

1: Phillip HOWARD (1st E. Arundel)

Arundel Cathedral, originally known as the Church of St. Philip Neri, was commissioned by the 15th Duke of Norfolk in It was created a Cathedral in and its dedication was changed to Our Lady and St. Philip Howard in October

Philip Howard, handsome, clever, rich, also impeccably aristocratic, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence. His conscience, however, and still more his wife, prevented his sinking into the abyss of privilege. His father, by his next wife, had two more sons and three daughters. Then, through a third match, to Elizabeth, widow of the 4th Baron Dacre, he acquired four stepchildren. Philip was married to Anne, the eldest Dacre daughter. Widowed again in 1567, Norfolk intrigued on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots, whom he hoped to marry. Instead, he was executed in 1572 and the dukedom lapsed. His wife he left neglected in the country. Queen Elizabeth, however, never warmed to him, even though Philip spent a fortune entertaining her at Kenninghall in Norfolk. Nevertheless, Philip succeeded his maternal grandfather as 13th Earl of Arundel. Disappointed at court, he returned to his wife, a woman of strong character and intense religious sensibility, who converted to Catholicism. Philip followed her lead in 1573. Next year, unable to support the pains of recusancy, he fled the country, without even informing his wife, whom he would never see again. His father and grandfather the poet, Henry, Earl of Surrey had both been beheaded. Now Philip appeared to face the same fate. In a Catholic priest called Fr William Bennet, imprisoned with him in the Tower, confessed under torture that Howard had instructed him to say Mass on behalf of the Spanish Armada. Howard was condemned to death, though the sentence was never carried out. Disdaining the offer of freedom should he return to the state religion, he passed his imprisonment in translating and writing spiritual works. He died on October 19 after an illness of two months. Philip Howard was canonised in

2: Saint Philip Howard Earl of Arundel | Catholic Saints

Martyr, Earl of Arundel; born at Arundel House, London, 28 June , died in the Tower of London, 19 October, He was the grandson of Henry, Earl of Surrey, the poet, executed by Henry VIII in , and son of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk executed by Elizabeth

Although Phillip was baptized as a Catholic, he was raised as a Protestant. His father, who had conformed to the State religion, educated him partly under John Foxe, the Protestant martyrologist and his half-brothers Thomas and William were afterwards sent to St. His father having married as his third wife Elizabeth , widow of Thomas Dacre, Lord Dacre of Gillesland , matched her three daughters who were heiresses, to his three sons. For years he was an indifferent Christian, neglectful of his faith. Phillip married Anne Dacre when he was fourteen. Although Queen Elizabeth had executed his father, she made Phillip one of her favorites. Phillip succeeded, 24 Feb , jure matris, to the Earldom of Arundel, and this may be considered the highest point of his worldly fortunes. He neglected his wife and God, but the turning point came in Towards the close of the year he was present at a disputation in the Tower of London between a group of Catholic prisoners, Fr. Edmund Campion , Jesuit, Fr. Ralph Sherwin, Priests and others. This proved the first step in his conversion. Even during this period of dissipation, Phillip was extravagant in helping the poor and sick. He servants worshipped him because he treated every individual courteously. About this time his grandfather died and he inherited the title and estates of the Earl of Arundel. Elizabeth immediately banished Anne Dacre and placed her under house arrest in Surrey, where she gave birth to their first daughter. Phillip was imprisoned in the Tower of London for a short time. Upon his release, he, too, returned to the Catholic Church in with fervor and conscientiousness. The change of life was soon noticed at Court, on which Phillip, seeing the Queen more and more averse and dangers thickening, resolved escape across the English Channel to Flanders with his family and brother William as so many Catholics of his country had done before, which they did 14 Apr , after composing a long and excellent letter of explanation to Elizabeth. But a servant or the captain of the ship he had hired betrayed him and he was apprehended at sea. Again, on 25 Apr he was thrown into the Tower, where he was severely beaten and accused of treason for working with Mary, Queen of Scots. His last prayer to see his wife and only son, who had been born after his imprisonment, unanswered by the Queen except on condition of his coming to the Protestant Church, on which terms he might also go free. Thereon began his long term of imprisonment, never knowing from day to day which would be his last. Each day he spent several hours in prayer and meditation; he was noted for his patience in suffering and courtesy to unkind keepers. Weakened by malnutrition and not without a suspicion of having been poisoned Benedictines, Delaney, Undset , he died on 19th Oct He was 39 years old and had spent the last eleven years of his life in the Tower of London. On various occasions it was reported to his wife that the Earl was drinking in prison, that he had affairs with all kinds of loose women, and was entirely indifferent to religious concerns. Even where he was at the point of death in , it was made a condition that he must renounce his faith if he wanted to see Anne and the children before he died. Over the chimney in his cell he wrote in Latin before the Shrine this inscription: This is a translation of the original Latin cut by St. Phillip over the fireplace in the Beauchamp Tower, which visitors to the Tower of London can still see: Arundell - Jun 22, He was buried in the same grave in the Tower Church that had received his father and grandfather. In his bones were translated by his widow to Long Horsley, and thence to Arundel. He was one of 40 Welsh and English Martyrs who died between and Probably best known among them are the Jesuit Edmund Campion executed Tyburn , Ambrose Barlow Benedictine, executed Lancaster , Cuthbert Mayne diocesan priest executed in Launceston in , Margaret Clitherow executed in York in and Welsh priest John Kemble executed in at the age of The process of their canonisation was first begun as early as

