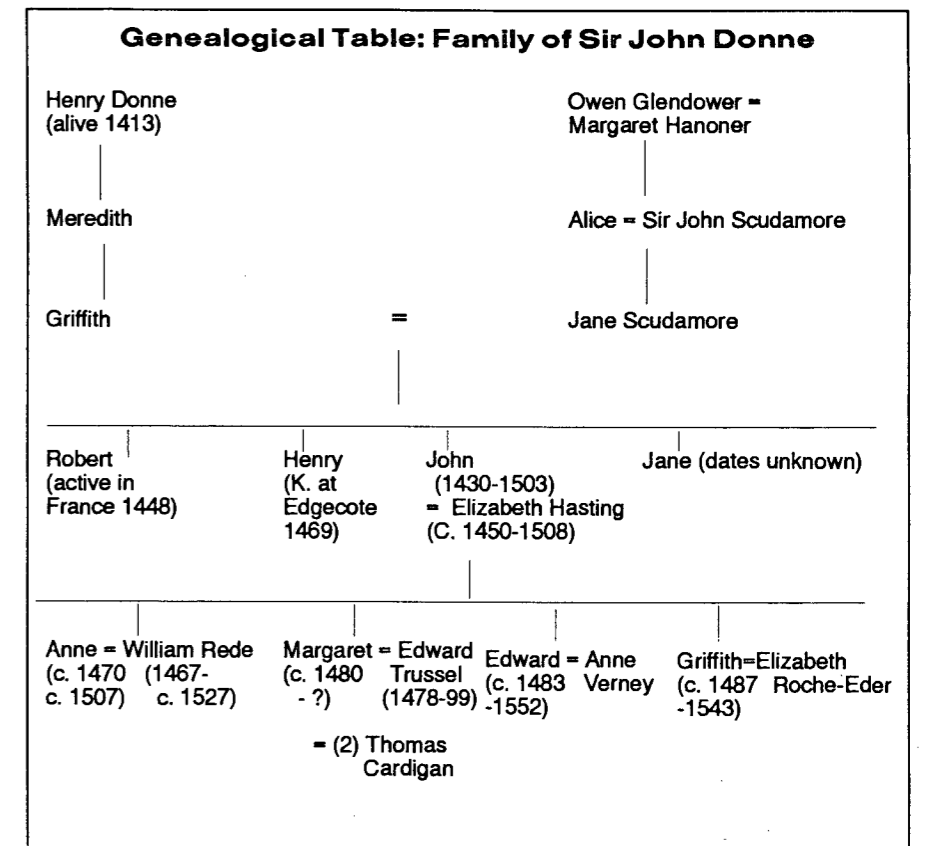
During the mid-nineteenth century, when it was learned that Donne was not killed in 1469 but that he served Edward IV throughout his reign (and also served Richard III and Henry VII), the long-accepted date of the triptych came into question. The only positive records of Donne's presence in Bruges that I

have found concern the periods of negotiation there in 1472 and 1477, mentioned above. But owing to his frequent periods of service at Calais, only about 60 miles from Bruges, the Donne family could have visited that city at just about any time. The painting surely belongs to Edward's reign, however, because the Donnes are shown wearing Yorkist collars with one of Edward's personal badges—a pendant lion.²¹

It is believed that Donne married in or slightly before 1465, when his wife is first mentioned in the regranting of royal favors.²² She was Elizabeth Hastings, youngest sister of Lord William Hastings. Since they had four children and since the triptych shows only one, a daughter, who appears to be about ten years old, the triptych was probably painted around 1480 or slightly earlier. The little girl was almost certainly their only child at the time.²³

Like all Memling works, the Donne Triptych has a religious theme. The central panel shows the kneeling patrons, the Donnes, presented to the Virgin and Child by a group of saints and angelic musicians. Donne and his daughter are shown with folded hands, while his wife is holding an open book, as is the Virgin.²⁴ Memling is said to have "made a significant contribution to portraiture," but was notably most successful with male subjects.²⁵ This is apparent in the Donne Triptych.

The face of the Virgin, the female saints, the angels, and the female patrons—all have a serenely sweet expression. They look like royal princesses, and the female saints in some Memling paintings have indeed been identified as actual persons.²⁶ The male patron, however, is distinctive and realistically presented, not idealized. He is a fine-featured, serious, lean, youngish man—no longer young, but still not an ancient—with a receding hairline partly covered by a dark, somewhat wispy, forelock. The artist seems to



have strived for a true likeness of Donne, and no doubt succeeded.

The triptych, which is 2 feet 4 inches high, was probably intended for the Donnes' private chapel. On the capitals of the columns shown behind the main figures, the Donne and Hastings arms are shown—a sure basis of identification.²⁷

As the genealogical table shows, besides the oldest daughter, there were a second Donne daughter, born probably about 1480, and two sons. Edward, the older son, was still not of age at the time of his father's will (1502). He was a gentleman usher of the king's chamber in 1503 and he succeeded "to his father's office as keeper of the park of Risborough, Bucks." He was knighted by Henry VIII in 1515. The younger son, Griffith, was one of Henry VIII's "chosen companions" when he was Prince of Wales. He was a jousting partner of the prince, a fine horseman, and a knight of the king's body during Henry VIII's reign as king.²⁸ Unlike their royal master, neither of the younger Donnes had a male heir.

Sir John Donne holds a particular fascination for persons familiar with the poems of the poet and divine of the same name, and it is somewhat disappointing to learn that they were not directly related. The poet's biographer, R.C. Bald, says that, although no proof exists, the poet himself believed that he was descended from a sister of Sir John, Jane Donne, who, he claimed, married a William Herbert.²⁹ The poet's father, according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, was also John Donne, an ironmonger of London, whose "family was of Welsh origin." Neither Bald nor the *DNB* says anything definite about the poet's more remote Donne forebears.³⁰

Sir John Donne and the poet bore the same arms: Azure, a wolf salient argent, armed and langued gules.³¹

Donne died early in 1503 and was buried in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, close to Edward IV and William Lord Hastings.³²

continued on page 8

Sir John Donne (continued)

