

HISTORY

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Detail from
The Peasant Dance
1568
Pieter BRUEGEL



England in the summer of 1549

The country is ruled by the young Edward VI under the protection of his uncle the Duke of Somerset.

Inflation is rampant, unemployment rising and civil unrest is spreading throughout the land. In the villages common lands are enclosed by local squires for grazing sheep, reducing many of the poorer peasants to the rank of land-less labourers

or vagrants.

Against this background a dispute over church property in the town of Wymondham, Norfolk explodes into full scale revolt, leaving the second city of England sacked and over 4,000 people dead.

This is the story of Kett's Rebellion.....

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The Rebellion Events

- **20th June 1549** Fences are thrown down in [Attleborough](#).
- **7th July** [Feast of St Thomas](#) at Wymondham
- **8th July** [Rioters attack land of Squire Hobart, Sir John Flowerdew and Robert Kett](#).
- **9th July** Kett inspires rioters to form a [commons protest march](#) on Norwich.
- **10th July** A [messenger is sent to London](#) from Norwich to ask for help. Many poor people from Norwich joined the march.
- **11th July** [Thomas Codd](#) the Mayor of Norwich [asks marchers to disperse](#). The march camps in nearby Eaton Wood.
- **12th July** [Sir Roger Woodhouse](#) attacked at Hellesdon The march moved on and crosses the Wensum and camps at Drayton Woods.
- **14th to 21st July** [The march camps at Mousehold](#).
- **21st July** [Pursuivant Groves arrives from London](#) and orders Robert Watson to preach to the crowd
- **22nd July** [The city is unable to quell the rebellion](#) and is given a voice in the rebel council
- **24th July** [York Herald is sent to Mousehold Heath](#), proclaims the camp a rebellion and offers a pardon if they disperse peacefully. The pardon is rejected and [Mayor Codd](#) orders the closing of all city gates .
- **29th July** [Kett's followers storm the city walls and take control of the city](#)
- **31st July** York [reports the fall of Norwich](#) to Somerset. [Marquess of Northampton](#) is ordered to raise an army and regain control of Norwich
- **1st August** Kett hears of the advance of Northampton's Army and starts to make plans.
- **5th August** [Northampton's army arrives at Norwich](#) and gains entrance to the

city After fierce battle at St Martins at Place Plain Kett recaptures Norwich. 300 lives including that of Lord Sheffield are lost Northampton's army retreats to Cambridge

- **15th August** Kett dispatches 100 men to Yarmouth to spread the Rebellion
- **17th August** Somerset issues a proclamation to raise an army from London, Essex and Suffolk to suppress the Norfolk Rising. The commander is to be John Dudley, Earl of Warwick
- **20th August** Rebel attack on Yarmouth is repelled
- **22nd August** Warwick marches on Norwich with between 8,000 and 14,000 men
- **23rd August** Warwick arrives at Wymondham and receives local reinforcements
- **24th August** Warwick's army arrives at Norwich Pardon is offered to Kett's followers and rejected Warwick's army enters the city Running battles are fought through the streets of Norwich By nightfall Warwick controls the City while Kett's force returns to Mousehold
- **25th August** Kett's followers make an attempt to recapture the City. Rebels torch Connisford. Whitefriars bridge is destroyed The Day ends in stalemate
- **26th August** Warwick's army is reinforced. Kett abandons camp at Mousehold and makes for Dussingdale Warwick's army attack rebels at Dussingdale Kett surrenders

Fences Thrown Down in Attleborough

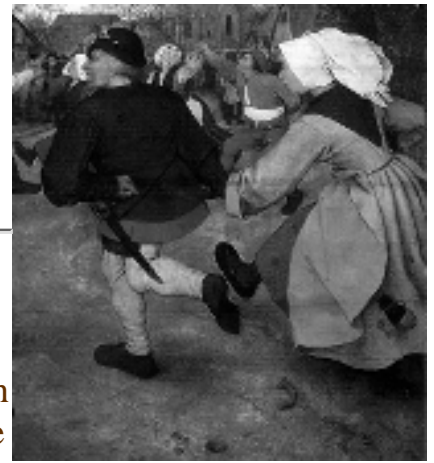
John Green Lord of the manor at Wilby enclosed common land at Hingham and Attleborough for the grazing of sheep.

