

The History of the House of HOWARD, Dukes of Norfolk from 1276.

- In the Western part of Norfolk, England, some 5 miles from the ancient port of KING'S LYNN, there stands, upon ground slightly rising above the prevailing level of that neighbourhood, the little Village of **EAST WINCH**. The very name of this place is eloquent of antiquity, for "*Winch*" is derived from two ancient Celtic words signifying "*white water*." Yet it is not upon its great age that the Village of East Winch prides itself, so much as upon the fact that it was the first known home of the illustrious family of **HOWARD**, and that the Founder of that family and many of his descendants lie buried there.



- The family was founded by **WILLIAM HOWARD (1240 - 1308)**, a Lawyer in the County of Norfolk, England who, at age 55-years, was summoned to Parliament in 1295.



WILLIAM HOWARD (1240 - 1308)

The **HOWARD** family acquired the **DUCHY OF NORFOLK** through the marriage of **ROBERT HOWARD K.G.** with **MARGARET MOWBRAY**, daughter of **THOMAS MOWBRAY**, 1st Duke of Norfolk.

EAST WINCH, then cradle of "all the Howards" is today just a sleepy Norfolk Village, clustered not unpicturesquely around its fine Church of All Saints, which is a landmark for miles over the surrounding plain. The name of **HOWARD** is little known in the place to-day, and there are but few surviving traces of Howard occupation.

In EAST WINCH CHURCH there still stands a baptismal font, bearing the arms of HOWARD and BOIS, the gift of Sir JOHN HOWARD; and one of the Church windows displays the conjoint shields of HOWARD and De VERE. As we shall see, it was through this latter alliance that Winch passed out of the hands of the HOWARDS. The remains of the Manor House, where the Duke of Norfolk's ancestors resided, may be seen to the eastward of the Village, and together with the foundations of an ancient Nunnery, complete East Winch's slender list of antiquities.



[All Saints Church, East Winch, Norfolk, England](#)

It was in the stirring days of King EDWARD 1st. (1239 - 1307) that the first HOWARD made his home at East Winch. This was Master WILLIAM HOWARD (1242 - 1308), afterwards to become Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and a Knight. Of his parentage we know nothing, although the probabilities are that he belonged either to a burgess family of Kings Lynn, or else to some substantial Yeoman stock of the neighbourhood. He may have been either of Danish or English descent.

Mr. HENRY HOWARD (1385 - 1446), Great Grandson to Chief Justice WILLIAM HOWARD, in his "*Memorials*", describes the worthy Judge's ancestors as "*gentry of small estate, probably of Saxon origin, living at home, inter-marrying with their neighbours, and witnessing each other's deeds of conveyance and contract.*"

Mr. HENRY HOWARD states the Judge is Grandson of ROBERT HOWARD of Terrington and Wiggenhall, and a Son of JOHN HOWARD (1215 - 1260), by his wife LUCY GERMONDE (1219 - 1260).

DEEDS and CHARTERS show that while he purchased some of this property, presumably out of his Legal Earnings, the remainder came with his marriage to ALICE FITTON of Wiggenhall, St. Germaine.

WILLIAM HOWARD of East Winch, at this time, seems to be the first of his line.

Where our future LORD JUSTICE pursued his studies, we know not, but his legal connection with KING'S LYNN began early, as did his frugal purchases of property thereabout. He had already commenced to add acre to acre in the fifth year of Edward I (1277). From 1285 onward, WILLIAM HOWARD was Counsel to the Corporation of King's Lynn, and resided at East Winch although he did not occupy the Manor House there until 1298, when he bought it from a family named GRANCOURT.

By that time he had become a person of consequence, and it was necessary that he should possess a suitable abode. For a man in his position, without influential relatives, and not of Norman descent, WILLIAM HOWARD must have possessed great natural gifts to rise so high. Shrewdness he certainly had, as we perceive not only from his land purchases, but also from the two marriages which he contracted.

His first wife, ALICE UFFORD, of the house which afterwards became the EARLS OF SUFFOLK brought him lands and gold, and, although she died childless, these material relics of her love remained in his possession. His next spouse, ALICE FITTON, was heiress of Fitton Manor in Wiggenhall St. Germaine, and of other fair estates.

However, apart from his worldly wisdom, WILLIAM HOWARD was an able and upright Lawyer, as indeed he must have been to win and hold the favour of KING EDWARD I.

■ Homes, Manors, and Castles:

■ Grancourt Manor, East Winch, Norfolk, England.

This will be the earliest known residence of **JUDGE WILLIAM HOWARD** - our best recorded first HOWARD, and from here, the dynasty will be made.

The Manors, large Estates, and Wealth, will be made mostly by inheriting those fortunes in marrying the heirs of those vast holdings. Yet, the Howards have most definitely done their share of Military Warfare. Wounded and killed, they served their Kings & Queens most gallantly and magnanimously. The titles of DUKE, EARL, SHERIFF, GOVERNOR, and JUDGE are a sampling of these titles bestowed on them by Royalty.

This Manor is generally known as "**GRANCOURT'S MANOR**," from the family of that name, its original Lords. The building included a Nunnery, which is now also demolished after Henry VIII's "**DISSOLUTION OF THE MONASTERIES**".



■ Arundel Castle, Arundel, West Sussex, England



ARUNDEL CASTLE, was the family home of the **HOWARDS, Dukes of Norfolk** when they were not imprisoned in the Tower of London. This Castle has overlooked the charming Town of Arundel and the River Arun for almost 1,000 years. The Castle featured beautiful landscaped Castle Howard, North Yorkshire, England grounds and a fully restored Victorian kitchen garden. Arundel Castle contains a Library with a spectacular carved and vaulted ceiling. There is a Restaurant serving lunches and afternoon teas and a delightful Gift Shop.

■ Castle Howard



CASTLE HOWARD is an English Country House in **HENDERSKELFE, North Yorkshire**, 15 miles north of York. A Private Residence, it has been the home of the **CARLISLE** branch of the **HOWARD** family for more than 300 years.





CASTLE HOWARD is a magnificent Palace and one of Britain's most spectacular Stately Homes.





The impressive GREAT HALL and beautiful rooms are filled with fine furniture, paintings, and objects d'art. The extensive grounds feature lakes, lovely woodland, and a rose garden.



Our Howard Family Pedigree

■ **ROBERT WILLIAM HOWARD (1190-1227)** of East Winch & Wiggenhall, Norfolk, England.

Marriage: In 1214, **ELLEN FITTON (1195-1265)** Duchess of Norfolk, and of Leicester, Leicestershire, daughter of Sir **RICHARD De FITTON IV (1175 - 1246)** of Fallibroome, Prestbury, Cheshire & Lady **ELLEN De FITTON (1179 - 1265)** of Fallingbroome, Prestbury, Cheshire, England.

Children: (1) Humphry; (2) John; (3) Afhitillus (1217 - 1227); (4) Walfridus (1219 - xxxx); Walter (1221 - xxxx); William (1223 - xxxx);

■ **JOHN HOWARD (1215–1260)**, of Terrington and Wiggenhall, Norfolk

Married: Lucy Germonde (1219–1265), daughter of Sir John II Germonde (1185 - 1219) in Wiggenhall St. Peter, Norfolk, England.

Children: (1) Sir William Howard (1242–1308), of East Winch & Wiggenhall, Norfolk; (2) Andrew Howard (1244 - xxxx) of Wiggenhall, Norfolk, England.

■ Sir **WILLIAM HOWARD (1242 - 1308)**, being bred to the Law, made so great proficiency therein, and raised such fortunes, that he was knighted about the sixth year (1278) of King Edward I (1272 - 1307) and had his seat at Wiggenhall, where by various purchases he acquired a considerable estate; He had a brother, **THOMAS**, and another **HUGH**, who was instituted to the Vicarage of Wiggenhall. **WILLIAM** was first appointed one of the Judges in the Court of Common-Pleas by Edward I about 1280; and on October 11, 1296 he was sworn in as Chief Justice of the King's-Bench; **WILLIAM HOWARD** was constantly summoned to Parliament till the time of Edward II. In various deeds we find that he purchased estates in Walpole, Tilney, North Wotton, and many Towns in that neighbourhood.

He is said to have died about 1308, with this inscription on his tombstone: "*Pray for the good state of William Howard, Chief Justice of England.*"

(1st marriage) In 1297 **ALICE UFFORD (1246 - 1300)**, daughter of Sir Robert Ufford, married to **WILLIAM HOWARD**, in Holy Trinity Church, Long Melford, Suffolk. **ALICE** died in child-birth circa 1300;

Alice Ufford, was from the Family which later became Earls of Suffolk, brought him lands and gold, and, **although she died childless**, these material relics of her love remained in his possession.

(2nd marriage) In after 1300, married Alice Fitton (1246–1310), of Wiggshall, St. Germans, Norfolk. Daughter of Sir Edward Fitton, heiress of Fitton Manor in Wiggshall, St. Germaine, and of other fair estates.

Children: (1) John (1280 - 1331), Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, Heir to title of Duke of Norfolk. (2) William; (3) Edmund, Arch Deacon of Northumberland.

