

RICARDIAN REGISTER

VOLUME XX, NO. 4

WINTER, 1986



Ruins, Minster Lovell Hall

RICARDIAN REGISTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH

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Rendered by M. Burrill

From the 1987 Ricardian Calendar

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Dues, grants and contributions are tax-deductable to the extent allowed by law.*

Dues are \$20.00 annually for individuals. Each additional family member is \$5.00. The membership year runs from October 2 to October 1.

Members of the American Society are also members of the English Society. All Society publications and other items for sale may be purchased either direct at U.K. member's rate or via the U.S. Society, when available. Papers may be borrowed from the English librarian, but books are not sent overseas. When a U.S. member visits the U.K., all meetings, expeditions, and other such activities are open, including the AGM. American members attending the AGM are free to cast a vote.

FROM THE EDITOR

The process of editing the Register, while not without its occasional ups and downs, has proven to be an endlessly fascinating experience, but the praises expressed here belong to all of you who have taken the time to contribute something. What the Register is, or becomes is your doing; the product of your collective talents, inspiration, and research. All any editor can do is work with the material in hand, and I have been extremely fortunate in that respect. However, there will always be room for a new contributor, or the return of one from the past. This is your publication, which makes suggestions not only welcome, but necessary, if the Register is to reflect the widest possible range of Ricardian interest.

As our year, both calendar and Ricardian, closes, I would like to take this time and space to thank the outgoing board for their support of my editorial efforts, especially Carole Rike, without whom there would be no Register. And, since 'the old order changeth' . . . a warm, Ricardian welcome and offer of support should be extended to our new officers as they assume their duties in the aftermath of such a successful AGM in San Francisco.

Last, but by no means least, my warmest wishes to all of you for the most joyous of holidays and everything good throughout the coming year.

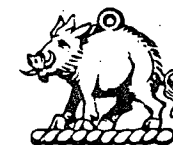
J. C. Gall, Editor

NEW CHAPTER CO-ORDINATOR APPOINTED!

In response to the increasing need for a position to co-ordinate and support Chapter organization and activities, Mary Miller has been appointed Chairman of the Chapter Coordination Committee.

Mary brings a wealth of Ricardian enthusiasm and expertise to this important task, having been instrumental in the organization of the Southwest Chapter. She also served as an invaluable, informal assistant during 1986 to those wishing to form Chapters.

It is essential that an open forum exist between Chapters and the Society, and that needed information is available for distribution. We welcome Mary's efforts.



TOUR CHAIRMAN APPOINTED

Lillian Barker has been appointed as Tour Chairman. She will be co-ordinating the plans for the 1987 Society Annual Tour to England and Bosworth. Additionally, Lillian will attempt to keep on file information on individual chapters or smaller groups which may be going at a time other than August and welcome additional members.

If you or your group is currently planning a tour or has any input to aid Lillian in this new position, please contact her:

Mrs. Lillian Barker
P. O. Box 1473
Laurel, MD 20707

The Death of Francis Lovell

Lichen streaked stones amass.
Their emerald stains confront me.
The tock-tock of the hammers
Produce a final barrier.
I am as a hare entrapped,
Not anywhere to go --
By force of arms, like Sminel, a captive;
Or Lincoln, a creature of infinity.

Oh, that I might have perished
In Trent's wide sweep, and
Like Narcissus have plumbed the depths.
With my eyes, a fatal reflection.
A glimpse of Swart, his Germans
Decimated; the wild Irish half
Of our host, bearing clubs and
Slain like dull and brute beasts.

The wall is up. I am entombed,
The dark illumines my mind.
I see Richard, great York, Edmund
And all the rest, now departed.
I bridge the gap, between
Old and new, a prisoner condemned.
A figment of the imagination;
An anachronism, an embarrassment.

I am slipping away, silently.
I drift, I hallucinate, breathlessly.
Death if not a phantom, it is uncertainty;
The soul suspended between two worlds.
Oh my God, I am heartily sorry
For having offended thee, and I
Dread the loss of Heaven and
the pangs of Hell . . .

*John O. Jewett
Massachusetts*

RICARDIAN POST

I am the Librarian for the Canadian branch of the Richard III Society and thus receive a copy of the Ricardian Register. I must say, I am very impressed with the job you are doing. The journal is highly readable and I look forward to each issue. Other members also enjoy it and can hardly wait until I finish reading it so that I can pass it on.

I particularly enjoyed the crossword puzzle, and that has prompted me to write to you. In order to make it more accessible to the members up here, I was wondering if we could reprint it in our own newsletter, the RIII? The questions from Irwin Matus are also deserving of as wide an audience as possible. Certainly, if the Society could answer them to our satisfaction, we would be able to argue for Richard better.

If you have no problem with our borrowing, please let me know. It is, after all, the sincerest form of flattery!

Shelia O'Connor,
Toronto, Ont., Canada

Ed. Note: While appreciate of Ms. O'Connor's request and wanting to be cooperative with our northern neighbors, no previously copyrighted material would be released without written permission from the author.

I (recently) attended the Meadow Brook Theatre production of Shakespeare's "Richard III". I enclose herewith a playbill from that production from the Folger Library edition of "Richard III", clearly question the veracity of Shakespeare's portrayal of Richard. The publication of such material to an ever wider audience I feel does much to rehabilitate Richard's reputation.

After careful examination, I was unable to find any copyright claim contained in the playbill and therefore feel that these paragraphs might suitably be quoted in the next issue of the Register.

Michael F. Simon, Michigan

Ed Note: See the "From the World of the Bard" section for the comments to which Mr. Simon refers.

I, too, wanted to add my congratulations on the Register. WOW, what an improvement! Thank you for such insightful pieces like "Fifteenth Century Vogue", "George, Duke of Clarence", "Pulling Back the Curtain" . . . Well, suffice it to say I enjoyed the entire thing. Not only were the pieces informative in the manner of the Ricardian, but they were so much more readable.

Kristine M. Davis, Arizona

Lately, I have reading the Register, although that was material I tossed aside for some years. However, what a shame the Fall issue had to arrive after the San Francisco AGM.

But then, I don't suppose even the announcements included in the Register would have improved the excellent arrangement developed by the committee. The Hollins' must have some significant photos from their relentless efforts on Saturday, perhaps Friday night, too.

There is an expression 'to roll with the punches'. When the restaurant had to punch a 30 minute hole in our schedule, Joyce Hollins was certainly expert at rolling us right into the change.

Wouldn't the board like to have (a) winter meeting in Tuscon? Anyway, it was a grand AGM!

Luretta Bagby Martin,
Arizona

Ed Note: Sincere apologies for the unavoidable production delays with the previous issue.

The membership report (Vol. XX No. 2 pg 22) observes that California is the state with the most members (111), New York is second with 98, and New Jersey third (39). (It says it is not clear what that indicates. One thing it indicates is that Massachusetts was overlooked, which had 42 members. Aside from that, the numbers indicate that some states are more populous than others.

Dividing state populations by membership numbers gives a more accurate picture of Ricardian influence. Based on the 1980 US census, one out of every 323,000 Americans is a Ricardian. One of every 213,000 Californians, one of every 179,000 New Yorkers and one of every 136,000 Massachusetts residents are Ricardians. In terms of infiltration, Massachusetts is probably number one.

Arthur Lewbel, Massachusetts

Peggy Allen might be amused to learn that I bought the video cassette of "Richard III" from the Barnes & Noble catalogue because I simply could not resist any movie that featured "The greatest villain in theatrical literature, etc." Though this is not one of my favorite screen versions of a Shakespearean film, I bought it mainly because I thought the late Sir Ralph Richardson was priceless as Buckingham and be-

cause of the miscasting of the role of Edward IV, to say nothing of the outrageous and hammy performance of Olivier in the title role. The print is quite good and most of Shakespeare's famous lines are including, although a few characters seem to be missing.

I also wanted to share with all of you the following from Paul Johnson's A History of the English People. From a chapter on Edward IV: "Edward's brother, Richard III, was also tall and good looking, but thinner. His hunchback was an invention of Tudor propaganda. Nicholas von Poppelau, who met him in 1484, said he had very delicate arms and legs. The Countess of Desmond, who lived to be over 100, told Walter Raleigh that she had often danced with Richard, and he was the handsomest man at court, apart from his brother Edward. There is no conclusive evidence that Richard killed the Princes in the Tower; he probably believed, as did many others, that Edward's marriage had been irregular and that they were bastards. But he would not have scrupled to murder them. Between Henry VI and Elizabeth, all the reigning sovereigns of England were killers."

Underscoring mine!

Jacqueline Bloomquist, California

AUDIO-VISUAL LIBRARIAN APPOINTED

Rodney Koontz has been appointed as librarian of an Audio-Visual Library. He is looking for any and all contributions that would be of interest to our membership, as well as support an aggressive effort to provide exhibits and displays for the Society and its Chapters. In addition to collecting items for displays, we hope to be able to provide Chapters with material for their local meetings, if desired.

Members are asked to submit either photos or negatives of Ricardian sites and events; posters; memorabilia; postcards; slides; records and video tapes. Any other items that would enhance this collection are sought.

Current holdings include various Beta and VHS format video tapes, including Olivier's "Richard III" and a special treat for those who inquire.

If you have an item to contribute or wish a listing of available items for check-out, contact:

Rodney Koontz
3327 Robert St.
New Orleans, LA 70125

ANNUAL REPORT: SALES OFFICER

There were quite a few 'hot tickets' in the sales department. T-shirts proved to be extremely popular and produced income for the Scholarship Fund. To Prove a Villain and Bill Snyder's The Crown and the Tower brought in substantial orders. [Our thanks to Bill Snyder for donating the proceeds of the first printing to the Society.] And the old stand-bys produced steady sales: Ricardian jewelry, headsquares, ties and notelets.

The new price list was available in late September. Prices were raised so that Ricardian Sales would generate more revenue for the General Treasury. As soon as the price list was distributed to the general membership, orders started pouring in [although a little too late to show in this fiscal year]. Advertising really works!

My thanks to all Ricardians who supported the Society by purchasing items. And special thanks to Carole Rike who provided assistance, encouragement, and most importantly, fellowship throughout the year.

Expenses were unusually high due to the following factors:

1. As the new Sales Officer, I had heavy outlays for 'set-up' costs: purchasing a bulk supply of mailing envelopes and tubes, and postage costs in shipping inventory from the previous Sales Officer.
2. Quite a few refunds had to be issued on orders that the previous Sales Office had been unable to complete.
3. Over \$950 was spent on purchasing boar jewelry, which was not available for sale until late in the fiscal year. This jewelry will generate nice revenues in the coming year.

The financial statement has been audited. However, copies of the ledger are available to any member who wishes to inspect the books.

Linda B. McLatchie
Sales Officer

HATS OFF TO OUR AGM CHAIRMAN

A special note of thanks is due to Joyce Hollins for her excellent arrangements and planning for the 1986 AGM. She was assisted by her able Co-Chairman, Jacqueline Bloomquist, and an unsung hero, her husband Chuck.

Chuck was the floorman for the day, moving chairs and tables, working on the p.a. system, taking photographs, and generously assisting any who needed an extra hand.

Hats off to all of you . . . Ricardian hospitality was the order of the day.

FRANCIS, VISCOUNT LOVELL¹

*"On the 6th of May 1728, the present Duke of Rutland related in my hearing that, about twenty years then before (viz. in 1708, upon occasion of new laying a chimney at Minster Lovel) there was discovered a large vault or room underground, in which was the entire skeleton of a man, as having been sitting at a table, which was before him, with a book, paper, pen, etc., etc.; in another part of the room lay a cap, all much mouldered and decayed. Which the family and others judged to be this Lord Lovel, whose exit hath hitherto been so uncertain."*²

So wrote William Cowper, a clerk of Parliament, on 9th August 1737, some thirty years after the discovery, in an extraordinary letter to Francis Peck, the noted antiquary. Peck included the letter in his Collection of Divers Curious Historical Pieces published in 1740. Since that time, a great many people have made much of this intriguing letter.

There's something about a body...especially a body that's been sealed away while still alive and left to die. The idea has inspired ballads and provided the theme for stories of horror and suspense. People seem to love this sort of thing--and they have raised the story of the bones at Minster Lovell to the status of a myth. Like all such stories it has grown in the telling. The earliest "alternate version," published two years after Peck printed the letter, adds the details that the body was richly clothed and that it--and all the contents of the room--crumbled into dust upon contact with fresh air.³ It's difficult to say, however, whether this should be considered part of an authentic tradition or merely an imaginative elaboration of Cowper's letter. Later versions have placed the skeleton of a dog at "Lovell's" feet and given us ingenious explanations of how he got there in the first place.⁴

Without a doubt a mystery exists. The bare fact is that Lovell disappeared in 1487 at the battle of Stoke and was never seen again. After his disappearance, rumors ran rife. He was dead; he wasn't dead; he was killed in battle; he drowned while trying to escape across the River Trent; he lived long after (as a hermit?) in a cave or vault; he went overseas and died an exile. And, finally, the body at Minster Lovell. Did they really find one there? And, if they did, was it Lovell's? Whatever the truth may be, the mystery of Lovell's disappearance and the mythology that has grown up about the bones at Minster Lovell seem an appropriate ending to a life of enigma and ironic circumstance. Whether Lovell really ended his days in a secret room or not, the ending fits.⁵

Paul Murray Kendall has described Francis Lovell as a "shadowy figure," and both he and Charles Ross make a point of how little we actually know about him.⁶ We know that he held office and received grants; we know that he was there. But no one has left us a description of his character or his abilities; the one thing we have, a little like a fast-fading meteor trail across a dark sky, is our observation of his loyalty. It continues after Richard's death, and we can't help wondering whether it simply represents stubborn adherence to the Yorkist cause or something more personal.

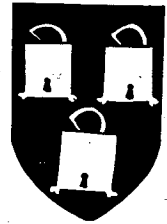
One possible approach is to consider what would have influenced Lovell's outlook, and one area that bears investigating is his own family: the ancestors that he would have heard of and the contemporaries that he would have known. Family was important to a medieval person, though his view of it differed from ours.⁷ From the perspective of a person in the Middle Ages, family was a linear entity, extending backward and, he hoped, forward in time. This ties in ideas of inheritance. One inherited property and title from one's ancestors, and one hoped to pass them on to one's heirs. This sense of continuity formed a good part of one's identity. But family was also lateral, involving connections and affinity. Influence was important, to be both sought and given. In the normal course of things one expected to gain from family ties, though, as we all know, that didn't always prove to be the case. We may then look to Lovell's family to provide a perspective and a context for his own life.



The Lovells came to England from Normandy; the name derives from the Latin

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"lupellus" meaning "little wolf."⁸ It was a fairly common name; not all Lovells were related. Our Lovell's family holdings in England go back to the early 12th c., when one William Lupellus received large grants of land from Henry I. An Oxfordshire connection is indicated, so it may be that one of these properties was Minster Lovell; certainly "Minster", as it was originally known, was in the family by the 1170's.⁹ Over the years the Lovell's prominence gradually increased; the barony of Lovell dates from about 1299.



Francis, Viscount Lovell (Continued)

Francis Lovell's great-great grandfather John, the 5th Lord Lovell (d. 10 September 1408) was a busy and important man. Through his marriage to the heiress, Maud de Holand, the Lovells claimed the barony of Holand. John served in France and Ireland under Edward III and Richard II and held numerous commissions. During the Duke of Gloucester's revolt he remained loyal to his king and later received further commissions, as well as grants of land in England and Ireland. Yet, despite all this, he was one of the first to join Henry Bolingbroke in 1399. For this dramatic shift of loyalty he was well rewarded. He became a member of Henry IV's council and a Knight of the Garter. In 1406, John and other lords took an oath to support the Lancastrian succession.

John's grandson William, the seventh Lord Lovell--Francis's grandfather (d. 13 June 1455)--rebuilt the house at Minster Lovell. Though now a ruin, its beauty is still apparent. In May 1416 William's wardship and marriage were granted to Henry FitzHugh, a northern lord and Garter Knight who was appointed Constable of England at Henry V's coronation and also served as his Chamberlain. In 1417, William Lovell provided a modest number of fighting men for Henry's French campaign and himself served in the fleet. He did another stint of soldiering in France from 1429 to 1431. At home, he served on commissions and remained throughout his life a loyal Lancastrian. Like his grandfather, William made an excellent marriage. His wife, Alice Deincourt, eventually became sole heiress to the baronies of Deincourt and Grey of Rotherfield.

Moreover, Alice Deincourt is an interesting person in her own right. She was a nurse or governess to Prince Edward of Lancaster until March 1460, when she was afflicted with "grave infirmities of body and sight."¹⁰ In January 1463 she obtained a licence to marry an elderly gentleman by the name of Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudeley, who had been active in the service of both Henry V and Henry VI. Lord Sudeley's son Thomas--who had died some years before--had been the husband of a certain lady Eleanor.¹¹ The widowed Eleanor's alleged precontract with Edward IV would later disinherit Edward's sons. Lord Sudeley had attended Edward IV's first Parliament, but was exempted from further attendance because of his age and infirmity. He died on 2 May 1473; Alice Deincourt died on 10 February 1474, just short of her seventieth birthday.

William Lovell's eldest son John, though heir to vast lands and wealth, was not so active as his father. He was a trier of petitions in 1459, and in December of that year was made master forester of Wychwood as reward for his good services against Richard, Duke of York and the Nevilles. In June 1460 he and some other Lancastrians tried unsuccessfully to hold London for Henry VI. As a result of this activity, his lands were forfeited to Edward IV in the following year. The situation was not without remedy, however. John made his peace with the new king and was named to a commission of oyer and terminer in April 1464. He died on 9 January 1465, aged about 32, leaving a young wife, Joan Beaumont; a son, Francis; and two daughters.