FOOTNOTES

1. Geoffrey Wheeler, *Battle of Tewkesbury: A Roll of Arms*, Gloucester Group Publications, Cliftonville, Kent, 1971, p. 8. (Hereafter cited *Tewkesbury*). Ralph A. Griffiths, *The Reign of King Henry VI*, U. of Ca. Press, Berkeley, 1981, p. 97. (Hereafter cited *Henry VI*). Ralph A. Griffiths, "Wales and the Marches," p. 151, in S. B. Chrimes, C. D. Ross, and R. A. Griffiths (eds.), *Fifteenth-century England: 1399-1509*, Barnes & Noble, N. Y., 1972.
2. Edgar Wind (ed.) with G. L. Harris, *K. B. McFarlane: Hans Memling*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1971, pp. 3, 5-7. (Hereafter cited McFarlane, *Memling*). John Donne of Calais, born in Picardy, received letters of naturalization in England, which exempted him from legal restrictions placed on Welshmen by Henry IV. For this information, McFarlane cites *Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1467-77*, p. 86. The genealogical table shown here is based partly on a table in Appendix 4 of McFarlane, *Memling*, but some additions—and some deletions—have been made. See Jan Morris, *The Matter of Wales*, Oxford U. Press, N. Y., 1984, p. 422.
3. The quoted words are from Griffiths, *Henry VI*, pp. 870-1. Griffiths quotes a letter written by Jasper Tudor found in S.W.E. Wynne, "Historical Papers (Puleston)," *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1st ser., I (1846) 146. Edward's recognition of Donne's service to himself and "to the king's father Richard, late duke of York, in England, France, and Ireland" and to the king [Edward] in battle against Henry VI and Jasper, earl of Pembroke, and James, earl of Wiltshire, and other rebels" appears in *Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1461-7*, p. 111 (24 Feb. 1462) and is restated in *Cal. Pat. Rolls, 1467-77*, p. 59. See McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 7, n. 35.
4. Spelled thus in Paul Murray Kendall, *Warwick the Kingmaker*, W. W. Norton & Co., N.Y., 1987 paperback ed., p. 293. (Hereafter cited *Warwick*).
5. D. H. Thomas, "The Herberts of Raglan as Supporters of the House of York in the Second Half of the Fifteenth Century," Cardiff U. unpublished thesis, 1967, p. 60. (Hereafter cited "Herberts"). By August, 1462, Donne had been granted some of Butler's lands.
6. *Ibid.*, p. 62.
7. *Ibid.*, p. 63.
8. Charles Ross, *Edward IV*, U. of Ca. Press, Berkeley, 1974, p. 58, and John Gillingham, *The Wars of the Roses: Peace and Conflict in Fifteenth Century England*, Louisiana State U. Press, Baton Rouge, 1981, p. 151.
9. Thomas, "Herberts," p. 135.
10. *Ibid.* p. 195.
11. J. R., Lander, *Wars of the Roses*, G. P. Putnam's Sons, N.Y., 1966, pp. 166f.; Lander quotes from the anonymous *Chronicle of the Rebellion in Lincolnshire, 1470*.
12. McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 9, takes the other position, saying, "As an esquire of the king's body, it is very likely that he accompanied Edward. . ." The number of ships available was limited, however, and some who wanted to accompany the king were left behind. See Cora L. Scofield, *The Life and Reign of Edward the Fourth*, Frank Cass and Co., Ltd., London, 1967, I, p. 539. (Hereafter cited *Edward IV*).
13. James Gairdner (ed.), *The Paston Letters*, Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 1986, vol. 5, p. 105. A list of over forty men so honored includes John Downe and James Tyrell. The careers of these two men converge again—in Calais—in 1485 and later. See also Wheeler, *Tewkesbury*, p. 8.
14. Rosemary Horrox and P. W. Hammond (eds.), *B.L. Harleian MS 433*, Alan Sutton Publishing, Gloucester, 1979, III, ff 310b (p. 192); 320b (p. 211); 321 (p. 212). (Hereafter cited *Harl. 433*). A. R. Myers (ed.) *The Household of Edward IV: The Black Book and the Ordinance of 1478*, Manchester U. Press, Manchester, 1959, pp. 199, 262. McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 9.
15. See Scofield, *Edward IV*, II, pp. 133, 177-82, 185-6; and Alison Hanham, *The Celys and Their World*, U. of Cambridge Press, N. Y., 1985, p. 237.
16. Mary Clive, *This Sun of York: A Biography of Edward IV*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1974, p. 277.
17. *Harl. 433*, III, f 237 (p. 31).
18. *Ibid.*, II, f 121b (p. 32). McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 55, says the Donnes acquired the manors of Horseden, Saunderton, and Druels in Bledloe (Bucks.) in 1480.
19. *Harl. 433*, I, f 85b (p. 236) and f 98 (p. 268).
20. McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 10 and notes 51 and 52; S. B. Chrimes, *Henry VII*, U. of Ca. Press, Berkeley, 1972, p. 63, n. 1, says eight knights were attainted by Henry VII after Bosworth. Donne was not among them; nor were any Welshmen.
21. McFarlane's chapter, "Hans Memling and an English Patron," in *Memling* is an attempt to set the record straight. It was McFarlane who, perhaps as early as 1959, finally set the date of the painting as around 1480. I am indebted to Alistair Smith of the National Gallery, London, for bringing this source to

my attention. See *Encyclopedia of World Art*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1959, IX, cols. 729ff, for an unrevised historical discussion of Memling's work, including the magnificent Donne Triptych.

22. McFarlane, *Memling*, pp. 7, 52.

23. *Ibid.*, p. 3. "It would be inconceivable to exclude any of the donor's children" from a devotional group portrait of this kind because the very purpose of the painting "was to invoke divine protection through the intercession of saints." To exclude living children would be tantamount to disinheriting them, denying them their rights, as I interpret McFarlane's term "*diminutio capitis*."

24. The prominence of the two books in the painting leads me to conjecture that Donne may have been a booklover, perhaps a patron of William Caxton, who, like Memling, was a favorite of the Duchess of Burgundy.

25. *Encyclopedia of World Art*, XIII, cols. 138-9.

26. Kendall, *Warwick*, bet. pp. 206-7, shows a picture of a Memling saint whom he identifies as Margaret of York, Duchess of Burgundy.

27. McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 5.

28. *Ibid.*, pp. 53-4. Sir Griffith Don is named as one of the "gentilz hommes de la mason duez pensionaris" in the tenth year of Henry's reign, in *Harl. 433*, III, f 295 (p. 167).

29. R. C. Bald, *John Donne: A Life*, Oxford U. Press, N. Y., 1970, pp. 21-2. (Hereafter cited *Donne*). There were many William Herberts at this time besides the Earl of Huntingdon. One of them was the Earl's cousin, son of Sir Richard Herbert. See Thomas, "Herberts," p. 229.

30. *Dictionary of National Biography*, "John Donne," states that the poet "used the same arms and crest as Sir Edward Dwnn, whose father Sir

John Dwnn was executed after the battle of Edgecote Field in July, 1469." This statement about Sir John's execution is, of course, erroneous. As a sidelight, it may be noted that the poet's mother was the daughter of the Elizabethan poet and playwright, John Heywood, and the niece of Sir Thomas More, Elizabeth Rastell. H. J. C. Grierson, "John Donne," *Cambridge History of English Literature*, University Press, Cambridge, 1932, vol. IV, p. 198.

31. McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 2, says "wolf rampant," but almost certainly, from the reproductions I have seen of the triptych, "salient" is correct. See Wheeler, *Tewkesbury*, p. 8.

32. McFarlane, *Memling*, p. 3, note 15, states that Donne's "will was proved (Lambeth)" on February 13, 1503. His burial at Windsor is noted by Bald, *Donne*, pp. 21-2.

