



**Thomas Harrington**  
of Hornby

1400/1460

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4





**John Skydmore**  
of Kentchurch

142?/1474

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3





**George Douglas**  
4th Earl of Angus

1429/1463

He is a Lancastrian Well-Wisher.  
He is an Audacious Commander.  
He is of the Red Douglas branch of his family.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**Pierre de Brézé**  
Senechal of Normandy

1410/1465

He is a Lancastrian Well-Wisher.  
He is an Audacious Commander.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**Walter Blount**  
(later 1st Baron Mountjoy)

1420/1474

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

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**Lionel Welles**  
6th Baron Welles

1406/1461

He is Pro-Beaufort, and is a Committed Lancastrian.  
He is commands as an Old Soldier.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**Ralph Percy**  
of Leconfield

1425/1464

He is a Committed Lancastrian.  
He is commands as an Amateur.  
He can be a Trimmer in adversity.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4




**Robert Ogle**  
1st Baron Ogle

1406/1469

He is a Yorkist Well-Wisher.  
He commands as an Old Soldier.  
He is also known to adept a Bushments.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4



## Pierre de Brézé

Son of Henry Percy, 2nd E. of Northumberland

Riding Retinue: 4 French Men at Arms

Pierre de Brézé was an Angevin nobleman, and a prominent soldier in the later years of the 100 Years War. He had a hand in the power politics around the French throne, first becoming associated with the Comte de Richemont and René of Anjou (the father of Queen Margaret, who himself knighted de Brézé in 1434), and then serving as chamberlain to Charles VII. De Brézé soon achieved ascendancy in the court (he actually introduced Charles to his mistress, Agnes Sorel), but earned the enmity of the restive Dauphin Louis. He was one of the generals who conquered Normandy from the English, and was created Senechal there as a reward. He attacked Sandwich in 1457, and favoured French intervention on Margaret's behalf. Upon his accession, Louis XI jailed the senechal, but soon relented, freeing him and giving him support during his campaign at Margaret's side in her northern campaign in 1462-63. Afterwards he returned to France, and was completely restored to Louis XI's favour. De Brézé was one of the few great lords who supported Louis in the War of Public Weal, losing his life in the king's service at the battle of Monthéry in 1465.

## Robert Ogle

Son of Sir Robert Ogle

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
East March	1	+2
West March	0	+1
East March (61+)	2	+3

Robert Ogle was as rugged as the land that nourished him- the Scots Border. In the 1430's and 40's, like any other marcher baron, he spent sometime as an agent of and fugitive from the law. He became a supporter of the Earl of Salisbury, and led troops against Henry VI at St. Albans I, personally capturing the hapless king at that battle. He fought at Towton, and became very active in putting down the numerous incursions and uprisings in the North in the early 60's. He was rewarded by Edward IV for his exertions with a number of manors and castles formerly held by the Percies, including Alnwick Castle.

## George Douglas

Son of William Douglas, 2nd E. of Angus

Riding Retinue: 3 Scots Men at Arms

George Douglas was of the lesser "Red" branch of the Douglas clan; the "Black" branch was the chief line, and held the Earldom of Douglas itself. Both branches descended from bastardy, and both sides of this turbulent family were often at odds. They worked together at Sark in 1448, with Angus acting as a subordinate to his cousin, William, 8th Earl of Douglas. However, in 1455, William was brutally murdered by King James II of Scotland; the whole of the Douglas clan rose up in revolt, except for Angus, who joined with his cousin the king. The Black Douglases were defeated, killed and attainted in 1455, leaving Angus as the first Red Chief of Douglas. He led the army that besieged and took Roxborough in 1460, and was wounded by the exploding cannon (the "Tyger") that killed King James II. Angus supported the young James III, and backed Henry VI in exile after Towton. He led an allied army with Pierre de Brézé to the relief of the Lancastrian garrison at Alnwick in 1463.

