

*Adelaide Branch
Richard III Society*



Meet my excuse for not being more prompt with this newsletter. These are our corgi pups, now 3 months old and doing well. Good time wasters, in to everything, full of mischief.



Pepper



Boris

Meetings

Our meeting in November saw Sue, Kevin, Di, Anne and Judith (with Ella) attending with 8 apologies. Our treasurer Kevin reported a healthy balance of \$1385.96 but some of that is to pay our subs to the UK. (This Sue did the following week, posted off to E-Mediacy.)

Correspondence was 2 items from Jacqui Emerson, 1 about Phil Stone's 70th birthday and the other the Ricardian Recorder. A card was available to sign for Phil.

General business

-a newspaper report on Richard III on trial for the murder of the princes (Leicester Mercury)

-Matt's History Blog is worth a look. Some of them listed below.

Margaret Beaufort & the Princes in the Tower

What if Richard III did it

Richard III- who said he killed the Princes in the Tower?

Why would Richard III do it?

Leslau, Holbein, More & Clement

-Christmas meeting 3rd December lunch at 12.30pm.

Theme - picture of family ancestors or something very old or different.

Mantelpiece raffle Christmas goodies please. Special draw for Ricardian calendar 2017 kindly donated by Anne Devrell. (Thank you Anne)

Please bring savoury or sweet, (again think Christmassy) What I remember -Sue bringing wine, bread, Christmas tablecloths, Christmas crackers , Di soft drink + sweet & savoury, Judith savoury, Kevin sweet,

2017 program *Now is your chance to contribute a talk or an idea for a topic.*

February -Anne taking on medicine in the Islamic world.

March -Quiz

April- continuing Elsewhere in the 15th century (members research on a person, event or place)

May -picnic ?

June-

July- coronation lunch (medieval food?)

August-

September-

October- AGM

November-

December- Christmas lunch

Meeting closed followed by our contributions on **Elsewhere in the 15th century.**

Lyn Gill sent (thanks to Wikipedia)

In **Europe**, the 15th century is seen as the bridge between the **Late Middle Ages**, the **Early Renaissance**, and the **Early modern period**. Many technological, social and cultural developments of the 15th century can in retrospect be seen as heralding the "**European miracle**" of the following centuries. In religious history, the Roman **Papacy** was split in two parts in Europe for decades (the so-called **Western Schism**), until the **Council of Constance**. The division of the Catholic Church and the unrest associated with the **Hussite** movement would become factors in the rise of the **Protestant Reformation** in the following century.

1453: The Fall of Constantinople marks the end of the Byzantine Empire and the death of the last Roman Emperor Constantine XI and the beginning of the Classical Age of the Ottoman Empire.

1453: The Battle of Castillon is the last engagement of the Hundred Years' War and the first battle in European history where cannons were a major factor in deciding the battle.

1454-1466: After defeating the Teutonic Knights in the Thirteen Years' War, Poland annexes Royal Prussia.

1455-1485: Wars of the Roses – English civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster.

1456: Joan of Arc is posthumously acquitted of heresy by the Catholic Church, redeeming her status as the heroine of France.

1456: The Siege of Belgrade halts the Ottomans' advance into Europe.

1461

- February 2 – Battle of Mortimer's Cross: Yorkist troops led by Edward, Duke of York defeat Lancastrians under Owen Tudor and his son Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke in Wales.
- February 17 – Second Battle of St Albans, England: The Earl of Warwick's army is defeated by a Lancastrian force under Queen Margaret, who recovers control of her husband.
- March 4 – The Duke of York seizes London and proclaims himself King Edward IV of England.
- March 5 – Henry VI of England is deposed by the Duke of York during war of the Roses.
- March 29 – Battle of Towton: Edward IV defeats Queen Margaret to make good his claim to the English throne (thought to be the bloodiest battle ever fought in England).
- June 28 – Edward, Richard of York's son, is crowned as Edward IV, King of England (reigns until 1483).
- July – Byzantine general Graitzas Palaiologos honourably surrenders Salmeniko Castle, last garrison of the Despotate of the Morea, to invading forces of the Ottoman Empire after a year-long siege.
- July 22 – Louis XI of France succeeds Charles VII of France as king (reigns until 1483).

1462: Sonni Ali Ber, the ruler of the Songhai (or Songhay) Empire, along the Niger River, conquers Mali in the central Sudan by defeating the Tuareg contingent at Tombouctou (or Timbuktu) and capturing the city. He develops both his own capital, Gao, and the main centres of Mali, Timbuktu and Djenné, into major cities. Ali Ber controls trade along the Niger River with a navy of war vessels.

1462: Mehmed the Conqueror is driven back by Wallachian prince Vlad III Dracula at The Night Attack.

