

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
AD 61-96		Coin of this vintage found in Elsenham		
2 nd Century AD		Evidence of Roman Occupation		
Early 6 th Century AD		It is thought that a Saxon, Alsa, formed his home or 'Ham' here, probably the basis for the current village name		
802			Egbert succeeds Beorhtric as King of Wessex (until 839)	
815			Egbert of Wessex conquers Cornwall	
817				January 24 th Pope Stephen IV dies 25 th Paschal I crowned as Pope (until 824)
821			Death of Coenwulf King of Mercia and principal English king	
824				February 11 Pope Paschal I dies succeeded by (by June 6) Eugenius II (until 827)
825			Egbert of Wessex conquers Kent Sussex Surrey and Essex	
827				August Pope Eugenius II dies succeeded by Valentine who died in September December Pope Gregory IV elected (until 844)
835			Vikings resume their raids on England	First reference to a printed book in China
836			Vikings sack London	
837				First notice of a carrier pigeon service in the Arab Empire

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839			Death of Egbert King of Wessex succeeded by his son Ethelwulf (until 855)	
843			Scotland first united as Kenneth MacAlpin King of the Scots becomes King of the Picts (until 858)	
844				Death of Pope Gregory IV succeeded by John ? then later by Sergius II (until 847)
845				Paris sacked by the Vikings
846				Basilica of St Peter, Rome plundered by Saracens
847				Death of Pope Sergius II Leo IV crowned Pope (until 855) Vikings colonised Iceland
855			Ethelbald deposes and succeeds his father Ethelwulf as King of Wessex (until 860)	Death of Pope Leo IV and election of Benedict III (until 858)
856				Paris burnt by the Vikings
858			Death of Ethelwulf Death of Kenneth MacAlpin first King of Scotland succeeded by his brother Donald I (until 862)	Death of Pope Benedict III and Nicholas I elected as Pope (until 867)
860			Death of Ethelbald King of Wessex succeeded by his brother Ethelbert (until 865)	
861				Paris again burnt by Vikings Pisa taken by the Vikings
	Evidence that the church stands on the site of an earlier Saxon church.	Pre the Norman Conquest Elsenham was held by Merwen, a freewoman who paid rent to the Saxon overlord John the nephew of Waleran		
862			July 2 Death of St Swithan Bishop of Winchester Constantine I, son of Kenneth succeeds Donald I as King of Scotland (until 877)	

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865			The Danish 'Great Army' lands	Constantinople besieged by Vikings from Russia
866			November 1 the Great Army of the Danes, from a base in East Anglia, takes York	
867			Northumbria falls to the Danes	Death of Pope Nicholas I December 14 Adrian II crowned Pope (until 872)
870			St Edmund King of East Anglia, killed by the Danes	
871			January the West Saxons, at Ashdown, drive the Danes back into their camp at Reading. Death of Ethelred King of Wessx succeeded by his brother Alfred (until 899) London occupied by the Danes	
872				December 14 John VIII crowned as Pope in succession to Adrian II (until 882)
874			Burgred the last King of Mercia expelled by the Danes	
877			Danes, driven from Exeter to Gloucester, settle in Western Mercia, others settle Lincoln, Stamford, Nottingham Derby and Leicester Halfdan Danish King of York killed at battle of Strangford Loch against Baraidh a Norse leader in Ireland Constantine I succeeded as King of Scotland by his brother Aed (until 878)	
878			Alfred of Wessex defeats the Danes at Edington. Their leader Guthrum baptised as a Christian Aed, King of Scotland succeeded by his nephew Eochaid (until 889)	
882				December 15 murder of Pope John VIII succeeded by Pope Marinus I (also known as Martin II) (until 884)

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884			A large part of the Viking army leaves France for England, paid off by Carloman	May 15 Death of Pope Marinus I , succeeded on May 17 by Adrian III (until 885)
885				Death of Pope Adrian III succeeded by Pope Stephen V (until 891)
886			Alfred expels the Danes from London	
889			Donald II, son of Contantine I, succeeds Eochaid as King of Scotland (until 900)	
892			Danish army leaves France for England, Alfred fortifies centres to resist them	
891				September 1Death of Pope Stephen V, October 6 (?) Formosus crowned Pope
895			By blocking the River Lea, Alfred drives the Danes, led by King Haesten, from their camp near London	
896			The Danish army disperses and settles in Northern England	April 14 Death of Pope Formosus succeeded by Pope Boniface VI. May death of pope Boniface VI succeeded by Stephen VI (until 897)
897				July and August Revolt in Rome, Pope Stephen VI murdered and replaced by Romanus. November Pope Romanus replaced by Theodore II (until December ?)
898				June Pope John IX elected (until 900)
899			Death of King Alfred the Great of Wessex succeeded by his son Edward the Elder (until 924)	

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900			Death of Donald II King of Scotland succeeded by his cousin Constantine II (until 934)	May death of Pope John IX succeeded by Pope Benedict IV (until 903)
903				July Death of Pope Benedict IV succeeded by Leo V September death of Pope Leo V succeeded by Christopher (until 904)
904				Following Pope Christopher's expulsion Sergius III crowned Pope (until 911). The beginning of the period of Papal history known as the "Pornocracy" (until 963)
910			August 5, Edward the Elder defeats Danes raiding Mercia at Tettenhall, Staffordshire. Halfdan, King of York, killed	
911			Death of Ethelred, earl Dorman of Mercia; his wife Ethelfleda (daughter of Alfred) rules as "the Lady of the Mercians". Edward the Elder of Wessex consequently occupies London.	April 14 Death of Pope Sergius III succeeded by Anastasius III (until 913)
913				June Death of Pope Anastasius III succeeded by Pope Lando (until 914)
914			Edward the Elder begins the conquest of the Danelaw	March, Pope John X crowned in succession to Pope Lando (until 928)
917			Edward the Elder conquers Bedfordshire and destroys the Danish kingdom of East Anglia	
918			June 12 death of Ethelfleda, end of Mercian independence and Edward the Elder takes control, he also conquers the Danish midlands.	

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919			September 15 Niall Black-knee High King of Ireland killed in battle against Norsemen near Dublin. Ragnald, a Viking from Ireland seizes York, becomes King of Northumbria.	
924			Death of Edward the Elder, King of England, succeeded by his son Athelstan (until 939)	
927			July 12 meeting near Penrith, Cumberland, the Kings of Scotland and Strathclyde recognise Athelstan as their overlord.	
928				May Pope John X deposed and murdered succeeded by Pope Leo VI December Death of Pope Leo VI
929				January Stephen VII (or VIII) crowned as Pope (until 931)
931				February death of Pope Stephen VII succeeded by John XI (believed to be son of Sergius III) (until 935/936)
936				January 3 (?) Leo VII crowned as Pope in succession to John XI (until 939) January 14-15 Death of King Raoul of France July 2 death of King Henry I of Germany succeeded by his son Otto I (until 973)

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939			October 27 death of King Athelstan of England , succeeded by his brother Edmund (until 946) Olaf Gunthfrithson, King of Dublin, takes York.	July Death of Pope Leo VII succeeded by Stephen VIII (or IX) (until 942)
940			Edmund cedes Northumbria and the Danelaw to Olaf Gunthfrithson.	
942			Edmund recovers the Danelaw South of the Humber.	October, death of Pope Stephen VIII succeeded by Marinus II (called Martin III) (until 946)
943			Death of Constantine II King of Scotland succeeded by his nephew Malcolm I (until 954)	
944			Edmund expels the Norse kings from York	
945			Edmund conquers Strathclyde and gives it to his ally Malcolm of Scotland	
946			May 26 murder of King Edmund of England succeeded by his brother Edred (until 955)	May 10 Agapitus II crowned as Pope in succession to Marinus II (until 955)
948			Edred expels Eric Bloodaxe son of King Harold Fairhair of Norway, from Northumbria.	
952			Eric Bloodaxe recovers the kingdom of York	
954			Eric Bloodaxe the last Scandinavian King of York, killed by rebels; Edred takes possession of the kingdom and so holds all England. Death of Malcolm I, King of Scotland succeeded by his cousin Indulf (until 962)	
955			November 23 Death of King Edred of England; succeeded by Edwy, the son of Edmund (until 959)	December death of Pope Agapitus II; succeeded by John XII, Alberic's young son (until 963)
957			Edwy exiles Dunstan, Abbot of Glastonbury, from England; the Mercians and Northumbrians renounce Edwy in favour of his brother, Edgar.	
959			October 1 death of King Edwy of England; succeeded by Edgar (until 975) who recalled Dunstan	

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960			Dunstan becomes Archbishop of Canterbury	
961				May 26 Otto, son of Otto I, crowned as King of Lorraine September Otto and his son, Otto, acknowledged as Kings of Italy.
962			Indulf, King of Scotland killed by Danes; succeeded by Dub, son of Malcolm I (until 966)	
963				Otto deposes Pope John XII; Leo VIII elected as successor (until 965)
964				May 14 death of John XII who had expelled Pope Leo VIII; Benedict V crowned as successor June 23 Otto expels Benedict and restore Pope Leo VIII
965			English invasion of Gwynned (North Wales)	March death of Pope Leo VIII. October 1 John XIII crowned Pope (until 972)
966			Dub, King of Scotland killed; succeeded by Culen, son of Indulf	
967			Brian Borumha and his brother, Mahon, King of Munster, defeat the Danes near Tipperary and sack Limerick	
971			Culen, King of Scotland killed; succeeded by Kenneth II, brother of Dub (until 995)	
972				September 6 death of Pope John XIII
973			May 11 Edgar crowned at Bath as King of all England, he then went to Chester where eight Scottish and Welsh kings rowed him on the Dee.	January 19 Pope Benedict VI crowned (until 974)

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974				June death of Pope Benedict VI (murdered); succeeded by Boniface VII who was expelled by a Roman revolt in July. October Benedict VII crowned Pope
975			July 8 death of Edgar King of England; succeeded by his son Edward 'the Martyr' (until 978)	
978			March 18 Edward the Martyr King of England murdered by servants of his step-brother Ethelred II 'the Unready' who succeeded him (until 1016)	Harold II of Norway defeated and killed by the Danes
980			Vikings renew their raids on England St Ethelwold rebuilds Winchester Cathedral	
983				July 10 death of Pope Benedict VII succeeded by John XIV (until 984)
984			August 1 death of St Ethelwold	April Pope John XIV deposed by former Pope Boniface VII August 20 murder of the deposed Pope John XIV
985				July death of Pope Boniface VII succeeded by John XV (until 996)
991			August 10th Battle of Maldon Vikings raid the Blackwater seeking tribute.	
994			The Danes devastate Angelsey London besieged by Svein of Denmark and Olaf Tryggvason who retire on payment of Danegeld	

