

What is happening in English History

1000-1100

1000 Winchester principal seat of English kings. 1016 Canute made king of England.

1065 Consecration of Westminster Abbey.

1066 Norman conquest of England. 1086 Domesday Book completed. 1096 Start of the Crusades.

1102 Council of Westminster ends slavery of British men and women.

1131 Charter of Freedom granted to the citizens of London and their heirs.

1135 Stephen becomes king and civil war follows between him and Matilda his cousin.

1154 Nicholas Brakespear becomes first and only English Pope to date

1170 Assassination of Thomas a^l Beckett in Canterbury Cathedral.

1190 John, brother of Richard the Lionheart, becomes king

The Happenings in Wroxton

Pre

1000 Possibly settled by the Romans as there are traces of Roman remains in the vicinity.

1086 Wroxton mentioned in Domesday book as Wroces Stan meaning buzzard stone. It was described as a parish crossed by ancient ricks and on the Salt Way from Droitwich to London and said to consist of 24 tenants (2 serfs, 12 villain and 10 bordars).

1089 Wroxton held by Guy de Reinbeucurt, the Lord of Chipping Warden.

1115 Abingdon Abbey holds 2 hides in Wroxton from which it draws rent.

1120 Village passes to one of Guy's younger sons, Richard and thence to letter's daughter Margery and her husband Robert Foliol.

1136 Hervey Belet, first recorded Belet in Wroxton, and an undertenant is excused payment of Danegeld.

1173 Robert becomes a monk on the death of Margery and son succeeds him.

1200 -1300

1209 King John excommunicated.

1215 Magna Carta issued at Runnymede.

1237 Border between Scotland and England established by the

Treaty of York

1276 Edward I begins Welsh wars.

1277 England annex Wales. 1290 Invention of spectacles.

1313 Invention of the canon.

1314 Scots defeat English at Bannockburn.

1337 Hundred Years War between France and England begin. 1346 Edward III defeats the French at Crecy.

1348 Black Death arrives in England decimating the population and causing major economic problems.

1377 Poll tax first introduced in England to help pay for Hundred Years' war.

1381 Peasant revolt sparked by poll tax of one shilling per head being levied on all classes.

1203 Wroxton and barony of Chipping Warden inherited by Wischard Ledet by his marriage to Richard's daughter Margaret.

1209 Michael Belet granted charter by King John for a religious foundation.

1217 Michael Belet founded Augustinian Priory in honour of St Mary with 12 canons (village now referred to as Wroxton St Mary).

1217 Evidence of parish church in village although present building dates from 14th and 15th centuries.

1251 Belet's charter ratified by Henry II signifying that priory has been properly set up and run.

1271 Wroxton passes to the Latimers by marriage of Wischard Ledet's granddaughter to Sir John Latimer but their hold on the estate becomes more tenuous and must eventually have died out.

1317 Canons obtain leave to acquire land in mortmain to the value of £5. 1340 John de Broughton gives canons rent of 13s 4d in return for prayers for him and his wife Margaret in life and in death

1345 Canons petition bishops to appropriate church of Syston to help finance cost of hospitality canons were obliged to give to travellers.

1377 Population of village given as 148 but it is known to have suffered badly at the time of the Black Death.

1391 Prior complains again of impoverishment due to obligation to give hospitality to travellers.

1395 Prior and canons of Priory appropriate church entirely for their own use appointing the priest usually from their own number. **1400-1500**

1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.

1415 French defeated by Henry V at Agincourt.

1431 Joan of Arc burnt at the stake.

1440 Eton College founded by Henry VI.

1455 Wars of the Roses begins and continues until 1485 when Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at Bosworth.

1475 William Caxton prints first book in English.

1517 Coffee is introduced into Europe.

1525 William Tyndale's English translation of The New Testament introduced.

1536 Dissolution of the monasteries commences.

1549 Book of Common Prayer issued.

1576 First theatre in England opened in Shoreditch.

1588 Defeat of Spanish Armada.

1596 Sir John Harington invented the flushing lavatory.

1400 In the early 1400s clerestory and porch in perpendicular style were added to All Saints.

1441 Pope grants canons of Wroxton leave to hold a benefice.

1445 Bishop's visitation to Abbey show it held one prior and 12 canons and that all was well.

1457 Joan widow of William Wykeham and others request that a prior be sent to Broughton every 2nd June to say mass for the repose of John de roughton's soul.

