

Ricardian Register



Richard III Society, III

Volume XVIII No. 3

Fall, 1993



Photo by Roy Blanchard

The Genealogy of Edward IV

Yorkist emblems dominate this magnificent propaganda genealogy of Edward IV. The white rose, accompanied by Edward IV's motto *Confort et liesse*, alternates with banners on both sides of the text. At the top, the descent of the princes of Wales, the descendants of Brutus, and the French kings are separated by white roses, suns, and fetterlocks while — to the right — the chronicle of the Saxon heptarchy culminates in a diagrammatic representation of the seven kingdoms in the shape of a rose. The series of seven portraits introduces the genealogical section showing the significant lines of Edwardian descent. (related story on page 11)

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The Ricardian Register is published quarterly as a service to members.

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

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Copy Deadlines:

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

Changes of address and dues payments to:
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EDITORIAL LICENSE

Carole Rike

What a delight! Thanks in large measure to the efforts of our untiring Chairman, this is the first issue of the *Register* — ever — in which I have leftover material. Look for it in the Winter issue. Gene McManus has sent me a piece on "Malmsy" and I have the text of Judy Weinsoft's talk to the Oregon Shakespeare Festival. Please help me make this a reoccurring situation and send in your photos, your poems, your articles, your letters, and whatever else you think would be of interest to our eclectic group.

Thanks to the unflagging enthusiasm of Laura Blanchard (what kind of vitamins does she take?), we also hope to have an extra-special coup in the Winter Issue. Watch for it and our special, one-of-a-kind cover photo! This will knock your socks off!!

We are going to press as the Newark AGM looms near, and I regret I will be unable to be there with you this year due to a business conflict. I know that the New Jersey Chapter has worked very hard on this year's festivities and I am sure the next issue will be full of reports of the fun and good times shared by all. Yes, I will be jealous. Perhaps one of you will breathe on a white rose for me.

Thanks so much for your kind notes and support as we continue in our quest for an improved publication. If any of you have difficulty contacting me, please note that I have moved my office; the (504) 827-0161 number is still that of my home but if you wish to send a fax or if you are looking for me during the business day, contact me at (504) 897-9673.

As our Ricardian year begins once again, a salute to all you hard-working fellow members and best wishes in your Ricardian endeavors. Let me hear from you!

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Joe Ann Ricca

For most people, the 22nd of August is just another summer day. For Ricardians, it is a day for reflection and remembrance of Richard III and those who died at Redmore Plain.

In 1953, *The New York Times* ran a story covering the first-ever Ricardian In Memoriam notice. In 1960, the Society's first U.S. In-Memoriam appeared in the August 22 edition of that paper. Although *The New York Times* has barred the Society from their In Memoriam columns since 1980, other publications have gladly published both notices and articles about Richard and the Society.

Chapters and individual members both find their own ways to remember Richard. The Southeastern PA Chapter has run an In Memoriam notice in the local Philadelphia newspapers every year since its founding. The Whyte Rose Chapter offers a moment of silence during their August meeting, and also places In Memoriam notices. The Michigan Chapter focuses on the happier times of Richard's life by celebrating his coronation. The Ohio Chapter will be at the Baycrafter's Faire in Cleveland during the Labor Day weekend. Our members who are participating in the 1993 Ricardian Tour will be placing a wreath at the battlefield on behalf of the American Branch.

Not all members are close to a Chapter. Nevertheless, they find their own ways to gain recognition for Richard and his Society.

Judy Weinsoft, Portland, Oregon, is to be highly commended for her hard work and tenacity. Her year-long campaign has resulted in her being invited to give a lecture on Richard III this August in conjunction with the Oregon Shakespeare Festival. She will have full newspaper coverage. Judy has also designed some notepads and two new T-shirt designs that will be available at the AGM this October; she wants to donate the proceeds to our non-fiction library. She has also gained permission

from the translator to reproduce the English text of Thomas Legge's *Ricardus Tertius*, currently out of print and not in our collection.

Veronica Rankin, St. Petersburg, Florida, is organizing a Ricardian display table at an international festival next spring. This festival is expected to draw hundreds of thousands of visitors. Kathie Maxwell, Sylvania, Ohio, will be speaking to a literary club. Working in a library has proven beneficial for member Valerie Guelke, Borrego Springs, California. Valerie places an In Memoriam notice in local newspapers every year. This year she plans on mounting another display at the library along with brochures and membership applications. Suzanne Present, Pat Gallagher, Susan Mahoney and myself will be representing the Society with a booth at the annual medieval faire taking place at the Cloisters in New York.

And, finally after a thirteen year absence, *The New York Times* has relented. This year, in the August 22 issue, the American Branch placed the following notice:

Plantagenet, Richard, 1452-1485. Affectionately remembered by the Richard III Society, Inc., P.O. Box 13786, New Orleans, LA 70185.

A few years ago, the Society had a lively forum called the Round Robin. Members who joined exchanged via letters their opinion and viewpoints on Richard and his era. Some of the responses I have received from our recent membership survey indicate many members would like to participate in this type of forum. If anyone would like to join in as we revive the Round Robins, please contact me and I'll get the ball rolling.

It is with great sadness that we have learned of the passing of Toby Friedenburg. Toby has been a long time member of the Society as well as a member of the New England Chapter. Our deepest condolences to her husband, Harold, and their family.

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GILES DAUBENEY: COURTIER, SOLDIER, AND DIPLOMAT

Sharon D. Michalove

Department of History, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Giles Daubeny (1452?-1408) was a man with many roles. A prominent Somerset landowner, he was a member of Margaret Beaufort's Household in the 1460s, participated in Edward IV's French expedition in 1475, became an esquire of the body to Edward in 1478 and was later promoted to knight of the body. He rebelled against Richard III in 1483, fled to Brittany, became a member of Henry Tudor's court-in-exile, and with Henry's victory at Bosworth Field, was made a baron and a member of the king's privy councilor. For all his prominence in late fifteenth-century England, Daubeny has become obscure in our own day. Who was Giles Daubeny?

Giles Daubeny came from a family in the upper gentry of Somerset, who were prominent in their county but who had played a only a minor national role. Daubeny himself was more successful as a soldier, diplomat, and administrator. He had influence at the exchequer, in the church, and as lieutenant of the town and marches of Calais. In Somerset, as well as in the surrounding counties of Devon and Dorset, he was a sheriff under Edward IV and a Justice of the Peace under Henry VII. He exercised good lordship on his estates in various counties, offering protection, positions, and favors at court. Created a baron in 1486,¹ he entered the ranks of the aristocracy and wielded more power than many dukes and earls. His son became earl of Bridgwater and both his children married into powerful aristocratic families. Henry Daubeny married first Elizabeth, daughter of George Neville, Lord Abergavenny, and second Katherine Howard, daughter of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Cecily Daubeny married John Bouchier, Lord FitzWarin and later earl of Bath.

The basis of Giles Daubeny's position was land and the patronage that he could dispense that came with his estates. While we do not have any household accounts or lists of movables, records do exist of property claimed and patronage dispensed. He had the presentation of the perpetual chaplain at the chantry of St. John the Baptist at South Petherton,² the presentation of the church of North Parrott as a feoffee of John Byconyll,³ presentation of the church of Wythycombe,⁴ presentation of the church of Wayford in the right of his wife Elizabeth,⁵ presentation to the parish church of Long Assheton,⁶

presentation of the church of Norton under Hampden,⁷ the church of Brussheford,⁸ and the church of North Barogh.⁹

He was able to provide for his tenants and affinity in other ways as well. On March 12, 1493/4, Daubeny gave some land "adjoining the chapel of St. James, at Chelynton, to serve as a cemetery" because the houses in the village were more than a mile from the church, the road was often flooded and dangerous, and "it is difficult to convey corpses thence to the church or the cemetery."¹⁰ He was involved in the gift of lands, advowsons, and perquisites in Devon and Somerset to Thomas Fulford by John Speke in 1473.¹¹ On September 20, 1478, he witnessed the quitclaim of properties in Bridgwater, Haygrove, and Wembdon by Joan, widow of William Thomas, to Richard Chokke.¹² In 1482, Daubeny was to be the final arbiter of a disagreement between merchants Walter Dolyng and Robert Potell (Roper) of Taunton.¹³

Daubeny married Elizabeth, the daughter of John Arundell of Lanherne, Cornwall, probably soon after 1473, when he came of age. The fact that the Arundells of Cornwall were a prominent family must have influenced Daubeny's choice of a wife. While there is no way of knowing how the match came about, Daubeny did have some land interests in Cornwall. He may have had some connection with Thomas Arundell, Elizabeth's brother, especially if the marriage took place after 1475, when both Daubeny and Arundell would have served Edward IV in France. Both were connected with Edward IV's court. Certainly the resultant bonds that marriage forged between the two families were strong. Together, Daubeny and Arundell took part in Buckingham's rebellion, were attainted by Richard III, and fled to Brittany to join Henry Tudor.

Daubeny's residence in Margaret Beaufort's household turned out to be a fortuitous circumstance for him.¹⁴ While his connections with Margaret's trusted steward, Reynold Bray, eventually embroiled him in the duke of Buckingham's failed rebellion in 1483,¹⁵ Bray's influence would also have ensured Daubeny a warm welcome at Henry Tudor's court-in-exile when he fled to Brittany.¹⁶

Giles Daubeny came to the household of Edward IV after his reaccession in the early 1470s. Like

Sir John Paston of Norfolk, Daubeney aspired to be a courtier. Unlike Paston, he did not lurk on the fringes of the court; he was successful in becoming part of the king's retinue.¹⁷ The patronage of Margaret Beaufort and her new husband, Thomas, Lord Stanley, would have brought him to Edward's attention. His prominence in his home county of Somerset was an asset in gaining Edward's favor.¹⁸ He became an esquire of the body of Edward IV after participating in the French campaign of 1475 "in command of four men-at-arms and fifty archers."¹⁹ One of his future cohorts on Henry VII's council, Sir John Risley, was also on that campaign with three spears (including himself) and 20 archers.²⁰

As an esquire of the body, Daubeney was part of a group of between 40 and 60 men.²¹ Of this number, 20 were attendance at any one time. Their service consisted of "ryding and going at all tymes; and to help serve his table from the surueying bourde, and from other places as the assewer woll assigne."²² The esquires ate together in the hall and received daily wages of 7 d. and winter and summer clothing when they were in attendance. They also received ale and candles in the winter and could have one servant at court.²³ The esquires spent the year alternating between court and their estates at three-month intervals. This made them a good source of information for the king on the state of the localities.²⁴

He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1478²⁵ and was a knight of the body by 1480. Of the knights, four were in attendance at any one time and served as companions of the king. Each knight was allowed a yeoman in the hall, a servant in the chamber, and three waiters. They received bread, wine, ale, candles, rushes, and other necessities, but did not receive clothing. Their fee was 10 marks.²⁶

Being a prominent member of the shire community also meant providing some other political service on the national level. Giles Daubeney's father, William Daubeney, had been a member of Parliament from Barrington and South Petherton, Somerset, and Giles Daubeney himself was definitely summoned to the Commons in 1477 and 1478 and probably again in January and June 1483. Daubeney also served as sheriff in Somerset and Dorset in 1474-75 and 1480-81 and in Devon in 1481-82.²⁷ He was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1478, not as a lawyer but having paid for the privilege.²⁸

Katherine of Aragon, Henry VII's daughter-in-law, considered Daubeney "the man who could do most in private with Henry VII."²⁹ As a valued member of Henry VII's court, Daubeney would have profited greatly from his prominent position at court as well as from the patronage of a king who parsi-

moniously doled out favors primarily to those who had paid for the privilege with either service or cash. Daubeney was one of the few men ennobled by Henry VII and, among the many royal appointments he received were the offices of lord chamberlain (an important household and military position) and lieutenant of the town, castle and marches of Calais. As the focus of England's commercial and military toehold on the continent, Calais was considered vitally important to the security of the realm. Only a very trusted member of Henry VII's inner circle would have been given this responsibility.