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995			Kenneth II of Scotland killed ; succeeded by Constantine III son of Culen (until 997)	Svein of Denmark becomes King of Sweden
996				April death of Pope John XV. May 3 Gregory V crowned Pope, the first German Pope (until 999) Death of Richard I Duke of Normandy succeeded by his son Richard II the Good (until 1026)
997			Constantine III of Scotland killed and succeeded by Kenneth III the son of Dub (until 1005)	Apr John Philiagathus Archbishop of Piacenza crowned as Pope John XVI (until 998)
998				Otto removes Pope John XVI and restores Gregory V as Pope
999			Malachy II High King of Ireland and Brian Borumha defeat the Danes at Glemana and sack Dublin.	February 18 death of Pope Gregory V. April 3 or 4 election of Gerbert of Aurillac as Pope Silvester II the first French Pope (until 1003)
1000			Ethelred ravages Cumberland and the Isle of Man	Christian religion established in Iceland
1002			November 13 St Brice's Day Danes resident in Southern England massacred at the instigation of King Ethelred	
1003			Brian Borumha now High King of Ireland (until 1014) King Swein of Denmark invades England to punish the massacre of St Brice's Day	May 12 death of Pope Silvester II June John XVII crowned as Pope December death of Pope John XVII Voyage of Leif Ercsson to North America where he discovered "Wineland" (Nova Scotia)

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1004				January John XVIII crowned as Pope (until 1009)
1005			Kenneth III of Scotland killed and succeeded by Malcolm II the son of Kenneth II (until 1034)	
1009			August 1 large Danish army lands at Sandwich and attacks London	July death of Pope John XVIII succeeded by Sergius IV (until 1012)
1011			Ethelred invades South Wales	
1012				May 12 death of Pope Sergius IV. The election of his successor disputed: Gregory is elected but soon expelled, Benedict VIII put in possession (until 1024) Rice introduced to China from Champa and becomes the staple diet
1013			Svein of Denmark accepted as king in Northumbria and the Danelaw conquers Wessex; Ethelred II flees to Normandy (until 1014) Greenstead Church, Essex the only surviving example of a wooden Saxon church.	
1014			Brian Borumha High King of Ireland killed while victorious over a great Viking confederation; Irish unity collapses but the Vikings in Ireland thereafter peaceful Svein dies the Danish army in England elect Cnut as their king	
1015			August to December Cnut invades England and conquers Wessex and Mercia	

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1016			<p>April 23 death of Ethelred II the Redless King of England succeeded by his son Edmund Ironside May Edmund reconquers Wessex while Cnut besieges London Cnut and Edmund make a treaty partitioning England after Cnut's victory at Ashingdon Essex November 30 death of Edmund Ironside ; Cnut now accepted as sole King of England (until 1035)</p>	<p>The first Normans arrive in Southern Italy as military adventurers</p>
1019				<p>Cnut of England takes possession of the Danish throne in succession to his brother Harold (until 1035)</p>
1024				<p>April death of Pope Benedict VIII ; succeeded by his brother Romanus senator of Rome as Pope John XIX (until 1032)</p>
1025				<p>December 25 Dukes of Lorraine submit to Conrad II on collapse of their revolt. Conrad makes an alliance with Cnut of England and Denmark</p>
1026				<p>Death of Richard II Duke of Normandy succeeded by his son Richard III (until 1027) Cnut defeated in sea battle by Kings Anund of Sweden and Olaf of Norway and Ulf his own regent in Denmark Conrad crowned King of Italy (until 1039)</p>

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1027				Conrad II crowned as Holy Roman Emperor by Pope John XIX (until 1039) Death of Richard III Duke of Normandy succeeded by his brother Robert I (until 1035)
1031				July 20 death of Robert II the Pious King of France succeeded by his son Henry I (until 1060)
1032				November death of Pope John XIX; succeeded by his nephew Benedict IX (until 1045)
1034			November 25 death of Malcolm II of Scotland succeeded by his grandson Duncan I (until 1040)	
1035			November 12 death of Cnut King of England, Denmark and Norway; succeeded by his son Harthacnut in Denmark (until 1042) with Harold Harefoot another son his regent in England (until 1037)	July death of Robert I Duke of Normandy; succeeded by his illegitimate son William (until 1087)
1037			Harold Harefoot recognised as King of England (until 1040)	

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1040			<p>March 17 death of Harold (I) Harefoot King of England; succeeded by his brother Harthacnut King of Denmark (until 1042)</p> <p>August 14 Duncan I of Scotland murdered and succeeded by Macbeth (until 1057)</p>	
1042			<p>June 8 death of Harthacnut King of England and Denmark; succeeded in England by his adopted heir, Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred II (until 1066)</p>	
1043			<p>April 3 Edward the Confessor crowned as King of England</p>	
1044				<p>Pope Benedict IX driven from Rome by revolt</p>
1045				<p>January 10 Silvester III elected as Pope</p> <p>March 10 Silvester deposed</p> <p>May 1 Benedict IX resigns selling Papacy to John Gratian who is elected Gregory VI (until 1046)</p>
1046				<p>December 20 Benedict IX and Gregory VI are deposed from the Papacy</p> <p>December 24 Suidger Bishop of Bamberg elected as Pope Clement II (until 1047)</p>

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1047				<p>October 9 Death of Pope Clement II</p> <p>November 8 Benedict IX returns to Rome and reassumes the Papacy</p> <p>December 25 Poppo Bishop of Brixen elected Pope Damasus II (until 1048)</p> <p>William assumes personal rule of his Duchy of Normandy and defeats Norman rebels near Caen.</p>
1048				<p>July 17 Damasus II enthroned as Pope following expulsion of Benedict IX</p> <p>August 9 Death of Damasus II</p> <p>December Bruno of Egisheim , Bishop of Toul elected as Pope Leo IX (until 1054)</p>
1051			Godwin Earl of Wessex exiled in Flanders after failed rebellion against Edward the Confessor	
1052			<p>William of Normandy visits Edward the Confessor</p> <p>September 15 Godwin returns to England with a strong force and compels Edward to restore the Earldom of Wessex</p>	

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1053			April 15 Death of Godwin Earl of Wessex succeeded by his son Harold (until 1066)	June 18 Normans led by Humphrey d'Hauteville capture Pope Leo IX who had proclaimed Holy War against them Rebellion against William of Normandy by William of Arques fails
1054				April 19 death of Pope Leo IX; Gebhard of Eichstadt elected as Pope Victor II (until 1057)
1057			August 15 Macbeth King of Scotland defeated and killed by Macduff and Malcolm Canmore; succeeded by his stepson Lulach (until 1058)	July 28 death of Pope Victor II August 2 Frederick of Lorraine elected as Pope Stephen IX (until 1058)
1058			March 17 Malcolm III Canmore son of Duncan I succeeds as King of Scotland (until 1093) after killing Lulach	March 29 Death of Pope Stephen IX April 5 Cardinal John Mincius elected as Pope benedict X (until 1059)
1059				January 24 Nicohlas II enthroned in Rome (until 1061); Benedict X deposed May 23 Coronation of Philip, son of Henry I, as King of France
1061				July 22 death of Pope Nicholas II September Anselm of Baggio, Bishop of Lucca elected as Pope Alexander II (until 1073) October 28 Cadalus, Bishop of Parma, crowned as Pope Honorius II in Basel

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1062				<p>March 25 Honorius II forces his way into Rome, Godfrey of Lorriane induces both papal contestants to withdraw from the city.</p> <p>October 27 Alexander II declared to be the true Pope.</p> <p>William of Normandy seizes Le Mans</p>
1063			<p>May Harold of Wessex begins conquest of Wales</p> <p>August 5 Gruffyd murdered by his followers, Wales again divided among native princes.</p>	
1066		<p>The Domesday Book refers to Merwen, a free woman, who held Elsenham before 1066 as a manor</p>		
1066		<p>Soon after the Conquest the Lordship of Elsenham belonged to the noble family of de Abrinci or d'Auranche, Baron of Folkestone in Kent. Lord of The Manor Baron Monfiquet (Robert Gernon) (until c1090)</p>	<p>January 5 death of Edward the Confessor King of England</p> <p>January 6th Harold of Wessex elected King of England</p> <p>28 September William of Normandy lands At Pevensey in his invasion of England</p> <p>October 14 Harold defeated and killed by William at Hastings</p> <p>December 25 William crowned King of England (until 1087)</p> <p>The Norman Conquest 1066 to William of Normandy becomes William I, the Conqueror, first Norman King of England</p>	
1067			<p>Work started on building the Tower of London</p>	
1068			<p>William I subdues a revolt in Yorkshire by Earls Edwin and Morcar</p>	

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1070	Elsenham Church given as an endowment to the Abbey of St Stephen at Caen in Normandy by John, nephew of Waleran son of Ralph		Collapse of the Saxon opposition to King William in the fens led by Hereward the Wake. Malcolm III of Scotland invades Northumberland Canterbury Cathedral and the abbey church of Bury St Edmunds begun	
1071			William expels Hereward the Wake from the Isle of Ely	
1072			William campaigns in Scotland and compels Malcolm III of Scotland to offer him homage April a council of the English Church at Winchester affirms the primacy of Canterbury over York Lincoln Cathedral begun	
1073			Abbey of St Augustine, Canterbury begun	April 21 death of Pope Alexander II; Hildebrand elected as Pope Gregory VII (until 1085)
1074				Normandy revolts against William I of England
1076			Old Sarum Cathedral begun	
1075			William I's lieutenants in England, during his absence in Normandy, defeat a revolt by Earls Waltheof of Northumbria, Ralf of East Anglia and Roger FitzOsbern of Hereford	
1077			Rochester Cathedral and St Albans Abbey Church begun	
1078			Legates sent by Pope Gregory VII reorganise the English Church. Gregory orders all bishops to found cathedral schools	
1080			William reminds Rome (Pope Gregory VII) that the King of England owes Rome no allegiance York Cathedral begun	

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1081			William makes an expedition into South Wales where Norman marches lords are now established	
1084			Worcester Cathedral begun	March 24 Clement II crowned Pope
1085			Disorders in Denmark prevent Cnut invading England allied to Olaf of Norway and Robert of Flanders this threat may explain why on December 25 th William orders the survey of England	May 25 death of Pope Gregory VII the Great at Salerno
1086		Elsenham known as Alsenham	The Domesday Survey August 1 William receives oaths of loyalty from all who hold land in England at Salisbury	May 24 Desiderius, Abbot of Montecassino elected as Pope Victor III (until 1087) July 10 King Cnut IV King of Denmark murdered; succeeded by his brother Olaf IV (until 1095)
1087			September 9 William I the Conqueror dies, succeeded by William Rufus becomes William II (until 1100) London Cathedral (Old St Pauls) and abbey churches of Gloucester and Tewkesbury begun	September 16 death of Pope Victor III William II's eldest brother, Robert Curthose, is Duke of Normandy but he faces a baronial rebellion he is never able to suppress
1088			June William II suppresses a revolt in England led by Odo of Bayeux, Bishop of Rochester, who was supporting Robert Curthose	March Cardinal Otto of Chati elected as Pope Urban II (un
1089			May 28 death of Lanfranc Archbishop of Canterbury (84)	

