



Edmund Beaufort
2nd Duke of Somerset

1406-1455

He is **Anti-York**, and is a **Committed Lancastrian**.

He commands as one **Practiced** in arms, but can tend toward **Lethargy**.

★ Puissance: 4
forwardness: 2



Henry Beaufort
3rd Duke of Somerset

1436-1464

He is **Anti-York**, and is a **Committed Lancastrian**.

As a commander, he is **Audacious**.

★ Puissance: 5
forwardness: 5



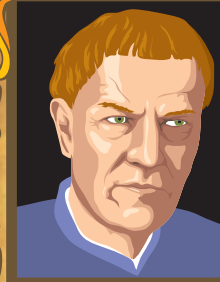
Henry Holland
3rd Duke of Exeter

1430-1475

He is **Anti-York**, and is a **Lancastrian Heir**.

He commands as one **Practiced** at arms, and is infamous for being **Bloodthirsty**.

★ Puissance: 5
forwardness: 3



Thomas Courtenay
13th Earl of Devon

1414-1458

He is **Anti-Bonville**, and is **Uncommitted**.

He commands as one **Practised**. He has been known for being **Bloodthirsty**.

★ Puissance: 3
forwardness: 3



James Butler
1st Earl of Wiltshire, and 5th Earl of Ormonde

1420-1461

He is **Anti-York**, and a **Committed Lancastrian**.

He commands as an **Amateur**, and is widely known to be **Timorous**.

★ Puissance: 2
forwardness: 2



John de Vere
12th Earl of Oxford

1408-1462

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.

He commands as one **Practiced** at arms. He is prone to **Infirmity**.

★ Puissance: 2
forwardness: 2



Jasper Tudor
1st Earl of Pembroke

1431-1495

He is **Anti-Herbert**, and a **Committed Lancastrian**.

He commands as one **Practised** at arms, and is known for his **Loyalty**.

★ Puissance: 4
forwardness: 4



Thomas Courtenay
14th Earl of Devon

1432-1461

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.

He commands as an **Amateur**.

★ Puissance: 4
forwardness: 3



Thomas Courtenay

Son of Hugh Courtenay 12th E of Devon

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornw.	3	+3
Dorset	2	+1

Even for his class, Devon was considered a violent scofflaw. He fought a number of battles with William Bonville in their bitter feud over the Stewardship of Cornwall. In the late 1440's this led him to seek favour from the Duke of York; in return, Devon was the only peer who stood by York in his rising at Dartford in 1452. But he rejected York after the latter had him jailed during his first Protectorate. Devon then transferred his support to the Lancastrian faction. He died of natural causes.

Thomas Courtenay

Son of Thomas Courtenay 13th E of Devon

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornw.	3	+3
Dorset	1	+1

The younger Thomas followed in his father's footsteps to the aide of the Lancastrians. He had a personal tie to Margaret of Anjou, having married a kinswoman of hers. He fought at Wakefield and Towton, after which he was captured and executed.

Henry Holland

Son of John Holland 2nd D of Exeter

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornw.	3	+1
East Midlands	2	+1

Henry Holland was famed for his ambition to be declared heir to Henry VI, and for his taste for torture when he was Constable of the Tower. If there was a plot bubbling in the realm, Holland would be drawn to it, as he was into the Percy/Neville feud by that other plotter, Egremont. Although mistrusted by Margaret of Anjou, his relentless hatred for York (Exeter had been his ward as a minor) drove him to strongly support the Lancastrian cause.

Jasper Tudor

Son of Edmund Tudor

Riding Retinue: 2

(after 1461): 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Princp. of Wales	2	+2
Pembroke	3	+2

As half-brothers to Henry VI, the Tudors proved consistently loyal to the Lancastrian cause; none more notably than Jasper Tudor. Henry's leading noble in Wales, he tirelessly and bravely fought the Yorkists and their supporters over many hopeless years, choosing exile over submission. He eventually returned in victory with his nephew Henry Tudor, whom he helped to raise, and under whom he was elevated and restored to his lands.