■ At this Point, the HOWARD Family splits in regard to our Howard lineage, with the younger son, William and, the eldest son, John, whose descendants will continue to hold the title of DUKE of NORFOLK, and will have three female descendants either marry or become “mistress” to King Henry VIII.

■ WILLIAM HOWARD (1278–1328) of Wiggshall, Norfolk, Knight, and Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon. William purchased East Walton Manor, and many other Estates in Norfolk.

Marriage: JOAN DE HUNTINGFIELD. Daughter of Saier Huntingfield, Suffolk, England.

Child: Alice Howard (1285-deceased), East Winch, Norfolk.

Marriage: Sir JOHN PECHE (1280–1341) of Hampton-In-Arden, Warwickshire, son of Sir John Peche of Wormleighton, Warwickshire & Lady Eleanor de Gorges of Wormleighton, Warwickshire, England.

Children: (1) Joan; (2) John; (3) Nicholas; (4) Edmund; (5) Ralph Peche III.

JOAN PECHE (1302–1361) of Colwick, Nottingham, Nottinghamshire.

Marriage:

■ WILLIAM DE COLWICK (1298–1361) of Nottingham, Nottinghamshire, England, son of Sir John Thomas de Colwick, Nottinghamshire & Joan de Staunton of Staunton, Nottinghamshire. MARRIED:

Children: (1) Thomas; (2) Joan

Joan Colwick (1324–1397) of Colwick, Nottinghamshire;

Marriage:

■ In 1380, Sir RICHARD BYRON (1329-1397) of Clayton, Lancashire, son of Sir JAMES BYRON of Clayton, Lancashire & ELIZABETH BARNAKE of Hethersett, Norfolk, England married JOANE COLWICK (1324-1398) and took over the management of the Colwick Estate from his wife.

Later in the year 1391, Sir RICHARD BYRON (1329-1397) was summoned to Court, along with his wife, JOANE De COLWICK for hindering the course of the River Trent, at Over Colwick. About Michaelmas 1391, he had rebuilt the weir, which the Colwicks had agreed to remove. There was a further case against Sir Richard, regarding the River in 1392, for obstructing the River for the benefit of his Mill. He made a trench and planted Willows, and fixed timber piling, and great stones, so that no laden boat with merchandise could approach the Castle of our Lord King, nor the Town of Nottingham, to the serious detriment of the whole Community, and of the four Counties adjoining.

The Order of the Court, directed the Sheriff to throw down and remove the weir, and all the nuisances, and so make a clear course to the Humber. Although the obstructions were removed, the river still ran along its new course, as the main stream had been diverted for nearly ten years and the original river bed had filled in with sand. Quite lengthy reports of these cases are recorded in the Nottingham Borough Records, and in one it mentions that the River at that time was divided into two streams, one running close to Adbolton Village which was used by River traffic, and the other running close to the Colewick Manor and used to drive the Watermill. The exact site of the weir was revealed in 1973 by gravel working, and it has been excavated by the Nottingham Historical Arts Society.



After two years in construction the **COLWICK (HOLME SLUICES)** fish pass was completed in 2024. Fish are now able to reach their spawning and feeding grounds.

- Sir **JOHN BYRON** (1371–1465) Knighted 1415, of Clayton, Lancashire. JOHN BYRON was an English landowner, Nobleman, Politician, and Knight. He had Estates in Clayton near Manchester and at South Stoke (now Stoke Rochford) in Lincolnshire. He was Member of Parliament for Lancashire in 1421 and 1429, and for Lincolnshire in 1447.

Sir John's father, Sir **RICHARD BYRON** (1329-1397), owned land in the Lancashire Villages of Butterworth, Royton and Ashton-under-Lyne, as well as the ancestral Manor of Clayton which (with its extensive appurtenances in and around Manchester) had belonged to the family for at least 3-Centuries. Through his wife, **JOAN BYRON** (1324-1398), he had gained possession of widespread estates in Lincolnshire centred upon the Manors of Gedney, South Stoke, Croxton and Obthorpe, some of which he had previously, in 1383, settled upon Trustees.

JOAN BYRON retained these properties, together with her own family seat at Colwick, until her death many years later, leaving her young son, John, to inherit whatever holdings in Lancashire had not already been assigned to her as dower. The wardship and marriage of the boy were given by King Richard II to Sir Ralph Radcliffe, but in September 1400 King Henry IV rescinded the grant in favour of his '*très cher et fidèle chevalier*', (*very dear and loyal soldier*) Sir John Ashton II (1368-1428), who agreed to pay an annual farm fee of 80 marks to the Crown.

Note: The HOWARDS are directly linked to both Sir Ralph Radcliffe, and Sir John Ashton II. (for further detailed history of Sir John Byron: See History of Parliament Online, another source, Notthistory.org)

Marriage: MARGARET De BOOTH of Barton, Cheshire, daughter of JOHN BOOTH I of Preston, Lancs. & JOANNA De TRAFFORD.

Children: (1) Richard, who married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Ashton, died during his father's lifetime; (3) Nicolas, heir to estates; (4) Ralph; (5) Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas, son of Sir John Ashton; (6) Margaret; (7) Jane; (8) Ellen Margaret Byron (1405–1486) of Clayton, Lancashire;

Marriage: Sir John Ashton, son of Sir John de Ashton & Lady Anne de Standish, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Children: Sir Ralph Ashton (1407–1486) of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire

Marriage: In 1437, Lady Margaret Barton of Middleton, Lancs., daughter of John Barton & Maud Middleton, of Middleton, Lancashire, England.

Children: (1) Alice; (2) Richard; (3) Lady Anne; (4) Mary; (5) William; (6) Edmund; (7) Philippa; (8) John; (9) Elizabeth; (10) Joanna; (11) Agnes; (12) Lucy; (13) Ralph;

- **Sir RICHARD ASHTON** (born 1444) of Middleton, Lancashire, England;

Marriage: 19 July 1470, to Lady **ISABELLA TALBOT** (1460 – 1531) of Salisbury, daughter of John Talbot & Johanna Radcliffe, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England.

LUCY TALBOT, Isabella's sister married RALPH ASHTON, brother of Richard Ashton. Sir JOHN TALBOT, Isabella's brother, was knighted at Hutton Field in 1483 (i.e. **Bosworth Field, Scotland**), succeeded his father as Lord of Salisbury in 1484, and had from King Richard III, in that year, reversion of his father's pension. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Ralph Ashton of Middleton (Covenant of Marriage dated 1452).

Children: (1) Alice; (2) Margaret; (3) Dorothy ; (4) Elizabeth; (5) Margaret; (6) Rev. Edmund; (7) Richard (heir to his father); (8) Joan Plantagenet.

■ **DOROTHY ASHTON** (1476–1524) of Middleton, Lancashire

Marriage: William Holt (1486–1556) of Lancs., son of Samuel Holt.

Children: (1) Robert; (2) Agnes; (3) Elizabeth

■ **Robert Holt (1500–1554) of Stubly Hall:** When Robert Holt's uncle died in 1554, he inherited his uncle's Estates, but did not live more than two years more; 1556. **His Will states that he held in Huddersfield, Spotland, Castleton, Bury, Middleton and Tottington, 80 houses, 3-Water Mills, 4-Fulling Mills and 4,000 acres of land.**

He had no sons but several unmarried daughters, so he left his lands to another branch of the Holt Family, Robert Holt, son of William Holt of Whitewall, and to this Robert's son, Charles, he left STUBLY HALL and its lands, **on condition** that Charles married one of the unmarried daughters, Mary, so uniting two branches of the original Geoffrey de Holt's line.

Marriages:

(1st marriage) MARGERY GREENLEIGH of Middleton, Lancs.,

Children: (1) William; (2) Charles, heir to his father's Estates, Mills, and acres of land, and he did marry his Cousin Mary, in fulfilment of his Uncle's Will.

(2nd marriage) ELIZABETH ALICE STANDISH (died 1546) of Standish, Lancashire, England.,

Children: (1) Alice, (records show that she was a "co-heir" to her father's Estate); (2) Elizabeth; (3) Mary Alice Holt (1569–deceased) of Ashworth Hall, Lancashire.

Marriage: 1557, **JOHN GREENLEIGH** (1532–1615) of Brandlesome, Elton, Lancs.,

Children: (1) Thomas; (2) Elizabeth; (3) Ferdando; (4) John; (5) Robert; (6) Anne; (7) Richard; (8) Edward; (9) Dorothy; (10) John; (11) James; (12) Alice.

■ **THOMAS GREENLEIGH** (1558–1599), 10th of Brandlesome, Lancashire.

(Marriage): In 1585 to Mary Holt (1569-xxxx), daughter of Richard Holt Esq of Ashworth near Bury, Lancashire. After Thomas Greenleigh's death in 1599, Mary married Sir Richard Ashton of Middleton, Lancashire.

Children: (1) Thomas; (2) John, (3) Richard, (4) Edmund.

■ **THOMAS GREENLEIGH** (1585–xxxx) of Bolton, Lancs.

Marriage #1: In 1610 to Elizabeth Hilton (1592-1613), of Bolton, Lancs., daughter of Edmund Hilton of Eccles, Lancs. Child: Peter Greenleigh (1613–deceased) of Bolton, Lancs.

