

The New
Trencherman
Volume I Issue II
July 2012



Richard III Society
Lincolnshire Branch

Hello and welcome to the second edition of The New Trencherman. I've received some very kind comments about the first issue, so here we go again.

As you are probably aware, my beloved Ben took his own life at the end of May. This was such a shock, particularly as we had all had such a wonderful time in Perthshire. If anyone has any photos of Ben from the trip, I should dearly love to have a copy. I would like to take the opportunity to thank all those of you who took the time and trouble to contact me, and attend the funeral. The support of so many wonderful friends has been a great comfort.

We have another bumper edition for you, packed with a wide variety of articles. Alan Pizzey has submitted an article which I found very informative and interesting.

There's a What's On Section – I hope you will let me know of future events you are involved in, so I may include them- as well as jokes, a quiz, a recipe page and a short story by yours truly.

If you have trouble reading some of the pages on-line because the text is too small – you can adjust the percentage shown to a larger figure. This should increase font size.

Tracy

JOHN MORTON ~ “ a great and singular mover, stirrer, and doer of heinous treasons” ~ Bill of Attainder January 1484

Dr John Morton was at some time in his career Master of the Rolls, Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor, Archbishop of Canterbury, and finally a Cardinal.

He was a man of great influence, persuasive, cunning, well informed, and a strategist, who made sure that he was on the winning side in the troubles of the 1480's. Above all, he was an implacable enemy of Richard III, and a supporter of Henry Tudor, the Earl of Richmond. Having served both Henry VI and Edward IV, Morton and his ally, Margaret Beaufort, worked hard to unite the blood lines of these two kings and set aside the succession of Richard of Gloucester. He played a major role in the campaign to put Henry Tudor on the throne. Two quotations put matters in perspective ~

- 1.” Morton had an inveterate malice against the House of York” - Bacon
2. “ a man of great resource and cunning, long trained in party intrigue” - Mancini

A Coming Man

In the 1470's Morton laid the foundation of his career by making many diplomatic contacts which would stand him in good stead in later years. A loyal servant to Henry VI, he became Keeper of the Privy Seal and shared the exile of Queen Margaret. In 1472 he was pardoned by Edward IV, and enjoyed the King's trust and special favour, being appointed Master of the Rolls. Edward recognised his undoubted talent and in 1474 Morton led an embassy to Alsace to hold discussions with the Duke of Burgundy to reduce the influence of France, and seek alliances with the King of Hungary and the Holy Roman Emperor.

Burgundy besieged the town of Neuss with disastrous results for his army, and Morton returned to report the situation to Edward who then successfully invaded France in 1475. Morton was one of the delegates selected to represent the English in the peace negotiations with King Louis. As part of the settlement he received a pension from the French king [600 crowns / £100 -but Lord Hastings received more - 2000 crowns per annum and 1000 crowns worth of plate] The anonymous Croyland chronicler [influenced by Morton?] thought the treaty was “ an honourable peace “ and wrote “it was regarded as such by the higher officers of the Royal army”

Morton was again an ambassador in 1477 in the negotiations over the Burgundian succession. As Master of the Rolls he was the effective legal head of the Court of Chancery, and became an active member of the King's Council. Appointed Bishop of Ely in 1478, he went with other diplomats to negotiate a pension for Edward IV from the French King in 1479. When Edward IV died Morton played a significant role in his funeral, censuring the corpse as it rested at Eton, and on its last journey to Westminster.

Morton, as Bishop of Ely, is best known in the Fens for developing “Morton’s Leame”, a scheme to drain the Fens by a canal from Peterborough to Wisbech. The monks of Croyland Abbey were also involved in this project, and perhaps another beneficiary might have been the Lord of the Manor of Deeping – Margaret Beaufort.

The Spin Doctor

Morton’s ability to influence opinion at home and abroad in the 1480’s stems from his wide circle of contacts, diplomatic, legal, and religious. Although he left no contemporary account of his own, he was well placed to influence what other writers would record, to develop the “Tudor tradition” of the character of Richard III.

