

5. Thomas More, *The History of King Richard III*, edited by R. S. Sylvester, London (1963), p.7; Polydor Vergil, *English History*, edited by Henry Ellis, Camden Society (1844), p.227.
6. R. Davies, *York Records*, London (1843), pp.220-24. See also this *Ricardian*, p.26.
7. C. A. J. Armstrong, *The Usurpation of Richard III*, London (1969), p. 137.
8. The Windsor portrait, see Pamela Tudor-Craig, *Richard III*, National Portrait Gallery, London (1973), p. 93.
9. Thomas More, *op. cit.*, p.7.
10. Brain's *Clinical Neurology*, edited by R. Bannister, 3rd edition, London (1969), pp.293-4.
11. Brain, *loc. cit.*
12. The possibility of unequal development of the shoulders was first suggested by Halsted, *op. cit.* Vol. 1, p.101, and developed later by P. M. Kendall, *Richard III*, London (1955), p.459.
13. *Gray's Anatomy: Descriptive and Applied*, 33rd edition by D. V. and F. Davies, London (1962), p.638.
14. Gray, *op. cit.*, p.594.
15. See H. Bailey and R. J. M. Love, *A Short Practice of Surgery*, 11th edition, London (1959), p.1320, Fig. 1675.
16. Dr. Gordon Dale, the author of the letter on this disease has subsequently maintained (in private correspondence) that there is some evidence to show that the historical Richard could have suffered from it. There will be a note on this in the September *Ricardian*, together with some data from Shakespeare on Richard's alleged deformity.

Coats of Arms of Some Ricardian Contemporaries

LAWRENCE T. GREENSMITH

BEAULIEU ABBEY

THE CISTERCIAN ABBEY (originally Bellus Locus Regis), situated in Hampshire, has an ancient foundation deriving from King John in 1204. Completed by 1246, it was dedicated in the presence of his son Henry III, who was its great benefactor. In his time it came to cover 10,000 acres.

For us, its only historical interest is in its right of sanctuary. Among the prominent seekers of it, three are named in the modern leaflet issued there: Queen Margaret, the Countess of Warwick and Perkin Warbeck. All three come within our period. Anne of Warwick went there after Barnet.

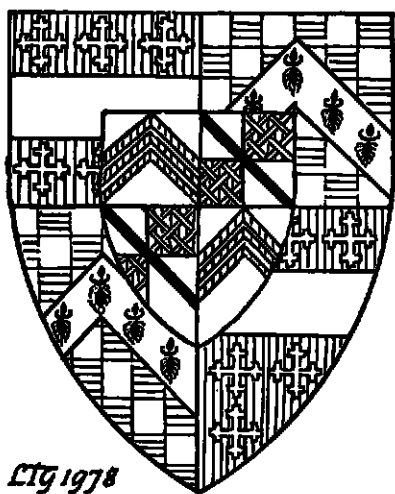
Much on the site is in ruins, but much also is not: all is worth seeing.

The arms are simple and attractive: Red, a golden crozier in pale enfiled with a regal crown, all within a black border biliety of gold.

To find pastoral staves (they have several names) on ecclesiastical arms is frequent but the enfiled staff is less common. The only other example I can find is that of Beverley Abbey (better known as Minster) in Yorkshire. Except for the main tincture, the two arms are similar but that Beverley's border is bezanty (i.e. with golden discs representing coins).

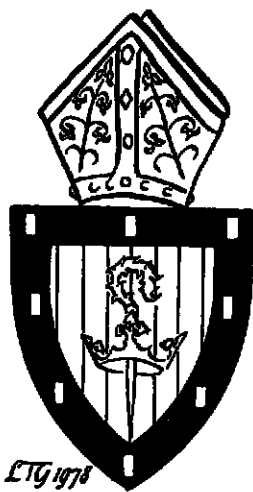
Billets, not necessarily tiny or of silver or gold, are upright rectangles representing letters (which is obvious) but there can be billets of wood or metal or even stone.

The conventional number of charges on a border is eight, but other figures can be specified.



CTG 1978

ANNE BEAUCHAMP



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BEAULIEU ABBEY

ANNE BEAUCHAMP, Countess of Warwick, 1427-1493

ANNE BEAUCHAMP, daughter of a Richard, Earl of Warwick, who was to be the last of his line, was the wife of another and even more famous Richard, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who was the first and last of his. Anne, by her elder daughter Isabel, was the mother-in-law of a Royal Duke, George of Clarence, the younger brother of King Edward IV. By her younger daughter Anne, she was the mother-in-law first of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI, and second of George of Clarence's younger brother, Richard of Gloucester, who eventually became King as Richard III. Through Anne she became the grandmother of another Prince of Wales, Edward of Middleham.

She had been a considerable heiress when her father died, and was still more so at the death of her husband. Forty-four years old then, she survived him by twenty-two years. She also survived most of her family except her grandchildren by George and Isabel, Edward Earl of Warwick and Margaret Pole Countess of Salisbury. She may (or may not) have been a remarkable woman, there seems nothing to tell us, but she had a very remarkable history in her descendants.

The arms were those of her famous father. They are not really as complicated as they look: merely one smaller shield on top of another. Quarterly: 1 and 4 (Beauchamp): Red, a fess between six crosslets all gold; 2 and 3 (Newburgh): Chequy gold and blue, a chevron ermine; with an inescutcheon of pretence also quarterly: 1 and 4 (Clare): Gold, three red chevrons; 2 and 3 (Despenser): Quarterly silver and red, fretty gold, over all a black bend. The least familiar name is Newburgh, the very first Earl of Warwick (died 1123). The inescutcheon came in with Anne's mother the Despenser heiress, the second wife of her father.