

either, and, together with the Mass prayers, would have had, at least, the advantage of familiarity to most people. After "Sed libera nos a malo" the presiding bishop (or, in Richard's case, the dean) chants or says over the King, still prostrate:

Show us, Lord, thy mercy. (Response: And grant us thy salvation).

Lord, save the King. (R. And hear us in the day when we call on thee).

(Maskell adds here the choice for a queen: Lord save thy handmaid).

Send him help, O Lord, from thy holy place. (R. And defend him out of Sion).

Let not the enemy prevail against him. (R. Nor the son of iniquity approach to hurt him).

Let peace be made in thy virtue. (R. And abundance . . . (rest untraced).

Lord hear my prayer. (R. And let my cry come unto thee).

The Lord be with you. (R. And with thy spirit).⁸

Then follows the concluding prayer. In the York use this was for the King alone, asking for an increase of all virtues in him, and in Sarum was a more general one for the King, Queen and all Christian people. Both of these prayers ("Quaesumus omnipotens Deus" (York), and "Deus, in cujus manu" (Sarum) appear in the Mass for a coronation, the first as the normal collect for a King, the second as an alternative to it, or possibly an addition to be said if the Queen is to be crowned on the same day.

This short ceremonial was expanded when Richard visited York. When the final prayer was said, and "Amen" finished on the organ, the joyful Te Deum was begun by the Dean and sung by the choir, and it was followed by the antiphon and prayer to the blessed Trinity, "Gratias tibi Deus" and "Omnipotens sempiterne Deus, qui dedisti." Only then, on a note of thanksgiving and mingled solemnity and rejoicing, did the company go in procession out of the Minster.

8. All in Latin in the original. York Pontifical, p. 153. Maskell gives only the verses and in a slightly different order. Most of the responses can be filled in from the Pontifical.

RESEARCH NOTES AND QUERIES

P. W. HAMMOND

A ROYAL RECEPTION AT YORK: Members will have read with interest Miss O'Regan's article on page 17 showing how the service of welcome performed before King Richard and his wife and son in York Minster in 1483, was a standard one laid down in the Pontificals for such occasions. It seemed to us that it would be useful to reprint that part of the account in the Bedern College Statute Book covering the service, so that the procedure on that occasion can be compared directly with the service as laid down.

'After being received by the civic authorities . . . they passed through . . . to the Metropolitan Church of St. Peter. Here the King was honourable received at the west door by the dean and canons and other ministers of the said church, all vested in blood red silk copes, sprinkled with holy water and

censed. At the font he said a paternoster, the succentor of the vicars saying the responses to the De Trinitate, that is 'Honor Virtus', this being finished by the choir before the steps of the high altar. Here a pause was made for about the space of a paternoster and an ave. The dean then began the prayer 'et ne nos inducas' for the King. This being done the dean and canons then withdrew into their stalls and amen finished on the organ. The psalm Te Deum Laudamus followed, begun by the officiating prelate, and finished by the choir and the organ, at once the antiphon De Trinitate was sung by the Succentor, that is 'gratias tibi deus', with a versicle and a prayer to the Trinity.

The version here quoted is from that which appears as Appendix III in the second edition of my "Edward of Middleham" (pp. 31-32). This part differs somewhat from the transcription given in the Ricardian (No. 41, pp. 3-4); it now owes a great deal to the corrections suggested by Miss O'Regan, who is considerably more at home with the details of the church services than I.

JOHN DIGHTON: There has been much speculation over the men named by More as involved in the "murder" of Edward V and his brother. A new reference to one of them, John Dighton, has been found by Pauline Routh in the course of her work on the Pilkingtons. Sir John Pilkington in his will of 1478 (for reference see Ricardian No. 43, p. 6) made monetary legacies to 25 servants, including someone of that name. Mrs. Routh speculates that Richard may have 'inherited' Dighton from his friend Sir John, the Duke of Gloucester was of course an executor of his will. Richard did grant a John Dighton the Bailiffship of Ayton in Staffordshire sometime in the summer of 1483 (Harl. MS. 433, f. 55) which may reinforce this theory. Markham, Gairdner and Kendall all discuss the possible identity of Dighton, but come to no firm conclusion.