Marriage #2: In 1640 to Margaret Ward (1618-deceased) of Blackburn, Lancs., daughter of William Ward of Blackburn, Lancs. & Margery Ward of Blackburn, Lancs.

Children: (1) Ellen; (2) John; (3) George; (4) Peter;

■ **JOHN GREENLEIGH** (1643–deceased) of Bury, Lancashire Marriages:

(1st marriage): In 1668 to Elizabeth Stott of Bolton, Lancs. Children: (1) John; (2) Richard; (3) Thomas;

(2nd marriage): In 1671 to Elizabeth Rothwell (1650-deceased) of Little Lever, Bolton, Lancs., daughter of John Rothwell of Worsley, Eccles, Lancs., & Elizabeth Pendlebury of Eccles, Lancs.

Children:

(1) James; (2) Richard; (3) Margaret; (4) Ralph; (5) John; (6) Adam; (7) Thomas; (8) Robert

■ **THOMAS GREENLEIGH** (1695–deceased) of Ainsworth, Lancashire;

Marriage: In 1722 to Grace Hirst (1694-deceased) of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, the daughter of John Hirst of Huddersfield, Yorkshire & Sarah Hirst of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England.

Children: (1) Edmund; (2) James; (3) John; (4) Gyles; (5) Stephen; (6) John; (7) Thomas; (8) Sarah; (9) Margaret; (10) Rebecca; (11) Alice; (12) Ann; (13) John; (14) Grace;

■ **THOMAS GREENLEIGH** (1724–1778) Ellenbrook, Salford, Lancashire;

Marriage: 1741 Mary Holden (1724-deceased) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancs., daughter of John Holden of Lostock, Bolton, Lancs. & Ellen Holm of Bolton, Lancashire

Children: (1) Mary; (2) Samuel; (3) John; (4) Samuel; (5) Roger; (6) Thomas

■ **JOHN GREENLEIGH** (1751–1830) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancashire;

Marriage: 1777 Martha Smith (1754-1832) of Leigh, Lancs., daughter of James Smith of Tildesley, Leigh, Lancs., & Martha Aldred, Tildesley, Leigh, Lancs.

Children: (1) James; (2) Thomas; (3) John; (4) Ann; (5) Joseph; (6) Samuel; (7) Joseph; (8) William; (9) Richard; (10) Alice; (11) Ann;

■ **WILLIAM GREENLEIGH** (1790–1861) of Swinton, Eccles, Lancashire;

Marriage: 1814 Margaret Hope (1792-1867) of Swinton, Eccles, Lancashire, daughter of Henry Hope of Leigh, Lancs., & Ann Thornley of Little Lever, Lancashire;

Children: (1) Ann, (2) Mary, (3) Alice, (4) Thomas, (5) (6) Abraham, (7) Marie, (8) Sarah, (9) Ellen, (10) Peter, (11) William, (12) John, (13) Henry;

■ **THOMAS GREENLEIGH** (1821–1886) of Worsley, Eccles, Lancashire. In 1866, Thomas, with his wife, Mary Morecroft, and young family moved to Utah, via New York.

(1st marriage) 1847 Mary Morecroft (1827-1885) of Staffordshire, daughter of James Morecroft of Liverpool, Eng. & Ann Hannah Downing of Cheshire, England

Children: (1) Mary Ann; (2) Sarah Elizabeth; (3) Martha; (4) Abraham; (5) Thomas Jr.; (6) Margaret; (7) Alice; (8) William; (9) Francis; (10) Ruth; (11) Elizabeth; (12) George Downing

(2nd marriage) 1874 Harriet Wardle (1851-1930) of Manchester, England, daughter of Jonathan Wardle & Elizabeth Dyson.

Children: (1) Ruth; Elizabeth; (2) John Thomas; (3) Henry; (4) Ester; (5) James Albert; (6) Ester

■ **JOHN THOMAS GREENLEIGH** (1878–1969) of Washington, Washington County, Utah.

In 1897, for the 50th Anniversary of the Pioneers entering the Salt Lake Valley, he moved to Salt Lake City, and remained there.

(1st marriage) In 1906, to Sarah Elizabeth Fitton (1884-1955) of Salt Lake City, Utah, daughter of George Fitton of Masborough, Yorkshire, England & Caroline Rachel Wakefield of London, England.

Children: Blanche Pauline; Rachel Gertrude; John Willard; Sarah May; Frank; Dorothy; Elmer Pershing; Ruth Ellen; Vernon Edward; Robert Leonard

(2nd Marriage) In 1958, to Lillian Ann Loy (1894-1968), with no issue.

■ **ALTERNATE HOWARD LINE (QUEEN ELIZABETH I.)**

■ **SIR WILLIAM HOWARD (1242 – 1308), of East Winch & Wiggenhall, Norfolk.**

WILLIAM HOWARD (1240 - 1308) being bred to the Law, made so great proficiency therein, and raised such fortunes, that he was knighted about the sixth year of EDWARD I and had his seat at WIGGENHALL, Norfolk, England where by various purchases he acquired a considerable Estate; he had a brother, named THOMAS HOWARD, ... And also another brother called HUGH HOWARD, who was instituted to the Vicarage of Wiggenhall ... This WILLIAM HOWARD was first appointed one of the Judges in the Court of Common-Pleas by Edward I. about 1280; and on the 11th of October, 1296 ... he was sworn Chief Justice of the King's-Bench; was constantly summoned to Parliament till the time of Edward II. ... By various deeds we find that he purchased Estates in **WALPOLE, TILNEY, NORTH WOTTON**, and many Towns in that neighbourhood."

He is said to have died with this inscription on this tombstone: *"Pray for the good state of William Howard, Chief Justice of England, and the . . .Pycot and John Haugh, Justice of the Law."*
– *History of the County of Norfolk.*

■ **MARRIAGES of WILLIAM HOWARD Holy Trinity Church, Long Melford, Suffolk:**

■ **(1st MARRIAGE) ALICE UFFORD**, daughter of Sir ROBERT UFFORD. ALICE was an UFFORD, of the house which later became **EARLS OF SUFFOLK** brought him lands and gold. For William Howard, although she died childless, these material relics of her love remained in his possession.

■ **(2nd MARRIAGE) ALICE FITTON (1246–1310)**, of Wiggenhall, St. Germaine, Norfolk. Daughter of Sir EDWARD, FITTON, heiress of Fitton Manor in Wiggenhall St. Germaine, and of other fair estates of Wiggenhall St. Germaine.

Children: (1) John Howard (died April 28, 1333), Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, Heir to title of Duke of Norfolk. (2) William Howard; (3) Edmund Howard, Arch Deacon of Northumberland.

■ **Sir JOHN HOWARD (1276-1333) of East Winch & Wiggenhall, Norfolk. Knight.**

[In 1305, the 29-year old JOHN HOWARD was a Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to King Edward I.

Afterwards JOHN HOWARD was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Custodian, or Governor, of Norwich Castle; He went into the Scottish Wars, and to Gascoigne, to serve the King there:

His brother, **WILLIAM HOWARD**, purchased East Walton Manor, and many other Estates in Norfolk;

Sir JOHN HOWARD married JOAN De CORNWALL, sister of RICHARD De CORNWALL.
[History of Norfolk]

“Sir JOHN HOWARD, although a person of considerable consequence in East Anglia, probably found his own importance overshadowed by that of his wife, JOAN DE CORNWALL (1285-1342). These Cornwalls were descendants by marriage (“*À la main gauche*”) of RICHARD, EARL OF CORNWALL and KING OF THE ROMANS, younger son of KING JOHN; so that the third generation of the paternally obscure HOWARDS could call Cousins with EDWARD II., and had the blood of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR in their veins.”

“À la main gauche” is a Medieval French expression meaning “married”. In France, newly-married husbands led their wife on the husband’s “left hand side” (not the “right hand side”).

Sir JOHN HOWARD saw some fighting in Scotland, but the terrible overthrow of the English forces at Bannockburn probably disgusted him with warfare, for thereafter he contented himself with acting as Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk during 13-years, and with raising troops for King Edward II and his illustrious successor, King Edward III.

Sir JOHN HOWARD was also GOVERNOR OF NORWICH for a brief period, lived hospitably at East Winch, and there died and was buried in 1333.

NORWICH CASTLE

NORWICH CASTLE is a Medieval Royal Fortification in the City of Norwich, in the English County of Norfolk.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (1066–1087) ordered its construction in the aftermath of the Norman Conquest of England. The Castle was used as a gaol from 1220 to 1887. In 1894, the Norwich Museum moved to Norwich Castle. The museum and art gallery holds significant objects from the region, especially works of art, archaeological finds and natural history specimens.

The historic national importance of the Norwich Castle site was recognized in 1915 with its listing as a scheduled monument. The Castle buildings, including the Keep, attached gothic style gatehouse and former Prison Wings, were given Grade I listed building status in 1954. The Castle is one of the City's twelve heritage sites, and is managed by the Norfolk Museums Service.

■ HISTORY

NORWICH CASTLE was founded by William the Conqueror some time between 1066 and 1075 and originally took the form of a motte and bailey.



