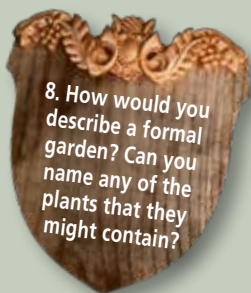


The Tudors beyond Winchester

Journey out of Winchester a few miles and you will find these interesting places with Tudor connections.

Before her wedding, Mary travelled to Winchester from London, staying with Bishop Gardiner at his castle in Farnham and then on to his palace at Bishop's Waltham. This medieval palace stood in a 10,000-acre park and had been a favourite hunting spot for Henry VIII. Bishops occupied the palace until the early 17th-century when it was destroyed during the Civil War. The extensive ruins are worth a visit today, and events are sometime staged there. Tel: 01962 840 500.

Old Basing House, home of the Lord Treasurer, William Paulet, was a huge castle, converted in Tudor times into a large private house. Mary and Philip were entertained there after their wedding. The house, like many others, was damaged in the Civil War and fell into ruins covering about 10 acres. Today you can see the remains of Tudor kitchens, towers, and a recently recreated early 17th-century formal garden. Tel: 01256 467 294.

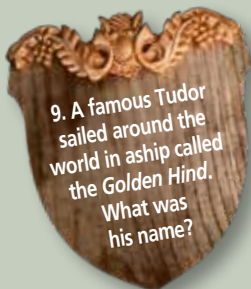


To the south is the famous seaport of **Portsmouth**, where in 1494 Henry VII built a square masonry tower.

A year later he added a dockyard where royal warships could be built and repaired. Fifty years later, Henry VIII built **Southsea Castle** at the harbour entrance. It was from here that Henry saw disaster strike his ship the *Mary Rose*: she was sunk by the French in Portsmouth Harbour.

You can see her now in Portsmouth dockyard.

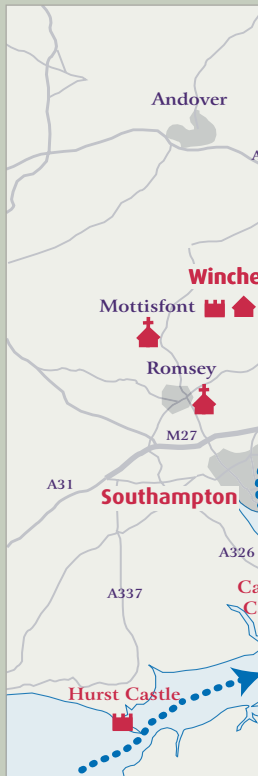
The south coast and the Solent in particular had to be protected against the marauding foreign ships and **Calshot Castle** and **Hurst Castle** were both positioned to do just this, Calshot at the entrance to Southampton Water, and Hurst Castle further west.



Further inland, **Mottisfont Abbey** stands in beautiful countryside near the famous River Test. Originally a 12th-century priory, it was made into a private house after Henry VIII's split with the Catholic Church. Tel: 01794 340 757.

At **Southwick**, you can see the church of St James. Rebuilt in 1566 by John Whyte (a servant of the Earl of Southampton), it is a rare example of a post-Reformation Tudor church and well worth a visit. The interesting thing about the church is its date. At a time when churches were either being torn down, or their decoration removed, here is a church that was newly built. It is especially noteworthy for its three-decker pulpit, its gallery, reredos (screen behind the altar) and box pews. There are monuments to John Whyte (d.1567) and his wife (d.1548).

The map shows the area around Winchester and places of interest relating to the Tudor period. Towns mentioned in this leaflet all appear on this map.