On the 20th June 1549 the inhabitants of Eccles, Attleborough and Wilby throw down Green's fences and return to their houses by sunrise.

Detail from
The Peasant Dance
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Feast of St Thomas at Wymondham

The feast was a time of meeting and merriment for all people in and around Wymondham. The main talk was of the events in Attleborough and Hingham on 20 June.



Kett Flowerdew and Bribes

The news from Attleborough leads a small band of men to march on the village of Morley St Peter and destroy the fences of Squire Hobart. Their work done, they march back through Wymondham to attack the land of the despised local landowner Sir John Flowerdew at Hethersett. Flowerdew meets the gang and suggests they turn their attention to the property of his rival Robert Kett. The suggestion is backed by a bribe. The gang head back through Wymondham to attack Kett's land. Kett meets the gang, agrees to pull down his own fences and then leads them back to attack Flowerdew's enclosures.

Commoners March on Norwich

Overnight Kett takes the decision for all to meet in Wymondham the next day. When the crowd gathers he inspires them with a rousing speech and they agree to march on Norwich in a commons protest. Legend has it that an oath was sworn at Kett's Oak between Hethersett and Cringleford. Kett was joined by his brother William.

News of the Protest Reaches Norwich

The City of Norwich is so alarmed by the march they seek help from the local gentry. City gentleman Edmund Pynchyn is sent to London to ask the King for help. Kett hears that the his followers are not welcome and leads them around the City to camp at Bowthorpe. Fences around the town close are destroyed. Many of the Norwich poor join Kett and his band.

Mayor Codd Addresses the Protest

Sir Edmund Wyndham Sheriff of Norfolk approaches the march and proclaims them rebels. He is forced to retreat by a hostile demonstration. Later that afternoon the protesters are approached by Thomas Codd the Mayor of Norwich and asked to disperse. They ignore him. Kett and his followers camp in nearby Eaton Wood.

Sir Roger Woodhouse and the Brave Edgerly

Kett moves on, crossing the River Wensum at Hellesdon and camping for the night at Drayton Woods. By the river he is confronted by Sir Roger Woodhouse and his servant Edgerly. Bold brave Sir Roger offers the crowd 3 cart loads of beer and food as a bribe to disperse. His appeal to "local good fellowship" results in his capture by the rebels.

Kett's Castle

The march moves on from Drayton to Mousehold Heath and destroys the dove cote of John Corbett at Chapel St Mary Magdalen. Kett set up his headquarters at Surrey House where he held his prisoners (Woodhouse, The Appleyard Brothers, Sir David Mellor, Robert Chase and Sir Thomas Gawdy) while the marchers, now numbering some 12,000, make the camp that is to be their home for the next six weeks.

Help Arrives from London

Pursuivant Groves arrives from London in response to Edward Pynchyn's appeal with a commission to direct Robert Watson, a popular Norwich preacher, to calm the crowd. His job done Groves returns to London.

The Stand Off

The Norwich fathers were unable to quell the rebels but also unwilling to let them enter the City. Nicholas Sotherton took a second appeal to London on 15th July. Mayor Codd maintained a diplomatic truce with the protesters, while Kett courted close relations with the mayor and Alderman Thomas Aldrich. Norwich gained a voice in the rebel council while Kett gained the covering authority of the city for his actions.

