



1270-2020

Timeline of events in the 750 years since the appointment of the first vicar of St Mary's Parish Church, Rickmansworth

c250

Alban martyred outside Verulamium
(St Albans)

793

Vikings attack the monastery of
Lindisfarne, Northumbria

1086

William the Conqueror orders a
survey of all the lands in his kingdom
(Domesday Book)

1154

Nicholas Breakspear (born at Abbots
Langley) elected Pope and takes title
of 'Adrian IV'. He died 1159 and is the
only English Pope so far.

1170

29 December Henry II causes
the murder of Thomas a Beckett,
Archbishop of Canterbury, in an
attempt to control the power of the
Church

1190-1216: Adam (chaplain)

pre-250

Anglo-Saxon settlers in the area

793

The manor of Rickmansworth is said to have been granted to the abbey of St Alban's by Offa, along with other manors in what is now South West Herts

Monastery (over Alban's shrine) re-ordered to Benedictine rule and re-endowed, by King Offa of Mercia, with manors in south west Herts, including Rickmansworth. Alban canonised.

1086

Some aspects of the Manor of Rickmansworth (Prichemareworde), then owned by the Abbot of St Alban's, are still visible today: the rivers in the area already played a part in the local economy – there was a mill, a large area of meadow and income for the abbot from fish.

The Manor was heavily wooded, sufficient to support 1,200 pigs: perhaps the largest area of woodland in what is now Hertfordshire. By allowing 4.5-5 people per family, it is possible to estimate the manor's population from the number tenants. Since there were 22 villeins, 9 smallholders, 5 cottagers and 5 serfs, some 200 people would have then been living in the manor.

There were also 4 'Frenchmen' – probably men who had accompanied the Conqueror from France – but whether they had families here we do not know.

1219

The Church of Rickmansworth belongs to the Abbey of St Alban's, and is confirmed to them by Pope Honorius III in 1219. The income from the Church is granted to the sacrist of the Abbey by the Abbot.

1270: 1st Vicar Richard de Chelveston

1270

1291

Ecclesiastical Taxation by order of Pope Nicholas IV

1291

Income of Rickmansworth Church valued at £16

1292

Edward, Prince of Wales, [future Edward II] is entertained in Rickmansworth in November

1302 - John de la Stonehouse

1320

1348-1349

Edward III. The Black Death [the plague] kills about half of the population of England. One graphic testimony can be found at St Mary's, Ashwell, Hertfordshire, where an anonymous hand has carved a harrowing inscription for the year 1349: 'Wretched, terrible, destructive year, the remnants of the people alone remain.'

1348-1349

There is a shortage of clergymen. 3 different chaplains (rather than vicars) are appointed for Rickmansworth in 1349: William de Laxham (May, chaplain) Roger Wood (June, chaplain) Robert Menaunt (August, chaplain). Against all three names after their appointment the word 'void' (not deceased) is recorded. Either they all died of plague at Rickmansworth, or they never reached the parish.

1370

1380

Geoffrey Chaucer begins work on his 'Canterbury Tales'

1381

Richard II is KingThe Peasants' Revolt: an uprising, with several leaders including Wat Tyler, against the government of the child-king Richard II and his ministers, especially his uncle, John of Gaunt. Buildings in London destroyed.

1381

Like many other of the tenants of the abbey of St Alban's, at the time of Wat Tyler's rebellion the men of Rickmansworth extorted from the Abbot a Charter of liberties, two forms of which, both dated 1381, are given in the Gesta Abbatum (the Abbey's Chronicle). All the tenants were to have free fishing in the water called 'Pichelesborne,' as was the custom, and also free common in Burymore in Batchworth, for all their animals except pigs and geese, paying to the Abbot 3d. annually for each animal.

1395 - John Cave

1396

A 28 year truce with France in 1396 was sealed with Richard II's betrothal to a French princess

1396 -1401

Croxley Great Barn begun to be built; finished 1401

1408 - John Atte Crouche

1411 - Thomas Martin

1415

Henry V defeated the French at Agincourt and married the French king's daughter

1418 - Thomas Clark

1420

1426

William Flete takes over the Manor of the More; receives a charter allowing him to build a brick house and to enclose 600 acres of parkland..

1430

Henry VI of England crowned King
Henry II of France

1430 - Henry Burwasse

mid 15c

The Vicarage (now The Old Vicarage) in Church Street built. The Priory built as a church house.

