
Ancestors of Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill

Generation 1

1. **Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill** (son of Randolph Henry "Lord Randolph Churchill" Spencer-Churchill and Jennie Jerome) was born on Nov 30, 1874 in Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. He died on Jan 24, 1965 in Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, London, England. He married **Clementine Ogilvy Hozier** on Sep 02, 1908 in St. Margarets, Westminster, England. She was born on Apr 01, 1885 in Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, England. She died on Dec 12, 1977 in Princess Gate, Hyde Park, London, England.

Notes for Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill:

Sir Winston Churchill, November 30, 1874 - January 24, 1965, officially born as Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, is the eleventh cousin, once removed to United States President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, my half eighth cousin. The ancestor in common to President Roosevelt and Sir Churchill is the English Viscount Anthony Browne III (1527-1592). Viscount Browne is the tenth great grandfather of President Roosevelt and is the eleventh great grandfather of Sir Churchill.

Described another way, Churchill's relationship to our family is he is the 8th cousin, four times removed of John Lloyd Aspinwall, Jr. (1774-1847), the husband of Susan Howland (1779 - 1852) who was the fourth great granddaughter of Alice Carpenter, my 7th great grandmother. Alice is historically famous as the wife of Plymouth Colony Governor William Bradford.

Churchill was a British statesman, army officer, [and writer](#). He served as [Prime Minister of the United Kingdom](#) from 1940 to 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. As a [Member of Parliament](#) (MP), he represented five constituencies over the course of his career. As Prime Minister, Churchill led Britain to victory during the [Second World War](#). He led the [Conservative Party](#) for fifteen years from 1940 to 1955.

Churchill was born into [an aristocratic family](#), the son of an [English politician](#) and [American socialite](#). Joining the [British Army](#), he saw action in [British India](#), the [Anglo-Sudan War](#), and the [Second Boer War](#), gaining fame as a war correspondent and writing books about his campaigns. Moving into politics, before the [First World War](#), he served as [President of the Board of Trade](#), [Home Secretary](#), and [First Lord of the Admiralty](#) as part of [Asquith's Liberal government](#). During the war, Churchill departed from government following the disastrous [Gallipoli Campaign](#). He briefly resumed active army service on the [Western Front](#) as a battalion commander in the [Royal Scots Fusiliers](#). He returned to government under [Lloyd George](#) as [Minister of Munitions](#), [Secretary of State for War](#), [Secretary of State for Air](#), then [Secretary of State for the Colonies](#). After two years out of Parliament, he served as [Chancellor of the Exchequer](#) in [Baldwin's Conservative](#) government of 1924–1929, controversially returning the pound sterling in 1925 to the [gold standard](#) at its pre-war parity, a move widely seen as creating deflationary pressure on the UK economy.

Sir Winston was born the very same month that the 15-year-old Republican Party was symbolized as an elephant for the first time, in a cartoon by Thomas Nast in Harper's Weekly magazine on November 7, 1874.

Source: http://cartoons.osu.edu/nast/off_year.htm

Sir Winston Churchill is so widely known across the world that it hardly is necessary to describe here about him. He is the lion that was England's leader through the dark hours of World War II and perhaps more than any other individual was the spark that enabled the English and the Allies to be victorious in the end. He is a giant of an Englishman. We

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are honored greatly in our family merely to claim that distant indirect relationship that we have defined here.

On May 13, 1940, Winston Churchill told the British House of Commons in his first speech as prime minister, "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat."

On December 25, 1941, Winston Churchill became the first British prime minister to address the American People at the lighting of the Christmas tree on the White House lawn as a guest of the President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. On December 26, 1941, Winston Churchill became the first British prime minister to address a joint meeting of the United States Congress.

On January 24, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill concluded a wartime conference in Casablanca, Morocco. On November 28, 1943, Franklin and Winston met again. This time, it was at Tehran where they met with Soviet Dictator Joseph Stalin. So, it may be said that we had the biggest guns of our family dealing with Stalin, and it took quite a while for the earth to be rid of his murderous rampage.