3: Philip Howard, 20th Earl of Arundel - Wikipedia

"Saint Philip Howard, 20th Earl of Arundel (28 June - 19 October) was an English nobleman. He was canonised by Pope Paul VI in , as one of the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales.

Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Broughton Religion and conversion[edit] As a child, Anne learned from her grandmother "a high self esteem and affection for Catholic Religion" great compassion of sick, or otherwise afflicted persons" and a great kindness of the Society of Jesus". But despite those laws, both Anne converted to Catholicism in She was converted at the hands of a Marian priest in her Arundel Castle in Sussex. Once word got out about her conversion from Protestantism to Catholicism, Queen Elizabeth I showed strong disapproval and Anne was put under house arrest in the home of Sir Thomas Shirley. After Queen Elizabeth I heard of this information, she ordered Philip to house arrest, just like she did to Anne. However, unlike his wife, Philip tried to escape from his ordered of house arrest and flee to France in In his attempt to escape, he was caught at sea and held as prisoner in the London Tower. He was condemned to indefinite imprisonment, in addition to a fine of 10, pounds. After this, the Queen would not allow Anne to live in London any longer, so she moved to a rental house in Romford, Essex. There, she gave birth to her second child, Thomas Howard, the future 14th Earl of Arundel. She had to pay off debts and secure an income for her family by selling her land. For a long time, Anne and her two children lived in poverty, hardly able to support themselves. Years later, after struggles of paying off debt and living a hard life, Anne was able to regain the property that was rightfully hers by the inheritance of her dead husband. With these possessions, she was able to give her children, Elizabeth and Thomas, a proper life. She eventually moved back to Carlisle, where she was born and raised. She took a vow of chastity in after Philip died, and never remarried. She spent her days in church attendance and other religious observances. She had a passion for helping people in need, especially people who were sick. She died of natural causes at Shifnal Manor , Shropshire, aged 73, and was buried at her former home, the Arundel House, in Sussex. Literary works[edit] Anne Howard wrote many different literary works throughout her lifetime, consisting of letters, poems, and journal entries. She wrote of accounts of her life and that of the earl, her husband. Her writing was a "compilation of reminiscences, some of which represent her attempts to recall early stages in her life, while others record the day-to-day life in her household, when she practiced a disciplined and practical piety. They express the sorrow and "submission" of her husband, for whom she refers to as "my sonne". All of her poetry was published under her own name. The Paradise of Women: Writings by Englishwomen of the Renaissance. Hurst and Blackett, Retrieved 30 November English Women, Religion, and Textual Production, " Hurst and Blackett

