

Book Reviews

THE BURGUNDIAN NETHERLANDS. W. Prevenier and W. Blockmans. Cambridge University Press, 1986. £50.

At first sight this is no book for Puritans and anyone interested in the period will find its lavishness almost startling. Its scale and lay-out are as promising as they are impressive and on the whole one will not be disappointed.

Since the ignorance of the English on the political history, the conditions and geography of the Low Countries — and not only of medieval times — is on occasion rather amazing, *The Burgundian Netherlands*, covering the period from 1380 to circa 1530, may fill a gap that is caused not only by an insular lack of interest, but also by the scarcity of material available in English. One has merely to look at the very selective bibliography of the present book to realise that, apart from the cultural aspects, almost all relevant subjects are — understandably — covered by Dutch and French titles. Referring English readers to the excellent bibliography of the *Algemene Geschiedenis der Nederlanden* is of little avail and only serves to emphasise the point. If one really wants to read this book it would be advisable to keep Professor Vaughan's four indispensable studies on the Valois Dukes of Burgundy to hand and also — since only a rather sketchy one is supplied and there are many unexplained geographical names — some good, detailed maps of the Netherlands, Belgium and Northern France, preferably with indices.

Thus equipped the attentive reader will be well rewarded. Professors Blockmans and Prevenier are among the eminent experts on the fourteenth and fifteenth century history of the Low Countries, in the political and especially in the socio-economical field. They probe into every corner of medieval life and one can only blame them for going occasionally into too much detail: their many percentages, figures and small statistical charts do not always elucidate matters, even when one is able to understand them (the mention of a yield of -40% needs some explanation, and what do we learn from the fact that early in the sixteenth century 250 litres of beer were consumed annually per head in Haarlem and 369 litres in Antwerp, except that the latter city was probably more lively?). It would perhaps have been better to hand the reader only the conclusions of all this impressive factual material, especially since the book contains not a single note or reference and we are compelled to put our trust in the authors anyway.

Chapter one deals with the 'Ecological Situation' and explains among other things the origin of the curiously composite state that was called 'Burgundy' for two centuries and touches on some of the problems of its bilingualism. (The translators should have made up their minds whether to give names in their Dutch, French or English form, and whether the Flemish are Flemish or Dutch: the mention of a *Dutch* minority in Liège is rather curious.)

Agriculture and industrial life are covered by the next two chapters and the Netherlands as 'centre of international capitalism and banking' and the monetary policy of the dukes are described.

Chapter four is concerned with the position of the nobility and the wealthier citizens. The important political role of the higher clergy is illustrated by the careers of two individual clerics. The authors rather depressingly stress the life-style and the dubious morals of many members of the church. Under the heading 'The third estate', urban social conditions, the composition and status of various guilds, people on the fringe of society, standards of living and poor relief are discussed.

Their loose and haphazard composition and the never ceasing desire for independence of the dukes' dominions provide perhaps the greatest contrast to the English situation; add to this the fact that in none of their lands were the dukes the 'natural' lords and it will be clear that an explanation of the manner in which they gained these diverse possessions plus a description of their attempts at unification and centralisation is indispensable. The creation of central institutions, emphasis on the paramount authority of the prince and the embellishment of his image through written propaganda and a dazzling display of ceremony make fine reading. It is also stressed that 'the phenomenon of illegitimate children . . . took on a political dimension', for both male and female provided valuable material to make new ties between families and fill influential positions. (We are assured by the authors that 'the dukes' various mistresses were by no means unattractive creatures' and a table of ducal bastards is provided among the appendices.)

The final chapters on Burgundian culture provide the climax of the volume and, more than the previous ones, do justice to the many fine illustrations throughout. Since however the illustrations in a book like this are of such importance, it seems a pity that they and the text lead entirely separate lives: never once is the reader helped by a reference in the text to the relevant picture. (For example the 'Sir Donne' (sic) triptych, the portraits of Thomas Portinari and of Arnolfini and his wife are mentioned on p.344; the illustrations, after a long search, will be found on pp.95 (detail), 122, 140 and 89 (detail)).