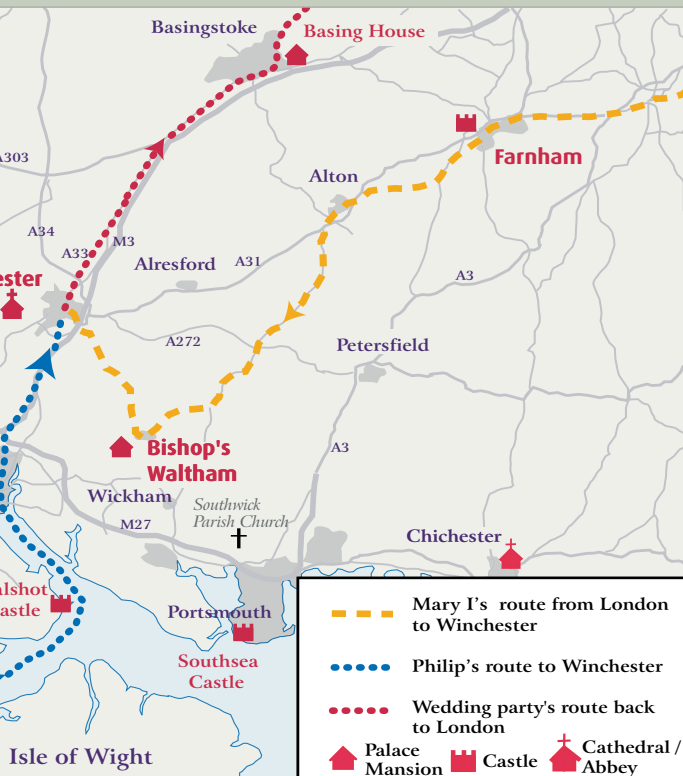


Did you know?

Henry VIII is said to have had over 70,000 people executed while he was king. Winchester had its own gallows sited to the north of the town, off the Andover Road. At the Jolly Farmer pub there is a list of names of people executed. Beaumont (see city map) was the place where people were burned at the stake.



Bishop's Waltham Palace



Quiz answers

1. 10 is X; 50 is L; 100 is C; 500 is D; 1,000 is M. Try writing 1554.
2. There are 25 knights. Some of the names are Sir Galahad, Sir Lancelot du Lac, Sir Gawain, Sir Mordred. Can you add to these?
3. Richard III (Battle of Bosworth); The Merry Wives of Windsor; Henry VIII.
4. All the niches are empty. The statues were removed along with all other images of God or the saints in human form. Similar empty niches can be seen on the east face of Westgate.
5. Winchester has no local stone other than flint. Most of the square stones came from the Isle of Wight, which is about 45 kilometres away. The stones were part of the two abbeys, Hyde and St Mary's, that were torn down during the time of Henry VIII.

6. The stone-built cellar was fireproof so this is where the merchant kept his expensive goods. Because stone was expensive, the living areas were made of wood and plaster.

7 Mills were, and still are, used for grinding corn. The wheels were made of wood, and later ones of stone, quartz being the best material for its hardwearing quality.

8. Formal gardens are laid out in a precise way. Plants would include herbs that were spread on floors to improve the smell of a house.

9. Sir Francis Drake



If you would like this leaflet in a larger format please contact the tourist information centre on 01962 840 500 or e-mail tourism@winchester.gov.uk



Winchester
City Council

TUDORS

Explore Winchester's Tudor history and test your knowledge of the period

In 1485 Henry VII became the first king of the Tudor royal family. Times were unsteady during this period with the end of the war of the Roses, Black Death and the Hundred Year War, causing Winchester to be in a steady decline. However a succession of Tudor Monarchs still favoured Winchester choosing for key events to occur here, follow this leaflet to see what you can discover about Tudors in Winchester.



VISIT
WINCHESTER

visitwinchester.co.uk

WOLF HALL

in Winchester

Winchester's historic cityscape makes it a popular film location for period dramas. The city provided a backdrop for the acclaimed Tudor drama *Wolf Hall* (2015) – adapted from books by author Hilary Mantel. Winchester Cathedral, the Great Hall and the Hospital of St Cross (a medieval almshouse) all offered convincing settings for various scenes.

Why not book a walking tour that takes in some of Winchester's famous landmarks from the Tudor times? Winchester's Tourist Guides run a special Tudor walking tour on request. Visit winchestertouristguides.com or contact Winchester Tourist Information Centre on 01962 840 500 for details.



Damian Lewis as Henry VIII on set in Winchester during the filming of *Wolf Hall*.

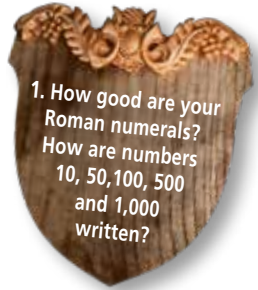
© Company Pictures/Playground Entertainment for BBC. Photograph by Giles Keyte

Tudor monarchs

One of Henry VII's favourite houses was Winchester Castle where his first son, Arthur, was born and then christened at the cathedral, the first Tudor royal ceremony to be held in the city.

When Arthur died, Henry's second son Henry VIII became king. Probably best known for having six wives, Henry VIII caused a great political and religious upheaval when he split from the Catholic Church of Rome and established the Church of England, thus giving him the freedom to remarry.