Henry Beaufort

Son of Edmund Beaufort 2nd D of Somerset

Riding Retinue: 2

(after 1461): 1

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

Beaufort burned to revenge himself on York for his father's death at St. Albans I. He became prominent in Henry VI's cause, particularly after the death of Buckingham in 1460. He played a major part in York's downfall at Wakefield. After Towton, Henry submitted to Edward IV, and for a time played his close companion- the two shared a taste for loose women. He betrayed Edward in 1463 to lead the Lancastrian remnants to defeat and disaster in 1464.

John de Vere

Son of Richard de Vere 11st E of Oxford

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Essex	3	+3
East Anglia	2	+2

The de Vere Earls of Oxford had been loyal servants of the crown for centuries, and John de Vere was no different. Although active in support of Henry VI (he was late to St. Albans I), he suffered from infirmities, and did not see much campaigning during the wars. He and his oldest son Aubrey were horribly executed (under sentence from John Tiptoft) for plotting a rebellion with Queen Margaret in 1462.

Edmund Beaufort

Son of John Beaufort 1st E of Somerset

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Dorset	3	+2
Devon & Cornw.	2	+1
Anywhere	-	0

After the Duke of Suffolk's fall in 1450, Somerset became the chief influence on King Henry. His rivalry to the threatening popularity of Richard of York earned Somerset the enmity of the mob, and a cell during York's protectorate. He was freed when the King regained his senses, but fell to York in the fateful confrontation at St. Albans I in 1455.

James Butler

Son of James Butler 4th E of Ormonde

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Wiltshire	2	+2
Dorset	1	0
The Pale	2	+2

Noted in his day for his dashing looks, Wiltshire also became known for his fleetness in a rout. Another favourite of Henry VI, he found himself on the opposite side from York in the Courtenay-Bonville feud, and again as his rival for the Lieutenancy of Ireland. He successfully fled from St. Albans I, and Mortimer's Cross, but was caught some time after Towton, and beheaded.



Henry Percy
2nd Earl of Northumberland
1393-1455

He is *Anti-Neville*, and a *Committed Lancastrian*.
He commands as one *Practiced* at arms.

★ Puissance: 4
♣ forwardness: 3




Thomas Percy
1st Baron Egremont
1422-1460

He is *Anti-Neville*, and a *Committed Lancastrian*.
He commands as an *Amateur*, yet is adept at *Bushments*, but is known to be *Bloodthirsty*.

★ Puissance: 4
♣ forwardness: 4




Thomas Clifford
8th Lord Clifford
1414-1455

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

★ Puissance: 3
♣ forwardness: 3




John Clifford
9th Baron Clifford
1435-1461

He is *Anti-York*, and a *Committed Lancastrian*.
He commands as one *Audacious*.
He is famed for being *Bloodthirsty!*

★ Puissance: 5
♣ forwardness: 4




Henry Percy
Lord Poynings
(later 3rd Earl of Northumberland)
1421-1461

He is *Anti-Neville* and *York*, and a *Committed Lancastrian*.
He commands as one *Practiced* at arms, yet is *Impetuous*.

★ Puissance: 3
♣ forwardness: 3




John Neville
1st Baron Neville of Raby
1410-1461

He is a *Committed Lancastrian*.
He commands as one *Practiced* at arms. He is sometimes *Impetuous*.

★ Puissance: 5
♣ forwardness: 3




Ralph Neville
2nd Earl of Westmorland
1406-1484

He is a *Lancastrian Well-Wisher*.
He is widely known to be *Practised* at arms. He also tends to be *Lethargic*.

★ Puissance: 3
♣ forwardness: 2




Thomas de Roos
9th Baron Roos
1427-1464

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

★ Puissance: 4
♣ forwardness: 3



John Clifford

Son of Thomas Clifford, Baron Clifford

Riding Retinue: 1

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

"Butcher Clifford"- as he has come down through history- John Clifford had a short but turbulent career. Little is known about him before his father's death at St. Albans I, and nearly all that comes after is a search for vengeance. His famous slaying of Edmund of Rutland, while not the slaying of a child, but of a young man of arms, was still noted for its brutality. Clifford was a brave soldier; he met his end at Ferrybridge in 1461, probably killed by a broken arrow shaft in his neck, having left his bevor off during the battle.

