



**Richard Plantagenet**  
Duke of York  
1411-1460

He is a **Yorkist Heir**, and **Anti-Beaufort**.  
He is **Practiced** at arms. He is also rather **Impetuous**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**Richard Neville**  
16th Earl of Warwick  
1428-1471

He is **Anti-Percy**, and is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as one **Practiced**.  
He has been known for his **Artifices**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**John Neville**  
1st Baron Montagu (later E. of Northumberland)  
1431-1471

He is **Anti-Percy**, and is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
Though young, he commands as an **Old Soldier**.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**Richard Neville**  
5th Earl of Salisbury  
1400-1460

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4




**Edward Plantagenet**  
Earl of March  
(later Duke of York, then King of England)  
1442-1483

He is a **Yorkist Heir**.  
He is widely known to be **Audacious** in command. He also tends to be **Merciful**.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 5




**John de Mowbray**  
3rd Duke of Norfolk  
1415-1461

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as one **Practiced**, but can tend toward **Lethargy**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**Edward Neville**  
8th Baron Abergavenny  
1414-1476

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**William Neville**  
6th Baron Fauconberg  
(later E. of Kent)  
1410-1463

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He ably commands as an **Old Soldier**.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 5



## William Hastings

Son of Sir Leonard Hastings

Riding Retinue: 1  
(after 1461): 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Nottinghamshire	1	+3
West Midlands	-	+2
After '61, add to any CoA:		+1

Hasting's father was one of the Duke of York's men, and young William became a childhood friend of the future Edward IV. Their friendship continued throughout the ups and downs of the Wars, in exile and triumph, and even after Edward's death, as Hastings was pledged to support the dead king's sons (and lost his head to Richard III over it). Hastings also shared Edward's lascivious side, sometimes acting to procure willing females for the king; and was famed for his liason with Jane Shore. As a commander, Hastings may have been lackluster. Some reconstructions of Barnet have him being the weak link in the Yorkist line.

## William Fitzalan

Son of John Fitzalan 14th E of Arundel

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Wiltshire	1	+1
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Cinque Ports	1	+2

William Fitzalan's father was a famous soldier in the French wars, and the Fitzalan line was old and powerful. William succeeded to the earldom as a minor. While he seemed to sympathize with Richard of York, he only openly came over to the Yorkist cause after the duke's death at Wakefield, fighting against the Lancastrians at St. Albans II. Even so, he seemed to stay out of much of the fighting during his long life.

## Edward Brooke

Son of Thomas Brooke, Baron Cobham

Riding Retinue: 1

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

Cobham was a rival of the Earl of Wiltshire, and fell in to the Devon/Bonville dispute (on Devon's side). Cobham seemed a belligerent sort; being friends with Moleyns and Devon, this seemed a prerequisite. Often in arms in this dispute, he did some jail time over it. With Devon, he became favourable to the "reform" party of York, and supported the duke at Dartford in 1452. This, and his open disrespect for King Henry landed him in jail again. It was rumoured that Cobham procured a hex on Henry, causing his illness. He remained a close supporter of York thereafter.

## John de la Pole

Son of William de la Pole 1st D of Suffolk

Riding Retinue: 1

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

John's father was the preeminent courtier of Henry VI, until his fall and death in 1450. John had been betrothed as a child to Margaret Beaufort (future mother of King Henry VII), but the marriage was dissolved after his father's demise. Even so, the young duke had a claim to the throne himself, which would pass to his son, John, Earl of Lincoln. Having fallen from a place of prominence in East Anglia due to his minority, upon coming of age, this sullen young man became embroiled in the Fastolf Inheritance. He came to support York at least by 1461, and prospered, slowly rebuilding his father's holdings throughout his life.