## Ralph Percy

Son of Henry Percy, 2nd E. of Northumberland

Riding Retinue: 0

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

In an era of rebellion and treason, Ralph Percy unsurprisingly took some of his oaths very lightly. A fellow plotter in thuggery with his brother Egremont against the Nevilles in the 1450's, Ralph shared a stint in Newgate gaol with him. Taking the field against the Yorkists in the St. Albans II campaign, Ralph then accepted a post holding Dunstanburgh Castle. He submitted to Edward IV after Towton, but only a few months later turned his castle over to Lancastrian control. Besieged, he again swore loyalty to Edward, and was again confirmed with his former post and was given Bamburgh as well to hold. He yet again turned these over to Margaret and her French allies in 1463. In 1464, he was mortally wounded leading Lancastrian troops on the field of Hedgeley Moor. His last words were reported to be "I have saved the bird in my bosom"- a reference to his loyalty to the Lancastrian cause.

## John Skydmore

Son of Sir John Skydmore

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Princp. of Wales	1	0

The Skydmore (or Scudamore) family go back to the Norman conquest, and Scudamores still live at Kentchurch to this day. John's father had secret ties to Owain Glendower (having married his daughter), which when discovered, lost him some of his lands to the crown. The younger John was a supporter of the Tudors, against the pro-Yorkist Vaughans and Devereuxs. John served on the Lancastrian side at Mortimer's Cross, but escaped into Wales. He held Pembroke Castle for Jasper Tudor, until he delivered it up to William Herbert in 1461.

## Lionel Welles

Son of Eudo Welles

Riding Retinue: 0

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

Lionel Welles was a scion of a noted Lincolnshire noble family. He served as a commander in the Duke of Gloucester's relief of Calais in 1436. Soon after he was appointed to the Lieutenancy of Ireland, but served reluctantly, leaving that troubled office before his term was complete. He is then seen as one of Somerset's officers during that lord's Captaincy of Calais, and thereafter is a supporter of the Beauforts. He fought at Mortimer's Cross, St. Albans II, and at Towton, where he was killed.

## Thomas Harrington

Son of Sir William Harrington, KG

Riding Retinue: 1

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

Harrington was part of a large Lancashire family which had ties to the Stanleys, although Thomas was a personal retainer to the Earl of Salisbury. A noted soldier, Thomas fought in France, but was more active on the Northern Border. He was present at the battle of Sark in 1448, where he was captured by the Scots. He was one of Salisbury's subordinates at Blore Heath, but he was captured soon after, and attainted at the "Parliament of Devils" later that year. By 1460 he was free and again at Salisbury's side at Wakefield, where he was mortally wounded, dying the next day.

## Walter Blount

Son of Sir Thomas Blount

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cheshire	2	+1
Cheshire (after '61)	1	+2

Blount was a supporter of Richard of York. He first took up arms against the Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross, and he was one of the leaders who took part in Fauconberg's flank march that decided the fight at Ferrybridge in 1461. For this, and his actions at Towton the next day, he was knighted by Edward IV. He became one of the "new" courtiers of Edward's, and Treasurer of Calais, where he besieged and took Hammes castle. In 1465 he was created Lord Mountjoy. He became a prisoner with Edward during Warwick's ascendancy in 1469, and although he worked with the Lancastrians during the Readeption he was not trusted, and returned to the Yorkist cause with Edward's return.



**Ralph Greystoke**  
5th Baron Greystoke

1414? 1487

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**William Tailboys**  
of Kyme

1416? 1464

He is a **Committed Lancastrian**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms. He is known to be **Bloodthirsty**, and **Impetuous**.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**Richard Wydville**  
1st Earl Rivers

1405? 1469

He is a **Lancastrian Well-Wisher**.  
He commands as one **Practiced** at arms, and is prone to **Lethargy**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 2




**Anthony Wydville**  
Lord Scales  
(later 2nd E. Rivers)

1442? 1483

He is **Uncommitted**.  
He commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**Thomas Grey**  
1st Lord Grey of Rougemont

