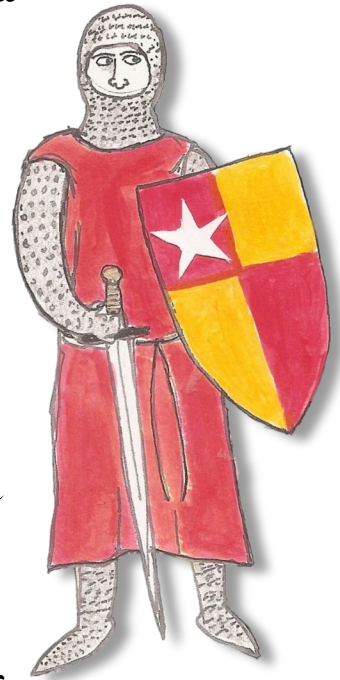


**Robert Fitzwalter** (c 1180-1235) the leading figure in the rebellion against King John, was chosen by his fellow barons to command the army. In his letters, he described himself as Marshal of the Army of God. Fitzwalter was the lord of Dunmow in Essex and Baynard's Castle in London.

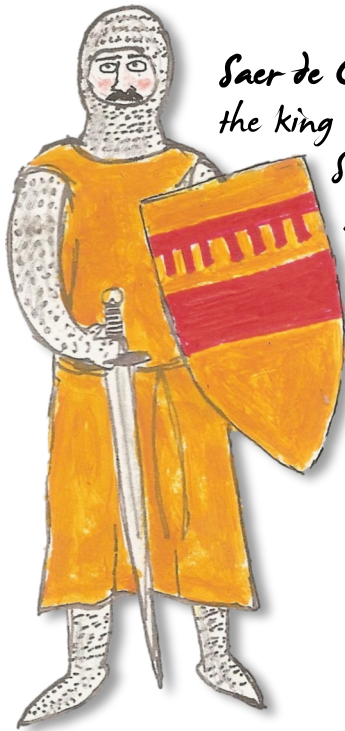
A bitter enemy of King John, in 1212, Fitzwalter took part in a conspiracy, with Eustace de Vesci to kill the king. John discovered the conspiracy, and Fitzwalter, declared an outlaw, fled to France. Although he was pardoned, in 1213, he continued to oppose the king, refusing to serve in his 1214 French expedition.

As lord of Baynard's castle, Fitzwalter had close links with the leading Londoners, such as the Mayor, William Hareld. It was probably Robert's influence that made them decide to join the rebellion.

Fitzwalter remained loyal to Prince Louis until May 1217, when he was captured, along with several other leading barons, at the Battle of Lincoln.



**Robert de Vere** (1170-1221) had lands in Cambridgeshire and Essex, with a great castle at Hedingham. King John had charged him 1,000 marks for the right to inherit these lands. Robert played a leading role in the rebellion.



**Saer de Quincy** (c 1170-1219) spent his early years in the service of the king of Scotland. He moved to England and was made Earl of Winchester.

Saer was the closest friend of the leading rebel baron, Robert Fitzwalter, whose seal included Saer's coat-of-arms as well as his own. When the rebellion against John broke out, Saer continued to serve alongside Fitzwalter. In 1216, they travelled to France to invite Prince Louis to come and be king.

**John de Lacy** (c 1192-1240) held many lands across the Midlands and the North. For the right to receive his inheritance, he was forced by King John to pay a massive sum of 7,000 silver marks. He changed sides, depending on who looked like winning. But he was not present at their final defeat, at the Battle of Lincoln.