Dominic Mancini ~ who wrote “The Usurpation of Richard III” in 1484 may have met Morton on his diplomatic missions and during his exile in Flanders, Brittany or France. They may have met in London when Richard III accused Morton as one of his Council, betraying secrets to Henry Tudor, at a time when fears and rumours were circulating in the city.

The Croyland Chronicles ~ were probably written by several monks and are often attributed to John Russell, the Bishop of Lincoln, who was Chancellor to Richard III from 1483 to 1485. The third section of the chronicles is however very pro Lancastrian in its views and comments concerning Richard III, so it is unlikely that the third continuator [writer] was Russell. Morton, with his Croyland connections, as Bishop of Ely, might well have influenced the views expressed in this part of the Chronicle.

These two sources undoubtedly influenced Polydore Virgil’s account “Anglica Historia” written in 1513 but only published in 1534.

Sir Thomas More was five years old in 1483. and wrote his manuscript “History of King Richard III” in 1513, long after Morton’s death in 1500. It is significant that More was placed in Morton’s household from the age of eight until fourteen years, and Morton later arranged his university education and legal training. The style of this manuscript is sometimes similar to that of a witness describing events, and may reflect More’s notes based on his conversations with Morton during their close association. The account portrays Richard III as a murderous villain, but is incomplete as it does not extend beyond the eve of Buckingham’s rebellion. Some authorities hold that More felt unable to continue with the work having learnt further conflicting details of the events portrayed. More’s doubts as to the fate of the Princes in the Tower are exemplified by his words prefacing his comment on the death of the Princes - “whose death and final infortune hath natheless so far come in question that some yet remain in doubt whether they were in Richard’s days destroyed or no”. More’s account was not published until 1543 and More’s nephew, William Rastell commented in a later publication of 1557 that More’s original version was “corrupte in many ways “. By this time however, there would be few who could authoritatively testify to its bias, and fewer still who would be willing to comment on the roots of the Tudor dynasty. Thus More’s account reflecting Morton’s version of events became a

significant guide to historians and others, not least William Shakespeare, when he created the villain in his play “Richard III”.

Morton’s office as Master of the Rolls [later passed on to his nephew Robert] and his influence as Lord Chancellor under Henry VII would have placed him in a strategic position to “edit”, or even suppress the documentary evidence for events in the 1480’s. Researchers of the period constantly complain of a lack of written evidence to substantiate events. For example, the alleged written orders of Richard III to Brackenbury [Constable of the Tower], and Tyrell, concerning the fate of the Princes have never been found .

The Conspirator

It was in this role that Morton exercised his greatest influence over events during the reign of Richard III. 1483 was a year of plots and rumours and Morton was deeply involved, first with Hastings, and then with Buckingham, in activities which brought both of them to the block. Morton’s talent to persuade significant people to change their allegiance, and his use of knowledge gained from his many sources had a great effect on events at this time.

Hastings and The Protectorate

In 1483 Morton, as Bishop of Ely, was a member of the old king’s Council, and he supported the Queen and the Woodville family in moves to bring the young king, Edward V, to London under their jurisdiction, but Gloucester, as Lord Protector, successfully gained control of the royal person.

On 8 June 1483 Bishop Stillington claimed that the marriage of Edward IV to Elizabeth Woodville was invalid because there was a pre –contract to marry Eleanor Butler, a daughter of Talbot, the Earl of Shrewsbury. It followed that Edward V was illegitimate and the Woodville faction would lose their hold on power. Hastings, Stanley and Morton , as Council members to Edward IV would be significant in giving credence or rejection to this allegation. Morton is known to have had a conversation with Buckingham at this time, perhaps to persuade him to the Woodvilles’ faction. The Duke however warned the Lord Protector, Gloucester.