A MOTTE-AND-BAILEY CASTLE is a fortification with a wooden or stone keep situated on a raised earthwork called a motte, accompanied by an enclosed courtyard, or bailey, surrounded by a protective ditch and palisade. Relatively easy to build with unskilled, often forced, labour, but still militarily formidable, these Castles were built across northern Europe from the 10th Century onwards. The Normans introduced the design into England and Wales following their invasion in 1066.

Early in 1067, William embarked on a campaign to subjugate East Anglia, and according to military historian R. Allen Brown it was probably around this time that the Castle was founded.

The earliest recorded incident at the Castle is in 1075, when it was besieged by troops loyal to William to put down a rebellion known as the Revolt of the Earls, co-led by Ralph de Gael, Earl of Norfolk. Ralph went abroad to try and rally support from the Danes leaving his wife Emma in charge of the garrison. The support failed to materialize and the rebellion was put down. The siege lasted three months and ended when Emma secured promises that she and her garrison would be unharmed and given safe passage out of the country.

Norwich is one of 48 Castles mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Estimates suggest that between 17 and 113 houses were destroyed in the building of the castle. Excavations in the late 1970s discovered that the castle bailey was built over a Saxon cemetery.

The historian Robert Liddiard remarks that "to glance at the urban landscape of Norwich, Durham or Lincoln is to be forcibly reminded of the impact of the Norman invasion".

Until the construction of **ORFORD CASTLE** in the mid-12th Century under Henry II, Norwich was the only major Royal Castle in East Anglia.

ORFORD CASTLE is a castle in Orford in the English County of Suffolk, 12 miles northeast of Ipswich, with views over Orford Ness. It was built between 1165 and 1173 by Henry II of England to consolidate Royal Power in the region.



About the year 1100, the *motte* was made higher and the surrounding ditch deepened. The stone Keep, which stands today, was built on the south west part of the motte between 1094 and 1121. The Keep internally had two floors. The entrance was to the upper floor on the eastern side, accessed via an external stone stairway to a fore-building which became known as Bigod Tower. An area of land surrounding the Castle, known as the Castle Fee was immediately brought under royal control, probably for defensive purposes.

During the Revolt of 1173–1174, in which King Henry II's sons rebelled and started a Civil War, **NORWICH CASTLE** was put in a state of readiness. **Hugh Bigod, 1st Earl of Norfolk**, one of the more powerful Earls, joined the revolt against King Henry. Bigod landed 318 Flemish soldiers in England in May 1174 and with 500 of his own men advanced on and captured Norwich Castle. Fourteen prisoners were held for ransom. When peace was restored later that year, Norwich was returned to Royal Control.

The Castle provided sanctuary to Jews fleeing the violence that erupted against them across East Anglia in Lent 1190, and which reached Norwich on 6 February (Shrove Tuesday). **Those Jews unable to find safety inside the Castle were massacred.**

The PIPE ROLLS, records of Royal Expenditure, note that repairs were carried out at the Castle in 1156–1158 and 1204–1205.

NORWICH CASTLE AS A PRISON

Parts of Norwich Castle were used as a prison from an early stage. Sometimes the Earl in charge of a Royal Castle refused to allow the Sheriff to imprison convicted criminals therein, even though it had been customary to do so. In Edward III's reign, an Act of Parliament was passed that gave Sheriffs control over the Prisons within Royal Castles. From this time, Norwich Castle became the Public Gaol of the County of Norfolk. The King retained ownership of the Castle and continued to appoint a **CONSTABLE** to look after it in his name.

The Prison Reformer JOHN HOWARD visited 6-times between 1774 and 1782. He recorded the highest number of inmates at 53; split between FELONS and DEBTORS. Howard described an *upper gaol* with ten cells, a *low gaol* and a dungeon restricted to male felons. He was especially critical of the limited separate facilities for women prisoners.

JOHN SOANE rebuilt the prison between 1789 and 1793. The interior walls of the Keep were removed and cells for the male felons built. The debtors and women prisoners were accommodated in a new building adjoining the east side of the Keep. This building incorporated but obscured the traditional entrance to the Keep, the Bigod Tower. Soane's design was heavily criticized by antiquarian and architect **William Wilkins** (1751–1815) in his essay in *Archaeologia* published by The Society of Antiquarians in 1796.

“The East front, in which was the grand entrance, is grossly mutilated and entirely hidden by an additional building, that appears to have no kind of connection with it, and has totally destroyed its symmetry. We have now only to lament, that the original style and purity of the building has been so palpably violated by this heavy excrescence.”

Wilkins continued by slating the gutted interior as:

“... equally ill managed; small courtyards surrounded by lofty buildings, which almost totally, exclude every cheering ray of the sun from its wretched inhabitants. The felon, the prisoner untried, the debtor, and the gaoler, the guilty, and the innocent, share in the calamity.

In the 18th Century, the CASTLE MOUND was being used by the City's inhabitants as a soil quarry and rubbish dump. Norwich Justices of the Peace petitioned the House of Commons for the fee simple of the Castle, Shire Hall and surrounding grounds to be vested in them. This was granted by Act of Parliament on 12 July 1806, thereby ending more than 700-years of Royal ownership. The authorities soon deemed Soane's Prison inadequate and it was extensively remodelled by William Wilkins's son (also named William Wilkins).

The building work was completed by 1827. Models and plans of the site show that Wilkins retained Soane's U-shape structure within the Keep but demolished Soane's adjoining building and the 1749 rebuilt Elizabethan Shire Hall or Sessions House on the north side of the Keep.



Britannia Barracks, Norwich.

Prisoner accommodation was extended across the top of the Castle Mound by new wings radiating from a central Gaoler's House. A new Shire Hall was designed by Wilkins in Tudor style and built at the North-East foot of the Castle Hill in Market Avenue.

Prisoners would be escorted from the Castle Cells, down spiral stairs and along a Foot Tunnel to the Crown Court in the Shire Hall.

The Castle ceased to be used as a Gaol in 1887, following the opening of Her Majesty's Prison, Norwich on a site adjacent to the Britannia Barracks at Mousehold Heath.

■ **MARRIAGE:** In 1309, 33-year old Sir JOHN HOWARD (1276 - 1333), married **JOAN PLANTAGENET (1285-1342)** of Thonock, Lancashire, daughter of Sir Richard of Cornwall of Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire & Joan FitzAlan of Arundel, West Sussex.

["a sprig of the PLANTAGENET stem, and the eventual heiress of many goodly Manors about Kings Lynn, such as Pentney, East Walton, Hereford, etc., the possession of which made the Howards the richest landowners in that part of Norfolk, after the puissant lords of Castle Rising"]

Children: (1) Ida; (2) Robert (died in 1338); (3) William; (4) John;

■ Sir JOHN HOWARD (1310-1388) of East Winch & Wiggshall, Norfolk.

In 1335, Sir JOHN HOWARD, was constituted by King Edward III to be Admiral of the King's whole fleet, from the mouth the Thames northward; in 1344 Sir John was Sheriff of Norfolk; and in 1346 Sir John obtained a grant for a Market every Friday, and a Fair yearly, at his Manor of Wiggshall, and had a new Patent to constitute him as Admiral again; he was Esquire of the Body (KG - Knight of the Garter) to Edward III.

Also Sir JOHN HOWARD behaved well in the Siege of Calais, in the 1st year of King Edward III; Sir John had issue (children).

■ **MARRIAGE:** In 1334, the 24-year old **Sir JOHN HOWARD** married 20-year old **ALICE Du BOIS (1314 - 1372)** of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, daughter of Sir Robert de Bosco of Coningsby, Lincolnshire & Lady Joane Wichingham of Coningsby, Lincolnshire. With this marriage Sir JOHN HOWARD gained ownership of **FERSFIELD MANOR, Bressingham, Norfolk, England.**

Children: (1) Robert; (2) Anne; (3) Joan (4) Sir Robert Howard (1336-1389) of East Winch & Wiggshall, Norfolk.

- **MARRIAGE:** Lady MARGARET De SCALES (1339 - 1416) of Newsells Park, Hertfordshire, daughter of Sir ROBERT VI De SCALES (1311 - 1369), BARON of Middleton, Norfolk & LADY CATHERINE UFFORD (1320 - 1372) of Ufford, Suffolk, England.

Upon the death of her father, she was heiress of the Estates, making Sir ROBERT HOWARD in control of the vast Estates of the De SCALES family.

Children: (1) John; (2) Robert; (3) Margaret; (4) Catherine; (5) Edmund;

- Sir JOHN HOWARD III (1365-1436) of East Winch and FERSFIELD, Norfolk.

Knight and Sheriff of Essex & Hertford. Also known as: JOHN "The CRUSADER" HOWARD. Since his Father died before his Grandfather, Sir John inherited the vast majority of the family's Estates.

One source of history tells *"Sir John was retained to serve Richard II, for life."*

- **MARRIAGES:** Sir JOHN HOWARD (1365 - 1437)

Like his Grandfather, he held the office of ADMIRAL OF THE NORTHERN SEAS; and he sat during one Parliament as KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE for Cambridgeshire, through the PLAIZ influence. In right of his wives he was a man of very large possessions, but the great bulk of these went to the Daughter and sole heir of his elder son, JOHN; while the male heir, JOHN HOWARD - son of the second son, ROBERT, only succeeded to a very small moiety of the paternal property. Old Sir JOHN HOWARD survived his second wife, ALICE TENDRING, and his two elder sons. In 1436, when he was over 70-years old, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and died on November 17th, 1437 at JERUSALEM (probably from the fatigues of the journey.)

