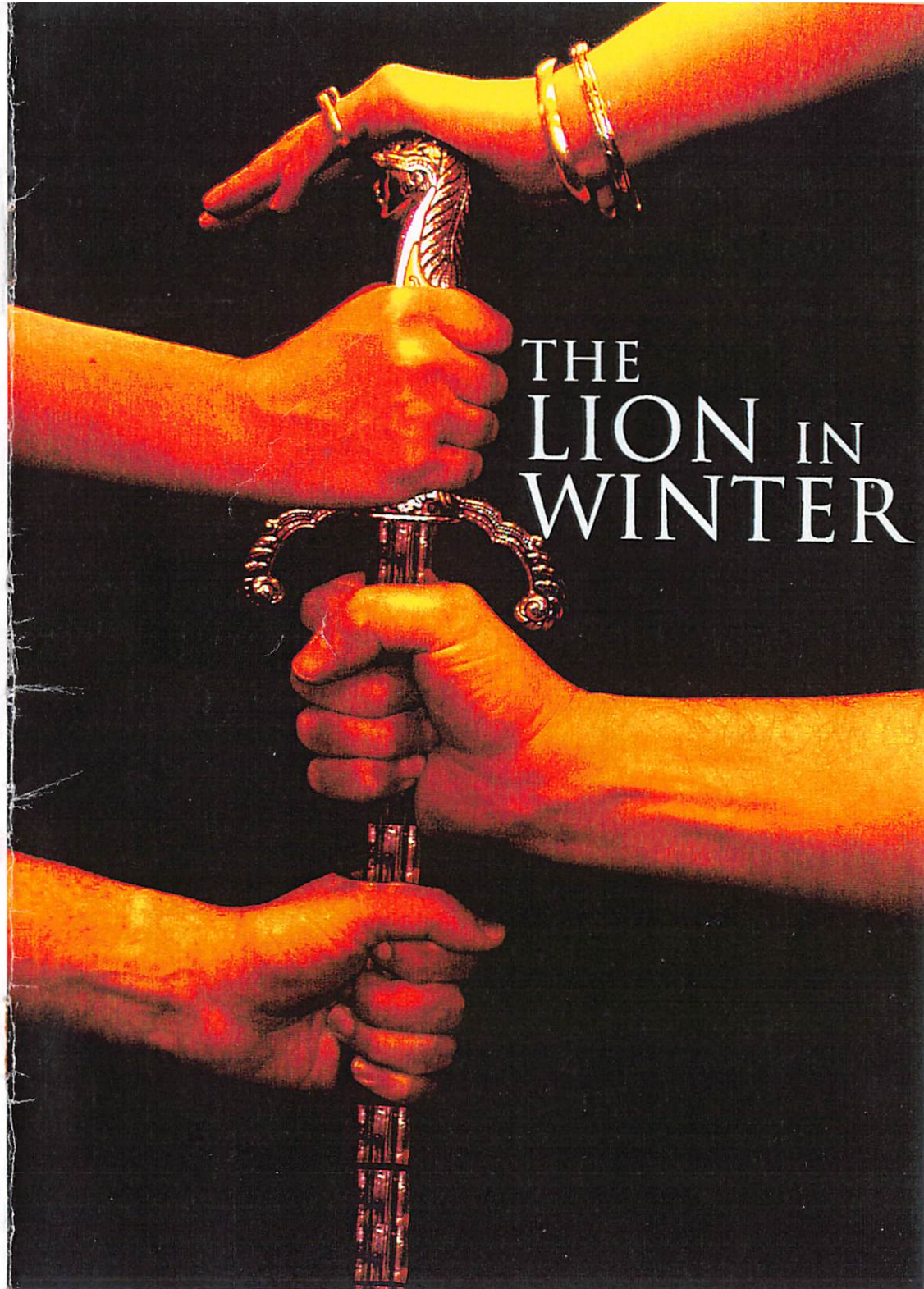


D. YOUNG .



THE
LION IN
WINTER

SUPPORTING PLAYERS OF WIMBORNE DRAMA

BMI *The Harbour Hospital*

*sticks and stones
(fireplaces)*

COLOURCRAFT
(Wimborne)