SIR JOHN CHENEY: Sir John was a supporter of Henry Tudor, and landed with him at Milford Haven in 1485. He was knighted there, and marched with Henry to Bosworth, where, it is sometimes said, he acted as standard bearer. According to Vergil Richard struck him to the ground in his final desperate charge. Vergil describes Cheney as "a man of much fortitude far exceeding the common sort" (Polydore Vergil, ed. Ellis, C.S. 1844, p. 224) and that he was indeed far exceeding the common sort is seen from a letter recently written to our President by Mr. R. O. C. Cotton, Clerk of the Works at Salisbury Cathedral, and quoted here with Mr. Cotton's permission.

"Cheney's tomb is one of several that require conservation work carrying out to them, during the course of which the tomb has to be dismantled. Sir John Cheney was reputed to be a large man and during the removal of his tomb from the east end of the cathedral to the present position in the nave at the end of the eighteenth century, it was noted that his thigh bone was twenty-two inches long.

When I opened the box containing the remains it was a strange feeling to think that these bones had been at the battle of Bosworth on the side of Henry Tudor. On measuring the bones I found that from the ankle to the top of the pelvis was forty-six inches, which means that he must have been in the region of seven feet tall".

Whether or not the average man in mediaeval times was shorter than he is at present seems to be disputed, but even taking the mean height of today,

about 5ft. 8in., it is obvious that he was very much above average. Clad in full armour he must have been a fearsome figure, and for Richard to unhorse him was no mean feat. Sir John survived Bosworth, to become Knight of the Body to Henry VII, a Knight of the Garter and Baron Cheney. He died on 30th May, 1499.

THE WHITE BOAR: There has been much speculation over the reason for the adoption by Richard of a White Boar as his badge. It seems very likely that it was for the prosaic reason that the white boar was already a badge appertaining to the Duchy of Gloucester (see W. Stanford London, *Royal Beasts* (1956), p. 25), but a Yorkshire member, Mrs. Rosemary Love, has recently remarked on the interesting, if certainly unconnected fact, that the Roman name for York, Eboracum, being an alien sound to the Anglian invaders of the fifth century, was adapted to their tongues as Eoforwic—which means 'wild boar town'. This name survived locally until the twelfth century, in southern writings until the fourteenth, and in French documents until the fifteenth. (*The Place Names of the E. Riding of Yorkshire and York* (1937), English Place Names Society Vol. XIV, pp. 275-80). It is thus possible that Richard may have seen York called by its old name, or even heard it from older inhabitants, and without knowing how appropriate his choice of personal badge was to a member of the House of York.

KING EDWARD IV IN EXILE

'Ricardian' No. 44

The article came from the complete works (*Versamelde Werken*) of J. H. Huizinga, which are, of course, in Dutch. A translation by Miss Maaïke Lulofs of the complete text of the original article is in the Society Library.

Errata . . . for Maaïhe Lulofs, read 'Maaïke Lulofs' p. 9; for 'Pointecanne' read . . . "Poirtecanne" p. 10; for 'Warwijkse perort' read . . . "Warwykse poort."

BOOK REVIEWS

Tudor Dynastic Problems 1460-1571: by Mortimer Levine (Allen and Unwin 1973, £3.75).

"Tudor Dynastic Problems" is an apt title for what is basically a brief history of England from 1460 to 1571 from the dynastic point of view, an approach favoured by Professor Levine. It is divided into two parts, an introduction and a section of documents illustrating the author's exposition. Unfortunately these are not all given in full, probably for reasons of space, but are useful nevertheless since they include the Duke of York's Parliamentary title to the throne, Richard's *Titulus Regius*, confirmation of Henry VII's title by Parliament, and so on.