Daubeney was rewarded generously from the beginning of the reign and remained close to Henry until his death in 1508. Since we may assume that Henry, who spent much of his early life out of England, would not have met Daubeney prior to the latter's flight to Brittany, there must have been some reason why Henry felt closer to Daubeney than to other supporters. Henry was inclined to trust his mother's judgment in the choice of advisors, notably Reynold Bray. Perhaps Margaret Beaufort and Bray were advocates for Daubeney. However, this is mere speculation and the lack of evidence will force this question to remain unanswered.

As reward for his loyalty in the 1483 rebellion, his company in exile, and his role at Bosworth, Daubeney was given a leading role in the coronation ceremonies. By his participation in the ritual of the coronation, Daubeney was able to use the patronage bestowed by the king to give favors to his own retainers.

*Daubeney and Strange and Welles were to name 40 knights to carry, "a cele of clothe of golde haudekyn with iiij starvis gild to be boren allwaies by iiij nobles knyghtes, thei to be changid at dyvers and many places as well for the King may be seruyd of many noble persones to ther grete honnour as for the case of the beres considerid the long distance from the toure to Westminster."*³⁰

Daubeney also acted as Henry VII's chamberlain for the coronation. This very personal office, actually dressing the king for the ceremony, prefigured Daubeney's later role in Henry's household when he had replaced William Stanley as the chamberlain of the household. Henry's clothing was magnificent, an indication of the way he meant his court to be perceived by his subjects.

*The Kyng arrayed [by his chamberlayn] in forme that folowith, first with ij shyrtes the oone of lawen the other of crymysyn tarteryn bothe largely apyn byforn, byhynd and in the shulders and laces with annelettes of silver and gilt and with laces angletid with sylver and gilt, a grete large breche to the mydill thigh pinched to gider before and behynde. A breche belit of velvet to garder the same to gider.*³¹

Besides his position on the king's Privy Council, Giles Daubeney held other important administrative and household offices. Daubeney's first household office was as master of the harthounds (October 12, 1485)³², for which he was paid 12 d. per day.³³ He also held administrative offices as a chamberlain of the Exchequer,³⁴ master and worker of the monies and keeper of the exchange in the Tower of London, the kingdom of England, and Calais,³⁵ and lieutenant of the town and marches of Calais. Daubeney's most important household position was granted to him in 1495, after Sir William Stanley, the lord chamberlain of the household, was convicted of treason and executed. His office of lord chamberlain was granted to Daubeney. While holding that office, Daubeney was in charge of some of the events surrounding the marriage of Prince Arthur to Katherine of Aragon.

Daubeney was also known for his military prowess. He defeated the French at the battle of Dixmude, defeated the rebellion at Blackheath in 1497, and was instrumental in the capture of Perkin Warbeck. He served as lieutenant of Calais for at least fifteen years. Daubeney also served his king as a diplomat. He was involved in the negotiations with Spain over the marriage treaty that brought Katherine of Aragon to England. The *Intercursus Magnus*, an important trade agreement with the Holy Roman Emperor, and the Treaty of Redon with the French, were two other diplomatic endeavors that Daubeney participated in.

Daubeney died on May 21, 1508.³⁶ On May 18 he was taken ill after riding with Henry from Eltham to Greenwich. Ferried to his home in London, he took the sacrament on May 20 and died on the evening of May 21.³⁷

*He had in his will appointed Westminster Abbey as his place of sepulture, and there his body rests now under a splendid monument with alabaster effigies of himself and his wife by his side . . . The features of Daubeney, as represented in his effigy, agree well with the character given of him by Bernard Andre [court poet to Henry VII] for gentleness and humanity . . . In his will he desired to be buried near that splendid chapel which his master, Henry VII ("whose true servant," he says, "I have been these twenty-six years and above"), had prepared for his own resting-place. This shows that he had been devoted to Henry's service not only for some years before he was king, but for a year at least before Richard III's usurpation.*³⁸

Giles Daubeney succeeded in all the areas of life deemed important in life for a gentleman in fifteenth-century England. He was a soldier, courtier, and diplomat as well as a powerful landowner and

councilor. His career forms an intersection of county community interests, aristocratic privilege, and influence at court. As such, his life is worthy of our interest as we try to understand the power structure of late fifteenth-century England.

References

- 1 Daubeney's peerage was one of Henry VII's few creations. "Of these nine persons [new peerage creations], only Giles Daubeney was given a barony by charter, to him and his heirs male. The redoubtable Giles Daubeney had, however, been clearly signaled out for a mark of special honour, granted to him in most laudatory terms." Chrimes, *Henry VII*, 139.
- 2 *Reg. Nicholas Bubwith*, vol. II, 347.
- 3 *The Registers of Oliver King, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1496-1503 and Hadrian de Castello, Bishop of Bath and Wells 1503-1518*, edited by Henry Maxwell-Lyte (Frome: Somerset Record Society LIX, 1939), 52. Byconell (Biconyll, etc.) seems to have had a close association with the Daubeney family. In 1482, "James Daubeney [Giles' Daubeney's brother] and his wife Elizabeth acknowledged the right of John Byconell to the manor of Wayford by their gift and quit claimed for themselves and heirs of Elizabeth. Byconell gave them three hundred marks of silver." *Pedes Finium Commonly Called Feet of Fines for the County of Somerset (Fourth Series)*, edited by Emanuel Green (London: Somerset Record Society XXII, 1906), 152. He was also connected with Giles Daubeney in various actions for recovery of lands (e.g., CCR 1468-1476, 363), commissions of array (e.g., *Campbell II*, 384-85), and so forth.
- 4 *Reg. Oliver King*, 109, 117.
- 5 *Reg. Oliver King*, 125.
- 6 *Reg. Oliver King*, 144.
- 7 *Reg. Robt. Stillington*, 74.
- 8 *Reg. Robt. Stillington*, 81.
- 9 *Reg. Robt. Stillington*, 137. Presumably his patronage to this church was contested as he was found to be the true patron by inquisition.
- 10 *Reg. Robt. Stillington*, 193.
- 11 CCR 1468-1476, 277-78.
- 12 *Bridgwater Borough Archives V*, 1468-1485, edited by R. W. Dunning and T. D. Tremlett (Frome: Somerset Record Society LXX, 1971), 32.
- 13 *Ancient Deeds*, II, 449-50; *Ancient Deeds* III, 333.
- 14 The service would have great consequences for the rest of Daubeney's career. The contacts that he made in Margaret's household would plunge him into rebellion and eventually make him one of the most trusted councilors of Henry VII. "Household service . . . provided comfortable and advantageous positions for individuals and their families, and also aided and participated in systems of loyalties and alliances between peers, lords, clients and peasants as the basis of an extended network of political, social and economic relationships." Kate Mertens, *The English Noble*

- Household 1250-1600* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1988), 74.
- 15 Chrimes, *Henry VII*, 109.
 - 16 Mertès remarks, "Their length of service might of be very great, but it was often significant for them in its consequence of alliance and patronage; and while they served, they were often deeply committed to the household in terms of time and energy." *Noble Household*, 60. This description seems to accurately depict Daubeney's career in Margaret Beaufort's household and the ties that subsequently served him well in the service of Henry VII.
 - 17 "Competition to break into the charmed circle of the household was intense for it paved the way to considerable financial rewards and the exercise of invaluable royal maintenance in the perennial local disputes of landed families. John and Margaret Paston, who were adept at placing their sons in influential clerical and noble households, chose the royal court as the heir's, John Paston's, potential contribution to the augmentation of the family influence; but in spite of warnings from John Waynflete, a more worldly acquaintance, with a parvenu and provincial lack of sophistication they kept the unfortunate young man too short of money to make the necessary dashing impression." J. R. Lander, *Government and Community: England 1450-1509* (London: Edward Arnold, 1980), 50-51. Since Daubeney had already come into his inheritance, he would not have had a financial roadblock to success. His residence in the household of Margaret Beaufort would also have schooled him in the airs and graces needed to make a good impression at the court of Edward IV.
 - 18 "Edward did not rely solely on the nobles to act as links between the court and the localities. He also used members of his household—in particular the Knights and Esquires of the Body, who numbered about fifty by the end of his reign. These came mainly from the established gentry families, and when they were not doing their turn of duty at court they would retire to their country estates. Their presence in the countryside was in itself a stabilising influence, and they helped restore the machinery of local government and made it function more effectively." Lockyer, *Henry VII*, 7.
 - 19 *DNB*, v. 5, 540.
 - 20 Roger Virgoe, "Sir John Risley (1443-1512), Courtier and Councillor," *Norfolk Archaeology* XXXVIII (1982): 142.
 - 21 The *Liber Niger* (see note 43 for citation) states 40 men, J. R. Lander puts it at 60, and Lockyer (see note 37 above) puts the number at 50.
 - 22 A. R. Myers, ed., *The Household Book of Edward IV: The Black Book and the Ordinance of 1478* (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1959), 127.
 - 23 Myers, *Household Book*, 128-29. The esquires could choose wages of 40s. in lieu of clothing.
 - 24 Lander, *Limitations*, 22.
 - 25 Ralph A. Griffiths and Roger S. Thomas, *The Making of the Tudor Dynasty* (Gloucester, England: Alan Sutton, 1987), 107.
 - 26 Myers, *Household Book*, 108.
 - 27 R. Somberville, *History of the Duchy of Lancaster*, Vol. I: 1265-1603 (London: The Chancellor and Council of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1953), 628.
 - 28 Josiah C. Wedgewood in collaboration with Anne D. Holt, *History of Parliament: Biographies of the Members of the Commons House 1439-1509* (London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1936), 259-60. "Giles Daubeney, Esquire of the body to the King, was admitted Feb. 13th, 17 Edw. IV, 1478; he was pardoned all vacations and admitted to repasts, for which he gave a quarter of a tun of wine." The Records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, *The Black Books, Vol. I from A.D. 1422 to A.D. 1586* (London: Lincoln's Inn, 1897), 64. As an esquire to the body to the king, he was given special admission. Records of the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, *Admissions, Vol. I from A.D. 1420 to A.D. 1799* (London: Lincoln's Inn, 1896), 21.
 - 29 Stanley B. Chrimes, *Henry VII*, 109-110. Daubeney was one of the diplomats who arranged the marriage between Henry VII's son Arthur and The Spanish Infanta, Katherine of Aragon (a daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella), and as the lord chamberlain of the household he was also involved in the marriage preparations. Katherine would have had an excellent opportunity to observe the relationship between Daubeney and the king.
 - 30 Sutton and Hammond, *Coronation*, 213.
 - 31 Sutton and Hammond, *Coronation*, 215.
 - 32 Campbell I, 83.
 - 33 Campbell I, 291-92.
 - 34 Campbell II, 217. Daubeney was granted the chamberlainship for life on December 20, 1487. This chamberlainship had been held by William, lord Hastings during the reign of Edward IV and was relinquished by Richard Guildford, Henry VII's first appointee for that particular Exchequer seat. In this position Daubeney could appoint two clerks *ad folios et contratallias* at the receipt of the Exchequer as well as being able to appoint a clerk for levying and preserving tallies and counter-tallies. The first office was worth 100s. per annum (*CPR [Henry VII, II]*, 622). The second was worth 10 per annum (*CPR [Henry VII, II]*, 605.)
 - 35 This was a grant in survivorship with Bartholomew Reed, a London goldsmith. Campbell, I, 105.
 - 36 *DNB*, v. 5, 542.
 - 37 *DNB*, v. 5, 542.
 - 38 *DNB*, v. 5, 542. Of course the number of years specified may be incorrect.