No-one will gainsay that most of the pictures themselves are very fine. Unique and particularly striking (and of Ricardian interest) are the authentic collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece (Pl.107) and the incredibly 'lifelike' picture of Margaret of York's wedding coronet (Pl. 326, see *The Ricardian* vol. 6, no. 86 (1984) pp.362-5). Used as one is by now to the perfect reproduction of background details of medieval paintings, one will find some here that are unusually arresting. When studied carefully, they may teach more about village and town life than many words can (see for instance Pl.23: a village green with tiny figures walking 'paths that made themselves' and the instructive and

amusing scenes of rural life in the series taken from the *Mayer van den Bergh* breviary in Pls.31-3, 35-7, 53 and 56).

Most of the criticism has to be confined to details; to name a few: the motto of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (*Je Maintiendrai*) has nothing to do, ironically or otherwise, with John the Fearless' *Je houe*, but was William the Silent's; the farmers in Pl.37 are not threshing corn and spinning wool, but beating, swingling and hackling flax; at the time the map of Bruges in Pl.25 was made the gate through which Edward IV left the city on foot, was not called the Dam-gate, but the Spey-gate.

The publishers would have done well to have the translation checked by someone with a slightly more than average knowledge of fifteenth-century history: Philip the Good's 'Vow of the Pheasant' is not normally called the 'Oath'; we do not speak of the 'Indian summer' in this context when referring to Huizinga; Gruuthuse was not made 'Count' of Winchester; *allodia* cannot possibly be described as 'goods free from feudal subjection'; the translators have not failed to make the traditional mistake of connecting Dutch *lazuursteek* with lapis lazuli whereas it means *or nué*; the Adoration and the Annunciation will be recognised as such, even when called 'Homage', 'Worship' and 'the Angel's Message to Mary'; etc.

In the Dutch edition the book is not easy to read; the construction of the sentences and the choice of words are cumbersome and affected; the reader needs to make an effort and reread passages in order to understand them perfectly. It is a pity therefore that the English translators have not realised this and have not been able to produce a more easily read style. The natural heaviness and longwindedness of the Dutch language (as compared to English), and even a touch of Gallicism, still seem to cling to many sentences.

In a few cases the translation smacks faintly of the dictionary (see the examples given above and, for instance, Philip the Fair would have been amazed to hear that he was Olivier de la Marche's 'apprentice'), while mistranslation of a single word sometimes has a curious effect: 'the network of rivers was not so dense that it covered the whole of the Netherlands *at one time*' (should be 'evenly?'); 'the area was *viable* for an unusually large number of people' (should be 'habitable' or 'livable?'); a statuette with its 'matching model' (should be 'mould?').

Finally: more (printing?) errors have crept into the English edition than into the Dutch, and almost the only reference to Edward IV (the one on his exile) now boasts three factual slips in two short sentences.

The reader will have to take some trouble to find out that the authors' expert knowledge as embodied in the text *does* counterbalance the impression made by the size, the illustrations, the liberal use of white and the lack of notes and *does* in the end save *The Burgundian Netherlands* from bearing the stigma of coffee-table book.

LIVIA VISSER-FUCHS

THE CHURCH IN PRE-REFORMATION SOCIETY: ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF F. R. H. DU BOULAY. Edited by C. M. Barron and C. Harper-Bill. Boydell, Woodbridge. 1985. £29.50.

