Illustration Number 15 from King Renš's "Book of Love" ("Le Cœur d'Amours Espris"), The National Library, Vienna, Published by George Braziller, N.Y. 1980. See p. 3 for details.
The Fellowship of the White Boar is the original, now alternate, name of the Society. The American Branch now incorporates the former Friends of Richard III, and its members are eagerly sought from our members, as are personal news items.

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The Fellowship of the White Boar is the original, now alternate, name of the Society.
Dear Julie Vognar,

I was never able to get CBS to let me know when the "In Search Of..." program (dealing with Richard and the Prince) would come on. They said to watch the paper, but that didn't work out. Is there a way I can see it?

I'm sending two clippings with inaccuracies...is there anything we can do about things like this?

The second inaccuracy (to use a polite word) is in a book by Hawley. Examining the book in a shop, I really came to the conclusion that it was not worth the price, even for all the descriptions outlined in the review:...

(Both excerpts are taken from the Arizona Star, no date given.)

"Shakespearean Exhibit in N.Y.

New York—When John Barrymore clibbed into a suit of armor before the battle scene in a 1920 production of Richard III, he faced a problem. The fight scene called for running and jumping, and the armor would probably make matters worse. To avoid the armor weighing more than 50 pounds, Barrymore wore a large wad of cloth on his shoulder to simulate Richard's humpback..."

"Slim Volume is Informative of Virtue Rare, by Linda Simon, Houghton Mifflin, $12.95, 164 pp.

...Her (Margaret Beaufort's) fortunes were intertwined with Warwick, the "Kingmaker," the wily and ambitious "humpback," Richard III, and the sweet little princes, obstacles to his lust for the throne. Richard is suspected of murdering them...

Editor's comments: If you have, or have access to a video tape machine, you may send to Julie Lord, Librarian (address in masthead) for either VHS or Beta type recordings of the "In Search Of..." show in question.
Sutton Cheney makes the cover of The Maine Mason

Dear Julie:

Enclosed is the front cover of The Maine Mason, a small magazine of 16 pages. (The cover has as illustration a good-sized photograph of the Sutton Cheney church, captioned: "The Medieval church at Sutton Cheney where King Richard III attended service prior to his ill-fated battle at nearby Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485. See,"Life Among Medieval Masons and other Working People," Part 1, p.12-60.) Part of the content does not contain any references to Richard III. It is a two-paged article dealing with fantasies and fallacies about Masons during the Middle Ages. I would be glad to photocopy the article if anyone is interested. There are to be two more parts to the article. If there are any references to Richard, I'll let you know.

Your new form of the Register is doing superbly.

Best wishes,

Janet E. Kearin
22 Bellevue Road
South Portland, ME 04106

RICHARD III SOCIETY BOOKS ON SALE: William Snyder's The Crown and the Tower ($18.50), William Hogarth's Richard III: On Stage and Off ($3.50), and Littleton and Rea's collection of Richard-related writing, including the complete Daughter of Time, To Prove a Villain ($10.00) are on sale at a package deal ($26.00). Make checks payable to Richard III Society, Inc. and mail to P.O. Box 217, Sea Cliff, New York 11579. Book sales are in aid of our Scholarship Fund, and are tax deductible to the extent allowed by law.

For the first time in its seventeenth year, the International Congress on Medieval Studies held at Kalamazoo, Michigan, included a session on Richard III. Among the organizers of the session was Professor Veronica Kennedy of St. John's University, a Society member. All the organizers of the session were well-prepared for the well-attended sessions, as evidenced by Studies in Medievalism. Before an audience of about forty, some of whom were Society members, we started with my own paper, concerning Richard and rumors about his treatment of his nephews. I focused on the rumors circulating during the autumn of 1483 accusing Richard of harming, killing, and/or cheating the princes of their right to life and rule. Certainly the rumors say something about Richard's reputation, but they also comment on medieval society's cultural values about childhood. No matter how frequent infanticide and abuse were in the Middle Ages, children were loved and their lives respected. Ricardian rumors, in addition to evidence from medieval literature and religion, indicate that Phillipe Ariès was wrong and that there was a place for childhood in the Middle Ages.