- **(1st MARRIAGE)** Sir JOHN HOWARD married MARGARET PLAIZ of TOFT (died 1391). Daughter and heiress of Sir JOHN PLAIZ, of Weeting.

"Besides the BARONY of PLAIZ, she brought her husband many rich Manors, especially in Essex, where she owned Stansted Mountfitchet, Plaistow (the "stow," or seat, of the Lords Plaiz), etc.

STANSTED MOUNTFITCHET is an English Village and Civil Parish in Uttlesford district, Essex, near the Hertfordshire border, 35 miles north of London.

Margaret's Norfolk residence was at Toft, near Lowestoft, but the bulk of her Estates lay outside East Anglia; so that during her lifetime Sir JOHN HOWARD deserted the old Mansion of East Winch, and went to live in Essex, of which County, as well as of Hertfordshire, he served as Sheriff under King Henry IV. and King Henry V.

- Children: (1) John Howard; (2) ELIZABETH HOWARD:

This young Lady, ELIZABETH HOWARD, inherited the Baronies and Estates of **SCALES** and **PLAIZ** of Toft, besides the **WALTON ESTATES**, and a very large slice of the old **HOWARD lands** about King's Lynn, including the ancient East Winch itself. So rich a damsel might look high for a husband, and accordingly in 1438-1439 ELIZABETH HOWARD'S hand was bestowed by her Grandfather upon **JOHN DE VERE**, 12th. EARL OF OXFORD.

(The Earl paid a fine of; £2,000 to Henry VI for having married her without Royal Licence...)

JOHN De VERE, EARL OF OXFORD took unto himself the lion's share of the HOWARD LANDS, and thereby laid the foundations of a bitter feud between the two Houses, which was intensified by the fact that they followed different sides in the **WARS OF THE ROSES**".

- **(2nd MARRIAGE)** In 1393, Sir JOHN HOWARD married ALICE TENDRING (1365-1426) of Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, daughter of WILLIAM TENDRING of Tendring Hall, Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk & Catherine Clopton.

Two years after his first wife's death, in 1393, Sir JOHN HOWARD made a second wealthy alliance with ALICE, daughter and heir of Sir William Tendring, of Tendring Hall, in Suffolk. This lady inherited Tendring, Stoke, and Nayland, on the banks of the Stour; and at Tendring Hall, Sir John Howard presently took up his abode.

Children: (1) Robert; (2) Henry; (3) Roberta Elizabeth;

- Sir ROBERT HOWARD (1384-1437) of Stoke- by-Nayland, Suffolk. Knight, Lord of Forucet Manor.

"a valiant fighter alike by land and sea. Born about 1385, a contemporary of Henry V, he served under that Soldier-King in France, probably fought at Agincourt, and certainly commanded the English fleet, when, with 3,000 stout Mariners of East Anglia, he sailed out of Lowestoft, landed below Calais, and ravaged the French coasts.

The affection which Harry of Monmouth bore him, and his own prowess, led to Sir Robert's marriage to the Lady **MARGARET MOWBRAY**, an alliance brilliant enough at the time, as between a youth of modest possessions and none too lofty birth, and a daughter of one of the proudest houses in the Kingdom, but destined in due time to prove far more splendid, and, indeed, to form the foundation of all the subsequent glories of the Howard line."

Marriage: Lady **MARGARET DE MOWBRAY** (1388-1425) of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, daughter of Thomas de Sir Robert Howard Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, whose son, John was the first Duke of Norfolk.

■ In 1435, ROBERT HOWARD made his Will, and to Sir JOHN HOWARD, Esq., his son and heir by his first Wife, in 1408 released to Sir JOHN, his Father, and ALICE, his second Wife, and their heirs, all his rights to them. From this point the title of "Duke of Norfolk" will be passed on through the HOWARD Families. (This title has been re-created several times, this being perhaps the second or third time.)

Lady MARGARET MOWBRAY was the eldest daughter of THOMAS MOWBRAY, 1st Duke of Norfolk; (He appears in Act 1 of Shakespeare's play, Richard II). The Duke of Norfolk was the greatest man in the Kingdom after the King and Royal Family. However, Thomas Mowbray had no male heir, so upon his death the Mowbray inheritance passed, through Lady Margaret, to the HOWARDS.

Children: (1) John; (2) Margaret; (3) Catherine;

■ Sir John Howard (1419 - 1485) of Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, 1st Duke of Norfolk (2nd Creation) of Tendring Hall, near Clacton, Essex, England.

It was not until 9-years after his marriage, i.e. in 1451, that JOHN HOWARD began to show his prowess as a soldier in the French Wars, under a distant kinsman, Lord Lisle. He took part in the retrieving of Bordeaux, and fought beside that mighty war-dog, JOHN TALBOT, when he was slain at the Siege of Castillon, July 17th, 1453. On this occasion, John Howard is said to have been severely wounded, and even taken prisoner. That he was not long held for ransom is proved by the fact that in 1454 - 1455 he was back in England, fighting at the first battle of St. Albans, under Warwick, and a month later contending on behalf of his friends, the Yorkists, for the Parliamentary representation of Norfolk.

In Parliament JOHN HOWARD threw himself, heart and soul, into the cause of the WHITE ROSE (i.e. Yorkshire or Yorkist) helping to carry the measure which established Duke Richard's right as next heir to the throne. His partisanship drew down upon him the wrath of Queen Margaret; and in 1460 John Paston learns, not without a secret satisfaction one imagines, that "*Sir John Howard is likely to lose his head.*" But his head remained safely in its place, and he fought valiantly at the second battle of St. Albans, Hertfordshire and at the decisive victory of Towton, North Yorkshire. He was also made Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and Constable of the Castles of Norwich, Harwich, and Colchester.

JOHN HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk and his son, THOMAS HOWARD, Earl of Surrey, met the King at Leicester for the first Council of War on the part of the Royalist forces being held in an Inn of that Town. There is no need to describe the battle of BOSWORTH FIELD in these pages, save to note that the two HOWARDS were both involved in that bloody and decisive fray. King RICHARD, while commending Norfolk's "great knowledge and virtue, as well in Counsel as in battle," placed him in Command of the Vanguard, with LORD SURREY as Lieutenant.

As the battle at BOSWORTH FIELD ensued, JOHN HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk was fatally injured. *“LORD SURREY, Thomas Howard, who beheld his father's fall, now made a furious onset to avenge his death. He was encountered, however, by superior numbers, and notwithstanding the valour with which he fought, his own position became a critical one, and, when an attempt was made to take him prisoner, dealt death among those who approached him. One last endeavour to capture him was made by a private soldier; Surrey, however, turning furiously on him, collected his remaining strength, and severed the man's arm from his body.”*

The brave DUKE of NORFOLK, worn out with loss of blood, then sank to earth, and seeing Sir GILBERT TALBOT by his side, presented to him the hilt of his sword, imploring to slay him, lest he might die by some ignoble hand. TALBOT, on the contrary, spared his life, and had him carried from the field.

■ Thus suddenly, in one bloody day, fell the fortunes of the HOUSE OF HOWARD.

The EARL OF SURREY, the heir of his line, lay grievously wounded in the hands of the Usurper, King Henry VII. The dead body of the first DUKE of NORFOLK was treated with greater respect than befell that of his Master, KING RICHARD. Instead of being slung across a Herald's horse and so carried into Leicester, the remains of the Duke were borne with all respect.

King HENRY VII might spare lives, if they stood not in his way, but he was the most avaricious Monarch of his time, and, as such, unlikely to let slip a chance of adding to the Crown Revenues by extensive confiscations. The great Estates of the HOWARDS, spreading as they did into nearly a dozen Counties, attracted King HENRY VII's greed at once; and during his first Parliament i.e. on November 7th, 1485 the dead Duke of Norfolk and his living son, "styled Earl of Surrey", were attainted, and all their Titles and Estates forfeited to the Crown, while the Earl of Surrey, was declared an outlaw and a traitor, and thus was liable to death at the new Sovereign's pleasure.

Under English law the ACT OF ATTAINDER declared a person or a group of persons guilty of a serious crime and punished them without the benefit of a judicial trial. Also the person could no longer own property or pass property to his family by will or testament.

The condition of Norfolk's Widow, who enjoyed no property in her own right, was one of extreme destitution, and she might, like the Countess of Oxford a few years previously, have been reduced to earn her bread as a seamstress, were it not that her youthful daughter by the Duke, KATHARINE HOWARD, had been married in 1482 to the young Lord BERNER'S stepson, the Earl of Surrey, who enjoyed an income out of his Mother's Estate of Ashwell Thorpe.

ASHWELL-THORPE, a parish in Depwade district, Norfolk; on an affluent of the river Yare, 3 miles SE of Wymondham Pop., 409. Houses, 88. The manor belonged anciently to the family of Thorpe; passed to that of Bouchier; and was held, in the time of Henry VII, by Sir John Bouchier, the translator of Froissart, and ancestor of the present Lord Berners. ...