Most of the fifteen essays in this collection are concerned with religion in late medieval England, but there are forays as far afield as Prussia and Hungary, and beyond the middle ages to Marian Oxford. A number of the contributors offer textual studies. Among them, Donald Logan supplements Professor du Boulay's edition of the register of Archbishop Thomas Bourchier with material drawn from a fifteenth-century formulary book — a reminder of what useful things can lurk in such collections. There is also a text, Dean Heywood's visitation book, at the centre of Anne Kettle's survey of relations between city and cathedral close in late-medieval Lichfield. Visitation books tend to supply a uniquely racy picture of local life and this is no exception. Among the inhabitants who offended Lichfield sensibilities was Cecilia, a prostitute who sold her services fourteen times to members of the Duke of Clarence's household when they visited the city in 1466. Other contributors chart more respectable local activities. In an important article, Caroline Barron discusses the parish fraternities of medieval London, and suggests that many may have originated in the aftermath of the Black Death to offer decent burial to members, although this role later lost ground to a greater emphasis on the needs of living members. She concludes with a brief survey of post-Reformation activity at a parish level, and argues that the origins of the Reformation are perhaps to be found not in Lollardy or anti-clericalism 'but in the vitality of the parish community' (p.37).

A rather different prelude to the Reformation is explored by Robert Dunning in his account of the last days of Cleeve Abbey. He finds that recruitment held up to the end, although by that time the house was in financial difficulties exacerbated by desperate short-term expedients such as generous leases in return for cash payments. One of his most intriguing findings, however, is how quickly consciousness of the abbey as a religious force seems to have slipped from popular memory after the dissolution — a point which it would be interesting to test elsewhere. It was remembered instead primarily as a landowner, although this may partly reflect the nature of the evidence. Monks as landlords is also the theme of J. N. Hare's contribution, but here the findings are rather more optimistic, with the author paying tribute to monastic flexibility in tenurial matters and concluding that the century before the Reformation should be seen as a period of new beginnings rather than decline. A trilogy of monastic topics is completed by Christopher Harper-Bill's examination of monastic diet, a subject which he considers central to communal well-being. Although there is plenty of late-medieval evidence of a general relaxation of the rule, his study also turns up examples of genuinely inadequate diet. These were often blamed on lay involvement in the monastic economy, but seem sometimes to have been the result of meanness in high places, as at Peterborough in 1518 where it was the sick animals which were served up to the monks, while the healthy ones (presumably) were sent to market.

Several of the remaining articles focus on the attitudes of the ruling classes. Joel Rosenthal presents a rather pedestrian account of the educational

benefactions of the Lancastrian bishops. Ian Jack's discussion of religious life in a Welsh marcher lordship suggests that the attitudes of the local lord, in this case Edmund, Earl of Kent, could have an impact at a parish level. Michael Hicks investigates the religious bequests of the Hungerfords in a paper which challenges the emphasis of recent work on the subject. Among his general conclusions is the significant point that the Hungerfords do not seem to have been obsessively 'dynastic' in their pattern of endowments. Each generation had its own religious preferences and was more concerned about its own spiritual health than that of its ancestors, whose testamentary wishes might be ignored or modified — further support for the growing awareness that wills are not a good guide to *actual* expenditure on charitable or religious ends. At the highest level of all, Anne Crawford summarizes what is known about the piety of late medieval queens, and argues that this, when coupled with generous charity, could attract the admiration of their subjects. As usual, Anne Neville is the most shadowy figure in this company, in part, one assumes, because her reign was too brief for her to emerge as a personality in her own right but also because no personal accounts (or other records) survive.

As this summary suggests, the volume ranges more widely than its title might imply, and there is something in it for everyone interested in medieval society as well as religion. Its cost, however, makes it a book more likely to be borrowed than bought.

ROSEMARY HORROX

RICHARD III: LOYALTY, LORDSHIP AND LAW. Edited by P. W. Hammond. Richard III and Yorkist History Trust, London 1986. £15. £10 to members of the Richard III Society.

This collection of essays comprises papers given at a symposium at Cambridge in 1984 and hence, in retrospect, represents another achievement of the quinqucentenary programme. It must also have a special significance for this society as the earliest publication of the newly established Yorkist Trust. The essays are by scholars well established in the field and cover wide ranging though not unconnected topics.