The monstrous Shakespearean image of Richard, at least partially the result of such rumors, was the subject of the following two papers. Alan Hejnal, also a Society member, presented a fascinating and well-constructed paper on the construction of the main character in Shakespeare's Richard III and in Gordon Daviot's (a.k.a. Josephine Tey) Dickon. Alan concentrated on how an author communicates the characters' natures by situation as well as by direct dialogue and action. Perhaps the paper's finest attribute was that it made us all think about the construction and development of the two plays -- causing such reflection is no mean feat for a twenty-minute paper. It was followed by a mind-blowing illustrated paper by Derah Myers of Vanderbilt University, on Richard III and Mannerist painting. Mia Myers presented Shakespeare's Richard as a Mannerist subject, characterized by a love of the grotesque, the artificial, and the dramatic, with a reliance on a full-blown scale. Derah's slides of wall and ceiling paintings whose figures seem to tumble off the surface onto the viewer, and of Bronzino's erotic painting, provided parallels to the nervousness, restlessness, and inconsistency of Shakespeare's Richard. I was left unclear about the origins and development of Mannerism in England, but the paper was undoubtedly an excellent contribution.

All three of us tried not only to read our papers, but to communicate them with some warmth and belief in what we were saying. The lack of such involvement is unfortunately common at all conferences, but it is especially noticeable at large ones such as Kalamazoo (259 sessions, attended by over 2000 people). For that reason, despite my attendance at an earlier session on Henry VI, its total effect and impression on me was so weak I have nothing to report on those papers. Professor Kenner's studies in Medievalism deserve praise and thanks for their organization of the session on Richard. To judge by comments after the event, such care and intelligent selection was noticed by those who attended, and was appreciated and commended. One can only hope that the next Kalamazoo's program (1983's meeting may focus on Richard and the medieval world in historical novels).
This monarch soon after his accession married the Princess Elizabeth of York, by which alliance he plainly proved that he thought his own right inferior to hers, tho' he pretended the contrary. By this marriage he had two sons & two daughters, the elder of which daughters was married to the King of Scotland & had the happiness of being the grandmother to one of the first Characters in the World. But of her, I shall have occasion to speak more at large in the future. The youngest, Mary, married first the King of France & secondly the D. of Suffolk, by whom she had one daughter, afterwards the Mother of Lady Jane Grey, who tho' inferior to her ladyship, was Queen of Scots. Her bias will delight any Ricardian. What follows is her treatise of Henry VI through Henry VII. The work was composed in 1791.

HENRY VI

"I cannot say much for this Monarch's Sense--Nor would I if I could, for he was a Lancastrian. I suppose you know all about the Wars between him & the Duke of York who was of the right side; If you do not, you had better read & Lancastrians, in which the former (as they ought) usually conquered. At the death of Charles I. According to its author the work is written by one of Jane Austen's lesser-known books called Love and Friendship (sic) and Other Early Works contains a charming selection titled 'A History of England.' This work, written when Jane was 16, begins with Henry IV and ends with the death of Charles I. According to its author the work is written by a "partial, prejudiced, & ignorant Historian." She adds that there will be "very few dates in this history," Jane is definitely pro-Yorkist, partly because a Tudor did away with her favorite historical personage, Mary, Queen of Scots. Her bias will delight any Ricardian. What follows is her treatise of Henry VI through Henry VII. The work was composed in 1791.

HENRY IV

This Monarch was famous only for his Beauty & his Courage, of which the picture we have here given of him & his undaunted Behavior in marrying one Woman while he was engaged to another, are sufficient proofs. His wife was Elizabeth Woodville, a Widow, who, poor Woman! was afterwards confined in a Convent by the Avarice & Cruelty of her Husband & his Misresses was Jane Shore, who was had a play written about her, but it in a tragedy & therefore not worth reading. Having performed all these actions, his Majesty died, & was succeeded by his Son.

HENRY V

This unfortunate Prince lived so little a while that no body had time to draw his picture. He was murdered by his Uncle's Contrivance, whose name was Richard the 3rd.