## John Bourchier

Son of William Bourchier, Count of Eu

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Kent	-	0
Cinque Ports	1	+2

A younger brother of Henry Viscount Bourchier (later E. of Essex), John actually fought on the Lancastrian side at 1st St. Albans- opposite that of his brother. He was captured unharmed there, and by 1459, was a supporter of York. He came into the Berners inheritance through his wife, and was also Constable of Dover castle.

## John Scrope

Son of Henry Scrope of Bolton

Riding Retinue: 1

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

The Bolton Scropes were prominent lords in the Northern Marches and Yorkshire. John was a supporter of Warwick and the younger Neville branch. He was badly wounded at Towton, but recovered, and took an active part in the northern campaigns. He initially joined with Warwick against Edward from 1469-71, because Edward didn't support his claim to the Isle of Man (over the Stanleys), but was pardoned after Barnet. He supported Richard III, and the Earl of Lincoln in 1487, for which he was imprisoned. For his freedom he pledged to Henry VII that he would not venture north of the Trent, yet he eventually returned to service there until his death.

## Henry Bourchier

Son of William Bourchier, Count of Eu

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Essex	2	+2
Kent	-	0

Brother-in-law and cousin to the Duke of York, and the most prominent member of his large clan, Viscount Bourchier was an early supporter of the Yorkist cause. He had served extensively in France, especially due to his claim to the County of Eu in Normandy. York made him Lord Treasurer of England (a post usually held by a prelate) during his 2nd Protectorate, and his son Edward IV later rewarded Bourchier with the earldom of Essex.

## William Herbert

Son of William ap Thomas

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Pembroke	2	+2
Glamorgan	1	+2
Princp. Wales (after 1461)	2	+2

"Black William", as he was known to some, Herbert was one of the first Welshmen to achieve high office after the anti-Welsh laws were loosened. His lands in southern Wales were initially hemmed in by Tudor lands in the west, and Stafford lands in the north and east. With two Lancastrians as rivals, it seemed only logical that he should join the Yorkist cause. Stafford fell in 1460, and the power of the Welsh Lancastrians was broken at Mortimer's Cross. Herbert himself drove their remnants and Jasper Tudor out of Wales after the battle of Tuthill in 1461, and was greatly favoured with lands and offices (including Tudor's Earldom of Pembroke) by Edward IV. He was looked upon as a national hero by the Welsh in his lifetime.





**Henry Bourchier**  
1st Viscount Bourchier  
(later Earl of Essex)  
1404-1483

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**John Bourchier**  
1st Baron Berners  
1415-1474

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

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**Edward Brooke**  
6th Baron Cobham  
1411-1464

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms. He is known for his **Loyalty**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**William Hastings**  
1st Baron Hastings  
1430-1483

He is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as an **Amateur**. He is also known for his **Loyalty**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 4




**William Herbert**  
Lord Herbert  
(later 1st Earl of Pembroke)  
1423-1469

He is **Anti-Tudor**, and a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as one **Practised** at arms. He was known to be **Impetuous**.

Puissance: 5  
forwardness: 4




**John Scrope**  
5th Baron Scrope  
1437-1498

He is **Pro-Neville**, and is a **Committed Yorkist**.  
He commands as one **Practiced**.

Puissance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**John de la Pole**  
2nd Duke of Suffolk  
1442-1492

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

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 2




**William FitzAlan**  
16th Earl of Arundel  
1417-1487

He is **Uncommitted** to any cause.  
He commands as an **Amateur**.

Puissance: 3  
forwardness: 2



## William Hastings

Son of Sir Leonard Hastings

Riding Retinue: 1  
(after 1461): 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Nottinghamshire	1	+3
West Midlands	-	+2
After '61, add to any CoA:		+1

Hasting's father was one of the Duke of York's men, and young William became a childhood friend of the future Edward IV. Their friendship continued throughout the ups and downs of the Wars, in exile and triumph, and even after Edward's death, as Hastings was pledged to support the dead king's sons (and lost his head to Richard III over it). Hastings also shared Edward's lascivious side, sometimes acting to procure willing females for the king; and was famed for his liason with Jane Shore. As a commander, Hastings may have been lackluster. Some reconstructions of Barnet have him being the weak link in the Yorkist line.