It is to be hoped that given time Anne Crawford will present the full story of John Howard in print (it being the subject of her 1975 London thesis). Here, for the moment, is a foretaste, in a study of Howard's private life which brings us a little closer to 'Jockey of Norfolk' whose support was so vital in Richard III's brief reign. The surviving household accounts have long been in print but combing these afresh gives us a colourful vignette of the lifestyle of this fast rising figure — everything from his library to his glass goblets.

Re-assessing the role of that remarkable lady, Margaret Beaufort, Dr. Michael K. Jones has made some surprising discoveries about her accepted reputation as a ferocious opponent of the Yorkists. Judicious probing of the sources, chiefly of Margaret's Cambridge foundation, St. John's, reveals a woman of considerable political sagacity who managed successfully to reconcile

her passionate concerns for her Tudor son, with a willingness to negotiate with the Yorkists. Such wisdom enabled her to ride the changes of government between 1461 and 1485 relatively unscathed, an achievement many of her male peers singularly failed to match.

Turning from nobility to gentry, Keith Dockray pursues what is now a familiar theme, namely the preponderance of northern influences on Richard as Duke and as King. Taking up ideas advanced notably in A. J. Pollard, 'The Tyranny of Richard III', *Journal of Medieval History*, vol. 3 (1977); and C. D. Ross, *Richard III* (1981), Dockray concentrates on the specific importance of the Yorkshire gentry, in whom he has long had an interest. He examines the source of Richard's following — stalwart Yorkists; former Neville men; a few Percy followers; and those of no fixed loyalties pre-1470 — but as so often conclusions hinge unhappily upon imponderables and uncertainties. How many turned out and fought at Bosworth and what reliance can be placed upon the now notorious ballad? Until these ghosts have been laid the extent of Richard's dependence must remain partially speculative, as must the onus of responsibility for defeat. A division of the country north/south, by a line from the Thames to the Bristol Channel (p.50) seems altogether too extreme for a fair assessment of the extent of Richard's specifically 'northern' dependence.

So to the heart of the matter: the King himself. In a thoroughly researched essay of great interest; Anne F. Sutton proposes two main ideas — firstly that Richard III was fully aware of contemporary expectations of kingship, in some cases by direct exposure to his own copies of treatises and mirrors on the subject; and secondly, that Richard's actions suggest efforts to meet those expectations. The essay is impressive in its range and powerfully argued, but the conclusion that Richard's one failure in his active policy of being 'a good prince' was the loss of reputation, begs the question, why? Perhaps we may hope for an answer?

In a brief but authoritative examination of the legal claim that the sons of Edward IV were illegitimate, Professor Helmholz's expertise in canon law clarifies and corrects certain assumptions that have been made about the alleged pre-contract between the King and Lady Eleanor Butler. As Helmholz makes plain, his argument assumes what is by no means necessarily true, i.e. 'the existence of such a contract. On the clandestine nature of Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville, Helmholz sets out the strict application of canon law the children born of a union not contracted *in facie ecclesie* were illegitimate. This was a common enough situation but one which could easily be overcome by dispensation, which presumably explains why Edward IV's bishops did not advise him to re-marry Elizabeth in order to comply with canon law. The existence of a pre-contract, however, compounded the problem presented by clandestinity. Arguments over the pre-contract ought now to focus on Bishop Stillington. If it is accepted that he was privy both to the pre-contract and the clandestine marriage, then he knew from the beginning that such a combination was fatal to Edward's progeny. So why did he, as king's chancellor remain silent?

The inevitable follows — bones and teeth. This piece by P. W. Hammond and W. J. White smacks a little of propaganda for a re-examination of the contents of the Westminster urn, even though, or perhaps because, there is a

more than lingering doubt about their authenticity. Maybe it would be a blessing to all: Pro-Ricardians, historians, the dean and chapter *and* the Princes. 'Whose bones these are we *think* we know', but if we could be sure we could inter them forever since their authenticity will never reveal their murderer (assuming they were murdered). The first part of the paper gathers together all the known references and comments on their disappearance. The second in essence re-assesses Tanner and Wright and the present state of scientific knowledge which ought now to enable a more accurate report to be compiled, though it is advisable not to place too much weight upon the exactness of radiocarbon dating even now. The conclusions of Hammond and White are clear — things have not been advanced a jot, either by the 1933 examination, or since. Indeed they could be said to have regressed.