RICHARD III

The Character of this Prince has been in general very severely treated by Historians, but as he was York, I am rather inclined to suppose him a very respectable Man. It has indeed been confidently asserted that he killed his two Nephews & his Wife, but it has also been declared that he did not kill his two Nephews, which I inclined to believe true & if this is the case it may also be affirmed that he did not kill his Wife, for if Perkin Warbeck was really the Duke of York, why might not Lambert Simnel be the Widow of Richard. Whether innocent or guilty, he died an untimely death, and I refer the Reader to the work of the late Henry Tudor, E. of Richmond as great a Villain as ever lived, made a great fuss about getting the Crown & having killed the King at the Battle of Bosworth, he succeeded to it.

HENRY VII

(continued next page)
10. THE AMAZING ELIZABETH
A Possible Reconstruction of her Actions 1483-1487

by Helen Maurer

Elizabeth Woodville was a remarkable woman. In her own time the gilded Lancastrian widow astounded England by capturing King Edward's Yorkister of the day and making him a prince. The actions between 1483 and 1487 remains a complex and frustrating puzzle. Yet it is a puzzle that cries out for resolution. Any explanation of what happened to the princes—Elizabeth's sons—must take into account the behavior of their mother.

Here, in outline form, is the standard version of what is supposed to have happened between 1483 and 1487, particularly as it concerns Elizabeth. Edward IV dies, April 1483—Richard's coup at Stony Stratford—Elizabeth flees to sanctuary in London—her son Dorset, now an exile in France, telling him to come home and make peace with Richard; he attempts to do so, but is intercepted by Henry's men—Bosworth, August 1485—Elizabeth of York is brought to her mother in London—the marriage takes place in January 1486 after noticeable delay, generally attributed to Henry—both Elizabeth and Dorset appear to be content as they resume their places at court—but in spring of 1487, Dorset is temporarily ambushed by a combination of happenstance and Elizabeth's disaffection, and Elizabeth relinquishes her property and retires or is retired to a convent, where she re- fences her peace with Richard; he attempts to do so, but is intercepted by Henry's men whose purpose was to have been to bring the princes back from sanctuary by Margaret Beaufort's physician, Lewis, and agrees to her proposal that he marry Elizabeth of York; Buckingham's Rebellion, fall of 1483—Henry's Christmas vow at Kenne to marry the girl—in March of 1484, Elizabeth and her daughters leave sanctuary and entrust themselves to Richard, her only apparent condition being his public oath to keep the daughters safe from harm and not disparage them in unworthy marriage—Elizabeth writes to her son Dorset, now an exile in France, telling him to come home and make peace with Richard; he attempts to do so, but is intercepted by Henry's men—Bosworth, August 1485—Elizabeth of York is brought to her mother in London—the marriage takes place in January 1486 after noticeable delay, generally attributed to Henry—both Elizabeth and Dorset appear to be content as they resume their places at court—but in spring of 1487, Dorset is temporarily ambushed by a combination of happenstance and Elizabeth's disaffection, and Elizabeth relinquishes her property and retires or is retired to a convent, where she remains for the rest of her life. It is, to say the least, a convoluted story, full of contradictions. The pieces do not fit.

Are we really to believe that Elizabeth first gave her support to Henry (the marriage promise), then withdrew it (the reconciliation with Richard and letter to Dorset), then approved her daughter's marriage to Henry and her own conversion, and finally became involved in a movement to dethrone Richard, until his death; Elizabeth of York; Dorset; and Henry himself—went along with these about faces without a quibble or a question, right up to 1487?

I propose to look at the story again, and I shall argue that Elizabeth Woodville did not vacillate between Richard and Henry (or, to put it another way, shift her position for and against Henry) as we have heretofore been led to believe. Her actions were at all times coherent, logical, and subject to straightforward explanation. The pieces of the story do not fit. Because at least one of them is fiction; it never happened. As my initial premise, then, I offer the following suggestion: Elizabeth Woodville never promised her daughter's hand to Henry Tudor.