FROM THE RESEARCH OFFICER

Margaret Gurowitz

I'm happy to report that I received six answers to last issue's trivia question, "Who was Richard Croft, and how did he know Edward IV?" Congratulations and thank you go to Michaela Ann Charron, Nancy Leaman, Gillie Lehmann, Evelyn Perrine, and a gold star to John Mark Burton and Jacqueline Bloomquist.

As everyone noted, Richard Croft was long thought to have been the tutor of young Edward, Earl of March and his brother Edmund of Rutland. This is based on a letter written by the boys to their father, the Duke of York, complaining about the "odious rule and demeaning" of Richard Croft and his brother, and also on a statement made by Lady Croft about being governess to the young princes at Ludlow (discussed in Charles Ross, *Edward IV*, Appendix II).

John Mark Burton pinpointed the above-cited appendix in the Ross biography: Ross argued that Richard Croft, who was described only as "gentleman," was rather obscure to act as governor to the sons of a royal duke; also, since Croft died in 1509 (when Edward IV would have been 67 years old), Croft would have had to have been especially long-lived to have been old enough to act as Edward's governor. It is most likely, therefore, that Richard Croft and his brother were the sons of local minor gentry who were brought up with Edward and Edmund, "... and were just sufficiently older than

Edward and Edmund to bully the pair." (Ross, *Edward IV*, Appendix II.)

Mr. Burton uncovered further interesting connections between Edward IV and Croft; his sources were the Charles Ross biography of Edward IV (which contains that invaluable appendix!), Cora L. Scofield's *The Life and Reign of Edward IV*, and Mary Clive's *This Sun of York*. Jacqueline Bloomquist also cited the Ross biography in her answer, and pointed to that key appendix as well.

Evelyn Perrine used Elizabeth Jenkins' *The Princes in the Tower*, which mentions the prevailing theory that Croft was Edward's governor. Gillie Lehmann, Vice Chairman of the Ohio Chapter, noted the interesting tradition in Hall that Croft delivered Edward of Lancaster as a prisoner to Edward IV; she used Caroline Halsted's *Richard III as Duke of Gloucester and King of England*, a difficult source to find. Michaela Ann Charron cited Thomas Costain's *The Last Plantagenets*.

All in all, these six trivia question pioneers showed a very capable level of basic research skills, a knowledge of finding sources and — what's most important — they cited their sources. Congratulations to all of you and keep up the good work!

Trivia Question: How many illegitimate children did George, Duke of Clarence, have? Write to me with your answers, or your own Ricardian trivia questions!

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IAN McKELLEN'S FASCIST RIII TO HIT THE SILVER SCREEN

It's time for U.S. Ricardians to prepare a pre-emptive public relations strike: rumor has it that the Royal National Theatre production that ruined so many Ricardian stomach linings will now become a film.

According to *London Magazine* (July 1993): "The Ian McKellen *Richard III*, much admired at the National Theatre and on a US tour last year, will go before the movie cameras this autumn with Sir Ian as the 1930s fascist power-figure and rumours of Sir Anthony Hopkins as Buckingham. Other possible casting open to speculation includes Maggie Smith as Queen Margaret and either Glenn Close or Meryl Streep playing Lady Anne."

Ricardians glumly contemplating the prospect of long-term fallout from the film, such as a generation of skinheads adopting the fascist McKellen's White Boar armband as their own and giving Richard a truly contemporary bad reputation, can take heart. A Shakespeare production, as many other Ricardians have demonstrated, is one of our best opportunities to interest the press in presenting the *other* side of the Richard III story.

Geoffrey Wheeler, who sent along this newsclip, promises to keep us informed of further developments.

Bosworth Jumbles

Richard III sustained several losses at the battle of Bosworth in 1485. First he dropped his crown, which was picked up by the Earl of Richmond who that evening became Henry VII; then his cook mislaid the recipe for his favorite biscuits (known ever since as Bosworth Jumbles) and later in the day Richard even lost his life!

6 oz. butter, 1 1/4 oz. sugar, 2 eggs, 2 1/4 cups flour. Preheat the oven to 350°F. Cream together the butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Beat in the eggs. Sift the flour and add it to the mixture. Shape the dough into small "S" shapes and place them on a well-greased baking tray. Bake for 25 minutes or until they are golden brown. Makes 12-15.

Thanks to Judy Weinsoft for the above contribution to our culinary stock!

HELP RICHARD'S MIDDLEHAM

Middleham Castle was home to Richard III, more than any other place in England, in his youth and for most of his adult life. In Middleham, as nowhere else in England, Richard is still remembered, respected — and loved.

Because Middleham was Richard's castle, Middleham shared his fate. Shunned by the Tudors, ravaged by Cromwell, the castle stands today as reminder of the splendour that it once was, and represents a part of history that is a bitter legacy of betrayal.

Today, Middleham is under the protection of English Heritage. To help English Heritage with their work, the Middleham Restoration Endowment Inc. is working in conjunction with English Heritage for the sole purpose of raising funds for the fabric of the castle so they may continue their ongoing restoration and preservation of this important Ricardian history. You can help us support our work with a donation or the purchase of the following items:

Middleham T-Shirt or Sweat Shirt
Medium blue w/dk. blue castle design, S, M, L, XL.
T-Shirt - \$15.00 Sweat-Shirt - \$25.00

New Design
Richard III T-Shirt or Sweat Shirt
Royal Blue w/ drawing of Richard, S, M, L, XL
T-Shirt - \$15.00 Sweat Shirt \$25.00

New Item
Tote Bag (19 x 15) w/drawing of Richard \$13.95

Notecards (set of 12) \$4.75

Note Pads \$2.00

From the Castle of Ricardius Rex

Silver Stickers/*Loyaulte Me Lie* \$1.10 dz.

Pennants (Standard of Richard III) \$2.00

Pendant (pewter boar) \$24.95

Paperweight (pewter w/crystal) \$29.95
Seal of King Richard III

(Shipping/Handling \$3.00.) Please allow 4-6 weeks for delivery. Make checks payable to *Middleham Restoration Endowment, Inc.*

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PEDIGREE PROPAGANDA: THE GENEALOGY OF EDWARD IV

Laura Blanchard

In the turbulent world of fifteenth-century politics, the dynastic claims of the rivals for the English throne became an important topic for propaganda. Propaganda genealogies — elaborate illuminated manuscripts tracing the descent of Lancastrian and Yorkist kings — were an important weapon in the arsenal of the fifteenth-century publicist.

One of the most elaborate and least-known of the propaganda genealogies is Free Library of Philadelphia Lewis Ms. E201, a genealogy of Edward IV. Last May, twenty-nine East Coast Ricardians and their guests met at the Free Library of Philadelphia to view the manuscript and to hear a presentation by Ralph A. Griffiths, Professor of History at the University College of Swansea, vice president of the Royal Historical Society, and author of the definitive biography of Henry VI and a wide range of publications on fifteenth-century topics. He is also co-author, with John Cannon, of *The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Monarchy* and, with John Gillingham, of *The Middle Ages*, the second volume in the five-volume Oxford History of Britain.

Pedigrees as Propaganda

The removal of a reigning monarch, even one as terminally inept as Henry VI, demanded justifications more palatable than political necessity and personal safety. The legitimacy of Edward IV's monarchy, like that of Richard III quarter-century later, could rest only on the unimpeachable claims of hereditary right.

As Edward won the military victories that were to lead to his accession, an intensive propaganda campaign to support his right and title was also being mounted, with the Yorkist pedigree as its cornerstone. Royal pedigrees were not unique to the Yorkist era — Richard II is known to have in his possession one tracing his descent from Noah,¹ and a genealogy of Henry VI was hung in Notre Dame in Paris in 1423 on the order of John Duke of Bedford,² presumably to help convince the infant king's skeptical French subjects of his right to rule. Some of Henry's pedigrees conveniently omitted the Yorkist line altogether,³ a fact which may have contributed to the uncase of Richard, Duke of York in the 1440s and 1450s.

Allison Allan has observed⁴ that four types of propaganda genealogies predominated during Edward IV's reign: two in Latin (long text and abbre-

viated text) and two in English (long text and abbreviated text). Reflecting the growing importance of written communication to influence an increasingly literate gentry and nobility, these texts drew on Bible stories, ancient history and the legends of early Britain and were intended for a secular audience. Allan's analysis of Yorkist propaganda genealogies surveyed 17 separate manuscripts. Her review of these manuscripts leads her to conclude that their production in large numbers was probably deliberately planned and the output of a small number of craftsmen.