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1090		Lord of the Manor Rualon or Ruallonus De-Abrinci until c 1160	Ely and Norwich Cathedrals begun	
1092			William II seizes northern Cumberland and Westmorland from the Scots	
1093			Donald Bane, became King of Scots (until 1097) following death of his brother Malcolm III in battle against the English at Alnwick	
1094			The Welsh expel the Normans from north-west Wales Duncan II son of Malcolm III briefly holds the Scottish throne with Anglo-Norman aid until he is killed and Donald Bane resumes control	
1095			William II suppresses a rebellion led by Robert de Mowbray Earl of Northumberland	Pope Urban II proclaims the 1st Crusade with the aim of liberating Jerusalem
1096			Normans complete their conquest of south Wales	William II gains possession of Normandy
1097			Eggar, second son of Malcolm Cranmore, became King of Scotland he defeated Donald Bane with the support of William II of England	
1099				Jerusalem falls to the Crusaders in July. Godfrey of Bouillon is elected King of Jerusalem July 29 death of Pope Urban II Cardinal Rainer elected as Pope Paschal II (until 1118)

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1100	Gift of Elsenham Church to St Stephen's Caen confirmed by Henry I		August 2 William II (William Rufus) Killed in Hunting Accident in New Forest succeeded by his brother who became Henry I his coronation on August 5 (until 1135)	
1102			Henry I suppresses a revolt led by Robert of Belleme Earl of Shrewsbury	
1105				November 18 Italian nobles have Silvester IV elected as "pope" (until 1111)
1106				Henry I defeats his brother Robert, Duke of Normandy, at battle of Tinchebrai
1107			January death of Edgar King of Scotland; succeeded by his brother Alexander I (until 1124) The central tower of Winchester Cathedral collapses	
1108				July death of Philip I King of France; succeeded by his son Louis VI (until 1137)
1109			Henry I rejects Louis VI' offer of personal combat; war follows	
1110	Parts of Elsenham church date back to the early 12 th Century, namely parts of the chancel and the walls of the nave.			
1111				April 13 the anti-pope Silvester IV deposed
1112			Henry I suppresses a Norman rebellion and imprisons Robert of Belleme	

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1113				Founding of the Order of St John acknowledged by the Papacy
1114			Matilda (Maud), daughter of Henry I of England marries Emperor Henry V	
1118			Peterborough abbey church begun	The Order of the Knights Templar founded by Hugues de Payens initially to protect Christian pilgrims on the road to Jerusalem
1119			August 20 Henry I defeats Louis VI at Bremule	January 29 Pope Gelasius died at Cluny; Guy, Archbishop of Vienne elected as Pope Calixtus II (until 1124)
1120			Henry 1's only son, William, drowned in the Channel in the wreck of the "White Ship" – Henry's nephew Stephen of Blois favoured as successor.	
1123			Foundation of the priory and hospital of St Bartholomew, Smithfield, London	
1124			April 22 Death of Alexander I King of Scotland; succeeded by his brother David I (until 1153)	December 13 death of Pope Calixtus II; 16 December election of Pope Honorius II (until 1130)
1128				June 17 Empress Matilda, widow of Henry V, married Geoffrey the Handsome, Count of Anjou, nicknamed "Plantagenet"

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1130			Earliest European reference to breast-strap harness for horses, important in allowing the drawing of heavier loads and ploughs	February 13 death of Pope Honorius II; Both Innocent II (until 1143) and Anacletus II (until 1138) elected Pope; Innocent forced to leave Rome
1135			France - 1st December King Henry I died; crown passed to his nephew Stephen of Blois - King Stephen of England instead of the King's daughter Matilda. Unrest in England.	
1136				Discovery of silver ore at Freiberg, Saxony; a silver rush follows; Freiberg becomes a centre for metallurgy
1138			May Robert Earl of Gloucester begins a civil war in England by declaring himself against Stephen of England. August 22 Battle of the Standard Northallerton English forces defeat David of Scotland; Stephen buys peace by ceding Northumberland to David	January 25 death of the anti-pope Anacletus II; Victor IV elected; resigns on May 29
1139			1139 to 1153 Civil War in England June King Stephen arrests the Bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln September Matilda lands in England to lead her partisans against King Stephen	
1141	c 1141 Richard a Priest Vicar of Elsenham until c1180		Battle of Lincoln, Matilda's forces defeat King Stephen at the battle of Lincoln he is captured but later restored to the throne. Although Matilda is proclaimed as Queen of England she is driven out by a popular rising.	

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1141 - 1145				Geoffrey of Anjou conquers Normandy
1143				September 24 Death of Pope Innocent II; election of Pope Celestine II (until 1144)
1144				March 8 death of Pope Celestine II; election of Pope Lucius II (until 1145)
1145				February 15 death of Pope Lucius II; Bernard of Pisa elected Pope Eugenius III (until 1153)
1146				Pope Eugenius III proclaims the Second Crusade
1148			Matilda leaves England	
1149			A university is founded at Oxford	
1152				Marriage of Louis VII of France and Eleanor of Aquitaine is annulled on grounds of blood relationship; Eleanor married Henry of Anjou, allying Aquitaine to his lands of Anjou and Normandy
1153			The death of King Stephen's son Eustace leads Henry to recognise Matilda's son Henry Plantagenet as heir to the English throne. Henry invades England he and Stephen come to terms	
1154	Gift of Elsenham Church to St Stephen's Caen confirmed by Henry II		King Stephen died at Dover. Henry II crowned	Death of Pope Anastasius V ;Rome - 4 th December Nicholas Brakespear an Englishman elected Pope – Hadrian IV (the only English Pope – 1159)

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1155			Henry II appoints the Archdeacon of Canterbury, Thomas Becket, as Chancellor	
1159			Henry II levies scutage payment in cash instead of military service	Death of Pope Hadrian IV
1162			Thomas Becket appointed Archbishop of Canterbury and immediately quarrels with Henry II over Church rights	
1164			Constitutions of Clarendon; restatement of laws governing trial of ecclesiastics in England; Becket forced to flee to France	
1169-72				English conquest of Ireland begins
1170			29 December Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury killed in the cathedral by four knights of the royal household following disagreements with King Henry II	
1173			Rebellion of Henry's eldest sons, Henry, Richard and Geoffrey, supported by their mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine; Thomas Becket canonised	
1175				Damascus – Saladin becomes new leader of Islam
1187				Saladin seizes Jerusalem
1189	Gift of Elsenham Church to St Stephen's Caen confirmed by Richard I		Death of Henry II - Richard (The Lionheart) crowned Richard I on 3rd September	
1189	During Richard I's reign Elsenham Church, now with a chancel and nave, was given to the Benedictine Priory of Walden by Beatrice, Lady Say sister of Mandeville Earl of Essex			
1190			Attacks on Jewish communities in England	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1191				Richard I conquers Cyprus and captures Acre and defeats Saladin at Arsuf.
1192				Richard I captured Jaffa, made peace with Saladin but is defeated at Jerusalem. Captured by Duke Leopold of Austria
1193			Hubert Walter Archbishop of Canterbury	Leopold handed over Richard to Emperor Henry VI who demands ransom March Saladin died.
1194			Richard ransomed and returned to England	
1195	John a Parson, the son of Richard, vicar of Elsenham until 1229			Henry VI has a crusade proclaimed
1199			King Richard I died 6 April Chalus, France. King John (John Lackland) youngest son of Henry II crowned.	
1200	Approximate date of death of Beatrice, Lady Say			
1203			John of England orders the murder of his nephew Arthur, Duke of Brittany	
1207			Pope Innocent II appointed Stephen Langton Archbishop of Canterbury. King John refuses to let him take office	
1208				Pope Innocent II lays England under interdict
1209			Cambridge University founded	Pope Innocent III excommunicates King John for attacks on Church property
1213			Pope Innocent III declares King John deposed; John resigns his kingship to the Pope and receives it back as a holding from the Roman Legate thereby ending the interdict	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1215			King John Seals The Magna Carta English Barons force John to agree to a statement of their rights Civil War in England	
1216			Louis (Later Louis VIII) invades; 19th October King John died at Newark succeeded by his son – Henry III at the age of 9	
1217			Battles of Lincoln and Dover; Louis withdraws	
1221 - 4			Arrival of Dominican and Franciscan Friars in England	
1227			Henry III begins personal rule in England	
1229	Gilbert a Chaplain, vicar of Elsenham until 1255			
1230	Approximate date of the Knight Templar's slab over the South door	Death of William de Abrinci Lord of Nether Hall or the ancient manor. Lordship of Elsenham passed to Hamo (or Hugh) De Crevecoeur (Until 1262)		
1233				Rome – Pope Gregory IX establishes the Inquisition
1236	The Abbot of Walden held the Advowson of Elsenham Church; maybe the derivation of Abbotsford (foot0 Bridge in the village			
1248		Elsenham Parish now owned by Lord William de Say. Guy de Rochford (or Rochefort), Lord of the Manor of Newhall, held a licence for free warren in his manors of Elsenham and Berden Elsenham known as Elseneham		Spain - Moslem Seville falls to the army of King Ferdinand III of Castille Louis IX sails from France on Crusade

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1256			Prince Llewellyn sweeps English from Wales	
1258			Simon de Montfort and rebellious barons take over royal government secure the Provisions of Oxford from Henry III	February – Baghdad fell to the Mongol hordes in slaughter and massacre.
1259			Treaty of Paris between England and France	
1260				China – Kublai Khan became ruler of the empire founded by his grandfather Gengis Khan
1262		Hamo Crevequer died the Lordship passed to Henry-de-Gant (or Gaunt) (until 1270) Elsenham known as Helsen(e)ham		
1263		Known as Elsinham		
1264			Simon de Montfort and other English Barons defeat Henry III at battle of Lewes	
1265			4th August Simon de Montfort killed on the battlefield at Evesham	
1269			Rebuilding of Westminster Abbey begun by Henry III	
1270		Lady of the Manor Isabel-de-Gant (until 1283)	Parliament grants a tax to finance Prince Edward's crusade	Death of Louis IX King of France; succeeded by his son Philip III (until 1285)
1272			November 16 King Henry III died Edward I proclaimed King	
1274		Guy de Rochford died, the manor then held by John-de-Rochford, Lord of the Manors of Newhall and Netherhall until 1305	August 19 Edward I crowned as King of England (until 1307)	
1276			First Welsh War	
1282 -83			Edward's conquest of Wales	
1283		Lady of the Manor Isabel-de-Gant died	Edward I defeated and killed Llewellyn, Prince of Wales and executed Llewellyn's brother David; conquest of Wales completed	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1285		Elsenham known as Elselham or , Ellesham		
1286 - 89			Edward I in Gascony	
1290			Edward I expelled all Jews from England	
1291		Known as Elsingham or Elsneham	Scots acknowledge Edward I of England as suzerain; he arbitrates in succession dispute	
1294			War with France begins	
1295			Franco-Scottish Alliance Model parliament of Edward: knights and burgesses from English shires and towns summoned. First representative parliament	
1296			Edward I of England deposes John Balliol from Scottish throne	
1297			Battle of Cambuskenneth; Scottish patriot William Wallace defeats the English army	
1298			Edward I defeats Wallace at battle of Falkirk and reconquers Scotland	
1301			Edward I of England invests his baby son Edward as Prince of Wales	
1305		Lord of the Manor Humphrey-de Walden (until 1314)	The English capture and execute William Wallace	
1306			New Scottish rebellion against English rule led by Robert Bruce. Robert I, the Bruce crowned King of Scotland at Scone	
1307			7th July Edward I dies on march North to crush Robert Bruce. his son crowned Edward II	
1310			English Barons appoint 21 peers, the Lords Ordainers, to manage Edward II's household	
1312				Order of Knights Templar abolished
1314		Lord of the Manor Humphrey-de- Walden (son of the previous Humphrey-de-Walden) until 1331	21st June Battle of Bannockburn English forces of Edward II defeated confirming Robert the Bruce in power in Scotland making Scotland independent	Death of Pope Clement V