On March 5, 1946, Sir Winston Churchill delivered his famous "Iron Curtain" speech as the commencement speaker for graduation at the small Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, accompanied by U.S. President Harry S. Truman. It was the first time the term, "Iron Curtain," was applied publicly to the wall erected in Berlin by the Communist Socialist Russian government. It may be regarded as the most important delivered as a leader of the Opposition (1945-1951), containing a vast compilation of emotion-moving phrases in the fact of the Russian Government's erection of an almost impenetrable high wall to separate West Germany from East Germany. [Here is its text in the entirety:](#)

Our niece, Carol Jumper Robertson, and her family spent their adult lives living nearby Westminster College on their farm. Carol was a career teacher in high school and her husband, Bruce, had a veterinary medicine practice, in addition to the agricultural activities pursued on their farm.

In our modern world, one of the great controversies and issues is that how do we, as Christians and as Westerners (culturally) relate to the religion of Islam. As a young military officer and journalist, Winston Churchill delivered a speech in 1899 revealing his views on Islam, which subsequently was repeated in his second published book:

"How dreadful are the curses which Mohammedanism lays on its votaries! Besides the fanatical frenzy, which is as dangerous in a man as hydrophobia in a dog, there is this fearful fatalistic apathy. The effects are apparent in many countries, improvident habits, slovenly systems of agriculture, sluggish methods of commerce, and insecurity of property exist wherever the followers of the Prophet rule or live.

"A degraded sensualism deprives this life of its grace and refinement, the next of its dignity and sanctity. The fact that in Mohammedan law every woman must belong to some man as his absolute property, either as a child, a wife, or a concubine, must delay the final extinction of slavery until the faith of Islam has ceased to be a great power among men.

"Individual Muslims may show splendid qualities, but the influence of the religion paralyses the social development of those who follow it. No stronger retrograde force exists in the world. Far from being moribund, Mohammedanism is a militant and proselytizing faith. It has already spread throughout Central Africa, raising fearless warriors at every step; and were it not that Christianity is sheltered in the strong arms of science, the science against which it

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had vainly struggled, the civilization of modern Europe might fall, as fell the civilization of ancient Rome."

(Source: The River War, first edition, Vol. II, pages 248-50 London)

The book provides a history of the British participation in the Sudan during the conflict between the British and the Dervish forces led by Khalifa Abdallahi ibn Muhammad, the heir to the self-proclaimed Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad, who had embarked on a campaign to conquer Egypt to drive out the non-Muslim infidels.

It can be realized that Sir Winston Churchill, known as "The Lion," served not only all of England, but really served the annals of the whole world with his insights of governance and of military effectiveness.

As to the Christian faith embraced by Sir Winston, such is described in the book, "God and Churchill," written by Churchill's great grandson, Jonathan Sandys and journalist Wallace Henley affirms that Churchill had a personal believe in God and in Jesus Christ.

<https://www1.cbn.com/cbnnews/world/2015/November/Divine-Destiny-Churchills-Faith-and-the-Defeat-of-Evil>

It is a great honor and privilege to associate with the likes of Sir Winston Churchill as a relative, distant though he be to our family. Bless be God our Father!

Generation 2

2. **Randolph Henry "Lord Randolph Churchill" Spencer-Churchill** (son of John Winston "Duke of Marlborough" Spencer-Churchill and Frances Anne Emily "Lady Randolph Churchill" Vane) was born on Feb 13, 1849 in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Ireland. He died on Jan 24, 1895 in London, England. He married **Jennie Jerome** (daughter of Leonard W. Jerome and Clara Hall) on Apr 15, 1874 in The British Embassy in Paris, France.
3. **Jennie Jerome** (daughter of Leonard W. Jerome and Clara Hall) was born on Jan 09, 1854 in Brooklyn, New York. She died on Jun 09, 1921 in London, England.

Notes for Randolph Henry "Lord Randolph Churchill" Spencer-Churchill:

Sir Randolph was born the year that a famous American Jewish lady was born, Emma Lazarus (7/22/1849 - 11/19/1887), the American poet and essayist who was the author of that famous poem inscribed upon the Statue of Liberty,

The New Colossus.

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,

With conquering limbs astride from land to land;

Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand

A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame

Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name

Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand

Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command

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The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame.

"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she

With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,

I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Source:<http://www.libertystatepark.com/emma.htm>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emma_Lazarus

Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill is the eleventh cousin to United States President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (my half eighth cousin).

"Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill was a British statesman. Lord Randolph was the third son of the 7th Duke of Marlborough and Frances, daughter of the 3rd Marquess of Londonderry. He was the father of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Sir Winston Churchill.

