


**John Congers**  
of Hornby

1416/1490

He is Pro-Neville(2), and a Yorkist Well-Wisher.  
He commands as an Old Soldier.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4




**William Congers**  
of Marske

c.1430/1485

He is Pro-Neville(2), and a Yorkist Well-Wisher.  
He commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**Robert Hildyard**  
of Winestead

14??/1492

He is Uncommitted, but Pro-Percy.  
He commands as one Practised at arms.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4





**Richard Herbert**  
of Goldbrook

1430/1469

He is Anti-Tudor, and a Committed Yorkist.  
He commands as one Practised at arms.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4






**Thomas Vaughan**  
of Hergest

1400/1469

He is a Committed Yorkist, and Anti-Tudor.  
He is commands as an Old Soldier.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3





**James Harrington**  
of Brierly

1430/1497

He is a Pro-Neville(2), Anti-Stanley, and a Committed Yorkist.  
He commands as one Practised at arms. He is adept at Bushments.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**Robert Welles**  
of Welles  
(briefly 8th Baron Welles)

c.1450/1470

He is Pro-Neville(2), but otherwise Uncommitted.  
He is commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Richard Welles**  
Lord Willoughby  
(later 7th Baron Welles)

1420/1470

He is Pro-Neville(2), but otherwise Uncommitted.  
He commands as one Practised at arms.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4





**John de Mowbray**  
1st Earl of Surrey, (later 4th Duke of Norfolk)

1444/1476

He is a **Yorkist Well-Wisher**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.  
He is known to be **Violent**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Richard Plantagenet**  
Duke of Gloucester, (later King of England)

1452/1485

He is a **Yorkist Heir**.  
He is commands as one **Practised** at arms, but can be **Impetuous** and **Bloodthirsty**.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**George Plantagenet**  
Duke of Clarence

1449/1478

He is a **Yorkist Heir**, but is **Uncommitted**.  
He is **Violent** and a **Plotter**, and commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**William Norreys**  
of Yattenden

1433/1506

He is **Uncommitted**.  
He is commands as one **Practised** at arms.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 2




**John Stafford**  
1st Earl of Wiltshire

1427/1473

He is a **Yorkist Well-Wisher**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Humphrey Bourchier**  
1st Baron Cromwell

1440/1471

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Henry Percy**  
4th Earl of Northumberland

1449/1489

He is **Uncommitted**, and a **Trimmer**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 2




**William Parr**  
of Kendal

1424/1483

He is **Pro-Neville (2)**, and a **Yorkist Well-Wisher**.  
He is commands as one **Practised** at arms.  
He is known as adept at **Bushments**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4





**John de Vere**  
13th Earl of Oxford

1442-1513

He is **Anti-York**, and is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He commands as an **Old Soldier**.  
He has been known for **Tenacity** and **Loyalty**.

 Puissance: 5  
 forwardness: 4




**Edward Plantagenet**  
of Westminster-Prince of Wales

1453-1471

He is a **Lancastrian Heir**.  
He is **Bloodthirsty**, and commands as an **Amateur**.

 Puissance: 3  
 forwardness: 3




**William Beaumont**  
Lord Bardolf  
(later Viscount Beaumont)

1438-1507

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He is **Practiced** at arms.  
He has been known for **Tenacity** and **Loyalty**.

 Puissance: 3  
 forwardness: 4




**Gervaise Clifton**  
of Brabourne

1415-1471

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms.

 Puissance: 4  
 forwardness: 3




**John Beaufort**  
Marquess of Dorset

1455-1471

He is **Anti-York**, and is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.

 Puissance: 3  
 forwardness: 4




**John Courtenay**  
15th Earl of Devon

1435-1471

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.

 Puissance: 3  
 forwardness: 3




**Edmund Beaufort**  
4th Duke of Somerset

1438-1471

He is **Anti-York**, he is **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He is commands as one **Practised** at arms.  
He is known as adept at **Bushments**.

 Puissance: 4  
 forwardness: 4




**Thomas Presham**  
of Sywell

1422-1471

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms. He is a **Plotter**, yet displays **Loyalty**.

 Puissance: 4  
 forwardness: 4





## Henry Tudor

Earl of Richmond  
(later King of England)

1457-1509

He is a **Lancastrian/Tudor Heir**.  
He commands as an **Amateur**. He can be **Merciful**.

Puissance: 2  
forwardness: 3



## Edward Wydville of the Mote

(often called Lord Scales)

145?-1488

He is a **Committed Yorkist**, but later **Pro-Tudor**.  
He commands as an **Audacious** Commander.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4



## Gilbert Talbot of Stodesden

1452-1517

He is **Uncommitted**, but later **Pro-Tudor**, and a **Plotter**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3



## Thomas Howard

1st Earl of Surrey (later 2nd Duke of Norfolk)

1443-1524

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He is an **Audacious** Commander.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4



## Rhys ap Thomas of Dinefwr

1449-1525

He is **Uncommitted**, but later **Pro-Tudor**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4



## John la Zouche 7th Baron Zouche

1459-1526

He is a **Yorkist Well-Wisher**.  
He commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3



## Henry Stafford 2nd Duke of Buckingham

1455-1483

He is **Uncommitted**, and is reputed to be a **Trimmer** and a **Plotter**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 2



## Francis Lovell Viscount Lovell

1454-1487

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He is commands as an **Amateur**, and is a **Plotter**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4