NEW BOOK FROM THE CHANNEL ISLANDS GROUP

"Though I'm little yet I'm good"
(Bell motto)



The Channel Islands (Bailiwick of Guernsey) group is possibly the smallest within the Society, but it is certainly not the least active: in our four years we have had four film shows, several socials, a play reading and no fewer than fourteen presentations of 15th century and Ricardian topics. We feel that this is something of an achievement for a group the membership of which is necessarily small. To celebrate this achievement we propose to publish eight of these presentations in a booklet of around sixty pages. We hope to bring out this publication in late 1991. Its content will be:

A Perception of Richard III in Modern Fiction
School Text-books and Richard III
A Game of Dominoes
The Private Life of Richard III
The Mediaeval Guilds
The Paston Letters
Kings Who Might Have Been
Louis XI and the Wars of the Roses

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If you have an interest in forming a Chapter in your area, contact Janet Sweet (Chapter Coordinator for the Society), 240 Fairdale Avenue, Westerville, OH 43081

Deadlines for the *Ricardian Register*

Spring	February 25
Summer	May 25
Fall	August 25
Winter	November 25

SCATTERED STANDARDS

Michigan Chapter

The Chapter met on April 21 at the home of Mary Miller, Canton, Michigan. Twelve members and one guest were present. Six members of the Society for Creative Anachronism modeled costumes of the late medieval and early renaissance period. They explained many of the details of the costumes, such as the difference between a houppelande and a cotehardie, and gave several good ideas on how to go about assembling a costume. They also shared several books illustrating areas of interest such as headgear, underwear and shoes. David Hoorstra, head of the SCA delegation, explained the background and purpose of the Society for Creative Anachronism. He said that the SCA's motto is "The Middle ages—not as they were, but as they should have been." At 4:45 we broke for refreshments and then started the business portion of the meeting.

Sara Fiegenschuh reported that prior to the meeting we had seventeen paid members. Three more had paid her that afternoon. It was decided that if the Southern California Chapter sells calendars again, we would order them as a group.

Mary Miller discussed the correspondence from the National Society concerning publicity efforts, scholarships, and a newly appointed speakers' bureau chairman. The *Wall Street Journal* article from March 13, 1991 and its positive effect for the chapter were also discussed.

Mary announced that someone else will probably have to do the fall newsletter because she is expecting to move about that time of the year. Pictures of the March library exhibit at the Northville Public Library were passed around. The idea of assembling a chapter collection of material for future library exhibits was

discussed. Such a collection could consist of a few books, color copies of portraits and illustrations, and Ricardian items of interest.

The 1994 AGM in Michigan is still too far in the future to start planning. Mary said that she has been collecting newspaper articles and other items that may be of help in planning an AGM. Gene McManus, Chairman of the Richard III Society, has sent some suggestions on how to plan an AGM. Mary said that we should carefully observe the future AGM's to get ideas for 1994. She asked that chapter members be on the alert for ideas, newspaper articles, etc. that might be of use in planning the meeting and workshops.

Members expressed a desire to have another banquet, possibly at Genitti's.

The possibility of purchasing chapter shirts had been raised at the January meeting. Mary showed a sample monogram that read "Richard III Society, Michigan Chapter." The shirts are to be golf-style, maroon, and have the option of a white rose embroidered beneath the monogram. Used books and one calendar were offered for sale.

Mary Miller

Middle Atlantic Chapter

Two dozen Chapter members and guests gathered on Sunday, May 5th. We first attended a performance of *The Romance of the Rose* at the Shakespeare Theater at the Folger in Washington, D.C. This is a long narrative poem written about 1228, and is a mixture of fantasy and authentic details of medieval life (or, as one member described it, a medieval melodrama!).

We then regrouped at a nearby restaurant for an evening of Greek food

and conversation, highlighted by Mary Schaller's description of her recent experiences as an interviewee on the Discovery Channel.

Our next meeting is tentatively scheduled for Sunday, September 8th.

Carol Bessette

Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter

On March 23, we had a Chapter meeting at the Collins home in Lansdowne, Pa. Among other things, we discussed a *British Heritage* magazine article which stated that the two Princes were "imprisoned" in Guildford Castle in 1483 "on their way to the capital." Since none of us had heard this before, Dot Keenan wrote to the author of the article for more information. The highlight of the afternoon, however, was a Ricardian Trivia contest, eventually won by Sally Yenkinson. This was a lot of fun, and we recommend the idea to other chapters.

April brought an important breakthrough for our Chapter: we now have a newsletter! Editor Toni Collins did a wonderful job, producing a well-written and interesting first issue. Now she needs Chapter members to suggest names for the newsletter; in addition, she needs us to submit articles and fillers so that future issues will be as successful as the first one.

On May 19, members met at the Rare Book Room of the Free Library of Philadelphia to view 15th century manuscripts. The librarian showed us Egyptian papyrus and 20th century items as well as manuscripts from the medieval period. The tour ended with an exciting "piece de resistance": we were shown

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Scattered Standards (continued)

two scrolls comprising "the genealogy of Edward IV." These had been commissioned by King Edward and there, on the second scroll, was Richard's name!

The next Chapter meeting will be on June 15, at 1:00, at the home of Miriam Biddle in Feasterville.

Regina Jones

Northern California

The year's second meeting of a reviving Northern California Chapter was held April 7 in Ellen Ekstrom-Fernandes' Berkeley home.

Ellen noted she had communicated with National Chapter Co-ordinator Mary Miller and other National Board members and had received official support and encouragement from same.

Ellen stated her intention of seeing the chapter adhere to National By-laws. Previous personality conflicts or perceived slights would not be grounds for non-compliance with the By-laws (and thus at local meetings, applicability of Robert's Rules of Order would be as noted in the By-laws).

Julie Vognar will turn over the Homewood Memorial Library to Ellen for cleaning and cataloging. The library will now be stored at Jacqueline Bloomquist's home.

The meeting next turned to possible Ricardian activities. Suggestions by the participants included: writing and reading aloud/publishing original women's view in brief fiction (a few at last meeting had expressed interest); joint work/appearance with a local Medieval Memory Association; public library display of reference materials and curios; leafletting at performances of the Bard's play; visiting the Renaissance (Elizabethan) Pleasure Faire; Bosworth Picnics and 12th Nite Dinners.

A local theater is showing Olivier's film. A copy of the play *Dickon* was in the University of California library in Berkeley and could be photocopied.

The group decided to have 3-4 xerox copies made of the play for a reading at the next meeting. Many members have never seen, read, or heard of the work before.

Andrew Knight

Southern California

The California Sunne will no longer be distributed to other than local members. Subscriptions will be discontinued and it will return to its status as a Chapter newsletter. This action is taken because it is felt that the *Register* is now fully functional and the *Sunne* is somewhat repetitive to the national publication.

Diana Waggonner



statue, Leicester

"I'll Think of Something"

Ceramics and Calligraphy

Gifts for Ricardian Giving

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Our Friend, Bill Shakespeare

Many Ricardians find it a trial to view, read, or even think of Shakespeare's *Richard III*.

After all, isn't Shakespeare the principal recruiter for the Traditionalist view of Richard, with his seductively demonic antihero?

Well, yes. But he also did us a sick sort of favor by adding drama to what could otherwise have been the short, forgotten reign of one last medieval king. What's more, Ricardians can use Bill Shakespeare to their own advantage, as an opportunity for press coverage and other activities to publicize the Society.

Make Shakespeare Your PR Agent. Any time Shakespeare's *Richard III* is produced in your area, it's a chance for a little Ricardian PR. Contact the star, the director, the producer—ask to interview one or all of them for your chapter newsletter or *The Ricardian Register*. Contact your local papers—tell the drama critic that you have an additional angle to their coverage of the play. You may be able to interest the reporter in an interview with actors, directors, or producers on the very subject of the theatrical versus the historical Richard.

Talk to the people who put the playbill together. They may be delighted to run a short piece on "Another View of Richard," which adds a new dimension to the play for many theatergoers. Failing that, you may want to place an ad in the Playbill, budget permitting.

Lobby Exhibits. Perhaps the most striking of all of these is Geoffrey Wheeler's monumental exhibit at England's National Theatre, in conjunction with Ian McKellan's ac-

In the Public Eye



Laura Blanchard

And Speaking of the Wall Street Journal Article . . .