## William Fitzalan

Son of John Fitzalan 14th E of Arundel

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Wiltshire	1	+1
Welsh Marches	1	+1
Cinque Ports	1	+2

William Fitzalan's father was a famous soldier in the French wars, and the Fitzalan line was old and powerful. William succeeded to the earldom as a minor. While he seemed to sympathize with Richard of York, he only openly came over to the Yorkist cause after the duke's death at Wakefield, fighting against the Lancastrians at St. Albans II. Even so, he seemed to stay out of much of the fighting during his long life.

## Edward Brooke

Son of Thomas Brooke, Baron Cobham

Riding Retinue: 1

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

Cobham was a rival of the Earl of Wiltshire, and fell in to the Devon/Bonville dispute (on Devon's side). Cobham seemed a belligerent sort; being friends with Moleyns and Devon, this seemed a prerequisite. Often in arms in this dispute, he did some jail time over it. With Devon, he became favourable to the "reform" party of York, and supported the duke at Dartford in 1452. This, and his open disrespect for King Henry landed him in jail again. It was rumoured that Cobham procured a hex on Henry, causing his illness. He remained a close supporter of York thereafter.

## John de la Pole

Son of William de la Pole 1st D of Suffolk

Riding Retinue: 1

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

John's father was the preeminent courtier of Henry VI, until his fall and death in 1450. John had been betrothed as a child to Margaret Beaufort (future mother of King Henry VII), but the marriage was dissolved after his father's demise. Even so, the young duke had a claim to the throne himself, which would pass to his son, John, Earl of Lincoln. Having fallen from a place of prominence in East Anglia due to his minority, upon coming of age, this sullen young man became embroiled in the Fastolf Inheritance. He came to support York at least by 1461, and prospered, slowly rebuilding his father's holdings throughout his life.

## John Bourchier

Son of William Bourchier, Count of Eu

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Kent	-	0
Cinque Ports	1	+2

A younger brother of Henry Viscount Bourchier (later E. of Essex), John actually fought on the Lancastrian side at 1st St. Albans- opposite that of his brother. He was captured unharmed there, and by 1459, was a supporter of York. He came into the Berners inheritance through his wife, and was also Constable of Dover castle.

## John Scrope

Son of Henry Scrope of Bolton

Riding Retinue: 1

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

The Bolton Scropes were prominent lords in the Northern Marches and Yorkshire. John was a supporter of Warwick and the younger Neville branch. He was badly wounded at Towton, but recovered, and took an active part in the northern campaigns. He initially joined with Warwick against Edward from 1469-71, because Edward didn't support his claim to the Isle of Man (over the Stanleys), but was pardoned after Barnet. He supported Richard III, and the Earl of Lincoln in 1487, for which he was imprisoned. For his freedom he pledged to Henry VII that he would not venture north of the Trent, yet he eventually returned to service there until his death.

## Henry Bourchier

Son of William Bourchier, Count of Eu

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Essex	2	+2
Kent	-	0

Brother-in-law and cousin to the Duke of York, and the most prominent member of his large clan, Viscount Bourchier was an early supporter of the Yorkist cause. He had served extensively in France, especially due to his claim to the County of Eu in Normandy. York made him Lord Treasurer of England (a post usually held by a prelate) during his 2nd Protectorate, and his son Edward IV later rewarded Bourchier with the earldom of Essex.