**Thomas Neville**  
Bastard of Fauconberg

1439/1471

He is a Yorkist Well-Wisher, but Pro Neville (2).  
He commands as one Practised at arms, and is known to be Impetuous.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**Thomas FitzGerald**  
of Laccagh

1458/1487

He is a Yorkist Well-Wisher.  
He commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**George Stanley**  
9th Baron Strange

1460/1503

He is a Pro-Tudor, but otherwise Uncommitted.  
He commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3





**John de la Pole**  
1st Earl of Lincoln

1464/1487

He is a Yorkist Heir.  
He commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**George Talbot**  
4th Earl of Shrewsbury

1468/1538

He is Uncommitted.  
He commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4




**Richard Brackenbury**  
of Selaby

14??/1485

He is a Committed Yorkist.  
He commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Richard Ratcliffe**  
of Sedbury

14??/1485

He is a Committed Yorkist.  
He commands as an Amateur.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 2




**John Savage**  
of Clifton

1448/1492

He is a Yorkist Well-Wisher, but later Pro-Tudor.  
He is an Audacious commander.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4





**Galliard de Durefort**  
Lord Duras

c.1430/1487

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as an **Audacious Commander**.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4





**Henry Neville**  
of Hevesham

c.1437/1469

He is a **Yorkist Well-Wisher**, and is **Pro-Neville (2)**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4





**William Catesby**  
of Ashby St. Ledgers

1450/1485

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He ommands as an **Amateur**, and may be prone to be **Bloodthirsty**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4





**John Langstrother**  
Grand Prior of St. John in England

1416/1471

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He commands as an **Old Soldier**.

★ Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4





**Geoffrey Gate**  
of Garnett

1402/1477

He is a **Pro-Neville (2)**, and a **Yorkist Well-Wisher**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms. He is adept at **Bushments**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4





**John Dwnn**  
of Kidwelly

c. 1420/1503

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3

**William Berkeley**  
7th Baron Berkeley (later E. of Nottingham)

1426/1492

He is **Uncommitted**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms, and is known to be **Violent** and **Lethargic**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Henry Clifford**  
10th Baron Clifford

1454/1523

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**, and is **Pro-Tudor**.  
He ommands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4



## Richard Herbert

Son of William ap Thomas of Raglan

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Pembroke	1	+2
Welsh Marches	1	+1

Richard joined the Yorkist cause at the same time as did his older brother "Black" William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke. He generally acted as lieutenant to William in many endeavours, fighting beside him at Mortimer's Cross and Towton. He also went with William to the battle of Edgecote, where he was reputed to have fought very valiantly- at times fighting alone with his poleax surrounded by enemies- but nonetheless was captured along with his brother, and both were sent to the block by the triumphant Warwick. Evidently, William accepted his own impending fate, but pleaded with Sir John Conyers for Richard to be pardoned, due to his noble merits- to no avail. They both were probably beheaded, although one account states that they were both stoned to death.

## Richard Welles

Son of Lionel Welles, 6th Baron Welles

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Lincolnshire	1	+2
East Midlands	0	0

The Welles family were Lancastrian supporters up until Towton, where Richard's father was slain fighting for Henry VI. Richard quickly submitted to Edward IV, and soon joined the Yorkists in hunting down his former compatriots, fighting them at Hexham. Edward awarded Richard his father's lands, making him the big man in Lincolnshire, save for Edward's Master of Horse, Sir Thomas Burgh. In 1469, Richard attacked Burgh's home, sparking a rebellion at the same time, probably at the bidding of his relative, Warwick. Edward called Richard in to explain, arrested him, and took him to confront the Lincoln rebels, now led by his son Robert Welles. As Robert wouldn't disperse his forces, Edward had Richard executed in front of the rebel host moments before the battle of Losecoate Field.

## Robert Hildyard

Son of Sir Robert Hildyard of Winestead

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+2

Not much is known about this Robert Hildyard, beyond the fact that he is suspected of being the mysterious "Robin of Holderness" who led part of Yorkshire into revolt in 1469. What we do know about him is that his family were longstanding partisans of the Percies; his father had fought for Percy and the Lancastrian cause at Towton, and the younger Robert made sure that the reinstatement of Percy power in the north was one of the demands during his anti-tax revolt in 1469. He was eventually pardoned for his treason, and became a supporter of the Yorkist regime, as he fought for Richard of Gloucester in the campaign against the Scots in 1482, and was knighted at the latter's coronation the year later.

## Robert Welles

Son of Richard Welles, 7th Baron Welles

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Lincolnshire	1	+2

Robert was only the 8th Baron Welles for less than an hour before Edward IV's forces captured him at Losecoate Field. He had styled himself "the Captain of the Commons of Lincolnshire" leading the rebels from that region in 1470 in his father's absence (Richard Welles having been arrested by the king) and had to watch while his father was executed in his sight just before the battle. The deed must have undermined the rebels' morale, for they routed moments after the battle began. Robert followed his father to the block only days later.

## William Conyers

Son of Sir Christopher Conyers

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+2
West Riding	0	0

William was a younger brother to John Conyers, and also a Neville retainer and relative, as he married the Earl of Warwick's niece. He is considered the likeliest candidate for "Robin of Redesdale", who raised a large force from Yorkshire and Lancashire in rebellion in 1469, and led them south to join with Warwick at Coventry. He served as a commander at Edgecote, although his brother John was probably in overall command, temporarily taking on the "Robin" persona. William eventually submitted to the Yorkist regime, and served Richard III in Scotland and at Bosworth.