The account of Dr. Lewis and the ladies appears for the first time, in elaborate detail, in the history of Polydore Vergil. No other early writer even alludes to it or mentions any kind of collaboration between Elizabeth Woodville and Margaret Beaufort.

Dr. Lewis of Caerleon, was a physician, astronomer and mathematician; a rather important person. A number of his writings are still extant. It is supposed that he was known both to Elizabeth Woodville and to Henry Tudor. He may have supported Henry in 1483; we have no proof that he did not. He is known to have been a prisoner in the Tower in early 1485, though we do not know from what date he was incarcerated or for what reason. Lewis was a judge who in 1483 had convicted of treason Lewis, he was granted 40 marks a year out of the issues of the county of Wiltshire. Other similar grants followed. Whether they were occasioned by anything beyond Lewis's medical expertise it is impossible to say. He appears to have died in 1494 or shortly thereafter; at this time his name disappears from the records. Nevertheless, despite Lewis's personal prominence, it seems that the story of his activities as go-between was neither common knowledge nor particularly well remembered. With the inquiry every year--"must not make it up himself—and there is no reason to think that he did—must have got it somewhere.

Polydore Vergil arrived in England in 1502, when Elizabeth Woodville, Dorset, and Morton were dead; Elizabeth of York was ailing, and her remaining oldest sister Cecily was living in obscurity in the Isle of Wight. Of the original conspirators of 1483, only Margaret Beaufort and several of her confidantes were still living. (I exclude Henry, who was in France at the time, and whose knowledge of events in London was necessarily second hand.) It is most likely that Vergil got this story from one of them.

Without belaboring the arguments for and against Vergil, we appear to have been bewitched by the practices and expectations of our times. To Vergil and his contemporaries, Elizabeth Woodville and Margaret Beaufort, were not only important figures, they were remarkable persons. It must not be forgotten that they were laboring under the blackest of black marks, and the indefensible association of their names. To do what Vergil did was not an easy task. To write about such dealing with Vergil was neither common knowledge nor particularly well remembered. With the inquiry every year--"must not make it up himself—and there is no reason to think that he did—must have got it somewhere.

Polydore Vergil arrived in England in 1502, when Elizabeth Woodville, Dorset, and Morton were dead; Elizabeth of York was ailing, and her remaining oldest sister Cecily was living in obscurity in the Isle of Wight. Of the original conspirators of 1483, only Margaret Beaufort and several of her confidantes were still living. (I exclude Henry, who was in France at the time, and whose knowledge of events in London was necessarily second hand.) It is most likely that Vergil got this story from one of them.

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there was no reasonable alternative. She did not believe this (whether it was true or not) agrees best with the explanation for sending her there. At about the same time, Dorset was arrested and sent to the Tower, where he was to remain for the duration of the civil war. That he believed his sons were dead, she similarly accommodated with him. The marriage took place, and, for a time, all appeared to be well.

And then, in 1487, at the time of the Lambert Simnel affair, Elizabeth made a genuine case against her. According to Vergil, she was deprived of her children, the princes, for a time, all appeared to be well. The marriage took place, and, for a time, all appeared to be well.

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turbles. It therefore appears most likely that both Elizabeth and her son were involved in the rebellion.

What made them do it? Why would Elizabeth support a movement bent on destroying Henry VIII? Which one, and at the same time, destroy her daughter’s life as well? Did she know that one or both of her sons were still alive after all? Would she destroy a living daughter for the sake of a living son? This is a bitter, dreadful choice. Speaking as a mother, I do not see how even the most minimally loving mother could make such a choice and still retain a fragment of her sanity. And everything in Elizabeth's behavior to this point clearly indicates that she did care about her children.

Party (that is, Elizabeth's) suspects may have learned that her sons were, indeed, dead, but not by the means or in the way she had been led by Henry to believe. From this point there are several ways to go: the guilty party (the one who instigated the murder) may have been Henry, it may have been Buckingham, or it may have been Margaret Beaufort. It could not have been Richard. Nor could it have been Norfolk, the other person usually mentioned in a list of possible suspects. They are the only two potential culprits, but it is not possible to have alibis for either of them. I leave the solution to you. Although I have my notions, I do not know who murdered the Princes, or if, in fact, they were murdered. And, although I believe that the foregoing reconstruction offers the simplest, most coherent explanation of Elizabeth Woodville's behavior, I cannot be certain that it is the correct one. I offer it as food for further thought.