141? 1483

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Ranulph Dacre**  
1st Baron Dacre of Gilsland

141? 1461

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**John Grey**  
2nd Lord Grey of Groby

1432? 1461

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Henry Fitzhugh**  
5th Baron Fitzhugh

1429? 1472

He is **Pro-Neville (2)**, but otherwise is **Uncommitted**.  
He commands as one **Practiced**.  
He tends to be a **Trimmer**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3



## Anthony Wydville

Son of Richard Wydville, Earl Rivers  
Riding Retinue: 0  
(1462+): 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Anglia (62+)	1	+1

Anthony was a cultured young nobleman, handsome and dashing, and famed at jousting (he was supposed to take part in one of the great jousts of the age, against the grand Bastard of Burgundy, but it never took place). As with his family, supported the house of Lancaster up until Towton. After that he submitted to Edward IV, but soon became a close friend of the king, through the marriage of his sister to Edward, and because the two gallants had similar temperments. This closeness also gained Anthony enemies, particularly that of Warwick in the late 60's, and then Richard of Gloucester in the 80's. As protector of Edward's children, he was executed by Richard's order in 1483. Anthony was Lord Scales though marriage, and Earl Rivers after his father's death.

## Henry Fitzhugh

Son of William Fitzhugh, 4th B. Fitzhugh  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+1

Like most Yorkshire noble families, the Fitzhughs spent most of their time either feuding with or intermarrying with their neighbors in that crowded region of the north. John was married to a daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, but he supported Margaret when she came north to Hull in late 1460. He may have done so under pressure from the mass of his Lancastrian neighbors, as a few weeks later there is evidence that the leadership suspected him of sympathy for the enemy. So even though he fought against Edward at Towton, he was soon in his good graces thereafter. However, when his brother-in-law Warwick fell out with the king, Fitzhugh became one of the rebel lieutenants of Robin of Redesdale in 1469, although he still managed to secure a pardon from Edward IV the year after.

## Richard Wydville

Son of Sir Richard Wydville  
Riding Retinue: 1 (66+:2)

Influence:	WW	CoA
Kent	1	+1
East Midlands	1	+1

Richard Wydville's father had been a retainer of John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France and uncle to Henry VI. Young Richard secretly married Bedford's widow; added to his familial ties to the house of Anjou, it made the links between his house and that of Lancaster strong. He was created Baron Rivers in 1448, and served the crown faithfully in the early stages of the wars. He was captured by the returning Calais lords in 1460 at Sandwich. Freed, he fought them again at Towton, but afterward submitted to Edward IV. He seemed destined for small advancement under a suspicious cloud, but lucked out when the new king married his daughter Elizabeth. Thereafter, he became a close councillor of Edward's, and greatly enlarged his family's fortunes, but earned Warwick's hatred. He became Earl Rivers in 1466. He was captured and executed by Warwick in the aftermath of the battle of Edgecote in 1469.

## John Grey

Son of Edward Grey, Lord Ferrers of Groby  
Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	1	+1

This John Grey descended from Reginald Grey, who was of the Ruthyn line of Greys. John's father, Edward, was of the line that came from Reginald's second marriage. Edward married into the Ferrers inheritance, and upon his death in 1457, it came down to John. He had little time to enjoy it, for in 1461 John fell in battle at St. Albans II, fighting on the Lancastrian side. John achieved greater fame through his widow, Elizabeth Woodville, who, as Shakespeare at least would have it, caught a young King Edward IV's fancy when she sued to him to recover the late John Grey's lands. She found a better inheritance for her children- at least for a time.