KITCHEN
Style
of Wimborne

Walford Mill
CRAFT CENTRE

Minster
Chocolates
at The Square Centre

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**The
Minster
Press**



NFU Mutual

Wine Rack

Salamander

THE
WHITE HART

in *Ten Times Table* (twice), Mrs Reed in *Jane Eyre*, Dora Randolph in *Dear Octopus*, Helen Kroger in *Pack of Lies*, Miss Mitchum-Brown in *The Secret Tent*, Miss Smythe in *Move Over Mrs Markham*, Dora Tomb in *Tomb With a View*, Mrs Bell in *Death and the Maiden*, Miss Mockridge in *Dangerous Corner*, Flora van Huysen in *The Matchmaker*, Miss Nisbett in *Forty Years On*, Edith in *Fur Coat and No Knickers*, Lady Rumpers in *Habeas Corpus*, Margaret Nicholson and Dr Macalpine in *The Madness of George III* and Mrs Steerforth in *David Copperfield*. Mar trained at the Hampshire School of Music and Drama under the late Irene Cockin.

**FRED
TYSON-
BROWN**
(PHILIP)



Fred started off his acting career in humble school nativity plays and then progressed on to school productions such as *Amadeus* in which he played the young Mozart's tutor. For Wimborne Drama Fred has had minor roles in *The Roses of Eyam*, *Habeas Corpus* and *Ten Times Table*, but his big break came in 2001 with his acclaimed portrayal of the young *David Copperfield*.

**TOM
WILLIAMS**
(GEOFFREY)



Being the son of fellow Wimborne Drama member Dave Williams, Tom has always been encouraged to take to the stage. Parts in school productions such as Stephano in *The Tempest* and Cliff in *Cabaret* led Tom to continue his love of drama by studying it at Exeter University. For Wimborne Drama, he has appeared in *Fur Coat and No Knickers*. Tom also works with the Youth Section and is directing Alan Ayckbourn's *Confusions*.

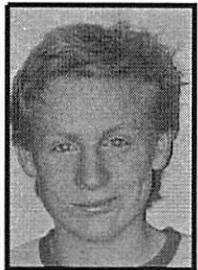
**BARRY
BAYNTON**
(DIRECTOR)



Barry is a familiar figure on the local theatre scene. His directing credits include *Forty Years On*, *Habeas Corpus*, *Ten Times Table* and *Aladdin*. In 2002 he formed Bare Bones Theatre whose production of *Bent* won the New Forest Festival and was performed at the British All-Winners Festival. Barry's recent acting credits include *The Madness of George III*, *David Copperfield*, *On the Razzle* and *Table Manners*.

PROGRAMME DESIGN Richard Neal

JOE
BELL
(JOHN)



This is Joe's second major stage role for Wimborne Drama following his appearance as Young Ham in *David Copperfield* in 2001. Joe has performed in a variety of plays and musicals at school, and is a member of Wimborne Drama's Youth Section. He also has a passion for singing: he is a member of a local funk band who gig regularly. Joe looks forward to filming for the third series of the popular docu-sitcom *Teachers* later in the year.

MARK
ELLEN
(HENRY)



Mark's previous roles for Wimborne Drama have included Sheridan in *The Madness of George III*, Ray in *Ten Times Table* and Weinberl in *On the Razzle*. For Swan Theatre he has appeared in *The Comedy of Errors* and *Hedda Gabler*. Other roles before moving to this area include: Henry Baskerville in *Hound of the Baskervilles*, Pontius Pilate in *The Vigil* and Mr Manningham in *Gaslight*, Norman in *Round and Round the Garden* and Humphrey Devize in *The Lady's Not for Burning*.

BOO
FELTHAM
(ALAIS)



This is Boo's third play with Wimborne Drama although she has performed in several musicals with other societies. Previous roles include Sheila Birling in *An Inspector Calls*, Rosa Dartle in *David Copperfield* and Chava in *Fiddler on the Roof*.

TONY
FELTHAM
(RICHARD)



This is Tony's twenty-seventh

production with Wimborne Drama. His last role was as Gerald Croft in *An Inspector Calls*. Other roles have included a disfigured hunchback, a cold blooded murderer and a camp interior designer. Away from Wimborne Drama, Tony has performed in several musicals with the highlight being the lead in *Me and My Girl*.