1464: Edward IV of England secretly marries Elizabeth Woodville

1467-1615: The Sengoku period is one of civil war in Japan.

1469: The marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile leads to the unification of Spain.

1469: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary conquers some parts of Bohemia.

1469: Birth of Guru Nanak Dev. Beside followers of Sikhism, Guru Nanak is revered by Hindus and Muslim Sufis across the Indian subcontinent.

1470s

1470: The Moldavian forces under Stephen the Great defeat the Tatars of the Golden Horde at the Battle of Lipnic.

1471: The kingdom of Champa suffers a massive defeat by the Vietnamese king Lê Thánh Tông.

1474-1477: Burgundy Wars of France, Switzerland, Lorraine and Sigismund II of Habsburg against the Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.



Charles the Bold

1478: The Great Mosque of Demak is the oldest mosque in Java, built by the Wali Songo during the reign of Sultan Patah.

1479: Battle of Breadfield, Matthias Corvinus of Hungary defeated the Turks.

1480s

1480: After the Great standing on the Ugra river, Muscovy gained independence from the Great Horde.

Ivan III, Grand Duke of Moscow.

1481: Spanish Inquisition begins in practice with the first *auto-da-fé*.

1485: Matthias Corvinus of Hungary captured Vienna, Frederick III, Holy Roman Emperor ran away.

1485: Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. and becomes King of England.

1485: Ivan III of Russia conquered Tver.

1485: Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya drives out Praudha Raya ending the Sangama Dynasty.

1486: Sher Shah Suri, is born in Sasaram, Bihar.

1488: Portuguese Navigator Bartolomeu Dias sails around the Cape of Good Hope.

Di also had a list of dates dealing with events and people.

Sue had been reading about tsunamis and had found references to 15th century tsunamis in New Zealand which changed Maori society. After the killer wave destroyed food resources and coastal settlements, sweeping societal changes emerged including the building of hill forts and a shift towards a warrior culture. They were a victim of a one-two punch. An earthquake on the nearby Tonga- Kermadec fault triggered the first tsunami in the mid 15th century. It was soon followed by an enormous wave triggered by an exploding volcano called Kuwae near Vanuatu. The volcano's 1453 eruption was 10 times bigger than Krakatoa and triggered the last phase of world wide cooling called the Little Ice Age. (James Goff –tsunami geologist at University of NSW)

Archaeologist Bruce McFadgen and others have found evidence of the tsunamis from Northland and Bay of Plenty to Nelson. Evidence- marine gravel and rocks, pumice, seashells, driftwood, debris, buried Maori settlements. There are also traditional Maori accounts of disastrous seas rising to the height of the cliff tops, overwhelming their lands, drowning communities and sweeping away their fleets of canoes about 15 generations ago.

Dr McFadgen suggests the wave would have carried away canoes, fishing gear, gardens, stored food, buried shellfish beds and poisoned the land with salt. Many Maoris would have drowned, died of injuries or starvation due to wholesale loss of food. It also changed the quality of artifacts due to loss of skilled craftsmen. All this contributed to the societal change.

Anne talked about the advances in medicine made at the University of Padua. Germ theory instead of humours. Arabian/Islamic doctors were way ahead of Western civilisation- antiseptics, etc Herb gardens established early 15th century. Many famous people attended- Reginald Pole, Galileo, Walsingham, Harvey.....

Burgundy- hospice of bone, isolation practised, own pharmacy

Judith talked about Hungary- Matthias Corvinus- King without a dynasty behind him, fought against the Ottoman Empire, Holy Roman Empire.

Valerie talked about the Italian mercenaries during the Renaissance, known as condottieri. There was a contract between the ruler (Duke, Prince, Pope, King etc) and the commander of the freelance soldiers. There were different rates of pay for each grade- complicated system. They had to supply everything- armour, weapons, food, etc. A very interesting topic

From Phil Stone

A belated thank you for your kind wishes on my birthday. Sorry not to write sooner but two days after the day, I had an unpleasant session with the dentist – a rear molar extraction – which knocked me for six for a few days and I'm still catching up. (I don't think the dentist enjoyed it too much either!)

Anyway, it was nice to be remembered, thank you.

All best wishes,

Phil

Dr P T Stone
Chairman, Richard III Society www.richardiii.net

An Australian filmmaker by the name of Mark Porter has uploaded a 4-part series of short documentaries titled “**Searching for Richard III—One Man’s Journey**” These videos are free to view on YouTube.

Episode 1: Bosworth https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZgMVLxiG_1s

Episode 2: Leicester <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uAeAW3TiI2I>

Episode 3: York <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H9GySRYEipU>

Episode 4: The Man <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITA0W211RJs>

The final episode premiered in Kooralbyn, Queensland on Sunday 23 October 2016. Mark has received positive feedback for his film and if you have not already seen them, they are worth a look.