Francis Lovell's maternal ancestors, the Beaumonts, originated in France; however, their beginnings were more exalted than the Lovell's, tinged with royalty. They traced their line to John de Briene, King of Jerusalem and Emperor of Constantinople, who had married a daughter of Alfonso IX of Leon.

John, the sixth Lord Beaumont, Francis's grandfather, was created Viscount Beaumont on 12 February 1440. This made him the first viscount in England and, with a subsequent patent, gave him precedence over all barons, all other viscounts to follow, and the heirs and sons of all earls. In January 1441 he and his heirs male were granted the feudal Viscounty of Beaumont in France. He was a Knight of the Bath and the Garter, served as Constable of England from 1445 to 1450, and as Great Chamberlain from 8 July 1450. John's first wife, Elizabeth Phelip, was the sole heiress to Sir William Phelip, Lord Bardolf. His second wife, by whom he had no children, was Katherine Neville, the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk and sister of Cecily,

Duchess of York. This was her third marriage, and she would marry a fourth time, scandalizing everybody because her groom was the much younger Sir John Woodville, brother to the Queen.

To take the comparison of the Lovells and the Beaumonts a little further: the Lovells, though generally Lancastrian, did not give their all to the cause. The Beaumonts did. Viscount Beaumont was killed in battle at Northampton on 10 July 1460. His son William was taken prisoner at Towton and attainted.

If it is true that "every family has one," William was that one. He got a general pardon in November 1461, though his honors remained forfeit. He was restored by Henry VI in November 1470, but attainted again in April 1471 after the Yorkist restoration.

During these years he had become a very close friend of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford. Oxford was an adventurer. In the fall of 1473, with no visible Lancastrian cause left to fight for, Oxford and a small band of men seized St. Michael's Mount on the Cornish coast. Beaumont was with him. They held out until the following February, when they were starved into surrender.¹² They were taken prisoner, of course, and Oxford was shipped off to Hammes Castle on the Calais marches, where he remained until his eventual escape in 1485. (Like all good POW's, he made at least one prior attempt. The Pastons said that he jumped into the moat--right up to his chin--after a pagant; but they weren't sure whether he intended escape or suicide.¹³) William Beaumont's whereabouts at this time are unknown, but it seems most likely that he was in custody. It is also possible, though not certain, that he fought at Bosworth along with his friend Oxford. He was restored as the second Viscount Beaumont on 7 November 1485, after Henry Tudor's victory.

Beaumont's private life, like his public career, was markedly unstable. He had married, by early March 1461, Joan Stafford, a daughter of the first Duke of Buckingham. This marriage was annulled before 1477. On 24 April 1486 Beaumont married Elizabeth Scrope, whose father, Sir Richard, was a younger son of the Bolton Scropes. Now it may be that all of the excitement of Henry Tudor's triumph and his own restoration and marriage were too much for him. In March 1488 the custody of Beaumont's lands, and in 1495 custody of his person, were committed to his friend the Earl of Oxford, by reason of insanity.¹⁴ Beaumont lived in Oxford's house at Wivenhoe, Essex, until his death on 19 December 1507 at the age of 69. He had no children. His widow Elizabeth next married Oxford, who was himself a widower. Oxford died in 1513, aged 70, apparently also childless. The twice-widowed Elizabeth lived on until 1537 and was buried at Wivenhoe beside her first husband Beaumont. Of course, if Francis Lovell died in 1487, he would not have known these later details of his uncle's life. But, certainly, he would have been aware of William Beaumont's situation up to 1487. For us, Beaumont's story may perhaps be seen as a parallel case of personal loyalty.

William Beaumont's only sister Joan was Francis's mother. Soon after 12 November 1465, within a year of her husband's death, she married Sir William Stanley. She died on 5 August 1466. The timing suggests complications during childbirth.

So now we've come to Francis himself. He was said to be nine years old when his father died in January 1465.¹⁵ That would mean that he was born about 1455. This appears to be corroborated by his grandmother Alice's will, pr. June 1474, at which time he was said to be aged eighteen years and five months.¹⁶

Little is known of Francis Lovell's early life. His wardship and marriage were granted to the Earl of Warwick in November 1467.¹⁷ It may be that he first met Richard in Warwick's household. At best, their early friendship is debatable: it all depends on where one thinks Richard was at this time--with the Earl or back at court.¹⁸ If they did meet in Warwick's household, Richard would have been slightly older than Lovell, a knight-in-training to admire or emulate.



While he was still very young, Lovell married Anne FitzHugh, the daughter of Henry, Lord FitzHugh of Ravensworth, and Alice Neville, Warwick's sister.¹⁹ Lord FitzHugh took part in Warwick's Yorkshire uprising against Edward IV in the summer of 1470. After it failed, Francis, his wife Anne and his two sisters, Joan and Frideswide, were named in a general pardon of 10 September 1470, along with FitzHugh, his wife and their children.

Lovell's wardship and marriage were reassigned to Edward IV's brother-in-law John, Duke of Suffolk, in 1471,²⁰ but it appears that he may have remained in the North--or else returned there after the Yorkist restoration. He and Anne joined York's Corpus Christi Guild in 1473. (Richard and his Anne joined the Guild four years later.)



In 1474, upon his grandmother's death, Lovell became heir to the baronies of Deincourt and Grey of Rotherfield. He received licence to enter on the whole of his inheritance on 6 November 1477.

In June 1480, when he was about 24, Lovell became a commissioner of array for the North Riding--the first of his offices. Other public commissions followed. He took part in Richard's campaign against the Scots and was knighted by the Duke of Gloucester at Berwick on 22 August 1481.²¹ In November 1482 he was summoned to Parliament and appointed a trier of petitions. Then on 4 January 1483, he was created Viscount Lovell. We may imagine the occasion:

*"He was brought in his Parliament robes from the King's Wardrobe between the Lord Morley and the Lord FitzHugh (who were, respectively, his cousin and brother-in-law) with the officers of arms before him till they came into the Great Chamber, where after obeisance made...his patent was read by the King's secretary, which was to him and his heirs males, which done, and thanks given, they departed towards his chamber through the hall, led and accompanied as afore with the sound of trumpets, to his chamber, where he delivered to the officers of arms their fees; wherefore after the King's largesse cried, his was cried in 3 places in the hall as fol-loweth. "Largesse de puissant et noble visconte Lovell, sieur de Holland, de Burnell, Deynecort et de Grey de Rotherfield.""*²²

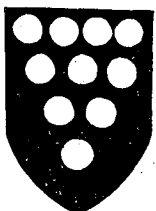
If it seems very pompous and solemn, we perhaps ought to consider that although Lovell was a mature twenty-seven, his companions, Morley and FitzHugh, were about sixteen and twenty-one.

Francis Lovell's star was rising. Shortly after Richard's arrival in London as Protector, Lovell began to receive a bounty of grants and offices continuing through Richard's reign. He was made constable of Wallingford Castle and Steward of the honor of Wallingford and St. Valery; steward of the lordships of Cokeham and Bray; keeper of the manor of Langley, master forester of Wychwood, steward of Burford Shipstone Spellesbury and the hundred of Cadlington with the keeping of the land of Burford and lodge in Wychwood Forest, keeper of Chadworth Woods; joint constable (with William Catesby) of Rockingham Castle, etc.²³ He became Chief Butler of England, Lord Chamberlain of the Household (a position implying close contact with Richard), a Knight of the Garter and Privy Councillor. He carried the sword of justice to the temporality in Richard's coronation procession and provided the coronation ring for Queen Anne.²⁴ In the fall of 1483 Lovell was a commissioner of array against Buckingham's Rebellion.²⁵ By 1484 his power and prominence had so grown that he was named in William Colyngbourne's ditty against the King: "The Cat, the Rat, and Lovell our Dog, rule all England under a Hog." He obtained license to found a fraternity of the Holy Cross in St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, and he also supported a scholar at Oxford.²⁶ In May 1485, Richard sent Lovell to Southampton to ready the fleet against Henry Tudor's impending invasion.²⁷

Lovell fought at Bosworth. He would have seen the forces of his one-time stepfather, Sir William Stanley, cut down his friend and King. Henry Tudor's proclamation, circulated right after the battle, lists Lovell among the slain. (Others were also inaccurately named: Thomas, Earl of Surrey, and John, Earl of Lincoln.)²⁸ Lovell was attainted in November 1485, along with Richard III and 27 others of the King's supporters.²⁹

He wasn't dead, though: he'd escaped and found his way to sanctuary at St. John's, Colchester, where he immediately began plotting against the new king. His plans were discovered and leaked to King Henry, who at first professed not to believe a word of the story.³⁰ But, in fact, it was true. In the spring of 1486, Lovell tried to launch an uprising in Yorkshire, timed to coincide with a similar rebellion in the Worcester area. There may have been an attempt to seize or assassinate Henry in York.³¹ These efforts failed utterly. The Yorkshire rebellion

collapsed upon the King's promise of pardon, and Lovell fled again, eventually to Flanders. The southern uprising came to an abrupt end when its leaders heard of what had happened in the north. One of them, Humphrey Stafford, was executed.³² As a sideline to this whole affair, Lovell's brother-in-law, Sir Brian Stapleton, the husband of his sister Joan, died on 28 March 1486. It's tempting, though risky, to speculate a connection between his death and the failed uprising.³³



But Lovell wasn't finished yet. In Flanders, he got together with Margaret of Burgundy--it's hard to say just which of them approached the other--and found they had a common cause. Another plot was hatched to bring down Henry. With the help of a priest, they found an Oxford boy to impersonate the young Earl of Warwick. In the meantime, the Earl of Lincoln, who had once been Richard's heir, was brought into the conspiracy. Lincoln had made his peace with Henry after Bosworth and showed no public signs of disaffection until the early spring of 1487, when he simply packed his bags and left, quite suddenly.³⁴ By that time, the plot was thickening; in May, Lincoln and Lovell, their boy Lambert Simnel, and about 2000 German mercenaries supplied by Margaret landed in Dublin. They held an impromptu "coronation" and proclaimed the false Edward of Warwick King. Their numbers swelled by the pro-Yorkist Irish, they then proceeded on to England, landing on the coast of Lancashire in early June. Their plans had only one serious flaw: the real Earl of Warwick was held a prisoner in London--and everybody knew it. Nonetheless, they pushed on. The issue came to battle on 16 June, near the village of Stoke just south of Newark. The Earl of Oxford led the King's army; with him were Sir Edward Norris, husband of Lovell's younger sister, Frideswide; and possibly, though less certainly, Lovell's uncle William Beaumont, who had not yet lost control of his life and affairs.³⁵ Lincoln was killed in the fighting, Lovell disappeared, and Lambert Simnel was taken back to London to work in Henry's kitchen.

Lovell's wife Anne never remarried. She received an annuity from Henry in 1489, and was still living in 1495 when Francis was attainted a second time--redundantly, since the first one had never been reversed. Lovell's lands were granted to Henry's uncle, Jasper Tudor, who held them until his death, when they reverted to the crown. Eventually, the property of Minster Lovell was sold and, in the course of years, repaired. That brings us back full circle to the body found at Minster Lovell.

But I suggest that the real enigma of Francis Lovell is not so much how he ended his life but how he lived it to perhaps arrive at such an end. Why couldn't he abandon loyalty when it no longer served his own well-being? Other people did. If we just look at Stoke, we might imagine him acting the part of king-maker, or trying to. But if we also consider his plots of 1486, we get another picture. We don't know, of course, what Lovell really thought. But I came across a comment in a letter--having nothing to do with Lovell--which perhaps offers as good an explanation of his frame of mind as can be found.

*"And for the service of my said lord duke I have left my wife, friends, and goods, which, though it be an unnatural thing, grieves me little, but the evil fortune of my said lord duke grieves me very much."*³⁶

NOTES

1. The present article is a much revised and expanded version of The Lovell Connections, published in *Loyalty Me Lie*, vol. 2, no. 1, March 1980. In somewhat altered form it was recently given as a talk to the Southern California Chapter.
2. G.E.C., *The Complete Peerage*, vol. 8, p. 225 note c. Also printed in Richard Brooke, *Visits to Fields of Battle in England* (reprinted 1975), pp. 318-9.
3. David Baldwin, What Happened to Lord Lovel?, *The Ricardian*, vol. 7, no. 89, June 1985, p. 60. This alternate version was published in *A Genealogical History of the House of Yvery*, 1742.
4. I'm not sure where the story of the dog originates, but it has definitely become a part of

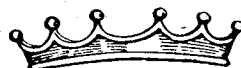
the "Lovell literature." Many people have asked me, "They found a dog with him, didn't they, and that's how they knew it was Lovell?"

5. Baldwin, *op cit*, pp. 56-65, provides a thorough discussion of Lovell's disappearance and possible fate.
6. Paul Murray Kendall, *Richard III* (1955), p. 467; Charles Ross, *Richard III* (1981), pp.49-50.
7. F.R.H. Du Boulay, *An Age of Ambition* (1970), pp.119, 124-6.
8. G.E.C., *op cit*, p. 199.
9. *Ibid.*, pp. 211 note f, 212 note g. Most of the biographical information for this article is taken from G.E.C, subheadings "Lovel," "Deincourt," "Beaumont," etc.
10. *Calendar of the Patent Rolls*, 1452-1461, p. 567.
11. James Barker, Sir Thomas le Boteler, *Ricardian*, vol. 3, no. 45, June 1974, pp. 6-8.
12. *C.P.R.*, 1467-1477, p. 418. Beaumont, along with Oxford and his brothers George, Thomas and Richard, were excepted from pardon. I am grateful to Pamela Garrett who made a thorough search of the Patent Rolls for information on Beaumont regarding this and other matters.
13. James Gairdner (ed.), *The Paston Letters* (1900), vol. 3, pp. 235-6.
14. Beaumont was deprived of control of his lands in fall 1487 by an act of Parliament which states that he was not "of sadness ne discretion, neither to rule and kepe himself, nor his said lyvelode," but had "aliened, wasted, spoiled, and put away (a) great parte (of it) full indiscretly." Custody was granted to Oxford a few months later. On 14 October 1495 a second act gave the "rule, keyping and governaunce" of Beaumont himself to the King or such person as he "hath or shall depute." By implication it would seem that Oxford became Beaumont's guardian. See *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, vol. 6, pp. 389 and 483, and *C.P.R.*, 1485-1494, p. 222.
15. According to the inquest post mortem. See G.E.C., *op cit*, p. 223.
16. However, inquest proceedings in various counties from April 1474 through August 1475 gave him ages ranging from "17 and more" to "20 and more." See G.E.C., vol. 4, pp. 129-30 note h. The *Dictionary of National Biography* places his birth unquestioningly, but without proof, in 1454.
17. *C.P.R.*, 1467-1477, p. 51.
18. Kendall, *op cit*, pp. 519-20 notes 1 and 5, argues that a grant to Warwick of L 1000 in the fall of 1465 from the profits of Lovell's wardship and marriage (which were not formally given to him until 1467) to pay the cost of Richard's maintenance in his household, along with Richard's attainment of age 13, plus the presumed "break" between Edward and Warwick after Edward's marriage, plus a record of Richard's having been at court in May 1465, indicate that Richard had left the North by spring of 1465. In this case, he would not have met Lovell at this early date unless we speculate that Lovell may have been sent to Warwick's household for his education before his father's death. Such farming out of children was common practice at that time; his father had adapted to the new regime and may have sought his son's advancement in this manner. Ross, *op cit*, p. 7 note 9, using the same materials as Kendall, argues that Richard may not have joined Warwick's household until late 1465. He further argues that there was no "break" between King and Earl at this point and cites Richard's presence on a commission of oyer and terminer for York in February 1467 as proof of his continued presence in the North.
19. Gairdner, *op cit*, vol. 2, p.257. In a letter to Sir John Paston, John Wykes writes that Lovell "hath wedded Lady FitzHugh's daughter." Gairdner assigns this letter to February 1466. If this is correct, it argues Lovell's presence in the North before his wardship and marriage were formally granted to Warwick. However, Lord FitzHugh did not die until 1472, and it seems odd that the letter does not mention him.

20. C.P.R., 1467-1477, pp. 261 (11 July 1471) and 312 (5 February 1472).
21. Both G.E.C. and the D.N.B. give the date as 22 August 1480, and G.E.C. cites Walter C. Metcalfe, A Book of Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath and Knights Bachelor (1885), which actually (on p. 5) gives the year as 1481. Ross, op cit, p. 45 note 4, accepts Metcalfe's dating. I thank Tom Coveney for recently drawing my attention to William A. Shaw, Knights of England (1906), vol. 2, p. 19, who writes that Lovell was knighted on "Hotton Field beside Berwick (?) at the surrender of Berwick to the English on 24 August 1482." Whatever date one chooses, the matter seems open to question.
22. G.E.C., vol. 8, p. 224 note h, citing British Museum Add. MS. 6113, fol. 126 d.
23. Rosemary Horrox and P.W. Hammond (eds.), British Library Harleian Manuscript 433 (1979-1983), vol. 1, pp. 78-80, 251, 282 and 285; vol 3, pp. 148-9. His sister Frideswide also received an annuity and a reward (vol. 1, pp. 199, 249 and 252).
24. Anne F. Sutton and P.W. Hammond (eds.), The Coronation of Richard III (1983), pp. 37, 41, and 224 note 120.
25. C.P.R., 1476-1487, p. 370.
26. R.C. Hairsine, The Changing View from Oxford: II. Most Christian Prince, Ricardian, vol. 4, no. 54, September 1976, p. 21.
27. Henry T. Riley (ed.), Inglulph's Chronicle of the Abbey of Croyland (reprinted 1968), p. 500.
28. Paul L. Hughes and James F. Larkin (eds.), Tudor Royal Proclamations (1964), vol. 1, p. 3.
29. For the names of those attainted see Rot. Par., vol. 6, p. 276.
30. James Gairdner (ed.), Letters and Papers (reprinted 1965), vol. 1, p. 234.
31. See note by W.E. Hampton, Ricardian, vol. 4, no. 55, December 1976, p. 28, citing Edward Barrington Fonblanque, The Annals of the House of Percy (1887), vol. 1, p. 300.
32. For a discussion of the southern uprising, see C. H. Williams, The Rebellion of Humphrey Stafford in 1486, English Historical Review, v. 43 (1928), pp. 181-189.
33. Hampton, loc cit.
34. Rot. Par., vol. 6, pp. 397-98.
35. Norris was knighted after the battle. See Brooke, op cit, p. 314.
36. Gairdner, Letters and Papers, p. lvi. This letter, written by Thomas Killingworth to Maximilian of Austria in 1507, refers to the former's support of Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.