More Help Arrives from London

Sotherton returns in the company of the York Herald and is greeted by Mayor Codd in the council chamber. York is sent to Mousehold Heath where he proclaims the Camp to be a rebellion and offers a pardon if they disperse peacefully. Kett tells the camp that they have law and justice on their side and that they should not surrender. In response York orders the arrest of the Camp. How this was to be done when York's party probably consisted of no more than 20 and the Camp numbered many thousands is never explained. The official party then retreated to the City and Mayor Codd ordered the closing of all city gates and placed his forces on alert.

That night hostile gun fire is heard in Norwich for the first time

The Fall Of Norwich

Guns are set up in the Castle, and on the banks of the Wensum. Kett sends two envoys to ask Codd to surrender. The Mayor refused and fighting breaks out around Bishopgate. The rebels swim the Wensum and soon overrun Cow Tower. News spreads of a store of weapons and powder in the City Chamberlains House and a group of men sack the house and commandeer the weapons. York Herald makes one last attempt to offer a pardon but is greeted by a hostile crowd and flees Norwich fearing for his safety. Kett now controls Norwich and takes Codd, Aldrich, Watson and many of the City Fathers prisoner. Augustine Steward is left to lead the citizens of Norwich as the rebels returned to the camp by nightfall.

Somerset hears of The Fall Of Norwich

York reports the fall of Norwich to the Duke of Somerset. The rejection of the pardon left him with no alternative but to suppress the rebellion by force. He was already having to deal with a major rising in Exeter and had very few troops or experienced Generals at his disposal. The most senior nobleman not involved in the Western Rebellion was the Marquess of Northampton. Northampton was put in charge of an army of 1500 men and sent to retake the second city of the realm.

Northampton Arrives at Norwich

Northampton's army arrives at the gates of Norwich and Kings Herald Gilbert Dethick is sent to ask the occupants of the city to submit to Royal authority. Dethick is met by Augustine Steward who tells of Mayor Codd's incarceration on Mousehold Heath. Northampton's army enter the City unopposed. The rebels meanwhile withdraw to Mousehold. Northampton dines in the city council chamber where the decision is made to close the City to the rebels. Northampton slept at Stewards house in Tombland while his army camp down in the market place.

Italian Mercenaries are Lynched

A group of Italian mercenaries from Malatata's troop get lost and find them self's at Bishopgate. One of their number is captured, taken to Surrey House and hung on the orders of Cayme of Bungay. The use of foreign mercenaries to suppress the Camp rouses the peoples passions. Northampton ordered the strengthening of the City defences. During the night the rebels open fire on the City

Dethick Flotman and a Pardon

At dawn skirmishes break out in the city. Fighting is hard but no gains are made by either side. The Army is ambushed by rebel sympathizers. 30 people are killed. Northampton breakfasts at the Maids Head in the company of his commanders and the city's authorities. All are keen to avoid conflict. Dethick, Steward and a trumpeter proceed to Pockthorpe Gate where they meet a small crowd led by John Flotman. Dethick offers a pardon in an undiplomatic manner and in reply Flotman delivers a rousing speech proclaiming Kett as the guardian of the law and Northampton and his entourage as traitors. Dethick and Steward received orders to withdraw as the rebels attacks Norwich from Bishopgate.

Fiasco at St Martins at Place

The rebels break through Bishopgate and come face to face with Northampton and his army at St Martins at Place. A fierce battle is fought with the loss of 300 lives. Two senior nobles are captured and while fighting on horseback Lord Sheffield, is knocked to the ground and surrounded by rebel fighters. Seeing that his situation is lost he removed his helmet in the hope that he would be recognized as a valuable prisoner. With the battle at its height he is bludgeoned to death by William Fulke. With many of his commanders dead or captured Northampton gives the order for his badly outnumbered army to retreat from the Norwich.

Rebels retake Norwich

Northampton and his army flee to Cambridge in disarray, accompanied by many of Norwich's higher citizens. The rebels now control the city and citizens known to have garrisoned or helped the Kings troops are intimidated, abused and have their property looted. In some cases their houses are burnt. Steward views the aftermath of the Battle from his house. Kett orders a garrison to be set up in the Cathedral grounds and forms a duplicate of the Mousehold administration to run Norwich.