As a final bite to chew on, I suggest a possible reason for providing Vergil with the story of Elizabeth Woodville's "promise." It was done to assert her favorable disposition towards the marriage in 1483 and, by analogy, to underline the corresponding implication that her sons, the Princes, were already dead at that time.

Notes
1. It should be noted that much of this article is of a speculative nature. Despite the bad press speculation has received, it is a legitimate, honorable and responsible activity in any attempt to reconstruct history. It is, therefore, not the purpose of this article to prove a point, but to present a fresh interpretation of Elizabeth Woodville's behavior as stimulus to further thought and research.
3. For an account of Dr. Lewis, see Pearl Kibre, "Lewis of Cselebo, Doctor of Medicine, Astronomer, and Mathematician," Isis, 43 (July 1952), pp. 100-8.
4. Kibre, pp. 101-2, who cites, in addition to Vergil, Th. (sic) Stow, Annales Londinenses, continued to the year 1614 by Ed. Stowe (London, 1642), pp. 464-5; Sir James H. Ramsay, Langcaster and York, II (1892), p. 505; Rotuli Parlamenti, VI, p. 756. There seems to be no early English source of information from Vergil, that identifies Lewis as Elizabeth's, Margaret's or Henry's physycian. Dr. Lewis is also cited in the not, far from London, by Dugdale, Survey of London, Margaret Beaufort and others following Buckingham's rebellion, but do not mention Lewis at all. Nor do they mention Elizabeth Woodville.
6. Kibre, pp. 464-6. Kibre notes that Lewis is nowhere mentioned in the lists of persons to be punished. That Lewis was a prisoner in the Tower in March of 1485 is proven by his observ- ing the March 16 solar eclipse, 12 Mr IG, J. Norton's Mort. Roll, fol. 55r, and Croyland, p. 498, ambivalently states that he asserted "with many thanks" that the persuasion included the presence—and threat—of armed force. Lewis had been in the Tower since 1484, but was not formally imprisoned until he was brought to trial on 21 January 1485 (Rot. Par., VI, pp. 539-41).
7. For a detailed discussion of Vergil, see Polydore Vergil, The Anglese History of Polydore Vergil, ed. Denis May (Caden Society, 1950), pp. ix-xi. Hereafter referred to as Vergil II.
8. Christopher Usuwick, d. 1522; Richard Foxe, d. 1528; and Sir Thomas More are suggested by Hag (Vergil II, p. xxvi) as Vergil's principal sources. Other sources may have been involved in the conspiracy of 1483, acted as go-betweens. Henry in 1484, became Henry's confessor for a time and accompanied him to Bosworth. Henry's campaign from 1485 to 1509, and the trials of Beaufort's executors. (See Dictionary of National Biography, 27, pp. 55-6.) Richd. III, p. 555. There is yet another possibility. Elizabeth may have learned that her sons were, indeed, dead, but not by the means or in the way she had been led by Henry to believe. From this point there are several ways to go: the guilty party (the one who instigated the murder) may have been Henry, it may have been Buckingham, or it may have been Margaret Beaufort. It could not have been Richard. Nor could it have been Norfolk, the other person usually mentioned in a list of possible suspects. They are the only two potential culprits, but it is not possible to have alibis for either of them. I leave the solution to you. Although I have my notions, I do not know who murdered the Princes, or if, in fact, they were murdered. And, although I believe that the foregoing reconstruction offers the simplest, most coherent explanation of Elizabeth Woodville's behavior, I cannot be certain that it is the correct one. I offer it as food for further thought. As a final bite to chew on, I suggest a possible reason for providing Vergil with the story of Elizabeth Woodville's "promise." It was done to assert her favorable disposition towards the marriage in 1483 and, by analogy, to underline the corresponding implication that her sons, the Princes, were already dead at that time.
The man behind the table spoke. "Pray sit down."