## William Herbert

Son of William ap Thomas

Riding Retinue: 2

Influence:	WW	CoA
Pembroke	2	+2
Glamorgan	1	+2
Princp. Wales (after 1461)	2	+2

"Black William", as he was known to some, Herbert was one of the first Welshmen to achieve high office after the anti-Welsh laws were loosened. His lands in southern Wales were initially hemmed in by Tudor lands in the west, and Stafford lands in the north and east. With two Lancastrians as rivals, it seemed only logical that he should join the Yorkist cause. Stafford fell in 1460, and the power of the Welsh Lancastrians was broken at Mortimer's Cross. Herbert himself drove their remnants and Jasper Tudor out of Wales after the battle of Tuthill in 1461, and was greatly favoured with lands and offices (including Tudor's Earldom of Pembroke) by Edward IV. He was looked upon as a national hero by the Welsh in his lifetime.





**Edmund Grey**  
4th Baron Grey de Ruthyn  
(later E. of Kent)  
1416-1490

He is and a **Uncommitted**.  
He commands as one **Practiced** at arms. He is known to be a **Trimmer**.

★  
Puisance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**Richard Grey**  
Baron Grey of Powis  
1436-1466

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

★  
Puisance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**John Touchet**  
6th Lord Audley  
1430-1475

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

★  
Puisance: 4  
forwardness: 3




**Thomas Stanley**  
2nd Lord Stanley  
(later E. of Derby)  
1435-1503

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

★  
Puisance: 3  
forwardness: 2




**John Clinton**  
5th Baron Clinton  
1410-1464

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

★  
Puisance: 3  
forwardness: 3




**Walter Devereux**  
7th Baron Ferrers  
1431-1485

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

★  
Puisance: 4  
forwardness: 4




**John Wenlock**  
1st Baron Wenlock  
1400-1471

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

★  
Puisance: 4  
forwardness: 5




**Andrew Trollope**  
Master Porter of Calais  
140?-1461

Although **Pro-Beaufort**, he is **Uncommitted**.  
He is commands as an **Old Soldier**.  
He is known as adept at **Bushments**, and at **Artifices**.

★  
Puisance: 5  
forwardness: 5



## Thomas Stanley

Son of Thomas Stanley, 1st Baron Stanley  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Lancashire	2	+3
Cheshire	2	+2
Welsh Marches	1	+1

Thomas Stanley was probably the best and most famous example of a "trimmer" from the wars. He is first seen hovering about the countryside during the battle of Blore Heath- it's unclear just which side he came to join. He may have offered to command a ward for Queen Margaret, but he ended up standing his troops off while the battle raged. He eventually fell in with the Yorkists, and fought at Towton. He flirted again with the Lancastrians during the Readeption in 1470, but soon returned to Yorkist service. Most famously he again held off from committing to the battle of Bosworth until the later stages, cementing Henry Tudor's victory. He ended up as the Earl of Derby, a major supporter of Henry VII.

## Andrew Trollope

Born in obscurity

Andrew Trollope was a commoner who had a talent for soldiering which would catch the eye of appreciative nobles, and raise Trollope to the knighthood himself in 1461. He first enters history as a soldier fighting in France under Sir John Fastolfe. He served John Beaufort during the latter's ill-fated Lieutenancy of Normandy. After the fall of Normandy he became Master Porter of Calais (and leader of the garrison there), and served under Edmund Beaufort during his Captainship there. Trollope also gained some notoriety as a pirate at the time, which would make him valuable to the next Captain of Calais, the Earl of Warwick. Warwick obviously put the redoubtable porter to good use in his own successful piratical ventures. Fatefully, he brought Trollope and his men to help York at Ludford in 1459, and Trollope's famous defection (possibly through Henry Beaufort's influence) helped destroy the Yorkist army. Thereafter, Trollope was at the forefront of Lancastrian activity, and many of their successful tactics that followed were reputed to have come from his own cunning mind. His spectacular career came to an abrupt end on the snowy field of Towton.