4: Philip Howard, 20th Earl of Arundel, Earl of Surrey, Stock Photo: - Alamy

Philip was the eldest son of Thomas Howard, 4th duke of Norfolk, executed for high treason in , and of Lady Mary, daughter and heiress of Henry Fitzalan, 12th earl of Arundel. On the death of his maternal grandfather, the 12th earl, in February he became earl of Arundel.

Philip Howard Please help support the mission of New Advent and get the full contents of this website as an instant download. His father, who had conformed to the State religion, educated him partly under John Foxe, the Protestant martyrologist and he was afterwards sent to Cambridge. His father having married as his third wife Elizabeth, widow of Lord Dacre of Gillesland, matched her three daughters who were heiresses, to his three sons. Philip succeeded, 24 February, , jure matris, to the Earldom of Arundel, and this may be considered the highest point of his worldly fortunes. But the Howards had many enemies and Elizabeth was of their number. He was now reconciled, indeed devoted, to her, and 30 September, , was received into the Church by Father William Weston, S. The change of life was soon noticed at Court, on which Philip, seeing the queen more and more averse and dangers thickening, resolved to fly, which he did 14 April, , after composing a long and excellent letter of explanation to Elizabeth. But he was captured at sea, probably through treachery, and confined in the Tower of London 25 April where he remained till death. Later on 14 March April , during the bloodthirsty mood which caused the death of so many English martyrs after the Armada , he was tried for having favoured the excommunication of the queen, and for having prayed for the invaders. As usual at that time, the trial was a tirade against the prisoner , who was of course condemned. One example of the hypocrisy of the prosecution may be mentioned. While they professed to quote the very words of the Bull of excommunication , "published 1 April", no such Bull was published at all. From a letter of Attorney-General Popham R. Philip was left to die in prison. His last prayer to see his wife and only son, who had been born after his imprisonment , was refused except on condition of his coming to the Protestant Church , on which terms he might also go free. With this eloquent testimony to the goodness of his cause he expired, at the early age of thirty-eight, and was buried in the same grave in the Tower Church that had received his father and grandfather. In his bones were translated by his widow to Long Horsley, and thence to Arundel, where they still rest. A portrait by Zucchero is in the possession of the Duke of Norfolk. About this page APA citation. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, This article was transcribed for New Advent by Michael C. The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

5: St. Philip Howard: Affliction Now; Glory Later

Howard's grandfather, Henry Howard, the Earl of Surrey, had been beheaded at the end of Henry VIII's reign for treason and his great-grandfather, the great Thomas Howard, 3rd Duke of Norfolk.

Philip Howard Apart from certain lapses, the Howard family of England has ranked high not only as nobles but as Catholics. Most of the time the dukes of Norfolk have been Catholics. Today Edward William Fitzalan-Howard holds that position. And by ancient right they have had charge of all coronations of the kings and queens of England. They can boast of two martyrs: Philip Howard and his grandson Bl. He had his son Philip educated in part by John Foxe, a strongly anti-Catholic clergyman, and sent him to Cambridge University, which was also staunchly Protestant. At the age of 12, Philip was married so far as the contract went to Anne, the daughter of Lord Dacre. Through his mother, Philip inherited the title of Earl of Arundel and Surrey. He neglected his wife, although she was a fine woman; he lived beyond his means; and he earned but for only a brief time the special notice and favor of the Queen. A turning point came in Edmund Campion, the Jesuit and Protestant clergymen. What Philip heard impressed him so much in favor of the Catholic stance that he returned to his wife and became very devoted to her. Philip was even kept under house imprisonment for a while. Harassed increasingly by Elizabeth, he decided to flee to Flanders with his family. He wrote to the Queen explaining that he was doing so to protect both his body and his soul. But Elizabethan England was a police state, and the royal spies captured him and his family at sea and brought them back. Philip was then imprisoned in the Tower of London. So he was declared guilty of lesser charges, fined the huge sum of 10,000 pounds, and sentenced to indefinite imprisonment. When the Spanish Armada attacked the British fleet in 1588, another effort was made to tie in the Earl of Arundel with the plot. He died in the Tower of London on October 16, perhaps by poisoning. His dying request was that he be allowed to see his wife and the son whom he had never laid eyes on. He was told that he could see them "indeed, that he could even be freed" if he would attend Protestant worship. Of course, he refused. He had reached heroic heights of patience and Christian conduct. He prayed constantly, fasted three days a week, and spent much of his time in writing and translating devotional works. He did penance particularly for the way he had treated his wife. Pope Paul VI canonized him as a martyr in 1975, along with St. Edmund Campion, who had brought him back to the Church.