MARGARET
POPE
(ELEANOR)



Margaret has performed a great variety of roles over the years. These have included Audrey

WIMBORNE DRAMA

presents

THE LION IN WINTER

BY JAMES GOLDMAN

AN INTENSE AND DARKLY
HUMOROUS DRAMA
DIRECTED BY BARRY BAYNTON

12-15 FEBRUARY 2003
TIVOLI THEATRE
WIMBORNE

DIRECTOR'S NOTES

Good evening and welcome to our current production, *The Lion in Winter*.

First produced on Broadway in 1966, *The Lion in Winter* was written by American playwright James Goldman. The West End appeared to be by-passed and the play became an Oscar winning film with Peter O'Toole and Katherine Hepburn in the lead roles. It gave Anthony Hopkins his first film part as Richard.

Goldman wrote the following about his play:

The historical material on Henry's reign is considerable in so far as battles, plots, wars, treaties and alliances are concerned. This play – while simplifying the political manoeuvring, combining a meeting of the French and English Kings in 1183 with a Royal Court held at Windsor in the following year into a Christmas Court that never was – is accurately based on the available data.

The facts we have, while clear enough as to the outcome of relationships – such things as who kills whom and when – say little if anything about the quality and content of those relationships. The people in this play, their character and passions, while consistent with the facts we have, are fictions.

The play, finally, contains anachronisms in speech, thought, habit, custom and so on. Those the author is aware of – the way, for instance, Christmas is celebrated – are deliberate and not intended to outrage the historical aspects of the script.

As usual, my set is quite sparse and economical, for I feel the play is very much with the actors and I did not want a Camelot-type setting for them to perform in.

My grateful thanks to Wimborne Drama and the Tivoli staff and volunteers for their support.

I do hope you enjoy this belated Christmas. What family doesn't have its ups and downs at this time!

Barry Baynton

forgiveness and he stayed in the background until Richard's death in 1199. Shortly after his succession, John annulled his marriage to Isabella of Gloucester to marry Isabella of Angouleme. This greatly angered Hugh le Brun, to whom Isabella had been engaged, and he complained to Philip. John was called to trial at Paris in 1201, but he ignored this summons and war ensued. John incurred heavy military defeats, losing Anjou and Maine in 1203, Normandy in 1204 and Brittany in 1206. He also fell out with Pope Innocent III in 1205 over a nomination for the see of Canterbury. John was forced to back down and also surrender England as a papal fief. John's programme of heavy taxation, necessary to finance his wars, caused discord with his barons, leading to the issue of Magna Carta in 1215 which placed John beneath the law, but his failure to uphold the terms provoked civil war. He died amidst fighting in 1216, with his nine-year old son as the new king, Henry III, and England torn in two and many of his former subjects giving their allegiance to Louis of France, King Philip's son. The Angevin dynasty had ended.

FORTHCOMING PRODUCTION

FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD

21-24 May 2003

Thomas Hardy's great Wessex saga. Bathsheba Everdene arrives in the village of Weatherbury to take charge of the dilapidated estate that she has inherited. A proud and independent young woman, but still ignorant in the ways of the country, her fate becomes entwined with three men, any of whom could bring salvation or disaster: the dashing young cavalry officer Sergeant Troy, her wealthy and powerful neighbour Squire Boldwood, and the quiet, dependable farmer Gabriel Oak. Directed by Tony Feltham.

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GEOFFREY OF BRITTANY (1158-86)

The third son of Henry and Eleanor, he was given the title Duke of Brittany in 1166 when Henry forced Duke Conan to resign and betrothed Conan's daughter Constance to Geoffrey. From 1173 onwards, when he joined his mother's rebellion against his father, he was in the thick of every family quarrel. He was conspiring with King Philip II of France when he was killed in a tournament at Paris. Twelfth century author Gerald de Barri described Geoffrey as 'smooth as oil, a hypocrite in everything, capable by his syrupy eloquence of corrupting two kingdoms with his tongue'.