## James Harrington

Son of Sir Thomas Harrington of Brearley

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Lancashire	1	+1
West Riding	1	+1

Sir James' father and elder brother John were retainers of the Earl of Salisbury, falling at his side at Wakefield in 1460. James is known for his long feud with Lord Stanley over Hornby Castle (his late brother's holding), which lasted decades. He was one of the men who captured Henry VI in 1465. Although in the Neville camp in 1469, James switched over to Edward IV in 1471, probably because Stanley backed Warwick. Harrington would next become a friend of Richard of Gloucester, and the two kept up their hostility to the Stanleys right up to Bosworth, where James took part in Richard's famous last charge. Two years later he fought again opposite the Stanleys at Stoke Field, although his presence there is disputed by some. He never reclaimed Hornby Castle.

## John Conyers

Son of Sir Christopher Conyers

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+2
West Riding	1	0

Like his father before him, John Conyers was a retainer of the Earl of Salisbury from Yorkshire's North Riding. Son and father served alongside Salisbury at St. Albans I, Blore Heath, Ludford and later beside his son, Warwick, at Northampton and Towton. John continued in service to that house, and is one of the possible candidates to have been "Robin of Redesdale", in the Neville inspired revolt of 1469. He commanded at Edgecote later that year. He eventually submitted to Edward IV, and fought for Richard III at Bosworth.

One of his ancestors was reputed to have slain a legendary monster, the Sockburn Worm, in the 14th Century. Conyers was also a patron of the arts, as he had his own touring troop of players.

## Thomas Vaughan

Son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredwardine

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Princp. Wales (61+)	0	+1

Thomas was the older brother of Roger Vaughan of Tretower, and like him, a supporter of the Duke of York and his relative William Herbert (who was their step brother through their mother). The Vaughan's father (Sir Roger of Bredwardine) was killed at Agincourt. Thomas is mentioned as fighting in most of the early battles of the wars on the Yorkist side, and was finally killed at that great slaughter-house of Yorkist Welshmen, Edgecote, in 1469.

He was married to an Amazon named Elen Gethin, who was reputed to be quite a good shot with a longbow, and slew her father's murderer with an arrow through the heart in an archery contest.

## William Norreys

Son of John Norreys of Yattendon

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
South Midlands	1	+2

William had been a Lancastrian, fighting at Northampton and Towton. Like so many others, he made peace with and served Edward IV thereafter, notably bringing much-needed reinforcements to him in his time of need in 1471. He was rewarded for his efforts in many ways, even with the fallen Marquess of Montague's widow. So loyal to Edward was he that in 1483 he rebelled against Richard III's usurpation and deposing of Edward's son, joining Henry Tudor in exile, and fighting for him at Bosworth and Stoke. He was an ancestor of the famous Elizabethan soldier, Sir John Norris.

## William Parr

Son of Thomas Parr of Kendal

Riding Retinue: 1 (1468+ :2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
West March (1464+)	1	+2
Lancashire	0	+1

William continued his family's support for the Yorkist regime, although his close ties with the Nevilles led him to join them in the Redesdale rising in 1469, and again during the Lincolnshire Rebellion the next year. However, he changed his mind in 1471, bringing early succor to Edward IV's cause, which later led the reinstated king to shower rewards on Parr. William gave somewhat reluctant support to Richard of Gloucester as Protector in 1483, and balked at further support upon Richard's execution of Hastings, and his usurpation of the throne; Parr skipped the former's coronation. He did not live to choose a side in 1485. His granddaughter was Catherine Parr, Henry VIII's sixth wife.

## George Plantagenet

Son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Welsh Marches	1	+2
West Midlands	1	+2
West Midlands (72+)	2	+3
South Midlands	1	+2
South Midlands (72+)	1	+3
The Pale (72+)	1	+2

"False, fleeting, perjur'd Clarence" is how poor George Plantagenet has come down to us, thanks to Shakespeare; and not too far off the mark when considering the real Duke's actions. However, it does seem egregious to twit Clarence with these flaws, in an era when they could easily be applied to the majority of English peers. In fact, it seems that many more could turn coat with superior guile and suppleness than our George. He seemed to terminally annoy even the often merciful and forgiving Edward IV, who spared many of his direst foes, yet had his own brother executed- apocryphally having the Duke drowned in a barrel of his favourite wine. .

## Henry Percy

Son of Henry Percy, 3rd E. of Northumberland

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
East March	4	+3
West March	1	+1
East Riding	2	+2
West Riding	1	+1

The future 4th Earl of Northumberland enters our view as a 12 year old, attainted and thrown into prison after his father's death at Towton. He stayed in jail until 1469, when he swore fealty to Edward IV. A year later, the king allowed Percy to regain his title from John Neville, certainly to limit the restive Neville family's impressive power in the north. Percy never seemed to warm up to the Yorkist regime, and was notably inactive during crucial moments in their history. He famously remained inert at the battle of Bosworth, allowing Richard III to perish on the field; he probably resented Richard's popularity in the North. His own unpopularity cost him his life when he was lynched by a mob during a tax revolt in 1489.