In January, 1488 - 1489, the **EARL OF SURREY** was released after taking the Oath of Allegiance, his confinement having lasted for 3-years and 4-months. The **ATTAINDER** was removed from his blood to the extent of his being restored to the forfeited Earldom of Surrey, and to a small portion of his Estates.

The great majority of the HOWARD possessions still remained in King Henry VII's grip, and were destined to be so for many a long year.

The **EARL OF SURREY** had scarcely reached home to put his affairs in order, when a Royal Mandate summoned him forth to pay for these marks of forgiveness with his good sword.

JOHN HOWARD'S Marriages:

(1st marriage) In 1441 to **CATHERINE MOLEYNS** (1424-1465) of Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire. daughter of William Moleyns & Margery Whalesborough.

Children: (1) Thomas (later Earl Of Surrey in 1483); (2) Anne; (3) Isabell; (4) Joan; (5) Margaret;

(2nd marriage) In 1468 to **MARGARET PLANTAGENET**, of Burgundy, France, Sister of King Edward IV.

While on vacation with his son & friends, the Duke made good use of his time in Burgundy, for he returned to England bearing the Duke's formal proposal for the hand of Edward IV's sister, the **LADY MARGARET PLANTAGENET**, and thus revealed himself in a new capacity, that of Diplomat.

Negotiations followed between the French and English Courts, with the result that the proposed alliance was agreed upon, and a few months later Howard was sent back to Dijon in charge of the Lady Margaret, who was duly wedded to the Duke on July 3rd, 1468.

Sir **THOMAS HOWARD** (1443 - 1524) of Tendring Hall, Stokes-by-Nayland, Suffolk, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, KG, PC, fought at Barnet for Edward IV and was made Steward of the Royal Household and created **EARL of SURREY** in 1483 (his father was created **Duke of Norfolk** at the same time).

Sir **THOMAS** was taken prisoner at Bosworth Field while fighting for Richard III; he was attainted and remained in captivity until January 1489, when he was released and restored to his Earldom of Surrey but not to the Dukedom of Norfolk. He was then entrusted with the Maintenance of Order in Yorkshire and with the defence of the Scottish borders; he was made Lord Treasurer and a Privy Councillor in 1501.

Under the new King (Henry VIII), the **EARL of SURREY** at once took the foremost place in Court and Council. Henry VIII was seen as young, ardent, and eager for military glory.

(1st. Marriage) In 1472, to ELIZABETH TILNEY (1447-1497) of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, Countess of Surrey.

(ELIZABETH TILNEY was an English heiress and Lady-In-Waiting to two Queens. She served as a Lady-In-Waiting to Queen Consort Elizabeth Woodville, and later as Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen's daughter, Elizabeth of York, consort of King Henry VII of England. She stood as joint Godmother to Princess Margaret Tudor at her baptism.)

■ **THOMAS BOLEYN (1st. Marriage) to ELIZABETH TILNEY (1447 - 1497)**

It was probably in 1498, while she was at Court, that she wed **THOMAS BOLEYN 1st Earl of Wiltshire**, an ambitious young Courtier. According to THOMAS BOLEYN, his wife was pregnant many times in the next few years but only three children lived to adulthood. The three children were: **Mary, Anne, and George**. Throughout this time, ELIZABETH BOLEYN was a Lady-In-Waiting at the Royal Court; first to Elizabeth of York, and then to Catherine of Aragon.

Based on later gossip, ELIZABETH BOLEYN must have been a highly attractive woman.

Children: (1) THOMAS, heir to title 3rd Duke of Norfolk, married the Lady ANN, daughter of King Edward IV; (2) EDWARD; (3) EDMUND, father of Henry VIII's 5th. Queen, Katherine Howard; (4) MURIEL; (5) JOHN; (6) HENRY; (7) CHARLES; (8) HENRY the younger; (9) RICHARD; (10) ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH BOLEYN (born TILNEY) was Mother of QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN, and Grandmother of QUEEN ELIZABETH I.

(2nd Marriage) AGNES TILNEY, Cousin to ELIZABETH TILNEY, daughter of Hugh Tilney of Skirbeck, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Children: (1) William, 1st Baron of Effingham; (2) Thomas; (3) Anne; (4) Catherine; (5) Elizabeth, married Henry Radclyffe, 2nd Earl of Sussex.

ELIZABETH HOWARD (January, 1480 - March, 1539) of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, Countess of Wiltshire & Ormond. She was an English noblewoman, noted for being the Mother of ANNE BOLEYN and, as such, the Maternal Grandmother of QUEEN ELIZABETH I of England.

She was the eldest daughter of THOMAS HOWARD, 2nd Duke of Norfolk and his first wife ELIZABETH TILNEY.

■ **ELIZABETH HOWARD** was born January 21, 1480 into the wealthy and influential **HOWARD** family, as the eldest of the two daughters of **THOMAS HOWARD**, 2nd Duke of Norfolk and his first wife **ELIZABETH TILNEY**. Her paternal grandfather, JOHN HOWARD, 1st Duke of Norfolk, had been created Duke of Norfolk in 1483 following the death of JOHN DE MOWBRAY, 4th Duke of Norfolk, with no legitimate male heirs. Through her paternal great-grandfather, Sir ROBERT HOWARD of Tendring, ELIZABETH was a descendant of RICHARD, 1st Earl of Cornwall, the second son of KING JOHN.

Marriage: 1499 to THOMAS BOLEYN of Hever Castle, Blickling, Norfolk, son of Sir William Boleyn of Blickling, Norfolk & Lady Margaret Butler of Ormond, Kerry, Ireland

Children: (1) William; (2) Sybilla; (3) Thomas; (4) Anne; (5) Henry; (6) Margaret; (7) Mary; (8) George; (9) Thomas;

THOMAS BOLEYN; **ANNE BOLEYN** (1501-1536) Daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire & Lady Elizabeth Howard. She was educated in the Netherlands and France.

Anne was Queen of England from 1533 to 1536 as the 2nd wife of King Henry VIII. Anne was about 22 years old. Anne held the title of Marquess of Pembroke in her own right. After 3 years of marriage, Anne did not produce any sons for Henry, though her daughter, Elizabeth, will go on to become Queen Elizabeth I.

“By March 1536, Henry was courting Jane Seymour. In order to marry Jane Seymour, Henry had to find reasons for his marriage with Anne to end. Henry had Anne investigated for high treason in April 1536. On 2 May she was arrested and sent to the Tower of London, where she was tried before a jury of peers – which included Henry Percy, her former betrothed, and her own uncle, Thomas Howard – and found guilty on 15 May. She was beheaded four days later. Modern historians view the charges against her, which included adultery, incest, and plotting to kill the king, as unconvincing. Some say that Anne was accused of witchcraft but the indictments make no mention of this charge. After the Coronation of her daughter, Elizabeth, as Queen, Anne was venerated as a martyr and heroine of the English Reformation.”

■ **KATHERINE HOWARD** (1523-1542) Daughter of Sir Edmund Howard & Joyce Culpepper. Cousin to Anne & Mary Boleyn.

Katherine was Queen of England from 1540 until 1541, as the 5th wife of Henry VIII. Katherine, being about 16 or 17 years old. Katherine was stripped of her title as Queen within 16 months, in November of 1541. She was beheaded 3-months later, on grounds of treason for committing adultery while married to the King.

- **MARY BOLEYN** (1499-1543) of Blickling Hall, Norfolk, daughter of Thomas Boleyn of Hever Castle, Blickling, Norfolk was the sister of **ENGLISH QUEEN ANNE BOLEYN**, whose family enjoyed considerable influence during the reign of Queen Mary was one of the mistresses of Henry VIII, from a period of roughly 1521 to 1526.

MARY BOLEYN was married twice: First in 1520 to William Carey, and Second, secretly, in 1534, to William Stafford, a soldier from a good family but with few prospects. This secret marriage to a man considered beneath her station angered both Henry VIII and her sister, Queen Anne, and resulted in Mary's banishment from the Royal Court. She spent the remainder of her life in obscurity. She died 9 - years later, in July 1543.

- **Henry VIII Tudor, King of England (1491-1547) of Greenwich Place, Kent, son of Henry VII Tudor, King of England.**

Queen Elizabeth I, daughter of Anne Boleyn & Henry VIII, was Queen of England and Ireland from 17 November 1558 until her death. Sometimes called The Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess, the childless Elizabeth was the last monarch of the Tudor dynasty. After her Coronation, Elizabeth, as Queen Elizabeth I, a martyr and heroine of the English Reformation.

HOWARD FAMILY NOTES:

Richard III's 'Beloved Cousin': Sir JOHN HOWARD (1419 - 1485) and the House of York.

"In 1455 **Sir JOHN HOWARD** was an untitled and relatively obscure Suffolk gentleman. At the time of his death at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 he was Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Admiral and a very rich man (and the current Duke of Norfolk is his direct descendant). How had he attained these elevations? Through his service to the House of York, and in particular to Richard III during the setting aside of Edward V.