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1315-1316			England in the grip of famine after prolonged wet weather resulted in crop failures	
1319	Eastend Wood probably the home of Walter ate Estende			
1321-22			Civil War in England	
1322	July 6 Robert de Cole became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1329		Central tower of Ely Cathedral collapses; replaced with a wooden lantern	Death of Philip V of France succeeded by his brother Charles IV (until 1328)
1326				Queen Isabella and Roger Mortimer sail from France with an army to rebel against Edward II of England
1327			Edward II forced to abdicate when his wife Isabella and her lover Roger Mortimer landed in Essex and marched on London his son accedes as Edward III –Edward II put to death on 21 September in Berkeley Castle in Gloucestershire	
1329	April 8 John Pontyn became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1332		Edward III of England does simple homage for Aquitane (Guienne) but refuses to do liege homage June 7 death of Robert I Bruce King of Scotland succeeded by his son David II (until 1371)	
1331		Humphrey de Walden (son of Humphrey (1314-1331) until 1365		
1330			Edward III took power having been crowned as a minor in 1327. He sent his mother Isabella into a nunnery and executed her lover Roger Mortimer.	
1332	October 7 William de Thermor became vicar of Elsenham perhaps until 1343			The Black Death apparently originates in India

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1333			Edward III of England invaded Scotland on Balliol's behalf and defeats the Scots at the battle of Halidon Hill	
1334		Lord of the Manor Humphrey-de-Walden (son of the previous Humphrey-de-Walden) until 1365		December 4 death of Pope John XXII; election of Pope Benedict XII (until 1342)
1337			The Hundred Years War begins	Phillip declares Edward's fiefs forfeit and begins harassing the frontiers of Aquitaine. Edward III provoked by these attacks on his territories in France declares himself King of France Start of the Hundred Years War.
1336			Edward places an embargo on English exports of wool to Flanders	
1339-41			Political Crisis in England	
1343		John Andre vicar of Elsenham died 1422		
1344		Hales Wood probably the home of Roger in le Hale		
1346				English victories at Crecy and Neville's Cross
1347				English capture Calais
1348			June The Black Death arrives in England	The Black Death spreads across Europe claiming a third of the population
1349			King Edward III founds the Order of the Garter	
1356				English victory at Poitiers
1361			Second major occurrence of the plague	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1365		Lord of the manor Alexander-de-Walden (until 1401) John-de-Walden, brother of Alexander (Newhall) until 1402	Parliament repudiates King John's subjection of England to the Papacy	
1374		Elsenham known as Elsynham by Thremenhale		
1376			Death of Edward the Black Prince	
1377			Edward III succeeded by his grandson Richard II as he is still a child effective power rests with the royal council.	
1381			The Peasants' Revolt defeated -Wat Tyler's head displayed on a pole in London	
1388			Battle of Otterburn against the Scots	
1389			Richard II declares himself of age	
1394			Richard II leads expedition to subdue Ireland	
1395			Richard II returns to England	
1396			Richard II marries the seven year old Princess Isabella of France	
1399			Death of John of Gaunt. Gaunt's eldest son, Henry of Bollingbroke lands in Yorkshire with 40 followers and soon has 60,000 supporters. Richard II abdicated –Bolingbroke becomes Henry IV of the House of Lancaster King of England	
1400			Richard II murdered at Pontefract Castle. Owen Glendower proclaims himself Prince of Wales and begins rebellion. 25th October Geoffrey Chaucer died	
15 th Century	During the 15 th Century the West tower was built on the church			
1401		Lady of the Manor Elizabeth-de-Walden (until c1405)	Persecution of Lollards for revolting against clergy	
1402		Alexander-de-Walden, son of John (Newhall) until 1420	Henry IV enters Wales in pursuit of Glendower	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1403			Battle of Shrewsbury. Rebellion by the Percy family. Henry IV defeats and kills Henry "Hotspur" Percy	
1405		Lord of the manor (Nether (old) Hall) John-de-Walden, son of Alexander, (until 1420)	Rebellion against Henry IV led by Richard Scrope Archbishop of York collapses on his arrest	
1406			Henry Prince of Wales defeats Welsh	
1413			Henry IV died succeeded by his son Henry V	
1415				Henry V invades France in October, France, English defeat the French at Battle of Agincourt
1416			Owen Glendower died	
1419-20				English Conquest of Normandy
1420		John-de-Walden died the manor passed to the family of John Barley, from Barley in Hertfordshire (until 1445) Elsenham known as Elsyngham	Henry V marries Charles VI of France's daughter Catherine	May 21 Treaty of Troyes by which Charles VI of France recognised Henry V as Duke of Normandy and heir to the French throne
? to 1422	Vicar John Andrew Died		.	
1422 to ?	Vicar Simon Hunt			
1422	John Andrew vicar of Elsenham died September 18 Simon Hunt became vicar		31st August Death of Henry V - his heir Henry VI only nine months old	Death of Charles VI King of France succeeded in accordance with the Treaty of Troyes by Henry VI of England
1424			John Duke of Bedford, regent for Henry VI of England, defeats French at Cravant	
1428				Henry VI begins the siege of Orleans
1429				French force led by military commander Joan of Arc (Jeanne d'Arc) relieves the siege of Orleans. Charles VII crowned King of France at Rheims

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1430	Simon Holdenser vicar of Elsenham resigned July 11 John Copland became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1433		A Statute restricts the right to elect shire-knights to English parliaments to those who have freehold lands worth not less than 40s	Burgundians capture Joan of Arc and hand her over to the English
1431				30th May , Rouen, France – Joan of Arc burnt at the stake. 16th December , Paris, Henry VI of England crowned king of France at Notre Dame.
1433	Vicar John Copland resigned July 28 John Searle became vicar of Elsenham			
1435				Franco-Burgundian Treaty of Arras
1436-7			Henry VI becomes of age	
1439	July 18 John Reynold became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1442			Henry VI refuses to renounce his claim to be King of France
1440			Eton College founded by Henry VI	
1442	March 19 Roger Hundrywood became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1444			
1444	April Robert Stepyngley became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in December 1444 December 23 Henry Dexter became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1446			
1445		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham (Hall) Henry Barley (until 1475)	April 23 Henry VI marries Margaret of Anjou	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1446	January 26 John Chamberlayne became vicar of Elsenham			
1449-50				French overrun Normandy
1450	East window of the church rebuilt		Murder of the Duke of Suffolk; John Cade's rebellion	
1452	Vicar Thomas Mosse resigned July 30 David Wakering became vicar of Elsenham			
1453			Henry VI becomes ill	17 July France – France under Charles VII defeated England at Castillon ending the 100 Years' War
1454			Duke of York appointed protector when Henry VI suffered a mental collapse	Printing with moveable type is perfected in Germany by Johannes Gutenberg
1455			Duke of York, dismissed as protector in 1454 after Henry VI's recovery, replaced by Somerset. Richard of York defeated the king's forces at St Albans, defeated and killed Somerset and seized power in Henry VI's name. War of the Roses civil war between houses of York and Lancaster.	
1459			Defeat of the Duke of York at Blore Heath and Ludford Bridge	
1460			The Yorkists defeated at Battle of Wakefield, Richard Duke of York killed in the battle. Earl of Warwick (the Kingmaker) captured London for the Yorkists. Battle of Northampton. Henry VI captured by Yorkists.	Portugal Henry the Navigator died (1394 – 1460)
1461			Edward, son of Richard, the Duke of York is crowned Edward IV after defeating the Lancastrians at the Battles of Mortimer's Cross and Towton	
1462	Vicar John Gisbourne resigned			