Thomas de Roos

Son of Thomas de Roos, 8th Baron Roos

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+2
East Midlands	1	+1
East Anglia	0	+1

Thomas de Roos was an early and constant supporter of the Lancastrian cause, appearing in their ranks at St. Albans I. He was part of Somerset's attack on Calais in 1460, but ended up separated from the main force and returned rather sheepishly to England soon after. He reclaimed his honour, commanding a ward at Wakefield. He fled with Henry VI to Scotland after fighting at Towton, and was heavily engaged in the northern risings from 1461-64. Unlike a number of his fellow rebels, he did not submit to Edward IV, and eventually returned to fight at Hedgely Moor and Hexham, where he was taken and executed.

Thomas Clifford

Son of John Clifford, 7th Baron Clifford

Riding Retinue: 2

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

The Cliffords had been active servants of the crown since the 13th century. Thomas had continued in this vein, having fought in France beside the Duke of Bedford in 1435. Most of his other activities were located in the north, where he was a major landholder, often seen watching the Scots border. He seemed to have some success as a naval captain, and was tapped to lead an expedition to relieve Calais in 1452. As a supporter of the Percies, he is found coming with them to King Henry's aid in 1455, and commanded a ward for him at St. Albans I. His forces holding the town barricade were bypassed by Warwick, and his men routed. It was somewhere there that Clifford himself was slain.

Ralph Neville

Son of John Neville, Baron Neville

Riding Retinue: 1

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

Ralph Neville's grandfather was a prop to the reigns of Henry IV and Henry V, particularly in their struggle with his neighbors, the rebellious Percies. He was showered with honours for his pains. However, his care for the children of his second marriage proved too successful for the children of his first marriage, causing a family rift that would widen as the years went by. His grandson Ralph became the head of this elder branch, but found himself stymied time and again by his uncle Salisbury, who was better at the dynastic game. This caused Ralph to favour his family's old rivals, the Percies, in their long feud with Salisbury's brood. Although he supported the Lancastrians at first, Ralph never exhibited the guile and prowess of his father, and played only a minor role in the Wars of the Roses.

Thomas Percy

Son of Henry Percy, 2nd E. of Northumberland

Riding Retinue: 1

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

Egremont was a driving force in the Percy-Neville feud, and was a singularly belligerent fellow, often in jail. He and his band of northern toughs regularly crossed paths with John Neville (later Lord Montague), and figured prominently in the skirmish at Heworth in 1453. His attempted insurrection with his friend in folly, Exeter, landed him in Newgate Prison for 2 years. He escaped in 1456, and joined the Queen's faction in the midlands. He finally met his end defending the king at Northampton- not a bad end for a notorious scofflaw.

John Neville

Son of John Neville, Baron Neville

Riding Retinue: 1

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

John Neville was the brother of Ralph Neville, who succeeded to the earldom of Westmorland, leaving John with the lesser title of Baron Neville. Like his brother, he found himself opposing the younger Beaufort-born part of his family (headed by Salisbury). However, he must have had better relations with Salisbury's ally, York, for he accepted a Commission of Array from him in late 1460, ostensibly to aid him against the northern Lancastrians. John did raise troops, but joined the Lancastrians with them. It may be that Baron Neville played a part in a deception that might have led York into the ambush of Wakefield, the same battle that saw the death of Salisbury. Unfortunately, he would not long enjoy his laurels, for he fell at Towton only a few months later.

Henry Percy

Son of Sir Henry Percy ("Hotspur")

Riding Retinue: 2

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

The Percies had long been the most powerful family in the north of England. This power had been proscribed by Henry IV in response to their rebellion of 1403-08. At the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, our Henry Percy's father, the famous Henry "Hotspur" (son of the 1st Earl of Northumberland) was slain. His young son was disinherited, but Henry V eventually restored him to the earldom in 1416. However, Percy faced strengthened rivals to his northern hegemony- the Nevilles, who had been favoured by the Lancastrian regime. Henry Percy would maintain a long feud with the younger branch of that family, which would fan the embers of the Plantagenet dynastic conflict. The resulting fire would consume Percy himself at the battle of St. Albans I in 1455.