1455-1485

Wars of the Roses

1456

The Manor of the More belongs to Sir Ralph Boteler, Lord of Sudeley. He builds a new moated fortified brick house.

Sometime after 1460 George Neville, then Bishop of Exeter, later Archbishop of York, takes over the More. He was a brother of Warick the 'King Maker'..

1470

1475 - John Wynton

1476

William Caxton sets up a printing press at Westminster

1480 - Thomas Hemmingforth

1485

King Richard III killed and Henry Tudor crowned as King Henry VII

1485

Thomas Hemmingforth is ejected in for apostasy, which probably meant Lollardism (heresy).

1486

Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York, sister of Edward IV and Richard III

1486

The Manor of the More is granted in 1486 to John de Vere, Earl of Oxford,

1513

Persecution of heretics by Bishop of London

1511

Amersham martyrs. Several inhabitants of Rickmansworth are among the persecuted Lollards who had their headquarters at Amersham.

1516

Scots defeated at Flodden

1517

Martin Luther publishes his '95 Theses', challenging abuses in the Roman Catholic Church; the beginning of the Protestant Reformation

1520

1521

Sir Thomas More's Utopia published

1521

Andrew Randal, his wife and father, of Rickmansworth are persecuted as Lollards 'because they had received into their House, Thomas Manne, flying from persecution, and for reading 'Wyklifs Wicket' (a heretical book). Also John Grosar and Thomas Spencer questioned. None of these burned at the stake.

Persecutions of heretics by Bishop of Lincoln (Rickmansworth was in that diocese until 1540)

1522

Thomas Wolsey became Abbot of St Albans. From then on until 1529 he resides periodically at the More.

1522

Arson attack on St Mary's church. Probably in retaliation for the persecution of the Lollards at Amersham. The chancel, vestry, organ, and rood-loft are destroyed by fire. The unknown arsonists also broke open the font, which was kept locked to prevent the holy water being used for improper purposes, and scattered the water on the floor. The Cardinal issues an indulgence of a hundred days, to which the Bishop of the Diocese adds forty more for all who would contribute to the rebuilding of the Church. Evidence from local wills shows that it was rebuilt fairly quickly.

1525

Tyndale's translation of the New Testament published

1525

August; Archbishop of Canterbury, William Warham, stays with the Vicar in the Vicarage whilst visiting the parish. [Thomas Cotton dies in 1525 or 1526; the name of his immediate successor is unknown]

1525

An important Treaty with France is concluded at the Moor

1529

Cardinal Wolsey is stripped of his offices after he fails to negotiate the annulment of Henry VIII's marriage with Katherine of Aragon

1530

Wolsey was recalled to London to answer treason charges but died in the November.

1533

Halley's comet reappears

1534

Act of Supremacy: Henry VIII declared himself 'Head' of the Church in England 'so far as the Law of God allows'

1535

May 1533, Henry VIII's first marriage annulled; he then married Anne Boleyn

1535 - William Mann instituted

1539

Henry VIII issued the 'Great Bible' in English and ordered a copy to be placed in every church.

1542

Hans Holbein the Younger painted his portrait of Henry VIII

1547

Henry VIII died. Edward VI, his son by Jane Seymour, succeeded him

1529

Sir John Russell, later 1st Earl of Bedford, is granted custody of the Manor of the More, but he appears to have acted as caretaker for the King, as Henry was in residence there periodically from 1530.

1531

In the summer of 1531, Henry VIII refuses to take Catherine on his royal progress and orders her to retire to the More. She appears to have remained there all that winter. Her household at the More is described by Mario Savorgnano, a visitor from Venice in a letter dated 25 Aug 1531: 'In the morning we saw her majesty dine: she had some 30 maids of honour standing round the table, and about 50 who performed its service. Her Court consists of about 200 persons, but she is not so much visited as heretofore, on account of the King'.

1533

Sir John Russell, keeper of the park, addresses numerous complaints to Thomas Cromwell as to the dilapidated state of the park palings, for the repair of which he was allowed no supplies. He states that those who go to the park with carriages brake down the hedges and make highways through it. The garden also is in a ruined state, and of 400 or 500 deer only 100 remain, as they broke out from the park, and were killed daily.