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1463	August 3 Robert Stanton became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1482			
1465			Henry VI imprisoned in the Tower of London by Edward IV	
1466			Earl of Warwick quarrels with Edward IV, forms alliance with Louis XI	
1469			Rebellion of Richard earl of Warwick and George duke of Clarence	
1470			Warwick turns Lancastrian he defeats Edward IV and restores Henry VI	
1471			April 14 Battle of Barnet Battle of Barnet Edward IV defeats and kills Warwick regaining the throne. 4th May the Lancastrians beaten at the Battle of Tewkesbury, Prince Edward, Henry VI's son killed. 21st May King Henry VI died, presumed murdered in the Tower of London. The usurper Edward IV once more occupies the throne	Transylvania - Mass murderer Vlad the Impaler died aged 45
1475		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham (Hall) William Barley (until 1521)	Edward IV invaded France, Peace Treaty of Piequigny between England and France	
1476			William Caxton sets up printing press at Westminster	
1477			William Caxton's first book printed in England	
1478			February 18 George Duke of Clarence murdered after being convicted of treason against his brother Edward IV	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1482	April 23 William Marshall became vicar of Elsenham until he died in 1526			
1483			9 th April Edward IV died at Windsor, his heir Edward V aged only 12. The boy princes Edward V and Richard Duke of York murdered in the Tower of London on the orders of their uncle and successor Richard III (until 1485)	Pope Sixtus IV celebrates the first mass in the Sistine Chapel which is named after him.
1484			Caxton prints Morte D'Arthur, the poetic collection of legends about King Arthur compiled by Sir Thomas Malory	
1485			22nd August Henry Tudor defeated Richard III, who was killed, at the Battle of Bosworth Field and became Henry VII (until 1509) founding the Tudor dynasty	
1486			January 18 Henry VII marries Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV	
1487			Henry VII's Star Chamber Lambert Simnel poses as "King Edward V" captured at Stoke, near Newark; the last battle in The Wars of The Roses	
1488				China The Ming Emperors continue their re-building of the Great wall which commenced in 1449. The original wall was built of rammed mud some 1700 years earlier Bartholomew Dias the first European to sail around the Cape of Good Hope
1491			Birth of Prince Henry	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1492				Christopher Columbus reached San Salvador in the Bahamas; Cuba; and Hispaniola (Santo Domingo)
1493-1500		Elsenham known as Ellesham		
1497			Cornish tax riots	John Cabot reached the American coast of Labrador
1498				Vasco da Gama discovers the sea route around the Cape of Good Hope leads to India.
1499			Perkin Warbeck hanged on November 23 rd	
1500	C1500 the South porch added to the church Approximate date of the oldest of the three church bells	William Barley pardoned by Henry VII for his part in the Perkin Warbeck rebellion and restored to the manor.		
1503		References to Elsenham as Ilsyngham or Islyngham		
1504		References to Elsenham as Hellysnam		Florence - Michelangelo's David hewn from marble
1506	1506/1522 date of the Elsenham 'Treble' church bell	References to Ellisnam		Spain - 21st May - Christopher Columbus died aged 55.
1507				Map of the world published naming the continent of America after Amerigo Vespucci who dubiously claimed to have preceded Columbus to the mainland
1509			Henry VII died - succeeded by his son who became Henry VIII Henry marries Catherine of Aragon	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1510		Around this year Elsenham Place was constructed. Its probable builder was William Stock	Execution of Empson and Dudley	
1511				The first African slaves arrive in the New World
1512			War with France and Scotland	Spain – Amerigo Vespucci died
1513			Scots defeated by the English at Flodden, James IV of Scotland killed, Margaret, sister of Henry, becomes regent for her one year old son James V.	
1514				Copernicus concludes that the earth revolves around the sun.
1515			Thomas Wolsey, the archbishop of York becomes cardinal and Lord Chancellor.	
1519				France – 2nd May - Leonardo da Vinci died aged 67 Lucrezia Borgia died aged 39
1520	William Barley died and was buried in the chancel of the church with his wife Elizabeth			Rome – 6th April -The painter Raphael died aged 37 Ferdinand Magellan discovers a strait at the tip of South America giving access to the Pacific Ocean.
1521		Henry Barley Lord of the Manor of Elsenham (Hall) (until 1529)	Henry VIII named Defender of the Faith by the pope	Martin Luther excommunicated Ferdinand Magellan killed in Phillipines

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1524				Vasco da Gama died aged 64 (1460 – 1524)
1522			War with France	
1525			Peace with France	
1526	February 11 Thomas Thornton became vicar of Elsenham until he died in 1550		First bibles appear in the English language	
1527			Henry VIII asks the pope to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, divorce crisis begins	German mercenaries sack and burn Rome
1528			War with Spain	
1529		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham (Hall) William Barley (until 1561)	Henry VIII strips Thomas Wolsey of his chancellorship and replaces him with Thomas More. Peace of Cambrai	
1532			Sir Thomas More resigns	
1533			Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn Birth of Princess Elizabeth	
1534			Act of Supremacy	
1535			Execution of More and Fisher. Execution of Anne Boleyn	
1536			Dissolution of the Monasteries Union of England and Wales	
1540		References to Ellysnam		
1542			Battle of Solway Moss; English victory over invading Scottish army	
1543			War with France	
1547			Death of Henry VIII Succession of Edward VI; ascendancy of Protector Somerset; battle of Pinkie; English victory over Scotland	Henry II of France is crowned
1549			First Book of Common Prayer; Northumberland's coup	
1550	March 4th Edward Blaken became vicar of Elsenham until he was deprived of his living in 1555	Broom Farm built in the second half of 16 th Century		

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1553			Accession of Mary I	
1554			Pole returns; reunion with Rome; Wyatt's rebellion	
1555	January 17 John Lacye became vicar of Elsenham until he died in 1578		Persecution of Protestants begins	
1557			War with France	
1558			Death of Mary I Accession of Elizabeth I	
1559			Peace of Cateau-Cambresis; religious Settlement in England	
1561		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham (Hall)Richard Barley (until 1594)		
1568			Mary Stuart, Mary Queen of Scots, flees to England	
1569			Northern Rebellion	
1570			Papal bull declares Elizabeth excommunicated and deposed	
1572	Date of the 'Tenor' Elsenham church bell			
1574				1574 Charles IX, King of France (1560-74), dies
1578	January 26 Robert Batho became vicar of Elsenham until he died in 1592			
1580			Jesuit missionaries arrive in England	
1585			War with Spain	
1587			Execution of Mary Stuart	
1588			Defeat of the Spanish Armada	
1589		22nd July John Tillinghast Schoolmaster		

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1592	Vicar John Tuer MA took up office in February 1592 and died in 1619. His stepdaughter Anne Field and his wife Alice buried in the church in 1615 and 1619			
1593			Christopher Marlowe, English dramatist (Tamburlaine the Great), stabbed to death in a pub brawl in Deptford	
1594		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham (Hall) Thomas Barley (until 1607)	Bad harvests begin	
1600	Date of the 'Second' church bell			
1601			Earl of Essex's rebellion, Essex executed	
1603			24 March Death of Elizabeth I ; accession of James VI of Scotland as James I; peace in Ireland	
1604			Peace with Spain (treaty of London); Hampton Court Conference (king, bishops, Puritans)	
1605			Gunpowder Plot the last major Catholic conspiracy	
1606-07			Failure of James's plans for union of kingdoms	
1607		Lord of the Manor Henry Wiseman Guardian of Thomas Barley (until 1635)		Settlement of Virginia, America's first permanent English colony
1609			Rebellion of the Northern earls in Ireland; beginnings of the Planting of Ulster by Scots and English Protestants www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/plantation/companies/	
1611			Publication of Authorised Version of the Bible (Anglican-Puritan co-operation)	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1612			Death of Prince Henry, James's elder son	
1613			Marriage of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I and Anne of Denmark, to Elector Palatine, champion of Protestantism , involved Britain in continental politics	
1617-29			Ascendancy of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham	
1619	Vicar John Tuer died			
1620			Pilgrim Fathers inaugurate religious migration to New England	
1622-23			Prince Charles and Buckingham go to Spain to woo the king's daughter and are rebuffed	
1622	6th March Georgius Wilson appointed vicar until 1637?			
1624-30			War with Spain	
1625	Approximate date of the original pulpit stem		Death of James I; accession of Charles I and marriage to Henrietta Maria, sister of Louis XIII of France	
1626-29			War with France	
1628			Assassination of Buckingham; Petition of Right www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/parliamentaryauthority/civilwar/overview/petition-of-right/	
1629			Charles I dissolves Parliament determines to govern without a Parliament	
1630			Large scale emigration to Massachusetts begins	
1633			William Laud appointed Archbishop of Canterbury	
1634-35			Ship Money case - requiring coastal towns to fund ships, subsequently extended to inland areas, an unpopular tax raising measure	
1635		Manor probably held by Barley family but records incomplete to 1650		
1637-40			Breakdown of Charles's government of Scotland	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1637	Johannes Wilson appointed vicar until 1640			
1640	George Wilson appointed vicar until 1664 ?		Long Parliament summoned www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/evolutionofparliament/parliamentaryauthority/civilwar/overview/longparliament/	Peter Paul Rubens, Flemish painter, dies at 62
1641			Remodelling of government in England and Scotland	
1642			Charles's withdrawal from London; Civil War	
1643			King's armies prosper; Scots invade on the side of Parliament	
1644			Parliamentary armies prosper, especially in the decisive battle of the Civil War Marston Moor in June	
1645			The rise of armed neutrals 'Clubmen Risings' threatens both sides in the Civil War; breakdown of the Royalist forces; reorganisation of the Parliamentary forces (New Model Army)	
1646			King surrenders to the Scots; bishops and the Book of Common Prayer abolished, Presbyterian Church established	
1648			Second Civil War, Scots now side with the king and are defeated. Provincial risings crushed, Kent, Colchester, South Wales, York and others	
1649			Trial and execution of Charles I, England became a republic	
1649-53			Government by sovereign single chamber assembly. The 'Rump' Parliament, the part of the Long Parliament which continued to sit after Pride's Purge in 1648 and voted for the trial which resulted in the execution of Charles I, cleared of royalists and moderates	
1649-50			Oliver Cromwell conquered Ireland; Drogheda massacre	
1650		Hall leased by Thomas Adams Esq (until 1660)		

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1650-52			Oliver Cromwell conquered Scotland; battles of Dunbar and Worcester	
1652-54			First Dutch War	
1653			Oliver Cromwell dissolves the Rump Parliament, he becomes Lord Protector under 'The Instrument of Government'	
1655-60			War with Spain	
1656		Establishment of the Wells Charity for the benefit of poor of the village		
1657			Instrument of Government replaced by a parliamentary paper constitution the 'Humble Petition and Advice'. Cromwell rejects title of king, remains Lord Protector but nominates his own House of Lords	
1658			Cromwell died succeeded by his son Richard	
1659			Richard Cromwell overthrown by the army; Rump Parliament restored	
1660		Lord of the Manor Sir Thomas Adams Knight and Baronet (until 1668)	Charles II restored	
1662			Church of England restored	
1663			First royal attempt to grant religious toleration failed	
1664	September John Curtis appointed vicar until 1665			
1665-67			Second Dutch War	
1665	Vicar John Curtis resigned February 8 Steven Bamford became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1667		Great Plague, final major outbreak	
1666			Great Fire of London	
1667	March 5 William Benson became vicar of Elsenham until he resigned in 1678		Milton's 'Paradise Lost' published	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1668		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall Sir William Adams Baronet (until 1688)		
1672-73			Second royal attempt to grant religious toleration failed	
1672-74			Third Dutch War	
1674			Grain bounties introduced, England self-sufficient in food	
1678	December 26 John (Johannes) Canning became vicar of Elsenham until he died in 1732		Titus Oates and the Popish Plot; Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' part I published	
1679-81			Emergence of Whig and Tory parties	
1683			The Rye House Plot a conspiracy that involved a group of Protestants who planned to murder Charles II and his brother James, Duke of York. Those involved included the Duke of Monmouth, the king's illegitimate son. Monmouth managed to escape to Europe but Lord Russell and Algernon Sidney were found guilty and executed. Whigs proscribed	
1685			Charles II died accession of James II; rebellion by Charles II's bastard, the duke of Monmouth failed	
1687			James II's Declaration of Indulgence which suspended the penal laws against all Nonconformists. Newton's 'Principia Mathematica' published	
1688		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall Sir Thomas Adams Baronet (until 1690)	James II's son born William of Orange invaded; James II takes flight; accession of William III (of Orange) and Mary	
1689			William and his wife Mary were crowned joint monarchs of England, Scotland and Ireland	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1690		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall Sir Charles Adams Baronet (until 1726)	Battle of the Boyne; William III defeated Irish and French army	
1694			Bank of England founded; death of Queen Mary who died of smallpox. Triennial Act sets the maximum duration of a parliament at three years	
1695			Lapse of the licensing Act which had controlled the numbers of printing presses and to some extent printing	
1697			Civil List Act votes funds for the maintenance of the royal household	
1701			War of Spanish Succession begins; Act of Settlement settles the royal succession on the descendants of Sophia of Hanover www.britainexpress.com/History/War-of-Spanish-Succession.htm James II died in exile	
1702			8th March Death of William III accession of Queen Anne sister-in-law of William, she was the last of the Stuarts on the English throne	
1704			Battle of Blenheim: British, Dutch, German and Austrian troops defeated French and Bavarian forces; British capture of Gibraltar from Spain	
1707			Union of England and Scotland	
1713			Peace Treaty of Utrecht concludes the War of Spanish Succession	
1714			Death of Queen Anne; Accession of George I	
1715			Jacobite Rebellion aimed at overthrowing the Hanovarian succession failed	
1716			Septennial Act sets the maximum duration of a parliament at seven years	
1717			Suspension of convocation, The English Convocations of Canterbury and York were provincial synods under another name, but their deliberative functions were suspended between 1717 and 1852	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1720			South Sea Bubble, many investors were ruined after speculation in the stock of the South Sea Company	
1721			4th April Sir Robert Walpole became Prime minister	
1722			Atterbury Plot , Lords North and Grey, enlisted men, hired officers, taking advantage of the universal misery caused by the bursting 'of the South Sea Bubble, planned a general rising against George I. The scheme was, with four distinct bodies of Jacobites, to seize the Tower and the Bank, to arrest the king and the prince, and capture or kill Lord Cadogan.	
1723	Elsenham Register of Baptisms dates from this year			
1726		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall Sir Robert Adams Baronet (until 1730)	Jonathan Swift's 'Gulliver's Travels' published	
1727			Death of George I; accession of George II	
1730	Elsenham Register of burials dates from this year	Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall William Dawkins Esq (until 1747)	Walpole/Townshend split	
1731	October 22 Thomas Rayner MA became vicar of Elsenham until he died in 1757			
1733			Walpole had to abandon plans to reorganise the customs and excise	
1737			Death of Queen Caroline wife of George II	
1738			Wesley's 'conversion' the start of Methodism	
1739				War of Jenkins' Ear: Anglo-Spanish naval war over smuggling in the Caribbean

