



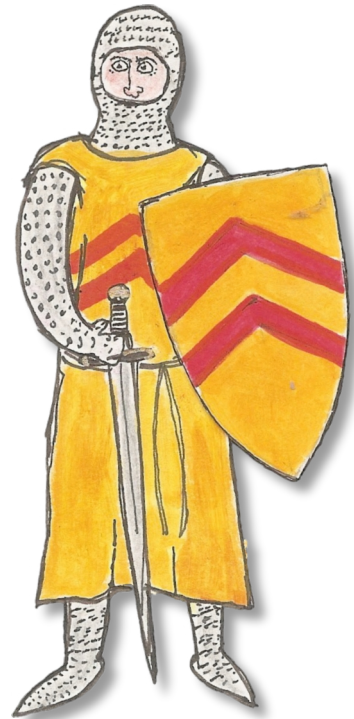
Henry de Bohun (c. 1175–1220), Earl of Hereford, had lands in Essex and in the west of England. He was related to two other Essex rebel barons, Robert Fitzwalter and Geoffrey de Mandeville. Henry de Bohun fell out with King John over a law case. The king's half-brother, William Longespee, had taken Henry to court, claiming some lands held in Wiltshire. When Henry refused to attend the court, pleading illness, King John seized the lands for himself.

Henry belonged to the group of barons who continued in rebellion even after King John died, in 1216. He was captured, along with most of the others, following the Battle of Lincoln in May 1217.

John Fitzrobert (c. 1190–1240) was a baron with estates in northern England, near the Scottish border, and in East Anglia and Essex. In 1213 and 1215, Fitzrobert was the king's sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk.

With lands in the north and south-east, Fitzrobert had close connections with the two main groups who opposed King John. He was a friend of the leading northern rebels, Eustace de Vesci and William Mowbray, and related by marriage to the southerner, Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk.

Although he was a latecomer to the baronial cause, he stayed with the rebels until their final defeat, at Lincoln in 1217. He was then one of the first to pledge his loyalty to King Henry III.



Eustace de Vesci (1169–1216) was a powerful northern baron, with castles at Alnwick in Northumberland and Malton in Yorkshire. Eustace had close links with the Scottish royal family. His wife, Margaret, was the half-sister of King Alexander of Scotland.

Eustace was an experienced warrior, fighting for King Richard the Lionheart in France, in the 1190s, and King John, in Ireland in 1210.

Eustace came to hate King John and, in 1212, he plotted with another northern baron, Robert Fitzwalter, to kill him. King John was warned of the plot, and Eustace fled to Scotland. The king then seized his lands and pulled down his castles. In 1213, King John pardoned Eustace, but the baron continued to defy him. Along with Fitzwalter and the other northern barons, Eustace refused to answer King John's summons to fight in France, in 1214.

Eustace de Vesci was the only Magna Carta baron to be killed during the rebellion. In August 1216, while laying siege to Barnard Castle, County Durham, Eustace was shot in the head by a crossbowman.