Kett Attempts to Spread the Rebellion

Kett dispatches 100 men to Yarmouth to order the surrender of the port. Yarmouth refuses and three men are sent to London to ask for assistance. Somerset replies to the plea from Yarmouth by telling them he will send an army to suppress the rebellion.

Somerset raises a second Army

Somerset issues a proclamation to raise an army from London, Essex and Suffolk to suppress the Norfolk Rising. The commander is to be The Earl of Warwick

Kett Fails to Take Yarmouth by Force

A large army of rebels arrives in Yarmouth armed with cannons and starts to attack the port. The attack was repulsed and the rebels withdrew to Gorlston. The defenders of Yarmouth then set fire to haystacks around the town. The wind blows the smoke in the direction of the rebels and the townspeople counter attack, capturing 30 rebels and 6 cannon. Dispirited the rebels returned to Mousehold.

Warwick's Army Marches on Norwich

Warwick marches on Norwich with between 8,000 and 14,000 men. At Cambridge he is reinforced by the remains of Northampton's force.

He arrived at Wymondham, receives local reinforcements and then moved on to make his base at Sir Thomas Gresham's house at Intwood.

Warwick arrives at Norwich

Warwick sends Dethick to St Stephen's Gate to order Norwich to receive the Kings army. Under Ketts orders he meets Steward who persuades him to return to the Earl and ask for a pardon for the rebels. Warwick agrees and the herald is led under escort through the city to Bishopgate.

Warwick's Pardon and Dethick's misjudgement

Dethick and his party arrive at Mousehold and are met by a huge crowd in good humour. The herald misreads the situation and delivered another undiplomatic proclamation. This angered the crowd and rumours spread about the authenticity of his authority. Kett, intent on meeting Warwick under truce and calling an end to the rebellion, is delayed and arrives at Bishopgate just as Dethick is reading his pardon a second time.

A Boy Moons and Kett loses Control

The crowd grows more boisterous and a young boy runs out in front of the herald and moons at him. Outraged, one of Dethick's entourage opens fire on the boy and shoots him dead. There is general uproar and riders head for Mousehold to make plans for war. Kett loses control of the rebellion as a mass of rebels prevented him from going to meet Warwick.

Warwick's Army enters Norwich by Force

Dethick's party withdraw to St Stephen's where they meet up with the Kings army. Warwick orders an attack on the City and St Stephen's Gate is breached by a force under the command of Northampton and Capt. Thomas Dury. Codd and Aldrich escaped from Mousehold in the confusion and joined Warwick's force. St Benedicts Gate is opened by citizens loyal to the King. Warwick now controls the City and makes his way to the Guild Hall where he orders the summary execution of 49 captured rebels as an example.

Warwick's Gunners Lose their Way

Warwick's artillery (manned by a Welsh troop who do not speak English) get hopelessly lost and are captured by Ketts men. Rebels morale is raised and many group at St John Maddermarket where they fight running street battles against any of Warwick's army who stray from the market place.

Blood Runs at the Maddermarket

Warwick troops regroup and attack the rebels in force. As many as 300 people died in the space of 30 min. as the streets around Maddermarket run with blood. The Rebels, under the command of Miles, withdraw to Mousehold and on their way capture the remains of Warwick's artillery which is trying to find its way back to the Market Place.

A Tense night in Norwich

By nightfall Warwick makes his headquarters in Stewards House. His army controls the city while Ketts force was remain intact on Mousehold.

The Burning of Connisford

The Following day Ketts army makes an attempt to recapture the city by attacking Connisford and Bishopgate. By mid morning the Rebels have burn many of the houses and merchant halls to the ground. Further attacks are made on Magdalen and Pockthorpe Gates but are repulsed by the Kings troops.