The chronicle portion of these genealogies contains what Allison terms "the most striking episodes of history for a medieval audience, namely the fortunes of the British Isles in the pre-Saxon era."⁵ "British histories" blending the accounts of pre-Saxon Britain created by Geoffrey of Monmouth in his *Historia Regum Britanniae* [History of the Kings of Britain] with a more accurate account of more recent history were among the most popular manuscripts in fifteenth-century England. This popularity gave the Yorkists a propaganda edge over the Lancastrians because of the Mortimer ancestry. In 1230 Ralph Mortimer married Gwladys Ddu, daughter of Llywelyn the Great, prince of Gwynedd, and so the royal Welsh title passed to the Mortimers and hence to Edward IV. While the Lancastrians had to content themselves with genealogies celebrating their Saxon descent, Edward could lay claim, Allan observes, to a British lineage stretching back to Cadwallader — and, with a little imagination, all the way back to Brutus himself.

Nineteen Feet of Heraldic Splendor

Lewis Ms. E201 is a vellum scroll, nineteen feet long and eighteen inches wide, written in Latin in small regular *batarde* and tracing the descent of Edward IV from God. As we gathered in the manuscript room of the Free Library, though, the manuscript was housed in a box measuring about 20" x 3" x 3" — a very small object, indeed, to be the focus of so much attention — resting at the center of a twelve-foot long study table covered with murrey velvet.

Professor Griffith introduced the manuscript by talking about the treasury of books, manuscripts and works of art to be found in U.S. libraries and art museums. These objects are here as the result of the

work of wealthy American collectors in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. John F. Lewis, a Philadelphia admiralty lawyer, was one such collector. He sought to document the history of the book with a collection illustrating the chronology of the written word, beginning with cuneiform tablets. Lewis purchased Ms. E201 from Ellis of London in July 1927 for £120. (Where it had spent the previous 450 years is anybody's guess.)

Griffiths explained that the manuscript ties in well with his own research interest in the evolution of the English monarchy. It is a compact document, he continued, calling our attention to the size of the box before us, compressing a lot of information into a very small space.

[The remainder of this article is primarily a summary of Professor Griffiths's talk, based on notes taken during his presentation. Any errors may be assumed to be the writer's and not his.]

So just what is this document? It's a genealogy of the English kings from God. It's a chronicle, a history of the English people. Finally, it's a work of art, chivalric art, and probably the most beautiful of all the works of its type.

It shows the descent of power. The source of power, and the need to legitimize current power by tracing a connection to a divine or royal source, has been an important human preoccupation since the transcription of the Old Testament "begats." The Anglo-Saxons legitimized their power by tracing their descent from Woden, their legendary god of

war, whose sons became the founders of the Saxon kingdoms;⁶ the Celtic kings traced theirs back to Arthur and then to Brutus, the legendary founder of Britain.

It's a beautiful document. The fifteenth century was much more sophisticated in its techniques for depicting the descent of power than previous generations. This increasing sophistication is tied to the rising literacy rate in England.

It shows propaganda on behalf of kings. Following the deposition of Richard II in 1399, there was a propaganda explosion to justify dynastic claims to the throne — first the Lancastrians, and then the Yorkists. The propaganda was also used to justify English claims to the throne of France . . . and to the kingdoms of Scotland and Wales.

How was the document used? It was probably produced for presentation to Edward IV to celebrate his accession and coronation. The nineteen-foot document was probably displayed vertically, hanging up on ceremonial occasions to inform and to educate those in attendance. Finally, it was produced to please Edward IV, to justify him, to give him every claim propaganda could bestow.

[At this point, librarian Karen Leitner unrolled the first half of the scroll and Professor Griffiths provided an explanation of the text and illustrations.]

In the magnificent equestrian portrait that begins the scroll, Edward IV is wearing a closed crown. Introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century,



Ralph A. Griffiths, flanked by American Branch chair Joe Ann Ricca (left) and Free Library of Philadelphia rare books librarian Karen Leitner.

the closed crown symbolized the sovereignty of English kings. English kings did not recognize themselves as subordinate to other secular authorities, such as the Holy Roman Emperor. The horse is caparisoned with the quartered arms of England, France, Castile and Leon, plus a shield bearing the three crowns of King Arthur. Artistically, this portrait is skillfully rendered and is particularly interesting for its attempt in perspective. [Writing about this manuscript in a recent issue of *The Ricardian*, Anne Sutton and Livia Visser-Fuchs observe "there is no escaping the evidence that the Yorkist accession was God's will. God's right hand points to Edward, who is surrounded by quotations like *A domino factum est istud* (this was done by the Lord) and *Si deus nobiscum quis contra nos* (If God is for us who will be against us?).⁶]

After the portrait of Edward IV are three roundels, probably rendered by a different artist, as was common practice in manuscript production of this period. These roundels reinforce the propaganda message of kingly authority flowing from the Old Testament. They show God in Glory; the Temptation in the Garden; and Noah and The Flood, followed by portraits of Noah's sons.

The next section has, to the left, the descent of the princes of Wales, the descendants of Brutus, and the French kings. A broader box, to the right, has brief histories of the seven Saxon kingdoms of England, culminating in a diagrammatic representation of the seven kingdoms of England in the shape of a rose. Interspersed throughout this section are three important Yorkist emblems: sun, white rose, and fetterlock, occurring in regular rotation.

These histories are followed by a row of what Professor Griffiths described as seven "quite charming little portraits" representing significant ancestors from seven lines of Edward IV's descent. Griffiths has identified six of them as representing Wales, Cornwall, France, England, Aquitaine, and Normandy.

[Here, Professor Griffiths interrupted his presentation to enable us to circle the table and view other parts of the manuscript, during which time he answered members' questions. After about fifteen minutes, Karen Leitner unrolled the second portion of the manuscript.]

Most of the remainder of the roll traces the descent through the seven lines listed above to Edward IV, shown in a square-on-square, a design used in the Ark of the Covenant. One square has roses and fetterlocks at the four corners; the other has suns in splendor. The text within the square celebrates Edward's claim to the throne as son of the Duke of

York. Many symbols of regality surround this square: the cap of maintenance; the three crowns (the closed crown of England and the crowns of France and Castile/Leon); feathers, a symbol of the Prince of Wales and of Edward III; six garters, which surround the statements "This is done by the Lord" and "the Lord makes good counsel"; and three scepters and three swords, one for each kingdom.

Below the Edwardian square-on-square are several smaller squares for Edward's brothers and sisters, including, of course, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who was most likely nine years old at the time this scroll was created. The final text on the scroll provides a justification for the restoration of descent from the female, citing the authority of St. Brigit of Sweden.

Other symbols and heraldic elements are seen throughout the scroll. For most of its length, the scroll is bordered on both sides by a series of heraldic shields and banners. [Although Professor Griffiths did not have time to discuss each one for us, he tells us that he has been able to identify all but two.] The early portions show banners on both sides alternating with white roses accompanied by Edward's motto, *Confort et liesse* [comfort and mirth]. The banners represent families with whom Edward had some genealogical or practical connection, including several carrying the three crowns of King Arthur, and more than one carrying the cross of Edward the Confessor. Further down, the banners — on longer standards held up by heraldic beasts — alternate with shields. The beasts themselves appear in a regular rotation of the white hart (Richard II), the black bull (Clare/Mortimer), and the white lion (Edward IV) — visually reinforcing, again, the position of Edward IV as the legitimate heir of Richard II through the Mortimer/Clare line. This hart/bull/lion rotation is reminiscent of the rotation of fetterlock/white rose/sun in splendor seen separating the lines of the Welsh, French, and Saxon descents in the earlier portion of the manuscript.

Other symbols seen here include the knots of the Bouchier family, the crescent symbolizing pilgrimage, the white [Saxon] and red [British] dragons of Merlin's prophecy, and the peacock, symbolizing resurrection. One prominent rendering of the Yorkist symbols shows a falcon atop a fetterlock, the fetterlock enclosing a white rose of York with the cross of St. George at its center.

The final question to be asked about this manuscript, of course, is: when was it produced, and who commissioned it? When Lewis bought the manuscript from Ellis in 1927 it was dated at 1470, based on the identification of Edward's sister Margaret in

the manuscript as Duchess of Brittany, a marriage that took place in 1468. And indeed, the manuscript's red case is stamped with this date. Many years ago, however, Professor Griffiths had viewed the manuscript during an earlier trip to Philadelphia. In a memo which found its way to the curator's file, he suggested that a production date of June 30 to November 1, 1461 was more probably for the following reasons:

- The roll concludes with a passage on the accession (March 4, 1461) and coronation (June 28, 1461) of Edward IV and can be construed as being in celebration of those two events, with its concluding stress on the restoration of the true line of English kings;
- there is no mention of Edward's marriage of Elizabeth Woodville (1464) or of any of their children (the first, Elizabeth, was born on February 11, 1466);
- Henry Bourchier is noted as earl of Essex (created June 30, 1461);
- Edward's sister is referred to as Duchess of Burgundy, but the title has been inserted in a later hand and therefore need not imply that the roll is post July 3, 1468, the date of her marriage;
- Richard is referred to as duke of Gloucester, but the title also appears to have been added later, and the roll may date from before his creation (November 1, 1461).

Professor Griffiths's memo concludes: "This suggests that the roll was produced somewhere between 30 June and 1 November 1461, with my preference being for the earlier part of that period, close to the coronation — which would fit in well with the nature and ostensible purpose of the roll."⁹

As for who commissioned it: Professor Griffiths concluded his presentation with the speculation that the manuscript may have been commissioned by — and produced in the office of — John Smert, Garter King of Arms at the time of Edward IV's accession.

There remains ample material for fruitful study of this manuscript: in its text, in its visual imagery, and in the ways that heraldry, lineage, prophecy, and Biblical allusions complement and reinforce each other in one compelling document. Unfortunately, Ms. E201 is a very fragile document; every time the librarian unrolls the scroll, a little more paint and parchment flakes off. We Philadelphia-area Ricardians are keeping our fingers crossed that Ralph Griffiths's continued interest in the manuscript will result in a publication that will answer many of the questions about its content and meaning. We hope, too, that any publication on this manuscript will include ample illustrations. That way, scholars and interested readers can study and enjoy the manuscript without the kind of continued use that will inevitably contribute to its deterioration. Meanwhile, those of us who were present to hear Professor Griffiths's presentation were fortunate to have the opportunity to examine the manuscript at length



Ralph A. Griffiths, Professor of History at the University College of Swansea, with area Ricardians at the Free Library of Philadelphia. Photo by Don Donnermeyer

under the guidance of one of the period's leading historians.

[Portions of this article are based on previous articles in the newsletters of the Whyte Rose and Southeastern Pennsylvania chapters.]

