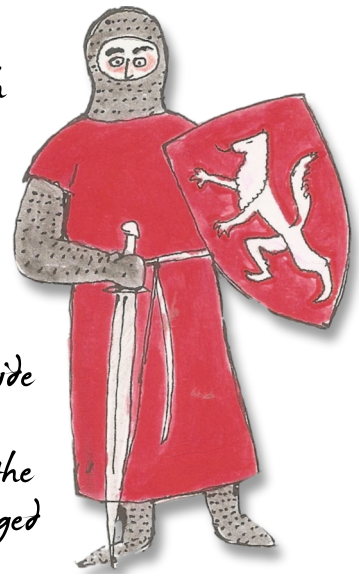


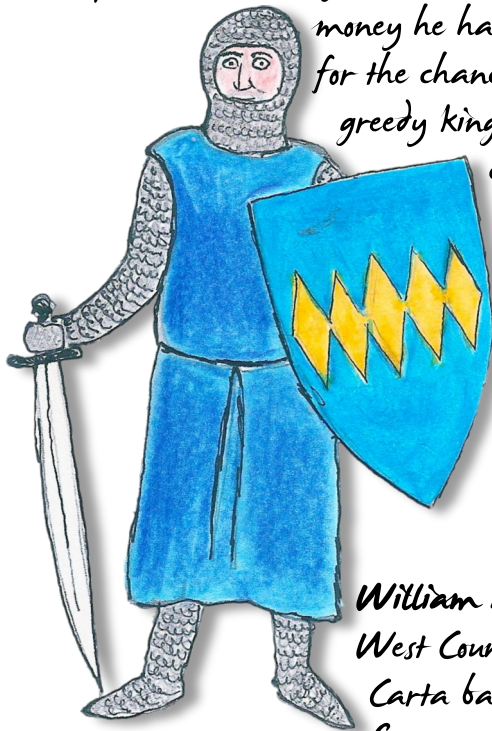
Roger de Montbegon (c 1165–1226) was one of the group of northern barons who were the first to rebel against King John. He held lands in Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire.

Before John became king, Roger had been his close friend and loyal supporter. He joined Prince John in his conspiracy against his brother, King Richard the Lionheart, during the latter's captivity in Austria, in 1192–4. When Richard returned home, he forgave John, but punished Roger by taking away his lands. When John became king, Roger must have expected that he would be rewarded for his earlier services. But he did not receive the favours he expected, and turned against the king. In 1214, he was one of the northerners who refused to answer the king's call to serve in his French war.

Roger fought with the rebel barons throughout the war, but he was not present at the Battle of Lincoln, when most of the leaders were captured.



William de Mowbray (c 1173–c1224) was a landowner with estates in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. He belonged to the group of northern barons who were King John's bitterest enemies. According to a French chronicler, he was as small as a dwarf, but very generous and valiant. Mowbray joined the rebellion because he was furious with King John over a law case, which had gone against him. Mowbray paid the king 2,000 silver marks, a vast sum of money, to judge the case. He expected King John to decide in his favour. But Mowbray lost the case, because William de Stuteville had promised the king 3,000 marks! Mowbray, who still had to pay King John the money he had promised, felt that he had been tricked. He longed for the chance to get his own back against the deceitful and greedy king. The story of Mowbray's court case explains one of the most famous clauses in Magna Carta. King John had to promise: To no one will we sell, to no one deny or delay right or justice.



Richard de Percy (before 1181–1244) was part of the group of northern barons, who were the first to rebel against King John's rule. They had greater freedom to rebel than the southerners because the king rarely travelled north.

William Malet (c. 1175–1215) was one of the few West Country men among the twenty-five Magna Carta barons. He was the lord of Curry Malet in Somerset, and served King John, in 1209, as sheriff of Somerset and Dorset. He owed John 2,000 marks, though it is not known why. William joined the rebellion during Easter week in 1215, when the barons gathered their forces in Stamford. He died later that year. His coat-of-arms depicts three golden belt buckles.