The eyes of the man behind the table narrowed. "Why did you call me that?"

"Why, it was my understanding that such was the arrangement—seize my kingdom, marry my niece, restore a golden age of peace and prosperity. A lovely picture, but one in which there is no place for me. You cannot mean to let me leave this room alive."

"But you overestimated your power over me. Or perhaps you underestimated your own power over me."

"In the presence of death? On the brink of eternity? About to face my creator? I never thought otherwise. And was it only for this that you brought me here, that you so carefully kept me alive and left some mutilated corpse to prove I was dead? A clever piece of work! Undoubtedly my judge will go to the trouble of checking the face that no one could know me to be me save my wife, God rest her soul." He automatically started to cross himself and discovered again that his hands were chained. "I regret that you have put to such trouble and expense, nephew."

"But the point is, why? Why that? Why now? What have you done with the boys?"

"Your stepfather? One might say he already has my blood on his hands, so why not? But no, he might hesitate to put a blade into his own doublet, even though it has been turned several times."

"Turned? Not at all. It's still new."

"Your stepfather? One might say he already has my blood on his hands, so why not? But no, he might hesitate to put a blade into his own doublet, even though it has been turned several times."

"I did think of that... But it was too late then."

"The man behind the table at least lacked the violent temper that was so hacked about the face that no one could know him not to be me save my wife, God rest her soul." He automatically started to cross himself and discovered again that his hands were chained. "I regret that you have put to such trouble and expense, nephew."

"Why, the last thing I did with them was to have them brought here."

"And where are they?"

The man in chains was now clearly choking back laughter. "That question has been robbing me of sleep for nigh on two years, but now, God be praised, it's no longer my concern. It will be yours. However, perhaps I will comfort you to hear that I have no reason to suppose that they're anything but alive and well."

"You are telling me that you don't know where they are?"

"You're lying! You had them murdered!"

"Murdered? So that I could spend two years desperately covering up and fabricating excuses and pretending they were here?"

"They looked at each other again. Then finally the man in chains began to laugh. The man behind the table stared coldly. "Let me remind you that you are—"

"I expected to die in battle. At least let me be slain by a soldier."
The door opened once more to admit a man wearing a silver star badge. He bowed to the man behind the table, avoided the eyes of the other. The man in chains stood up, moved clumsily to place his back against the wall.

The man behind the table gestured expressively toward him. "I have done with Helen Maurer."

Grimly, the man with the star did what he had been summoned for. The man in chains slumped to the floor.

"Come my lord," said the man in chains. "For two years I've been surrounded by men who could look me in the face while they stabbed me in the back. Surely it's not such a difficult feat to look me in the face and run me through the heart?"

The man with the star hesitated. "And you wish me to--dispatch him? I'm a soldier, Your Grace. I don't kill helpless men in cold blood."

The man behind the table stared down at him. "Well, my lord, would you send someone to--?" He motioned distastefully.

"Someone to...?" He motioned distastefully.

"Where?" The man at the table finally snapped. "I don't care! Beneath the pavement, under the stairs, in the river! Anywhere! Just get him out of my sight and bury him!"

The man with the star bowed and went out. The man behind the table sat down again. It was surprising how comfortable a chair could be.

*************** thyme

( This is the second work by Rosemary Tillman we have published (see poem, "Richmond," in last issue). Unfortunately, our correspondence has been completely one-sided! I have written to the return address on her envelopes, have tried calling her, all to no avail. I have spoken to Martha J. Hogarth, the keeper of the top-secret files which contain our membership lists--she was also of no help. If all this is unintentional, please, Rosemary Tillman, R.S.V.P.--where can you be reached by mail or phone? On the other hand, if it is intentional, please don't stop sending us things in any case!)

Julie Vognar)
An Introduction to the History of English Medieval Towns,
Medieval urban history from 5th - 16th centuries.

"...present a comprehensive view of the teaching of the sect,
reflecting its concern with theological, ecclesiastical, social
and political issues." Vol I contains sermons on the dominical
gospels and epistles. (4 vols. planned: first 3 with texts, and
the last with commentary.)