## Richard Plantagenet

Son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York

Riding Retinue: 2

72+: 3

Influence:	WW	CoA
Welsh Marches (69-71)	2	+2
East Riding (72+)	1	+2
West Riding (72+)	2	+3
Lancaster (72+)	0	+1
Any North (72+)	0	+2
West March (72+)	2	+3
Essex (72+)	0	+1
Glamorgan (72+)	0	+1
Anywhere (83+)	0	+1

Certainly the most famous and infamous of all the participants in these wars, Richard remains a controversial figure to our own day. Was he an amoral, villainous muderer or pious and conscientious king? The truth seems to lie somewhere between these two extremes, as he was very much a creature of his era who practiced the harsh realpolitik of the late 15th century.

## Humphrey Bourchier

Son of Henry Bourchier, 1st Earl of Essex

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Lincolnshire	2	+2
Kent	1	+1
Nottinghamshire	0	+1

Humphrey was a younger son of Henry Bourchier, so not surprisingly he was a staunch Yorkist. He married Joan Stanhope, the younger of the heirs to the Cromwell inheritance (a cause of much violence in the Percy-Neville feud) and received the title of Baron Cromwell after the coronation of Edward IV, for whom Humphrey had fought at Northampton, 2nd St. Albans and Towton. He was thrown into the Tower by Warwick during the Readeption, but was freed by Edward, and again fought for him at Barnet, where he was one of two Humphrey Bourchiers slain.

## John De Mowbray

Son of John Mowbray, 3rd Duke of Norfolk

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+2
West Riding	1	0

The last Mowbray Duke of Norfolk seems a slighter figure than his father or many of his ancestors. He became Duke after a minority, and although Edward IV treated him well as one of the important magnates of the realm, John was not showered with treats as many other Yorkist courtiers had during the reign. Perhaps the young Duke may not have had a steady character, as can be shown by his impetuous siege of Caister Castle during his long and famous dispute with the Pastons. Even so, Warwick thought him enough of a Yorkist to imprison him during the Readeption, and he fought at Tewkesbury. He presided (as Marshal of England) over the drumhead trial and execution of the Lancastrian captives taken in the aftermath of that victory.

## John Stafford

Son of Humphrey Stafford, 1st D. of Buckingham

Riding Retinue: 1 (70+: 2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	2	+2
Cheshire	1	+1
Devon & Cornwall (70+)	0	+1
Wiltshire (70+)	1	+1

The 1st Duke of Buckingham died by Yorkist hands at the battle of Northampton in 1460. This fact did not seem to have the same impact on his family as it did on other slaughtered lord's offspring, for by 1461, after the battle of Towton, his sons made peace with the new regime. John, the sixth son, fared better than the rest, becoming a trusted servant of Edward IV (and rewarded by him with the Earldom of Wiltshire), so much so that he was imprisoned for his Yorkist sympathies during the Lancastrian Readeption. He fought for Edward at Hexham, Barnet and Tewkesbury.

## Gervaise Clifton

Son of Sir Gervase Clifton of Hodsock

Riding Retinue: 1 (62+:0)

Influence:	WW	CoA
Kent (to 1461)	2	+2
Nottinghamshire	1	+1

The Cliftons were a Nottinghamshire family, and had served the Lancastrian regime for many years. This Gervase had been well rewarded by Henry VI as the Warden of Dover Castle, Treasurer of Calais and Sheriff of Kent. He served in the last days of the 100 Years War, mostly as a naval captain, and may have shouldered some of the blame for the failure of that effort, as he was a lieutenant to the unpopular Lord Saye and Sele, (killed by Jack Cade in 1450). He fought for Henry VI on land and sea until Towton; in the years thereafter, he seemed to run into financial troubles (he spent his Stanhope wife's part of the Cromwell inheritance) and intrigued against the Yorkists. He joined Margaret of Anjou in 1471, and was one of the nobles dragged out of sanctuary and beheaded with Somerset in the aftermath of Tewkesbury..

## Thomas Tresham

Son of William Tresham

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	1	+2
Welsh Marches ('60 only)	0	0

Tresham was a member of Henry VI's household from a young age, and remained loyal to the Lancastrian cause to the end. Thomas had a rather colorful reputation as "a notorious extortioner" and was one of the targets for the ire of the commons during Jack Cade's rebellion. His father was murdered before his very eyes by Grey of Ruthyn's men in 1450. Thomas served, perhaps gleefully, as speaker of the Commons in "the Parliament of Devils" in 1459. He fought at St.Albans I & II (where he was knighted by the Prince of Wales), Northampton and Towton. In the aftermath of the latter battle he was attainted, and although he was eventually pardoned, he could not recover his holdings until the Readeption. He was executed after his capture on the Lancastrian side at Tewkesbury.

## William Beaumont

Son of John Beaumont, 1st Viscount Beaumont

Riding Retinue: 1 (62+:0)

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	1	+1
Nottinghamshire	0	+1

William Beaumont succeeded to his father's lands after the latter's death in King Henry's service at Northampton in 1460. The second Viscount Beaumont fought at Towton; like many other former Lancastrians, Beaumont was eventually pardoned by Edward IV, but lost his lands. King Henry gave him back these lands during the Readeption, but William lost all again after Barnet, where he fought at the side of his great friend, the Earl of Oxford. What followed was years of exile, resistance and imprisonment alongside Oxford, until the two joined up with Henry Tudor. Again, Beaumont regained his lands, but did not long enjoy them, for by 1487 he was judged insane- possibly broken by his long struggle. He spent the rest of his life (20 years) much as he had spent his earlier days- in the care of his friend, the Earl of Oxford. Oxford, himself a widower, would eventually marry Beaumont's widow, Elizabeth Scrope.