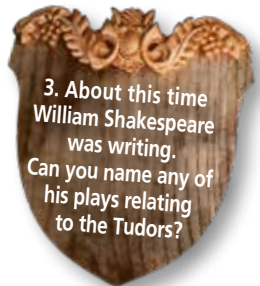
In 1522, Henry entertained the King of Spain and Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V, at Winchester Castle's Great Hall, when Charles was able to look at the newly painted Round Table with its central Tudor rose and portrait of King Arthur.

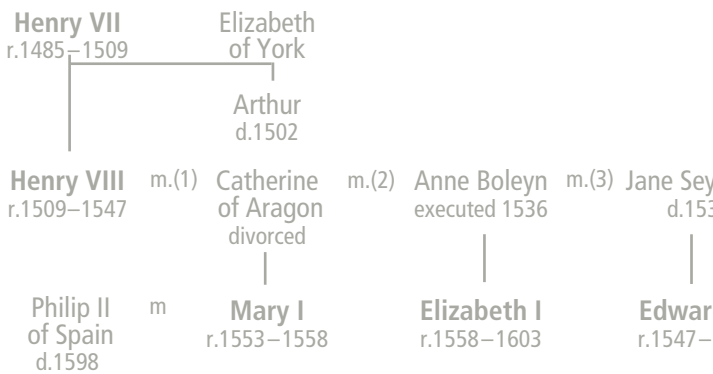


The painting is a real bit of Tudor one-upmanship. Arthur in the picture looks like the bearded Henry, and Arthur's fame had spread throughout Europe and formed an integral part of the Chivalric Code. The point being made by the picture is that Henry could trace his family back to King Arthur and then to the emperors of Ancient Rome. This was further back than Charles V who at that time was Holy Roman Emperor. The

position of the Tudor rose motif at the centre of the painting emphasises Henry's legitimate right to the throne.

When Henry VIII died in 1547 his son Edward VI, aged nine, became king. During this short reign – he was fifteen when he died – his religious policies led to the arrest and imprisonment in the Tower of London of many leading Catholics. Amongst these were the Bishop of Winchester, Stephen Gardiner, and the Warden of Winchester College boys' school, Dr John White.





The next Tudor to come to the throne was Mary I – a Catholic who became known as ‘Bloody Mary’ because she imprisoned Protestants and burned 300 at the stake. Her marriage to Philip II of Spain, another Catholic, was unpopular. They married in Winchester, part of the reason being that there was less likelihood of a riot there than in London. The wedding took place on 25 July 1554: a grand ceremony in Winchester Cathedral, but a miserable marriage.

Our last Tudor was the great Elizabeth I, the second daughter of Henry VIII. Her reign, sometimes called a Golden Age, began in 1558 until her death in 1603. She was a determined leader in dangerous times, totally committed to her role as queen, so much so that she ordered the execution of her cousin – another Mary – Queen of Scots.

Mary & Philip’s wedding

25 July 1554 – St James’s Day
(patron saint of Spain)

In July 1554 Philip sailed up the Southampton Water to **Southampton**, whereupon Mary called ‘all noblemen, gentlemen, ladies and others’ to Winchester for the wedding. She moved to **Wolvesey Castle** in Winchester as Philip travelled to the city, stopping off at the Hospital of St Cross on the way. He entered the city through Southgate to the sounds of trumpets, bells and cannon shot. Later that day, he met Mary for the first time where a courtier pronounced her ‘old, badly dressed and almost toothless’. However, the wedding took place, with the cathedral hung with tapestries and banners that covered the damage caused by Henry VIII’s men during the religious conflict known as the Reformation. The King and Queen then set off along the Roman road to **Basing House**, 20 miles north of Winchester. A month later, Philip left for Spain, returning three years later for a few months before leaving again, forever. Mary died shortly after.



Sixpence, called ‘The Kissing Coin’, issued to mark the wedding of Mary and Philip

Did you know?

After its Tudor decline Winchester would not flourish again until the 19th century when the railway was built.

Henry VIII m.(4) Anne of Cleves divorced m.(5) Catherine Howard executed 1542 m.(6) Catherine Parr d.1548

Edward VI
1553



Claire Foy as Anne Boleyn on set at the Hospital of St Cross in Winchester during the filming of Wolf Hall. © Company Pictures/ Playground Entertainment for BBC. Photograph by Giles Keyte



Detail from a portrait of Philip II, King of Spain after Titian, (1555) (NPG 4175)



Detail from a portrait of Queen Mary I by Hans Eworth, (1554) (NPG 4861)

Images of Philip and Mary courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery, London