Hastings and Stanley both commanded sizeable contingents of their own retainers and Hastings and Morton had issued royal commands without using the Protector’s name. According to More’s account, derived from Morton, part of the Council met at The Tower on 13 June including Hastings, Morton, Stanley, and Archbishop Rotheram [who as Lord Chancellor had surrendered The Seal to Elizabeth Woodville, who was then in sanctuary] After an argument Hastings was accused of treason, guards entered the room and in the subsequent fracas Stanley was slightly injured and the others were arrested. Stanley was released, [and soon appointed Lord Steward of Richard’s household]. Hastings was summarily executed [the exact date is uncertain], but the clerics could not suffer this fate unless the Pope sanctioned the penalty. Thus Rotheram was returned to his diocese of York and Morton was

consigned to captivity on Buckingham's Welsh estates at Brecknock. Both Stanley and Rotherham later took part in the coronation of Richard III.

Stillington's evidence has never been found. Perhaps it was Morton who told More that the alleged contract was with Elizabeth Lucy, and not Eleanor Butler, to reduce the significance of this story, and limit any claim that the Princes could not have succeeded their father. This evidence however, also invalidated the Royal claim of Henry VIII, through his mother, Elizabeth of York, and may be a reason why More ceased work on his account at this point.

On Sunday 22 June 1483 Dr Ralph Shaw, a brother of the Lord Mayor, preached at St Paul's Cross and asserted that the Princes were illegitimate by reason of the pre-contract. Buckingham reiterated this charge in a speech at The Guildhall two days later. It is suggested, but not proven, that both these speakers alleged that Edward IV was himself illegitimate, quoting the story that Louis XI had called Edward "Bleybourne", in reference to an archer who was in residence at the French court when Edward was conceived.

Buckingham's rebellion

The Duke of Buckingham was much in the ascendant in July 1483, supporting Richard III, appointed as Constable of England, and being given the right to succeed to the Bohun family estates. Many of Hastings retainers had given him their allegiance. He was a Stafford, but directly descended from Edward III via Thomas of Woodstock. The Tudor party would certainly see that he was a rival to the Earl of Richmond as a potential king if Richard III was to be removed [see the genealogical table in the appendix]. Morton and Margaret Beaufort planned to marry Richmond to Elizabeth of York to strengthen his claim.

Buckingham returned to Brecknock in July 1483, and by coincidence [?] he encountered Morton's ally Margaret Beaufort [now Stanley] on the road between Worcester and Bridgenorth. She explained to him the position in the Beaufort claims to the throne of her one son Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond. Within a few weeks the captive Morton had "turned" Buckingham, and convinced him to join with the Woodvilles and Richmond in a conspiracy to replace Richard III. Many questions remain unanswered at this point.

- Was Buckingham convinced of the death of the Princes in The Tower [as Constable he had access to The Tower]
- Did Buckingham believe he had a strong claim to the crown
- Did he act for his own interest or to support the claims of Richmond

Perhaps we shall never know for certain the answers to these questions but More's account mentions " the active eloquence of this crafty prelate" Morton, who had fed Buckingham with " fair words and pleasant praise". Perhaps Morton had played on the pride of Buckingham, and his jealousy of Richard III. As a conspirator Morton had a very significant effect on the events which followed. Buckingham may have

intended to use Henry Tudor as an instrument of his own rebellion but in the event he may have been used himself.

This conspiracy placed Richard III in a position of double jeopardy by spreading the rumour that the Princes had been murdered - so Richard must either produce them and re-assert the reason why they should not succeed, or be blamed for their death. Buckingham wrote to Henry Tudor in Brittany in September 1483 proposing an invasion. Morton, now in the position of a trusted co-conspirator saw his chance to leave Brecknock, and journeying to Ely, raised as much money as he could and escaped to France. He then advised Tudor against the proposed invasion. Without this support the rebellion fizzled out, and Buckingham was executed on 2 November 1483. There was a reward of 1,000 marks offered for the capture of the Bishop of Ely. Morton was included in the Bill of Attainder of January 1484, and “the temporalities of the Bishop of Ely now in the King’s disposition” were distributed to others.