Helen Maurer
California

Illustrations by Susan Dexter. Lovell shields, tomb, Church of St. Kenelm, Minster Lovell.



MINSTER LOVELL

The perfect time to see Minster Lovell may be in the early evening, just before a light rain begins to fall. They grey light lends an extra softness to the already romantic ruins. The quiet and isolation enhance the intense feeling that this is a place where you can almost touch the fifteenth century. It was on such an evening that I experienced the magic of Minster Lovell.

The turn off to A40 between Burford and Oxford could easily be missed. Signs indicating the village are enigmatic about the ruins. It was only after passing the mill and hotel that we found a sign for them. A lane lined with picturesque cottages and overhanging trees leads to St. Kenelm's Church, with the ruins of the house just visible beyond it.

The church and the mansion were built by Francis Lovell's grandfather, William, seventh baron Lovell, after his return from the French wars in 1431. The church is a lovely small gem of a medieval church. The prominent alabaster tomb in the south transept is thought to be that of William Lovell. The painted arms on the tomb were restored in 1873. The seating in the nave is from the fifteenth century, as is the octagonal baptismal font. The church looks small from the outside, but is surprisingly spacious within. This is due to its cruciform shape with a central crossing beneath the tower.

The ruins of the house are between the church and the Windrush River. Although only a few walls are left at their full height, it is quickly apparent that this was a magnificent manor house, not a fortress. Three sides of the house face a courtyard, with the fourth side open to the river. A buttressed enclosing wall separates the courtyard from the river. The Windrush is surprisingly close to the house, flowing slowly past the reedy bank. The tranquillity of the setting struck me as a great contrast to the windswept dales of Yorkshire that Richard and Francis had known at Middleham.

Two things impressed me about the ruins of Minster Lovell: fireplaces and arches. The fireplaces and their accompanying flues have left their imprint on the remaining walls. The comfort of the family was obviously a consideration in providing heat for the various rooms. The gently pointed arches lend a grace to the building at every turn. An arched gateway leads to a small courtyard on the north side of the house, providing a lovely view of St. Kenelm's. A vaulted passageway leads from the cobble path in the courtyard to the great hall. Weathered bosses still decorate the groins of the vault. The empty tracery of the large windows confirms the feeling of grace.

The neatly mown lawn gives no indication of the underground chamber that legend says was the tomb of Francis Lovell. But, that is just as well. I didn't want to see where he had died, but where he had lived. I felt closer to the living fifteenth century here than anywhere else we visited. It was easy to imagine that perhaps, Richard has paused to talk to his friend, Francis in this very corridor. Perhaps, they had gone fishing in the Windrush, or ridden through the lovely Cotswold countryside. Richard's visit to Minster Lovell during his coronation progress would have been a pleasant break from the tensions of London in 1483.

It is hard to describe something as fleeting as a shadow. Most people, probably, just see the ruins of a house. Ricardians are fortunate enough to be able to see beyond the broken walls and touch the past.

Mary Miller
New Mexico

FRIDESWIDE

Is there a Ricardian anywhere who hasn't paused upon initially seeing "Frideswide" and wondered about Francis' sister's unusual name?

Frideswide was supposed to have been the daughter of a prince [Didan] of a district on the Upper Thames. She wanted to become a nun, but was pursued by a lover 'whom some say was a king'. She prayed for help, and he was stricken blind. She then prayed for him, and he recovered his sight. She founded a nunnery of St. Mary's on the site of present Oxford. Her motto was 'Whatsoever is not Got is nothing'. She is the Patroness of Oxford, and lived in the eighth century.

Mary Donermeyer, Massachusetts

RICHARD NEVILLE, EARL OF WARWICK

(Nov. 22, 1428 - Apr. 17, 1471)

For nearly two decades, Richard Neville was the linchpin around which English politics swung. As a member of the powerful northern family of Neville, Richard would, naturally, occupy a position of authority and prestige, but events were to develop such that the actions would affect not only the political fortunes of family, but of English history itself.

As the eldest son of the earl of Salisbury, Richard would one day inherit that not insignificant estate and title, thus qualifying him as a suitable spouse for Anne de Beauchamp, daughter of the earl of Warwick. To reinforce this union of the families, Richard's sister, Cecily, was married to Henry de Beauchamp, Anne's brother. What could not be foreseen, at the time of the marriages, was that Neville would one day claim that title and the power accruing to it.

Henry, the last male of the Beauchamp line, died in 1445, leaving one child who died in 1449. The entire de Beauchamp inheritance should then have devolved to Neville's wife, she being the only full-blooded sibling of Henry de Beauchamp. Thus, Richard Neville could, through right of his wife, claim the title and power of the earldom of Warwick. However, his assumption of the rights was prohibited due to the political power structure of the day. A half-sister of Henry and Anne de Beauchamp was wife to the Duke of Somerset, the chief advisor to Henry VI and Queen Margaret. It would take more than five years for Neville to be able to attain the full wealth of the Warwick estates. He would do so against the backdrop of the bloody period so euphemistically referred to as the Wars of the Roses.

The alliance which made possible the Neville ascendancy was forged out of mutual need, rather than familial devotion. When Richard, Duke of York returned to England in 1450, determined to take his place in the highest echelon of government, he found his wife's powerful brother, Salisbury, firmly in the king's camp. However, in 1453, following several skirmishes with members of the house of Percy, strong Lancastrian adherents, Salisbury deemed a realignment of his family's loyalties to be expedient. Validation of this decision came when York was named Protector of the Realm in 1454, during the first of Henry VI's periods of incapacity. It was then that Richard Neville was able to obtain a favorable ruling on his claim, enabling him to grasp, and retain, the entire honor and estates of the earldom of Warwick.

York's first protectorate lasted less than one year and, by February 1455, Somerset was back in power. Neville's best option for holding on to what he had finally attained was to throw his whole support behind his uncle by marriage. At St. Albans, 1455, Richard Neville spied his opportunity in the stalled offensive maneuvers of his father's and uncle's troops. His men, following his daring lead through the street barricades, played a decisive role in the outcome of the battle which was to give some political leverage back to the Yorkists. In return for his support, the elders of his party saw to Warwick's appointment as Captain of Calais, thus giving him command of the only standing professional army in England. He would also ear for himself a three year tenure as England's Keeper of the Sea.

While the English nobles had been feuding among themselves, the coastline of England had been ravaged at will by pirates and freebooters. In April, 1456, with morale at its lowest and unpaid debts at their height, Warwick set about re-establishing English military superiority. He used all the assets at his command: with city merchants, he brought the full force of his personal magnetism to bear, turning them from critics to staunch supporters, and by using his personal fortune to guarantee wages of the garrison's 2,000 soldiers, won for himself a dedicated fighting force. Less than two years after assuming command of the Calais garrison, Warwick engaged a superior Spanish naval force and routed them completely. Before the cheers of his countrymen could dim in his ears, he ordered his ships up the Thames River to seize three Italian vessels and their cargo for failing to observe proper licensing procedures through Calais. His reputation was such that the Six Town Chronicle said of him, "no lord of Court took the jeopardy nor labored for the honor of the land, but only he . . . all the commonality of this land had him in great laud and charity, and all other lands in likewise; and he was reputed and taken for as famous a knight as was living".

When Richard of York called for redress of numerous wrongs perpetuated by the Queen's councillors, it was Warwick's intention to join forces with his uncle at Ludlow, to help press

the point. York was determined to curb the Queen's power: Margaret was equally determined that he should not. The time would come when the monarchy was held in so little regard that kings would be set up and tossed down at the whim of the mightiest magnates of the Realm, but that time was not 1459. Although Warwick was undoubtedly the premier soldier of his time his strength could not overcome the personal loyalties of his men for the vulnerable, weak King Henry VI, and only after proclaiming his won loyalty to the King could Warwick persuade the Calais Captains to mobilize their troops to cross the Channel to England.

The addition of Warwick's troops to his own retainers seemingly gave York the edge he needed to circumvent Somerset, whose power was exercised through the authority of Henry's queen, Margaret. It was, then, a deathblow which York's hopes received upon the defection of key members of the Calais garrison. The advantage of superior troop strength now lay with Somerset and the Queen, whose army waited outside the town of Ludford. Options were narrowed to two: stand and fight against overwhelming odds, or leave, and return to fight another day. In either choice was the inherent realization that the time for reconciliation was beyond recall. Before dawn, York, his eldest sons, Edward of March and Edmund of Rutland, Salisbury, and his son Warwick rode toward Wales and safety. Ludford would bear the brunt of the rage Margaret has thought to visit on the absent Richard of York.

York and Rutland eventually arrived safely in Ireland. Warwick hastened to his Calais stronghold, offering shelter to his father and cousin of March. Here, he labored to consolidate his loyal forces. In June, 1460, Warwick, Salisbury, and March, "the Calais earls", returned to England, preparing to smooth the way for York's re-entry to the country. By July, all London was theirs. They had secured the person of Henry VI, met and defeated the Queen's generals in the field at Northampton . . . and, waited.

Whether or not Richard of York had aimed at the throne of England all along is a matter of futile speculation. What is certain, however, is that upon re-entering the country he acted as if he were, indeed, already king. Processing through the streets of London, with the Sword of State borne upright before him as he strode toward the Throne, then placing his upon it, announced to all that he claimed it by hereditary right. York's actions seemed to exacerbate and already volatile situation, with those favorable to his cause surprised and dismayed at his posture, none more so than Warwick. Sending Edward of March to reason with York, and after much deliberation between the lords, Warwick was finally instrumental in securing a compromise which would bring the Crown back into York's family, upon the death of Henry VI. Beyond doubt, the figurative gauntlet had been thrown down, and the chief combatants, York and Queen Margaret, knew the battle would continue to the Death.

For Richard Neville, that climb to such political heights had been rapid and, at first, unexpected. Nonetheless, the triumphs spawned a confidence in his own importance and destiny. He, and the nation, had witnessed his ability to control events and to rise above adversities and setbacks. Henry had been an inept, puppet of a king. York had blundered incredibly in his handling of the Lords, but he . . . he was Warwick, and there seemed to be no limit to what he could achieve. In that golden autumn of 1460, his presence shadowed England like some giant Colossus. Was it then predictable that the arrogance which had nurtured his greatness would eventually lead to his bloody end at Barnet Field? And, if it was, would he . . . could he have done any differently?

FOOTNOTES

1. Bulletin of Historical Research, lli, 1979, M. A. Hicks
2. BIHR, vol. 36, p. 119, J. R. Lander
3. Warwick the Kingmaker, p.56, P. M. Kendall

Mary Bearor
New Hampshire

FOR THE SOCIETY'S STOCKING

Remember Richard on you holiday gift list! To further the growth of the non-fiction library, we suggest the following titles or subject areas as welcome donations to our collection. Some are available from Publications; others can be ordered through your favorite bookstores. Please call Helen Maurer at [714] 768-0417 to be sure that 15 other people haven't got the same idea for a gift!

Richard III and the City of York, booklet, available from Publication, \$5.00

The Battle of Towton: Palm Sunday 29, March 1461, by Graham Hudson, pamphlet, available from Publications, \$4.00

Ricardian Britain, by Carolyn Hammond, softcover, available from Publications, \$5.00

A Gazetteer of Yorkshire in the 15th Century, by Mary O'Regan and Arthur Cockerill, softcover, available from Publications, \$4.50

Richard III: an Annotated Bibliography, by James Moore, Garland Publishing, 1985, \$36.00 (0-8240-9112-4)

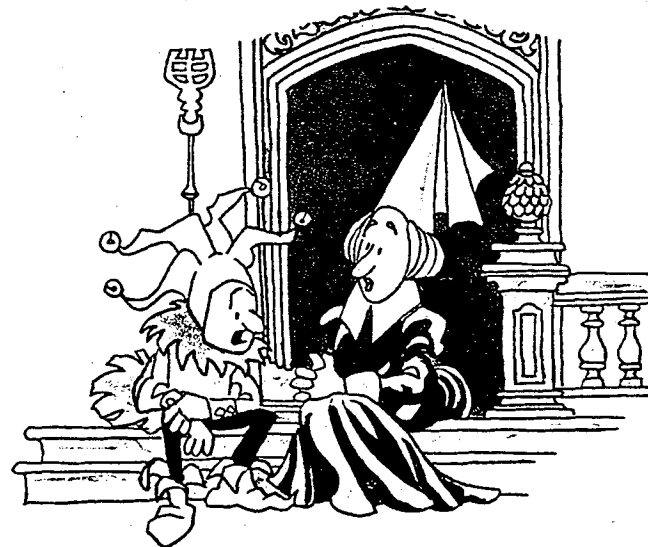
The Anglica Historia of Polydore Vergil, 1459 - 1537, ed. by Denys Hay, Camden Society, 1950

The Crowland Chronicle Continuations: 1459 - 1486, ed. by Nicholas Pronay and John Cox, Alan Sutton Publishing, 1986 (not out yet -- can be ordered through the British Society) 15.

Richard III: Loyalty, Lordship and Law, ed. by P. W. Hammond (order through the British Society -- not out yet) 10.

This is by no means exhaustive. (I could to on ... and on ... and on.) We could also use books on heraldry, arms and armor, costume, castles and architecture, etc. Please see the non-fiction list for what we already have; then, help us fill in some of the blanks.

Helen Maurer



"I forget my lines, I mess up the timing, nobody laughs at me...What kind of fool am I?"

RICARDIAN READING

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Proverbs, J. A. Simpson, ed. OUP, 1892-3

Proverbs are words to the wise (1513) which have entered the common speech and thus established their validity, for "What everyone says must be true". (1400) Some were old in the time of Aristotle ("One nail drives out another"), some as new as the computer ("Garbage in - garbage out"). They are law (Murphy's, Gresham's) and lore ("Red sky in the morning", old in 29 A. D.). Wycliffe gave us the exhibitionist ape and a San Antonio newspaperman fathered the fat lady whose aria concludes the opera in 1975.

If the editor did his own research, he obviously has tastes both catholic and trans-Atlantic; from Cicero to Chaucer to Christie, A., the classics and popular songs and news of the day. (Proverbs are often in rhyme.)

Here are a few of the pearls of wisdom (from the Bible, of course) with which people were advising each other in the 15th century and before - sometimes long before. Some of them are current still.

"All things must have an end."
 "Better late than never."
 "Big fish eat little fish."
 "The higher the degree the harder is the fall."
 "It is hard to lick honey out of a marble stone."
 "The mouse rules where the cat is not."
 "The cat, the rat, and Lovell . . ." (oops, sorry! That was first reported in 1516.)
 "A maid should be seen, but not heard."
 "Do as I say, not as I do."
 "Dreams are contraries."
 "Whoso will rise early, shall be holy, healthy, and zealy."
 "Empty vessels make the most sound."
 "Every man for himself."
 "Far-fetched and dear is good for ladies."
 "Fields have eyes and woods have ears."
 "Well fight that well flight saith the wise"
 "First catch the deer ... afterwards . . . skin him"
 "Never look a gift horse in the mouth." (St. Jerome calls this a 'common proverb in 420)
 "If you can't be good, be careful." (The actual quotation is 'Gif thou be not chaste, be thou pryue', 1303)
 "One good turn deserves another."
 "While the grass grows, the good horse starveth."
 "It is better hold that I have than go from door to door and crave."
 "Those who hide can find."
 "Hunger drives the wolf out of the wood." (Caxton)

"He that hath an ill name is half hanged."
 "Ill needs grow apace."
 "Least said, soonest amended."
 "Light come, light go."
 "Love me, love my dog." (Attributed to St. Bernard, fittingly)
 "As many heads, as many minds." (Also appears as "Many men, many opinions" in 1483)
 "The more the merrier" (...the fewer the better fare", added by 1456)
 "Much cry, little wood" ('as hadd the man that sherid is hogge!')
 "The nearer the bone, the sweeter the meat."
 "The nearer the church, the farther from God."
 "He must needs go that the devil drives."
 "Love lasteth as long as the money endureth."
 "If there were no receivers, there would be no thieves."
 "Hell is full of good intentions."
 "When you are in Rome, do as they do there."
 "If St. Paul's day be fair and clear, it will betide a happy year."
 "Save us from our friends." (attributed to Wycliffe, 1377)
 "A short horse is soon curried."
 "What you spend, you have."
 "Everyone stretches his legs according to the length of his coverlet."
 "Today you, tomorrow me."
 "Truth will out."
 "The voice of the people is the voice of God." (from 804)
 "He that will no when he may, when he will shall have nay."
 --- and many, many more.