## William Tailboys

Son of Walter Tailboys of Kyme

Riding Retinue: 1 (ruffians, mostly)

Influence:	WW	CoA
Lincolnshire	0	0

Violence and quarrels became endemic amongst the English nobility in the 1440's- but William Tailboys made others blanch at his evil ways. This Lincolnshire gentleman and his cronies were indicted in 1448 for their many outrages and crimes; however, the Duke of Suffolk secured his pardon. Inexplicably, he was imprisoned in 1449 for assaulting the same Suffolk! Undaunted, he is found months later attempting murder on Lord Cromwell in 1451, who was on his way into the council chamber at the time. After a stint in the Tower, he found the time in 1451 to murder one John Sanderson, for which he was outlawed. Pardoned in '55, he engaged in a number of other crimes until in 1460, he joined Margaret of Anjou in Yorkshire, and finally found a "proper" outlet for his exuberance. He was knighted at St. Albans II, and fought at Towton. He was one of the Lancastrian diehards in the north, and finally paid for his crimes soon after Hexham in 1464.

## Ranulph Dacre

Son of Thomas, Lord Dacre of Gilsland  
Riding Retinue: 1

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

Ranulph (or sometimes Ralph or Randolph) Dacre was a powerful lord of the northern border. Most prominent of his holdings was Naworth Castle, an important fortress in Cumberland. Ranulph was a staunch Lancastrian who answered Margaret of Anjou's call to arms in late 1460, joining the assembled northern lords at Hull, and participating in the St. Albans II and Towton campaigns. He personally commanded the rearward at the latter battle. Sometime during the fight, he raised his visor to take a drink, and caught an arrow in his face instead. The spot where he is supposed to have died was marked by a burr tree for some centuries. He is said to be buried standing upright with his horse in a Saxton churchyard.

## Ralph Greystoke

Son of John Greystoke, 4th B. Greystoke  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+1

The Greystokes were men of Yorkshire, and served for many generations defending the northern border. Ralph was, for a time, a retainer of the Earl of Salisbury. This may explain why he seemed reluctant to join the rest of the Lancastrian Yorkshire establishment in supporting Queen Margaret in late 1460. He served at Wakefield and St. Albans II, but after Towton he turned to the Yorkists, who proved a better fit. It was obvious that Edward IV trusted him, for Greystoke appears on the field on his side throughout the northern campaigns. He served Richard III at Bosworth, but submitted to Henry Tudor afterwards.

## Thomas Grey

Son of Sir John Grey, K.C.  
Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	1	+1

Thomas Grey was a younger brother of Edmund Grey of Ruthyn. He was raised to the barony in 1450, obtaining the castle of Ridgemont (or Rougemont) in Bedfordshire, and was henceforth known as Rougemont-Grey. Unlike his brother Edmund, Thomas remained a loyal Lancastrian to the end of his days, joining Margaret in the north sometime around Wakefield, fighting at St. Albans, and Towton, after which he was executed, in 1461. He was attainted afterwards, and he died without issue.



**John Howard**  
Lord Howard  
(later D. of Norfolk)

1421-1485

He is Pro-Norfolk, and a Committed Yorkist.  
He commands as one Practised at arms.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**Ralph Grey**  
Grey of Heaton

1432-1464

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**Henry Grey**  
7th Baron Grey of Codnor

1435-1496

He is Uncommitted, and a Trimmer.  
He commands as an Amateur. He dabbles in Alchemy, and he may have a penchant for Artifices.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**William Bonville**  
1st Baron Bonville

1393-1461

He is Uncommitted to any cause.  
He commands as one Practised at Arms.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**William Stanley**

1437-1495

He is Uncommitted.  
He commands as an Amateur.  
He is known to be a Trimmer.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**William Bourchier**  
Baron Fitz-Warine

1412-1469

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**William Bourchier**  
2nd Viscount Bourchier

143?-1480

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**Roger Vaughan**  
of Tretower

14??-1471

He is Anti-Tudor, and a Committed Yorkist.  
He commands as one Practised at arms. He is also known to be adept at Bushments.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4



## William Bonville

Son of John de Bonville  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornw.	1	+1