Norman Macdougall is well known for his full length biography of James III of Scotland and in this essay discusses the comparisons and contrasts with Richard III, in particular the sharing of similar reputations and the reasons for James III's bad press. This is merely repetition abbreviated from the biography. In assessing the vital question of James III's relationship with his brother Albany, the author comments on Gloucester's expedition in 1482, and the question of how far Berwick was its objective. He offers no explanation for his redating of Edward IV's demands for the handing over of the Scottish heir, proposed husband since 1474 of Edward's daughter, Cecily (p.162, note 51, ref: *Calendar of Documents Relating to Scotland 1357-1509*, iv, Appendix 1, p.412) and gives no reference for Edward IV's letter of May 1481 to Pope Sixtus IV. Overlordship of Scotland was a general issue that pre-occupied many English kings both before and after Edward IV. The existence of the general issue does not preclude a particular objective and when Edward IV pressed for action he laid equal emphasis on the handing over of the Scottish heir and Berwick. Moreover, the treaty of Fotheringhay re-stated the English interest in Berwick; Gloucester's first action was the seizure of the town; and his last move was the taking of the castle. Macdougall's reference to a royal proclamation of 10 May is incorrectly stated (p.162, note 52) for this in fact ordered that every man who had promised should 'intend upon the king *into* Scotland', *not* go with 'the king *of* Scotland' (*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1476-85*, 320). The remainder of the paper is an account of dealings between England and Scotland. It is a disappointing piece, paraphrasing extensively, sometimes verbatim, sentences and paragraphs from the original work (compare p.162 with the biography p.153) and so adding nothing (indeed often omitting the detail), to what has already been written, save only the charming anecdote of a Scot named Macgregor (what else?) before the Battle of Bosworth.

Where more appropriate to end than at Bosworth? In examining '1485 and all that', the 'all that' encompasses everything from c30 A.D. to Alexander Solzhenitsyn, with the Battle of Maldon, Stephen and Matilda, Victorian England and a hot potato all making an appearance. Dr. Colin Richmond returns to an idea advanced in 1977: 'the overwhelming majority of the noblemen of England were far from Bosworth on 22 August 1485' (*Nottingham Medieval Studies*, vol. 21, pp.84-5). But there are profound problems still *viz.*, why the people who weren't there (if they weren't), weren't, is difficult — clearly — and, even worse, what the people who were there (if they were there) were

there for: to fight, spectate or mop up? Dr. Richmond is dismissive of Edward IV's failure to make adequate provision for the succession; lays emphasis on the character of Gloucester; and in the end opts for the lack of foreign war as the cause of Richard's demise.

Regretfully a major caveat must be entered for this volume. It is not the intention of the reviewer to apportion blame but rather to observe objectively that the reader has been badly served. If acknowledgement has never been made to Alan Sutton for his outstanding service to late medievalists, then it certainly should have been. But with such poor quality paper and extraordinarily mean margins, this volume is not of the standard he himself has led readers to expect. This apart, typographical errors are so numerous as to be distracting and the footnoting is at best inconsistent and at its worst anarchic. The list of abbreviations gives neither British Library nor Public Record Office, though both are widely used as B.L. or P.R.O. and only explained by Dr. Jones. The use of HMS for Historical Manuscript Commission is presumably a mistake. Many authors ignored the list and used their own forms. Dockray's footnotes in the text run 74, 55, 76; and 77, 58, 79; Richmond's footnote 106 in the text was never entered; and his footnotes 38, 44, 46, 80 and 93 are virtually useless. Macdougall's references T.A.; E.R.; S.R.O.; and R.M.S.; are cases of abbreviation without explanation and so are impossible to trace. Hammond and White refer to Richard III in 1848 (footnote 26); to a manuscript apparently in two different places (footnote 37) which should read Bodleian Library, Ms. Ashmole 1448; and their cross reference from footnote 5 to footnote 74 should one presumes be to footnote 71. In the index two Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk are conflated — he of p.176 is the fourth, not the third duke.