1539

St Alban's Abbey surrendered to the Crown (dissolution of the monasteries)

1540

c1540-1610: First phase of development of The Bury

1542

Rickmansworth becomes a market town by a Charter of Henry VIII

1549

First English Prayer Book issued

1550

Manor of Rickmansworth granted to the Bishop of London

1552

Inventory of the Goods, Plate, Jewels and Ornaments of St Mary's Church, Rickmansworth, made by Edward VI's Commissioners.

1553

Edward VI died. His half-sister Mary, daughter of Katharine of Aragon, succeeds him, and restores the authority of the Pope. Protestants are persecuted during her reign.

1556

First written records of the game of cricket

1556

In 1556–7 Croxley Manor is granted to John Kaye or Caius, one of the physicians of the royal household. In 1557 he refounds Gonville Hall where he had been educated, and to this College, which from this time becomes known as Gonville & Caius College, he grants the Manor of Croxley. Since then the Manor has remained in the possession of the master and fellows of Gonville & Caius College.

1558

Loss of Calais, last English possession in France. Queen Mary dies, and is succeeded by her half-sister Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn

1558

John Palmer, of The Bury, is buried in St Katherine's aisle of the Church; his will called for burial at night with ten poor mourners, in black, carrying torches, and with five priests to say five masses

1559 - Henry Fynch

1562 - David Kempe
(Archdeacon of St Albans, 1560-81)

1559

Elizabeth declared 'Supreme Governor' of the Church in England

1570

1577

Foxe's Book of Martyrs published

1579

Francis Drake begins to circumnavigate the world

1579 - Mr Downes

1580 - Giles Lawrence

1581

Earthquake in London

1581 - William Hutchinson (Archdeacon of St Albans, 1581-?)

1584 - John Sterne

1581

Giles Lawrence, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, is Vicar of Rickmansworth for about six months. He was a friend of John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, and assisted in his escape to the Continent in 1555.

1587

Sir Walter Raleigh discovers and annexes Virginia

1588 - Tobias Chalfont

1588

Mary Queen of Scots executed
Spanish Armada

1588

June: a petition complaining about the disorderly alehouse of Richard Heyward in Mill End is addressed to the local JPs Sir Charles Morison and Francis Heydon.

1605

Gunpowder Plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament foiled

1605

Thomas Percy, a main conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot, is Chief Lieutenant to the Earl of Northumberland whose accountant, Thomas Fotherley of Rickmansworth, was at that time bringing the Earl's rents down from his northern estates; the Earl was imprisoned.

1610-1660

Second phase of development of The Bury by Sir Gilbert Wakering (d.1616), by his widow, and the Hewett family.

1620

1620

Mayflower sails for America
English language King James' Authorized Version of the Bible published

1620

The mansion of More Lodge (Moor Park) erected in the park, c1617-20, by Edward and Lucy, 3rd Earl and Countess of Bedford.

1621 - William Edmonds jr.

1627

Earl and Countess of Bedford die within weeks of each other. Estate inherited by William 4th Earl of Bedford and 3rd Earl of Pembroke

1630

The present west tower of St Mary's Church is built on the base of the medieval tower; the five existing bells are rehung. William, 3rd Earl of Pembroke, dies suddenly of an apoplexy, and is succeeded by his brother and heir, Philip, Lord Chamberlain, as the 4th Earl

1631

Thomas Fotherley purchases Rickmansworth Manor with The Bury (the Manor House which was leased from 1610 for 60 years by Wakering). 4th Earl of Pembroke sells More Lodge to Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, and the Manor of the More to Sir Charles Harbord.

1640

First coffee shop opens in London

1642

Final breakdown between Charles I and Parliament. Battles of Powick Bridge and Edgehill (first of the English Civil War)

1644

Cotton goods first made in Manchester

1644 - Thomas Walley
(intruded Puritan minister)

1645

Battle of Naseby

1646 - George Swinnoc

1646

Charles I surrendered to the Scots; taken to Newcastle

1647

Charles I handed over to Parliament but later seized by the Army. Abolition of Christmas resulted in rioting.

1648

Widespread rebellions crushed by Oliver Cromwell and the New Model Army. Charles I rejected treaty terms.