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1740				War of the Austrian Succession
1742			February Walpole resigned; 16th February Spencer Crompton (1 st Earl of Wilmington) became Prime Minister – died 1743	
1743			27th August Henry Pelham became Prime Minister	
1745			Jacobite Rebellion led by 'Bonnie Prince Charlie'	
1746			Battle of Culloden; the duke of Cumberland routs the Jacobite army	
1747		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall Bayley Heath Esq (until 1760)		
1748				Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle concludes War of the Austrian Succession
1752			Adoption of the Gregorian Calendar	
1754			16th March Thomas Pelham-Holles (1 st Duke of Newcastle) became Prime Minister	
1756			16th November William Cavendish (4 th Duke of Devonshire) became Prime Minister Seven Years War: Britain with Frederick the Great of Prussia against France, Austria and Russia	
1757	March 7 John Canning BA became vicar of Elsenham until 1784		2nd July Thomas Pelham-Holles (1 st Duke of Newcastle) became Prime Minister although William Pitt the Elder effectively served as Prime Minister during Newcastle's administration	Battle of Plassey: British victory over Bengal
1759				Capture of Quebec: British victory over the French
1760		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall William Heath Esq (until 1780)	Death of George II, accession of George III	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1762			26th May John Stuart (3 rd Earl of Bute) became Prime Minister	
1763			16th April George Grenville became Prime Minister Peace of Paris concludes Seven Years War	
1765			13th July Charles Watson-Wentworth (2 nd Marquis of Rockingham) became Prime minister	
1766			30th July William Pitt The Elder (1 st Earl of Chatham) became Prime minister	
1768			14th October Augustus Fitzroy (3 rd Duke of Grafton) became Prime Minister	
1769			James Watt's steam engine patented	
1770			28th January Frederick North (Lord North) became Prime minister	Crisis over the Falkland Islands with Spain and France The inconclusive result is partly responsible for subsequent confrontations with Argentina.
1773				Boston Tea Party, American colonists protest against the East India Company's monopoly of tea exports to America
1774			Coercive Acts in retaliation for the destruction of British property such as the 'Boston Tea Party'	The Coercive Acts closed Boston to merchant shipping, established formal British military rule in Massachusetts, made British officials immune to criminal prosecution in America, and required colonists to quarter British troops.
1775	Elsenham Register of marriages dates from this year			

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1776			Edward Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall' and Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' published	American Declaration of Independence
1780		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall Bayley Heath Esq (until 1783)	Gordon Riots develop from a procession to petition parliament against the Catholic Relief Act	
1781				Surrender at Yorktown American victory over British troops
1782			27th March Charles Watson-Wentworth(2 nd Marquis of Rockingham) became Prime Minister (Died 1 st July 1782) 4th July William Petty-Fitzmaurice (2 nd Earl of Shelburne) became Prime Minister	
1783		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall George Rush I Esq (until 1803)	2nd April William Cavendish Bentinck (3 rd Duke of Portland) became Prime Minister 19th December William Pitt the Younger became Prime Minister	Peace of Versailles recognises independence of American colonies
1784	Thomas Canning became vicar of Elsenham until he died on 22 October 1811		The India Act asserted increased government power over the East India Company and the vast areas of India it controlled.	
1789				April 30 , George Washington took his oath of office as the first President of the United States. French Revolution
1792			Coal Gas used for lighting	
1793			Outbreak of war with France; voluntary Board of Agriculture set up; commercial depression	
1796			Vaccination against smallpox introduced	
1797				March 4th John Adams became 2 nd president of the United States
1798		Stage coach serving Elsenham linking from Thaxted to Stansted and London	Tax of ten percent on incomes over £200 introduced	
1799			Trade Unions suppressed: Napoleon appointed First Consul in France	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1799-1801			Commercial boom	
1801	During 19 th Century North porch added later used as a vestry	Population of Parish 349	17th March Henry Addington became Prime Minister Union with Ireland First British Census	March 4th Thomas Jefferson became 3 rd President of the United States
1802			Peace with France. Peel introduces first factory legislation	
1803		Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall George Rush II Esq (until 1851)	War with France. General Enclosure Act simplifies process of enclosure of common land	
1804			10th May William Pitt the Younger became Prime Minister	
1805			Battle of Trafalgar Nelson defeats the French and Spanish fleets	
1806			11th February William Wyndham-Grenville (1 st Lord Grenville) became Prime Minister	
1807			31st March William Cavendish Bentinck (3 rd Duke of Portland) became Prime Minister	
1809			4th October Spencer Perceval became Prime Minister	March 4th James Madison became 4 th President of the United States
1809-10			Commercial boom	
1811	Thomas Daniel Trollope became vicar of Elsenham until 1815	Population of Parish 392	'Luddite' disturbances in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire George Prince of Wales made Prince Regent	
1812			8th June Robert Banks Jenkinson (2 nd Earl of Liverpool) became Prime Minister	
1813			East India Company's monopoly abolished	
1815-17			Commercial boom	
1815	John Ramsden Wollaston became vicar of Elsenham until 1818		Battle of Waterloo defeat of Napoleon: peace in Europe: Congress of Vienna Corn Law passed setting price of corn at 80s (£4) per quarter	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1817			Slump: The Blanketeers march- starving handloom weavers of Manchester and surrounding towns set out to carry a petition to the Prince Regent in London, calling on him to help alleviate their distress but the march was violently suppressed by magistrates	March 4th James Munroe became the 5 th President of the United States
1818	Thomas Canning became vicar of Elsenham until he died on Nov 11 1855			
1819	Date of the 'Third' Elsenham church bell		Peterloo massacre, troops intervene at a mass reform meeting killing 11 and wounding 400. As a direct result of the Blanketeers' March, Manchester magistrates decided they needed a military force of their own to deal with civil unrest. They formed the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry - and it was this ill-trained collection of sabre-wielding shopkeepers and tradesmen who, in August 1819, charged into the crowd at a reform meeting on St Peter's Fields and massacred innocent women and children.	
1820			Death of George III accession of George IV	
1821		Population of Parish 434		
1821-23			Famine in Ireland	
1823		Elsenham Hall, built in 19thC recorded as existing prior to this date		
1824		Walter Gilbey's father began a daily coach service between Bishops Stortford and Aldgate in London	Commercial boom	
1825			Trade Unions legalised; Stockton and Darlington railway opened; commercial depression	March 4th John Quincy Adams became 6 th President of the United States

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1827			10th April George Canning became Prime Minister (Died 8 th August) 31st August Frederick John Robinson (1 st Viscount Goderich) became Prime Minister (Resigned)	
1828			22nd January Arthur Wellesley (1 st Duke of Wellington) became Prime Minister	
1829			Catholic Emancipation ending most denials or restrictions of Catholic civil rights, ownership of property and holding of public office	March 4th Andrew Jackson became the 7 th President of the United States
1830			22nd November Charles Grey (2 nd Earl Grey) became Prime Minister Death of George IV, accession of William IV Liverpool and Manchester railway opened	
1830-32			First major cholera epidemic; Whigs in power under Grey	
1831		Population of Parish 483	'Swing' riots in rural areas against the mechanisation of agriculture Walter Gilbey born at 'The Links' Windhill Bishop'sStortford Cholera outbreak killed 18,000 people	
1832			Great Reform Bill restructured representation in Parliament	
1833			Factory Act limited child labour	
1834		'Plenipotentiary' a horse belonging to William George Rush, owner of Elsenham Hall, won The Derby	16th July William Lamb (2 nd Viscount Melbourne) became Prime Minister (Dismissed by William IV) 14th November Arthur Wellesley (1 st Duke of Wellington) became Prime Minister (Caretaker) 10th December Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister (Resigned 8 th April 1835) Slavery abolished in the British Empire; parish workhouses instituted Transportation of six 'Tolpuddle Martyrs'	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1835			18th April William Lamb (2 nd Viscount Melbourne) became Prime Minister	
1835-36			Commercial boom; 'little' railway mania	
1836		George Rush II embarks upon his many balloon flights		
1837			Death of William IV accession of Queen Victoria	March 4th Martin Van Buren became the 8 th President of the United States
1838			Anti-Corn Law League established	
1839		In 1839 William George Rush shown in Essex Directory as squire of Elsenham Hall he died in 1854	Chartist Riots	
1840			Penny Post instituted	
1841		Population of Parish 491	30th August Sir Robert Peel became Prime Minister- Tories in power Northern & Eastern Railway reaches Harlow Henry Gilbey became publican of 'The Red Lion' at Hockerill Bishop's Stortford	March 4th William Henry Harrison became the 9 th President of the United States (Died in Office April 1841) April 4th became 10 th President of the United States
1842			16th May Bishop's Stortford opening of Northern & Eastern Counties Railway 29th September Henry Gilbey died aged 52	
1844-45			Railway mania ,massive speculation and investment leads to building of 5,000 miles of track; Potato famine begins in Ireland	
1845		Mrs Mary Barker head teacher of primary school until 1848 Tuesday 29th July The railway comes to Elsenham Official opening Eastern Counties Railway to Cambridge and Ely		March 4th James K Polk became 11 th President of the United States