Bonville was of a West Country family, and he served the House of Lancaster faithfully, at home and in France, where he rose to become Seneschal of Aquitaine. Coming home after 1450, Bonville used his ties with the crown to secure his appointment to the Stewardship of Cornwall, massively stepping on the toes of the great man in the area, the Earl of Devon. This initiated the famous and violent Bonville-Courtenay feud, which pulled in the likes of The Duke of York and the King himself into its webbing. The feud's outcome saw Bonville realign himself to favour York's cause, after Devon left York for the King's men. In 1461, Bonville was captured fighting in Warwick's army at St. Albans II, and was afterward executed under the order of the 7-year old Prince of Wales, Edward of Lancaster, over the entreaties of his father Henry VI.

## Roger Vaughan

Son of Sir Roger Vaughan of Bredeardine  
Riding Retinue: 0 (61+: 1)

Influence:	WW	CoA
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Welsh Marches (61+)	1	+2
Principality (62+)	0	+1
Devon (64+)	0	+1

Roger Vaughan was the first Vaughan of Tretower, having received the castle from William Herbert. Roger was a relative of Herbert's (both descended from Davy Gamm, who died at Agincourt) and supported the Duke of York, and so were foes of the Tudors. Roger fought at Mortimer's Cross, and it is said that he himself led Owain Tudor to the block. After Towton he was one of Herbert's lieutenants in Wales. He evidently missed the battle of Edgecote, but fought at both Barnet and Tewkesbury. After the latter he was sent off into Wales in pursuit of Owain Tudor's son, Jasper, but it was Jasper who somehow netted Vaughan, and he avenged his father by taking Roger's head at Chepstow in 1471.

## Henry Grey

Son of Henry Grey, 6th B. Grey of Codnor  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cheshire	1	+1
Nottinghamshire	0	+1

The Codnor Greys were the elder line of the bulging Grey family. Henry started out as a Lancaster supporter, fighting at St. Albans II and Towton, but submitted to Edward IV after that. He gave a hand in rooting out his former friends in the northern campaigns, and stayed on the Yorkist side all the way to Bosworth Field. Like most of his class, he dabbled in personal violence, being involved in a bloody feud against the Vernon family. Unlike much of his class, he also dabbled in Alchemy, although for this he got a permit from the crown.

## William Bouchier

Son of William Bouchier, Count of Eu  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon	1	+1
Welsh Marches	0	+1

This William Bouchier was the younger brother of the first Viscount Bouchier. He was yet another nobleman to come to a title "de jure uxoris"- in his case, by marrying the heiress to the Barony of Fitzwarine. Like his elder brother, William was an early supporter of his cousin, Richard of York, fighting by his side at St. Albans I. At St. Albans II he was one of the Yorkist lords taken prisoner on the field, and he and the others were spirited away north to Yorkshire. He was freed after Towton.

## Ralph Grey

Son of Sir Ralph Grey of Heaton  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East March	1	+1

Ralph Grey's grandfather was involved in the Southampton Plot against Henry V, which cost him his head. Ralph himself kept on the Lancastrian side in the early battles of the war, but may have done so half-heartedly, for when Edward IV marched north to Towton, he forbade the despoiling of Grey's lands. Ralph gave in to the Yorkists after Towton, and was soon helping to drive his former friends out of their northern holdings. However, he himself turned coat again, handing Alnwick over to Margaret in 1463. After Hexham he was holed up in Bamburgh with the some other fugitives, but was knocked senseless by debris from one of the besieger's gunstones. The fortress surrendered while he was out. He had little time to recover, as he was hanged at Doncaster a few days later.

## William Bouchier

Son of Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex  
Riding Retinue: 1

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

The eldest son and heir to Henry Viscount Bouchier (later E. of Essex) joined his father and uncle in supporting their cousin, the Duke of York at an early date; young William stood with York at St. Albans I, and was thereafter known as a partisan of his faction. He also fought on the Yorkist side at Towton, and became closely tied to Edward IV's court- he was one of the "good matches" found for a Wydeville, that so infuriated Warwick and Clarence. He eventually fell fighting for Edward at the battle of Barnet.