This article has been like a stone tossed into a pool—and we're still seeing the ripples.

One of the first ripples was the interest from a Denver newspaper, which gave impetus to the launch of the Rocky Mountain Chapter as mentioned above. Since then, I did a radio interview with a Florida station . . . Mary Schaller of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter was interviewed by World Monitor News . . . the article itself was reprinted *in toto* in the *Montreal Gazette*—on page 1 with a color reproduction of the National Portrait Gallery photo and the headline, "Hump? What Hump? Richard III's Fans Ask?"

claimed production of Shakespeare's play, in March and April of this year. This exhibit, incorporating ten wall panels and eleven free-standing displays, blended quotations from Shakespeare's plays with photos, posters, copies of manuscripts, and Ricardiana. [More on this important exhibit in the next issue.]

Playbill Advertisements. Last fall, when Stacy Keach's *Richard III* was performed at the Folger Theater, Anthony Collins of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter prepared a full-page advertisement for the Playbill. This advertisement resulted in over 30 inquiries and several new members, including a member of the United States Senate.

Shakespeare Even Jump-Started the New Rocky Mountain Chapter. It's true: when Cynthia Crossen's article ran in the *Wall Street Journal* in March, it piqued the interest of a reporter at the *Rocky Mountain Times*. It seems this reporter knew a Denver-based theater organization was mounting a production of *Richard III* this summer and she was looking for that "other angle." When she told Pam Milavec that she wanted to attend and observe a Society chapter meeting, Pam obliged by accelerating her personal timetable and the first chapter meeting took place in early May.

Cynthia Crossen tells us that the feature generated more response than she's ever received from one article in her writing career. She estimates that she personally received about forty phone calls and fifty letters. That's not counting letters that were addressed to the paper's library, or to the paper generally. Most of the letters were from people looking for the Society; they were passionate and touching, she commented, and she was struck by the number of people who were "just waiting to find the Society." Some would-be Ricardians tracked down Carole Rike's or Morris McGee's address and wrote directly to them. The WSJ received enough mail that they ran a special four-letter section on the op-ed page on April 24, including one from New Jersey member Maggie Corchnoy which outlined the real accomplishments of the Society and gave our New Orleans address—prompting another spate of letters. All in all, the article has

continued, page 14

brought us more than 250 inquiries, and the letters continue to trickle in.

The *Wall Street Journal* ran Richard's story in its key "A-Head" slot on Page 1, according to Crossen, because it had elements that made it "a classic A-Head story: it had colorful characters and touched on broader issues such as historical injustice, the ways we learn about history, people with a true sense of right and wrong and a sense that the truth is important." Crossen emphasized that these continue to be important issues for our times.

Perhaps one of the most interesting ripples from the *Wall Street Journal* story was the appearance of Richard III in a speech given to the Chemistry Club of New York/Societe de Chemie Industrielle joint meeting by Dr. Elwood P. Blanchard, Vice Chairman of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company [no relation that I know of]. Blanchard was speaking directly to Herbert [Ted] Doan, President, Retired, of the Dow Chemical Company:

"Ted, Arnold Thackray said I'm supposed to cap your stories of public image challenges, so I'd like to draw everyone's attention to the problems the Richard III Society is having in this regard, as recounted by the *Wall Street Journal* (3/13/91). The Society's tribulations demonstrate just how tough it is to change deeply rooted perceptions after the fact. Apparently Richard wasn't such a bad fellow, and did much good work, but he had rotten public relations and one hundred years later he was still receiving bad press from Shakespeare. And still is!"

This brings us full circle to Shakespeare again. If you've had an experience making Shakespeare work for you, please let me know. I'd love to share it with our fellow readers.

Have a PR question? A Guerrilla Ricardian Tip? Or a PR triumph? Pick up the phone—drop me a note—send me a FAX. Laura Blanchard, 12 Bolymar Avenue, Cranbury, NJ 08512, 609-799-1824, FAX 609-275-9096.



To Prove a Villain: This wall panel shows posters, inn signs, statues, and other images of Richard III. One of 21 panels and freestanding cases in the Society's National Theatre Exhibit, assembled by Geoffrey Wheeler, March 27-April 27, 1991. Photo by Geoffrey Wheeler.

Coming Next Issue: Exhibits and Displays

- In England, the Society's National Theatre Exhibit, put together by Geoffrey Wheeler, finds a permanent home at Warwick Castle.
- In Australia, a "quadryptich" exhibit makes the rounds of Brisbane libraries.
- And in the United States, chapters put on exhibits as small as 27" x 54", as well as multi-case exhibits, in local libraries.
- In the next issue, we'll take a look at exhibits: how to produce one, how they bring the Ricardian story to a wider audience... and how they can be used as a springboard to additional outreach projects.



Ashland, MA

I would like to respond to a few points Diana Waggoner raised in her rebuttal of my article on the 17th Earl of Oxford.

1) *Hamlet* is mentioned as early as 1589 (fully 9 years before Lord Burghley's death) by Nashe, who speaks of "whole *Hamlets*... of tragical speeches." Of course, Stratfordians posit that this is a mythical *Ur-Hamlet* (forerunner of *Hamlet*) since they are hard-pressed to explain how such a mature, world-weary play could have been written by a youth of 25 or so. (The Earl of Oxford was, at this point, 39 years old.)

2) There is only one geographical error that I am aware of in the plays (where a land voyage is confused with a sea voyage). However, even Earls are entitled to one mistake!

3) I agree that the plays are full of historical errors, in the modern, analytical understanding of "history." However, these errors were not due to ignorance or lack of education. Shakespeare was not writing history, per se. He was more interested in history's propagandistic qualities (if he made Richard a villain, then Tudor's usurpation would appear in a better light). He also felt free to distort history for dramatic effect (witness the telescoping of time in *Richard III*).

4) As for the charge of "snobbism," *mea culpa, mea maxima culpa!* Oxfordians are notorious for their political incorrectness. They (like Ricardians) have never accepted unthinkingly the ukases of

RICARDIAN POST

the Establishment—any Establishment. Oxfordians not only believe that it was possible for an upper-class European male to have a smattering of brains, but they also believe he might be capable of writing great literature. Fie on us!

On one point, I know that Diana and I agree: we are eternally grateful that the Bard (*whoever* he might have been) left us with the legacy of his magical, tragical, witty and wise plays and poetry.

Ricardianly,
Linda B. McLatchie

May 20, 1991
Bloomfield, NJ

Dear Carole,

I just wanted to let you know how much I enjoyed the Spring 1991 issue of the *Ricardian Register*. The new format is attractive and easy on the eyes, and the content was superb! Even my husband, a stubborn non-Ricardian, read it cover to cover!

Keep up the good work!

Susan Mahoney

May 23, 1991
Cambridge, MA

Editor, *The Ricardian Register*.

A few typos seem to have crept into my article on *The Eclipse of 1485*, in the Spring issue of *The Ricardian Register*.

On page 7, second column, paragraph beginning "The Admiralty Board . . ."; this paragraph should end "It is doubtful this office kept

meteorological records. Ed." and the entire paragraph should be enclosed in parentheses.

On page 8, first column, first paragraph, the last sentence should read "The probability of no sunlight is 1.0 minus 0.30, or 0.70."