## Edmund Beaufort

Son of Edmund Beaufort, 2nd Duke of Somerset

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornwall	0	+1
Dorset	2	+2
Any South	0	0

This Edmund was the last Beaufort Duke of Somerset. He became titular Duke after his older brother's execution in 1464, but only succeeded to the title during the Readeption. In the interim, he spent his exile as one of Charles the Bold's favourite courtiers, fighting for him at the battle of Montherly in 1465. He opposed the Lancastrian exiles' joining of forces with the Earl of Warwick in 1470, and did little to support him up to the Earl's demise at Barnet. With his rival gone, he became Margaret of Anjou's commander, and was probably responsible for out-marching Edward IV in the campaign leading up to the battle of Tewkesbury. His conduct during that battle is obscure; he either attempted to outflank and surprise the Yorkist left, or launched an attack on Edward himself in the center, but either way, he failed. Flying the field, he sought sanctuary in Tewkesbury Abbey, but was hauled out and executed after a very short drumhead court-martial.

## Edward Plantagenet

Son of Henry Plantagenet, King of England

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Dorset, Dev/Corn.	0	+2

(1471 only)

Edward of Westminster was born during one of his father's bouts of madness in 1453. There were some rumours spread (probably by the Duke of York's agents) that his birth was illegitimate, with the Duke of Somerset as the prime suspect. Even so, Henry VI accepted him as his own when he regained his senses in the next year. Young Edward spent his early childhood in the shadow of dynastic war, and his mother's rage and spite against the house of York. At the tender age of 8 he witnessed the 2nd battle of St. Albans, and himself pronounced the doom of beheading on the resulting Yorkist prisoners. After Towton, he experienced flight and exile for a decade, during which time he is described by an Italian ambassador as delighting in dreams of regaining the kingdom and beheading his enemies. In 1471, he had his opportunity during the Readeption, but his dreams were cut short in his flight from the battle of Tewkesbury.

## John Courtenay

Son of Thomas Courtenay, 13th Earl of Devon

Riding Retinue: 1 (70+:0)

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornwall	2	+3
Dorset	1	0

John Courtenay's eldest brother, the 14th Earl, was executed after Towton. John had also fought there, but had fled to Scotland with Henry VI. His spent the next few years with Margaret of Anjou's court in exile, but in 1469, with the twin deaths of his next older brother Henry, and the Stafford Earl of Devon, he became the de jure earl. With the Readeption he returned to England and was restored to his title. He welcomed Margaret at her landing Weymouth, and he and Somerset raised a sizeable force for her in the West Country, with which they marched to Tewkesbury. John commanded the rearward battle there, and was killed in the fighting or subsequent rout. He would be the last Courtenay of the direct male line (from Hugh in 1335) to be Earl of Devon.

## John De Vere

Son of John De Vere, 12th Earl of Oxford

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Essex	2	+2
East Anglia	1	+1

This John de Vere, famed as a Lancastrian die-hard, became the 13th Earl in 1464 after his father and older brother were horribly executed for plotting against the Yorkist regime. Edward IV allowed him to inherit his earldom, but he ended up plotting with his brother-in-law the Earl of Warwick, aiding him in affecting the Readeption of Henry VI. He must have still mistrusted Warwick, for at Barnet he withdrew his victorious Vaward Battle from the field, fearing treachery when some of Warwick's men mistakenly fired upon his troops. There followed a stint in exile for Oxford, until a failed invasion of England ended with his imprisonment at Hammes castle near Calais for 10 years. A desperate leap from the castle walls in 1478 may have been an escape or suicide attempt. He finally escaped (with the help of his jailer) in 1484 and joined the Earl of Richmond in exile, and led the Vaward battle for him at Bosworth, thereafter becoming one of Henry VII's premier supporters until his death.

## John Beaufort

Son of Edmund Beaufort, 2nd Duke of Somerset

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Dorset	1	0

John Beaufort was born in 1455, the year his father was killed by the Yorkists at St. Albans I. At the age of six, he found himself in exile in Burgundy with his brother Edmund. After 1464, with news of his elder brother's death at Hexham, it must have seemed that his house was utterly ruined. Things changed in 1470 with the Readeption of Henry VI, and John found himself confirmed as the Marquess of Dorset. Though only 16 years old, he fought against Edward IV at Tewkesbury, but was slain there, possibly during the Lancastrian rout. With brother Edmund's execution soon after, the male line of the Beauforts was at an end.

## Thomas Howard

Son of John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk  
Riding Retinue: 1 (83+:2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Anglia (to 1483)	1	+1
East Anglia (1483+)	2	+2
Kent ('83-85)	0	+1

Thomas Howard had a long career, extending far beyond the end of our age. He was a firm supporter of the Yorkists, and clearly was a doughty warrior, having been wounded fighting for Edward IV at Barnet and Richard III at Bosworth. He was one of the main supporters of the latter king's short reign, and afterwards spent some time under suspicion by Henry VII, but soon became a pillar of the Tudor regime. He crowned this support during Henry VIII's reign, when he was the victorious commander at Flodden in 1513, one of the greatest victories the English ever had over the Scots. Not many can claim that they lived through the reigns of five English kings, and served as commanders under four!