The Destruction of the City Bridges

In order to prevent further attacks Warwick orders the destruction on the city bridges at Whitefriars, Fye, Blackfriars and Coslany. The Citizens plead with Warwick to withdraw so as to prevent the city form suffering any further damage. Whitefriars bridge is destroyed but

the citizens pleas save the other 3.

Warwick's Oath

Warwick swears that he will not depart the city and that he will deliver it to the crown or die in the process. He demands the same commitment from the citizens and makes them swear by the cross that they would drive Kett out. His decision to stay is made knowing that he will be reinforced the next day by the arrival of the Lanzknechts (German mercenaries).

The Day ends in stalemate

The Lanzknechts arrive and Kett Breaks Camp

The Lanzknechts arrive to reinforce Warwick's Army. On seeing this Kett makes the decision to abandon Mousehold and risk a battle on open ground. He sees that Warwick cannot be driven out of Norwich and so in effect the camp is besieged. In accordance with the old rhyme the Rebels make for Dussingdale.

A Bad Omen

Alice Kett is attacked by a snake which falls into her bosom from a rotten tree . The rebels burn their shelters and make for Dussingdale under the cover of night. At Dussingdale fortifications are made and all the prisoners from Surrey House are chained together and placed at the head of the rebel army in order to provide cover.

Dussingdale

Realizing that he has to act quickly Warwick leads his cavalry in pursuit Kett at daybreak. On reaching the battle ground Edmund Knyvett is sent forward to offer the rebels one last pardon. The offer is rejected and battle begins.

Miles shoots the royal standard bearer but Warwick cavalry charged and breaks the rebel ranks. All the prisoners manage to escape and the battle quickly became a rout. 3000 rebels die in the field. By 4 o'clock Warwick in person offers a second pardon. The rebels surrendered and the rebellion is over. Robert Kett flees the field of battle and is captured at Swannington the following day.

In the city their was great rejoicing. All the booty taken from the rebels distributed amongst the troops who sold it in the city market place. The corporation provide two barrels of beer that were drunk at the Market cross by the returning soldiers



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Historical Biographies Page 1

This page contains historical biographies of the main characters involved in the Rebellion with links to the events in which they played a part .

The historical figures are also linked to the character sketches in the project archive.

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Thomas Aldrich (Aldrych)

"A man of good wisdom, honesty and well beloved".

Former Norwich Mayor who acted as an arbiter between Kett's council and the City

Cayme

From Bungay

Involved in the skirmishes with Italian mercenaries on July 31st

Cayme was named as the man responsible for the hanging of the Italian mercenary Captain. The captains men endeavored to gain his release by paying a ransom of £100 but this was refused.

Cayme's fate is unclear. A man from Bungay was hanged for his part in the killing of the Captain

Thomas Codd

"I would rather lay down my life than by villainy desert my city or through cowardice shameful fail in the duty I owe to my King"

Mayor of Norwich at the time of the rebellion. Tried to disperse the rebellion at Bowthorpe with conciliatory words and offers of money.

He was unwillingly associated with Kett's administration between the 12th and 21st July. His signature appears on Kett's warrants and the 29 demands.

He has been seen as a rebel collaborator but his position was weak, Norwich was not defend able and he had receive no firm guidance from London.

He took the decision to lock the rebels out of the city after which he was taken prisoner by Kett and only released when Warwick's army entered Norwich.

Gilbert Dethick

The Noroy herald who accompanied both Warwick and Northampton to Norwich

Thomas Drury

Capt. Thomas Drury was the commander of one of the few bands of English professional soldiers to be armed with the modern weapons. Drury and his men were part of both Northampton's and Warwick's armies and played a major part in both major battles in Norwich and the final battle at Dussingdale

John Dudley, Earl of Warwick



Born 1501 son of Edmund Dudley one of Henry VII most unpopular ministers.

For the early part of his life his family was destitute.

He was adopted by Sir Richard Guilford a prominent courtier and married his heiress Jane.

He was knighted in 1523 after a daring French campaign

His rise in the court was steady and he was sponsored by Cardinal Wolsey and Thomas Cromwell.