On page 9, in References and Notes 5, the sequence of years should read '... 1966, 1977, 1983, 1994, . . .'. The year 1983 was inadvertently listed as the year 1963.

Very truly yours,
Eugene McManus

May 21, 1991
Canton, MI

It's time for Ricardians to enter the computer age. A new service that is available is Prodigy, an information service. Prodigy has a great many features that are interesting to explore. Two seem applicable to "guerrilla Ricardianism."

Mail between members is free up to 25 letters per month. Ricardians who want to communicate with each other on an almost instantaneous basis could do so. These letters are private between correspondents. All that's necessary is to know who else is signed up with Prodigy and what state they live in. I would be willing to serve as a clearing-house for names of any Ricardians who would like to participate.

Prodigy also offers bulletin boards for members to communicate with each other publicly on a number of subjects. My favorite is the Books-Fiction bulletin board found in the Art Club. Topics range from discussing particular book titles to broad subjects such as historical fiction or horror. I always find something interesting to

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read on the bulletin board and frequently send messages. This might be a good place to have a Richard III bulletin board. It would be a forum to discuss new and old books about Richard III and let people know about the work of the Society. However, you have to be prepared to have somebody attack your position. Letters stay on the bulletin board for at least two weeks, so we would have to keep it going to keep the topic, Richard III, listed.

If any of this sounds interesting to you, please let me know. Write to Mary Miller, 6831 Longwood, Canton, MI 48187-1620.

Mary Miller

Editor's note: Under another bat, I edit a monthly newsletter and serve on the board of the New Orleans Personal Computer Users Group. As such, I work extensively with bulletin boards. Members might wish to consider that Prodigy has received a great deal of negative publicity and bad PR for arbitrary practices in reading members' mail and—in some cases—expelling members who ran afoul of management. . . . Pity the information service that would attempt this with Ricardians! Genie and CompuServe also have this service and a bulletin board run by a member is a definite possibility. Mary's idea

deserves some consideration. Think of the on-line database we could build!

New Castle, PA

I liked what you wrote in the last issue, about simply liking Richard. That's pretty much how I feel too—I'm not in it for the crusading, the wrong-righting—he just touches me in a special way. Why that should be, I don't know. I mean, why not Richard II? Or Richard the Lionheart? Love need not make sense, not logical sense anyway.

Sometimes I amuse myself planning the menu I'd cook up if I could have Richard over for dinner. I've decided it ought to feature the foods of the Americas, so there'd be turkey, cranberries, potatoes—and certainly something chocolate for dessert. And if he wasn't in shock from the size of my book collection, I'd probably put something fairly medieval on the stereo.

Susan Dexter

A gripping novel about a young boy haunted by the ghost of Richard III

Knight on Horseback

Ann Rabinowitz

Macmillan Fiction; 176 pp, full color jacket by Sherilyn van Valkenburg. Ages 8-12, grades 3-7.

Asthmatic thirteen-year-old Eddy Newby has a hard enough time trying to measure up to his father's expectations without starting to imagine he's being followed --by the ghost of King Richard III. But he soon realizes it is not his imagination.

From the time he finds a small carved figure of a knight on horseback in a London antique store, Eddy's vacation in England takes on a new dimension as he is pulled back into the fifteenth century by the ghost. Richard, longing for his own son Edward, thinks Eddy is that boy. He takes Eddy hunting, on a raid across the Scottish border, and at last calls Eddy "home" to his castle in Middleham. There, Eddy must make the agonizing decision about where he truly belongs.

In this gripping novel that blends history and suspense, a boy must come to terms with his feelings about himself and his family.

\$11.00 postpaid. Order from:

ANN RABINOWITZ
169 Highfield Lane, Nutley, NJ 07110
201-667-8123, FAX 201-667-8562

Ann Rabinowitz is a member of the Richard III Society

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CALLING ALL COSTUMES!



Do you have a medieval costume you like to wear for special occasions—like the soon-to-be-here AGM in October?

Festive-garbed participants are invited to share their costumes in a costume parade on Saturday afternoon, October 5th, while less fortunate members look on enviously at your finery as they have afternoon tea.

There will be a commentary on the costumes, so all we need are "models". If you would like to participate (it takes only a few minutes and then you can have your teacake and eat it too!) please send a note to the address below with a description of your costume. Any type of costume appropriate to the medieval period is welcome. Write:

Helen Coveney
16733 Crenshaw Boulevard
Torrance, CA 90504
(213) 324-4646

Myrna Smith

trendy name, but it was in occasional use as early as Stuart times. It was Tudor Englishmen who began the practice of giving family names as first names, but the Georgians rather went overboard, stringing long lines of both given and surnames on hyphens. It's hard to imagine these names being used for any practical purpose, though. For instance: "Oh, Other-Hickman, darling!"; or: "Lady Louisa-Ellen-Frances-Augusta Percy-Clinton-Sydney, get your little behind over here!" (You can no doubt tell that I'm a registered Namephreak.)

But if you are in need of facts, this is not your book. There are a number of inaccuracies, and not only in regard to Richard. For just one example, he reports that Henry Tudor's father died a few months after Henry's death, rather than before. So send for the book and enjoy it, but don't take it seriously. I'd put more faith in the ghost stories.

Myrna Smith (Texas)

The Tudor Age

Jasper Ridley, *The Overlook Press, Woodstock, NY 1988*

In the very first line of the text of this book, (page 16) Mr. Ridley tells us: "The Tudor Age began on 7 August 1485, when Henry Tudor . . . landed at Milford Haven . . ." Strange, when Henry himself never claimed that it began before 21 August. At the bottom of the next page and the top of page 21, he says: "After Henry Tudor became King Henry VII, it was officially announced that Richard III had murdered the children . . ." No such official announcement was made.

On the same page, he tells us that the plotters "planned that he (Henry) should marry . . . Elizabeth of York, who was being held by Richard, virtually a prisoner, at the

continued, page 18



Illumination For Modern Calligraphers (Practical Ideas From 19th Century Handbooks)

Christopher Jarman, *Watson-Guption Publications, 1988*

Want to know what glair is? What's the modern equivalent of kermes? How do you apply gold leaf to vellum, and where do you buy the vellum? Did you know verdigris would eat holes in parchment?

Illumination For Modern Calligraphers will answer those questions and a host of others you might never have realized you had.

Though it offers a sampling of suitable alphabets, this book is self-proclaimedly not a calligraphy handbook. It is intended for calligraphers who wish to progress from lettering to illumination. It is largely based upon Ernest Guilot's c.1890 *L'Ornementation*, a catalog of visual references intended for illuminators. It contains instructions, definitions, a list of suppliers both in the US and the UK—plus a vast selection of borders and ornaments (about half from 15th century sources) to adapt. Examples are shown both in full color and in black and white line.

I bought my copy from a book dealer at the World Fantasy Convention (it's a great resource for artists) and it had been remaindered, but the book is recent enough that it should be available for special orders. The price is \$27.50, and it's worth every penny. In the full color sections the inks used include metallic gold. (Did you know that it is not properly called illumination unless gold leaf is used?) Look for some of the borders to influence the pieces I do for the Register.

Those other questions? OK. Glair is a painting medium used for gild-

ing. Starts with an egg white. Kermes—if you don't have the insects to crush to make the real thing—can be duplicated by Alizarin Crimson. You can buy vellum from Pentallac Corporation. Yes, verdigris will do that, but you can replace it with viridian.