Yale University (92 A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520)
Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, ed. J.A. Burrow, November
1982, cloth $15.00, paper $4.95.
Originally published in 1972. The tale is roughly contemporary
with Chaucer; "one of the greatest works of medieval English.

University of Oklahoma (1005 Asp Ave. Norman, Okla. 73019)
They are publishing a Chaucer-related series.
The Minor Poems, Part One, ed. George B. pace & Alfred David,
November 1982, cloth $38.50.
"...definitive study of 14 of the shorter works.

Previously published:
The Canterbury Tales, ed. Paul G. Ruggiers, 1979, Facsimile
and transcription of Hengwrt manuscript, with variations from
Ellesmere ms.

London in the Age of Chaucer, by A.R. Myers, $9.95 cloth.
Versions of Medieval Comedy, ed. Paul B. Ruggiers.

Schocken Books (200 Madison Avenue. New York, NY 10016)
Birds in Medieval Manuscripts, Brunsdon Yapp, November, 1982,
cloth $35.00.
Tales of King Arthur, ed. and abridged by Michael Senior, November
1982, cloth $24.95, paper $14.95.
"...inspiringly illustrated abridgement of Malory's Arthurian
legends...designed to appeal to the modern reader.

Ross-Erikson, Publishers (629 State St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101)
The Music of the Troubadours, ed. Peter Whigham, Fall, 1982,
cloth $35.00.
"This book is the first in English to bring together the poetry
and the music of the troubadours of the Middle Ages in Europe."
The Unmentionable Vice, Homosexuality in the Later Medieval
Period, by Michael Goodich, paper $6.95.

G.P. Putnam's Sons
Passage to Pontefract, by Jean Plaidy, September 1982. Fiction.
Vol. 10 in her Plantagenet series (Richard II).
The Star of Lancaster, by Jean Plaidy, December, 1982, $12.95.
Fiction. Vol. II (Henry IV--and Henry V?).

Stein and Day
The House of Tudor, by Alison Plowden, paper $9.95.
Illustrated.
Joan of Arc, by herself and her witnesses, by Regine Pernoud,
tr. Edward Hyams, paper $4.95.
"...based on her own words and the words of her contemporaries."

Academy Chicago, 425 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60611
Distributor in the United States for a number of Granada paperbacks, including:
The English Medieval Town, Colin Platt, paper $6.95.
with maps, diagrams, Illustrations, etc.

Thomas More, by James McConica, a Canadian historian, 1977,
paper $3.75. Biography.

The Monastic Britain, Ordnance Survey, revised 1978, $20.00.
Description & location of monasteries from Norman Conquest to Dissolution.

Academy Chicago, 425 W. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill. 60611
Distributor in the United States for a number of Granada paperbacks, including:
The English Medieval Town, Colin Platt, paper $6.95.
with maps, diagrams, Illustrations, etc.

Scottish (Welsh, West Country, Lakeland, London) Walks and
Legends, by various authors, paper $4.95.
These would be of interest to prospective travelers, as would
some of the other titles Academy offers.

Weidenfield & Nicholson, 91 Clapham High Street, London SW4 7TA.
The Age of Shakespeare's Kings, by Charles Ross, June 1982
$10.95.
"...the emphasis is on the personality in medieval life, with
a detailed look at composite characters like the King, the
Knight, and the Cleric...Shakespeare's portrayal of the age
is discussed at length and the authenticity of what he wrote
is investigated."

Fiction. A very long novel (928 pp.) about Richard, $19.95. See
"Letters and Notes" (p. 4). The book is highly praised, but no
specific reviews yet.

The Shadow of the Tower, Joan MacAlpine, paper $1.25. (re-
issued?) "...the story of prisoners of the Tower in the hard
Our next meeting is the now traditional Memorial English Tea which will be held on August 22nd. Any Ricardians who are not members of the Chicagoland Chapter and wish to join or attend can call me for details—774-6800 (days) or 459-3147 evenings. Beth Argall
Midwest Regional Vice Chairman

Note: We welcome local chapter minutes at all times, not just AGMs. Of course, if we get 20 of them, we can't print them all! But we seldom get them, and so are actively soliciting them now. Julie Vognar

22. days of Henry VII." (I love the description!)