## Francis Lovell

Son of John Lovell, 8th Baron Lovell  
Riding Retinue: 1 (83+:2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
South Midlands	1	+1
East Midlands	1	+1
East Riding	1	+2
Essex	1	+1

Lovell was a childhood friend of Richard of Gloucester, and was knighted by the duke in 1480. Richard made him a viscount after his coronation, and Francis became one of his closest advisors, mentioned as "Lovell our dogge" in the famous anti-Ricardian verses by William Collingbourne. The Viscount fought at Bosworth, and went into hiding afterwards, attempting a rebellion in 1486 in the north, and fled to Flanders after it failed. He was one of the organizers of the Lambert Simnel scheme in 1487, and fought at Stoke, from which he again fled. He probably died in exile in the Continent, but an unlikely legend has it that he starved to death in a secret compartment of his mansion of Minster Lovell.

## Gilbert Talbot

Son of John Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Welsh Marches	2	+2

Gilbert Talbot was the 3rd son of the 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury. He administered the estates of his nephew, the 4th Earl, during the latter's minority, and as such, he held much sway in the Welsh Marches. Because of this he was viewed with concern by Richard III, and courted by the exiled Henry Tudor. He joined with Henry at a key moment, as Henry was crossing into England from Wales. Gilbert fought in the Vaward under Oxford at Bosworth, and did good service, although "sore hurt". Surprisingly, his nephew was in Richard's camp at the battle, but may have been there under duress, or to hedge the Talbots' bets. Sir Gilbert became a mainstay of Henry's court thereafter.

## Henry Stafford

Son of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Stafford  
Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
West Midlands	2	+2
Cheshire	2	+2
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Princip. of Wales	1	+2

Henry's father predeceased the 2nd Duke of Buckingham in 1458, leaving his 3 year old son to succeed on the old Duke's death at Northampton in 1460. Henry spent his youth as a ward of Queen Elizabeth Wydeville, and was married off to her sister in 1465-one of the Wydeville unions that so infuriated the Earl of Warwick. Buckingham infamously supported Richard of Gloucester's usurpation of the crown in the summer 1483, and is considered a candidate for the murderer of the Princes in the Tower, but curiously revolted against Richard a few months after. His motives for doing so are still debated; nonetheless, he lost his bid for power- and his head. He is a delightfully cynical villain in Shakespeare's "Richard III".

## Edward Wydeville

Son of Richard Wydeville, 1st Earl Rivers  
Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cinque Ports	1	+1

Edward was the youngest son in his grasping family, and had little role in the reign of Edward IV (except joining in with the womanizing) until the campaign against the Scots in 1482. Thereafter, although a minor noble in terms of landholding, he was much sought after as a soldier and un preux chevalier. He was already a successful sea captain in 1483, when he had to flee Richard III's usurpation. He fell in with Henry Tudor in Brittany, and became one of his mainstays as a commander, fighting at Bosworth and at Stoke. In between those battles, he did a stint in Spain on crusade, where he lost his two front teeth in valiant battle. In 1488 he volunteered to go to Brittany (against his king's wishes) and died fighting the French at the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier.

## John de la Zouche

Son of William de la Zouche, 6th Baron Zouche  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	1	+2
Dorset	1	+1
Devon & Cornwall	0	0

Young John de la Zouche was an adherent of Richard III. Richard had thin support in the midlands of England, where his transplanted northern partisans were unpopular; therefore Zouche, being a wealthy magnate from Northamptonshire, was important to the regime. He fought at Bosworth, and was taken prisoner there, but was spared execution and only attainted. Henry VII clearly mistrusted him, as it took John a decade to recover his confiscated lands, and even then it was probably due to his family ties to Margaret Beaufort, the king's mother.

## Henry Tudor

Son of Edmund Tudor, 1st Earl of Richmond  
Riding Retinue: 1(86+:3)

Influence:	WW	CoA
Pembroke	2	+2
Princip. of Wales	1	+1
Anywhere (1487)	-	+2

Although Henry Tudor had a claim to the English throne from birth, for decades few would have imagined that he would ever get near that goal. He spent many years a pawn and little more than a hostage in Wales, Brittany and France, but eventually seemed the only candidate to the few remaining Lancastrian die-hards and the growing Yorkist exiles from Richard III's regime. His victory at Bosworth was looked upon by most of his contemporaries as the Judgment of God, proving Henry's legitimacy, despite his iffy Beaufort claim to the crown. Historians have rated him an efficient but lackluster king... regardless, he founded the Tudor dynasty and era, considered by many as one of the greatest ages of Britain's history.

## Rhys ap Thomas

Son of Thomas ap Gruffydd ap Nicholas  
Riding Retinue: 1 (86+:2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
Pembroke	2	+2
Anywhere in Wales	-	+1

Rhys was the grandson of Gruffydd ap Nicholas, who died fighting the Yorkists at Mortimer's Cross in 1461. He initially supported Richard III, resisting the rebel Duke of Buckingham in 1483, and being rewarded by the crown for doing so. When Henry Tudor's invasion loomed, Rhys swore that Henry would only get past him by stepping over his body. However, Henry promised Rhys preeminence in Wales, so Rhys in a parley publicly had Henry step over his prostrate form, and changed sides, fighting for him at Bosworth, and becoming his chief lieutenant in Wales. A Welsh balladeer claimed that Rhys himself killed Richard III in battle, but historians remain skeptical.