Susan Dexter (Pennsylvania)

(Editor's note: Could Christopher Jarman be any relation to Rosemary Hawley Jarman? Anybody know?)

A Genealogical History of The Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited, and Extinct Peerages of The British Empire

Sir Bernard Burke, 1888, *Reprinted by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., Baltimore, 1985. (Non-fiction library has this volume.)*

If you are looking for inspiration for an historical novel, this is the book you want. Though heavily Victorian in style, it's anything but dry-as-dust. Sir Bernard can rarely resist a good story, or a bad one (as in the case of Richard III), or a ghost story.

If you are in need of names for the hero and heroine of that story, this is the book you want — or if you are just what columnist Herb Caen calls a Namephreak. You can follow the fashions in names through the years. You might think, for instance, that Heather is a modern and rather

castle of Sheriffhutton..” Wrong: at that time she was still in Sanctuary.

On page . . . Well, you get the idea. Ridley may be on firmer ground when it comes to the arts and lifestyles of Tudor men and women. When, for instance, he tells us how long it took for a letter to get from Plymouth to Windsor, I am not able to check on this statement, but see no reason to doubt it. But his carelessness with facts which can easily be checked casts at least some shadow of doubt over the whole work.

The pictures are attractive, though, particularly one which is presumed to be Mary Fitton, the “dark lady of the Sonnets” in a bright, bright scarlet dress.

Myrna Smith

Something to look forward to: Dale Summers has a copy of P.C. Doherty’s detective story about the princes, and has promised to review it for the next issue. Now that I have her committed, she will have to. How can I coerce or bribe the rest of you to contribute to this department? I appreciate the reviews I have received so far, but don’t let them dry up. Comments as well as reviews are welcome, even if the book has already been reviewed. I know there are a lot of Brother Cadfael aficionados among the membership; let’s hear your opinions and comments about the series.

Speaking of series, if you are interested in Rome under the Empire, or even if you are not, you might enjoy Lindsay Davis’ series starting with *The Silver Pigs*. This first book is in paperback, and concerns a PI (pri-

vate informer) of 76AD. Sounds like a TV skit, but actually it would be a painless way to learn something about the Caesars. I might even learn them in order if she keeps this up!

My excuse for going so far afield is that of historical interest. Now surely you can think of something closer to our period to comment about, and I know you are literate. So, for pity’s sake, keep those cards and letters coming, and earn the undying gratitude of your reading editor, who has NOT read every Ricardian book ever written, and does NOT know every bookshop in the Western world, no matter what you might read in these pages.

Myrna Smith
400 Greens Road, #1903
Houston, TX 77060

ANNE’S TALE

Janet Sweet

That night he said to me, “My wife,
We’ve heavy things to talk of. Let’s to bed!
Where prying eyes can’t follow us to see
Nor straining ears to listen what is said.”

The hand that gripped my arm was nice
As to our curtained bedstead we withdrew
And pulled the hangings round us, making fast
The only place of privacy we knew.

“My Anne, I love you as my life,
And never could I bear to bring you harm.”
He took my hands and raised them to his lips.
By now my eyes had shown him my alarm.

“Is there no ending to this strife?
Must Lancaster yet haunt us, still obsessed
With dreams of power, seeking to extend
That avarice I thought was put to rest?”

“This treason lives, not once but twice.
There is no lack of strivers for the Crown
I’ve sworn as Lord Protector to uphold
While Woodvilles scheme and plot to bring me down.”

“My cousin Buckingham is right.
The kingdom could not long endure Woodvilles.
And yet I sometimes sense he judges me
To merely be the lesser of two ills.”

I thought to give him good advice.
“Trust God, my husband, His will shall prevail.”
The oddest look then came upon his face
And then he told me Stillington’s strange tale.

“What is God’s will, that quaint device?
Did God decree my brother’s lustful sin
That made his children bastards in the law
And led us to the sorry state we’re in?”

“By pre-contract he took a wife
Before the Woodville temptress caught his eye.
He broke his word and mocked the marriage vow
And chose to fool the world and live a lie.”

“Oh, how I miss the simple life!
The last twelve years are those that I would choose.
If I could but renounce my duties here . . .
But no, I’m not the only one who’d lose.

“I ken my father’s sacrifice,
And all the stalwart Yorkists who held true.
Their loyalty must never be betrayed.
I’ll somehow find the strength to see it through.”

“I think of Ned, our son, tonight.
What will his future be if I now fail
To take the course that opens ‘fore my eyes?”
I felt my heart just stop, my face grow pale.

“And yet I dread to pay the price.
Whichever way I turn the seeds are sown.
Their harvest may prove bittersweet to us.
We stand to lose the happiness we’ve known.”

His words cut through me like a knife.
A chill came stealing over me that night
And strangely, ever since I’ve not been warm
Although I know the choice he made was right.

LIGHTS! CAMERA!...AARRAGH!!

Mary Schaller

In the wake of the now-famous *Wall Street Journal’s* page one article (March 13, 1991), Monitor Television News (headquartered in Washington, DC) telephoned Carol Bessette, Pres. of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter, leaving a message on her machine. (In the Washington area, people rarely talk to people; our machines, however, have established many Meaningful Relationships—but that’s another story). Carol called me, second-in-command and a known talker.

“Call Monitor,” she said. “If they want to join, give them Carole Rike’s address. If they want an interview, could you do it?”

“No problem,” I said. I am also a known Fool!

Monitor television was interested in an interview. Could I do it that Friday (four days later) and did I have any visuals of Richard that they could shoot? Yes? They’d send a courier out to pick them up within the hour. Faint warning bells are now ringing inside my head.

Thursday afternoon, Monitor Television calls to confirm time. Be there a half an hour earlier for MAKE-UP!!

Laura Blanchard calls from New Jersey with wishes for good luck and bits of advice. “Just relax and tell them why you joined the Society,” she advised. “That’s the first question reporters always ask. And be sure to tell them how people can join.” Right!

Friday morning I’m as nervous as a cat and pacing like one. I’ve got the Society’s Boar badge on my lapel, new silver and white Yorkist Rose earrings in my ears and butterflies in my stomach. It’s raining (so much for my hair!) and I leave the house at 9:15am for a 10:30am make-up call. Under normal circumstances I can get into DC in a half

hour. Of course, in the rain, Washington’s traffic becomes its justly infamous self.

For those of you not blessed with living and working in the Washington area, there are only five ways you can get across the Potomac River from Virginia; all are two-laned, potholed, in need of repair and turn nasty in the rain. As I was headed for 20th Street, I took the 14th Street Bridge. Naturally there’s a backup—a 20 minute backup! My nerves have hit PANIC stage. The backup became mysteriously unclogged (there’s never any visible reason—it just happens—this is DC). I arrive at the taping studio dead on time—Whew!

Taping! Don’t worry, everyone reassured me, they’ll tape it a couple of times so if you make a mistake, they can redo it.

Everyone, absolutely EVERYONE, at the studio made me feel like a REAL celebrity. (Don’t let this go to your head, I warned myself). This was helpful to my now trembling ego as absolutely every single woman I saw in the place was at least fifteen years younger and 30 pounds lighter than me and was GORGEOUS!!!

I was welcomed by the Assistant to the Assistant Producer, then the Assistant Producer, the make-up artist, a number of other Beautiful People of unknown title and finally by Mr. Rod MacLeash, my talk-show host.

