

44. *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, Vol. 6 (1777), p. 292.
45. Chrimes, p. 242n.
46. Comines, p. 312.
47. A. R. Myers, The Household of Queen Margaret of Anjou 1452-3, *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, Vol. 40, No. 2, March 1958, p. 404n.
48. *Rymer's Foedera*, Vol. 11 (1710), pp. 714-5.
49. Kendall, p. 218, calculated that "in May of 1483 he was something over sixty years of age." If one assumes that his first appointment is unlikely to have occurred before he was at least 20 years old, then 1420 would seem a reasonable supposition for the year of his birth.
50. Clive, p. 124.
51. Kendall, p. 218.
52. Ross, p. 320.
53. Jacob, p. 616.
54. Markham, p. 97.
55. Ross, p. 320.
56. *Rot. Parl.*, Vol. 6, pp. 256-7; the latter regulation is of interest if "county" is intended, and particularly noteworthy if "country" is the correct reading.
57. *CPR 1461-7*, p. 283.
58. Clive, pp. 107-8.
59. *CPR 1452-61*, p. 470.

Coats of Arms of some Ricardian Contemporaries

LAWRENCE T. GREENSMITH

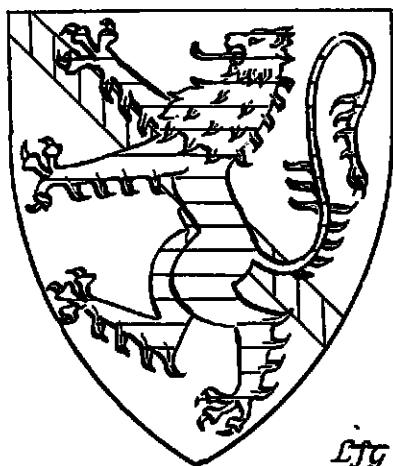
TWO TEWKESBURY KNIGHTS

Sir Roger Tocotes (1430-1492)

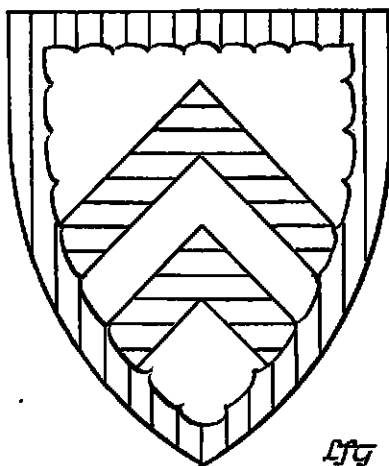
Sir James Tyrell (1445-1502)

AFTER THE Battle of Tewkesbury some 55 knights and knights banneret were made; from these I have chosen two, one well enough known to his contemporaries (see *Ricardian*, No. 52, March 1976, pages 16 to 21) although virtually unknown to later generations, and the other perhaps too well known. About the only thing they have in common is the tincture of their arms.

Of *TOCOTES* there can be little to add after Kenneth Hillier's article. Perhaps the most startling event in his life was his involvement in the story of Ankarette Twynho. As Kendall tells it, it is both curious and shocking. Over 80 of Clarence's minions forcibly took her from Layford, where she lived in Somerset, and carried her off to Warwick where Clarence had terrifying powers. She was charged with having poisoned the Duchess and promptly



TOCOTES



TYRELL

condemned, despite protests of innocence. She was hanged at the gallows. Hanged with her was another on the charge of poisoning the Duchess' infant. Clarence declared Tocotes to be an abettor of Ankarette, but happily he escaped. As Kendall rightly says, "Clarence had taken the King's justice into his own hands, as if he indeed were King".

The title conferred on him after Tewkesbury was knight banneret, a rank above that of knight (which title he already held). Knight banneret has no connection with "baronet," and there need be no confusion with it, although in rolls of arms there often has been.

His arms were silver, with a red bendlet; over all, a blue lion rampant.

TYRELL, of Gipping (Stowmarket, Suffolk), was the son and heir of a William Tyrell. Best known as the supposed murderer of the princes in the Tower, he had been an MP for Cornwall and later he fought with Richard in Scotland where—years after Tewkesbury—he too became a knight banneret (Gloucester presumably *in loco regis*) at Berwick. On the succession of Henry VII to the throne, he was given pardons and various posts. Henry was evidently much beholden to him but seemingly preferred him as far away as possible: Markham makes it all look like two rogues who knew too much about each other. Henry, when it suited him, secured Tyrell's return to England and had him beheaded without trial at the Tower. Not until after that did he give out that Tyrell had confessed to the murder of the princes, 19 years after their supposed deaths. Of all the fishy stories concerning their disappearance, this one has to me, always seemed to be most malodorous and one which for that very reason exonerates Richard.

Tyrell's arms were conventional but handsome: *silver, two blue chevronels all within a red engrailed border.*