"He was born at 3 Wilton Terrace, Belgravia, London. His early education was conducted at home, and at Tabor's Preparatory School at Cheam. In January 1863 he went to Eton College, where he remained until July 1865. He did not stand out either at academic work or sport while at Eton; his contemporaries describe him as a vivacious and rather unruly boy. In October 1867 he matriculated at Merton College, Oxford. He had a liking for sport, but was also an avid reader, and obtained a second-class degree in jurisprudence and modern history in 1870. In 1874 he was elected to Parliament as Conservative member for Woodstock, defeating George Brodrick, a fellow, and afterwards warden, of Merton College. His maiden speech, delivered in his first session, made no impression on the House.

[edit] Influential marriage

"Lord Randolph Churchill married on 15 April 1874 the beautiful Jennie Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York in the United States, by whom he had two sons, Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (1874 ? 1965) and John Strange Churchill (1880 ? 1947). Jennie Jerome's social contacts greatly helped advance Lord Randolph's early career.

"It was not until 1878 that he came to public notice as the exponent of a species of independent Conservatism. He made a series of furious attacks on Sir Stafford Northcote, R. A. Cross, and other prominent members of the "old gang". George Sclater-Booth (afterwards 1st Baron Basing), President of the Local Government Board, was a specific target, and the minister's County Government Bill was fiercely denounced as the "crowning dishonour to Tory principles", and the "supreme violation of political honesty". Lord Randolph's attitude, and the vituperative fluency of his invective, made him a parliamentary figure of some importance before the dissolution of the 1874 parliament, though he was not yet taken quite seriously.

"In the new parliament of 1880 he speedily began to play a more notable role. Along with Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, Sir John Gorst and occasionally Arthur Balfour, he made himself known as the audacious opponent of the Liberal administration and the unsparing critic of the Conservative front bench. The "fourth party", as it was nicknamed, at first did little damage to the government, but awakened the opposition from its apathy; Churchill roused the Conservatives by leading resistance to Charles Bradlaugh, the member for Northampton, who, though an avowed atheist or agnostic, was prepared to take the parliamentary oath. Sir

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Stafford Northcote, the Conservative leader in the Lower House, was forced to take a strong line on this difficult question by the energy of the fourth party. The long controversy over Bradlaugh's seat, showed that Lord Randolph Churchill was a parliamentary champion who added to his audacity much tactical skill and shrewdness. He continued to play a conspicuous part throughout the parliament of 1880 ? 1885, targeting William Ewart Gladstone as well as the Conservative front bench, some of whose members, particularly Sir Richard Cross and William Henry Smith, he singled out for attack.

"From the beginning of the Egyptian imbroglio Lord Randolph was emphatically opposed to almost every step taken by the government. He declared that the suppression of Arabi Pasha's rebellion was an error, and the restoration of the khedive's authority a crime. He called Gladstone the "Moloch of Midlothian", for whom torrents of blood had been shed in Africa. He was equally severe on the domestic policy of the administration, and was particularly bitter in his criticism of the Kilmainham treaty and the rapprochement between the Gladstonians and the Parnellites.

"By 1885 he had formulated the policy of progressive Conservatism which was known as "Tory democracy". He declared that the Conservatives ought to adopt, rather than oppose, popular reforms, and to challenge the claims of the Liberals to pose as champions of the masses. His views were largely accepted by the official Conservative leaders in the treatment of the Gladstonian Franchise Bill of 1884. Lord Randolph insisted that the principle of the bill should be accepted by the opposition, and that resistance should be focused on the refusal of the government to combine with it a scheme of redistribution. The prominent, and on the whole judicious and successful, part he played in the debates on these questions, still further increased his influence with the rank and file of the Conservatives in the constituencies.

"At the same time he was actively spreading the gospel of democratic Toryism in a series of platform campaigns. In 1883 and 1884 he invaded the Radical stronghold of Birmingham, and in the latter year took part in a Conservative garden party at Aston Manor, at which his opponents paid him the compliment of raising a serious riot. He gave constant attention to the party organization, which had fallen into considerable disorder after 1880, and was an active promoter of the Primrose League.

"In 1884 progressive Toryism won out. At the conference of the Central Union of Conservative Associations, Lord Randolph was nominated chairman, despite the opposition of the parliamentary leaders. A split was averted by Lord Randolph's voluntary resignation; but the episode had confirmed his title to a leading place in the Tory ranks. It was strengthened by the prominent part he played in the events immediately preceding the fall of the Liberal government in 1885; and when Hugh Childers's budget resolutions were defeated by the Conservatives, aided by about half the Parnellites, Lord Randolph Churchill's admirers were justified in proclaiming him to have been the "organizer of victory". His services were, at any rate, far too important to be refused recognition; and in Lord Salisbury's cabinet of 1885 he was made Secretary of State for India. As the price of entry he demanded that Sir Stafford Northcote be removed from the Commons, despite being the Conservative leader there. Salisbury was more than willing to concede this and Northcote went to the Lords as the Earl of Ddlesleigh.