Mr. MacLeash, moderator of Rod MacLeash’s Week, is a wonderful, charming man of mature years, twinkling eyes and a razor-sharp mind. He is the sort of fellow I would love to have as a dinner partner for a very LONG dinner. He is also a former Ricardian, having joined the English branch when he lived in London for 20 years! (He is also the only American who has ever presented a paper

to the London branch of the Sherlock Holmes Society, The Baker Street Irregulars.) While I was being made-up and sipping my tea, we chatted, which put me at my ease—the purpose of our talk. Mr. MacLeash really knows his Ricardian stuff—and can quote it verbatim! Despite the soothing applications of the make-up brushes (a truly hedonistic experience), my warning bells were jangling.

From Make-up I was whisked down to the filming studio, seated in a comfortable grey chair on a platform with Mr. MacLeash (“You and I against the world,” he smiled.) and wired up for Sound. Testing one. . . two . . . three . . . four . . . can you hear my butterflies knocking against my ribcage? Mr. MacLeash practiced his introduction. The Floor Manager said “Ten seconds to air time”. Mr. MacLeash again smiled at me.

“Let’s have some fun,” he said.

And the next nine minutes are a total BLUR!

He didn’t ask one thing about the Society. Nothing we had spoken about earlier came up directly in conversation. He started by asking me why, after 500 years, did people care about Richard’s reputation

BLANK! With the cameras rolling my mind went blank. I answered because it was a wonderful mystery and we were off and running with Thomas More, Shakespeare, all of Richard’s relatives, Josephine Tey and, of course, the Tudor. Mr. MacLeash smiled every minute as he pulled question after question out of the air (certainly not off the teleprompter). I managed to insert things like Shakespeare’s play was written to entertain Tudors and “propaganda”.

continued, page 20

The worst question I encountered was "how can we, 500 years on, get into the mind of Richard and know what he was thinking and what his motives were?" AARRAGH!!!

I brought up Richard's record of good works he began as king and most especially the prayer he wrote in his Book of Hours (which I hadn't read in about four years!)

The time was up before I knew it. Mr. MacLeash then played devil's advocate for the Tudor side and ended with a quote from Shakespeare dealing with Richard as "a man of many consciences". And that was that!

One take, a handshake and a fond farewell.

I presented Mr. MacLeash with my White Boar badge which he was delighted to have, suggested he join the American Society, and drifted out into the rain, clutching my bag of Ricardian visuals.

In recapping my adventures with Laura Blanchard, I told her of the opening question.

"Oh, yes," she answered, "that's the second most-often asked."

AARRAGH!!!



Middleham Castle, Richard III's home for much of his life, is the perfect beginning for the Ricardian travelling to England.

Middleham is accessible via car from the A1 till you get to the A6108. If you are reluctant to drive on the left, you can take a train out of York into Darlington, pick up a bus into Richmond and exit off at Leyburn. The two-mile walk into Leyburn is the beginning of your Ricardian visit.

If you are wondering when is the best time to visit Middleham, most will want to go during the summer months. However, anytime is the best time. In each season, there is a different form of beauty that adds to the splendour of the dales. As your visit unfolds, you will become captivated and spellbound by the beauty of Yorkshire.

History

Before 1066, little is known about Middleham. The first Middleham was about 500 yards behind the present site of the castle and is referred to as William's Hill. It was extended and developed by Ghilpatrick the Dane during the reign of Edward the Confessor. The castle was constructed of traditional motte and bai-

Joe Ann Ricca

ley and was occupied for more than half a century. There is a legend that if you run around the hill seven times, a door will open with many treasures. If you view the vastness of the hill, and are brave enough to run around it seven times, you indeed deserve a treasure.

From Ghilpatrick, the settlement moved to the Normans. It is at this point that the Domesday book refers to Middleham as "Medelai." Alan the Red, the initial builder of Richmond Castle, granted the castle to his brother Ribald in 1083. The castle descended several generations to Ralph Firzranulph. His daughter Mary married Robert de Neville. Middleham again passed hands two more generations to Ralph Neville. In 1388 Ralph was granted a charter by Richard II to hold a fair annually on St. Alkelda's Day, November 5th. After his death, the lands were divided between his sons — eventually passing to Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick (the Kingmaker).

In 1462, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, later known as Richard III, began his tutelage. He stayed at Middleham until he was called to his brother's court in London. After the battle of Barnet in 1471, Richard was granted Middleham as a reward, along with the other Neville estates. In 1472, he married his childhood sweetheart, the Lady Anne Neville. In 1473, their only son Edward was born in the Round Tower. Richard lived there for twelve years, making Middleham his political power base. Richard helped improve the trade by obtaining two extra four-day fairs. In 1478, he began the foundation of a collegiate college under William Beverly. Had history been different, Middleham would have had its own King's College. After Bosworth, Middleham became the property of the crown. It was used as an admin-

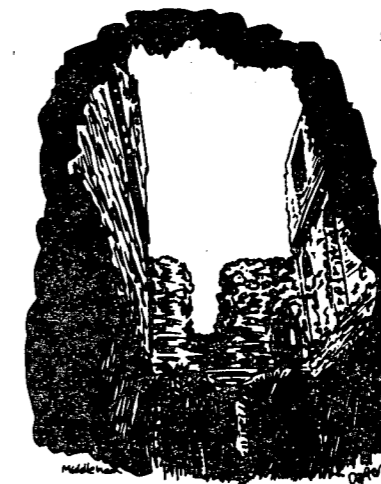
istrative centre for the surrounding area. Life there was very difficult without Richard controlling the North. In 1537, the castle was prepared to receive the king during one of his trips; he did not take up the offer of hospitality. The castle remained crown property until 1924 when it came into the hands of the Department of Ancient Monument Works. Today Middleham is in the care of English Heritage.

Description

Upon entering the castle you cross over the main entrance which lies on the Northeast side. The castle had three entrances, and three stories, two built in the fourteenth century and the third in the late fifteenth century. The third floor was finished with diagonal corner turrets and parapets on the north and east side.

As you enter the grounds you will be on the east side of the castle. All along the castle were bridges which connected to the main keep. On the east was the main chapel; you can still see the places in stone where candles were placed. Below the chapel was the lodging for the priests. Access to the chapel was down a staircase from the great hall. On the northeast nothing remains of the tower which served as a gateway into the second courtyard. In this area were the stables, smithies and slaughterhouse.

The keep, among the largest in England, dominates the surrounding buildings and was entered by a long flight of stairs on the outside. Divided by a central wall, the east was the great hall and was entered by a round staircase which led below to the kitchen and cellar, or upwards to the battlements. The roof was a wooden gabled roof with an open hearth in the middle of the room. To the northeast side of the hall was a small vaulted chapel; to the west was the entrance to the solar. The stone



basement of the castle contained the main kitchen, an inner chamber, a well, and secret passages. On the main floor of the keep on the south and west faces were garderobes. During Richard's tenancy, the windows of the great hall overlooked Wensleydale. The staircase in the great hall leading up to the battlements was restored in 1989. Upon climbing the stairs, and viewing the countryside, it is evident why Richard chose Middleham as his home.

The southeast angle of the castle dates to the early fourteenth century. The tower in this area was two stories with two windows in the upper chamber. To the west was a one story building with a gabled roof. This area was altered during fourteenth and fifteenth century renovations; the curtain wall was heightened and two stories were erected down the length of the south wall.