Notes:

1. Richard Ivo Schneider, "The King as Public and Private Individual: Miniature Portraits of Richard II." Paper presented at the Twenty-Eighth International Congress on Medieval Studies, Western Michigan University, May 6-9, 1993.
2. B.J.H. Rowe, King Henry's Claim to France in Picture and Poem, *The Library*, 4th Series, vol. 13 (1932-33). Cited in Anne F. Sutton and Livia Visser-Fuchs, "Richard III's Books: Ancestry and True Nobility," *The Ricardian*, IX, 119 (December 1992), p. 346.
3. Ralph A. Griffiths, "The Sense of Dynasty in the Reign of Henry VI," in *Patronage, Pedigree and Power in Later Medieval England*, C.D. Ross (ed.), Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 1979; and reprinted in Ralph A. Griffiths, *King and Country: England and Wales in the Fifteenth Century*. London: The Hambledon Press, 1991.
4. Allison Allan, "Yorkist propaganda: Pedigree, prophecy and the 'British history' in the Reign of Edward IV," in *Patronage, Pedigree and Power in Later Medieval England*, C.D. Ross (ed.) Alan Sutton, Gloucester, 1979, pp. 172-173.
5. Ibid.
6. John Cannon and Ralph Griffiths, *The Oxford Illustrated History of the British Monarchy*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988, p. 79. Cannon and Griffiths note that Wotan's mythical sons include Vectan (Kent), Beldean (Wessex), Feothulgeat (Mercia), Beldei (Northumbria), Casere (East Anglia), and Wegdam (Sussex).
7. Anne F. Sutton and Livia Visser-Fuchs, "Richard III's Books: Ancestry and True Nobility," *The Ricardian*, XI, 119 (December 1992), p. 346.
8. Memorandum dated July 1981, Curator's file, Free Library of Philadelphia Lewis Ms.E201.
9. Ibid.

SIR RHYS AP THOMAS AND HIS FAMILY A Study in the Wars of the Roses and Early Tudor Politics

Ralph A. Griffiths

This is a study in the social and political history of England and Wales in one of its most turbulent and least studied periods - that of the 15th and early 16th centuries, when the ancestors of the present Lord Dynevor was one of the two or three most significant families in Wales. They played a central role in the Wars of the Roses in Wales, and their most famous member, Rhys ap Thomas, was the focus of support for Henry Tudor in 1485 and at the Battle of Bosworth. He and his son, Gruffydd, were honoured members of Henry VII's court and virtually ruled much of southern Wales for the next forty years.

The family came to grief in 1531 at the hands of Henry VIII precisely because of its prominence, its pretensions to a lineage that went back to ancient princes and had royal Tudor connections, and Henry VIII's divorce difficulties. His descendants spent the rest of the 16th and the early part of the 17th century trying to rehabilitate the family and repair their fortunes. The 17th century *Life of Sir Rhys ap Thomas* has not been published since 1796 and is here edited in full.

pp 368 October 1993 hardback \$70.00 ISBN 0-7083-1218-7

UNIVERSITY OF WALES PRESS

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RICARDIAN POST

30 June 1993
Louisville, KY

Dear Carole:

Reading Professor Woods letter in the Summer, 1993, issue, it occurred to me I had not responded to your request for the identity of the individual who owned the "Makers of History: Richard III" book.

I was tickled to get the information from Professor Wood. I discovered the book in my parents' attic and my mother recalls purchasing the book for a minimal sum some years ago, at a yard sale probably. Needless to say, I "liberated" it when I discovered it. (She isn't getting it back now!)

The book is in good condition for its age. While some of the pages are fairly loose, it is complete. I must admit I haven't been able to read it without falling asleep; the style is awkward and of course the tone of the book is unfavorable to Richard. You may enjoy the following passage from page 168 as an example:

Still, Richard, though universally applauded for his military courage and energy, was known to all who had opportunities of becoming personally acquainted with him to be a bad man. He was unprincipled, hard-hearted, and reckless. This, however, did not detract from his military fame. Indeed, depravity of private character seldom diminishes much the applause which a nation bestows upon those who acquire military renown in their service. It is not to be expected that it should. Military exploits have been, in fact, generally, in the history of the world, gigantic crimes, committed by reckless and remorseless men for the benefit of others who, though they would be deterred by their scruples of conscience of their moral sensibilities from perpetrating such deeds themselves, are ready to repay, with the most extravagant honors and rewards, those who are ferocious and unscrupulous enough to perpetrate them in their stead. Were it not for some very few and rare exceptions to the general rule, which have from time to time appeared, the history of mankind would show that, to be a good soldier, it is almost absolutely essential to be a bad man.

The book has a tendency to go into such discourses. Still, if anyone is particularly interested in information about the book, please feel free to have

them contact me. It has always been a treasured book among my collection of Ricardian literature, and it will be all the more valued for the background information provided by Professor Wood.

Shawn Marie Herron

12 July 1993
Norfolk, Virginia

Dear Ms. Rike:

First of all, I want to commend you on the fine job you do with the quarterly journal. I have been a member of the Society for a little under a year, and each issue I have received has been entertaining, informative, and thoroughly "professional" in every respect.

I was especially interested in the latest one, with its featured article on working Richard into school projects. I begin my Modern European History course each year attempting to get students to realize that not everything published as non-fiction and claiming to be truth is what it appears to be. To prepare for the course, I have them read *The Daughter of Time* (of course!) and — until it went out of print two years ago — John M. Ford's *The Dragon Waiting*, an exceptionally fine novel that combines history and fantasy and focuses on Richard.

Joe Ann Ricca's "Message" mused about the prestige the Society might receive were it able to publish a book. The thought occurred to me that a collection of lesson plans, strategies, etc., explaining concretely how the study of the controversy surrounding Richard could be worked effectively into the classroom would be something that would be useful as well as marketable.

History teachers are always looking for good "hooks." (As a matter of fact, only days before the *Register* arrived, the copy of *Oh, Tey Can You See?* which I ordered from the Society catalog came in the mail!) When I was reading "Let's Do a Project on Richard," I found myself wanting to share the way I use the controversy to introduce the study of History and to question the "all-non-fiction-is-truth-and-all-fiction-is-myth" assumptions people often make. I'd love to submit a description of this approach to you for the *Register*, but that seems a bit

Ricardian Post (continued)

redundant given the space you devoted to the school project in the current issue. Let me know, however, if you feel such an overview would be appropriate.

Perhaps if the members of the Society who are teachers would write up and submit their unique strategies, the result could be compiled and edited for sale and distribution. There are a number of available avenues for publicizing a collection like that. I, for one would love to be a part of such an endeavor and would help in any way I could — assembling, proofing, corresponding, or whatever.

*Richard Oberdorfer
Chairman, History
Norfolk Academy*

Where In The World Do You Find Other Ricardians?

Carol Bessette of the Middle Atlantic Chapter poses a question to the Society membership: what is the most unusual place where you have encountered another Ricardian?

She has met a fellow Ricardian in England in each of the past two summers. In 1992, she met Vicki Johnston of Lexington, Kentucky, a fellow student at the University of Cambridge Summer Study Program. In 1993, while on a hiking trip through Devon, she discovered that one of her fellow walkers, Laurie Allen, of Tucson, Arizona was a member of the Society.

Carol thinks these are interesting encounters, but that they pale in comparison with that of Mary Schaller, also of the Middle Atlantic Chapter, who met Ricardians on a cruise boat in the middle of the Nile River last year!

Has anyone had a more unusual encounter? Anyone met a Ricardian in Tahiti or in Antarctica? (Carol works for a former astronaut, but she didn't know him prior to his space flight. Otherwise, we might have had a Ricardian in space. But what would be the chances for two Ricardians in space?)

If you have had an interesting or unusual encounter with other Ricardians, drop a line to the Editor, and share your experience.



Back Issues of The Ricardian and Ricardian Register

The following back issues of *The Ricardian* and the *Ricardian Register* are available. Issues of *The Ricardian* are \$3.00 each; issues of the *Ricardian Register* are \$2.50 each. Please circle the issues you want to purchase.

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BACK IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

Laura Blanchard

Reversing a thirteen-year-old policy of accepting In Memoriam notices only for "recently deceased real people," the August 22 edition of the *New York Times* carried the American Branch's In-Memoriam notice once again this year.

I had written the newspaper's advertising acceptability manager, Tony Sullivan, earlier this summer to request an exception to their policy. Based on my assurances that we would not return to the days where the In Memoriam column carried six inches of notices with wording like "treacherously murdered by the agents of a man too cowardly to face him in battle," he agreed to accept a modest notice. "But make sure you keep it positive and you don't let it get out of hand," he scolded me.

Most of us can subscribe to the view that Henry Tudor was no warrior-hero and that Richard's battlefield death was due to treachery. Still, I think most of us can also understand how a string of seven or eight of these outspoken Ricardian In Memoriam notices could offend the sensibilities of other readers, whose memories of departed family members are still fresh. I was confident that my fellow Ricardians would be content with a modest notice that would stand in lieu of our more detailed tributes.

I prepared a press release based on the *New York Times* change in policy, and sent it out to chapter chairs/contacts in late July for local use. I also sent it to several syndicated news services in mid-August. If you noticed anything in your local newspaper, please let me know. This is the first year I sent anything to the syndicated news services, and I'd like to be able to tell my successor how it worked out.

Welcome to Margaret Gurowitz

Some months ago, I announced that I was leaving the PR position at the end of this Ricardian year. I'm delighted to report that my successor is more qualified for the position than I was, so we can look for new publicity successes in the months to come. Margaret Gurowitz, Edison, NJ, already serves the American Branch as research officer, and has agreed to accept the PR appointment as well. Margaret carries important dual qualifications: as a long-time member with a graduate degree in medieval studies, she can speak with authority and a command of the literature on a broad range of Ricardian issues. As a practicing PR professional with a Fortune 500 com-

pany, she has both the hands-on experience and the access to PR tools to do a superlative job.

We are all publicists

If there's one thing I've learned in the three years I've flacked for the Branch, it's the power of a local contact. Some of the best publicity work we've had comes not from me but from the Ricardian-on-the-spot who took the materials I provided, added his or her own local angle or personal perspective, and made the contacts that resulted in interviews, photos, and magnificent articles.

Several local Ricardians are carrying the ball in their communities. Before them, there was the teaching team of Kay Janis and Nina Fleming with their high school study unit that became a library exhibit, a Shakespeare talk, a newspaper article, and a presentation to a university history fraternity. Before that there were New Orleans Ricardians Marti Vogel and Charlie Bosworth, whose persistence with the *New Orleans Times-Picayune* opened the door for front-page coverage of last year's AGM. And there have been plenty of others over the years: Mary Donermeyer, Mary Miller, Mary Schaller, Glenda Moody, Wanda Payne, Ellen Fernandez, Pam Milavec, Regina Jones, Eileen Printsens... the list could go on and on.