1649

30 January 1649, Charles I executed at Westminster. Accession of Charles II but monarchy abolished.

1650

Oliver Cromwell new commander-in-chief of the New Model Army

1651

Charles II defeated at Worcester

1653

Parliament dissolved; Republic declared, known as the Protectorate of the Four Nations, with Cromwell as Lord Protector

1640

Further damage is done in St Mary's, when Edmund Aylee and others 'did come into the Church of Rickmansworth, and after sermon and service ended in the forenoon did there wittingly and suddenly pull down and break in pieces the rayle about the Communion table, and also in the afternoon of the same day did also wittingly and suddenly break down and deface a part of the cover of the font.'

1642

Sir Thomas Fotherley, Philip 2nd Viscount Strangford (8 yr old Crown ward) and the household, of at least twenty, in residence in Rickmansworth

1644

William Edmonds jr., vicar, ejected from the living; moved to his other parish, Taplow, from where he was ejected in 1645

1646

George Swinnock, the Nonconformist divine, was intruded as vicar of Rickmansworth. He was the author of several religious works, which were collected and published in 1665

1649

Sir Thomas Fotherley dies in December and is buried in the Chancel (later epitaph in Lady Chapel); son and heir John Fotherley becomes Lord of the Manor.

1652

Richard Franklin purchases Moor Park from Henry Carey, 2nd Earl of Monmouth (Carey family tomb chest in Chancel).

1655

Richard Franklin purchases the Manor of the More

1658

Oliver Cromwell die; succeeded by son, Richard

1660

29 May 1660, Restoration of Charles II

1662 - William Edmonds jr. (restored)

1661

Sir Richard Franklin builds for himself More House on the Manor estate

1663

John Beresford sets up almshouses [used to be in High Street]

1664

1st Duke of Ormond purchases Moor Park from Franklin

1665

Great Plague of London

1666

Great Fire of London

1670

1670 - Samuel Packer

1670

Sale of Moor Park to Duke of Monmouth. End of Waking lease of The Bury to full ownership by John Fotherley, Lord of the Manor.

1672

Wiliam Penn marries Gulielma Springett; they live in Basing House (leaving in 1678)

1675

Disputation in Rickmansworth between Wiliam Penn and Richard Baxter, a famous minister in the Church of England; they spoke to two full rooms of people from 10 o'clock until five.

1676

Greenwich Observatory established

1676

Population of Rickmansworth 276 families

1677

Church 'beautified'

1678

Moor Park mansion rebuilt on the site of More Lodge by Monmouth

1682

Ashmolean Museum founded at Oxford

1684 - Robert Bruce

1682

Almshouses built in the High Street by John Fotherley, Lord of the Manor

1685

Charles II died; accession of James II

1690 - John James

1685

Monmouth's rebellion resulted in his execution. His widow continued to live at Moor Park

1693

Queen Mary dines with the Duchess of Monmouth at Moor Park.

1694

Silver standing paten given to the church by Lady Anne Franklin (d.1708) of the Moore (More House).

1703

Birth of John Wesley

1711

Rickmansworth Charity School founded by Rev John James

1707

Union with Scotland creates United Kingdom

1710

English South Sea Company founded

1714

George I (Elector of Hanover) succeeded to the throne

1720

1720

South Sea bubble

1720

Moor Park purchased by Benjamin Haskyns Styles; successful South Sea speculator. Mansion extended, remodelled and altered internally by Sir James Thornhill.

1723 - Ralph Thoresby

1728

John Wesley ordained priest in Church of England

1728 - George Walker

The Elms and Salter and Woodmans brewery in the High Street and the Cedars in Moneyhill built.

1734

John Wesley felt his heart 'strangely warmed' during a meeting in London; beginning of Methodism.

1736 - Thomas Holme

1739

Dick Turpin executed

1739

John Wesley begins formation of the Methodist Society, and begins a national campaign of preaching

1740

Basing House rebuilt

1742

Handel's Messiah premiered in Dublin

1746

Solesbridge on the river Chess begins producing paper

1754 - Robert Meeterker

1754

George, Admiral Lord Anson purchases Moor Park. Capability Brown landscapes the grounds

1745

Scotsbridge Mill and Batchworth Mill change to papermaking

1757 - John Alexander

1757

Mill End mill producing paper

1758

Loudwater Mill changes to papermaking

1760

George III succeeded to the throne

1763

Sir Laurence Dundas purchases Moor Park. Robert Adam employed to make internal alterations, and additions including the Tea House (15 Moor Lane), and the lodge and entrance arch (Batchworth Lane)

1765

Bells recast and increased to a ring of eight

1770

1775

Wedgwood produced the 'Green Frog' dinner and dessert service (944 items) for Catherine II, Empress of Russia. Each piece was decorated with an individual British scene including papermaking mills at Rickmansworth (probably Batchworth), and views of Moor Park.