In 1484 King Richard planned to bribe Peter Landois, the chief minister to the ailing Duke of Brittany, to urge the capture and close imprisonment of Henry Tudor. Morton’s contacts discovered this move, and he wrote to Tudor in Brittany warning him to escape to France, and then paved the way for his acceptance at the French court.

One further act of conspiracy, which proved to have a very significant result, concerns the release from captivity of John De Vere, the Earl of Oxford. De Vere was a redoubtable military tactician in the Lancastrian party, who had been imprisoned in the custody of Sir James Blount a trusted Yorkist. Morton is suspected of helping to persuade Blount to forsake his allegiance to the Yorkist cause, and release his prisoner. Oxford’s excellent management of the Tudor army at Bosworth Field, avoided the morass, and negated the threat of Richard’s reserve force. Without the presence of this general on the field, the battle might well have had a different result. In 1485 Oxford’s sequestered lands were returned to him, and in 1495 he went to the Court of Chancery to ensure that other claimants could not still take them from him. The case rested on some doubtful evidence that Richard III had bullied the Dowager Lady Oxford to get the De Vere lands. This evidence was accepted by Morton, who was Lord Chancellor by that time.

The King’s Man

Morton’s rise to power after 1485 until his death in 1500 owed much to the support of Henry VII. He was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1486, Chancellor in 1487, and a Cardinal in 1493. As Chancellor he presided over cases in the Court of Chancery, and also developed the role of the Court of Star Chamber as an instrument of arbitrary government. As Archbishop controlling church patronage he could influence well paid clerical appointments in line with the King’s wishes. The Church became a source of tax revenue for the king. A “Bull” to reform the

“exempt” monasteries obtained in 1487 was followed by the “Magnum Subsidum” of 1489, which reformed the method of assessment and collection which had not been changed since 1291. “Procurator fees” paid by monastic houses to defray the expenses incurred by royal officers and senior churchmen when visiting them, were increased sometimes to the point where they could only be paid by instalments. “Morton’s Fork” was applied to nobles and others to defeat their attempts at tax avoidance.

Morton’s administration was far from popular. In 1487 he criticised some of the clergy in London for being too ostentatious in their dress. There was opposition to his moves to extend his powers as Archbishop. In 1489 the Abbot of St Albans and the Bishop of London appealed to Rome concerning Morton’s “molestations against other Bishops”. There was serious conflict within the Church and Morton excommunicated the Bishop and arrested one of his leading officials. The rebellion of the Cornishmen in the 1490’s was started by hatred of Morton and other administrators as “suckers of the Commonwealth rather than wise counsellors” and “parricides and vultures preying on the poure”. Henry VII needed supporters in the face of the Warbeck and other rebellions, and in 1497 Morton promoted a statute protecting from charges of treason all those who acted under a “de facto king”. This last Act sums up Morton’s principles and motivation during his long and personally successful career.

Bibliography

Royal Blood ~ Bertram Fields

Edward IV ~ Charles Ross

The Mystery of the Princes ~ Audrey Williamson

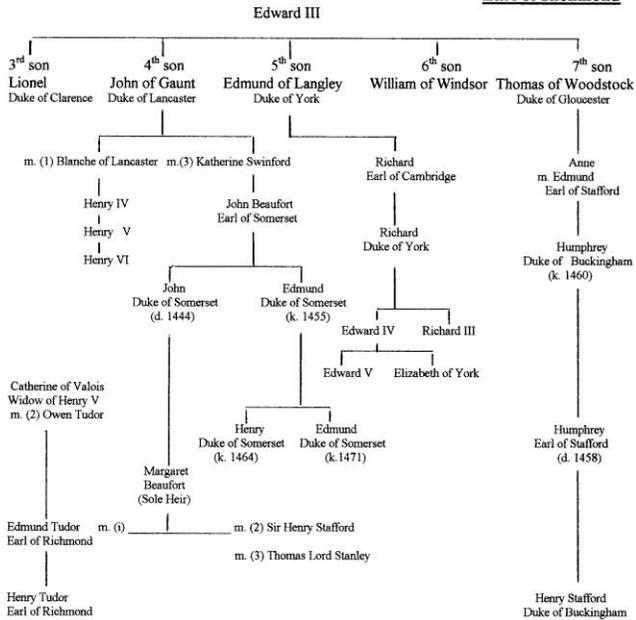
The King’s Cardinal ~ Peter Gwyn

Richard III ~ Caroline Halstead

Lancastrians and Yorkists ~ David R Cook

Alan Pizzey
July 2009

Genealogical Table of Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond



Notes:

- Richard, Earl of Cambridge married Anne Mortimer, a great grand-daughter of Lionel, Duke of Clarence. Thus the House of York descended from the 3rd and 5th sons of Edward III.
- The "Beaufort Claims" arose from John of Gaunt's children with Katherine Swinford. The children were legitimised by Act of Parliament in 1397, but there was a special reservation in the Letters Patent excluding them from Royal succession. Henry IV had his Parliament permanently bar the Beauforts from succession.
- Buckingham's claim to the throne is better than Henry Tudor's "doubtful Beaufort claim". Buckingham's descent from Thomas of Woodstock gives a legitimate connection back to Edward III. Buckingham is said to have "resented" his marriage at the age of eleven years to Katherine Woodville, sister of Elizabeth Woodville, Queen to Edward IV.
- In 1455, aged twelve years, Margaret Beaufort married Edmund Tudor m. (1) In 1457, three months after his father's death, Henry Tudor was born. Margaret next married Sir Henry Stafford, a Lancastrian, who switched sides to support Edward IV m. (2). Widowed again, she then married Thomas Lord Stanley m.(3)

What's On

I hope to use this page to let folk know about any non-Branch events which may be of interest. Please let me know of anything you'd like to share with your fellow members.

1-8 July – Sweet Pea Week at Easton Walled Gardens, Grantham. 01476 530063.

10-21 July – Lincoln Mystery Plays. www.lincolnmysteries.co.uk or 01522 873894.

15 July – Sleaford Book Day. 01529 413671.

20-22 July – Collector's Fair at Grimsthorpe Castle, Bourne. 01778 591205.

To 28 July – Gold : Power and Allure. Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London, EC2V 6BN. Exhibits include the Middleham Jewel. www.thegoldsmiths.co.uk

To 18 August – Henry IV Part 1 at Stamford Shakespeare Company, Tolethorpe. 01780 756133.

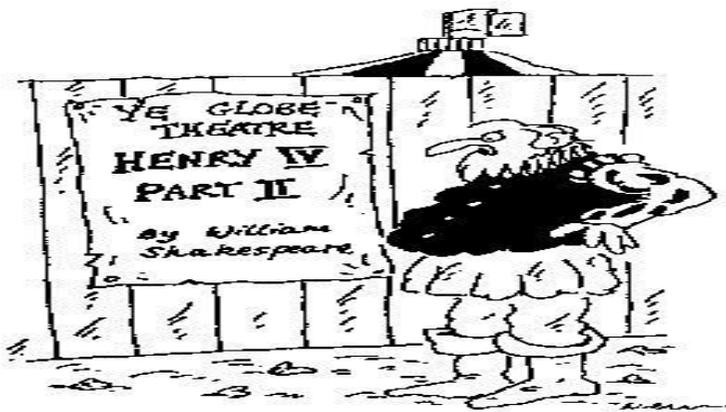
9 September – Autumn Country Market, Easton Walled Gardens, Grantham. 01476 530063.

29-30 September – 1000 Years of Traditional Crafts, Lincoln. 01522 550646.

To 30 September – Wedding Exhibition – Weddings Past & Present. Gainsborough Old Hall. 01427 612669.

Historical Titters

This editions lookalikes are Charles II and actor Geoffrey Palmer.



"Not another bloody sequel!"