Dudley held the office of Lord High Admiral and was appointed Lieutenant General of the Kings Forces in 1546 by which time he was one of the most powerful men on the privy Council.

Dudley held great wealth, his homes at Dudley Castle and Ely Place in London were well known for their magnificence.

He was devoted and loyal to his family and there were no scandals reported about him.

He lusted for power and profited greatly from the disillusion of the monasteries.

He is described as good looking, charming and cleaver but also as cold and cunning with the ability to intimidate and bully. He wrote of the death of his young daughter as an inconvenience that would prevent him from attending council meetings.

After the fiasco at St Martins Place Warwick was appointed to lead an army to suppress Kett. His action during the rebellion showed him as a ruthless soldier and a skilled politician. He honoured all his promises of pardon and truce and it was only his personal interventions that prevented a reign of terror sweeping through Norfolk after the rebel Defeat.

His victory in Norfolk increased his personal power base allowing him to overthrow Somerset in September of 1549

Edmund Lord Sheffield

The most senior nobleman to die during the rebellion. Sheffield was the second in command of Northampton's ill fated force. He was bludgeoned to death by William Fulke at the battle of St Martins

Edgerly

Sir Roger's servant who saved him from injury at Hellesdon bridge

"Edgerly the stout - Him rescued while courageously he fought - his servants valiant act and loyalty - he recompensed with a £40 fee"

John Flotman

From Beccles.

Led a group of 20 men who herd the offer of a pardon from Noroy Herald Gilbert Dethick on 1st August.

Described as "an outrageous and busy fellow"

He replied to the pardon by saying that Kett's followers had a clear conscious in the knowledge that they were upholding the Kings Law. He added that if Northampton was serious about upholding the law he

should hunt down the real offenders " **The commonwealth is utterly overthrown and is daily decaying through the insolence of gentlemen. Our intention is to restore it to its former dignity**"

Sir John Flowerdew

Sgt. at law for Wymondham

Owned land at Hethersett

Resided for a time at Stansfeild Hall

Appointed through the agency of Thomas Cromwell in 1539 to oversee the dissolution of Wymondham Abbey. He was responsible for the demolition of the abbey and the selling off of the masonry and roof led.

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Fulke

A butcher who bludgeoned Lord Sheffield to death at St. Martins Place. After Dussingdale he was executed for the killing.

John Green

Lord of the Manor at Wilby and an enclosing landlord. His land was attacked by rioters from Attleborough.

John Hales

Member of Parliament and Burgess of Preston

Hales was associated with the Commonwealth Movement and laboured unremittingly in the service of agrarian and social reform.

In 1547 he introduced bills to Parliament to restore tillage, enforce the keeping of cows as well as sheep on common land and to prevent dealers in victuals from manipulating markets.

In 1548 he headed the Midland [Commission for Land Reform](#) and soon won the reputation as the only commissioner to do his job thoroughly. He was attacked in the privy council by Warwick who accused him of stirring up a hornets nest of civil unrest.

His action as commissioner led to enclosure riots in Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Cambridgeshire. These disturbances fanned the flames of unrest which spread through the country in 1549

Robert Kett

Born in Wymondham in 1492

Details of Kett's life are obscure.

He was part of a Norfolk family of great antiquity

He married Alice Appleyard in 1519 and had five sons of whom William Kett was the eldest

He was a tanner by trade and a man of some considerable wealth with goods and property said to be worth some £600 in 1545.

He was a server at Wymondham Parish Church and a member of the Guild of St. Thomas the Martyr, a society which held concern for order and decent conduct.

Kett's involvement with the church had drawn him into a long running feud with Flowerdew over the despoiling of [Wymondham Abbey](#).

Kett took on the leadership of the rebellion on 8th July 1549 and was hung from Norwich Castle on 7th December .