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1846			30th June Lord John Russell became Prime Minister Whigs in power Repeal of the Corn Laws	
1848		Mrs Hannah Gun head teacher of primary school until 1855	Revolutions in Europe; Public Health Act Cholera outbreak killed 54,000 people	
1849				March 4th Zachary Taylor became 12 th President of the United States (Died in Office)
1850				July 9th Millard Fillmore became 13 th President of the United States
1850s	The spire on Elsenham church tower was removed			
1851		Population of the Parish 517 Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall George William Rush Esq (until his death in 1854) Clarissa Rush succeeded on behalf of the Rush family Trust (until 1879)	The Great Exhibition http://www.bl.uk/victorian-britain/articles/the-great-exhibition	
1852			23rd February Edward Smith-Stanley (14 th Earl of Derby) became Prime Minister (Government collapsed) 19th December George Hamilton-Gordon became Prime Minister	
1853			Gladstone's first budget	March 4th Franklin Pierce became 14 th President of the United States
1854		George Acland Gordon Rush Lord of the Manor of Elsenham Hall 1854/1879 to 1904	Crimean War, defending European interest in the Middle East against Russia	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1855	John Sparks Byers B.A. became vicar of Elsenham until 1866	Miss Sarah Barker head teacher of primary school until 1859	16th February Henry John Temple (3 rd Viscount Palmerston) became Prime Minister	September Crimea War Sebastapol stormed and taken Walter Gilbey worked in a convalescent hospital in the Crimea until June 1856
1856				March Treaty of Paris ended the Crimea War
1857			February The first premises of W & A Gilbey wine merchants at Berwick Street, London	March 4th James Buchanan became 15 th President of the United States
1857-58			Second Opium War opens China to European trade	
1858		3rd November Walter Gilbey married Ellen Parish from Bishop's Stortford at St James , Westminster	20th February Edward Smith-Stanley (14 th Earl of Derby) became Prime Minister	Indian mutiny and India Act
1859		Miss S Harding head teacher of primary school until 1862	12th June Henry John Temple (3 rd Viscount Palmerston) became Prime Minister Publication of Darwin's 'Origin of Species'	
1860s			Development of the London Underground system	
1861		Population of Parish 480	Death of Albert, Prince Consort	March 4th Abraham Lincoln became 16 th President of the United States.
1862		Miss Charlotte Shelford head teacher of primary school until 1870		

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1863		Elsenham Church of England Primary School opened on its High Street site built with money from Mrs Clarissa Rush on land which was part of the Elsenham Hall Estate		
1864			Walter Gilbey leases his first home at Hargrave Park Stansted until 1874	
1865			Death of Palmerston; 29th October John Russell (1 st Earl Russell) became Prime Minister	April 15th President Abraham Lincoln assassinated. April 15th Andrew Johnson became 17 th President of the United States
1866	John Whately BA became vicar of Elsenham until 1896	Thought to be the first recorded mention of The Stores next to the Crown Inn	28th June February Edward Smith-Stanley (14 th Earl of Derby) became Prime Minister	
1867				US takes formal possession of Alaska from Russia
1868			27th February Benjamin Disraeli became Prime Minister (Government dissolved no Conservative majority) 3rd December William Ewart Gladstone became Prime Minister – Liberal government	
1869			Bishop's Stortford to Braintree railway branch line opens	March 4th Ulysses S Grant became 18 th President of the United States Suez canal opened
1870		Mary Jane Bull head teacher of primary school until 1874		
1871		Population of Parish 460		
1874		John Bourne head teacher of primary school until 1897	20th February Benjamin Disraeli became Prime Minister	
1875			Disraeli buys Suez Canal shares gaining a controlling interest for Britain Agricultural depression deepens	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1876		Mrs Clarissa Rush died	Victoria proclaimed Empress of India	Massacres of Christians in Turkish Bulgaria
1877		Elsenham Hall leased to Walter Gilbey Esq		March 4th Rutherford B Haynes became 19 th President of the United States Confederation of British and Boer states in South Africa
1878		In 1878 Sir Walter Gilbey acquired Elsenham Hall following the bankruptcy of the Rush family		
1879		Lord of the Manor George Acland Gordon Rush (until 1904)	Trade depression; Zulu War W & A Gilbey built their gin distillery at Camden Town	
1880	Elsenham Cricket club formed in the 1880s		23rd April William Ewart Gladstone became Prime Minister	
1881		Population of Parish 468 Establishment of the Mission Hall in High Street under the care of the Society of Friends	1880 -1881 First Anglo-Boer War Irish Land and Coercion Acts	March 4th James A Garfield became 20 th President of the United States. Assassinated September 19th September 19th Chester A Arthur became 21 st President of the United States
1882		First reference to a Police Constable for Elsenham, PC Jon Smith of Henham		Britain occupies Egypt

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1884			April 22nd The Great Colchester Earthquake severe damage in the local area	
1885			23rd June Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (3 rd Marquis of Salisbury) became Prime Minister Death of Gordon at Khartoum	March 4th Grover Cleveland became 22 nd President of the United States
1886			1st February William Ewart Gladstone became Prime Minister his Liberal government introduces first Home Rule Bill for Ireland 25th July Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (3 rd Marquis of Salisbury) became Prime Minister	Gold found in Transvaal
1888			County Councils Act, establishes representative county authorities	
1889		December The Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII, visited Elsenham Hall one of a number of visits to the village	London dock strike	March 4th Benjamin Harrison became 23 rd President of the United States
1890		Establishment of a large fruit growing holding by Sir Walter Gilbey, Elsenham Jam Company registered		
1891		Population of Parish 423 First reported Elsenham flower show		
1892			15th August William Ewart Gladstone became Prime Minister (Resigned)	
1893		Construction of the Elsenham Jam Factory at Gaunts End Walter Gilbey became Sir Walter Gilbey Bart.	Second Home Rule Bill rejected by the Lords. Independent Labour Party founded	March 4th Grover Cleveland became 24 th President of the United States
1894		December 4th Inaugural meeting of Elsenham Parish Council Sir Walter Gilbey Chairman	5th March Archibald Primrose (5 th Earl of Rosebery) became Prime Minister	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1895		Extension to the school buildings 140 members of the Cab Drivers Benevolent Association entertained at Elsenham Hall in recognition of the care they gave to their horses.	25th June Robert Gascoyne-Cecil (3 rd Marquis of Salisbury) became Prime Minister	
1896	William John Law became vicar of Elsenham until 1902	Death of Lady Ellen Gilbey, aged 63, a pump house was erected in her memory by Sir Walter Gilbey	1896-98 Sudan conquered	
1897		Robert Screen head teacher of primary school until 1929 John Bourne retired as headmaster and opened the Old Post Office behind the village pump house Gold's Nursery established behind Elsenham Station Cambridge platform		March 4th William McKinley became 25 th President of the United States
1898				German naval expansion begins
1899-1902		1899 further extensions to the school		Second Anglo-Boer War
1900		Flower show had become The Cottage Garden, Flower and Baby Show held in the Riding School Paddocks.		
1901		Parish Council graveyard in High Street opened in December on land given by Sir Walter Gilbey Bart. Population of Parish 453	Death of Queen Victoria; accession of Edward VII	September 14th President William McKinley assassinated September 14th Theodore Roosevelt became 26 th President of the United States

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1902	June 9 Edward Sant MA Became vicar of Elsenham until he died on March 30 1924	Construction of the riding school at the Paddocks for Sir Walter Gilbey. It was brought from Neasden and re-erected. This building was taken down in the mid -1940s Coronation celebrations in the village	11th July Arthur Balfour became Prime Minister Balfour's Education Act; Anglo-Japanese alliance 26th June Coronation of Edward VII	
1904	Church tower restored under the patronage of Sir Walter Gilbey Bart.	Lord of the Manor George A G Rush died Lordship of the Manor passed to Sir Walter Gilbey Baronet (until 1914)		
1905			5th December Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman became Prime Minister	
1907		The Great Egg Case - Walter Gilbey's Head Gamekeeper found guilty of stealing pheasants eggs	Anglo-Russian <i>Entente</i>	
1906			Liberals win General Election; Labour Party formed	
1908	A new altar erected made from oak grown on the Elsenham Hall Estate		7th April Herbert Henry Asquith became Prime Minister Asquith's Old Age Pensions plan introduced	
1909		October 9th Opening of the Old Village Hall at The Cross	Churchill's Employment Exchanges introduced; Lloyd George's budget rejected by the Lords; Union of South Africa Act	March 4th William Howard Taft became 27 th President of the United States
1910		By this year Sir Walter Gilbey was the largest grower of lavender in the Country	May Death of Edward VII accession of George V	
1911		25 th July - work commences on the Elsenham & Thaxted Light Railway with the cutting of the first sod by Sir Walter Gilbey 2nd May General Holiday in Elsenham to celebrate 'The Guvnr', Sir Walter Gilbey's 80 th birthday	Parliament Act curtails power of the House of Lords, establishes five yearly elections; Lloyd George's National Insurance Act 22nd June Coronation of George V	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1911-12			Railway, Mining and Coal strikes	
1912			Anglo-German navy talks fail	
1912-14			Third Home Rule Act for Ireland	
1913		31st March Official opening ceremony of the Elsenham & Thaxted Light Railway First Public service on 1 st April		March 4th Woodrow Wilson became 28 th President of the United States
1914		November 12th Sir Walter Gilbey died aged 83 - the Lordship of the Manor passed to his son Sir Henry Walter Gilbey Baronet (until 1922) Elsenham Hall and its paddocks commandeered by the War Department	4th August British Empire enters the First World War	28th June Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand at Sarajevo
1915		Elsenham War Dead: Eric Gilbey, Charles Toft, Charles Franklin, Frederick Sandford, William Lankester.	May 10th Zeppelin airship fire bombed Southend	
1915-16			Dardanelles expedition ending in British withdrawal from Gallipoli	
1916		Elsenham War Dead: Bertram Smith, Charles Aylett, Sidney Sandford, James Palmer, Henry Reynolds, Walter Clayden	7th December David Lloyd George became Prime Minister	The Battle of the Somme; Battle of Jutland
1917		Elsenham War Dead: Harold Childs, Charles Johnson, Frederick Beck, Walter Turner, E Medley Sant, John Lankaster, William Prior, George Woodley		Battle of Passchendaele
1918		Elsenham War Dead: Albert Childs, Charles Robinson, Arthur Smith, George Barley, Cecil Smith First resident Police Constable, PC Pole of Park Road	11th November End of First World War	