"In the autumn election of 1885 he contested Birmingham Central against John Bright, and though defeated here, was at the same time returned by a very large majority for South Paddington. In the contest which arose over Gladstone's Home Rule bill, Lord Randolph again bore a conspicuous part, and in the electioneering campaign his activity was only second to that of some of the Liberal Unionists, Lord Hartington, George Goschen and Joseph Chamberlain. He was now there recognized Conservative champion in the Lower Chamber, and when the second Salisbury administration was formed after the general election of 1886 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons.

"His management of the House was on the whole successful, and was marked by tact,

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discretion and temper. But he had never really reconciled himself with some of his colleagues, and there was a good deal of friction in his relations with them, which ended with his sudden resignation on 20 December 1886. Various motives influenced him in taking this surprising step; but the only ostensible cause was that put forward in his letter to Lord Salisbury, which was read in the House of Commons on 27 January. In this document he stated that his resignation was due to his inability, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, to concur in the demands made on the Treasury by the ministers at the head of the naval and military establishments. It was commonly supposed that he expected his resignation to be followed by the unconditional surrender of the cabinet, and his restoration to office on his own terms. The sequel, however, was entirely different. The cabinet was reconstructed with Goschen as Chancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Randolph had "forgotten Goschen", as he is said to have remarked). For the next few years there was some speculation about a return to frontline politics, as often happens when a Cabinet minister resigns, but Churchill's own career as a Conservative chief was over.

Although he continued to sit in Parliament, his health was in serious decline throughout the 1890s. He bestowed much attention on society, travel and sport. He was an ardent supporter of the tur, and, in 1889, he won the Oaks with a mare named the Abbess de Jouarre. In 1891 he went to South Africa, in search both of health and relaxation. He travelled for some months through Cape Colony, the Transvaal and Rhodesia, making notes on the politics and economics of the countries, shooting lions, and recording his impressions in letters to a London newspaper, which were afterwards republished under the title of *Men, Mines and Animals in South Africa*. He attacked Gladstone's Second Home Rule Bill with energy, and gave fiery pro-Union speeches in Ireland.

"During this time he coined the phrase "Ulster will fight, and Ulster will be right". But it was soon apparent that his powers were undermined by the illness (reputedly syphilis) which took his life at the age of 45. As the session of 1893 wore on, his speeches lost their old effectiveness, and in 1894 he was listened to not so much with interest as with pity. His last speech in the House was delivered in the debate on Uganda in June 1894, and was a painful failure. He was, in fact, dying of general paralysis. A journey round the world failed to cure him. Lord Randolph started in the autumn of 1894, accompanied by his wife, but his illness made so much progress that he was brought back hurriedly from Cairo. He reached England shortly before Christmas and died in London. He is buried near his wife and sons at St Martin's Church, Bladon, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

His widow, Lady Randolph Churchill, married George Cornwallis-West in 1900, yet retained her noble prerogative earned through her marriage to Lord Randolph.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lord_Randolph_Churchill

Notes for Jennie Jerome:

"Jeanette (Jennie) Jerome, known also as Lady Randolph Churchill (January 9, 1854 ? June 9, 1921) was an American society beauty, best known to history as the mother of British prime minister Winston Churchill.

"She was born at 197 Amity Street, in the Cobble Hill section of Brooklyn, New York. She was the middle daughter of financier Leonard Jerome and his wife, Clara Hall.

"A noted beauty? an admirer said that there was "more of the panther than of the woman in her look"? Lady Randolph Churchill also worked as a magazine editor and bore a fashionable tattoo of a snake twined around her left wrist. Hall family lore insists that Jennie was part Iroquois, but no evidence of any Native American ancestry has yet been uncovered, despite much genealogical digging.

"Long considered one of the most beautiful women of the time, she married, first, in 1874, at the British Embassy in Paris, France, Lord Randolph Churchill (1849?1895), third son of John Winston Spencer-Churchill, the 7th Duke of Marlborough.