JOHN (1167-1216) KING OF ENGLAND 1199-1216

Born on December 24, 1167, the youngest son of Henry and Eleanor, John grew up fearing that everyone was against him and determined to outwit them. After his brother Richard became king, rather than turning to John, Richard appointed William Longchamp head of the Regency Council which governed England in the king's absence. This appointment infuriated John who described Longchamp as 'lame, ape-like and excessively fond of boys'. When Richard was imprisoned in Germany, John started a rebellion and in his desperation for military help, he surrendered eastern Normandy to Philip II, Richard's bitter enemy. After Richard's release, John begged for and received his brother's



HENRY II (1133-1189) KING OF ENGLAND 1154-1189

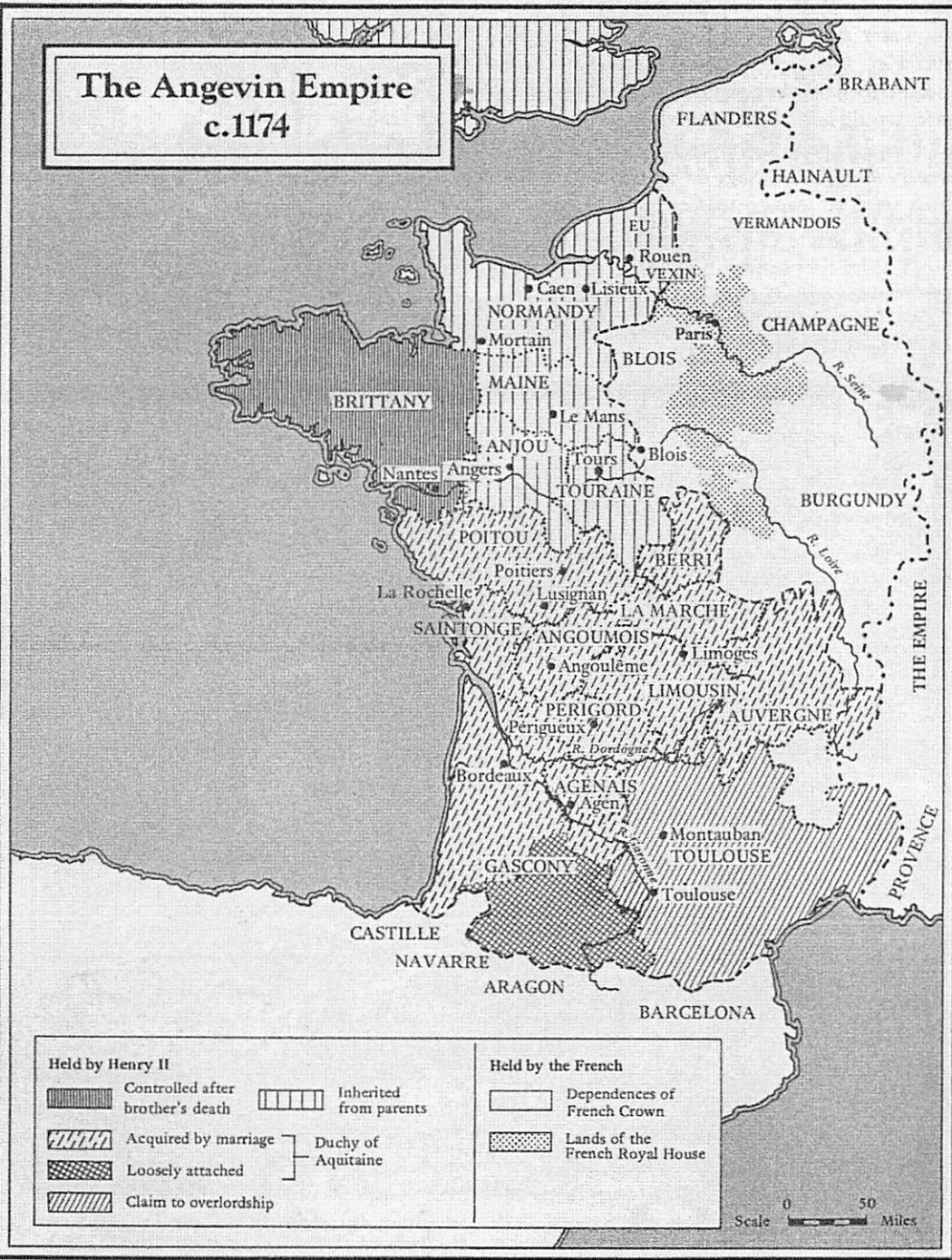
Henry II, first of the Angevin kings, was one of the most effective of all England's monarchs. He came to the throne amid the anarchy of Stephen's reign and promptly collared his errant barons. He refined Norman government and created a capable, self-standing bureaucracy. His energy was equaled only by his ambition and intelligence. Henry survived wars, rebellion, and controversy to successfully rule one of the Middle Ages' most powerful kingdoms.