Oddballs who read Volume A-J of the encyclopedia for pleasure (the present reviewer is one) will find this as good as a novel. Even those who do not may find it "a friend in need" (1035) as an argument settler.

Myrna Smith
 Texas

In Defense of the Realm: The British Royal Family as War Leaders; Roger Reynolds, Porteus, 1980, 191 pages.

This is a handsomely illustrated book of English monarchs in wartime from the early Celts to the present royal family. The commentary is superficial, but on the whole fair. In the section on the War of Roses, Richard II comes off as somewhat better than Henry VII of who the author says: "Henry proved just the man to restore stability to the Crown and country, for, though merely a competent soldier and neither heroic nor chivalrous, he was a ruthless and avaricious calculator who schemed and plotted a finality to

the Yorkist aspirations." There is only one reference to the murder of the Princes: "It has been conjectured that Henry, not Richard II, murdered the young princes in the Tower"

This book, however, is not one to read, but to be looked at. It is basically a pictorial presentation with some wonderful illustrations, both black and white and color. The section on the Plantagenets has thirty of them. Unfortunately, the sources of the pictures are not given.

Anyone who likes that sort of book and the Plantagenets, as I do, will enjoy leafing through this attractive volume.

Mary Donermeyer
Massachusetts

From the Shelves of the
Society Library

England In the Age of Caxton: Geoffery Hindley, Granada Publishing, St. Albans, 1979.

This book is not so much a biography of England's first printer as a fascinating glimpse of the times in which he lived [1422-1492]. The few references to Richard III are neutral to reasonably complimentary, but the emphasis placed on either the monarchy or the nobility is minimal in comparison with other works covering the same era. Mr. Hindley has chosen, instead, to focus on the common man; on the rising merchant class, their interests, and their way of life. Employing a consistently smooth-flowing style, the author takes one through the labyrinths of average life in medieval England.

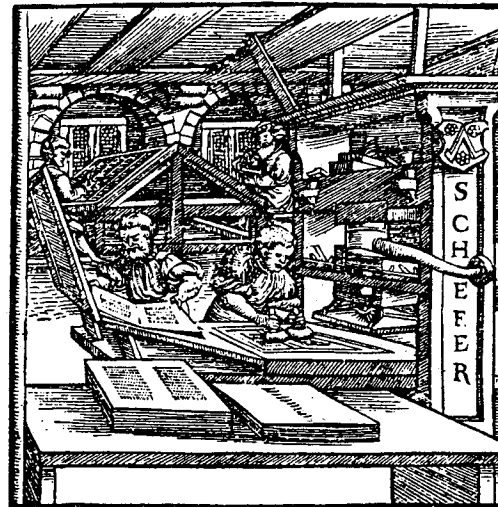
For those interested in background; in those things which continued, progressed, and even expanded despite the all too frequent outbreaks of violence between monarch and nobility, this book is a treasure-trove of information on everything from the power and inner workings of the Guilds, to the surprising rise of a few, female entrepreneurs in an age generally considered to be one of the least conducive to that sort of thing, to a wealth of description of the various trades as they were actually practiced in those earliest years of dawning awareness of the immense potential of commercial expansion. It illuminates an age of opportunity sought and capitalized upon in the cities, in the coastal towns where merchant seamen were coming into their own, an in out of the way places where raw materials were readily available. The reader gets the feeling of a country still divided by

regional dialects often mistaken for French or German in other parts of England, a nation is political unrest, but one of ever burgeoning middle class power and affluence. It is the story of many individuals, including Caxton, but not unlike him, and, as such, provides a unique, well-balanced compendium of information about life in fifteenth century England.

For that alone, it deserves attention, but for those who prefer a more direct connection to the Ricardian saga, the author has included an addendum which expresses one of the most unusual, and even ironically plausible, explanations for Clarence's 'butt of malmsey' I've ever encountered.

J. C. Gall
Ohio

Note: *England in the Age of Caxton* is not only available through the Society Research Library, but can be purchased from the Scholar's Book Outlet. For further information on this source, see the 'Laud & Loyaulte' column.



Peter Schoeffer is considered by many historians of printing to have been a finer master than Gutenberg. He was succeeded by his son Johann. This early sixteenth-century woodcut shows a printing works much as it must have looked at the time of Gutenberg and the elder Schoeffer and as it was to remain in essentials, for the next 300 years.

St Bride's Printing Library

RICHARD III: STILL LISTING?

While sorting through my Ricardian files recently, I thumbed through a few back issues of *The Register* from the days when Julie, Hazel, and I were editors. I came across an article by Professor Louis J. Bisceglia of San Jose State University dealing with the treatment of Richard III has received in educational textbooks. Re-reading the Professor's article in turn reminded me of a book I recently read.

The Book of Royal Lists is a tantalizing, often hilarious, gem and will provide a fascinating read for anyone interested in English royalty of almost any age. The book contains a number of references of interest to Ricardians. I have broken the entries into the following categories:

Those that are "Positive and/or Essentially Correct":

1. Richard III -- "The last king to die in battle."
2. Commonplace Misconception -- "Richard was a hunchback." Correction -- "No contemporary evidence suggests this to be true. The elderly Countess of Desmond remembered King Richard III as 'the handsomest man in the room, except for his brother Edward, [he] was very well made.'"
3. The Blue Boar Pub -- "The [White] Boar was the nickname of King Richard III, and was a popular pub name in his day. After the Battle of Bosworth, publican switched their allegiance and retitled their pubs, 'The Blue Boar'."
4. "King Edward V reigned from April - June 1483, and was deposed on 25 June, 1483."
5. "King Richard III reigned 2 years, 2 months, 1483-5."
6. "King Richard III and Anne Neville were crowned 6 July, 1483 at Westminster Abbey by Cardinal Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury."
7. "King Richard III died of a skull fracture from an axe at Bosworth Field."
8. Last words of English Kings: "I will die King of England. I will not budge one foot! Treason! Treason!" [Note: The book attributes these words in 1485 to Richard III]
9. "Richard III was buried at the Grey Friars, Leicester, bones later thrown in the River Soar."
10. "In 1483, three kings reigned: Edward IV, Edward V, Richard III."

Those entries that are "Wrong" or at least "Questionable":

1. "Henry VI was murdered by Gloucester in the Tower of London."
2. "In 1478, the Duke of Clarence, brother of King Richard III, was drowned in a butt of malmsey."
3. "Edward V was never crowned, probably murdered in the Tower of London by Richard III." Elsewhere in the book it says, "Edward V was possibly smothered in the Tower at the age of 12."

On the surface, it appears the pros and cons aren't too bad. In fact, Richard seems to come out rather ahead in this book, for the correct information seems to outweigh the untruths. However, it is notable that the incorrect statements encompass three of the most infamous, unproven but widely accepted charges against Richard: the murder of Henry VI, the murder of Clarence, and the murder of the Princes. Mentioning Clarence's death in connection with "King Richard III" rather than calling Richard Duke of Gloucester as he was in 1478 leaves an impression that Clarence died during Richard's reign and that Richard was, somehow, implicated.

One of the most astounding statements in the book is one which states, unequivocally, that Edward V died on a Wednesday! Surely, there are thousands of Ricardians and anti-Ricardians the world over who would love to know where the authors got that bit of information! Richard is listed as having died on a Monday, and Michael Bennett in his recently published book, *The Battle of Bosworth*, states that August 22, 1485 was, in fact, a Monday.

It is also noteworthy that Richard's age at his death is twice given incorrectly: once at 36 years, and again at 33 years and one month, incorrectly implying that he was born in July. Obviously, had he survived Bosworth, he would have been 33 the following October 2.

There are also several interesting omissions concerning Richard. The first is that the entries under "Institutions Founded by Royalty" do not include his important role in the founding of Magdalen College, Oxford or the College of Arms, London. The authors also fail to mention Richard's two illegitimate children, Katherine Plantagenet and John of Gloucester.

Here are some additionally interesting items:

1. Royal Extravagance - "The extensive menu for King Henry VI's Coronation Banquet included red soup in which white lions were swimming, golden leopards immersed in custard and the head of a leopard crowned with ostrich feathers."
2. Unusual Personal Possessions - "Henry VII's most treasured possession was St. George's left leg." [I always thought there was something peculiar about him.]
3. Abandoned Royal Plans - "Towards the end of his life, Henry VII planned a crusade against the Turks. He abandoned the idea when a whip-around of the court raised only eleven guineas."
4. Physical Peculiarities - "Edward IV is acknowledged to have been the tallest king of England, standing well over 6 feet tall, and his claim to be the handsomest has not so far been challenged."
5. Children Late in Life - "Elizabeth Woodville, Queen Consort of Edward IV was 43 when her last child, Princess Bridget, was born."
6. Religious Inclination - "Before he died, Henry VII arranged for no less than 10,000 masses to be said for repose of his soul." [Was he feeling particularly guilty about something??]
7. Royalty Says No - "King Edward IV twice refused Sir Thomas Malory a pardon from imprisonment."
8. Royal Poems - "Henry VI, written in the Tower of London:
'Kingdoms are but cares,
State is devoid of stay
Riches are ready snares
And hasten to decay.'"
9. Royal Wives - "King Henry VII checks out the Queen of Naples. Before meeting his intended bride, the widowed Queen of Naples, King Henry VII sent envoys with very strict instructions: They were to find out whether she was tall simply because of high heels; to discover how much of her complexion owed to cosmetics; to mark her breasts and paps whether they be big or small; to mark whether there appear any hair about her lips or not; to discover how much she ate and drank, and one final instruction, 'that they endeavor them to speak with the said young queen fasting ... and to approach as near to her mouth as they honestly may, to the intent that they may feel the condition of her breath, whether it be sweet or not.' [And we thought Lady Diana Spencer has a close inspection!]

And, did you know that Edward IV opened Parliament at the age of three? [Footnotes, please!!!]; or, that Prince Charles, during his school years, once portrayed Richard III in Shakespeare's play?

Finally, there is this bit of information about the Society's generous Patron, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester: "The dust jacket of the Duke of Gloucester's architectural books describes its author thus: 'Richard Gloucester is a 29-year-old architect and photographer who lives in London.' Now, that's what I call unassuming!

Pamela Garrett
California

The Book of Royal Lists was compiled by Craig Brown and Lesley Cunliffe and is published by Summit Books of New York. It is available in paperback for \$6.95.

NEW POTTER BOOK NOW AVAILABLE IN ENGLAND

For fans of "A Trail of Blood" and "Good King Richard?", Jeremy Potter's latest publication, "Pretenders" is listed in the 1986/87 issue of the Waterstone catalogue. Not strictly a Ricardian book, Jeremy's latest literary effort is a look at "alternative" kings and queens of England from the 11th to the 19th centuries. While not specifically mentioned in the review, this book will surely include Perkin Warbeck and other pretenders during the reign of Henry VII. Jeremy Potter is the Chairman of the English Richard III Society.

FROM THE WORLD OF THE BARD

AESTHETIC AND MORAL RESPONSES TO RICHARD III

The history of reactions to Shakespeare's character Richard III among theatergoers and readers is as varied as his fluctuating assessment among historians. Unlike the judgments of historians, however, the literary and theatrical evaluations have, usually, been polarized between moral and aesthetic extremes. On the one side, we have the ravishing villainy imagined by Charles Lamb and portrayed by Edmund Keens or Lawrence Olivier in his 1955 film, immortality made beautiful by the intensity of the usurper's intellect. On the other stands a Leo Tolstoy or a Samuel Johnson, who particularly abhor villainy made beautiful, and criticize the dramatist for this aesthetic and moral indiscretions. Yet theatrical critics howl in dismay when George Frederick Cooke or Ian Holms accentuate Richard's ugliness, and apparently love without misgivings the charismatic portrayals of the man Richmond calls, "the wretched, bloody, and usurping boar."

A particular brilliance, then, of the 1984-85 Royal Shakespeare Company production of *Richard III*, directed by Bill Alexander and starring Antony Sher, was its successful blending of theatricality and morality. The looming, but beautiful Gothic sets, the ominous tombs, the intelligent abhorrence of Margaret, Elizabeth, and the Duchess of Gloucester, and Richmond's quiet heroism were all firmly set against Sher's alert and thrilling villainy. The audience loved his unusually comical portrayal; they also shuddered at his horrifying coronation, his bullying kingship, and his just, but terrifying despair and death. Anthony Hammond's introduction to the New Arden *Richard III* is credited in the program notes with having influenced Alexander's production. Its great success in the theater suggests that Shakespeare's text justifies a more balanced moral and aesthetic experience than usual on the stage, or in the study. Perhaps, ours is the age that can finally enjoy that complexity.

Chris Hassel
Vanderbilt University

Professor Hassel is currently preparing a book entitled *Songs of Death: Performance, Interpretation, and the Text of Richard III*. It will be published by the University of Nebraska Press in 1987.

"ABOUT THE PLAY"

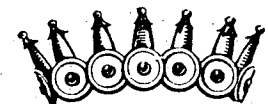
One of Shakespeare's earliest plays (around 1593), "Richard III" was written at a time when the chronicle play was in fashion. This was a loose-structured type of drama portraying a sequence in history without much concern for unified action or to what actually took place. Shakespeare and the chroniclers who he used as his sources were intent upon glorifying the reigning house, the Tudors, and in "Richard III" he could do no less than make a villain of the King who the first of the Tudors, Henry VII, destroyed in order to gain the throne. The Tudors inspired rumors and stories to blacken the reputation of Richard III.

Shakespeare's influence, more than any other is responsible for the popularity in the modern world of the legend of Richard's villainy. Richard at heart was a puritan before his time. He has had a stern upbringing. Part of his boyhood was spent in a remote castle on the Yorkshire moors. Sickly and frail, he developed his physical strength and learned the art of war. His right shoulder and side were better developed than his left, but there is no evidence that he was a hunchback as many writers have pictured him. There is also no evidence that Richard slew Prince Edward, wooed the Lady Anne, or had George, Duke of Clarence, murdered.

Richard's character and actions will continue to be subject for debate. He was able, ruthless, brutal and ambitious but certainly not as black as he was later painted. Like every other sovereign of his time, he was ready to gain and hold his crown by the speedy execution of his enemies. Richard III failed. Henry VII succeeded. That made the difference.

Material taken from the Folger Library edition of "Richard III", as quoted in the Meadowbrook Theatre Playbill.

Michael F. Simon
Michigan



HISTORICITY IN SHAKESPEARE'S RICHARD III

In a letter of reply in the Summer issue of the Ricardian Register, a writer asked Mary Miller whether she regards Shakespeare's play The Tragedy of Richard the Third (c. 1590-94) as "historically sound."¹ This inquiry came from the publisher of a book on the Tower of London, which Ms. Miller, in the Spring issue of the Register, had cited for historical inaccuracies. This incident reminds us that the general public (and some of the not-so-general public) is not clear on 15th century English history in relation to Shakespeare's play, despite voluminous research on the subject by historians and Shakespeare scholars.

Some would say the question should have been declared dead in 1844 when Caroline Halsted showed that the time had long passed when historians, at least knowledgeable historians like her, considered Shakespeare's play factually true? She methodically analyzed Shakespeare's characterization of Richard in the Henry VI plays and Richard III, explaining how Shakespeare served his dramatic purposes by introducing anachronisms, by foreshortening historical time, and by embellishing "historical" details of Richard's wicked image from Hollinshed's Chronicles. Her understanding of Shakespeare's dramatic use of history in Richard III was remarkably clear compared to most other commentators of her time, and William H. Snyder's condensed edition of her biography provides a great service to modern readers.³ Besides Halsted's work, other revisionist literature published by the mid-19th century⁴ included persuasive works by Sir George Buck⁵ (published in corrupted form by his nephew, George Buck, Esq. in 1647) and by Horace Walpole (1768).⁶ However, the revisionist aims of such publications were more than offset by the compelling force of Shakespeare's play, which continued to dominate popular histories despite Halsted's disclaimer. For example, in 1852-54, Charles Dickens followed Shakespeare in portraying Richard III for children.⁷ At the end of the century, James Gairdner's influential history of Richard's life and reign (1898)⁸ adhered faithfully to the accounts of Thomas More and Shakespeare. Gairdner's most competent adversary was Sir Clements Markham,⁹ but his work was to have little effect before 1951, when Josephine Tey incorporated Markham's viewpoint in the best of the revisionist novels, Daughter of Time.¹⁰ Similarly, despite substantial literary and historical evidence to the contrary from the pens of Tey and other revisionists such as A.R. Myers¹¹ and Paul M. Kendall,¹² Winston Churchill's History of the English-Speaking Peoples (1956)¹³ opted for the traditional version of More, although Churchill acknowledged that More's object "seems to have been less to compose a factual narrative than a moralistic drama" (p.483).

Throughout the 20th century, historians and literary critics have thoroughly understood the Tudor bias tainting the historicity of Shakespeare's sources for Richard III, not only as found in Thomas More's History of Richard III, but especially in the chronicles of Polydore Vergil, Edward Hall, and Raphael Holinshed. In addition, historical critics such as E.M.W. Tillyard,¹⁴ Lily B. Campbell,¹⁵ and Irving Ribner¹⁶ have shown that Elizabethan history plays, including Shakespeare's Richard III, were never intended as strictly historical documents, except in the chauvinistic sense that such plays exploited received history for dramatic effect. Most importantly, Ribner made it clear that Shakespeare's so-called history plays undoubtedly represent a genre of dramatic literature that subsumes history rather than verifies it. Yet, in mid-1986, in the wake of all the research indicating that Shakespeare was a creative dramatist but never an historian, the question of historical accuracy in Richard III still persists. As I have indicated, Ms. Halsted provided a bridge between historical and literary appreciation that Ricardians would do well to review. Now I shall attempt to strengthen that bridge by concentrating

on the proposition that in Richard III the question is not one of historical accuracy, but whether historicity lends itself to the creation of effective drama.