6: Philip Howard, 1st (or 13th) earl of Arundel | English noble | www.enganchecubano.com

Saint Philip Howard, 20th Earl of Arundel (28 June - 19 October) was canonised by Pope Paul VI in , as one of the Forty Martyrs of England and Wales. He is variously numbered as 1st, 20th or 13th Earl of Arundel.

A glittering future could be predicted for him; but it was also an uncertain, troubled time. His mother died soon after he was born, and his father married again twice, his third wife being Elizabeth Dacre a widow with four children. The Duke, to strengthen his family position, arranged the marriage of Philip and his stepdaughter Anne Dacre when they were still children, and they were married when Philip was fourteen. Philip was brought up as a Protestant, although for a time he was tutored by the Catholic Gregory Martin , the future translator of the Douai Bible. There, at the age of nineteen, he graduated in Arts. He took the Oath of Supremacy and was introduced to Court. But before long the old man died, and in Philip succeeded him in that title, as the premier Earl of England. He now began to attend the House of Lords, and to take an interest in public affairs, which meant that he spent less time at Court. Since Anne had lost her refuge at the death of the old Earl, she came back to Philip, and gradually won him over by her gentleness and patience. Anne had outwardly conformed as a Protestant, but now her conscience led her back to the Catholic Church. It was a difficult decision to make, for she feared that to tell her husband would ruin the new relationship which was building up between them. But unknown to her, Philip himself had for some time been convinced of the truth of the Catholic Church. But he had not yet come to the point of decision, with all the implications it would have for his future. Queen Elizabeth I became aware of the change in Philip, particularly noting his reconciliation with Anne, so when Anne was reported to her as a recusant she seized the opportunity and had her arrested. Their first child, a daughter, was born while she was in the custody of Sir Thomas Shirley at Wiston in Sussex. Philip had her baptised in the Protestant church. But nevertheless he was very near to his great decision, which eventually he came to at Arundel Castle in This was no token conversion. It meant a complete change of life for Philip. He had a priest in his Charterhouse home in London, so that he could have daily Mass. Prayer became a regular part of his life. He continued to attend the Lords and the Court, but avoided attending Church services on various pretexts. The great question now in his mind was; how could he best serve the Catholic cause? He wrote to Cardinal Allen at Douai asking his advice. But of course his movements were known to the Council, and off the coast he was boarded by a warship and brought back under arrest. After a night spent at Guildford he was taken to the Tower. The year was Philip was twenty eight; he was to be a prisoner for the rest of his life. He spent the first two years of his imprisonment in solitary confinement in the Beauchamp Tower. The Queen refused permission for his wife and children he had never seen his infant son to visit him. If she thought this would weaken his resolve she misjudged him. Now for a time his conditions were eased; in the Lanthorn Tower he and other prisoners could even have Mass, one of the prisoners being a priest, William Bennett. But then in came the threat of a Spanish invasion, and it was rumoured that if the Armada were to land, there would be an immediate massacre of Catholics. Philip and the others held an all-night vigil to pray for the safety of Catholics. This was reported to the authorities. It was the excuse they were looking for to bring him to trial for treason. Philip was tried by his peers in Westminster Hall. The witnesses against him were Sir Thomas Gerard and the priest William Bennett, both of whom had been with him in the Tower. The accusation was that he had prayed for the success of the Spanish Armada. But could prayers be a matter of treason? Philip was condemned unanimously and was returned to the Tower. He was never to know whether the sentence would be carried out. He intensified his hours of prayer and fasting, and occupied himself in writing and translating books of piety. By the time Robert Southwell was executed at Tyburn, Philip was dying by degrees, from the privations of his imprisonment. He appealed again to the Queen to allow him to see his wife and son. Philip once more sadly declined the offer. He was thirty eight. The immediate cause of death was most probably dysentery, though rumours of poison were current at the time. It was nearly thirty years before his widow could get his body removed to her home at West Horsley, and then to Arundel, to be laid in the family vault, the Fitzalan Chapel. Philip Howard was beatified in and canonised in , in company with Edmund Campion, Robert Southwell and the others of the Forty Martyrs. As