On the south side of the castle on the ground floor were the areas of the horse mill, brewhouses and ovens. The first floor was accessed by an internal staircase. The round tower at the southeast was raised in height by two stories with a staircase added. According to tradition, Richard's son Edward was born here. Today we refer to it as the Prince's Tower; in a survey of 1538 it is called the Round Tower.

As you make your way toward the front of the castle, to the west side, is a garderobe tower of three stories. The front of the castle was the administrative section; all were independently accessible and included six lodgings. The corner tower was utilized for guests, retainers and officials of the castle while the first floor was used for the auditors.

English Heritage is now responsible for the care of the castle and is currently carrying out a program of repair work. In 1989 a substantial amount was utilized to restore the south curtain wall, the stairs within the great hall and other areas of the castle.

Middleham — The Town

Now that you have viewed the castle, you might conclude that your visit in Middleham is over. Far from it. The town has a variety of noteworthy places to visit. The parish church of St. Mary's and St. Alkelda's is an absolute must. Shops such as Durant's, Domus and Castle Keep provide interesting items of the area to purchase. The Black Swan offers fine food and one should not leave without sampling the area's traditional glass of Old Peculier. For sleeping accommodations, there are the White Swan, the Black Swan, the Richard III Hotel, the Black Bull, Greystones and some fine B&B's. One of the definitive places in Middleham is the Old Arts Workshop. Peter Hibbard, Lord Mayor of Middleham, runs this establishment providing a fine array of Ricardian books and memorabilia not only on Middleham but the area.

As you journey out of Middleham, you will realize you are leaving a special area. But, as a local villager once told me: Middleham is a very special place — after all, a very special king once did live here.

THE TWO BROTHERS

Lisbeth Maxwell

There once were two brothers born into a large family of wealth and privilege. Their father was a man who held a position of high importance in the ruling of the land; their mother was a woman of tremendous devotion to her faith and to her family, who followed her husband on his travels and turned to her God in all things, in times good and bad.

The mother had four sons who grew from childhood. But one she lost in the blossom of his youth to the wicked gales of war, and another was destined to be always reckless, heedless, making mistakes at every turn and seeming to learn from none of them. And so it fell to the other two sons to take up the mantle of leadership their father had made as their legacy.

These brothers were separated by many years, so that the older of the two was in the world and living a man's life before the younger had left childhood. But the years between them created a bond special and strong that many brothers closer in age never form. That bond stood firm through war and betrayal, through triumph and tragedy, because it was constructed and cemented by the vast differences between them.

The older brother was the cynosure of all eyes. Handsome, charming, filled with a dazzling self-confidence, he moved through life with ease. Everything came to him as a matter of course, and few questioned it or begrudged him for it because it seemed so natural. A young man when he took the seat of power, he nonetheless seemed instantly invested with the ability to command, to direct, to inspire respect and affection. He was greatly beloved of the people and charged

them with casual applications of his easy wit and brilliant smile, and of a deceptive bonhomie. His generosity would have been disputed by none—but he never truly gave of himself except to his brother, to whom he entrusted his very soul. That brother had much to guard, for the elder was incautiously faithless to the stunning beauty he had married and incautiously friendly to some whom the younger would gladly have banished. The elder had survived so much danger in his youth that he had begun to feel invincible. Nothing could touch him—not scandal, not enemy plotting, not death itself.



Death, however, did touch him. It snatched him with no warning from early middle age, and suddenly he had left his wife and young children, left his people, left his brother. Mourning's pall blanketed the land, but nowhere did it settle more blackly than over the heart of the younger brother, who now felt as a lieutenant without a commander, a ship's captain without a guiding star. But he took the helm determinedly regardless of the deep sadness that would govern the remainder of his

life, and he resolved to be a good and true leader of the people.

The younger brother's greatest challenge, however, would not be leading the land with integrity. It would be fighting the injustice and duplicity he loathed with all the force of his grave, trusting personality. He was quiet and introspective, but unafraid to be vocal in the face of wrong. Many people underestimated the strength that lay beneath the small, wiry, unassuming exterior. Not blessed with the looks or the glamour of his older brother, he often was perceived as humorless and self-righteous. But his life had not fitted him to be jovial, or frivolous, or casual. He had been scarred, and life to him was something of rare and precious value to be treated seriously. Even life's joys were to him something deeply felt, not to be spoken of lightly. His great religious faith gave him a strong belief in people's inherent goodness; he campaigned tirelessly to defend it in those who were virtuous and draw it out in those who were evil. Once his loyalty and trust were given, they belonged to the recipient for life. The object of his greatest devotion, and the source of his greatest pride and strength, was his family. He was a loving and loyal husband, a gentle and caring father, a son who was a tribute to his mother, an uncle who was a rock for his nieces and nephews. Unpretentious though he was, he was the bulwark for all his family.

But then lightning struck again, and as the elder brother had gone down in the prime of life, so did the younger. And suddenly the world was a very different place without the two brothers: Edward and Richard—John and Robert—Plantagenet—Kennedy.

BOARD CHRONICLES

May 5, 1991

The meeting was called to order by Gene McManus. Also in attendance: Robert Doolittle, Joe Ann Ricca, Judie Gall, Toni Collins and Roxane Murph.

The chair welcomed new secretary Toni Collins, then asked for additions or corrections to the minutes of the previous meeting (March 3, 1991). The minutes were accepted as corrected.

Treasurer's Report (Joe Ann Ricca)
The treasurer's report had been previously submitted to members of the Board and was reviewed for comments and questions. [Assets current to April 21, 1991 are \$30,468.81 including the Schallek Scholarship Endowment Fund.]

Joe Ann announced that she has divided the Society's financial areas into specific departments for ease and clarity. The newest entry is that of "AGM 1991." This will help provide information that chapters need to have about the cost of running an AGM.

Membership Report (Judie Gall):
Judie reported a total membership of

443 and is currently in the process of gathering membership information from various sources.

Publications (Roxane Murph):
Roxane reported that work on publications was ongoing. No communications had been received regarding publication of "Richard and Anne." However, Roxane is looking forward to hearing something positive soon.

The Monograph Committee is also waiting for the next step in the communication process.

Scholarship (Joe Ann Ricca)
Joe Ann has taken care of getting the necessary changes made to the scholarship material and getting it printed. Individual chapters have been asked to recruit someone to serve as academic liaison in order to approach the larger academic communities.

To date, the scholarship committee has received 15 applications, with just under \$1000.00 in the fund.

Discount Sales:
The chairman opened the floor for discussion concerning discount sale of books to chapters for library dona-

tions. Gene asked Board members each to put their thoughts on paper for his review before the next Board meeting.

Status of AGM:
1991 — Gene McManus reported that the location has been changed, but that the program is coming together very strongly.

1992 — Roxane says that ideas are taking shape to give the 1992 AGM a particularly New Orleans flavor.

1993 — Joe Ann announced that all committee people are in place, and hotel sites are being critically examined.

Mary Ann Bernal has volunteered to fill the position of Library Coordinator, and Janet Sweet of Ohio will be taking on the responsibilities of Chapter Coordinator.

Dues:
The Board agreed to table discussion until the next meeting, which is scheduled for Sunday, July 7, 1991.

Membership Application

Individual Membership \$25.00 \$ _____
Family Membership \$ _____

Contributing & Sponsoring Membership:

(50% to the William Schallek Memorial Graduate Fellowship)

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