First, how close to Ms. Halsted's balanced view of the play have Ricardians stood? Actually, pretty close. cursory examination of statements about Shakespeare in The Ricardian reveals, by and large, a healthy respect for his genius. Seldom have they accused him with Thomas More and the Tudor chroniclers of being a deliberate propagandist for the Tudors. Furthermore, reviews of Richard III stage productions generally have focused upon dramatic merit rather than strictly upon historical deficiencies. However, in a letter commenting upon Laurence Olivier's portrayal of Richard a reader epitomized the Ricardian love-hate attitude toward the play as "very good Shakespeare, but very bad history."¹⁸ Somewhat more objectively, the journal published Mr. Snyder's summary of Ms. Halsted's chapter stating the crucial point about historical inaccuracies in Richard III: "Shakespeare's chronological errors must be attributed to the dramatic spirit in which he wrote. He thought as a dramatist and made mere matter of fact subservient to the powerful delineation of character."¹⁹ Apparently, however, we must constantly inform the general reader on this point. Even more importantly, Ricardians themselves must not regress from a level of hard-won enlightenment.²⁰ I suggest that Ricardians could help their cause by frankly urging that Shakespeare's play be treated as great drama rather than poor history. Even Walpole admitted that "Shakespeare's immortal scenes will exist, when such poor arguments as mine are forgotten."²¹ Now it is time to certify the play for what it is, a drama whose magnitude is beyond historical debate.

Many Ricardians have demonstrated their understanding of the play itself as a sort of history-within-the-history of King Richard III. However, to appreciate this perspective fully, one must separate Shakespeare's dramatic characterization of Richard III from the historical English king whose controversial life and reign have sustained a 500-year debate. This extremely difficult process I broach with due caution. I do not insist that Ricardians reverse their position on the historical inaccuracies of Shakespeare's play (nor, especially, of its sources); however, those inaccuracies have been established to the point of redundancy. Moreover, they are really beside the point I wish to make here -- I suggest only that an informed perspective on Shakespeare's play as dramatic literature would move Ricardians to a higher ground in their assault upon distorted history.

Shakespeare's treatment of various sources supports the notion that his overriding purpose in Richard III was dramatic rather than historical. The sources are no longer problematic, but traditionalists who continue to look to the play for historical verification of Richard III's popular image²² should understand that the audience appeal of Shakespeare's play, admittedly very great from the time Richard Burbage created the title role in the 1590s, has not been generated through derision of the historical King Richard III. Rather, audiences have been fascinated with the play's great central figure, the physically and morally grotesque character named Richard III in whom Shakespeare embodied our universal fears and desires. As difficult as it must be for revisionists and traditionalists alike to make this separation between the historical king and the dramatic character, a balanced assessment of the play's historicity demands no less.

In fact, according to George B. Churchill,²³ Richard III as king of England and the myth surrounding him had already become separated in the minds of Shakespeare's contemporaries. Churchill was the first to study the sources of the play systematically, tracing growth of Richard's 'saga' in the chronicles from the History of the Arrival of Edward IV (1471) to Stow's Annales (1580, 1592). Churchill recognized that the York family history was written chiefly by Lancastrian chroniclers who no doubt had good reason to favor the Tudor line.

Subsequently, over many decades, literary treatment of the biased chronicles grew into the narrative of Richard III, the Wicked King. Thus, according to Churchill, no truly "historical" Richard existed in the English mind by the end of the 16th century, when the co-called chronicle history play began to evolve. Geoffrey Bullough²⁴ concurs with Churchill's analysis that commentators progressively added to Richard's alleged wickedness. Among Shakespeare's direct sources for Richard III, Bullough includes Thomas More's *The History of King Richard III* (c. 1513-22), Polydore Vergil's *Anglica Historia* (1534-1570), Richard Grafton's *Continuation of Hardyng's Chronicle* (1543) and *A Chronicle at Large* (1568-69), Edward Hall's *The Union of the Two Noble and Illustrious Families of Lancaster and York* (1548), Raphael Hollenshed's *The Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland* (second edition, 1587), Fabian's *Chronicle* (1516 and later), and perhaps the *Memoires of Phillippe de Commines* (1488-1504). Source studies have shown that Shakespeare gleaned the main substance of the play from Hollinshed, who plagiarized More, Polydore, and Hall,²⁵ but the important point here is that Shakespeare simply lifted details from these "historical" sources and rendered them into superior dramatic form in the process of creating his own Richard III. Therefore, to oppose Shakespeare's interpretation of Richard's character to a revisionist historian's interpretation such as that of, say, Kendall, would be no more logical than trying to prove Shakespeare's interpretation by appealing to a traditionalist historian such as Charles Ross.²⁶

The separation of the King from the Character becomes even more feasible if we examine the literary priorities in Shakespeare's play. Indeed, revisionists who ignore such elements may be tempted to extend a one-dimensional condemnation of the play's faulty historiocity, just as a traditionalist might be equally prone to extend a one-dimensional verification. In contrast, since the late 19th century, literary critics studying the play within the context of Elizabethan England -- an approach known as "historical criticism" -- have developed a view of Shakespeare's Richard III as a personable blend of literary and dramatic conventions. To a great extent, historical criticism of Shakespeare's plays is necessarily grounded in source studies that account for a variety of contemporary influences radiating from medieval history, Tudor politics, and religion. However, such considerations only modify a dramatic tradition from which emerges Shakespeare's paradoxical villain -- his Richard III is at once evil and comical, hypocritical and candid, demonic and human. In brief, Shakespeare's Richard is a complex literary character, not intended to represent the actual King Richard III.

The controversial, but vital, point may be illustrated by examining parallels of character, theme, and action in *Richard III* and *Macbeth*. Here it is important to note that literary critics often illustrate the emergence of Shakespearean tragedy from the history plays by tracing these parallels.²⁷ (Indeed, Lily Campbell asserts that Shakespeare wrote *Richard III* with no clear distinction between tragedy and history in mind.) Of course, both plays draw on Hollinshed, although Shakespeare freely adapted "historical" accounts of both reigns to his dramatic purposes. Macbeth's crimes are every bit as bloody as Richard III's, and Macbeth's may be even more detrimental to the commonweal. Richard and Macbeth die almost precisely in the same desperate state of mind and almost in exactly the same manner. Finally, their epitaphs bring them to the same judgement: Richard is a "bloody dog" (V.v.2) and Macbeth is a "dead butcher" (V.ix.35). Why then, do we accept, even admire, Shakespeare's wicked Macbeth, while we insist his depiction of a wicked Richard III is a travesty of history? Our attitude toward these characters, of course, hinges on literary rather than historical considerations. By consensus, *Macbeth* is a great tragedy, while *Richard III* is a "history play".²⁸ That is, Macbeth's character reveals an inner life; the audience is allowed to share sympathetically in his development from good into evil and finally into tragic insight. However,

Richard's character is evil from the beginning to the end, ultimately rejecting the self-understanding and remorse that flicker upon his consciousness in Act V. Even though Bernard Shaw and a few others have admired Richard's Nietzschean Will to Power,²⁹ most critics have viewed him as a comic villain, a consummate actor who deceives both himself and others, and ultimately a case of perverted intellect. Clearly, the essential differences in our attitude toward Richard and Macbeth are based on literary choices that Shakespeare made, choices which transcended historical precedents -- he created a melodramatic villain in Richard, a tragic villain in Macbeth. Aside from the circumstance which brought Shakespeare to portray Richard before Macbeth, we could argue that his treatment of the two characters might easily have been reversed. In such a case, it would be interesting to see whether the historiocity of the great tragedy *Richard III* would have taken precedent over its dramatic achievement! But yet, ignoring the logic of these same literary priorities, some of us continue to fault the historiocity of *Richard III* as though the play were not a dramatic entity.

Thus, in writing *Richard III*, Shakespeare functioned as artist rather than historian. This priority becomes even more compelling in light of the literary sources and influences relating to the play, which were pervasive in Shakespeare's day. For example, we sometimes fail to note that Shakespeare did not write the only play on Richard III; several were already in existence, although critics have not definitely proven that he borrowed directly from them. These plays included Thomas Legge's Latin version, *Richardus Tertius* (sic) (1579), and the anonymous *True Tragedy of Richard III* (publ. 1594). While these plays differ from Shakespeare's version in certain details, the title characters adhere consistently to an image of melodramatic wickedness. Probably in the same mold, Ben Jonson also wrote *Richard Crookback*, a play now lost. In addition, Shakespeare may have utilized passages from the old *King Leir* play (publ. 1594), and numerous critics have demonstrated his reliance upon contemporary tyrant-tragedies such as Thomas Kyd's *Spanish Tragedy* (c. 1582-92) and Christopher Marlowe's *Tamburlaine* in two parts (c. 1589-90). Indeed, the literary precedents for Shakespeare's character were so pervasive in Elizabethan England as to indicate that Richard III was looked upon more as a figure of legend than of actual history. For example, Bullough mentions the possible influence of such medieval ballads as Humphrey Brereton's *The Song of Lady Betsy* and the anonymous *Rose of England*. And Shakespeare certainly used the first edition of *A Mirror for Magistrates* (1559), containing three medieval "complaints" or "tragedies": *Henry VI* and *George Duke of Clarence*, by William Baldwin; and *Edward IV*, by John Skelton. The second edition of the *Mirror* (1563) contained six more relevant "tragedies": Baldwin's *Sir Anthony Woodville*, *Lord Rivers* and *Collingbourne*; John Dolan's *Lord Hastings*; Thomas Sackville's *The Complaint of Henrie Duke of Buckingham*; Frances Seager's *Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester*; and Thomas Churchyard's *Shore's Wife*. Specifically, John Dover Wilson³⁰ has shown that in composing Clarence's dream in Act I, Scene iv, Shakespeare was inspired by reading Sackville's introduction to the first edition of the *Mirror* as well as Baldwin's tragedy of Clarence. Wilson further contends that Shakespeare invented most of Act I.

Obviously, Shakespeare's play is far more than a "history" of Richard III plagiarized from the Tudor chronicles. The character emerged not only from the literary saga of Richard III, but also from dramatic tradition that, by Shakespeare's time, had evolved into well-defined stage conventions that included the Senecan tyrant, the stage Machiavel, and the Vice-figure of the English Morality plays. Irving Ribner has explained that each of these conventions is significant in identifying the essential character of Richard III as Shakespeare intended him to be, and, with a brief survey of these conventions, I shall conclude the present study. Robert McDonnell³¹ provides an excellent analysis of the conventional Elizabethan stage villain, the character with an "aspiring mind" who seeks political sovereignty. This figure was

prominent in Renaissance drama from *Gorboduc*, 1561-62, through the early 17th century. Characteristically, he appears in Senecan plays with intellectual rather than popular appeal. Second, he opposes the moral order by being atheistic and satanic, sometimes defying the power of Fortuna. Third, his moral monstrosity is symbolically represented by some unnatural quality, such as Richard III's hunchback, Edmund's illegitimacy, or Macbeth's dwarfish appearance in Duncan's royal robes. Fourth, his career traditionally follows a pyramidal contour of the rise, the triumph, and the fall (the medieval pattern of tragedy based on the *de casibus* theme). Such pre-Renaissance traditions, as well as contemporary English drama, provide a background for interpreting Shakespeare's first great Aspirer, Richard III, with his conventional elements of a pyramid-shaped career, a deformed body, and an irreligious attitude. Finally, the Machiavellian stage villain and the Morality Vice-figure merged with the Senecan tyrant almost imperceptibly.³² On the other hand, Bernard Spivack³³ has firmly established Richard's kinship with the hypocritical Vice-figure, while A.P. Rossiter³⁴ and John Sheriff³⁵ are among the many who have appreciated the grotesque comic mode that Richard inherited from the Morality Vice.

Thus, Shakespeare made use of both classical and native English traditions in pursuit of his dramatic aims, as is further demonstrated by the rich imagery of Clarence's dream (I.iv). Harold F. Brooks³⁶ has identified many of the classical antecedents in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, in the *Aeneid*, and in Seneca's plays. Other studies have found that Clarence's dream imagery is similar to that of Virgil's classical underworld³⁷ and to Dante's hell.³⁸ Brooks also identified English sources for the dream in Edmund Spenser's *The Faerie Queene* (1590, 1596). However, Bain Stewart³⁹ relates Clarence's prophetic dream to the medieval dumbshow convention as well as to Elizabethan psychological theory. And Wolfgang H. Clemen⁴⁰ finds Clarence's dream more psychologically subtle than Richard's dream (V.iii), which is itself highly structured in the Morality Play tradition. According to Robert Presson,⁴¹ both Clarence and Richard experience the medieval type dream known as "prick-of-conscience", which Shakespeare found in Hollinshed. However, so that Richard and Richmond would dream the same dream and, thereby, emphasize the supernatural forces of Good and Evil determining their fates, Shakespeare reshaped Hollinshed's naturalistic dream version of hell into a formal, purely artistic concept. Finally, Marjorie Garber⁴² sees the iconic patterns of the medieval *memento mori* ("reminders of mortality") signified in objects such as skulls in Clarence's dream.

Members join the Richard III Society for various reasons -- an interest in genealogical subjects, the excitement of delving into a mystery, the satisfaction of vindicating injustice, and intellectual fascination with the past, and for many Americans, an unabashed Anglephilia. Of course, each of us would express his or her motive uniquely, but the Society's basic purpose -- the discovery of historical truth -- is the ideal motive. In this sense, the study of 15th century English history provides the context for understanding Richard III and his reign, and American Ricardians have validated this principle by underwriting a graduate fellowship for the study of Richard III's life and reign. Yet, in a larger sense, the "Richard III phenomenon", with its impact on succeeding generations, is itself part of history. This is mainly due to the inexorable Shakespearean industry. However, the dramatic art of *Richard III* is so powerful that, through it, history and anti-history sometimes reach a synthesis. In this, at least, Ricardians may take some comfort.

Dr. James A. Moore,
Oklahoma

FOOTNOTES:

1. "Ricardian Post" *Ricardian Register* (Official Publication of the American Branch) 20, No. 2 (Summer, 1986)
2. *Richard III as Duke of Gloucester and King of England*: 2 vols. London: Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, 1844. Reprint. Dursley, Gloucestershire: Alan Sutton, 1977
3. *The Crown and the Tower: The Legend of Richard III*: Sea Cliff, N.Y.: Richard III Society, 1981. 295 pp.
4. Moore, James, comp. *Richard III: An Annotated Bibliography*. The Garland Shakespeare Bibliographies (General Editor, William Godshalk), No. 11. Garland Reference Library of the Humanities, Vol. 425, New York & London: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1986. 867 pp. See Chapter V (pp. 407-528) and Chapter VII (pp. 697-766) for revisionist publications, including histories, biographies, novels, plays, and poems. For a good introduction to the revisionist-traditionalist conflict, the non-specialist should see also Taylor Littleton and Robert R. Rea, eds. *To Prove a Villain: the Case of King Richard III*. New York: Macmillan, 1964. 206 pp. This anthology contains excerpts from primary historical sources for 3 Henry VI, as well as the complete texts of *Richard III* and *Josephine Tey's Daughter of Time*.
5. *The History of King Richard III (1619)*: Edited with an introduction and notes by Arthur Noel Kincaid. Gloucester: Alan Sutton, 1979, Reprint with corrections, 1982. 361 pp.
6. *Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third*: London: J. Dodsley, 1768. Reprint. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman and Littlefield; Yorkshire: EP Publishing, 1974. 134 pp.
7. "England Under Richard III". *A Child's History of England*: Vol. 2 London: Bradbury and Evans, 1852-54. pp. 222-226. Reprint. Derek Hudson, intro. Centennial Edition. Geneva: Editio-Services; London: Hebrion Books, 1970. Most adaptations of the story for children have followed Shakespeare's version. In my opinion, this is not necessarily bad except when a commentator confuses the play with history, as J.C. Stobart typically did in his introduction to a BBC program of six plays adapted for children. Stobart declared that Thomas More was essentially correct in portraying Richard III as "the worst character who ever occupied the English throne in respect to systematic wickedness" (*Shakespeare's Monarchs*: London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1926, p. 128).
8. *History of the Life and Reign of Richard III, to which is Added The Story of Perkin Warbeck from Original Documents*: A New and Revised Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1898. Reprint. New York: Greenwood Press, 1969. 388 pp.
9. *Richard III: His Life & Character Reviewed in Light of Recent Research*. London: Smith, Elder, 1906. Reprint. New York: Russell and Russell, 1968. 327 pp.
10. *Daughter of Time*. London: P. Davies; New York: Dell, 1951. 221 pp. In this detective novel, the protagonist, Scotland Yard detective Alan Grant, discovers through close reading of history and astute deduction that such historians as "the sainted More", Gairdner, and other traditionalists were hopelessly biased in support of Tudor myth.
11. "The Character of Richard III" *History Today*, August 1954, 511-521
12. *Richard the Third*. New York: W.W. Norton, 1955. Reprint. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1965; London: Sphere Books, 1973. 602 pp.
13. Vol. 2. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1956, pp. 479-500. Reprint. *History of the English Speaking Peoples*. Vol. 3 Edited by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, et al. London: BPC Publishing, 1969, pp. 947-957.