This is but a small selection of the errors and inconsistencies that appear. They should not be there, for they undermine the credibility of the authors and the publishers, however worthwhile the volume may be, and it is certainly that.

ROWENA E. ARCHER

Notices of Books and Articles

The following list consists of recent books and articles, mainly published in the last twelve months, although earlier publications may be included. The appearance of an item does not preclude its subsequent review. Items marked by an asterisk are in the Society's Library.

BOOKS

Clarissa W. Atkinson, *Mystic and Pilgrim. The Book and the World of Margery Kempe*. 241 pages. Cornell University Press 1983.

A bibliography, with a discussion of the various interpretations of Margery and her book. Chapters on the church, piety and sanctity of her day and how Margery fitted into these schemes.

Paul Binski, *The Painted Chamber at Westminster*. 166 pages. Illustrated. The Society of Antiquaries, Occasional Paper (New Series) IX, 1986, distributed by Thames and Hudson.

A detailed examination of all the surviving evidence of this important room and its art in the medieval Palace of Westminster. 81 plates, including 6 in colour.

Jesse M. Gellrich, *The Idea of the Book in the Middle Ages. Language Theory, Mythology, and Fiction*. Illustrated. 292 pages. 1985. Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London. \$30.25.

The place of literature in the culture of the Middle Ages and medieval attitudes to authors and 'authorities'. An attempt to analyse the part played by fiction, particularly that of Dante and Chaucer, in changing these attitudes, with an emphasis on linguistic changes. Extensive bibliography.

Otto Pächt, *Book Illumination in the Middle Ages. An Introduction*. With a preface by J. J. G. Alexander. 223 pages. Illustrated, including 32 colour plates. Harvey Miller Publishers with Oxford University Press 1986 (original German edition, 1984). £22.

A stylistic analysis of manuscript illumination, presented by the author as an autonomous art form. Chapters include 'The Initial', 'Bible Illustration', 'Didactic Miniatures' and 'Illustrations for the Psalter'. Glossary and bibliography of Pächt's work.

D. P. Wright (editor), *The Register of Thomas Langton Bishop of Salisbury, 1485-93*, Canterbury and York Society, volume 74, part 147, 1985.

Under great suspicion from Henry VII in 1485 for his position of favour under Richard III, Langton went on to be Henry's nomination as Archbishop of Canterbury in 1500. Introduction includes a brief biography; index; itinerary.

ARTICLES

Guy Bauman, Early Flemish Portraits 1425-1525, *Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin*, May 1986.

Lavishly illustrated issue considers the attitudes of the artists and patrons towards portrait painting, as well as the uses of the genre.

Christine Carpenter, The Duke of Clarence and the Midlands: A study of the interplay of local and national politics, *Midland History*, volume II (1986), pages 23-48.

An attempt to trace reasons for Clarence's fall in Warwickshire where he held extensive lands. The affinities and loyalties of the area.*

G. P. H. Chorley, The English Assize of Cloth: A Note, *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, volume 59, number 139, May 1986, pages 125-130.

Important correction to the interpretation of medieval acts of parliament standardising the size of English cloth. Includes reference to the 1484 act on cloth making practices.

P. J. P. Goldberg, Female Labour, Service and Marriage in the late Medieval Urban North, *Northern History*, volume 22 (1986), pages 18-38.

High level of female migration to towns particularly into service. Examines operation of family and trade networks in the mechanics of hiring servants, their age, training and marriage opportunities. Serious economic erosion of women's position and freedom, 1415-85, forced them out of the traditional areas of their employment into marginal and non craft activities. Service becoming increasingly female and low status work.