Born on March 5, 1133 at Le Mans to parents Geoffrey, Count of Anjou and the Empress Matilda, Henry was raised in the French province of Anjou and first visited England in 1142 to defend his mother's claim to the disputed throne of Stephen. His continental possessions were already vast before his coronation.

He acquired Normandy and Anjou upon the death of his father in September 1151, and his French holdings more than doubled with his marriage to Eleanor of Aquitaine (ex-wife of King Louis VII of France, and twelve years older than Henry) in May 1152. In accordance with the Treaty of Wallingford, a succession agreement signed by Stephen and Matilda in 1153, Henry was crowned in October 1154. The continental empire ruled by Henry and his sons included Brittany, Maine, Poitou, Touraine, Gascony, Anjou, Aquitaine, and Normandy. Henry was technically a feudal vassal, or tenant, of the king of France but, in reality, owned more territory and was more powerful than his French landlord. Although King John (Henry's son) lost most of the English holdings in France, English kings laid claim to the French throne until the fifteenth century. Henry also extended his territory in the British Isles in two significant ways. First, he retrieved Cumbria and Northumbria from Malcolm IV of Scotland and settled the Anglo-Scot border in the North. Secondly, although his success with Welsh campaigns was limited, Henry invaded Ireland and secured an English presence on the island.



**The Angevin Empire
c.1174**



RICHARD I (1157-1199)

KING OF ENGLAND 1189-99

Born on September 8, 1157 in Oxford, the eldest surviving son of Henry and Eleanor, Richard grew up in Poitou and ruled Aquitaine from 1170. He revolted against his father, 1173-74, and in 1188-89 joined ranks with Philip II, King of France, and forced Henry to make humiliating concessions.



Richard succeeded to the throne in 1189, following his father's death, but immediately prepared to leave on the Third Crusade and was essentially an absentee ruler. He participated in the defeat of the Muslim leader Saladin and the capture of Messina, Cyprus and Acre, but failed to re-take Jerusalem. In 1191 he married Berengaria, sealing an alliance with her father, Sancho VI of Navarre, which ensured the safety of his southern dominions during his absence. But the marriage also meant breaking with Philip, to whose sister Alais he had been betrothed since 1169; it was widely believed that Henry II had seduced Alais while she was in his custody. A conspiracy by his brother John necessitated Richard's return in 1192, but he was captured en route and imprisoned in Germany. His subjects raised the enormous ransom of 100,000 marks for Richard's release in 1194, and on his arrival in England he was crowned for a second time at Winchester Cathedral. However, he soon left England and spent the rest of his reign defending his French possessions.

He died in 1199 from an infected arrow-wound to his left shoulder and was buried at Fontevrault. His heart was interred at Rouen Cathedral. Richard was a courageous warrior -- hence his nickname 'Coeur de Lion' -- and he is popularly remembered for his valour and crusading feats. It is now recognised that, far from neglecting England, he in fact ruled it masterfully. Although he spent little time in England, England was only one, and the least threatened, of his dominions. In recent years attempts have been made to prove he was a homosexual, but there is little good evidence of this.

ELEANOR OF AQUITAINE

C. 1122-1204

A colourful and passionate lady, she was described by the monastic chronicler, Richard of Devizes, as 'beautiful, yet gentle, humble, yet keen-witted'.

In 1137 Eleanor succeeded her father, William X of Aquitaine, and married the future Louis VII. The marriage was a disaster and annulled in 1152 on the grounds of consanguinity. Only two months later Eleanor married Henry, Duke of Normandy, later Henry II of England, and their union brought Aquitaine within the Angevins' sphere of power, where it remained for the next three centuries.



Eleanor led an eventful life. She accompanied her first husband on crusade, 1147-49, and there were rumours of an affair with her uncle, Raymond of Antioch. She was patron of the troubadours (lyric poets from Provence) and courtly literature, and played an active role in political matters.

However, Eleanor was imprisoned by Henry from 1174 to 1183, after supporting her sons' rebellion against their father, 1173-74. She was later released and shared Richard's government of Aquitaine, but was never completely free until Henry's death in 1189. Thereafter she asserted considerable political influence and provided crucial support for both Richard and John when they held the throne. Eleanor retired to Fontevrault in 1202 until her death in 1204.