14. "Richard III". Shakespeare's History Plays. London: Chatto & Windus, 1944, pp. 198-214. Reprint. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1964; London: Chatto & Windus (paperback), 1980.
15. "The Tragical Doings of Richard III". Shakespeare's "Histories": Mirrors of Elizabethan Policy. San Marino, Calif.: The Huntington Library, 1947, pp. 306-334. Reprint. London: Methuen, 1980.
16. "The Early Shakespeare". The English History Play in the Age of Shakespeare. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1957, pp. 96-126. Revised Edition. New York: Octagon, 1965, pp. 92-122.
17. The Ricardian: Journal of the Richard III Society, No. 1, (Oct. 1961) —
18. "Correspondence". The Ricardian: Journal of the Richard III Society. No. 27 (Dec. 1969): 21
19. "Halsted's 'Richard III' (Chapter VIII)." The Ricardian: Journal of the Richard III Society, No. 38 (Sept. 1972): 6-11 See above, Footnote 3
20. See "Introducing the Scholarship Committee: Dr. Milton R. Stern." Ricardian Register (Official Publication of the American Branch) 20, No. 2 (Summer 1986): 17. An almost casual allusion to More as the malevolent source of Shakespeare's energetically unsound play, Richard III creeps onto the page. With its official tone, the hasty generalization that the play is "unsound" coincidentally, but significantly, throws into relief the inquiry in the same issue as to whether a Ricardian considers Shakespeare's play "historically sound". See above, Footnote 1.
21. Historic Doubts, p. 114
22. See A.L. Rowse, Bosworth Field and the Wars of the Roses. London: Macmillan, 1966. 317 pp. Also published as Bosworth Field: From Medieval Tudor England. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1966. Among academicians, Rowse has been the most vehement traditionalist. See also his edition of Works, in which he repeats his favorite thesis that Richard III was like Hitler and that More was correct in portraying Richard as a psychotic murderer (The Annotated Shakespeare. 3 vols. London: Orbis; New York: Clarkson N. Potter, 1978).
23. "Richard the Third" Up to Shakespeare. Palaestra. Vol. 10 Edited by Alois Brandl and Erich Schmidt. Berlin: Mayer and Muller, 1900. Reprint. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman and Littlefield, 1976. 548 pp.
24. "Richard III". Narrative and Dramatic Sources of Shakespeare. Vol. 3 Earlier English History Plays: "Henry VI." "Richard III." "Richard II." London: Routledge and Kegan Paul; New York: Columbia University Press, 1960. Reprint. New York: Columbia University Press, 1966, pp. 220-349
25. Many such comparisons have established the exact influence of the chronicles in Shakespeare's Richard III. A good place to start would be W.G. Boswell-Stone, Shakespeare's Hollinshed: The Chronicle and the Historical Plays Compared. London: Lawrence and Bullen, 1896, Second Corrected Edition. London: Chatto & Windus, 1907. Reprint. New York and London: B. Blom, 1966; New York: Dover, 1968. 532 pp.
26. Richard III. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1981. Reprint, 1983. 265 pp.
27. For a typical study, see H.V.D. Dyson, "The Emergence of Shakespeare's Tragedy". Proceedings of the English Academy 36 (1951 for 1950): 69-73. Reprint. London: Oxford University Press, 1953. 25 pp.
28. See H.B. Charlton. "Apprentice Pieces: Titus Andronicus, Richard III & Richard II". Shakespearean Tragedy. London: Cambridge University Press, 1948. Reprint, 1949, 1952. pp. 18-48.
29. "Richard III". Shaw on Shakespeare: An Anthology of Bernard Shaw's Writings on the Plays and Productions of Shakespeare. Edited by Edwin Wilson. New York: E.P. Dutton, 1961, pp. 164-165. Reprint. New York: Penguin Shakespeare Library, 1969.

30. "The Composition of the Clarence Scenes in Richard III." Modern Language Review, 53 (1958): 211-214
31. "The 'Aspiring Minds': A Study of Shakespearean Characters Who Aspire to Political Sovereignty, Against the Background of Literary and Dramatic Tradition". Ph.D. dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1958. 262 pp. Dissertation Abstracts, 19 (1958): 1365-66A.
32. See William A. Armstrong, "The Influence of Seneca and Machiavelli on the Elizabethan Tyrant." Review of English Studies 24 (1948): 10-35
33. "The Hybrid Image in Shakespeare." Shakespeare and the Allegory of Evil: The History of a Metaphor in Relation to his Major Villains. New York: Columbia University Press, 1958, pp. 379-414.
34. "Angel with Horns: The Unity of Richard III." Angel with Horns. Edited by Graham Storey. London: Longmans, Green, 1961, pp. 1-22. Reprint. Shakespeare: The Histories: A Collection of Critical Essays. Edited by Eugene Waith. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1965, pp. 66-84
35. "The Grotesque Comedy of Richard III." Studies in the Literary Imagination. 5, No. 1 (April 1972) 51-64.
36. "Richard III: Antecedents of Clarence's Dream." Shakespeare Survey. 32 (1979): 145-150.
37. See Nicholas Brooke. "Reflecting Gems and Dead Bones: Tragedy Versus History in Richard III." Critical Quarterly 7 (1965) 123-134.
38. See Richard Webster. "Two Hells: Comparison and Contrast Between Dante and Shakespeare With Particular Reference to Inferno, X, and Richard III, I.iv." Nottingham Medieval Studies 18 (1974) 17-47.
39. "The Misunderstood Dreams in the Plays of Shakespeare and His Contemporaries." Essays in Honor of Walter Clyde Curry. Vanderbilt Studies in the Humanities, Vol. 2. Nashville, Tenn.: Vanderbilt University Press, 1954, pp. 197-206.
40. Clarence's Traum und Ermordung (Shakespeare: "Richard III." 1, 4) [Clarence's Dream and Murder...]. Sitzungsberichte der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Klasse, 5 (1955). Munich: Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1955. 46 pp.
41. "Two Dreams in Elizabethan Drama, and their Heritage: Somnium Animale and the Prick-of-Conscience." Studies in English Literature 7 (1967) 239-256.
42. "'Remember Me': Memento Mori Figures in Shakespeare's Plays." Renaissance Drama 12 (1981): 3-25.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. James A. Moore is an associate professor of English at East Central University in Ada, Oklahoma. He became a member of the Richard III Society in 1983 while researching his bibliography on Shakespeare's Richard III (Garland, 1986). He admits he joined mainly as a prerequisite to using the Society library. "Dr. Louis Marder advised me that I would be missing significant bibliography if I excluded the Ricardian materials (as all Shakespeare bibliographies have). He was correct." The fact that Dr. Moore has retained his membership after publishing the book speaks for itself.

PLAYWRIGHT'S CORNER

Excerpt from *The Final Trial of Richard III* by Mary W. Schaller, reprinted by permission from The Dramatic Publishing Company.

RICHARD III's summation to the Jury [The Audience]

RICHARD III: [Rising from his seat and addressing the audience]

"Ladies and gentleman of the jury, I stand here before you as I have always stood, alone in my own defense. My reign, as the Prosecution pointed out, was but two years -- one of the shortest in English history and yet it is I who am called the most evil king in that history -- not Henry VIII, nor King John, nor even Oliver Cromwell, but I, Richard III, and why? Because of that final battle on Bosworth Field, I lost my kingdom, my crown, my life and my reputation to a far-flung, illegitimate claimant to the throne, Henry Tudor. History is always written by winners. It was my greatest that MY history -- the one which would give tribute to Tudor and show HIM to be England's savior -- THAT history was written by one of the greatest saints of the Catholic Church and by the greatest literary figure in the world. I refer, of course to Saint Thomas More and William Shakespeare. Did either man write my story as REAL history despite the titles of their works? No, these Tudor-inspired authors did not. Sir Thomas, by his own admission, wrote an incomplete rough draft of a manuscript which was not published until AFTER his own execution. Shakespeare, by HIS admission, wrote a play to please a Tudor queen and to entertain the people. Did either of these so-called historians tell of the good works which I accomplished during my short time on the throne? Did they tell you of the college I founded in York, or the trade agreements I established with Europe? Did they mention the improvements I made in the judicial system especially for the poor, such as trial by jury of peers, the establishment of reasonable bail, or the translation of the law from Latin into common English? Did they write that I instituted financial reforms after 30 years of civil war, or that I built several churches in God's honor, or that I encouraged book-printing and the establishment of libraries? Of course not, for all these works would make Richard III look too good and reflect badly on the upstart Tudor who killed him. But no matter how evil the histories of Moore and Shakespeare paint me, both writers could not escape mentioning my courage. I was the last English king to die in the line of battle. I did not hide behind my knights as Henry Tudor did. I was fighting to protect my kingdom from invasion . . . [The Shakespeare PLAYERS have risen and quietly moving toward the center as RICHARD, remembering the battle, moves to the right.] Though Shakespeare gave me chilling nightmares in the final act, he could not help but write for me a stirring speech: "Go, gentlemen, every man to his charge. Conscience is but a word that cowards use. Our strong arms be our conscience, swords our law! [RICHARD the ACTOR'S voice joins RICHARD III's as the ACTOR move to center stage.]

RICHARD III & RICHARD the ACTOR:

March on! Join bravely! Let us to it pell-mell, if not to heaven, then hand in hand to hell . . . " [RICHARD III breaks off as the ACTOR continues the speech on his own . . . The PLAYERS then enact a shortened version of the final scene from Shakespeare's *RICHARD III* while RICHARD III stand to the side, remembering. The play-within-the-play ends with the final speech of the DUKE OF RICHMOND -- Henry Tudor]

RICHMOND the ACTOR:

"God your arms be praised, victorious friends! The day is ours; the bloody dog is dead. Inter the men of name as become their births. Proclaim pardon to the soldier who fled that in submission will return to us. We will unite the White Rose and the Red. Smile heaven upon this fair conjunction. Now civil wounds are stopped, peace lives again: that she may live here, God say amen!" [PLAYERS with the body of RICHARD the ACTOR quietly return to their seats. RICHARD III, who has been in a trance, slowly comes out of it.]

RICHARD III:

But the noble Tudor did not honor MY body, my mangled and bleeding body, the work of his henchmen. He had me stripped, put a criminal's collar around my neck and threw me over the rump of a pack horse. As the horse was led across the bridge from the battlefield, my head

struck each post rail in turn -- my head, once anointed and crowned. The Tudor paid ten pounds, one for my wooden coffin and he complained that this small sum was too much. I was buried without honor or mourners in the Grey Friars churchyard, but I did not rest in peace. Late, my coffin was dug up and used a water trough for horses. My bones were thrown into the River Soar. The Tudors and Yorks and Lancasters rest side by side today in Windsor and Westminster under great marble monuments. My bones lie deep in the river's mud, unknown and unmourned. Thus ended Richard III.

Did I kill men? Yes, I won't deny it but only in battle or for treason. "Loyalty Binds Me" was my motto and I was loyal to the death for England. In return, what loyalty has been shown me? Ask those bones in the riverbank. Ask the hundred thousand playgoers who have seen Shakespeare's *RICHARD III*. Ask any schoolboy in the street and watch him spit on my name. Do I deserve this? Am I worse than any other ruler who ever sat upon England's throne? Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, NOW is the moment I have waited for so long. Now YOU can right the slanders of five centuries. If you believe me to be a better man than history has portrayed me, vote FOR my good name. My fate is in your hands. You have the power to right the wrongs that have been done to me. I beg for justice. I beg for truth. I am in your power. Thank you. [He returns to his seat.]

The play ends with the judge, TIME, giving the Jury, the Audience, his final instructions. Then the BAILIFF polls the Jury: for or against Richard III. The play has a double ending, depending on the vote of the audience. So far, in past performance of this play, Richard III has been acquitted.

Mary W. Schaller
Virginia

Ed. Note: *The Final Trial of Richard III* will be available in print after December 1, 1986 from : The Dramatic Publishing Company, 311 Washington State, P. O. Box 109, Woodstock, Illinois 60098.



In such another company, an actor playing King Richard III came staggering onstage one night and was greeted by rowdies in the audience with yells of "Get off the stage! You're drunk!" The crouchback King straightened to his full height and called back, "What? Me drunk? Wait till you see Buckingham!"

From Maurice Dolbier's *All Wrong on the Night*, Walker & Co., 1966, New York

SCATTERED STANDARDS

MID ATLANTIC CHAPTER ORGANIZED

The Middle Atlantic Chapter held its first meeting on September 27, 1986 at the Hyattsville Public Library, Hyattsville, Maryland. Over 40 Ricardians attended, representing such diverse places as the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and West Virginia.

There were door prizes donated by English Branch member, Jean Townsend, an impromptu discussion of Mary Schaller's recently published play, "The Final Trial of Richard III", an address on 15th century politics by Tony Franks, and an overview of the new national bylaws was given by Bob Cook. All this was followed by a brief 'show and tell' during which members who had brought Ricardian items talked about them and where and how they had been acquired.

Will there be a next time? Of course! Enthusiasm for the formation of a Chapter was overwhelming! In November, several members met for a planning session at which future projects and programs were discussed and the following people chosen to serve as Chapter officers and committee chairpersons: President, Carol Bessette; Vice President/Program Chairman, Mary Schaller; Secretary, Nadine Colbert; Treasurer, Lillian Barker; and Program Consultant, Bob Cook. Any Society member interested in joining the Chapter may contact Carol Bessette, 8251 Taunton Place, Springfield, VA 22152 or Nadine Colbert, 2801 Ashmont Terrace, Silver Springs, MD 20906.

Carol Bessette

SOUTHWEST CHAPTER

The Southwest Chapter met on October 11, 1986 at the home of Mrs. N. F. McCoy, with Chapter member Dale Summers serving as host. In the absence of the Chapter Chairman, Mary Miller, Secretary/Treasurer Roxane Murph presided at the meeting.

Following the reading of the minutes and financial report, Roxane read a letter from Mary Miller, who offered her enthusiastic encouragement to the Chapter and assistance with Chapter projects, particularly the challenge of hosting the next Annual General Meeting. The 1986 AGM, which was attended by 5 Southwest Chapter members, was discussed, and our Chapter is proud to have been an integral part of that AGM, with Mary and Roxane conducting a workshop, and are doubly honored to have had one of our own, Roxane, elected to serve as 1986-87 National Chairman. We look forward to welcoming everyone to Fort Worth in October, 1987!

The following Chapter officers were elected: Myrna Smith, Houston, Chairman; Pat and Dave Poundstone, Fort Worth, Secretary/Treasurer. The January meeting was discussed and the Harrises offered to host the April meeting.

Business concluded, Dale Summers reviewed Richard Marius' Thomas More, which inspired much lively discussion.

Anyone interested in Chapter activities in the Southwest Chapter area should contact Pat & Dave Poundstone, 4914 Overton Avenue, Fort Worth, TX 76133. For an introduction to our new Chapter Chairman, refer to page 14 of the Fall issue of the Register, where Roxane has written a profile of Myrna Smith.

Pat Poundstone

NEW YORK CITY EFFORTS CONTINUE

From New York City, Frances Berger sends word that she has heard from a number of Ricardians in that area, and is looking forward to making more contacts after the first of the year, if not before. She also reports that she has a new address. Ricardians interested in NYC activities should contact her at 215 West 22nd Street, New York, NY 10011, (212) 627-8339.

ANYONE IN MASSACHUSETTS?

From Massachusetts also comes news of yet another Chapter-in-the-making! John Jewett reports growing interest in the formation of a Chapter there. Anyone interested in helping John, or becoming involved in Chapter formation, should contact him at 3 Vernon Place, Holyoke, MA 01040.

CHICAGOLAND CHAPTER:

The Chicagoland Chapter held its annual meeting on October 12th at the Red Lion pub in Chicago. Judy Thomson, Chairman, called the meeting to order at 2:00 P.M. There were many new members and guests present, whom we were glad to meet and get to know.

Judy reported on the National AGM which she and her husband had attended the previous weekend and, by unanimous vote, Judy was re-elected Chairman for the 1986-87 year.

Due to rising expenses, the annual Chapter dues were raised from \$5 to \$8 a year, to provide a 'cushion' for the Treasury. Any extra funds at the end of the year will be directed toward a Ricardian fund-raiser to be determined later.

The schedule for the coming year will include the Annual Twelfth Night Festivities on January 10th (site to be determined), a visit to Newbury Library, a discussion/demonstration of arms and armour, Kind Richard's Faire, medieval dancing lessons, and a gathering on Bosworth Day.

Thirteen members and friends responded to the request for volunteers to act as pledge operators for WTTW/Channel 11 on the 7th of December.

After the meeting, members partook of the Red Lion's British menu, enjoying Fish 'n Chips, Shepherds' Pie, sausage rolls, and a variety of other delights. While dining, we were entertained by a trio of musicians from Ars Subtilior, who performed period music.

Anyone interested in joining the chapter should contact Judy Thomson, 2226 North Racine, Chicago, IL 60614. Meetings are scheduled through the Chicagoland area for the convenience of all members.

Beth Argall

OHIO CHAPTER:

The October meeting of the Ohio Chapter was held on Saturday, October 18, at the home of John and Bobbie Moosmiller in Columbus, OH. There were many new faces, reflecting our invitation to join the Chapter extended to people in the entire Tri-State area. The meeting was called to order at 1:30 P.M. by our Chairman, Nancy Weitendorf.

After settling on the Crown & Helm as the name of our Chapter newsletter, reaffirming the officers chosen at the meeting in Cleveland in July, and approving our Chapter By-Laws, there was a presentation on the AGM by Ken Shepherdd, who had conducted one of the AGM workshops. There was much discussion of future activities, and it was decided that we will participate in the Ohio State Renaissance Faire in May and an informal gathering at Ohio University, with Compton Reeves providing tips and fine points on historical research. The Faire will be the first weekend in May, but the date for the latter has yet to be determined, as has that for our April business meeting which will be held in Columbus at the home of Spencer and Cindy Northup.

