

Title	Name	Dates
Duke of York 1st creation	1st Edmund of Langley (16)	d 1402
	2nd Edward (17)	d 1415 at Agincourt
	3rd Richard (21)	d 1560 (Wakefield)
	4th Edward (23) (Edward IV)	d 1483
	5th Richard of Shrewsbury (32)	d 1483 (Prince in Tower)
Earl of March 1st creation	3rd Edmund Mortimer (5)	d 1381
	4th Roger Mortimer (6)	d 1398
	5th Edmund (7)	d 1425
	6th Richard (21)	d 1460
	7th Edward (23) (Edward IV)	d 1483
Duke of Gloucester 1st creation	Thomas of Woodstock (19)	d 1397
Gloucester 2nd creation	Humphrey, brother of Henry V (11)	d 1447
Gloucester 3rd creation	Richard (28) (Richard III)	d 1485

Title	Name	Dates
Earl of Salisbury 2nd creation	5th Earl jure uxoris - Richard Neville (60)	d 1460
Earl of Salisbury 2nd creation	6th Earl - Richard Neville (51) "Kingmaker"	d 1471
Earl of Warwick 1st creation	16th Earl jure uxoris, later confirmed as his by right - Richard Neville (51) "Kingmaker"	d 1471
	17th Earl - Edward Neville (42) son of George D of Clarence (27); inherited title through his grandmother Anne Beauchamp (d 1492)	d 1499
Duke of Bedford 1st & 2nd creation	John Plantagenet, brother of Henry V (11)	d 1435
Duke of Bedford 3rd creation	George Neville (54) , nephew of Warwick Kingmaker	title extinguished 1478; d 1483
Duke of Bedford 4th creation	George Plantagenet, 3rd son of Edward IV (23)	d when 2 years old

Title	Name	Dates
Duke of Bedford 5th creation	Jasper Tudor (granted 1485)	d 1495
Earl of Somerset 1st creation	1st - John Beaufort (12)	d 1410
	2nd - Henry Beaufort (14)	d 1418
	3rd - John Beaufort (15) (1421 captured and imprisoned for 17 yrs)	d 1444
	4th Edmund Beaufort (32)	d 1455
Duke of Somerset 1st creation (1443)	1st - John Beaufort (15)* - father of Margaret Beaufort (34)	d 1444
Duke of Somerset 2nd creation (1443)	technically 1st D but called 2nd D - Edmund Beaufort (32)	d 1455
	"3rd" D - Henry Beaufort (37)	d 1464 (EIII family tree error)
	"4th D" - Edmund Beaufort (38)	d 1471

Title	Name	Dates
Earl of Richmond 6th creation	John Plantagenet, brother of Henry V (11)	d 1435
Earl of Richmond 7th creation	1st - Edmund Tudor (35) - father of Henry VII	d 1456
	2nd - Henry Tudor (36) - later Henry VII	technically forfeit from 1461
Earl of Pembroke 7th creation	Jasper Tudor	d 1495
Earl of Pembroke 8th creation	1st - William Herbert (married to a Devereaux, greatx? grandfather of Earl of Essex Queen Elizabeth's favorite)	d 1469
	2nd - William Herbert	d 1491

1. Complete Peerage records (XI, p. 395, note (o)) that Parliament agreed to this until the king came of age. The question then is whether this was or was not a creation of a new line. Complete Peerage did not think so and treated all earls up to and including Margaret Plantagenet as part of the one line created in 1337. Certainly the earldom was inherited later by [Richard Neville the Kingmaker](#), upon whose death the title went into [abeyance](#) because multiple individuals were entitled to inherit it. However in those days the modern doctrine of abeyance had not been formulated, certainly on Richard the Kingmaker's death there were only his two daughters and daughters were always regarded as equal in status unlike sons where the first son was always first in status and inheritance; so without a Royal initiative it was impossible to say to which daughter the title should go, not to mention that Richard earl of Warwick and Salisbury had been in rebellion against the sovereign and died in battle.
2. Edward was son of George of Clarence above, and the other grandson of the last Neville earl; if the modern doctrine of [abeyance](#) were retroactively applied to earldoms - as it has not been - he would have inherited the Earldom of Salisbury in 1484; unless the creation of 1472 would be the termination of the abeyance. After 1485 he was kept in custody and did not attend the House of Lords under any title; in the intervening months, he was too young to sit. He was executed and attainted in 1499 at the age of 24, at which point all his titles, whatever they may have been, were forfeit. It is possible, however, that he had used it as a [courtesy title](#), as it was a subsidiary title of his father.

*The [Beauforts](#) sent Sir Edward Hull, who arrived at [Bordeaux](#) on 22 October 1442, to inform York that a huge army would arrive, commanded by Somerset. York was ordered to fortify [Rouen](#). Just as the king and [Dauphin of France](#) were

threatening [Bordeaux](#) and [Aquitaine](#) and seized the town of [Dax](#), Somerset dithered.

York was held back as [Guyenne](#) was being lost.^[*citation needed*]

Meanwhile York, fighting alongside the tactician [Lord Talbot](#), had been appointed Lieutenant for all France. By then the negotiations Somerset had started as [Captain-General of Calais](#) had failed. These factors turned York against the Beauforts. But the last straw was the payment of £25,000 to Somerset, while York remained heavily in debt. Furthermore, Guyenne was consuming precious resources otherwise destined for [Normandy](#).^[6]