Royal Faces: 900 years of British Monarchy, by Hugh Clayton, paper $9.95. Portraits from William the Conqueror on.

Norton will also publish Royal Faces in hardcover in November, $14.95.

They also offer a number of titles from Thames & Hodson, e.g.,

- Castles of Britain by Christina Gascoigne and Castles of Ireland by someone whose name I couldn't read because the photo of the cover is fuzzy.

I spoke to the sales director of Norton about the possibility of reissuing Kendall. He was much interested to learn of the Quincentenary and said they definitely consider it.

Chicagoland Meeting Minutes—More Books!

The June Meeting of the Chicagoland Chapter of the Richard III Society was held June 19th at the home of Elizabeth Clark in Evanston, Illinois. The topic of this meeting was Ricardian books. Members were asked to speak a few minutes on a favorite or not-so-well liked Ricardian book. Some of the books reviewed were:

- The Queen's Lady, by Gladys Malvern. Pro-Lancaster, poorly researched, the book is supposed to be teen-aged reading (Richard is so nasty that he has Anne thrown into a dungeon and beaten until she agrees to marry him), the description of the book was greeted by gales of laughter. The book was supposed to be descriptive, but was not. The characters were not developed and the author seemed to be describing a scene in which she had participated, so vivid was it, that the descriptions were "just for the sake of being descriptive," i.e. less convincing. Also, several didn't like the character of the main narrator, the nameless girl who is first Richard's mistress and later a nun. They weren't crazy about the "Nut Brown, Maid" lyrics appearing throughout the book, either. Nobody was very fond of Jarman's third novel, Crown in Candlelight, the Katherine Valois book. This Ricardian Rose by Annamarie Caraley was described as a "true bodice-ripper" (Julie Vognar, reviewing it for the Register last spring, found it more puzzling than that). The Paston Letters impressed because of the warmth and charm of the Valentine letter, and the love story of Margery Paston and Richard Calle—these are the more interesting because they actually happened. Other books discussed were Cry God for Richard, by Jean Allison-Williams, To Prove a Villain, and The Merchant of the Ruby, the Perkin Warbeck novel.

A lively discussion of Ricardian books in general went on, interspersed among the planned reviews. Books seemed to be a very popular topic and one which will probably be on the agenda for the next year's meetings.

(Continued next page)

To Make a Fine Paste
Take whole wheat pastry flour and butter, add buttermilk and roll.

Filling
Take enough mushrooms to fill crust, pick them and love them. Slice bottoms of three leeks and lave them. Slice bottoms of three leeks and mix with mushrooms. Cook them both up with 6 cubebs, 1 a pinch of fresh thyme, one half a fresh basil leaf, several sprigs of parsley chopped, a lump of butter as big as the first joint of one's thumb, a pinch of salt, and one half glass white wine. Thicken slightly with flour and pour into pie crust. Top with second crust and bake until brown.

These dry, unripe berries come from Indo-Nesia, and taste like a cross between Allspice and peppercorns. You may substitute half peppercorns and half allspice, if you wish.

(350° for 40 minutes)

*It's an Absolute Boar* stolen originally by Beth Argall from a greeting card published by the Recycled Paper Company for use in The White Rose, the Chicagoland newsletter. It is not intended to reflect on either the Chicagoland minutes above it, nor the recipe below it.

Margery's Leek Mushroom Pie

To Make a Fine Paste
Take whole wheat pastry flour and butter, add buttermilk and roll.

Filling
Take enough mushrooms to fill crust, pick them and love them. Slice bottoms of three leeks and mix with mushrooms. Cook them both up with 6 cubebs, 1 a pinch of fresh thyme, one half a fresh basil leaf, several sprigs of parsley chopped, a lump of butter as big as the first joint of one's thumb, a pinch of salt, and one half glass white wine. Thicken slightly with flour and pour into pie crust. Top with second crust and bake until brown.

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