he himself had inscribed on the wall of his cell: He is variously numbered as 1st, 20th or 13th Earl of Arundel.

7: European Heraldry :: House of Howard (Fitzalan-Howard)

George Gower - (Saint) Philip Howard, 13th Earl of Arundel (oil on canvas). Catholic, and grandson of the poet Earl of Surrey, he himself was brought to the Tower and condemned for supposedly favoring the excommunication of Elizabeth I. Died in the Tower, canonized in

8: Philip Howard () - Find A Grave Memorial

Philip was the earl of Arundel and Surrey and, although a Catholic, led a religiously apathetic life until his personal conversion, after which he was a zealous Catholic in the midst of Elizabethan England. Arrested by authorities, he was placed in the Tower of London in and condemned to death in

9: Anne Howard, Countess of Arundel - Wikipedia

Anne Howard, Countess of Arundel (née Dacre; 21 March - 19 April), was an English poet, noblewoman, and religious www.enganchecubano.com lived a life devoted to her husband, Philip Howard, and religion, as she converted to Catholicism in , going against society's acceptance.

Library Of Congress Classification. Pr, Ps, Pz. English And American Literature. Juvenile Belles Lettres Delay the Disease Exercise and Parkinsons Disease Preventing Violence in Relationships One teens struggle to overcome anxiety Good Morning America. Dinosaur Iron-on Transfer Patterns Georgia O'Keeffe home studio, New Mexico Bikini body motivation and habits guide Voyage of discovery to Terra Australis by Willem de Vlamingh in 1696-97 Is the Iranian nuclear threat a barrier to peace? Chemistry of Life, Biology Version, The (2nd Edition) A world with windows How to Understand and Manage Your Time/Workbook (Math for Independence) Applying human factors engineering to medical device design Something short and sweet Creo parametric 2.0 ebook Public service in the new broadcasting age Brian Winston Ayurveda pg entrance notes Dan stevens evermore sheet music USA Today Golf Atlas Wisdom as a lifestyle For Thee Alone Poems of Love The uniqueness of the Bible : what makes it so special Trusty Five-Fifteen Codex astra militarium A Small Moment of Great Illumination Tron Project 1987: Open-Architecture Computer Systems Play like Im sheriff. The case of the Perry Mason moment Nic Nelson the Diamonds of Denmark The Quintessential Elf II Advanced Tactics Contemporary theories of liberalism Irelands management of EU business : the impact of Nice Brigid Laffan Word Processing for the Modern Business U.S. Healthcare and the Future Supply of Physicians Opposition by jennifer I armentrout Catalog of the modern Greek collection, University of Cincinnati. James Day Lydia Keen 191 I. Life of Shakespeare. Henry VI, part one. Henry VI, part two. Henry VI part three. The Teaching of the Epistle to the Hebrews Justices and company