It's this grassroots effort that helps us reach out to all those freelance Ricardians. We all know fellow members who vaguely knew, for years, that there was a Society, but didn't know how to find us until they read an article in their local paper. Each of us has the capacity to be a media star on behalf of the Society. I would encourage you to contact Margaret Gurowitz, who can give you all the ammunition you need to be an effective publicist in your own community.

Finally, I want to thank all those Society members who've been helpful with suggestions and advice, with media contacts, with willingness to be interviewed, or who've simply given me words of encouragement in the years I've done this job. I especially want to thank Gene McManus and Joe Ann Ricca, who as chairs of the American Branch have been so supportive of an expanded publicity effort — and Carole Rike, who took up the PR slack more than once. Believe me, your help and your good wishes have been deeply appreciated.

It's Never Too Early to Start CHRISTMAS SHOPPING for Your Favorite Ricardian

"Il Porcellino"

Christmas Cards

Featuring a Christmasy-looking boar with wreath, these 3-color cards spread Ricardian cheer and benefit the Society at the same time, since all profits from the sale of these Christmas cards go to the Schallert Scholarship Fund. Inside is the greeting, "Wishing you holiday joy and good will." There are 10



cards and 10 blank envelopes per packet. (Sales Officer's Note: My special thanks to Susan Dexter, who created the artwork, and to Laura Blanchard, who brought the project to fruition.)

\$6.00 for 10 cards and envelopes

Ricardian Christmas Cards

Susan Dexter has created two lovely Ricardian Christmas cards: one with a religious motif and one with a secular Ricardian motif. The Madonna and Child card is printed in gold



envelopes per packet.

\$6.00 for 10 cards and envelopes (specify style on order form)



Promotional Bookmarks

These 3-color promotional bookmarks are ideal to insert in a library book (to entice future members) or to give to a potential recruit who borrows one of your Ricardian books. The bookmark features Richard's portrait and some information about Richard and the Society.

**\$.20 per bookmark
\$2.00 per dozen bookmarks**

ink; the Richard and Anne card is printed in red ink. Both have the greeting, "Wishing you holiday joy and good will." There are 10 cards and 10 blank

Lucite Paperweight

These lucite paperweights, measuring 2-3/4" in diameter, feature the head-and-shoulders of Richard's NPG portrait. They're ideal for holding down royal decrees or other important documents. A perfect stocking stuffer!

\$10.00 each

Ricardian Mug

They're back in stock! These 10-oz. iron-stone mugs are cranberry color with the Society boar and name imprinted in 23K gold; the mug is also decorated with gold pin-stripes and rim.

\$11.00 each

Ricardian Bookplates

Are some of your Ricardian books missing in action? To be sure your books are returned to you, place one of these bookplates inside. The bookplates, decorated with the Society boar, are 4"x5" with self-adhesive back.

\$2.50 per dozen

Ricardian Tote

Need something to carry all your Christmas loot? Made of natural linen, these totes feature the Society boar and name and measure approximately 15"x12" with a 4" gusset.

\$11.00 each

Please make check payable to: Richard III Society, Inc. Mail order and check to:

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	Promotional Bookmarks	\$2.00/doz.	
	Lucite Paperweight	\$10.00	
	Ricardian Mug	\$11.00	
	Ricardian Bookplates	\$2.50/doz.	
	Ricardian Tote	\$11.00	
	Postage		\$2.50
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SCATTERED STANDARDS

(Chapter News & Updates)



Ohio Chapter

On Sunday, August 1, 1993, the Ohio Chapter had their summer meeting at Stan Hywet Hall and Gardens in Akron, Ohio. The weather cooperated and it was a beautiful afternoon for a summer picnic. Gillie Lehmann, who volunteers as a tour guide at Stan Hywet, arranged for the chapter to use the drying yard, a lovely walled area filled with colorful impatiens, for a picnic spot. There were 25 members and guests in attendance, making this the largest meeting turnout so far this year. Several people whom the chapter had not seen for quite some time, Bruce & Judie Gall and Susan Dexter were there, and it was good to see them again.

Upon arriving people had the opportunity to get something to eat and drink and then to wander the beautiful grounds and walk through the many lovely garden areas.

There was a brief business meeting conducted in the afternoon. It was voted and approved that the chapter contribute \$100.00 to the Schallek fund, which will be matched by National. It was suggested by Tom Coles that members place August memoriams in the local papers and attempt to keep them "inflammatory." The chapter will be participating in the annual Baycrafters Renaissance Festival in Cleveland on Labor Day weekend. A final slate of chapter officers will be put together and election ballots sent with the September issue of the Crown & Helm. Members Lee Palencar and Kathie Raleigh have volunteered to put together a list of costume patterns from catalogs that they have. The chapter will then purchase some patterns to create a pattern library for members to use. Susan Dexter gave everyone a sneak preview of the soft sculpture Richard doll which will be raffled at the AGM. A very handsome fellow indeed! Susan also has just recently had another novel published called *The Wizard's Shadow*. The Fall meeting is being hosted by Compton Reeves in Athens and promises to be a really interesting meeting. The date is to be decided depending on the fall football schedule.

After the business meeting everyone divided into two groups and took a tour of the Seiberling's 65-room Tudor-revival manor home. Gillie conducted one group and another Stan Hywet volunteer took the other. The windows in the Tower section of the house are copies of the original windows in Ockwells Manor in England, which was built in about

1465 by John Norreys who was Master of the Wardrobe to Edward IV.

After the house tour everyone met back in the picnic area for cake to celebrate the Ohio Chapter's 7th anniversary. It was a lovely day full of good Ricardian companionship.

Gillie Lehmann
Vice Chairman

Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter

Our August meeting was held at the home of Nancy Griggs in Langhorne. Six members attended. Before the meeting officially began, the members spent some time stuffing and stamping envelopes to help Laura Blanchard complete a Schallek Fund mailing. Regina Jones opened the meeting by distributing Richard III bookmarks to the attendees who then agreed to engage in some good-spirited "guerilla Ricardianism" at their local libraries. It was noted that the Chapter would run Memorial notices this year in the *Inquirer* and *Town Talk*. The Chapter will have a sales table again at the AGM in October and will also donate a gift certificate as a door prize. The new library lists were made available for anyone who wished to copy them and pass them on. As book review editor of *The Market Cross*, Miriam Biddle assured the members that book reviews contributed to the newsletter need not be on only Richard and his time, but on related subject matter as well.

It had been suggested previously that informal group discussions might be held at our meetings and questions had been proposed by various members. This meeting's discussion centered on one of the questions suggested by Rudolph Lea: What books have done the most to shape your view of Richard III, and why . . . which of these would you recommend to those seeking information and reliability . . . which of these would you recommend to those seeking more stimulating accounts?

The ensuing discussion was so intense that we did not have time to pose the second of Rudolph's proposed questions relating to Bosworth Field. The format created an enjoyable and stimulating forum for sharing and participation by everyone present.

The Chapter membership (and guests) will have the opportunity of meeting a real, live Schallek scholar, Claire Valente, this year's Schallek scholar,

at the home of Laura Blanchard on September 11. This is definitely a "special event" worth attending.

The next Chapter meeting, to be held at Dave Mocool's home in Upper Darby on October 23, promises to be an exciting one—Dave has arranged for an armorer to talk to us about his craft.

Nancy Griggs

The Whyte Rose Chapter

The July 10th meeting of the Whyte Rose Chapter was held at the home of acting chapter chairman Susan Mahoney. The chapter welcomed three special guests: Maryloo Schallek, Society Chairman Joe Ann Ricca, and new member Patricia Gallagher.

The Whyte Rose Chapter plans to do an In Memoriam notice for Richard, which will appear in the Star Ledger, New Jersey's only state newspaper. Individual members were urged to place In Memoriams in their local papers as well. Chapter members also were encouraged to write to HTV, a new all-history cable television station, to make our interest in Richard III and 15th century history known. The station, a subsidiary of A&E, is slated to go on the air in the fall of 1994.

Outgoing Whyte Rose Chapter chairman and founder Joe Ann Ricca was honored by the members for her hard work and dedication in forming and growing the chapter and bringing it to a leadership role in the American Branch.

Joe Ann Ricca, in her role as Chairman of the American Branch of the Society, gave an informative and fascinating talk about the history of the Richard III Society both in England and the United States. One of the many highlights of the talk was discovering that actresses Helen Hayes and Tallulah Bankhead were among the American Branch's founders! Chapter members also learned that Richard III was the first Shakespeare play performed in America, almost 250 years ago. The presentation concluded with some thoughts about the Society's future, and the many prospects and opportunities available to the organization.

Margaret Gurowitz

THE FACE OF HENRY VII

"This is a picture of Henry II . . . just look at that face. Look at it, and you will know who killed the Princes in the tower . . ."

Words to gladden the heart of a Ricardian—uttered by a Ricardian? No, reports Carol Bessette of the Middle Atlantic Chapter. Instead, these are the words (she is told) used by John Sutton, a Cambridge don who teaches a course on "The Tudor Age" at Emmanuel College for the University of Cambridge Summer Program.

Carol has attended the two-week academic program in England for the past three years, and is more enthused than ever about the program, its courses, and entire "Cambridge experience." She has not yet taken the Tudor class, being sidetracked by courses in "The English Country House," "The Life and Times of Churchill," and "The Archeology of Medieval Britain." However, she has spread the word about the Society among her friends in the program, and several of them rushed up to report the "Ricardian view of Henry VII" that they heard in class.

Students reside in modern dormitories in Emmanuel College (founded 1583) in the heart of Cambridge. Meals (breakfast and dinner) are served in the historic college Hall, and all students will experience dining at "High Table." (Remember the scenes from *Chariots of Fire*?)

Carol highly recommends the program and feels it is a natural for the kind of people she has met in the Society: "Anglophiles with a love of history, a love of literature, and a continuing desire to learn." She reports only one problem with it—it becomes addictive. She's wondering if the next step is a "12-Step Program" to deal with the similarly afflicted! (She reports that she is not alone in her "addiction.")

For further information, contact:

Dr. Joann Painter
Office of Cooperating Colleges (Dept. C)
714 Sassafras Street
Erie, PA 16501
(814) 456-0757

1994 Ricardian Tour

The tour committee is accepting bids for the 1994 tour now. Agencies should submit bids to Dale Summers, 218 Varsity Circle, Arlington, Texas 76013 by December 31, 1993



RICARDIAN READING

Myrna Smith

Good news for those of you who are devotees of the renaissance detective story. We have two of them this time, and there's a double meaning to the phrase. Not only are they set in that time period, but these two novels are a renaissance of the classic detective story, as you will see.