1776

American Declaration of Independence (achieved 1781).

1776

Hamper Mill changes to papermaking

1785

Thomas Bates Rous purchases Moor Park and makes alterations to the front including demolishing the collonades.

1789-1792

French Revolution

1788

Earliest recorded peal of eight bells at St Mary's (by the Ancient Society of College Youths).

1791

John Wesley dies. Methodist Societies separate from the Church of England

1796

Grand Junction canal opens from Rickmansworth to Brentford

1801

First census

1801

Population of Rickmansworth 2,975 people

1802

Barn at the back of the Coach and Horses registered as a meeting place for Baptists

1802

Church 'beautified'

1805 - Edward Hodgson

1805

Battle of Trafalgar; Nelson defeated Napoleon's fleet.

1807

Slave Trade Act

1814

Steam railway invented

1815

Battle of Waterloo; final defeat of Napoleon

1820

1820

George IV succeeded to the throne
Regent's Canal opened

1805

c1805 - Rickmansworth Park house built

1806

Market House in centre of High Street pulled down and re-erected in line with shops at west end of the High Street

Rickmansworth Silk Mill opens

1811

Population 3,230

1814

Methodist minister saved from death at the hands of a Rickmansworth mob

1821

Population 3,940

1823

Ebenezer Chapel (Baptist) built in Uxbridge Road

1824

Parish Vestry borrows £6000 to rebuild the Church, apart from the tower

1826

St Mary's medieval Church (except the tower) rebuilt (William Atkinson, architect) Interest-free loan from the New Churches Commission for six years took eighteen to repay.

1828

Robert Earl Grosvenor purchases Moor Park and was successively followed by his son Lord Ebury (1845), and the second Lord Ebury (1893).

1830

Croxley Mill built by John Dickinson

1832

The Vicar of Rickmansworth is forced to give the Church keys to the people of Rickmansworth so they could ring the bells to celebrate the passing of the Great Reform Act

1832

Great Reform Act passes

1833

Slavery Abolition Act

1837

Queen Victoria succeeded to the throne

1851

Great Exhibition in Hyde Park

1853 - Alleyne Higgs Barker

1853-1856

Crimean War; Charge of the Light Brigade (Balaclava 1854).

1869

Suez Canal opened

1870

1833

King William IV and Queen Adelaide visit the Grosvenors at Moor Park

1843

Bells rung when Queen Victoria passes through Rickmansworth; ringers paid 3 guineas.

Baptist and Methodist Churches built in the High Street

1845

Parish of Chorleywood formed

1846

Church of St Thomas of Canterbury consecrated at West Hyde

Fergus O'Connor bought Herringsgate Farm on behalf of the Chartist Land Company in order to resettle industrial workers and possibly qualify them for a vote. The scheme failed after just a few years and the estate was auctioned off in 1857.

1851

National School built in front of the old workhouse in the High Street.

1854

Parsonage Road Infants School opens

1856

Churchyard closed for burials (now, only cremated ashes interred).

1862

Railway from Rickmansworth Church Street to Watford Junction opens. It is now the Ebury Way.

1868

Market Hall pulled down and replaced by a Town Hall.

1870

Rickmansworth voluntary fire brigade forms.

1872

All Saints Church built in Croxley Green

1876

Bell invented the telephone

1884 - Alfred Edward Northey

1888

Jack the Ripper' murders in London

1897

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee

1898 - Charles Meredith Octavius
Parkinson

1901

Accession of Edward VII

1908

Old Age Pension Act

London hosts the Olympics

1912

Titanic sinks on maiden voyage

1872

Mill End Parish formed.

1875

George Eliot lives at The Elms (now St Joan of Arc School) for the summer

1882

The fair for the sale of animals and the statute fair (the 'statty') for the hiring of farm workers are abolished. It was thought to simply afford farm workers an excuse to spend their harvest money in the pubs and beerhouses in the town, of which there were 49!