Quiz Answers

1. Anton's Gowt.
2. Butterwick.
3. Wressle.
4. Blyton.
5. Gunness.
6. Addlethorpe.
7. Moulton Chapel.
8. Morton.
9. Austendike.
10. Barholm.
11. Cowbit.
12. Burnham.
13. Market Rasen.
14. Newton On Trent.
15. Old Bolingbroke.
16. Benniworth.
17. Rigsby.
18. Rippingale.
19. Bicker.
20. Boston.
21. Brigg.
22. Claypole.
23. Covenham St
Bartholomew.
24. Fulbeck.
25. Brumby.
26. Branston.
27. Langton.
28. Kirton.
29. Waddington.
30. Walcott.
31. Pinchbeck.
32. Leasingham.
33. Hemswell.

Lincolnshire Place Name Quiz – Part 2.

1. Armada.
2. Attains town.
3. Bestow porcine slice.
4. Bird of prey.
5. Bird's river crossing.
6. Brag about country.
7. Chuck stream.
8. Radio 4 Comedian.
9. Fat buzzer?
10. Four-sided circle.
11. Fruit close at hand.
12. Fruit for obliging porker.
13. Henry VIII's Suffolk?
14. Home of Royal Champions.
15. Home of Wesley Brothers.
16. Jetty for spirits.
17. Jug for insect.
18. Keep showing the way.
19. Largest dog in the world.
20. Loose insect.
21. Nothing taken from hawker.
22. Pasture for canine.
23. Pig from The Magi?
24. Piggy garden?
25. Shakespeare's joint.
26. Warm outerwear.
27. Water crossing for the bilious.
28. White Christmas crooner.
29. Who's singer?
30. Young lady's water supply?

Recipe Page

Caudell

Caudell. Draw yolkes of eyron thorow a streynour with wyne or with ale, that hit be ryght rennyng; put therto sigure, safron, & no salt. Bet well togedyr; set hit on the fyre on clene colys. Stere welle the bottom & the sydys tyl hit be ynowghe scaldyng hote; thu shalle fele be the staffe when hit begynnys to com. Then take hit of and styre alwey fast, & yf be nede, aley hit up with som of the wyne; or yf hit com to hastyly, put hit in cold watyr to myd syd of the pot, & stere hit alwey fast; & serve hit forth.



An Ordinance of Pottage

Caudle. Beat egg yolks and draw through a strainer mix wine or ale, so that it is runny; add to this sugar, saffron, & no salt. Beat well together; set it on the fire on clean coals. Stir well the bottom & the sides until just scalding hot; you will feel it become stiffer when it begins to be ready. Then take it and stir away fast, & if need be, dilute it some of the wine; or if it rises too hastily, put it in cold water cool the the outside of the pot, & stir it always fast; and serve it forth.

Fifteenth century egg nog

- 5 egg yolks
- 2/3 cup white wine
- sugar to taste
- pinch saffron

In a pan, beat all the ingredients together and cook the mixture over a medium heat, stirring continually, until the caudle is hot and thick and fluffy. Be careful to not let it burn or stick to the pan.

Serve at once, in small glasses as a drink, or as sauce with desserts.

The amount of sugar used will depend on the type of wine used. Use an inexpensive sweet wine, as the taste of an expensive dry or semi-sweet will be lost. Add just enough sugar to mellow the taste.