## John Howard

Son of Sir Robert Howard  
Riding Retinue: 1  
(61+):2 (83+):3

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Anglia	1	+1
East Anglia (61+)	1	+2
East Anglia (83+)	3	+3
Essex (63+)	1	+1
Devon (80+)	0	+1

The Howards were closely related to the Mowbrays, and John (or "Jack" or "Jock") himself would eventually inherit the Dukedom in 1483. Jock seemed to be a fairly bluff sort of fellow, who did sterling service on the field of Towton, earning him Edward IV's esteem, and a number of high appointments. However, it was Richard III who raised him to the dukedom, and Howard was perhaps his greatest supporter. Howard led the vaward at Bosworth, but was yet another knight to catch an arrow in his face due to a missing visor, this time torn off in a melee earlier in the battle.

## William Stanley

Son of Thomas Stanley, 1st B. Stanley  
Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
West Riding	1	+1
Lancashire	1	+1
Princp. Wales (after 1461)	1	+2
Cheshire (after 1461)	1	+1

William Stanley, like his brother Thomas was a cagey fellow who usually sought to end up on the winning side. At Blore Heath, it seems he was on the Yorkist side, but this may have been planned by the Stanley boys to cover their bases, as Thomas seemed to back the Lancastrians. Neither seemed to actually strike a blow there. Afterwards, William sided closely with Edward IV, and was granted a number of honours. He was knighted for his service at Tewkesbury, but was mistrusted by Richard III. Of course, his switching sides and backing Henry Tudor at Bosworth in 1485 is well known. Unfortunately, he turned coat one too many times, and was executed for backing Perkin Warbeck in 1497.



**William Fiennes**  
2nd Baron Say & Sele

1428-1471

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**John Fogge**  
of Ashford

1425-1499

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3





**John Dynham**  
of Care Dynham

1433-1501

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He ommands as an **Amateur**.  
He is steadfast in his **Loyalty**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4





**Thomas Parr**  
of Kendal

1405-1464

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

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**John Tiptoft**  
1st Earl of Worcester

1427-1470

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as an **Amateur**. He is reputed to be **Bloodthirsty**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Ralph Bigod**  
Lord Mauley

142?-1461

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**Humphrey Stafford**  
Baron Stafford of Southwick  
(later E. of Devon)

1439-1469

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Richard West**  
7th Baron de la Warre

1430-1476

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3



## Thomas Parr

Son of John Parr of Kendal

Riding Retinue: 1  
(in 1469): 2

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

The Parrs were a Lancashire family, but their holding of Kendal Castle centered their power in Westmorland, where Thomas became sheriff, and a retainer of the Earl of Salisbury. He accompanied Salisbury to both St. Albans I and Blore Heath, where he may have held a command. He was attainted in the Parliament of Devils in 1459, but was again found in York and Salisbury's company just before Wakefield, which he escaped (if he was even present). He fought for Edward IV at Towton. He is an ancestor of Katherine Parr, the last wife of Henry VIII.

## Richard West

Son of Reginald West, 6th Baron de la Warre

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Cinque Ports	1	+1
Kent	0	+1

Richard West was of a noble Sussex family. West was one of the lords that was holed up in the Tower with Lord Scales after the Londoners opened their gates to the Calais Lords in 1460. He escaped sharing Lord Scales' fate; not only that, but it did not dissuade him from continuing in the Lancastrian cause. He survived being on the losing side at Towton, and became reconciled with the Yorkist regime. That is, evidently, until the Readeption. At that juncture he seems to have got into some form of trouble, because he managed to procure a pardon from Edward IV in late 1471, after all the tumult was over. The American state of Delaware was named after one of his descendants.

