

A.D.	THE MINSTER	A.D.	BRITAIN
43-410	The Romans were here! Large Roman Villa on present site of Minster Upper School, probably abandoned c.400 A.D.	43-410	The Romans were here! Roads including Fosse Way. Towns and Villas. Christianity introduced.
627	Paulinus first Christian missionary to Northern England. Baptised at Littleboro (Notts), and in Lindsey (N.Lincs). Possibly a church built at Southwell.	410 on	<u>Angles and Saxons</u> Settled in England.
956	Eadwig (or Edwy). King of the English, gave a charter to Archbishop Oskytel of York, settling lands in the Southwell area on him which made possible the endowment and building of <u>a church served by a college of priests, i.e. a Minster.</u>	597 on	Gradual conversion of the English to Christianity. <u>King Alfred</u> burnt the cakes!! - and successfully defended Wessex against the Danes. His successors gradually united England under one King.
1108	Building of Norman church began, and continued for at least 50 years, to replace smaller Saxon church. Western towers probably not completed until 1200?	1066	<u>Norman conquest.</u>
1171	Papal Bill : Southwell Chapter owed allegiance directly to Pope.		
1233	Building of Early English Quire already under way, replacing smaller Norman Quire. Archbishop Walter de Grey issued 30 days' indulgence for those helping. Henry III contributed oak from Sherwood Forest.	1215	<u>Magna Carta</u>
1290	Chapter House begun and completed by 1300. "Spirited naturalism". A sign of authority to have a Chapter House.	1216	Death of King John - succeeded by his baby son Henry III.
1337	Pulpitum (screen) erected in Decorated Style - elaborately carved with nearly 300 heads, some portraits, some grotesque. Sedilia in Sanctuary made at the same time.	1295	Edward I's Model Parliament. Conquest of Wales - 1301. First Prince of Wales. Failure to conquer Scotland battle of Bannockburn 1314.
1450	West window put in - indicates increased importance of reading, so need for more daylight.	1337	Start of <u>100 Years' War</u> between Edward III and France.
1530	Wolsey visits Southwell after his fall from power. Many changes to building, services and clergy as a result of the Reformation.	1453	End of 100 Years' War. Start of <u>Wars of the Roses.</u>
		1530-35	Henry VIII breaks with Rome. Followed by : Dissolution of Monasteries. Dissolution of Chantries. English Bible and Prayer Book.

THE HISTORY OF SOUTHWELL MINSTER

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1542-6	<u>Civil War</u> Southwell between Royalist Newark and Parliamentary Nottingham.	1542-6	<u>Civil War.</u>
1646	Charles I surrendered to Scots at King's Head (Saracen's Head).	1649	Execution of Charles I.
1646	Lands sold - Palace roof taken. Minster used but fabric neglected.	1660	Restoration of Monarchy - Charles II.
1661	Repairs to roof and windows begun. New font.		
1711	Lightning strikes S.W. Tower. Nave roof destroyed, stone of pulpitum oxidised. Flat roof replaced old one.	1714	Death of Queen Anne. Start of <u>Hanoverian</u> dunasty.
1884	Diocese of Southwell created. Minster a Cathedral. Henry VIII intended to create a diocese, but he was too short of money.	1837	Victoria became Queen.
		1887	<u>Golden Jubilee.</u>
		1899 - 1902.	Boer War.
1835	Property to Ecclesiastical Commissioners; no new Canons appointed. Nottingham transferred to Lincoln diocese.		
1853 on	Restoration of fabric by Ewan Christian.		
1884 - 1904	Dr. George Ridding first Bishop.		
1905 - 1907	Bishop's Manor built.		