"By this marriage, she acquired the title "Lady Randolph Churchill." They had two sons:

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Winston Churchill (1874?1965) and John Strange Spencer-Churchill (1880?1947). As was the custom of the day, she played a limited role in her sons' upbringing, relying largely upon nannies such as Winston's beloved Mrs. (Elizabeth) Everest. Winston completely worshipped his mother, writing her numerous letters during his time away from home at school, begging her to visit him, which she rarely did. However, after he became an adult, she and he became good friends and strong allies, to the point where Winston regarded her almost more as a sister than as a mother.

"Jennie was influential in the uppermost British social and political circles. She was said to be appealing and pleasing to be around, considered to be a strong personality, witty, intelligent, said to have laughed often, and was well respected.

"Five years after the death of Lord Randolph, she married George Cornwallis-West (1874?1951) in 1900, a captain in the Scots Guards. It was during this marriage, in 1908, that she wrote *The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill*. They separated in 1912 and were divorced in April 1914.

"Jennie then married a third time, in 1918, to Montague Phippen Porch (1877?1964), a member of the British Civil Service in Nigeria.

"Jennie died in 1921 at the age of 67 after surgery to remove a gangrenous leg, and is buried in the Churchill plot at St Martin Church, Bladon, Oxfordshire, near her first husband and sons.

"After her death her third husband, Porch, married in 1926 his second wife, Donna Giulia Patrizi (died 1938), a daughter of the Marchese Patrizi della Rocca.

"According to legend, she was also responsible for the invention of the "Manhattan" cocktail. She commissioned a bartender for a special drink to celebrate the election of Samuel J. Tilden to the governorship in 1874. The party was held at the Manhattan Club, and the drink was named after the club.

"Jennie Churchill has been portrayed on screen by the late actress Lee Remick in the American television series, *Jennie*, and by the late actress Anne Bancroft in the film, *Young Winston*."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennie_Jerome

Generation 3

4. **John Winston "Duke of Marlborough" Spencer-Churchill** (son of George Spencer-Churchill and Jane Stewart) was born in 1822. He died in 1883. He married **Frances Anne Emily "Lady Randolph Churchill" Vane** on Jul 12, 1843 in British Embassy in Paris, France.
5. **Frances Anne Emily "Lady Randolph Churchill" Vane** was born in 1822. She died in 1899.
6. **Leonard W. Jerome** (son of Isaac Jerome and Aurora Murray) was born on Nov 03, 1817 in Pompey Hill, Onondago County, New York. He died on Mar 03, 1891 in Brighton, England. He married **Clara Hall**.
7. **Clara Hall** was born in 1825. She died in 1895.

Notes for Leonard W. Jerome:

"Leonard Jerome, a man who loved opera almost as much as he loved opera singers, named his second daughter after the Swedish soprano Jenny Lind. Unluckily, her mother

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didn't discover the motive why Leonard Jerome liked the name so much until it was too late."

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jennie_Jerome

Generation 4

8. **George Spencer-Churchill** (son of George Spencer-Churchill and Susan Stewart) was born in 1793. He died in 1857. He married **Jane Stewart** on Jan 13, 1819.
9. **Jane Stewart** was born in 1798. She died in 1844.

Notes for George Spencer-Churchill:

George Spencer-Churchill was born in 1793, the year that United States President George Washington laid the cornerstone of the U. S. Capitol on September 18, the construction start date. The cost was \$412,000.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Capitol

12. **Isaac Jerome** He married **Aurora Murray**.
 13. **Aurora Murray**
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Generation 5

16. **George Spencer-Churchill** (son of George Spencer and Caroline Russell) was born in 1766. He died in 1840. He married **Susan Stewart** on Sep 15, 1791.
 17. **Susan Stewart** was born about 1770. She died in 1841.
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Generation 6

32. **George Spencer** (son of Charles Spencer and Elizabeth Trevor) was born in 1739. He died in 1817. He married **Caroline Russell** on Aug 23, 1762.
 33. **Caroline Russell** was born in 1744. She died in 1811.
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Generation 7

64. **Charles Spencer** (son of Charles Spencer and Anne Churchill) was born in 1706. He died in 1758. He married **Elizabeth Trevor** on May 23, 1732.
 65. **Elizabeth Trevor** was born in 1708. She died in 1761.
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Generation 8

128. **Charles Spencer** (son of Robert Spencer and Anne Digby) was born in 1674. He died in 1722. He married **Anne Churchill** on Jan 02, 1699.
 129. **Anne Churchill** was born in 1682. She died in 1716.
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Generation 9

256. **Robert Spencer** (son of Henry Spencer and Dorothy Sidney) was born in 1641. He died in 1702. He married **Anne Digby**.
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257. **Anne Digby** was born in 1646. She died in 1715.