English and Norman barons in Stephen's reign manipulated feudal law to undermine royal authority; Henry instituted many reforms to weaken traditional feudal ties and strengthen his position. Unauthorised castles built during the previous reign were razed. Monetary payments replaced military service as the primary duty of vassals. The Exchequer was revitalised to enforce accurate record keeping and tax collection. Incompetent sheriffs were replaced and the authority of royal courts was expanded. Henry empowered a new social class of government clerks that stabilised procedure - the government could operate effectively in the king's absence and would subsequently prove sufficiently tenacious to survive the reign of incompetent kings. Henry's reforms allowed the emergence of a body of common law to replace the disparate customs of feudal and county courts. Jury trials were initiated to end the old Germanic trials by ordeal or battle. Henry's systematic approach to law provided a common basis for development of royal institutions throughout the entire realm.

The process of strengthening the royal courts, however, yielded an unexpected controversy. The church courts instituted by William the Conqueror became a safe haven for criminals of varying degree and ability, for one in fifty of the English population qualified as clerics. Henry wished to transfer sentencing in such cases to the royal courts, as church courts merely demoted clerics to laymen. Thomas Beckett, Henry's close friend and chancellor since 1155, was named Archbishop of Canterbury in June 1162 but distanced himself from Henry and vehemently opposed the weakening of church courts. Beckett fled England in 1164, but through the intervention of Pope Adrian IV (the lone English pope), returned in 1170. He greatly angered Henry by opposing the coronation of Prince Henry (the 'Young King') in the same year. Exasperated, Henry hastily and publicly conveyed his desire to be rid of the contentious Archbishop - four ambitious knights took the king at his word and murdered Beckett in his own cathedral on December 29, 1170. Henry endured a rather limited storm of protest over the incident and the controversy passed.

Although unquestionably a successful ruler, Henry had always found one area of his life difficult to manage - his family. Henry's plans of dividing his myriad lands and titles evoked treachery from his sons, as with each new scheme there was always at least one son who felt hard done by. At the encouragement - and sometimes because of the treatment - of their mother, they rebelled against their father several times, often with Louis VII of France as their accomplice. The deaths of Henry the Young King in 1183 and Geoffrey in 1186 gave no respite from his children's rebellious nature; John was now Henry's preferred choice as heir, to Richard's great anger. With the assistance of Louis VII's son, Philip II of France, Richard attacked and defeated Henry on July 4, 1189 and forced him to accept a humiliating peace. When Henry was given a list of those who had fought against him, he was shocked to find John's name on the list. For John's sake he had pushed Richard to the point of rebellion and now John had silently joined the winning side. As great and creative a king as he had been, Henry thought what really mattered was family politics, and on July 6, 1189 he died at Chinon Castle believing that he had failed.

THE LION IN WINTER

BY JAMES GOLDMAN

FOR THE COMPANY:

DIRECTOR BARRY BAYNTON

STAGE MANAGER JACKSON KINGHAM

ASSISTANT STAGE MANAGERS
DAVE WILLIAMS & MEZ TYSON-BROWN

DESIGN AMANDA BROWN

COSTUMES
CAROLYN HEWITT & CAROLINE UWINS

FIGHT ARRANGER ALEX COMPIANI

FOR THE THEATRE:

STAGE MANAGER ASHLEY THORNE

ASM STEVE CHARTERS

LIGHTING RUSSELL PARKER

SOUND DON SHERRY

HENRY II, KING OF ENGLAND
MARK ELLEN

ALAIS, A FRENCH PRINCESS
BOO FELTHAM

JOHN, THE YOUNGEST SON
JOE BELL

GEOFFREY, THE MIDDLE SON
TOM WILLIAMS

RICHARD LIONHEART, THE ELDEST SON
TONY FELTHAM

ELEANOR, HENRY'S WIFE
MARGARET POPE

PHILIP, KING OF FRANCE
FRED TYSON-BROWN

THE ACTION OF THE PLAY, WHICH IS CONTINUOUS, PASSES IN HENRY'S CASTLE AT CHINON, FRANCE, CHRISTMAS 1183.
THERE IS ONE INTERVAL OF 20 MINUTES