## John Dynham

Son of Sir John Dynham of Hartwell

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornwall	1	0
after 1464	2	+1

Dynham's father had been a knight in the French wars, but the younger John was merely a Devonshire squire when the future Calais Lords (Warwick, March, & Salisbury) came to his home for shelter and transport after the Rout of Ludford. John spent much of his own money to buy them a boat, with which they sailed together from Devon to Calais. Thereafter, Dynham was not far from the future Edward IV, following him to triumph at Towton. Edward never forgot John's service, and Dynham became one of the king's "new men"-lower nobility raised to the dizzying heights of a courtier. After the Earl of Devon's death at Edgecote in 1469, Dynham became the king's main supporter in the West Country, and his naval skills gave him command of a fleet during Edward's invasion of France in 1474.

## John Fogge

Son of William Burchier, Count of Eu

Riding Retinue: 0

Influence:	WW	CoA
Essex	2	+2
Kent	-	0

A prominent Kentishman, Fogge played a part in putting down Jack Cade's uprising in 1450. He seemed a Lancastrian supporter at first, but he opened the gates of Canterbury to the Calais Lords in 1460, and was one of the leaders of the pro-Yorkist Kentish host. He thereafter was a staunch supporter of the Yorkist cause, with close ties to the Wydevilles; his wife was a lady in waiting to Queen Elizabeth Wydeville, and he was one of the courtiers decried by Warwick's partisans in 1469. He opposed Richard III, becoming attainted for joining Buckingham's Revolt. He was restored by Henry VII.

## William Fiennes

Son of James Fiennes, 1 B. Saye & Sele

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Kent	1	+1
South Midlands	-	+1

William's father was a veteran of the wars in France, and a valued servant of the Lancastrian regime. He was famously executed by Jack Cade in 1450. William soon made his own path by backing the Yorkists from 1460 onward, supporting the Calais Lords upon their arrival in London. He served the Yorkist regime at sea and against the Lancastrians in the north in the mid 1460's, and accompanied Edward IV in his flight to Holland, returning with him in 1471. He was killed soon after at the battle of Barnet.

## Humphrey Stafford

Son of William Stafford of Southwick

Riding Retinue: 0

(in 1469): 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Devon & Cornw.	1	+1
Dorset	1	+1
After '61	+1	+1
After '69	+2	+2

This Humphrey Stafford was captured by the Yorkists along with Audley at Calais in 1459, and like Audley, changed sides. Perhaps because he supported his cause at its lowest ebb, Edward IV created Stafford Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1461, and Earl of Devon in 1469. He became one of Edward's closest supporters, earning Warwick's enmity. In 1469 he was tasked along with Herbert to deal with the pro-Warwick risings. On the eve of the battle of Edgecote, he is rumored to have fallen out with Herbert over lodgings (and perhaps a girl) and was lax in supporting him in the morrow's fighting. Whatever the case, he was captured soon after and executed.

## Ralph Bigod

Son of Sir John Bigod

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Riding	1	+1

There had been Bigods serving the English crown from the Conquest on. Most famously, they were the Earls of Norfolk until 1306, when the main male line died out. Our Bigod was from a northern branch, with lands in Yorkshire. Ralph was a stout partisan of the Lancastrians, fighting for them at Wakefield and St. Albans II. He and his son John were killed at Towton in 1461.

## John Tiptoft

Son of John Tiptoft, 1st Baron Tiptoft

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	2	+2
Wiltshire	1	+2
Essex	-	+1

Renowned as a learned Humanist, John Tiptoft had been an early supporter of York, having married Warwick's sister and served as Treasurer during York's first Protectorate. But he left England in 1457, ostensibly on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and to tour Italy; one Italian writer declared that he left having "resolved to take no part" in the troubles at home. Upon his return in 1461 he served Edward IV in a number of high positions, and even campaigned in the north for a time. Unfortunately, somewhere in his travels he had developed a cruel streak, and as Constable of the Tower became known for his harsh judgements and executions, at times having his victims impaled. During the Readeption he was caught in flight by the Lancastrians, who lost no time in having the "Butcher of England" sent to the block.