Generation 10

512. **Henry Spencer** (son of William Spencer and Penelope Wriothesley) was born in 1618. He died in 1643. He married **Dorothy Sidney** in 1639.

513. **Dorothy Sidney** was born about 1622. She died in 1684.

Generation 11

102 4. **William Spencer** was born in 1592. He died in 1636. He married **Penelope Wriothesley** (daughter of Henry Wriothesley and Elizabeth Vernon) in 1615.

102 5. **Penelope Wriothesley** (daughter of Henry Wriothesley and Elizabeth Vernon) was born in 1598. She died in 1667.

Generation 12

205 0. **Henry Wriothesley** (son of Henry Wriothesley and Mary Browne) was born in 1573. He died in 1624. He married **Elizabeth Vernon** before Aug 30, 1598.

205 1. **Elizabeth Vernon** was born about 1572. She died after 1655.

Generation 13

410 0. **Henry Wriothesley** was born in 1545. He died in 1581. He married **Mary Browne** (daughter of Anthony Browne III and Jane Radcliffe) on Feb 09, 1566.

410 1. **Mary Browne** (daughter of Anthony Browne III and Jane Radcliffe) was born on Jul 22, 1552. She died in 1607.

Generation 14

820 2. **Anthony Browne III** (son of Anthony Browne Jr. and Alice Gage) was born in 1527 in Battle Abbey or Cowdray Park. He died on Oct 19, 1592 in West Hosley, Surrey, England. He married **Jane Radcliffe**.

820 3. **Jane Radcliffe** was born in 1532. She died in 1552.

Notes for Anthony Browne III:

Viscount Anthony Browne III is the ancestor in common with US President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Britain's Prime Minister in the days of World War II, Sir Winston Churchill. Viscount Browne is the tenth great grandfather of President Roosevelt and the eleventh great grandfather of Sir Churchill. Roosevelt and Churchill are eleventh cousins, once removed to each other. Roosevelt is my half eighth cousin.

Notes for ANTHONY BROWNE III:

SOURCE: Cowdray Ruins: A short history and guide

Like his father, Anthony Brown III (1527-1592) was a devout Roman Catholic, yet he was well regarded by the young King Edward VI, who visited Cowdray in 1552.

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After the early death of Edward VI, Mary became queen and for a short time (1553-1558). England reverted to Roman Catholicism under her reign. Sir Anthony Browne was created Viscount Montague by Queen Mary in 1554.

When Elizabeth became queen in 1558, she found that despite his non-Protestant religion, he was her devoted subject. His loyalty was demonstrated when, with the Spanish Armada threatening England in 1588, Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army at Tilbury. One of the first to appear was the aged Viscount Montague, riding at the head of his sons and grandsons, and a large body of horsemen.

In 1591, he entertained his queen at Cowdray for a visit that lasted nearly a week. She was "magnificently entertained" and enjoyed, amongst other pleasures, shooting deer with a crossbow in Cowdray Park. Lady Kildare (Viscount Montague's sister) incurred the monarch's wrath when she participated in the "sport," though she only killed one deer. We are told that "she (Lady Kildare) did not afterwards dine at the royal table." She was, however, later allowed to give a New Year's present to the Queen. This little episode serves to illustrate the fact that even the greatest of monarchs have their little faults.

The First Viscount Montague died in 1592, and was buried in Midhurst Church. His elaborate marble and alabaster tomb was moved in 1851 to Easeborne Church, none too expertly, as even a fairly careful examination of it will show you!

SOURCE: A Short Guide to Battle.

Sir Anthony Browne [was made] the first Viscount Montague by Queen Mary, "Bloody Mary," by whom he was highly esteemed. He went for her on a mission to the Pope. When Elizabeth came to the throne, he was one of the two peers who in Parliament opposed the abolition of the Papal supremacy, but the Queen continued to employ him. Throughout his life, he proved himself her faithful and loyal subject.