A Wars of the Roses Calendar

1 July 1450 – Duke of Somerset surrendered Caen to the French.

6 July 1535 – Execution of Sir Thomas More.

12 July 1450 – Death of rebel Jack Cade.

21 July 1403- Battle of Shrewsbury.

7 August 1485 – Henry Tudor landed at Milford Haven.

22 August 1485 – Richard III killed at the Battle of Bosworth.

24 August 1113 – birth of Geoffrey of Anjou, founder of the Plantagenet dynasty.

30 August 1483 – Death of Louis XI of France.

31 August 1422 – Death of Henry V.

9 September 1483 – Richard III's son created Prince of Wales at York.

17 September 1497 – Perkin Warbeck attempted to take Exeter.

20 September 1486 – Birth of Prince Arthur.

24 September 1452 – Cardinal John Kemp made Archbishop of Canterbury.

30 September 1473 – The Earl of Oxford seized St Michael's Mount.

Happy Birthday

7 July – Sue Taylor.

19 July – Cynthia Penhey.

20 July – Tracy Upex.

21 July – Jean Townsend.

17 August – Laura Pollock.

26 August – Joyce Junkin.

31 August – Jill Sanders.

And the birthday of the month –

5 July – Marion Moulton.

This makes Marion an Ox in the Chinese horoscope. Dependable, ambitious, calm, methodical, born leader, patient, hardworking, conventional, steady, modest, logical, resolute, and tenacious. Can be stubborn, dogmatic, hot-tempered, narrow-minded, materialistic, rigid, and demanding.

As a Cancerian she is apparently caring, understanding and homely, with her weakness being a tendency to think about things too much. Lucky numbers are 17, 25 and 30. Lucky colours – green and russet. They say Cancerians love to spend most on foods and shopping, yet they are careful with their money.

5 July is Tynwald Day in the Isle of Man.

Marion shares a birthday with Cecil Rhodes, Jean Cocteau, Georges Pompidou and Dolly, the first cloned sheep.

Stamford Raffles and Georgette Heyer died on this day.

Events which happened on 5 July:

1791 – Britain's first Ambassador to the USA, George Hammond, was appointed.

1811 – Venezuela declared its independence from Spain.

1841 – Thomas Cook organised a rail excursion for 500 people, the first beginnings of his travel agency.

1946 – The bikini was launched in Paris.

1948 – The National Health service came into operation.

1965 – Last operatic performance by Maria Callas at Covent Garden.

1969 – The Rolling Stones gave a free concert in Hyde Park for 250 000 fans, following the death of guitarist Brian Jones.

1975 – Arthur Ashe became the first black man to win a Wimbledon men's singles title.

1977 – Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ousted by a military coup.

1980 – Bjorn Borg won his fifth consecutive Wimbledon title.

Where There's a Will.

I'd followed the trial of Hawley Harvey Crippen avidly. It seemed to me that he had staged the perfect murder, but gave himself away by his too hasty flight from justice. Within weeks of Crippen's wife, Cora, being reported as missing, he had moved his lover, Ethel Le Neve, into 39 Hilldrop Crescent and decked her out in Cora's clothes and jewellery. When the police started to investigate, they fled across the Atlantic on the Montrose, with Ethel disguised as a boy. The Captain alerted Scotland Yard and Chief Inspector Walter Dew had managed to arrest the pair before their arrival in America – the first murderer to be caught with the aid of wireless communication.

I've always said patience is a virtue, so when I decided to rid myself of my wife, Myrtle, I was careful to learn from Crippen's mistakes. So far every thing had gone according to plan – death by hyoscine poisoning and then dismemberment of the body. You have no idea how arduous a task it is, and how thoroughly messy. There was a nasty moment when the drains blocked with fat, but this was blamed on the butcher's across the road.

So, here I am standing on A Deck having just launched the head, the final piece of dear Myrtle, over the side. It was a masterstroke, bringing her aboard in a trunk – no evidence left behind to incriminate me. Sixth Officer Moody has just walked passed, and wished me goodnight. I have really got away with murder – and can disappear from view as soon as the ship, RMS Titanic, arrives in New York.

Help to make this YOUR New Trencherman, by contributing articles and suggestions. Newspaper cuttings, magazine articles or anything else about Richard III or Lincolnshire would be ideal. Write a ghost story, or share anything you've enjoyed with the rest of us – exhibitions, books, films, meals etc. Don't worry if you do not have a computer – I can transcribe handwritten pieces for you.

You can submit your pieces or ideas to me, Tracy Upex, in person at a meeting, by e-mail to ricardian.lincs@btinternet.com or by post to:

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Tel: 01778 424563

Items for next issue to be received by me on or before

1 September 2012 to ensure publication.

Thank you.

In the next issue will be a further article by Alan Pizzey, and lots of other goodies. Make sure you have registered your interest in receiving future editions. If you would like to feature in the Birthday Section, please ensure you let me have your date of birth (year not for publication!).