## John de la Pole

Son of John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Anglia	1	+2
West Riding	1	+2
The Pale (84+)	1	+1

The Earl of Lincoln was a nephew to Richard III, and was possibly heir apparent after the death of Richard's young son in 1484. After Bosworth, he submitted to Henry VII, but schemed with the remaining Yorkist die-hards, fleeing abroad to Burgundy to seek aid for the Lambert Simnel plot. With this aid he raised an army in Ireland, and invaded the north of England, commanding a mixed host of Germans, Irish, and native English troops. He was finally brought to battle at Stoke Field, where he and most of his supporters were slain. The Yorkist line ended with his two younger brothers, the last of which died at the battle of Pavia in 1525.

## John Savage

Son of Sir John Savage of Clifton

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cheshire	1	+1
Cheshire (85+)	1	+2

John Savage was a nephew of Thomas Lord Stanley. He was Mayor of Chester in 1485, and had joined the Stanleys in intriguing with Henry Tudor. He fought for Henry at Bosworth in one of the mounted companies in the Vaward, and one ballad has him personally dispatch the Duke of Norfolk. He also fought in the van at Stoke, again leading mounted troops. He seemed on the path to being a major Tudor commander, but while on reconnaissance at the siege of Boulogne in 1492, he was intercepted by a French patrol, and slain after refusing to surrender to them.

## George Stanley

Son of Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cheshire	2	+2
Lancashire	1	+1
The Pale (86+)	0	+1

George Stanley was famously held hostage by Richard III to keep his father out of Henry Tudor's camp. Richard may have tortured Baron Strange to get him to reveal details of the Stanley/Tudor plot. After the king's death at Bosworth, Strange took his place as one of Henry VII's great supporters, fighting for him as a commander at Stoke in 1487, and serving him in Scotland and in France. In 1503 he died a few months before his father, and thus did not succeed him.

## Richard Ratcliffe

Son of Sir Thomas Ratcliffe of Derwentwater

Riding Retinue: 1 (83+: 2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+2
West Midlands (83+)	0	0
West March (83+)	1	+1
West Riding (83+)	0	0

"The Catte, the Ratte, and Lovell our dogge, rulyth all Englande under a Hogge" was the famous doggerel that satirized Richard III's hated councillors. Ratcliffe was "the Ratte"; he was one of the lesser gentry who served Richard in the north before the usurpation, and had fought for the Yorkists at Tewkesbury. He was tasked with the unlawful execution of Anthony Woodville and Richard Grey in 1483, and was one of the northerners who profited greatly in southern lands and offices under Richard- particularly those confiscated from the rebellious Earl of Devon. He fought for his king at Bosworth, and was killed in the battle.

## Thomas FitzGerald

Son of Thomas FitzGerald, 7th Earl of Kildare

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
The Pale	2	+3

The FitzGeralds (sometimes known as the "Geraldines") were the most prominent of the old Anglo-Irish families in Ireland. They were firm Yorkists- Thomas' father had been appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Ireland by Richard Duke of York. Thomas himself was the Lord Chancellor of Ireland under his brother, Gerard Mor, the 8th Earl of Kildare. The Earl accepted and supported the Lambert Simnel plot, and Thomas decided to lead the motley Irish contingent to England in 1487. He was killed fighting beside them at the battle of Stoke Field.

## Richard Brackenbury

Son of Thomas Brackenbury of Denton

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
West Riding	1	+1
Kent (83+)	0	+1
Essex (83+)	0	+1

Robert served in Richard, Duke of Gloucester's household as treasurer during the latter's preeminence in the north of England. When Richard seized the throne, he needed trusted servants to help him rule. Sir Robert, although a member of the lower gentry, soon found himself advanced in rich lands and offices beyond most barons, becoming Constable of the Tower and Master of the Mint. As Constable, he might have had a hand in the deaths of the Princes in the Tower, but legend has it that he recused himself of this awful duty. He led a contingent from London and Kent to Bosworth, and was killed in the Vaward battle there.

## Thomas Neville

Son of William Neville, Baron Fauconberg

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Kent	2	+3
Calais	1	+1

Thomas was the illegitimate son of the Earl of Kent. He was an effective naval commander, and was tasked in 1471 by Warwick to patrol the Channel against Edward's invasion. Edward landed in the north, so Thomas was to raise Kent and join Warwick, but had no time to make it to Barnet. Instead, he besieged London, perhaps hoping to free Henry VI from the Tower. He bombarded the city with cannon dismounted from his fleet, while assaulting its gates- to no avail. With his Kentish army dispersed, the Bastard was taken in flight, and went to the block.

## George Talbot

Son of John Talbot, 3rd Earl of Shrewsbury

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Cheshire	1	+2
West Midlands	1	+2
Nottinghamshire	1	+1

Young George succeeded his father at 5 years of age in 1468. During his minority, he had been a ward of Hastings, and then the Wydvilles, and may have been with Richard III at Bosworth when he was 17. He easily transitioned to the Tudor regime, so he could not have been a firm Ricardian. He soon became a prop to Henry Tudor and Henry VIII, for whom he was a major commander. He also aided the crown during Henry's divorce from Katharine of Aragon, and in suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace.