Once the meeting adjourned we were treated to a typical English tea while we browsed through the many Ricardian mementos provided for our enjoyment by the Moosmillers and the Northups.

Since the meeting, we have received an inquiry

about the formation of a Ricardian group on the Oberlin College campus and we are encouraging such collegiate activities wherever we have the contacts. Anyone in the Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana area interested in the Chapter may contact Nancy Weitendorf, P. O. Box 654, North Olmstead, OH 44070-0654, or Judie Gall, 5971 Belmont Avenue, Cincinnati, OH 45224.

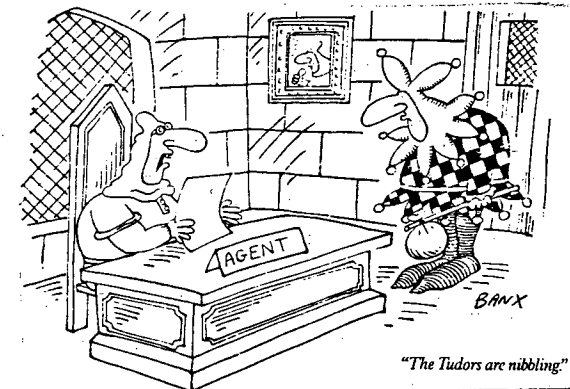
Judie Gall

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER:

On October 26, 1986 the Northern California Chapter met at Jackie Bloomquist's home. We welcomed two new members and the meeting was called to order at 2:00 P.M.

The National AGM was discussed and generally declared to be a success. Since we had members at most of the workshops, there was much discussion and exchanging of ideas garnered from those. The Chapter questionnaire and the interests expressed were reviewed, eliciting offers of future presentations. Several members offered to host local meetings.

The next Chapter meeting will be on Sunday before Shrove Tuesday at Andrew Knight's home, 1731 Pine Street, Martinez, CA. Andrew will speak on "The Spanish Richards".



"The Tudors are nibbling."

BOARD MEETING HIGHLIGHTS:

Sunday, November 2, 1986

All of the current Executive Board Members were in attendance when the meeting was called to order at 1:00 P.M. by Chairman Murph.

Minutes of prior board meeting were read and approved. Treasurer Dixler reported cash and liquid assets in excess of \$20,000. He commented that our biggest quarterly expenditures are for the Ricardians. It was agreed by the Board that there is a need to simplify the ease of our monetary transactions; the Board will study the best way in which this can be accomplished. Dixler reported that he has asked for an additional extension from IRS for filing 1985 returns.

Discussion of the records and books the past Board attempted to obtain from past officers indicated that there are still a few items we could request. It was agreed that the present Board would try for these records, but no legal action is anticipated.

In order to assist with Chapter formation and continuity, it was agreed a set of guidelines for Chapters, as well as an officer to co-ordinate activities was needed. Roxane Murph recommended Mary Miller and will contact her accordingly.

Treasurer Dixler led a discussion of plans for a budget. The Board will act as the Budget Committee and keep track of the basic projections, get people to make reports on a quarterly basis, set up standards and guidelines to make reporting uniform, and submit timely reports for the Board's review. Cook and Rike suggest every 90 days.

With agreement on the need to outline tasks for Committee Chairman, Cook was appointed to prepare these guidelines and submit them to the Board for amendments and approval. Murph stated that the tenure of a committee chairman should be for one year, and not a lifetime position. Tenure is set out in the bylaws under Article VII, 7.2.

In discussion of Article X, notification to members of changes in the By-laws, etc., Rike pointed out that board meeting minutes are published in the Register and any changes would thus be public to members. Members may contact the Board if they object to individual changes. This is in effect notification to all members.

For purposes of IRS, we use a calendar year basis. In order to simplify the number of financial periods involved, it was agreed that the Society records would be kept on a calendar year basis as well. The revised bylaws call for a fiscal year for the Society of July 1. As we have a change of officers in October and another accounting period for IRS, the number of accounting periods is unwieldy and needlessly complicated. The Board agreed to revise the bylaws to require the calendar year as its fiscal year, and thus concur with the IRS period.

The board further agreed that officers will serve from November 1 to November 1. This plan allows for a transition period that is more workable than officers changing at the AGM.

Therefore, the By-Laws-Article 9.4 is amended to read as follows:

Article 9.4 of the Bylaws is amended to read fiscal year shall commence on January 1 of each year.

Carole Rike suggested that a Committee Chairman is needed for Tours. This individual will be in charge of all tours and travel that is co-coordinated or sponsored within the Society, and disseminate information to members who plan travel to England. A number of pending requests could be referred to that individual. Rike recommended Lillian Barker, and it was agreed that Cook would contact Lillian by telephone and solicit her acceptance.

Discussion of cost of the Register and its importance to the Society was inconclusive; it was agreed that Rike would submit suggestions and information on costs.

The next meeting was called for Sunday, January 4, 1987 at 1:00 P.M.

NEWS FROM THE SALES OFFICER

Over the past few months, I have received orders from approximately 100 members. Thanks for your support! My thanks also to Colette Crosby and her husband, who handled the sales booth at the Annual General Meeting in October -- their efforts generated over \$1400 in sales.

Boar Stick Pin/Scarf Pin Available

Many members expressed interest in stick pins/scarf pins, and now they are available. The stick pins have the white boar motif, outlined in gold, with a green and blue background; they have a hard-fire enamel finish. The pins are 5/8" in diameter.

Two Books Added to Inventory

Two popular Ricardian books are back. A Trail of Blood by Jeremy Potter is an historical mystery novel set in the reign of Henry VIII. Brother Thomas of Croyland Abby sets out to discover what happened to the princes in the Tower. [1970; 285 pp; softcover]

The Mystry of the Princes: An investigation into a supposed murder by Audrey Williamson is a fresh examination of the evidence relating to Richard's reign, and especially the fate of the Princes. [1978; 215 pp; hardcover]

Some Grab-Bag Items No Longer Available

The following "grab-bag" items on the price list that was distributed with the last Register are sold out and no longer available:

- Item GB-1: Postcard showing memorial stone to Richard
- Item GB-2: Postcard showing George, Duke of Clarence
- Item GB-5: The Great Chronicle of London
- Item GB-6: Notepad showing NGP portrait of Richard

Prices as follows:

Stick pin/scarf pin	\$ 7.75
<u>A Trail of Blood</u>	6.75
<u>The Mystry of the Princes</u>	13.50
Postage and handling per order	1.00

To Order:

To order any of the above items, please mail check or money order [payable to the Richard III Society, Inc.] to:

Linda B. McLatchie, Sales Officer
330 Cedar Avenue
Ashland, Massachusetts 01721

Please be sure to include the \$1.00 postage/handling charge for each order. Thank you.

Linda B. McLatchie
Sales Officer

BARNET BY THE BAY: AGM 1986

San Francisco Chronicle columnist once dubbed it "Baghdad by the Bay". For about one hundred and thirty Ricardians, San Francisco, on the first weekend in October, became "Barnet by the Bay", the scene of meetings, reconciliations, and victory. Even the sun cooperated, producing unseasonable temperatures in the eighties — particularly welcome from those of us from latitudes where autumn begins on schedule.

For me, the first meeting was with Morris McGee, who got into the elevator on the mezzanine of the King George Hotel, presumably full of high tea, as I was descending from my room to remove my car from the hotel's loading zone on Friday afternoon. Morris was sporting the most discreet of boars, but I managed to recognize him as a fellow Ricardian and introduced myself.

As the evening wore on, more and more boars were to be seen in the vicinity, a delight to my eyes, as I have never gotten over the thrill of seeing Richard's cognizance on a twentieth century breast.

The rooms at the King George were comfortable, though not as quiet as promised. Mine was decorated in a uniquely English profusion of flowers, wicker, and chartreuse wallpaper. I suppose I must have looked hardy when I checked in: the room assigned to me was on the ninth [and top] floor of the hotel. The aforementioned elevator creaked slowly up and down, filled with Ricardians, and I became familiar with the spiral staircase.

The California Chapters hosted a wine and cheese reception on Friday evening. I met Ricardians from Florida, Texas, Michigan, New York, California, etc., etc., and one from Ashby-de-la-Zouche via Santa Clara... a roundabout route to Bosworth, if there ever was one. I met faces to go with names that had been coming in the mail all year. I met faces I had last seen in England three years before, and one I had last seen carrying a banner beside me on Ambien Hill.

Richard's birthday was not the only holiday that weekend. About nine o'clock, a group of us tramped off to celebrate Rosh Hashanah in a Chinese Restaurant, followed by a Scottish Pub.

The next morning found us streaming round the corner to Bardelli's Restaurant, which had turned the entirety of its premises — tables, ferns, ceiling fans, and turn-of-the-century bar — over to the Society until four p.m. Upon entering, one was immediately snagged by Mary Jane Battaglia and made to vote — under protest on my part, as I wanted to talk about the By-Laws before voting on them — and then by Hazel Peter, handing out her devotedly calligraphed name badges.

Coffee, juice, and croissants were available, but I had already had breakfast, so I wandered into the sales room and ordered calendars for the Northwest Chapter. Books, t-shirts, and jewelry were also on display, and orders could be placed for all of them.

I met two more people from a previous trip to England, genealogists with whom I shared the mixed results of my own research in this area: my best-known fifteenth century ancestor turned out to be Sir John Conyers.

About ten-thirty, we began sorting ourselves into discussion groups. I had chosen "Political Motives of Richard III". Our group was led by Kenneth Shepherd, who published the recent article in *The Ricardian* on Edward IV's foreign policy. For a last minute substitute, Kenneth was alarmingly well prepared. He began by giving a fifteenth century definition of politics, from Lydgate, then enumerated the primary and secondary sources available for the study of Richard's politics, and gave some tips about how to begin research. A number of interesting points were raised in the discussion, but many, due to the high noise level in the restaurant — the clatter of crockery and the susurrations of waiters, a problem through throughout the AGM — were inaudible. Two of the most provocative were why Henry chose to invade when he did, and whether Richard could, in fact, have had any political motives between 1483 and 1485, given the hasty sequence of events during that period.

The discussion groups were followed by the speaker, rather than by lunch,

as we were now somewhat behind schedule. Dr. Buchanan Sharp, Professor of Medieval History at U.C. Santa Cruz, spoke on the topic of minority rule, in particular the role therein of the fifteenth century Lord Protectors. He did not address Richard's protectorship, per se, a topic about which, he assured us, he knew that we knew more than he did. Instead, Dr. Sharp discussed the careers and ends of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and Richard, Duke of York, and how these events might have influenced Richard of Gloucester's rapid seizure of power after the death of Edward IV. To be Lord Protector, Dr. Sharp pointed out, was to have all of the responsibility and none of the power of a king; ultimately, the only way to protect oneself as Lord Protector was to become king.

Dr. Sharp was followed hard upon [and high time] by a delicious roast beef luncheon. Then to business...

Morris McGee, sounding [and perhaps feeling] rather like Margaret Thatcher the morning after the bombing of the Tory Party Conference in Brighton in 1984, opened the meeting with the sentiment that while everyone said we could never have an AGM on the West Coast; it would never work; no one would come; the very fact that we were there proved them wrong.

Applause...

The officers were introduced and gave their reports. Helen Maurer, as non-fiction Librarian, announced that a library list was once more available and that procedures for checking out books had been re-established. I obtained a copy of the list after the meeting and was pleasantly surprised to see how much our Library had grown since I received my last list from Libby Haynes, circa 1975.

We passed the By-Laws and, consequently, elected the five-person slate of officers, who were introduced following Mary Jane Battaglia's election report.

Roxane Murph, as our new Chairman, spoke briefly about the re-organization and redirection of the American Branch.

Carole Rike was the first recipient of the "Dickon" award, a plaque bearing an etched copy of the NPG portrait of Richard, presented by Morris for her hard work on behalf of the Branch.

Laughter and applause...

The author and producer of the play *The Third Richard*, at the Fort Mason Center through Sunday, were introduced. I was sorry to miss the play, an award winner by Illinois member John Kirk, but I had other commitments for the weekend.

Raffle prizes were awarded. I didn't win one. Next year in Dallas, perhaps.

Kudos for Joyce and Chuck Hollins and Jacqueline Bloomquist, who put the meeting together: food, speaker, discussion groups, business, et al.

The meeting adjourned. People ran around exchanging addresses, and drifted out into the still glorious summer.

Mallory Paxton,
Washington

HELP WANTED!!

If you would be willing to handle the back-issues of *Ricardians*, stocking these issues and mailing them out to members on order, please contact Carole Rike.

We desperately need any members who can help with composition of the Newsletter on microcomputers. If you have access to an IBM or IBM-compatible computer, we could use your help in preparing files for the newsletter. If your machine is not compatible, but you have a modem that could be used for downloading files, this also would be helpful. Please contact Carole Rike.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

At publication time, we have 664 members for 1986-87. Of these, 56 are new to the Society. A large number of those who have renewed are individuals who were not members in 1985-86. If we receive renewals of the majority of last year's members, we may begin to approach the goal of 1,000 members for the Society.

Several months ago, one member wrote and asked "Is it necessary to be bigger to be better?" The answer is, of course, no. In America we even at times equate large size with inefficiency and lack of service. However, if our goal is to work towards an even-handed view of Richard III and his reign, the more voices that join us, the greater our impact and influence!

And yes, we now have a member in South Dakota. We plan to bring you an update of our membership demographics in the next issue.

For those of you who have written regarding your membership card for the current year, cards are being mailed out bulk-mail in December to conserve on postage (and time!).

For those of who have questioned the new dues structure for the current year, we are no longer offering the student rate of \$15 due to pure economics. We are offering full membership to members of your household over 18, for \$5.00 for each additional member. This will help bring some of our spouses out of the limbo in which they have previously existed, giving them a vote in the Society.

Correspondence indicates that there is some confusion on the part of newer members regarding the Chapters and the American Society. The American Society is affiliated with the English Society and American members enjoy all the benefits of membership direct with England, including publications. Chapters of the American Society are local groups that have banded together to provide more immediate fellowship than our national Society can always offer; they are approved Chapters of the Society, and in order to be a member of a Chapter, one must be a member of the American Society.

Carole Rike, Membership Secretary

Jonathan Alexander	NJ				
Robert Angres	CA	Margaret A. Killian	CA	Laurey Patten	CO
Louise Arter	PA	Rahne F. Kirkham	WA	James A. & Karen E. Price	TX
Anabel M. Barker	PA	Jane L. Kirkman	MA	Larry N. Pumphrey	CA
Richard F. Browde	CA	Eleanor A. Little	NY	Elisabet Rydell-Janson	CA
Marcia Carlsen	MI	Elissa Losi	WA	Yvonne Saddler	WA
Timothy Carlton	DC	Jan Louch	MA	Mona Scheyer	CA
Lorraine Clark	IL	William Mason	NY	Sharon Smith	CA
David W. Coombs	CA	Jane I. Massey	KY	Roen Speroff	IN
Douglas E. Cowan	NC	Andrew Monk	MA	Linda C. Spicer	MA
Mary L. & Donald D. Donermeier	MA	Lester Morris	TX	Jerome J. Suich	CA
Sally Doskey	LA	Lois Myers	CA	Eaton Taylor	CA
John Kevin Edwards	MD	Jeffrey F. & Michaelle Nicholl	MD	Ruth Anne Vineyard	TX
Melaine A. Fieselman	MS	Winnie Notske	MA	Edith S. Walker	NY
Jane Friis		John J. O'Farrell, Jr.	NY	Patricia A. Walker	NC
Pamela Funk	NJ	Amy Odenbaugh	MM	Angie Watkins	TX
Adrienne Galvin	NY	Peggy C. Keppel Olearczuk	CA	Joyce Whitney	CA
Julia M. Hamilton	VA			Michele Zolan	MD
Alan S. Hejnal	NY				
Katherine A. Hoyt	NJ				
Scott Johnson	MO				
Christian Kellen	AZ				
Carol Kerrison	CA				

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS. 1986-87.

RICHARD III SOCIETY, INC. TREASURER'S REPORT AS OF 9/30/86

INCOME:

Dues: 1986-87	5040.00
Dues: 1985-86	5271.26
Donations: General Operating Fund	1436.00
Donations: England	250.50
Donations: Scholarship Fund *	2253.50
Scholarship Fund-Raising (T-shirts)	832.00
Donations: Library**	1112.13
Donations: AGM Expense	75.00
Proceeds: AGM	2942.50
Interest Earned	730.15
Other Income	38.75
Sales	4646.74

TOTAL INCOME: \$24,628.53

ADVANCES TO COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN:

Library	150.00
Research	100.00

TOTAL ADVANCES: \$250.00

EXPENSES:

Advertising	45.00
Bank Charges	101.93
Collections from Past Officers**	1160.50
Legal	1162.10
Library Acquisitions	287.35
Newsletter Expense	527.90
Miscellaneous	75.42
Postage	2698.46
Printing	386.58
Printing Supplies	1316.88
Ricardians	9721.18
Sales	5165.30
Scholarship Awards	1000.00
Scholarship Expense	210.00
Stationery & Supplies	196.42
Subscriptions	36.50
Telephone	2248.25

TOTAL EXPENSES: \$26,589.77

Cash from Prior Administration	13,641.74
Scholarship Fund from Prior Year	5,924.19
Income for Current Year	24,628.53
Disbursements for Current Year	(26,589.77)

CASH ON HAND: \$17,604.69

Scholarship Fund:

10/2/85	5924.19
Current Year Award	(1000.00)
Fund-Raising	832.00
Current Year Donations*	2253.50

Total Scholarship Fund: \$8009.69

Comments:

Income and expense for the period are from approximately November 1, 1985 and through 9/30/86. 242 members had renewed for 1986-87. A goodly number are renewals from members who were not paid members in 1985-86.

