



1460- The Calais Lords Return Lancastrian Situation Card

Background: The flight of the Yorkist lords from their encampment Ludford Bridge left Margaret in the strongest position she had held since King Henry's first illness. She was determined to take advantage of her good fortune by crippling the Yorkist faction. Her troops pillaged the Duke of York's Marcher holdings, overawing his retainers; but greater plans were afoot. A parliament was soon called- and it was hardly surprising that few Yorkist sympathizers were summoned to it, as the main point of order would be the attainder of York and his fellow conspirators, and the parcelling out of their lands between the crown and its favoured lords. Even so, the Yorkists must themselves be brought in to face the King's justice. With York himself enjoying the favour of the Irish lords, it was thought that Calais would be an easier nut to crack. Somerset was invested with the office of Captain of Calais, and seconded by the former porter of the town, the traitor Andrew Trollope, and Baron Audley, sailed for Calais. They were foiled; William Neville, Lord Fauconberg denied them entry into the town's harbour, and captured Audley in the process. Somerset was not to be stopped, and managed to take the castle of Guines, eventually attacking the Yorkists at Newnam Bridge, again with no success. A second invasion force was scattered at Sandwich by the slippery Yorkists, and Warwick himself escaped capture by the Royal navy, under the command of the Duke of Exeter (who found that his Kentish sailors favoured Warwick more than their own Admiral). The Kentishmen were still angry at the depredations of the Lancastrian Earl of Wiltshire, whose abuses in Newbury inflamed their pro-Yorkist sentiments. With the unrest in London and Kent, a threat of invasion from Calais, Ireland, and the King of Scotland (who was supporting York's cause for his own gain), the King's forces took up a central position at Northampton, awaiting the Yorkists next move.

Special Rules:

1. The King Henry counter is placed in Coventry, in the West Midlands; Margaret & Edward in Chester, in Cheshire.
2. All Inactive Lancastrian Magnates are guarding their region against possible invasion. All may become active on the turn after Yorkists enter London, or once their region is invaded. Northumberland and Clifford hold the North, Pembroke holds Wales, and Devon holds Devon and Cornwall. They may not array troops unless activated.
3. If London is entered by a Yorkist Magnate, any Lancastrians within take refuge in the Tower until all Yorkists leave the city.
4. Loss of London counts as -3 Campaign Confidence to either side (the Yorkists must first hold it before the can count as losing it) for this situation.
5. Somerset and Trollope were trapped in Guines castles in the Pale of Calais. They may attempt to challenge the Yorkist garrison at Calais to battle; however, the Yorkists may deny them, and stay within the walls of Calais, with no ill effect to their Campaign Confidence. If the Yorkists do accept the challenge, and lose, Somerset will take Calais, receiving +2 Confidence (-2 to the Yorkists), and freeing Earl Rivers. If Somerset loses, he and all his men will be taken, along with Guines, for a +1 Confidence boost for the Yorkists (-1 to the Lancastrians). *Note that the capture of Somerset may count towards the Yorkist victory conditions.*

Situation III-L



1460- The Calais Lords Return Yorkist Situation Card

Background: The Yorkist lords fled from their hopeless position at Ludford Bridge into exile. York took his second son, Edmund of Rutland with him to his lands and friends in Ireland; his oldest son and heir joined Salisbury and Warwick in Calais. The field was left open for Queen Margaret to call her friends to Parliament, and proclaim her enemies attainted, dividing up the Yorkist lands amongst her supporters and the crown. York's few friends amongst the nobility were browbeaten into swearing an oath never again to turn their hand against King Henry and his young son, Prince Edward. It seemed that the Yorkist cause was all but lost. But it was not so- Ireland welcomed the popular Duke gladly and put many resources into his hands. Even better, Calais served its captain, the Earl of Warwick as a perfect thorn in the side of the Lancastrian regime. From there he continued his piratical actions that had made him a hero to a militarily humiliated nation. Soon the Lancastrians realized that Calais must be cleared of Yorkists, and The Duke of Somerset was sent out to drive out Warwick and assume the Captaincy. He failed in this, but managed to install himself at the nearby Guines Castle, to little effect. A new force was assembled at Sandwich under the Woodvilles, but a surprise attack from Calais captured these lords. In May 1460 Warwick was returning from conferring with York in Ireland, when he was accosted by an expedition organized by the Admiral of England (the Duke of Exeter,) but Exeter's mutinous Kentish sailors could not be trusted, and he allowed the earl's ships to pass. In Ireland the allies had agreed that the time was right to return to England and seek redress for their attainers, and accordingly the Calais lords soon established a bridgehead at Sandwich. The road to London now lay open.

Special Rules:

1. The Inactive Yorkist Magnates will become active on the turn after London is occupied by an active Yorkist Magnate.
2. Add +1 to all Yorkist Influence numbers due to the presence of the Papal Legate, Francesco di Coppini in Warwick's host.
3. London can be captured by moving a host to the space, and rolling 8+ on 2D6. Any noble present may apply Kent Influence modifiers to the roll, along with Coppini's Influence. Only one roll may be attempted each turn.
4. Loss of London counts as -3 Campaign Confidence to either side (the Yorkists must first hold it before the can count as losing it) for this situation.
5. York's Invasion: from turn 3 on, the Yorkist player may roll 2D6 to see if York returns from Ireland- he enters on a 11+. Until he enters, York may recruit troops while he is in Ireland.
6. Interim Faction Leader: while York is in Ireland, Warwick acts as Faction Leader. Historically, it is debatable as to who actually commanded; Warwick, due to his popularity and his prominence in the cause probably held the greatest sway in council.
7. Note that the Yorkists are considered Invaders for the purposes of river crossings.