The Plymouth Cloak, The Second Tale of Roger the Chapman, Kate Sedley, St. Martin's Press, NY, 1992

In Kate Sedley's first "Roger the Chapman" novel, set in 15th century England, we were introduced to Roger, an engaging young detective. He is an inquisitive itinerant peddler, who, having given up the life of a cleric, has taken to the by-ways of England to make his fortune in trade. In *Death and the Chapman*, Roger makes the acquaintance and earns the respect of Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

The Plymouth Cloak, next in what is sure to be an ongoing series, finds Roger approaching the city of Exeter in September, 1473. England is experiencing a hiatus in the Wars of the Roses and a tentative peace under the reign of Edward IV. Roger is surprised to find himself summoned once more to the presence of Duke Richard and even more amazed when Richard bids him undertake a "secret mission" on behalf of the Yorkist cause.

The mystery proceeds as Roger uses all his ingenuity to protect Phillip Underwood, the royal messenger whom Richard is sending to Francis, Duke of Brittany. Phillip is an unlikeable character with plenty of enemies and Roger has his hands full trying to get him to Plymouth where a ship waits to transport Phillip and his message to Brittany.

The Plymouth Cloak of the title is a euphemism for the stout wooden cudgel carried by travelers for protection against thieves and outlaws. It is Roger's weapon of choice and he handles it well when so required.

Through plots and sub-plots Roger the Chapman again proves himself worthy of Richard's trust; another reason for Duke Richard to seek out Roger's assistance in the future. I'm sure this is but the second in a long line of 15th century who-dun-its with Roger and his mentor, Richard, joining forces. Ricardians will surely enjoy Sedley's interpretation

of the future Richard III. — Janet Sweet, Ohio

The White Rose Murders, Michael Clynes, St. Martin's Press, NY, 1991, \$18.95

The narrator and central character of this story is also named Roger — Roger Shallot — but that is the only resemblance to Kate Sedley's character. This Roger is more than a bit of a rogue. He is a cross between Flashman and Dr. Watson, if you can imagine such a thing. One of Shallot's few redeeming qualities is his devotion to his Holmes, a nephew of Cardinal Wolsey. But with all Roger's picaresque adventures, the story owes much to the great names of the mystery pantheon: not only Conan Doyle, but Dame Agatha and Dorothy Sayers and John Dickson Carr, et. al. There are dying messages, a killer who leaves a calling card, a secret society, and not one, not two, but *three* locked-room mysteries.

Born at the beginning of the 16th century, Roger is recounting his history when the century and himself have both reached their 90s. He claims, in passing, to have met one of the Princes in the Tower; he also claims to have fathered a child by Elizabeth I. As he repeatedly says, these and many others are Other Stories, with which we may one day be favored.

Michael Clynes is also Paul Harding, author of *The Nightingale Gallery*, a mystery set in the 14th century; who is also C. L. Grace, author of a new series featuring a 15th century English woman physician; who is also P.C. Doherty, author of *The Fate of Princes*; who probably sleeps on alternate Thursdays. Reviews of any of these will be warmly welcomed.

The significance of the title? I hope I'm not revealing too much of the plot by saying that the White Rose is a red herring. —m.s.

Having considered lighter reading, for the hammock and beach blanket, we now turn our attention to non-fiction.

"To Prove a Villain"—The Real Richard III, Geoffrey Wheeler, ed. Catalogue of the Royal National Theatre — Warwick Castle exhibition

Our Society's own publication, this is an Anglo-American effort. The contributors include Pamela

Tudor-Craig, Peter Hammond, Anne Sutton and Livia Visser-Fuchs, Josephine Nicholl, Jeremy Potter, John Saunders, W.J. White. It was collated, put in its present form, typed, and bound by Laura Blanchard. Though a "homegrown" production, so the price to members could be kept down, it is nevertheless a handsome and useful catalogue. The pictures from the exhibition are remarkably clear even though they are photocopies. If a few of them were mislabeled (Laura sent me a corrigenda — I wouldn't have known otherwise) it was no doubt because of the difficulty of deciphering what she calls Wheeler Minuscule — if you have ever had correspondence with him you will know what she means.

An excellent introduction or intermediate course for new members, but the old hands shouldn't overlook it either. The contributors know their subjects up, down, and sideways; they neither assume nor condescend; and all of us will find something of interest. Congratulations and thanks are in order for all involved, and a special round of applause for our own Laura Blanchard (and Roy the Reluctant Ricardian, whose contribution was a *sine qua non*). — m.s.

The Wars of the Roses, Robin Neillands, Cassell plc, London, 1992 (Sterling Publishing, American distributor)

A journalist turned military historian, Neillands has written an earlier book about the Hundred Years War, and begins this volume where that one left off. His journalistic background impels him to try to make things interesting for the reader, and if he has uphill work with the begats, he at least makes them clear and understandable. Indeed, the backdrop he provides for the events is the better part of the book. When it comes to first causes he asks:

Did the trouble start when Henry Bolingbroke usurped the throne of Richard II, or when Henry V died in 1422 with his conquests incomplete... or when Henry VI concluded decades of incompetent rule with his bout of insanity in 1453? The brief answer to this catalogue is 'Yes'; all these situations and many more besides had their part to play...

Before reading Neillands, I did not fully realize just how much Richard Duke of York had to put up with from Henry VI and the men who acted in his name, and just how complete and shocking his revolt was when it finally came. In that respect, as well as others, the book would be helpful to the scholar of the 15th century.

When it comes to Richard of Gloucester, however, his verdict is the Scots one: Not Proven rather

than Guilty or Not Guilty. This may be a cop-out, or it may be his innate sense of fairness in conflict with his belief that Richard must have been guilty. He does present all the arguments in Richard's favor, if with a rather dubious air, as well as those against.

There is a bibliography, but inadequate notation — in fact, none. But when academics err in this respect, why expect a higher standard from journalists? — m.s.

Under the heading of miscellanea, Dale Summers, who confesses that she "grows roses, photographs them, embroiders them, decoupages them, frames them, and occasionally eats them" had a wonderful time reviewing the following book:

Rose Recipes from Olden Times, Eleanor Sinclair Rhode (of course!), Dover, NY, 1939, 1973

This charming book is a mini-vacation from the stress of modern life with its quaint language and its picture of a leisurely and luxurious life, when the housewife in her still room had the patience to spend a year on one recipe, or to make rosewater (which lasted only two days) for her guests' refreshment.

The book itself is a joy. The publishers call it a "permanent book" despite the fact that it is a paperback. Like Dover's other publications, its pages are of opaque paper which will not discolor or fade, and its signature bindings will not crack or split. The cover features a detail of a Redoute print and each page has delightful outline drawings of roses, and ladies with roses, suitable for coloring.

The author is a recognized herbalist and authority on traditional cooking. Material from four centuries graces the pages of this slender volume: pot pourries, perfumes, scented candles, candied rose leaves, pickled rosebuds, jams, jellies, sweet waters, pomanders, crystallized rose petals, and rose-flavored wine, vinegar and honey. Also included is the method for preserving rosebuds in summer to bloom in mid-winter. The reader is advised to make "a bagg to smell unto or to cause one to sleep" for "drye roses put to the nose to smell do comfort the braine and hearte..."

Want to make a rosary? Want to know why they are called rosaries? Some of the ingredients are unfamiliar and some may not be readily available. Measurements are sometimes stated in ounces and pounds, and sometimes in such forms as basons, or 'two large handfuls'. At times the instructions leave the reader with questions. But several of the simpler recipes are well within modern capability. Substitute a blender for mortar and pestle.

The book is well worth its \$3.50 purchase price

simply for reading. In fact, at that price one might buy two - one to decorate and one to use; one to give and one to keep; one to keep whole and one to use for crafts.

Please excuse me now — I must go into the garden and cut some roses. — *Dale Summers, Southwest Chapter*

And finally, a reference work.

The Plantagenet Encyclopedia, Elizabeth Hallam, ed., London: Viking - Penguin, 1990

This work is intended to augment *The Plantagenet Chronicles* (*The Age of Chivalry, Four Gothic Kings, The Wars of the Roses*) also edited by Elizabeth Hallam. It is broadly inclusive with short biographies of every major character and some rather more obscure ones. Topics such as archery, banking and music are discussed. Though King Arthur and Edward the Confessor are outside the period, their entries properly focus on their influence on the Plantagenets. One notable omission is Cecily Neville, the matriarch of the House of York, although Cecily, the daughter of Edward IV is included.

One interesting fact gleaned from this volume is that Edmund Crouchback, second son of Henry III was not a hunchback either. The term originated, according to Hallam, as "Crossback" and referred to his crusading.

Most of the biographical entries seem to be stated factually with perhaps a slight bias in favor of the subject. The glaring exception to that balance is the entry on Richard III. The editor denies that Richard was deformed, except for uneven shoulders, and describes him as short, slight and dark. The rumors that he killed Edward, the Lancastrian Prince of Wales, and Henry VI, are unnecessarily mentioned. The book states flatly that Richard executed Lord Hastings and Earl Rivers and imprisoned Lord Stanley and the Bishop of Ely to clear the way for

his usurpation. There is no mention of a plot against him. Richard is credited with passing beneficial laws, but the omniscient writer knows that the king was only trying to broaden the base of his support while he intimidated the House of Lords with his large army. On Bosworth Field it appeared that the king was dependent on the lords for that very army!

No mention is made of Edward IV's will. The nephews are assumed to have died in September, 1483, although the author admits no evidence exists. What she calls "the legend of Richard Crouchback" is completely accepted, but no mention is made of when and by whom the legend was formed.

A lengthy bibliography is given, but at the end of the entries we are referred to pages in this encyclopedia's parent tome, *The Wars of the Roses*. As every good reference work should be, it is logically (alphabetically) arranged, clearly written, and easy to use. The best reason for purchasing it, however, lies in its illustrations — impressive photographs of castle and monastic ruins and other historic sites, and beautiful medieval drawings and illuminations, mostly in color. — *Dale Summers*

A word about personal deadlines: About a month in advance of the Deadline for Contributions listed in the *Ricardian Register*, I like to get all contributions lined up, see what books I need to review myself, prepare the column, put it on diskette, and get it in the mail. This gives me a little time if something goes wrong and it doesn't get to New Orleans for some reason. (I keep the file in the computer until that issue goes to print.) Of course, this is not a hard-and-fast rule; it may vary a few days due to circumstances. Your contributions will never be wasted, they'll be in the next issue if not in this one; but if you want to see your review in print before you've forgotten you wrote it, you might bear this in mind. I just want to assure you that you haven't been ignored, and will never be, not by a Reading Editor who wants something to edit, doggone it!

In Memoriam: Toby Friedenber

Beverlee Weston

Word has been received from Harold Friedenber of his wife Toby's death in July. She was only a young 65. As an educator, historian and dedicated Ricardian and AGM attendee, she will be sorely missed by her many friends. She died on the 40th anniversary of her marriage to Harold. Those who knew her from the Society tours to England or through AGM activities will remember her pleasure in all things related to English history.