Expenses are not typical for the Society - note the collection fees and legal fees in current year and telephone costs. These are comparable to costs in prior years, from available records, but in need of economy. Newsletter expense is highly understated, as no printing costs are included; charges are for paper stock only, at cost. If the Register is printed quarterly at a commercial establishment, estimated costs would be \$1000-1200 per quarter.

*Scholarship Donations for current period include some for endowment purposes.

**A portion of library donations for current year include donations specifically to offset the high cost of collection from the prior officers.

Respectfully submitted,
Carole Rike,
Treasurer 1985-86



23RD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, CA.
OCTOBER 4, 1986

The 23rd annual General Meeting of the Richard III Society, Inc. was held on October 4, 1986 at Bardelli's Restaurant, 243 O'Farrell St., in San Francisco, CA. After registration, a social hour was held and members were urged in fill in ballots. Ricardian items for sale were snapped up almost as soon as they hit the table. Members had the opportunity to get acquainted while participating in various workshops of Ricardian interest. Following lunch, Dr. Buchanan Sharp spoke on "Minority Rule". Dr. Morris McGee, presiding over the AGM, lifted his glass in a toast to King Richard III.

The General/Business Meeting convened at approximately 2:00 P.M. Mary Jane Battaglia, 1985 Recording Secretary called the meeting to order. Mary Jane stated that we had 739 members currently enrolled in the Society and that 110 were present. Dr. McGee quipped at this point that our Society was legitimate whereas the Tudors were an illegitimate one.

Dr. McGee introduced, Carole Carole, Secretary/Treasurer, and Mary Jane Battaglia, Recording Secretary. He read a letter from Prof. Veronica M.S. Kennedy, who had been unable to serve her term of office last year.

Joyce Hollins, Chairmain of the AGM, was called upon and welcomed everyone to the AGM, acknowledging the efforts of Co-chairman Jacqueline Bloomquist. Due to the success of the sales table, members were promised to have an additional opportunity to purchase Ricardian items following the meeting.

A new award, The Dickon, was presented to Carole Rike by Dr. McGee. In presenting the award, Dr. McGee announced it was for "Services above and beyond the call of duty". This will become an annual award.

It was agreed to dispense with the reading of the 1985 AGM minutes, as they have previously been published. Rike gave the Treasurer's Report.

It was further agreed that the budget would not be adopted until the new board has a chance to look over the funds available and past year's statement. Rike proposed that we should be on a calendar year basis, with both accounting and budget.

Dr. McGee gave a report on the William Schallek Memorial Scholarship Fund. He stressed the worth of advancing the knowledge of Richard and his times.

Helen Maurer, Research Librarian, gave a report for herself and Tony Franks, Research Officer. Linda McLatchie's report was also presented by Battaglia.

Battaglia read the following results on adoption of the new by-laws: There were 255 mail votes and 51 AGM votes in favor; 10 mail votes and 0 AGM votes against. 10 mail abstained, as well as 1 AGM. The bylaws are passed. Battaglia made a motion that "this gathering recommends to the newly elected officers that Article X of the bylaws be reconsidered and rewritten so as to provide for 1) Notification to the membership of proposed changes and 2) Provision of ratification of these changes by the General Membership. This motion was seconded and passed by a show of hands.

The Slate of Officers as elected were announced, with 311 for the slate, 9 abstentions and one write-in:

Chairman	Roxane Murph
Vice-Chairman	Robert Cook
Treasurer	Alan O. Dixler
Membership Secretary	Carole M. Rike
Secretary	Jacqueline Bloomquist

Following an introduction of new officers, ther was a raffle and door prizes weree given out. The meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Ricardian Heraldic Calendar

California Ricardians have collaborated to produce a Ricardian 1987 Calendar. The artwork, all original, has a heraldic motif. Each month features an illustration showing the badges, arms, or devices of persons closely associated with Richard; a short biographical sketch of each is included. The white boar graces the calendar's cover.

The price per calendar is \$7.50. If you order 5 or more (delivered to one address), we are offering a special price of \$5.00 each.

Order now!



ORDER FORM

Please send me the following quantity of 1987 Ricardian Heraldic Calendars:

Qty.	Unit Price	Total
_____ (1 - 4) calendar(s)	\$7.50	\$ _____
_____ (5 or more) calendars(s)	\$5.00	\$ _____

Mail order form and check/money order (payable to Ricahrd III Society, Inc.) to: Linda B. McLatchie, Sales Officer, 330 Cedar Street, Ashland, Massachuettis 01721.

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

WORKSHOP LEADERS:

A very special word of thanks and heartfelt appreciation for jobs very well done comes from Joyce Hollins to Roxane Murph and Mary Miller, Helen Maurer, Pamela Garrett, Barbara Hirsch and Phyllis Young, Morris McGee and Kenneth Shepherd, all of whom conducted workshops at the 1986 AGM. Without their unique contributions of time and talent the AGM would have, indeed, been lacking.

CANADIAN MEETINGS OPEN TO U.S. VISITORS:

All American members of the Society are invited to participate in the Canadian monthly meetings when in the Toronto area. Meetings are held the second Sunday of each month. Contact Sheila O'Connor, 105 Kenwood Avenue, Apt. 25, Toronto, ONT M6C 2S1, CANADA for further information on location and times.

PEN PAL WANTED:

An English member of the Society writes in search of a correspondent in America. A 19 year old female student of English and Latin at Durham University in the North of England, Kimberly Wilson seeks either male or female individuals of the years 18-23 who would be interested in sharing an interest in Richard III. Kimberly can be reached at: 82 Ecclesfield Road, Chapeltown, Sheffield, South Yorkshire, S30 4TE, England.

ATTENTION PLAYWRIGHTS:

The Actor's Guild of Lexington, Kentucky is accepting one-act and full length original scripts for the guild's second annual New Theatre Festival next April.

Scripts should be unproduced works and should include one cover sheet including the play title and playwright's name and phone number, and another including the title of the play only.

Mail to: Attn: Martha Bernier, Associate Director, Actor's Guild of Lexington, Inc., P. O. Box 517, Lexington, Kentucky, 40522.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE ENTHUSIASTS:

While we are thrilled with the sort of international kudos Toby Freidenberg's crossword puzzles (see Canadian letter in the Post, this issue) have gained for the Register and were ecstatic to see yet another one in the current issue, Toby is begging for help from all you Ricardian trivia buffs out there! Clues, clues, and more clues are what is needed! Ideas can be sent to Toby at 24 Rae Lane, Norwalk, CT 06850.

ANSWERS TO FALL PUZZLE

BOOKS:

For anyone trying to expand their personal Ricardian library, or wishing to make a needed and worthwhile contribution to the Society library, the Scholar's Book Outlet, 623 Ramsey Avenue, Box 695, Hillside, New Jersey, 07205 is a veritable gold mine which deserves our attention. Their recent sale catalogue featured an impressive array of hard-to-find or out-of-print works on medieval England at exceptionally attractive prices.

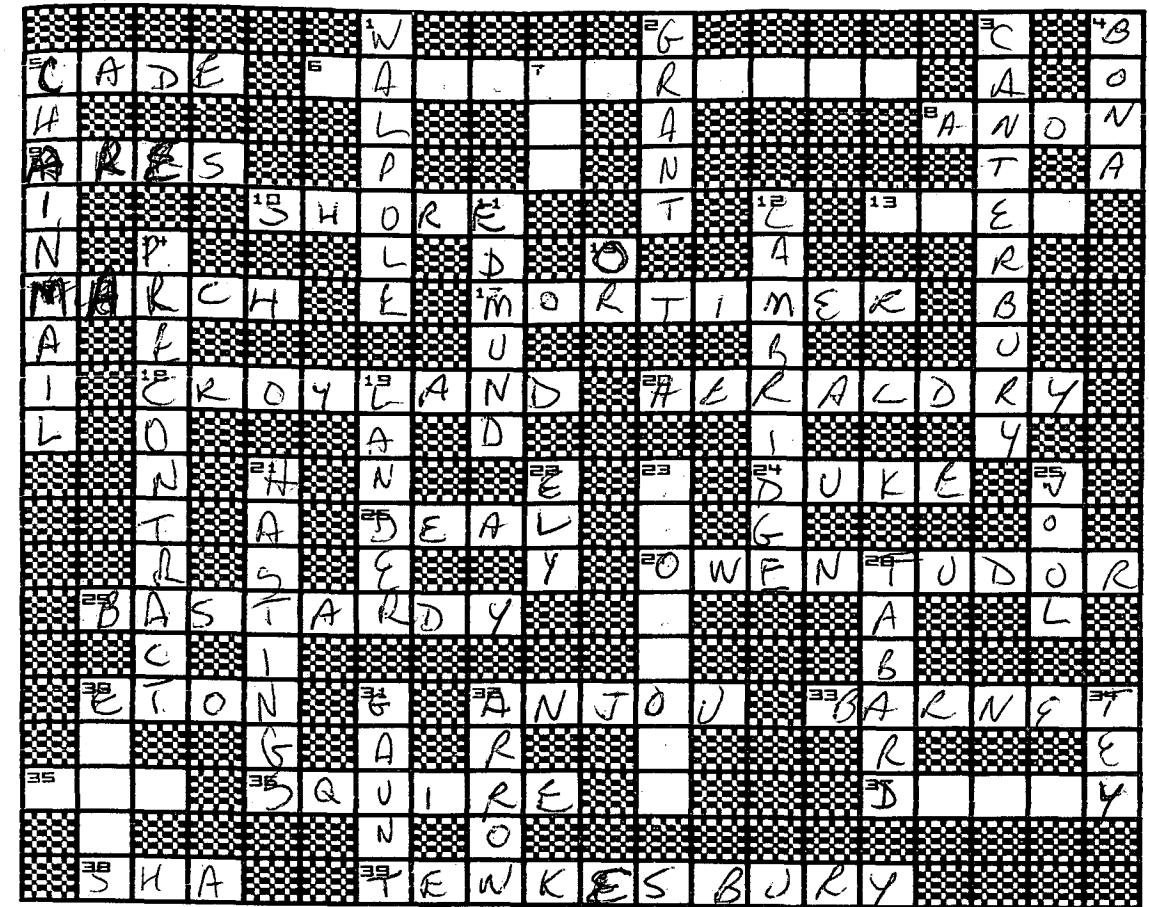
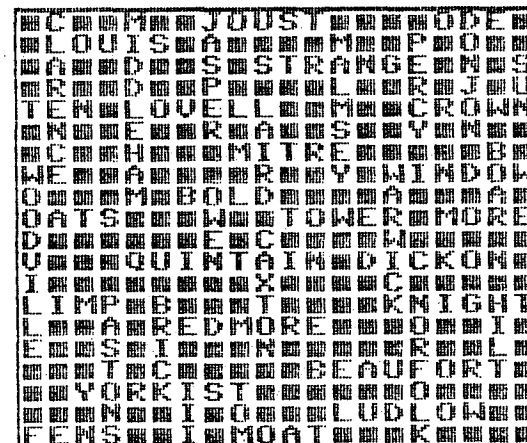
In a recent issue, the historical oddities and sometimes laughable items available through the Barnes and Noble catalogue were mentioned. In all fairness, it should also be pointed out that a more recent Barnes & Noble catalogue contained 14 selections that would make, interesting additions to a Ricardian library. None were directly related to Richard, but would provide worthwhile background on the era, or comparison with other authors' works on similar topics. For the history buff, this is still a valuable source, even though a lot does have to be waded through and rejected.

CONDOLENCES:

Our condolences and sympathies are extended to the family and friends of longtime Society member, Mrs. Jean Taylor, of New Haven, CT., who passed away in April, 1986.

NEW FELLOWSHIP COMMITTEE MEMBER:

Dr. Morris McGee, Chairman of the Schallek Memorial/Graduate Fellowship Committee announces the addition of Dr. Lorraine Attreed of the Holy Cross College Department of History to his committee considering candidates for the Society's annual award. We welcome Dr. Attreed's assistance and expertise in this vital, ongoing contribution to the study of medieval history.



ACROSS CLUES

5. led a rebellion
6. Shakespeare was his historian
8. soon
9. god of war
10. forced to do public penance
13. periods of history
16. first Earl and then King
17. a good claim to the throne
18. Chronicles of the time
20. study of coats of arms
24. high-ranking nobleman
26. what Edward made with Louis
27. a widowed queen's hero (2 words)
29. a bar to the throne
30. college
32. Margaret's house
33. fateful battle
35. symbol of royal justice
36. body servant to a knight
37. the infamous earl
38. preached a sermon
39. Lancaster's downfall

DOWN CLUES

1. the historic doubter
2. a clever detective
3. pilgrims' destination
4. Warwick's choice for queen
5. a kind of armor
7. Henry VIII's obsession
11. murdered brother
12. Richard's grandfather
14. invalidated a marriage
15. gold
19. historian of the Wars of the Roses
21. Edward's favorite companion
22. tricky bishop
23. a loyal soldier
25. English staple
28. ceremonial coat
30. equivalent to counts
31. ancestor to Beaufort and Lancaster
32. a deadly weapon
34. admired author

Toby Freidenberg
Connecticut

Local One-Man Play Depicts Richard III

By ELIZABETH JUDEN

Britain's King Richard III had a reputation for usurpation, child murder and a psychopathic hunger for power thanks to the writings of William Shakespeare and other British authors.

Dr. Charles Taylor, a University of Mary Hardin-Baylor drama professor, will give a somewhat different perspective of the much maligned monarch in a one-man play titled "Devil Dickie 3 I's" (or "Richard III Revisited") at 8 p.m. Tuesday at the Cultural Activities Center.

Tickets for the production, which Taylor wrote, directs and performs, are \$5 for adults and \$3 for students with discounts available for CAC members.

"(Richard) has been accused, I guess, of everything including infanticide and usurpation. But no evidence that I've found proves any of that," Taylor said. "It's most important to me that I take a kind of historian's point of view, in a sense, that I don't take a point of view and let evidence show the truth.

"It's right there in the words. It's a matter of letting the evidence speak for itself."

"Devil Dickie 3 I's" first was presented at the University of Texas at Austin. Taylor also performed it for Theatrefest '86, the Texas Educational Theatre Association convention in Houston, and is tentatively scheduled to perform his show at Salado's Table Rock Festival in the summer.

Richard III, who lived from 1452 to 1485, was the last of England's Plantagenet kings and the last of the British monarchs to be killed in battle, Taylor said.

"Sir Thomas More and others have accused Richard (ex-post facto) of usurpation and of the murder of his nephews, Edward IV's two sons," Taylor wrote in the program notes for his Houston production.

"William Shakespeare, in two of his plays, unleashed the most formidable psychopath in dramatic literature, via

the character of Richard, making him a crippled hunchback with a withered arm in addition to everything else."

Taylor said he is not trying to whitewash Richard, "although I feel Richard has taken a bad rap for things that haven't been proven.

"I'll be breaking no new ground here. Everything in my script is available to all historians. I'm not telling anybody anything they couldn't read themselves. I'm merely dramatizing it."

And although Richard has been dead for 500 years, wars — academic ones — are still broiling around him, Taylor said.

Two vocal and zealous groups, the anti-Ricardian Tudors and the pro-Ricardian Plantagenet supporters, hold opposite and violent views on the subject of Richard's character.

"The Hollingshead Chronicles" was pseudo-history written for Tudor historians. Shakespeare took many of his thematic structures from the chronicles. But Shakespeare was writing to please. It was plum fashionable to hate Plantagenets if you were a Tudor."

Today, historians on either side still hate or love Richard depending on their leanings, Taylor said. "The groups have almost come to blows," he said. "I think it's all kind of silly. After 500 years, who cares? Which is why I don't try to break new ground."

Although the research into Richard's life and the historical accuracy are important to the actor, Taylor mainly re-created the king in order to return to the stage.

"Once you're a performer, (with a) modicum of success, you want to get back up there; you find yourself missing it. One wants to perform."

Now Taylor is a little more finicky about his theatrical projects than when he was younger. "I have to want to direct that play or act that part. It has to be something I'm compelled to attack," he said.

"There's no substitute for energy or

vitality. I may not play it brilliantly, but I play it energetically. And I defy anyone half my age to do as well," he said.

"I'm doing this because this is what I do. It's natural for me to appear periodically on the stage. Just like preachers have to preach and teachers have to teach. I'm an actor and I have to get up on stage."

Shakespeare's Richard III is one of the characters Taylor liked best but never had the opportunity to play, he said.

"I had never done a one-man show," he said. "None of extant material was right for me physical-

ly, so I decided to write my own."

Taylor has done his share of theatrical writing and is leaning now more toward the literary aspects of drama that the performance aspects, he said.

He holds degrees in drama from UT and took additional studies in Germany, Spain, France and England. He served as stage manager for the NBC's Burbank, Calif., offices; has written four one-act plays; was resident director of Pickwick Players in New York City.

He is now director of theater and forensics at UMHB in Belton.

Last summer Taylor earned a

bachelor's degree in English from UMHB and he is pursuing other graduate courses in English and is writing a novel as part of a project through Texas A&M University in Bryan-College Station.

"I find more and more that I'm leaning in the direction of literature and creative writing."

Taylor said a musician friend told him his play is structured as neatly as a composition. "It's very, very musical in that it has order, and has a theatrical conflict. You can't have theater without conflict. And Richard, God knows, was in conflict with everyone and has been for 500 years.



Dr. Charles Taylor Portrays King Richard III