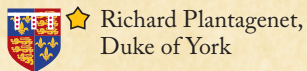
Situation III-Y



1460- The Calais Lords Return Yorkist Situation Card

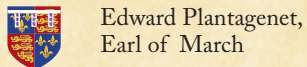
Active Magnates at Start:

At Dublin, in the Irish Pale:

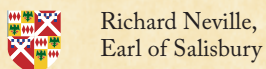


★ Richard Plantagenet,
Duke of York

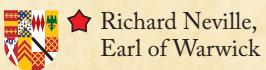
At Sandwich, in Kent:



Edward Plantagenet,
Earl of March

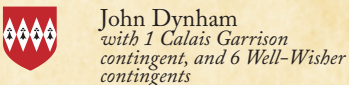


Richard Neville,
Earl of Salisbury



★ Richard Neville,
Earl of Warwick

At Calais, on the Continent:



John Dynham
*with 1 Calais Garrison
contingent, and 6 Well-Wisher
contingents*



William Neville,
Baron Fauconberg



John Touchet,
Baron Audley



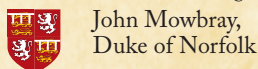
John Wenlock,
Baron Wenlock



Richard Wydville,
Earl Rivers
(Lancastrian captive)

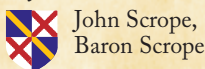
Inactive Magnates:

At Framlinbam, in East Anglia:



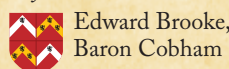
John Mowbray,
Duke of Norfolk

Anywhere in Kent:



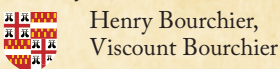
John Scrope,
Baron Scrope

Anywhere in Kent:



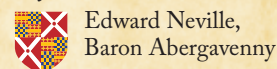
Edward Brooke,
Baron Cobham

At Pleshey, in Essex:



Henry Bouchier,
Viscount Bouchier

Anywhere in Kent:



Edward Neville,
Baron Abergvenny

Duration:

This situation runs **5 turns**, from
July to August, 1460.

The Cause:

The Yorkist Cause is: **“Evil Council-
lors, Avaunt!”**
Campaign Confidence at start is at **7.**

Victory:

Minor: Drive Henry VI out Southern
England (into exile, or the West or North)
either physically or by driving the
Lancastrian Campaign Confidence to zero.
Intermediate: Kill any 2 of these magnates:
Buckingham, Somerset, Shrewsbury,
Egremont, Devon, Northumberland, Tudor.
Major: Capture King Henry VI.
Decisive: Capture Henry VI, Maragret of
Anjou and Edward Prince of Wales.

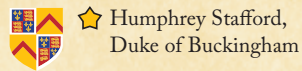
Situation III-Y



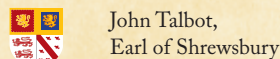
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Active Magnates at Start:

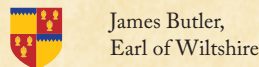
With King Henry at Coventry in the West Midlands:



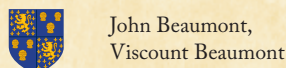
★ Humphrey Stafford,
Duke of Buckingham



John Talbot,
Earl of Shrewsbury

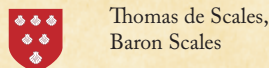


James Butler,
Earl of Wiltshire

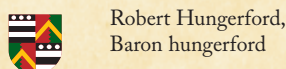


John Beaumont,
Viscount Beaumont

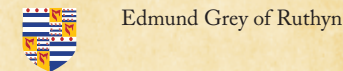
At London:



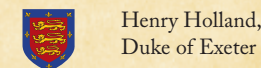
Thomas de Scales,
Baron Scales



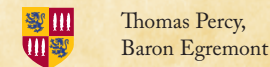
Robert Hungerford,
Baron hungerford



Edmund Grey of Ruthyn

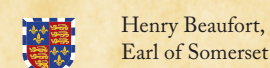


Henry Holland,
Duke of Exeter

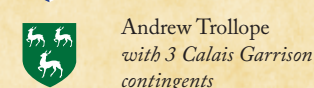


Thomas Percy,
Baron Egremont

At Guines, in the Continent:



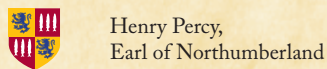
Henry Beaufort,
Earl of Somerset



Andrew Trollope
*with 3 Calais Garrison
contingents*

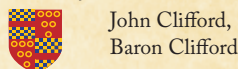
Inactive Magnates:

At Alnwick, in the East March:



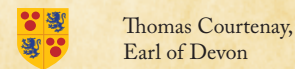
Henry Percy,
Earl of Northumberland

At Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire



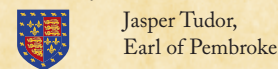
John Clifford,
Baron Clifford

At Okehampton, in Devon and Cornwall:



Thomas Courtenay,
Earl of Devon

At Tenby, in Pembrokeshire:



Jasper Tudor,
Earl of Pembroke

Duration:

This situation runs **5 turns**, from
July to August, 1460.

The Cause:

The Lancastrian Cause is: **“Down,
the Rebels!”**
Campaign Confidence at start is at **6.**

Victory:

Minor: Keep King Henry anywhere
within the south of England.
Intermediate: Drive Yorkists into exile
again by driving the Yorkist Campaign
Confidence to zero.
Major: Capture or Kill any 2 of these
magnates: York, March, Salisbury, or
Warwick (but not March and York
together).
Decisive: Capture or Kill any 3 of the
above Yorkists.

Situation III-L