M. A. Hicks, The Yorkshire Rebellion of 1489 Reconsidered, *Northern History*, volume 22 (1986), pages 39-62.

Detailed analysis of what is suggested to be a 'loyal rebellion'. Henry's encroachment on sanctuary privileges and his commission of inquiry into York's civic government are seen as possible other causes of the uprising alongside the usually stated one of taxation.*

Peter Machie, Chaplains in the Diocese of York, 1480-1530: The Testamentary Evidence, *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, volume 58 (1986), pages 123-133.

Ninety-eight wills of chaplains (priests who did not hold parochial or higher benefices) are examined to find out their wealth, education and preoccupations with mortal and immortal matters.

S. J. Payling, Inheritance and Local Politics in the Later Middle Ages: The Case of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and the Heriz Inheritance, *Nottingham Medieval Studies*, volume 30 (1986), pages 67-96.

A dispute, lasting from 1325 to 1469, over manors in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire. Deals particularly with the dispute between Sir Henry Pierpoint and Ralph, Lord Cromwell, the latter being the victor, and that between Pierpoint's grandson and Cromwell's executors when the former achieved a victory by compromise. In both victories political influence is seen to have been of paramount importance. Violence played little part. Many details of local politics, families and allegiances.

W. R. Streitberger, William Cornish and the Players of the Chapel, *Medieval English Theatre*, volume 8, number 1, 1986, pages 3-20.

Development of the Chapel Royal as a dominant force in court entertainments, with detailed analysis of William Cornish's contribution, c.1479 to 1522.

J. A. F. Thomson, Bishop Lionel Woodville and Richard III, *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, volume 59, number 139, May 1986, pages 130-135.

New light on the career of Lionel Woodville, Bishop of Exeter, in particular his political role 1483 until his death.*

Notes on Contributors

Rowena E. Archer has recently completed a D.Phil. thesis at Oxford on the Mowbray Dukes of Norfolk up to 1432. Currently researching the later Mowbray Dukes.

Margaret Condon is a graduate of Bristol. Currently working on an edition of the letters of Reynold Bray, receiver general of Margaret Beaufort and one of the chief councillors of Henry VII.

Rosemary E. Horrox. Co-editor of the Society's edition of *BL. Harleian Manuscript 433*.

Sheilah O'Connor. Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Branch of the Society. Employed as a librarian in a public library.

M. J. Phillips. A member of the Society. Special Collections Librarian at Keele University Library.

A. J. Pollard. Principal Lecturer in History at Teesside Polytechnic. His publications include 'The Tyranny of Richard III', *Journal of Medieval History* vol. 3, 1977, and several papers on the north in the second half of the fifteenth century.

Livia Visser-Fuchs has just finished an M.A. thesis on the short version of *The Arrivall*.

Contributions to the Ricardian

These are welcomed on any subject relevant to the aims of the Society. These may be illustrated by photographs (glossy prints showing good contrast) or by line drawings. All contributions, including letters, must be typewritten, with double spacing and adequate margins, on one side of the paper only. Permission must be obtained for the use of copyright material, but this is not usually necessary for short quotes. References and footnotes must be given in one sequence at the end of the article. Details need not be given in full for second and subsequent references to the same source. They must take a form similar to the following examples:

R. Horrox and P. W. Hammond (eds.), *British Library Manuscript 433* (4 vols. Upminster and London 1979-83), vol. 1, pp.45-6.

Daniel Williams, The hastily drawn up will of William Catesby Esquire, 25 August 1485, *Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society Transactions*, vol. 51 (1975-6), p.48.

Anyone interested in taking display advertisement space—full, half or quarter page—or in placing an insert should contact the Editor. (Classified advertisements should be sent to the Editor of the Bulletin).

Contributions for the June 1987 *Ricardian* must reach Anne Sutton, 17 Enfield Cloisters, Fanshaw Street, London N1 6LD, by March 31. Articles should be sent well in advance.