John Ashdown-Hill examines why he chose to support Richard, even at the cost of his life; what secrets he knew about Edward IV; what he had to do with the fate of the 'Princes in the Tower'; and what naval innovations, hitherto ascribed to the Tudors, he introduced. Based on original research and containing previously unpublished material, Richard III.'s 'Beloved Cousin' is an important contribution to Ricardian scholarship."

From a A book by John Ashdown-Hill.

- **THOMAS III HOWARD** (1473-1554), 3rd. Duke of Norfolk, setting the stage for tensions between his Catholic family and the Protestant Royal Line that would be continued by Mary's half-sister Queen Elizabeth I.

A prominent Tudor politician. He was an Uncle of two of the wives of King Henry VIII., namely ANNE BOLEYN and CATHERINE HOWARD, and played a major role in the machinations effecting these Royal marriages.

Thomas III Howard was born in 1473 in Kenninghall, Norfolk; he was the son of THOMAS HOWARD, 2nd. Duke of Norfolk, and ELIZABETH BOUCHIER (born TILNEY), Countess of Surrey;

KENNINGHALL, NORFOLK, ENGLAND.

Kenninghall is home to the kings of East Anglia, after the Norman invasion of 1066 William the Conqueror granted the estate to William of Albany and his heirs as a residence for the Chief Butler of England. It has been claimed that the name Kenninghall comes from the Saxon word Cyning (king) and Halla (palace), but this is debated, with other writers deriving it from the personal name "Cyna" and the Old English "hala", a clearing in the woods. In maps of the Elizabethan period the house is shown as 'Keningal'. Kenninghall village sign: In the reign of Henry VIII, the estate was granted to Thomas Howard, 2nd Duke of Norfolk, who destroyed the original structure and erected a magnificent new building with two fronts. The house and estate passed to Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk. The estate was confiscated by the Crown when he was arrested on suspicion of treason. The house served as a residence for both of Henry VIII's daughters: Princess Mary and Princess Elizabeth at different times during the reign of Edward VI. When Mary became Queen in 1553, she granted the estate to the 3rd Duke's grandson, Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk. The 4th Duke held the estate until 1572, when he was attainted for high treason. Howard had been brought up a Protestant, but entered Roman Catholic plots (including the Northern Rebellion and the Ridolfi Plot) to depose Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots, whom he planned to marry. The estate was seized by the Crown, and Queen Elizabeth often resided here. When she died in 1603, the house was demolished and the materials sold off.

- **THOMAS III HOWARD** (1473 - 1554), 3rd. Duke of Norfolk;

After falling from favour in 1546 he was stripped of the Dukedom and imprisoned in the Tower, avoiding execution when **King Henry VIII** died a year later.

He was released on the accession in 1553 of the Catholic **QUEEN MARY I**, whom he had aided in securing her throne. THOMAS III HOWARD died in Kennington Hall, Norfolk on August 25, 1554 and was buried in St. Michael's Churchyard, Framlingham, Suffolk, England on October 2, 1554.

- **HENRY HOWARD, Earl of Surrey, KG (1516 - 1547) was an English nobleman, politician and poet. He was one of the founders of English Renaissance poetry and was the last known person to have been executed at the insistence of King Henry VIII.**

HENRY was born in Hunsdon, Hertfordshire , the eldest son of THOMAS HOWARD, third Duke of Norfolk and his second wife , Lady Elizabeth Stafford (daughter of Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham).

HENRY HOWARD was closely related to the Royal Family, but Henry VIII took issue against Henry and his father, THOMAS HOWARD, 3rd Duke of Norfolk. They were imprisoned and Henry, the son, was beheaded at Tower Hill. His father THOMAS HOWARD, survived because the King died the day before the execution was due. **However, 27 years later, his son, Earl of Surrey, Sir Thomas Howard (1536 - 1572) 4th Duke of Norfolk, died the same way.**

HENRY HOWARD was born in Hunsdon, Hertfordshire, being the eldest of 5-children of Thomas Howard, then Earl of Surrey, and his second wife Lady Elizabeth Stafford. His paternal grandparents were THOMAS HOWARD, 2nd Duke of Norfolk and Lady ELIZABETH TILNEY, and his maternal grandparents were EDWARD STAFFORD, 3rd Duke of Buckingham and Lady ELEANOR PERCY. Her younger siblings were Katherine, born 1518, Mary, born 1519, Thomas, born 1520 and Muriel, born in 1521. On his father's side, he was a first cousin of Mary, George and ANNE BOLEYN, as well as CATHERINE HOWARD. **Both Anne and Catherine would become wives of King Henry VIII.**

At the time of his birth, his father's political career was on the rise, fuelled in large part by the powerful position of Henry's grandfather, THOMAS HOWARD, 2nd Duke of Norfolk. The Duke of Norfolk and Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham (Henry's grandfathers), along with Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk, were the three most powerful Peers in the Kingdom. After Buckingham's fall from grace and execution in May 1521, Norfolk and Brandon were left as the only Dukes of England.

HENRY HOWARD received a careful education from the best tutors of the time; as a young boy he was making translations from Latin, Italian and Spanish into English. Henry Howard has been described as a "reckless, arrogant man", being very different from the rest of the family: "Most early 16th. Century Howards were "dull dogs": hard-nosed and dourly efficient. Howard was quite different. There was something in him of his paternal uncle, the Admiral Edward Howard, killed in action against the French in April 1513. There was more, however, of the darker inheritance of his maternal grandfather, the Duke of Buckingham. Henry Howard inherited all Stafford's grand pride in blood and aristocracy, and all his determination that noblemen should once more come into their own. Perhaps it was from his mother's side too that he got his most dangerous trait: a rashness and a violence that bordered on madness. He also had a great intelligence that was both penetrating and fast and the result was one of the most remarkable men of the age".

Career.

HENRY HOWARD was brought up at Windsor Castle with Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the illegitimate son of Henry VIII. He became a close friend, and later a brother-in-law of Fitzroy, following Fitzroy's marriage to his sister MARY. Like his father and grandfather, he was a soldier, serving in Henry VIII's French wars as Lieutenant General of the King on Sea and Land.

HENRY HOWARD was repeatedly imprisoned for rash behaviour: on one occasion for striking a Courtier, and on another for wandering through the streets of London breaking the windows of houses whose occupants were asleep. He assumed the courtesy title of EARL of SURREY in May 1524 when his grandfather died and his father became Duke of Norfolk. Being the eldest son and heir to the 3rd Duke, SURREY was destined to be the future 4th Duke.

In 1532 he accompanied ANNE BOLEYN (his first cousin), King HENRY VIII, and the Duke of RICHMOND on their visit to France, and remained there for more than a year as a member of the entourage of King Francis I of France. SURREY returned to England in the Autumn of 1533, when Richmond's marriage to MARY HOWARD, Surrey's sister, took place. At the same time, his Parents' marriage was in difficulties due to Norfolk's extramarital relationship with Bess Holland. SURREY took his father's side in the family dispute, and remained at Kenninghall, where his wife joined him in 1535. On March 10, 1536, SURREY'S eldest son THOMAS was born.

In May 1536 both SURREY and his Father were obliged to take leading roles in the trial of their relations ANNE BOLEYN and her brother, the VISCOUNT ROCHFORD. They were tried in the Great Hall of the TOWER OF LONDON. NORFOLK presided over the trial as Lord High Steward; SURREY sat below him as Earl Marshal.

In July, Surrey's brother-in-law the DUKE OF RICHMOND died at the age of 17 and was buried at Thetford Priory, one of the Howard properties.

In October, SURREY accompanied his father in the suppression of the Pilgrimage of Grace, a Catholic rebellion which had broken out in the north of England against the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

Religiously, SURREY had Reformist leanings but was Roman Catholic like his Father, who was the premier Catholic Nobleman of England. The HOWARDS remained loyal to Catholicism during the Reformation. SURREY was educated and raised in the traditional religion and one of the causes of his fall from grace was his Catholicism. Years later, his eldest son THOMAS would also fall from favour and be executed for conspiring against QUEEN ELIZABETH I with the intention of replacing her with MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS and thus restoring Catholicism to England.

Marriage and progeny

In the early 1530s, ANNE BOLEYN, SURREY'S first cousin, promoted a marriage between him and PRINCESS MARY, the King's only surviving daughter with his wife Catherine of Aragon. The DUKE OF NORFOLK was very enthusiastic about the match, as it might give him greater political influence and put his family closer to the throne of England. ANNE BOLEYN may have considered the match to be a way of neutralizing the threat MARY posed to the succession of any children Anne might have by the King. But she changed her mind, fearing that the Duke could use the match to support Mary's claim to the throne and support Catherine of Aragon in the divorce proceedings which were still continuing. By October 1530, ANNE BOLEYN persuaded her reluctant Uncle to arrange instead for SURREY to marry FRANCES DE VERE, one of the daughters of JOHN DE VERE, 15th Earl of Oxford with his second wife, Elizabeth Trussell.

On 15 January 1532, NORFOLK and OXFORD agreed the marriage contract. FRANCES would receive an amount of 4,000 marks, of which 200 was received upon her marriage and the rest would be received in instalments. FRANCES would retain this entitlement in the event of her husband's death. NORFOLK gave the couple land that would produce an annual income of £300. The contract was signed a month later, on 13 February, 1532.