Toby and Harold lived in both Lennox, MA and Boynton Beach, FL. The last time I saw her at the New Orleans AGM, I learned about her English history presentations in Florida and we exchanged ideas about the difference between Creole and Cajun spices. Toby, we love you.

SCHALLEK UPDATE

Laura Blanchard

By the time this issue reaches its readers, our two Schallek scholars will be busily engaged in their research in the Public Records Office in London.

Writing to thank us for the award, Claire Valente observes, "It was a joy for me, not just to receive an award, but to know that there are people who share my love of late medieval English history and culture. The fifteenth century especially is a very neglected period: believe it or not, a Harvard history professor lecturing on the seventeenth century had the audacity to say that 'nothing happened in the fifteenth century.' Does he think that without the constitutional advances in the Wars of the Roses, the English Civil War would have been possible?"

Claire Valente is working on a comparative study in medieval English rebellion from 1258 to 1485. "My goal, of course," she tells us, "is to finish my Ph.D. thesis and become a professor. I enjoy research, but what I really enjoy is telling others about the Middle Ages and hopefully interesting them in the subject I love so much." She is a Ph.D. candidate at Harvard University.

Meanwhile, Jim Landman, studying the intersection of law and literature in the late fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, writes: "Your letter couldn't have arrived at a better time. I started my written doctoral qualifying examination the Wednesday after Kalamazoo and I received your letter two days before the completed examination was submitted to my committee. It gave me a much needed lift during a rather tense week. My oral examination was held earlier this month, and I'm now clear to begin my dissertation research.

"I'm spending this summer preparing for archival research. Professor Barbara Hanawalt, a member of Minnesota's history faculty, has graciously volunteered to teach the paleography of English court hands to me and two history graduate students on

her own time, so hopefully I'll be able to hit the ground running (or at least walking) when I arrive at the Public Records Office this fall."

Both of our Schallek Scholars have promised that we'll hear from them again.

1992-93 Gifts Top \$13,000

With a little over a month to go in this Ricardian year, the current total of gifts and matching funds for the year stands at \$13,450: a very impressive achievement for a Society such as ours. Many thanks to all the donors who have given so generously to support this program.

Early results of a survey sent in mid-August to chapter contacts, committee chairs and Schallek contributors reaffirm the commitment of active American Branch members to the Schallek Fund. So far, only one respondent hasn't said that last year's emphasis was about right — and that respondent thought we hadn't emphasized it enough!

A list of 1992-93 contributors will appear in the winter issue of *The Ricardian Register*, including the family and friends of Margaret Uthe, who gave generously to the Schallek Fund in her memory.

A Word about Privacy Issues

Word has reached me that some Ricardians would prefer that they not be approached as potential donors to the Schallek Fund or for other Ricardian causes. The right to privacy, which includes freedom from unwanted solicitations, is one that every Ricardian would want to respect. Since I am usually involved in stuffing and stamping just about any fund-raising solicitation for Schallek, I can easily remove the mailing label bearing your name, if you are one of those Ricardians. Feel free to drop me a note and I'll make it a point to see that your right to privacy is honored.

Ricardians On-Line?

Recently, I ran across several Ricardians on CompuServe, including ex-Chairman Gene McManus, who is eagerly experimenting with his new modem. We were wondering if there are many more of you lurking out there in the electronic wasteland and what the chances are of us doing a little networking. I've long thought that a Ricardian database was something we all need!

You can find me on CompuServe at 72406,514. I would also be interested in hearing from those of you on America OnLine, Prodigy, Genie, etc.

RICARDIAN TOUR — 1993

Dale Summers

The 1993 Ricardian Tour was an unqualified success. England was at her most beautiful, bedecked with flowers and fertile fields rich with harvest. Every arrangement made by Lord Addison reflected a concern for our comfort. There were fourteen of us, three from Texas, three from the South, five from New England and three from the West Coast. Our focus on Richard gave us a cohesion that may be unusual in a tour group. Mike, our courier from Lord Addison, though definitely in charge, was nonetheless one of us. His interest in and his extensive knowledge of Richard and the sites we visited added a great deal to the enjoyment of the tour. We were met at the airport by a limousine and taken to our hotel near Picadilly Circus. The afternoon was free time for us to explore Shepherd's Market or the wide variety of shops and stores in the vicinity. A get-acquainted dinner followed in the evening at which we displayed the boar flags sent to us by Joe Ann Ricca, the chairman of the American Branch.

The following morning we were given a panoramic tour of the famous sites of London which was particularly enjoyable for first time visitors. Unfortunately Crosby Hall, Richard's London residence, is now privately owned and was enclosed by high temporary fencing which suggested construction. We can only hope that no drastic changes will be made. Later some of the group went to the Tower and others to Westminster Abbey to view the lovely plaque installed near the altar in Anne Neville's honor. In the afternoon we drove to the site of the Battle of Barnet, now an area of metropolitan London. A utility excavation had turned up nothing but flint. However, at the museum we handled a musket ball that had been found only two weeks before. The museum staff was very helpful in locating and copying a pamphlet on the battle which strongly defends Richard against later slanders. That evening we ate shepherds pie at The Clarence, a pub on Whitehall and saw Graham Greene's *Travels with My Aunt*, a very amusing and well-acted play.

The next morning we left London and drove in our comfortable coach (not bus) to Minster Lovell, the home of Francis Lovell. The ruins are gracefully situated on the lush bank of the lovely Windrush River. The overcast sky seemed appropriately somber for the ruined walls. However, the small Church is cozily intact and on its bulletin board was a reproduction of Richard's National Gallery portrait.

At Tewkesbury some of us ate large portions of steakpie in a 15th century tea room. Gus Strawford, the abbey historian, gave us a tour, showing us the marker for Henry VII's son with Edward IV's sun blazing on the ceiling above it. A further treat at Tewkesbury was our introduction to Bruce, Mike's brother. Bruce is a preserver of medieval stone. He takes crumbling monuments apart and glues them back like jigsaw puzzles to their original form. His work goes unseen but preserves the past for us. Gupshill Pub was not open yet but the ancient building was there at the time of the battle and its sign is adorned by a crown and white roses. We walked some distance in the "Bloody Meadow." The serenity of the green grass and the blackberries in the hedgerow made the panic and the slaughter of the battle seem very far away. We were joined at dinner that evening by Gus and his lovely wife, Liz. We ate at our hotel in Cheltenham, a former manor house. After the meal we adjourned to the pub where Gus further entertained us. Gus's opinion is that Richard was a good chap who received bad press.

On Friday we drove to Warwick Castle after our usual full English breakfast. Displayed is a comprehensive Ricardian exhibit entitled *To Prove A Villain*. It was particularly well done and was crowded. The viewers seemed to be very interested and to be reading the displays carefully. We drove through the beautiful Cotswold town of Bourton-on-the-Water and on to Kenilworth where John of Gaunt built a pleasure palace with traceried oriel windows. The buildings were turned into ruins by Oliver Cromwell's cannon but still evoke a sense of mystery and romance. The "new house" is intact though not accessible and was built by Elizabeth I's favorite, the Earl of Leicester.

We arrived at our appropriately named hotel (The Grand) in Leicester and went to find the statue of Richard in the castle gardens. We found Bow Bridge, King Richard's Road, Richard III's Road and a plaque marking the site of the Greyfriars abbey. Some of us followed a local tradition to a site behind a shoe store where it is said that Richard is actually buried. Mike had kindly made all the arrangements for the wreath that we were to lay at Bosworth and it arrived as we did. It was very beautiful, full of white roses against glossy green leaves and evergreen.

The next day was Sunday, August 22 and rain fell on us on our way to Bosworth Field. There was a great crowd in the gift shop and the visitors' center.

We laid our wreath during a very moving service in Sutton Cheney church and went back to the battlefield for the reenactment. The rain had diminished to a soft mist but a chill in the air did not reduce the crowd, which cheered Richard and booed Henry Tudor and William Stanley. If there were any Tudor supporters there, they remained wisely anonymous.

The next morning we drove to York, that lovely, intriguing walled city that Richard so loved. We followed Mike, our Fearless Leader, on a walking tour of the magnificent Minster, Petergate, Stonegate and the Shambles. From our hotel we could see the foundation of the Augustinian abbey where Richard customarily stayed in York and the Guildhall where he spoke to guildmembers. In the afternoon, a group of us took an audio tour of Barley Hall, the restored medieval home of Nicholas Snowhill, portrayed by Robert Hardy. The tape reveals the affection the citizens of York had for Richard. That evening we took a guided haunted tour.

The next morning Sue Constantine met us at Middleham Castle and gave us a guided tour on behalf of English Heritage. The castle was turned to ruins by Cromwell and by the citizens of Middleham who used castle stones in the construction of their homes. However, preservation efforts began in the late 19th century and continue today. We had a pub lunch at the Black Swan in Middleham. The group split, some going back to York and some continuing on to Barnard Castle, a bustling market town and the site of one Richard's castles. He built an oriel window above which is a plaster boar, obscure now but still discernible. Somehow the castle ruins evoked Richard's presence more poignantly than more complete sites did. Raby Castle, the home of Cecily Neville, avoided Cromwell's destruction. But centuries of being inhabited have obliterated the medieval. Even the chapel was marred by Victorian extravagance. Sheriff Hutton was our next planned stop but driving through the dales had consumed our time and we opted to return to York. After dinner the group gathered at The Kings Arms on the river. The pub's sign is a picture of Richard.

Our last full day began with a drive to Lincolnshire to Gainsborough Old Hall, a medieval house which has brick turrets on one end, a brick hall on the other and half-timbering in the middle. Richard spent a night here on his progress and there is a permanent Ricardian exhibit which contains a handsome bust. Lunch was at the Angel and Royal in Grantham, a coaching inn which has been hosting royalty for almost 800 years. Richard received the royal seal here in 1483 to authorize Bucking-

ham's execution. The royal bedroom is now the dining room. It is hung with tapestries and furnished with medieval style cabinets. In the corner is a narrow opening through which spiral stairs can be dimly seen. The hostess did not know what was behind the locked door at the top of the stairs. Our offers to explore produced light smiles but no encouragement. Our last stop was at Fotheringay, Richard's birthplace and the seat of the House of York. That the present village was once an important center can be seen in the church which is crowned by a beautiful octagonal lantern which is situated on the east end rather than over the nave. We made a quick stop to take pictures of the chunk of masonry that is all that is left of the castle.

The coach then turned back to London and our hotel where we exchanged fond farewells and promises to write. The tour was such an enriching experience that many of us are filling our piggy banks to finance another tour.

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