Henry Percy

Son of Henry Percy, 2nd E. of Northumberland

Riding Retinue: 2

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

This Henry Percy enters the record in the 1440's as the rash young Lord Poynings, Warden of the East March. He is soon seen helping his father escape capture (but being caught himself) at the disastrous battle of Sark in 1452. Thereafter he joined his brother Egremont in causing mischief during the Neville- Percy feud, although holding aloof when the latter trod close to treason in cahoots with the Duke of Exeter. Although the Percies were no great friends of the Lancastrian kings, the Neville/York alliance, and his father's death at St. Albans I drove this third Percy earl firmly into Henry VI's camp. He fell in that king's service at Towton.



Humphrey Stafford
1st Duke of Buckingham
1402-1460

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.
He commands as an **Old Soldier**.
He is also known to be **Conciliatory** and **Merciful**.


Puissance: 3
forwardness: 3




John Talbot
2nd Earl of Shrewsbury
1413-1460

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


Puissance: 4
forwardness: 3

James Touchet
5th Lord Audley
1398-1459

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.
Although he served long in France, he commands as one **Practised** at arms, but is known to be **Impetuous**.

Puissance: 3
forwardness: 4




Thomas de Scales
7th Baron Scales
1399-1460

He is a **Lancastrian Well-Wisher**.
He commands as an **Old Soldier**, and is **Bloodthirsty**.

Puissance: 3
forwardness: 3




John Sutton
5th Baron Dudley
1400-1487

He is a **Lancastrian Well-Wisher**.
He commands as one **Practised** at arms.

Puissance: 4
forwardness: 3




Robert Hungerford
Lord Moleyns, 3rd Baron Hungerford
1420-1464

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

Puissance: 5
forwardness: 4




Owen Tudor
1386-1461

He is **Anti-Herbert**, and is a **Committed Lancastrian**.
He commands as one **Practiced**.

Puissance: 3
forwardness: 3




John Beaumont
1st Viscount Beaumont
1409-1460

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

Puissance: 3
forwardness: 3



Thomas De Scales

Son of Robert de Scales, 5th Baron Scales

Riding Retinue: 1

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

Thomas de Scales was one of the great veterans of the wars in France. He fought at Beaugency and at Patay (against Jeanne D' Arc) and rose to become Senschal of Normandy. In 1450 he raised troops to fight the rebel Jack Cade at London Bridge. He was a loyal Lancastrian, and defended the Tower of London against the Yorkists in 1460. During this time he fired the Tower's ordnance into the town, setting fire to a number of buildings, and greatly angering the pro-Yorkist populace. After Northampton he surrendered the Tower, but was lynched by the Londoners while trying to escape in disguise.

John Beaumont

Son of Henry Beaumont, Baron Beaumont

Riding Retinue: 1

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

John Beaumont was the first English noble to be given the title "Viscount". He was a close trusted councillor and courtier of Henry VI, and was well rewarded with titles and offices; the king made him in turn Count of Boulogne, Constable of England and Great Chamberlain, among other awards. As a member of Henry's inner circle of advisors, he also shared in the blame for the realm's mismanagement, and earned the enmity of the Yorkists. He died defending Henry's tent at Northampton in 1460.

James Touchet

Son of John Touchet, 4th Baron Audley

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cheshire	3	+3
West Midlands	2	+2
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Pembroke	0	0

James Touchet was a great landowner in the west of England, and along the Welsh Marches. He spent a brief period fighting in France in the early 1430's; yet this limited experience, along with his immense influence in and around Cheshire was enough for Margaret of Anjou. She conferred upon him the command of her army in 1459. He was tasked with hindering the Earl of Salisbury along his march south to Ludlow in that year, but fell into the Earl's trap, charging disadvantageous terrain under a murderous fire by the northerner's Yorkist archers. He met his end in that selfsame battle.