When England was threatened by the Spanish Armada, "the first that showed his bands to the Queen was that noble, virtuous, honorable man, the Viscount Montague, who now came, though he was very sickly and in age ... he came personally himself before the Queen, with his band of horsemen, being almost 200, the same being led by his own sons, and with them a young child, very comely, seated on horseback, being the heir of his house," etc. etc. (Quotation from a letter dated September 1588).

SOURCE: Cowdray: Its early history: in the Parish of Easebourne near Midhurst, Sussex.

Like his father, the son was a strong Catholic but, notwithstanding his religious opinions, he was visited by the young King Edward VI at Cowdray in 1552.

Regarding this visit the King wrote: "At Cowdray, a goodly house of Sir Anthony Browne's, where we were marvelously, yea rather excessively, banketted."

Viscount Montague, as he was created by Queen Mary in 1554, was a man of great ability, and retained the favor and esteem of three successive sovereigns. He was one of the few nobles of his religion whose loyalty was held to be above suspicion in those troublous times.

When the Armada was at hand, in the year 1588, and Queen Elizabeth reviewed her army at Tilbury, the ancient Viscount was one of the first to appear with a large body of horsemen, riding at the head of his sons and grandson.

Generation 15

164 **Anthony Browne Jr.** (son of Anthony Browne and Lucy Neville) was born on Jun 29, 1500.

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04. He died on May 06, 1548 in Byfleet, Surrey, England. He married **Alice Gage** about 1525 in Sussex, England.

164 **Alice Gage**

05.

Notes for Anthony Browne Jr.:

Cowdray belonged to the Fitzwilliam family, but when Sir William Fitzwilliam died without heirs, it passed to Sir Anthony BROWNE. Sir William Fitzwilliam and Sir Anthony Browne were half-brothers, their mother, Lady Lucy, daughter of John Nevill, Marquis Montacute, having survived her first husband, the father of Sir William, and marrying the first Sir Anthony Browne.

Sir William took possession of Cowdray about 1535. He was one of the most eminent men of his time, being a Knight of the Garter, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Lord High Admiral, and he stood high in the favor of Henry VIII.

In 1536 Sir William received a grant of Easebourne Priory from Henry VIII. Early in 1538, King Henry VIII seems to have paid one of several visits to Cowdray, and the Royal Arms over the hall porch (now somewhat mutilated) are commemorative of this visit.

The first of the Brownes of Cowdray was also a very great favorite of Henry VIII. He, too, I was a Knight of the Garter, and, later, was with I the King as his Master of the Horse at the memorable Siege of Boulogne in 1544.

In 1538 he had a grant of the house and site of the suppressed Abbey of Battle, where both he and his wife were buried.

Sir Anthony Browne died at his manor of Byfleet in Surrey, in 1548, and his estates descended to his eldest son, also Sir Anthony Browne.

SOURCE: Cowdray Ruins: A short history and guide. Compiled by David Ray. All rights reserved by THE COWDRAY ESTATE OFFICE

Also held in high esteem by Henry VIII, Sir Anthony Browne was a Knight of the Garter. and later was Master of the King's Horse at the siege of Boulogne in 1544. What does appear strange is that he was a devout Roman Catholic, and yet remained such a favorite of the King, the Head of the Church of England. Sir Anthony was Henry's proxy at the King's marriage to Anne of Cleves. He therefore saw the lady before the husband. He also was not impressed with her physical appearance!

A wealthy landowner, Sir Anthony Browne owned several manors, and he died at his manor of Byfleet in Surrey in 1548. His estates passed to his eldest son, also Sir Anthony Browne.

SOURCE: A Short Guide to Battle. Lewis H. Pyke. Battle and District Historical Society, 1965

Sir Anthony Browne and his descendants, while they owned the Abbey, were all of the old faith, Papists, as we used to say. And Sir Anthony himself who in 1542 inherited from his half-brother another great property, Cowdray, which had been seized from the Church, found nothing strange in the situation. He died in 1548, just ten years after he came to Battle, and was buried with tremendous pomp in the church. His great manor house, which we call Princess Elizabeth's Lodging, was completed by his son, Sir Anthony Browne, who was made the first Viscount Montague by Queen Mary

Source: <http://www.user.dccnet.com/s.brown/familytree/BROWNE-Montague&Monteagle.htm>

Ancestors of Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill

Generation 16

328 **Anthony Browne** was born in 1443. He died on Nov 19, 1506. He married **Lucy Neville**.
08.

328 **Lucy Neville**
09.

Notes for Anthony Browne:

Anthony Browne

Generation 17

656 **John Neville**
18.

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