1523 Tax lists show 52 contributors in village, half of whom were on the lowest rate of 4d.

1536 St Augustine's Priory dissolved at which time it holds virtually all the lands in Balscote and Wroxton.

1537 Lease of Wroxton obtained by Sir Thomas Pope a favourite at the court of Henry VIII.

1556 Sir Thomas founds Trinity College Oxford and bestows estates on Trinity whilst reserving rights of Pope and their descendents to remain tenants of the estates.

1567 Suit of roles list 70 people living in village, 12 of whom are widows.

1571 5 out of 25 tenants listed in village possessed kiln-houses which would be used for smelting iron ore.

1600 to 1700

1605 Discovery of Gunpowder Plot.

1622 Invention of the slide rule.

1640 Stagecoaches introduced into England.

1642 Beginning of the Civil War between the Cavaliers and Roundheads.

1660 Restoration of the monarchy. 1666 Great Fire of London 1675 Wren begins building St Paul's Cathedral London (finished 1710).

1681 First (oil) street lamps installed in London.

1694 Establishment of the Bank of England.

1702 The Daily Courant England's first daily newspaper issued. 1739 Methodism founded by John and Charles Wesley.

1752 Gregorian calendar adopted in England.

1756 Black Hole of Calcutta. 1768 James Cooke's first voyage to the Pacific.

1773 Boston Tea Party.

1774 Formulation of the rules of cricket.

1776 America declares independence.

1788 British found colony in Australia.

1796 Edward Jenner discovers smallpox vaccination.

1800

1805 British defeat French and Spanish at Trafalgar. 1806 Duke of Clarence later William IV visits Abbey. 1815 Village has acquired 3 schools.

1603 Between 1603 and 1618 original priory razed to the ground.

1618 William Pope Earl of Downe builds main part of present Abbey at a cost of £6000-00.

1619 William Pope entertains James I at Abbey.

1643 Sir Thomas Pope entertains Charles I and Queen Henrietta.

1666 Fire in Wroxton destroys most of the village which comprised timber framed and thatched cottages.

1668 On death of Sir Thomas Pope, 4th Earl of Downe, estate is inherited by his sister Lady Frances who marries Frances North - later Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

1676 Five bells cast by Henry Bagley installed in church. 1683 Sir Francis purchases outstanding shares of the Wroxton leases and is created 1st Baron Guildford.

1686 Stone guide post set up by Francis White on Stratford Road.

1709 School started in village. Master paid £20 per annum by Lord Guildford.

1733 Between 1733 and 1745 pleasure gardens created at Abbey under the guidance of Sanderson Miller, architect, and Tilleman Bobart, landscaper.

1738 Vicar's report lists 50 houses in village.

1739 Frederick, Prince of Wales, came to the races in Banbury and spent night at Abbey. He enjoyed his visit so much he requested that an obelisk be erected on high ground behind the estate where it remains today.

1753 Turnpike built to ease traffic through village and White Horse comes into existence as a result. 1771 Gateway to Abbey grounds erected.

1775 Between 1775 and 1783 Frederick Lord North - MP for Banbury 13 times, Chancellor, First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister presides over the loss of our American Colonies when America declares independence on 2nd July 1776 (it was endorsed on 4th July now Independence Day).