1887

Metropolitan railway arrives in Rickmansworth

1888

Papermaking ceases locally after causing chemical pollution of rivers.

1890

St Mary's Church rebuilt (except the west tower and aisle walls) in Gothic Perpendicular style; Sir Arthur Blomfield architect.

1896

Stained glass East Window installed in memory of Robert, 1st Baron Ebury and his wife Charlotte. Made by Morris and Co, partly based on Burne-Jones designs

1899

Batchworth mills sold to the Water Company and mostly demolished by 1910

1909

Our Lady Help of Christians Catholic Church and Joan of Arc Convent open.

Ebury open air swimming baths open. There was no heating so it was always very cold. The land is now developed as Goral Mead

1910

The Electric Picture House, Rickmansworth's first cinema, opens in the converted Town Hall

1911

Ebury recreation ground opened by Lord Ebury

1913

Tenor bell recast and all bells rehung in new steel bell-frame

1914 -1918

The Great War

1916 - Frederick Halsey

1917

Russian Revolution started

1914 -1918

Over 270 men from the Rickmansworth area die in the conflict

1919

Metropolitan Railway Country Estates Company forms to buy and develop land for housing. 'Live in Metroland' campaign brings many new residents to the new Cedars Estate

Lord Leverhulme purchases Moor Park

1920

1921 - Frederick Newton

1923

First FA Cup Final at Wembley

1926

General Strike

1928

Full suffrage for women

1929

Wall street Crash

1923

Moor Park Golf Club founded

1927

The Picture House is built on the site of Salter's Brewery in the High Street

1930

Basing House and gardens bought by Rickmansworth UDC after Dr Henderson's death

Moor Park perimeter land starts being sold for housing

1932

United Methodist Church formed in Great Britain and Ireland

1934 - Wilfred Belcher

1936

Accession and abdication of Edward VIII. Accession of George VI

1933

Fotherley almshouses in the High Street demolished and replaced by Woolworths

1935

Bridges over the canal, Colne and Chess rebuilt

1937

Rickmansworth Urban District Council purchases Moor Park and grants lease to the Golf Club.

1939-1945

World War II

1941 - F. Leolin Hilditch

1944

Butler Education Act

1946

National Health Service Act

1939-45

Moor Park requisitioned by the Army and in 1944 used for planning the Battle of Arnhem. In 1941 the Aquadrome was also requisitioned by War Office for Army exercises

1948

London hosts the Olympics

1951 - Kendrick H. Hart

1951

Festival of Britain

1953

Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II

1959

M1 motorway opened

1960 - Norman W. Hill

1953

Entertainments such as a fancy dress parade with marching bands, a pageant of national history and a fireworks display are put on to celebrate the Coronation. The Rickmansworth Society is formed this year

1955

First Rickmansworth Week

1966

Swan Hotel demolished. Swannell and Sly Offices (formerly The Bell) demolished to make way for Northway

1968

New Rickmansworth Public Library opens.

1970

1971

Decimalisation of the currency

1973-1975

Britain entered the EEC (European Economic Community)

1974

United Methodist Church votes to ordain women as 'Presbyters' (priests).

1975 - John Richardson

1972

Local government reorganisation: RUDC replaced by Three Rivers District Council with enlarged area.

1975

Watersmeet opens.

1980

Rickmansworth Methodist Church starts sharing St Mary's Church.

1982

Church Centre opened by the Bishop of St Albans and the Chairman of the London NW Methodist District.

1985

Church tower stonework restored.

1987

Three Rivers Museum opens.

1992-2002

Renewal: re-ordering, re-fitting and refurbishing of all the church interiors, including creation of the Nave Altar in 2001

1986 - Bruce L. Driver

1994

First women ordained as Anglican priests

1994

Moor Park Golf Club purchases the freehold and the Moor Park Heritage Foundation is established.

1996

Stained glass windows from High Street Methodist Church installed in St Mary's Chancel.

1998 - Stephen Mepham

2001

Anglican-Methodist Covenant, intended to lead to mutual recognition and eventual reunion, signed in presence of the Queen

2007 - Deborah Snowball

2012

Queen Elizabeth II's Diamond Jubilee

London hosts the Olympics

2020

2020

Global pandemic (COVID-19)

With thanks to:

Michael Baker

Heather Falvey

Martyn Gowing

Pat Hamilton

Graham Martin