The Wedding took place on 23 April, although due to the couple's young age, they did not begin to live together until 1535. Although the marriage was celebrated according to Catholic rites, there were religious differences between the families: Frances's father was a supporter of the Reformation and was the first Protestant Earl of Oxford, whereas SURREY'S father was the premier Catholic nobleman of England. Surrey's father-in-law, the Earl of Oxford, was the holder of the second oldest extant Earldom in England and was the Lord Great Chamberlain.

■ The EARL of SURREY and his Wife, had two sons and three daughters:

- THOMAS HOWARD, 4th Duke of Norfolk, who on his grandfather's death in 1554 inherited the Dukedom of Norfolk.

He was married three times: (1) Mary FitzAlan; (2) Margaret Audley; (3) Elizabeth Leyburne.

- HENRY HOWARD, 1st Earl of Northampton, who died unmarried.
- JANE HOWARD, who married Charles Neville, 6th Earl of Westmorland.
- KATHERINE HOWARD, who married Henry Berkeley, 7th Baron Berkeley.
- MARGARET HOWARD, who married HENRY SCROPE, 9th Baron Scrope of Bolton. She was born shortly after her father's execution.

Downfall and death

The **HOWARDS** had little regard for the "new men" who had risen to power at Court, such as THOMAS CROMWELL and the SEYMOUR family. SURREY was less circumspect than his father in concealing this disdain. The HOWARDS had many enemies at Court. Howard himself branded Cromwell a "*foul churl*" and William Paget a "*mean creature*" as well as arguing that "*These new erected men would by their wills leave no nobleman on life!*"

NORFOLK'S political intriguing against CROMWELL took advantage of the King's failed marriage to ANNE of CLEVES, of which Cromwell was the main promoter, and led to the latter's fall from grace and execution in July 1540. During the last years of Henry VIII's reign, the Seymours, and the King's last wife, Catherine Parr, supporters of Protestantism, gained greater power and influence at Court while the Howards, who were conservatives, were left politically isolated. Norfolk attempted to form an alliance with the Seymours through marriage of his daughter Mary to Thomas Seymour, but such efforts were in vain due to Surrey's provocative behaviour.

Henry VIII, who was becoming increasingly ill, became convinced that the Howards were planning to usurp the Crown from his son, Prince Edward. SURREY suggested that his widowed sister MARY should seduce the ageing KING, her father-in-law, and become his Mistress, to "wield as much influence on him as Madame d'Etampes doth about the French King". MARY, outraged, said she would "*cut her own throat*" rather than "*consent to such villainy*".

She and her brother therefore fell out, and MARY later gave testimony against HENRY that helped lead to his trial and execution for treason. SURREY'S family, including his Mother, his sister Mary, and Bess Holland, his father's mistress, testified against both SURREY and the DUKE. The matter came to a head when SURREY quartered the Royal Arms of Edward the Confessor on his own Coat of Arms. John Barlow had once called Howard "*the most foolish proud boy that is in England*".

Through his Great-Grandfather **JOHN HOWARD**, 1st Duke of Norfolk (1483 creation), SURREY was a descendant of Thomas of Brotherton, 1st EARL of NORFOLK, the sixth son of KING EDWARD I, and the arms of the Howard ancestor, THOMAS De MOWBRAY, 1st Duke of Norfolk (1397 creation), show that Surrey was entitled to bear Edward the Confessor's arms, but doing so was an act of pride, and provocative in the eyes of the Crown. Religious reasons were also one of the causes of SURREY'S fall from grace. Henry VIII, very possibly influenced by the Seymours, supporters of Protestantism, believed that the Earl and his Father were going to usurp the Crown to reverse the Reformation and thus return the English Church to Roman jurisdiction.

In consequence, the King ordered Howard's imprisonment on a charge of treasonably quartering the Royal Arms, and also that of his father. They were sentenced to death on January 13, 1547. SURREY was executed on January 19, 1547. On January 27, the HOWARDS, Father and Son, were attainted by Statute. The Duke's execution was scheduled for the following day (28 January), but it did not take place because Henry VIII died in the early hours of that day.

The Privy Council made a decision not to inaugurate the new Reign with bloodshed, but HOWARD remained a prisoner in the Tower of London for the next 6-years, with most of his titles and property forfeited to the Crown, until he was released and pardoned in August 1553 upon the accession of the CATHOLIC QUEEN MARY I. SURREY'S son, THOMAS HOWARD, became heir to the Dukedom of Norfolk in place of his father; he inherited the title upon the 3rd Duke's death in 1554.

Burial

SURREY was first buried in Church of All Hallows in Tower Street, although in 1614 his remains were moved to St Michael the Archangel's Church, Framlingham, Suffolk, where his spectacular painted alabaster tomb survives, richly decorated with the coats of arms and heraldic animals of the Howard and De Vere families. The tomb was erected by order of Surrey's youngest son, the EARL OF NORTHAMPTON. Lady FRANCES, SURREY'S wife, although she was buried at Framlingham after her death in 1577, her remains were subsequently placed alongside those of her husband in the new tomb.

The Latin inscription on the Earl's tomb refers to SURREY as being the son of the 2nd Duke of Norfolk, technically a new creation, but treated for all practical purposes as a recreation of the forfeited title held by Surrey's great-grandfather, the 1st Duke, therefore both the 2nd and 3rd Duke would be numbered correctly.

SURREY'S tomb is not a religious example, unlike his father's tomb which is richly decorated with religious iconography, but rather extolling the virtues of its subjects. Effigies of his two sons kneel at the foot and at the head his three daughters.

In the 1970s the funerary monument was in very poor state of preservation, sagging in the centre and with the ends collapsing. The restoration of the tomb was entrusted to John Green. During the restoration and cleaning, it was found that there were holes of the dowel where a coronet had once been placed (not worn on the head, since Surrey died in disgrace). A new coronet was made of lead casting with large fish weights for the baubles, painted, gilded, and placed in position.

■ Chilling find shows how Henry VIII planned every detail of Boleyn beheading.

Dalya Alberge

The execution of Anne Boleyn, on 19 May, 1536, was conducted by a French swordsman to limit her pain. Photograph: Bettmann Archive



From a Tudor warrant book, one of many in the National Archives, filled with bureaucratic minutiae relating to 16th-century crimes. This one has an extraordinary passage, overlooked until now, which bears instructions from Henry VIII explaining precisely how he wanted his second wife, Anne Boleyn, to be executed.

In this document, the King stipulated that, although his Queen had been “adjudged to death... by burning of fire... or decapitation”, he had been “moved by pity” to spare her the more painful death of being “burned by fire”. But he continued: “We, however, command that... the head of the same Anne shall be... cut off.”

Tracy Borman, a leading Tudor historian, described the warrant book as an astonishing discovery, reinforcing the image of Henry VIII as a “pathological monster”. She told the *Observer*: “As a previously unknown document about one of the most famous events in history, it really is gold dust, one of the most exciting finds in recent years. What it shows is Henry’s premeditated, calculating manner. He knows exactly how and where he wants it to happen.”

The instructions laid out by Henry are for Sir William Kingston, constable of the Tower, detailing how the King would rid himself of “the late Queen of England, lately our wife, lately attainted and convicted of high treason”.

Boleyn was incarcerated in the Tower of London on 2 May 1536 for adultery. At her trial, she was depicted as unable to control her “carnal lusts”. She denied the charges but was found guilty of treason and condemned to be burned or beheaded at “the King’s pleasure”.

Most historians agree the charges were bogus – her only crime had been her failure to give Henry a son. The most famous king in English history married six times in his relentless quest for a male heir. He divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, to marry Boleyn – the marriage led him to break with the Catholic church and brought about the English Reformation.

■ Boleyn did bear him a daughter, who later became Elizabeth I and ushered in England’s ELIZABETHAN ERA.



- **ADMIRAL THOMAS HOWARD (1561-1626) 1st Earl of Suffolk, Naval Officer and Administrator. Born, son of THOMAS HOWARD and MARGARET DUDLEY, the heir of Thomas Audley, Baron Audley of Walden.**



THOMAS HOWARD proved himself at sea, mainly fighting the Spanish, and then an illness brought him home and into Parliament. Favoured by Elizabeth I he was created **BARON HOWARD De WALDEN**. (In 1879 his successors would inherit the Portland Estate in London and give it their name.)

On James I's succession, **HOWARD** again found favour and was soon appointed Lord Chamberlain. Imprisoned by Elizabeth I for plotting to take Mary Queen of Scots as his fourth wife. His pro-Catholic activities led to his beheading on Tower Hill, just like his Father, **HENRY HOWARD**, Father of Admiral **THOMAS HOWARD**.

HENRY HOWARD was one of those involved in investigating and revealing the Gunpowder Plot against the King, James I at the Opening of Parliament in 1605.

- **In 1614 HENRY HOWARD was appointed Lord High Treasurer. However, he and his wife fell out with Buckingham, with whom the King was infatuated, and Buckingham brought Howard's misdeeds at the Treasury to the attention of King James I. In 1619 the Howards were imprisoned and fined. He returned to political life but never regained his previous power.**