## John Langstrother

Son of Thomas Langstrother of Crossthwaite

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
London	-	0

Langstrother was a Knight of the Hospital of St. John. He served as castellan of the Hospitaller base at Rhodes in the Mediterranean, but returned to England where he became Grand Prior there in 1468. He had command of all Hospitallers in the realm, but as these were few, his role was more of an administrative one. His skills with money, and his Lancastrian leanings, led in turn to his appointment as Treasurer of the Exchequer and Warden of the Mint during the Readeption. He also served as a commander at Tewkesbury, where he was captured. His crusader's habit did not save him from the headsman.

## Henry Clifford

Son of John Clifford, 9th Baron Clifford

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+2
West March	0	+1

Upon the death of John (Butcher) Clifford in the action at Ferrybridge in 1461, his wife decided that her seven year old son, Henry, had little chance of survival at the hands of the victorious Yorkists. She therefore hid him away in the home of a loyal family supporter, where Henry posed as a commoner. He partook in the humble family's life, even tending sheep and doing menial chores. After the battle of Bosworth, his identity was revealed and he took his rightful place as the 10th Baron de Clifford, but with the popular nickname of "the Shepherd Lord". Obviously lacking in the lordly arts, he led his men against the Yorkist rebels before the battle of Stoke, but was humiliatingly defeated. However, he was a successful commander at Flodden in 1513.

## William Catesby

Son of Sir William Catesby of Ashby St. Legers

Riding Retinue: 0  
1483 and after: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	1	+1
South Midlands (83+)	1	0

Catesby's father was a firm Lancastrian, but the younger William studied law and took service with the Yorkist William Hastings. After Edward IV's death, he smoothly changed masters and helped Richard III procure Hasting's death. For the next 2 years he was perhaps Richard's closest advisor; reportedly Richard took no action without Catesby's agreement. The latter waxed rich in confiscated lands under his master, and was loathed by the population. He was "the Catte" in Collingbourne's famous poem about the regime. He fought on his king's side at Bosworth, fleeing the field, but being taken 2 days later, and beheaded.

## William Berkeley

Son of James Berkeley, Baron Berkeley

Riding Retinue: 1 (83+: 2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
West Midlands	2	+2
Dorset	1	+1
East Anglia	0	+1
Nottinghamshire	1	+1

The Berkeleys took little notice the Wars of the Roses, focusing more on their feud with their neighbors, the Talbots. William, a rather disagreeable fellow, led his retainers in the battle of Nibley Green against Thomas Talbot, who was killed. Richard III gifted William with the Earldom of Huntingdon, hoping to guarantee his support; Although Berkeley was present at Bosworth, there's no evidence that he even lifted a finger for Richard. William also disinherited his own son and heir for marrying beneath his state (possibly a love-match), leaving most of his land to Henry VII; hence his nickname -"William Waste-all".

## Henry Neville

Son of George Neville, 1st Baron Latimer

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
South Midlands	1	0
Lancashire	1	+1
(Lancashire1469)	(1)	(+3)

Henry's father had been one of the 1st Earl of Westmorland's many sons; sadly, he lost his wits and was declared insane around 1461. His son Henry of course supported his uncle (Salisbury) and cousin (Warwick) in their endeavors, fighting for the Yorkists at Hedgely Moor, and Hexham. He was one of the leaders in the Redesdale risings, and fought at Edgecote where he was killed. His unfortunate father died only months after him.

## John Dwnn

Son of Gryffudd Dwnn

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Pembroke	1	+1
Glamorgan	1	+1
South Midlands (82+)	0	0

The Dwnns (later spelt "Donne") were a well-connected Welsh noble family; John's father had fought valiantly at Agincourt. John was a solid Yorkist, fighting on their side at Towton and Tewkesbury, and serving Edward IV in Wales as a commander, and abroad as an ambassador. While in Burgundy he commissioned a tryptich by Hans Memling, which preserves his own and his family's portraits- one of the few non-royal portraits of a participant in the wars that we have. The great poet John Donne was a descendant of the Dwnn family, though not of this John Dwnn's line.

## Gaillard de Durefort

Son of Jean Galliard de Durefort, lord of Duras

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Calais	-	0

Galliard "le Proscrit" (the outlawed) was exiled from France by Charles VII for siding with the English in the invasion of Gascony in 1453. He probably became a Yorkist as Henry VI's regime was unlikely to re-invade France (and get his lands back), and became a trusted commander, councilor and ambassador for Edward VI. He kept Calais loyal to him in 1470, and fought for Edward at Barnet. Galliard was called to lead in a number of expeditions from 1471-1475, along the Channel and in Brittany. There, his valiant conduct caught the eye of Louis XI, who welcomed him to enter into his service and return to his lands in 1476.

## Geoffrey Gate

Son of William Gate of High Estre

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Dorset	1	+1
Cinque Ports	1	+1

Geoffrey Gate was of a minor noble family of Essex. He was Lieutenant of the Isle of Wight, and at some point became a supporter of the Earl of Warwick. He backed him during his rebellion, and led some of the late-arriving troops that flanked the Yorkist army at Edgecote in 1469. During the Readeption he was given charge of Calais, and sent troops to aid the Bastard of Fauconberg for his attack on London. Edward IV pardoned him on his securing the crown once again. He may have been an ancestor of the American general Horatio Gates.