1805 George IV then the Prince Regent visits Abbey.

1807 Abolition of slavery in British Empire. rubbish from streets of the village.	1840 Colonel John North, husband of Baroness North orders clearing of pigsties and
1815 Wellington defeats Napoleon at Waterloo.	1841 Number of houses in village has reached 129
1831 Darwin begins voyage on Beagle.	1842 Letter of protection from Charles I found behind panelling in Abbey. It was addressed to his soldiers ordering them to protect Sir Thomas Pope and was signed and dated 5 th November 1642.
1840 Introduction of penny postage stamps into Britain.	1845 Font re-carved and church re-seated for at least second time. First re-seating occurred between 1783 and 1823.
1841 David Livingstone begins explorations in Africa.	1850 North Arms licensed.
1843 Brunei's tunnel under the Thames is opened.	1852 William Kalabergo incarcerated in North Arms by Constable Daniel Newton after being charged with the murder of his uncle. William escaped from an attic room by sliding down the roof but was quickly caught by Mr Harris the landlord. Kalabergo was found guilty and was the last person to be hanged publically in Oxford.
1851 Great Exhibition in London.	1858 South wing built onto Abbey
1855 David Livingstone reaches Victoria Falls.	1868 John Gibbs builds vicarage house now called Chantry House on the Stratford Road.
1859 Publication of Darwin's Origin of the Species.	1879 Organ placed in gallery added to church in 1738 on the west side.
1870 Papal infallibility declared.	1880 Ironstone quarries opened and run by Oxfordshire Ironstone Company.
1879 Woolworths opens first store.	1880 Abbey's head gardener, Mr Findlay, develops new strain of Brussel Sprout still sold to-day as the Wroxton Sprout.
1887 Invention of pneumatic tyre by Dunlop.	1887 St Thomas Canterbury Catholic Church built in Silver Street by Colonel North who was a Catholic. It is one of only 8 thatched churches in England. Reverend Izat caused considerable uproar in
1	birthday no longer appropriate.
894 Opening of Blackpool Tower and the Manchester Ship Canal. village by deciding that ringing the bells to mark Colonel North's	

1900 - now

1904 Construction of first engine powered lifeboat.
1914 First World War starts ending in 1918.
1918 Women over 30 given right to vote.
1920 Radio broadcasting commences.
1926 General Strike.
1930 Amy Johnson's solo flight from England to Australia.
1936 First public television transmission in England.
1939 Outbreak of Second World War which ends in 1945.
1951 Festival of Britain.
1953 Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing conquer Everest.
1959 First section of motorway opened.
1963 Beatles become internationally known.
1967 Oil tanker Torrey Canyon disaster.
1968 Decimal currency introduced into Britain.
1972 Britain imposes direct rule over Northern Ireland.
1974 First test tube baby born in England.
1976 Concorde commences supersonic flights across the Atlantic.
1982 Falklands War.
1990 Resignation of Margaret Thatcher.

1994 Opening of Channel Tunnel.

1997 Cloning of Dolly the Sheep.

2001 Foot and mouth devastates livestock farming industry
2005 Terrorist bomb attack on London Underground
2010 Second peace time coalition government between
Conservatives and Liberal Democrats

1918 At close of World War I, village had lost 16 of their young men

1921 Council houses in what is now known as The Firs built. 1930
House for village constable built. 1935 Methodist chapel attached
to Sundial Farm House closed and Goodman Chapel in Main
Street opened.

1939 Pawson and Leaf manufacturers of interlock underwear move
their offices from St Paul's Churchyard London to the Abbey.

1945 At close of World War II, village had lost 4 of their young
men.

1946 Abbey leased to Lady Pearson widow of Sir Edward
Pearson. 1950 Trinity College start selling of their cottage
properties. 1960 Bungalows in The Leys built and Bennie
open up stone quarries around the village

1962 New village school opened in Lampitts Green and old one
by duck pond demolished.

1963 Trinity sells Abbey to Fairleigh Dickinson University of New
Jersey for its English Literature programme.

1967 Open cast mining for ironstone for smelting finally ends.

1976 Riding South, a play by Geoffrey Case, was filmed at Post
Office and shown on BBC 2 as part of their series "Centre Play"

1977 Village and park of Abbey were given conservation status.

1978 Village opposes Trinity plan to convert barns and build further houses on Stratford Road at the back of Sundial Farm.

1979 Sanderson Miller's dovecote restored.

1979 Discovery of part of a Romano-British cemetery under property now called Barn Lodge.

1981 Ice house in Abbey grounds restored at a cost of £2000-

00. 1983 Grand opening of newly restored Abbey grounds

1983 Tony Baldry MP for Banbury opens duck house on pond.

1985 Post office closes.

1989 Son et Lumiere at church launches appeal to raise £98,000

for church repairs which was achieved in 4 years.

1999 Candlesticks, Bishop's chair and wooden altar were stolen from church. None were recovered.

2008 Wroxton gets its own flag