Owen Tudor

Son of Maredudd ap Tudur

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
The Principality	2	+1

Owen Tudor was a descendant of the kings of Deheubarth in southern Wales. As a young man he entered into Henry V's service; after Henry's death in 1422, he continued to serve his widow, Catherine of Valois. At sometime in the years following, the two fell in love and Owen secretly married the dowager queen, producing two sons, Edmund and Jasper. Their half brother, Henry VI, accepted their lineage and gave them significant titles (although Owen himself recieved little else). In 1461, Tudor was one of the leaders in the Lancastrian host at Mortimer's Cross. He was captured, and sentenced to be executed. Owen thought that he might be spared until the last moment for his royal ties, but discovered otherwise. His grandson, through Edmund Tudor, ended up becoming King Henry VIII.

John Talbot

Son of John Talbot, 1st E. of Shrewsbury

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
West Midlands	2	+2
Welsh Marches	2	+2
West Riding	1	0
The Pale	1	+3

The 1st Earl of Shrewsbury was a legend in his own time, and for years to come; how could a son and successor live up to such fame? The 2nd Earl must have been seen as a disappointment by all. Even so, Talbot became one of the main supporters of Henry VI's reign after 1455. With London teeming with pro-Yorkist sentiments, the Royal court relocated itself to Coventry, which happened to be near Talbot's main lands. Talbot prospered during those years, receiving the office of Treasurer, and a good portion of Edmund Tudor's legacy- but his lackluster career was cut short before the King's tent at Northampton in 1460.

Robert Hungerford

Son of Robert Hungerford, 2nd B. Hungerford

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Wiltshire	2	+2
South Midlands	1	+1
Dorset	1	+1
East Midlands	0	0

Robert Hungerford was on the road to becoming one of the premier landholders in the late 1440's. Like most of his peers, he was involved in a number of conflicts over properties. He seized one estate from the Pastons in 1448, and then became embroiled in the Courtenay-Bonville feud in the West-country. He joined old Talbot at Castillon in 1453, where he was captured, and endured almost 7 years of captivity in France. In his absence, his family struggled with keeping his lands intact. He returned in time for the Northampton campaign, and fought at Towton on the Lancastrian side. He fled that debacle, and in the north fought to reestablish King Henry's rule (and if successful, return to his lands in the south). It was not to be, as he was executed after the Lancastrian defeat at Hexham.

Humphrey Stafford

Son of Edmund Stafford, 5th E. of Stafford

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
West Midlands	3	+2
Cheshire	2	+3
Princp. Wales	2	+2
South Midlands	1	+1
Kent	1	+1

After Richard of York, Stafford was probably the greatest landowner and peer of the realm. Unlike York, Stafford enjoyed the favour of King Henry, who made him Constable of England. Although he remained a loyal supporter of the Lancastrian cause, he was more of a moderate, and on a number of occasions attempted to reconcile York and Margaret, to no avail. He had a little battlefield experience from his few years in France, and tended to follow the conventional thinking of the day that an entrenched position was the way to victory. This tactic failed him at Northampton in 1460, where he had overall command, and where he was killed.

John Sutton

Son of John Sutton, 4th Baron Dudley

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cheshire	1	+3
Welsh Marches	0	+1

John Sutton was an important magnate in Cheshire and Shropshire. He had long served the Lancastrian establishment, most notably as Lieutenant of Ireland in the late 1420's, so it was no surprise that he was found the King's army at St. Albans I. He was wounded there by an arrow in the face, and was taken prisoner, but soon released. He joined Queen Margaret's court in the midlands, and fought as 2nd in command at Blore Heath, where he was again wounded. He turned coat and joined the Yorkists in 1460, fighting on their side at Towton. In 1469 he turned yet again, supporting Robin of Redesdale's pro-Warwick revolt in Lancashire, but returned to the Yorkist fold soon after, where he stayed until Henry Tudor's triumph.