## John Touchet

Son of James Touchet, Baron Audley  
Riding Retinue: 1

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

John Touchet succeeded his father (who commanded the Lancastrian troops at Blore Heath in 1459) almost immediately after the latter's death in battle. Within weeks he was tasked to sail with Somerset to retake Calais, but he was captured by the Yorkists and incarcerated. Something happened to the young Audley during this time, for by mid-summer of 1460 he had joined with the Yorkists (including the victor over his father, the Earl of Salisbury) and thereafter was a staunch supporter of their cause; he became a trusted member of Edward IV's inner circle of nobles, and eventually fought on Richard III's side at Bosworth in 1485.

## John Wenlock

Son of William Wenlock

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	1	+1
South Midlands	1	+1
After '61 add:	0	+1

John Wenlock had served the house of Lancaster for many years; he fought in France under Henry V, and served on numerous embassies. Even so he became a supporter of Warwick, and figured prominently in actions during the latter's Capatincy of Calais. Working closely with the earl and Lord Fauconberg, he helped orchestrate the Yorkist invasion and victories from 1460-64. Greatly rewarded by Edward IV, he at first held off from Warwick's rebellion, but joined him in 1470 and aided the restoration of Henry VI. Commanding a ward at Tewkesbury, he was famously killed by his ally Somerset for not supporting his attack.

## Richard Grey

Son of Henry Grey, Count of Tankerville  
Riding Retinue: 1

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

Richard Grey held extensive lands in Powis, in northern Wales. During the early 1450's these lands had experienced some depredations at the hands of ruffians employed by his powerful neighbor, The Duke of Buckingham. It therefore seems logical that Grey should have turned to another of his neighbors, the Duke of York for "good lordship". In return, Grey became an early supporter of York's, showing up at St.Albans I on his side. After the collapse of York's campaign at Ludford in 1459, Grey submitted to Henry VI, but was soon in Yorkist ranks again. He was rewarded by Edward IV after his accession.

## Walter Devereux

Son of Sir Walter Devereux

Riding Retinue: 1

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

Walter Devereux, like his father, was a personal retainer of the Duke of York. He was forced to submit to Henry VI after the rout of Ludford (wearing only his shirt and a halter). This stinging humiliation drove him to quickly rejoin the Yorkist cause in 1460, fighting alongside the future Edward IV at Mortimer's Cross and Towton. He was rewarded by Edward afterwards, succeeding to the Barony of Ferrers (in his wife's right) and became Herbert's lieutenant in Wales during his suppression of the Lancastrians in the 1460's. He continued in the Yorkist cause all the way until Bosworth in 1485, falling in the early stage of that battle, fighting against the Earl of Oxford's troops.

## Edmund Grey

Son of Sir John Grey  
Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
East Midlands	2	+3
Lincolnshire	1	+2
Kent (after 1465)	1	+1

Edmund Grey's grandfather was famous for having driven Owain Glendower into rebellion over a land dispute. His grandson was no different, having been involved in disputes around his lands in Northamptonshire. He spent some time in jail for his troubles, and was even suspected of having arranged the murder of a rival, William Tresham. Ruthyn was one of the nobles called on to fight Jack Cade, and was seemingly a trusted supporter of Henry VI, when he suddenly changed sides in the midst of the battle of Northampton, helping the Yorkists across his own fortifications, to flank and destroy the Kings army. Edward IV would reward him with the earldom of Kent. Ruthyn supported the Yorkists into the reign of Richard III.

## John Clinton

Son of William Clinton, Baron Clinton

Riding Retinue: 1

Influence:	WW	CoA
Kent	0	+1

One historical source refers to John Clinton as the poorest lord in England; this should be surprising, as the Clinton line was long and distinguished (one Clinton had been Earl of Huntingdon). But John had seen some hard times- he had endured 6 years of captivity in France, having been captured on campaign there, and had to pay an astounding ransom of 6000 marks for his freedom! It is hardly surprising that he is next seen selling his claim to the title of Lord Saye to James Fiennes for cash. Clinton had served under the Duke of York during the latter's Lieutenancy of France, and became one of his most faithful supporters, standing beside him when few others did, and sharing his refuge in Ireland in 1459.