The Norfolk rebellion is the only testament to Kett's personal qualities which show him as a strong, charismatic leader keen to uphold the law of the land and with a concern for the lot of the common people.

[Kett's Trial](#)

William Kett

Robert's elder brother and right hand man during the rebellion. It is believed that William submitted to Northampton authority but was sent back to Mousehold to persuade his brother to yield. He gave his brother information on the weakness of Northampton's force and was held responsible for the battle of [St.](#)

[Martins](#)

He was hanged from Wymondham Abbey for his part in the rising

Malatasta

The son of the Grand Duke of Rimini who was forced to flee his home in the face of Papal aggression, Malatasta arrived in London with nothing more than an introduction to Edward's court. In the crown's hour of need the penniless soldier of fortune quickly assembled a company of men from the stream of foreign mercenaries passing through London on their way to the Northern War. His company formed the backbone of both Warwick's and Northampton's army

[Miles](#)

Kett's main gunner and marksman.

Damaged Cow Tower with gunfire when Kett first took Norwich

Responsible for capturing Warwick's guns on August 24th

Shot the Royal Standard Holder at Dussingdale

He was executed on Warwick's orders at the Oak of Reformation.

William Parr, Marquess of Northampton

Brother to Catherine Parr.

Described as a man of mediocre talents and a political manoeuvrer who made the most of his position at court. He is believed to have loved poetry, music and fine living.

He had little military experience and disregarded Somerset's instructions not to offer battle at Norwich in order to seek a reputation. He was defeated by Kett at St. Martins Place but returned to fight with Warwick's army. After the rebellion he allied himself with Warwick in the overthrow of Somerset

Edward Seymour, The Duke of Somerset

Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford was the brother of Jane Seymour and uncle to King Edward. As a young soldier he had been spotted by Henry VIII and risen rapidly through the court.

When [Henry VIII died](#) Seymour realized that the machinery of state could not function without one man at its head. After lobbying the privy council and suppressing the news of the Kings death for two days he was appointed to the role of Lord Protector. As the honours were handed out Seymour was advanced to the title of Duke of Somerset

History has tended to paint Somerset as the 'Good Duke' concerned with social justice and the common lot. However Somerset as a conventional man of his times and far from possessing empathy with the common man he was a large scale sheep rarer and [enclosure](#). In building Somerset House in London he misused his power and gained in fortune at the public expense. He lacked in political guile and often tried to do too much too quickly. He was unable to distinguish between what was practical and what was impossible.

Augustine Steward

"Seeing the city empty of assistance and every mans door shut"

Deputy Mayor and leader of the citizens of Norwich while Codd was Kett's prisoner. Received and entertained both Northampton and Warwick

Sir Roger Woodhouse

Lord of the manor at Kimberley

Attempted to persuade the rebels to disperse at Hellesdon Captured by Kett and imprisoned at Surrey House

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- **The Land is Ours** The campaign for land reform in the UK is not just something from the History Books. Many of the ideas Kett and his followers fought for are still live and relevant today. The TLIO site is radical and thought provoking
- **Genetix Food Alert** A campaign against the introduction of GMO food into the UK
- **Kett99** The Site of the official Kett 450 celebrations in Wymondham. A full listing of the up and coming events. Lots of good history and family trees etc
- **Crude Apache** Norwich's pioneers of popular outdoor theatre, Kett supporters and drinking pals
- **Free Tibet Campaing** A political pressure group aiding Tibetan independence from China
- **The Diggers** A site dedicated to land reformer and political visionary Gerard Winstanley. 1999 marked the 350th anniversary of Winstanley's Diggers protest in Surrey.
- **Queer Play** A history of English pageant plays from medieval times to the present day. Mentions the feast of St Thomas
- **Tudor Link** The best starting point for all things Tudor on the net.If you need help with a school project, access to academic papers or want to find a re-enactment group in Texas this is a must.
- **Wymondham Abbey** The site of the place that started all the trouble
- **Quick Fry** The Stephen Fry update page



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