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1919		Elsenham War Dead: William Clayden		Treaty of Versailles establishes peace in Europe
1920s	Elsenham Sports Club formed			
1920		Sir Henry Walter Gilbey gave the land for the erection of the village war memorial, unveiled on 8 th October, and offered the Old Village Hall and two cottages to the Parish Council		
1921		Establishment of Elsenham Women's Institute	Miners seek support of dockers' and railwaymen's unions, the Triple Alliance, in major strike; on 'Black Friday' the dockers and railwaymen back down and the alliance is broken. Lloyd George concludes treaty with Sinn Fein	March 4th Warren G Harding became 29 th President of the United States (Died in Office 2 nd August 1923)
1922		In 1922 the Elsenham Hall Estate was sold by auction and split up Saunders Bakery opened in Elsenham Blacksmith's forge next to The Stores demolished to allow extension of the shop	23rd October Andrew Bonar Law became Prime Minister (Resigned due to ill health)	
1923			23rd May Stanley Baldwin became Prime Minister	2nd August Calvin Coolidge became 30 th President of the United States
1924	William Lupton May AKC became vicar of Elsenham until 1926		22nd January Ramsay MacDonald became Prime Minister leads first Labour government 4th November Stanley Baldwin became Prime Minister returning Conservatives to office Henry Gilbey (Sir Walter's father) set up a horse drawn coach service between Bishop's Sortford and Aldgate, London	

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1926	Frank Harold Surrige became vicar of Elsenham until 1932		General Strike 3 rd to 12 th May	
1928		First bus operated by the National Omnibus & Transport Co. Ltd. Service 13A links Elsenham		
1929		Bessie Hodgkiss head teacher of primary school until 1935	5th June Ramsay MacDonald became Prime Minister second Labour Government	March 4th Herbert Hoover became 31 st President of the United States
1930s		During early 1930's Elsenham Cricket Club Vice-President was R A (Rab) Butler MP		
1931		William Barker set up his garage in High Street	Financial crisis and run on the pound; Britain abandons the Gold Standard; MacDonald resigns and is returned in the election to head National government	The Empire State Building Completed
Early 1930s		Elsenham Hall owned by Dan Wilson Station shop set up by a Mr Jennings		
1932	Francis William Cobb MA became vicar until he resigned in July 1938	Dorothy Paget's horse 'Insurance' won The Cheltenham Champion Hurdle her horse 'Golden Miller' won Cheltenham Gold Cup		
1933		Alan Joyce was the last farmer of Broom Farm up to this year		March 4th Franklin D Roosevelt became 32 nd President of the United States (Died in Office April 12 th 1945)

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1934		George Gane bought Broom Farm where he lived until his death in 1961/62 'Golden Miller' completed hat trick of wins in the Gold Cup and won the Grand National 'Spites Cottages', Henham Road, destroyed by fire August 4th		
1935	East window stained glass renewed to include memorials to Edward Sant and Guy Lee Warren Smallwood	Charles Philip Chalk head teacher of primary school until 1949 By this year the Elsenham & District Horticultural Society had been formed	7th June Stanley Baldwin became Prime Minister	
1936		Dorothy Paget purchased Elsenham Stud	Death of King George V; abdication of Edward VIII; George VI becomes king June 6th Gatwick Airport opened Fred Perry won his third consecutive Men's Singles title at Wimbledon	
1937			28th May Neville Chamberlain became Prime Minister	
1938		Mains water supply comes to Elsenham	Chamberlain meets Hitler at Berchtesgarden	
1939	January 20 James M Wilmot-Brook became vicar until February 2 1942		British guarantee to Poland; British Empire declares war on Germany 3 rd September	
Early 1940s		Post Office opened in The Stores next to the Crown Inn		
1940		Parish Council orders six steel helmets !	10th May Winston Churchill became Prime Minister Withdrawal of British Expeditionary force from Dunkirk; Battle of Britain	
1941		Electricity came to the village	Luftwaffe Blitz on many British cities;	Soviet Union and United States enter the war

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1942	May 4 Philip Truswell became vicar of Elsenham until January 14 1945		Beveridge Report on social security	Loss of Singapore; Montgomery's victory at El Alamein; Battle of Stalingrad;
1943				Successful campaign in North Africa; Anglo-American armies invade Italy
1944			Butler's Education Act	6th June D-Day invasion of France at Normandy
1945	July 24 Joseph Lloyd became vicar of Elsenham until December 16 1949	Sir Henry Walter Gilbey died	8th May end of War in Europe 26th July Clement Attlee became Prime Minister after General Election and massive Labour victory 15th August end of war in far East.	April 12th Harry S Truman became 33 rd President of the United States
1946		Formation of Harling Brothers, builders	November 11th Designation of England's first post war new town at Stevenage	
1947		1947/48 Construction of Gilbey Cottages	Coal and other industries nationalised; The Labour Government's dream of post-war prosperity was replaced by the reality of a sterling convertibility crisis, the winter freeze-up, and the continuation of rationing for the foreseeable future; Transfer of power to independent India, Pakistan and Burma	
1948		Post Office moved to the cross roads, run by Dorothy and Bill Ambrose	June 22nd SS 'Empire Windrush' docked at Tilbury with 500 mainly Jamaicans and Trinidadians seeking employment	
1949	Church Sunday School started at the Old Vicarage	Miss Freda Rawson (later Mrs Powell) head teacher of primary school until 1955	NATO founded; devaluation of the pound by Cripps	
1950	March 25 George S Pocock became vicar of Elsenham until January 18 1954	The allotment site that had existed in Tye Green since the early 1900s disposed of. Elsenham boxing team won the Eastern Counties Boxing federation competition Dr Emil Leigh became the first doctor to practice in Elsenham	General election Labour retained power by narrow majority;	Outbreak of war in Korea

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
Early 1950s		Chapel (Free Church) Sunday School began in the High Street Mission Hall		
1951		Roll at primary school 50 Population of the Parish 598	General election Conservatives defeat Labour 26th October Winston Churchill became Prime Minister Festival of Britain	USSR performs nuclear test
1952		13th September last passenger train on the Elsenham & Thaxted Light Railway.	Death of King George VI; Queen Elizabeth II proclaimed	
1953		1st June withdrawal of freight services on the Elsenham & Thaxted Light Railway	29th May Edmund Hillary, and the Nepalese Sherpa Tenzing Norgay, became the first to reach the summit of Mount Everest on the Nepal-Tibet border. 2nd June Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II	January 20th Dwight D Eisenhower became 34 th President of the United States
1954				British troops withdraw from Egypt
1955	February 14 Edward Harry Shaw became vicar of Elsenham until August 21 1957	Mr Rose head teacher of primary school until 1956 Parish Council recommended the name 'Mill Close' for the new housing estate	7th April Sir Anthony Eden became Prime minister; general election won by Conservatives	
1956		Mrs Patricia Ackerman head teacher of primary school until 1985 Mill Close constructed		Anglo-French invasion of Suez followed by withdrawal
1957		Rebirth of Elsenham Scouts First reference to a community association in the village Death of 'Golden Miller'	Eden resigns; 10th January Harold Macmillan became Prime Minister	
1958	August 20 Alfred Stretton became vicar until he died on November 11 1958 The four church bells were lowered	Working Men's Club moved into part of the High Street Mission Hall First mention of Elsenham Wolf Cubs		

Date	The Church	The Village	The Country	The World
1959	John Bernard Taylor became vicar of Elsenham until 1964	Elsenham Jams taken over by Tony Blunt. Advertised as 'The Most Expensive Jam in The World'. Company renamed 'Elsenham Quality Foods'	General election: Conservatives win with larger majority October 7th Southend Pier Fire trapped over 300 Victorian Pavilion destroyed holiday makers evacuated by boat November 2nd M1 opened	
1960		Death of The Honourable Dorothy W Paget Parish Council comments on 54 houses proposed for the Broom Farm Site		
1961		Population 832 Broom Farm estate construction		January 20th John F Kennedy became 35 th President of the United States
1963			French veto Britain's application to join the European Common Market Test ban treaty in Moscow limits nuclear testing 19th October Sir Alec Douglas-Home became Prime Minister	November 22nd American President John F. Kennedy assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas. November 22nd Lyndon Baines Johnson became the 36th President of the United States
1964	December 19 John C Salisbury became vicar of Elsenham until 1968 Bill Jones who had run the Church Sunday School died	Roll at Primary School 109 Death of Parish Council Chairman Mr W H Jones his successor Mr J Hurwitz voted as chairman in 1968	16th October Harold Wilson became Prime Minister General election Labour win with a narrow majority	
1965		March Broom Farm almost totally destroyed by fire Two new Police houses being built in Station Road Request to demolish police house at the cross roads		

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1966		Rejuvenation of the Elsenham Community Association	General election Labour win with much larger majority	
1967	Sunday school run by Mrs Salisbury, vicar's wife until 1969	Ship's bell from 'HMS Elsenham' donated to the village	Devaluation of the pound	
1969	Brian Green became vicar of Elsenham until 1989	Alsa Gardens Estate Occupied. 712 persons on the electoral roll Construction of Cranmore Close November 1st Elsenham Jam factory and offices destroyed by fire		20th January Richard Nixon became the 37 th President of the United States (Resigned August 9 th 1974)
1970		Glebe Land allotments in High Street sold for the construction of Glebe End estate. Allotments transferred to a site behind Mill Close. Foundation of the village magazine	General election Conservatives returned to office 19th June Edward Heath became Prime Minister	
1971				Audie Murphy, most decorated American WW II hero/actor , killed in plane crash at 46
1972		13 th October purchase of the village playing field completed	National miners' strike; Stormont government in Northern Ireland	
1973		24th May Elsenham Hall sold by auction, owner at that time Sir Gawaine Baille Bt. Nephew of the Hon. Miss Dorothy Paget. Dr. Schofield opened his surgery at 'Newhaven' Station Road	Britain enters European Common Market	
1974		Main sewer connections completed in the village. This lifted embargoes on a number of planning proposals	National miners' strike; two general elections: Labour win both with narrow majorities 4th March Harold Wilson became Prime Minister	August 9th Gerald Ford became 38 th President of the United States

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1975	Church graveyard extension. Parish Council owned.	Doctor's surgery moved to Robin Hood Road	Popular referendum confirms British membership of the Common Market	
1976		September Official Opening of Elsenham Tennis Club Application for 25 houses Alsa Leys 40 mph speed limit for the village	5th April James Callaghan became Prime Minister Economic crisis: Britain obtains help from International Monetary Fund	
1977		Elsenham Cricket Club re-formed after a break of some 17 years Roll at Primary School 129 HM Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee celebrations commemorative mugs for school children		January 20th Jimmy Carter became 39 th President of the United States
1978		Corporal Roger Adcock killed on active service Northern Ireland Ambrose Corner shops open Harling Brothers builders taken over by Causeway Construction Post Office moved into the Spar Stores		
1979		November M11 through Elsenham opened 18th May Order made for the Stopping up of the Roadway at Fullers End Railway Level Crossing. Pedestrian access maintained.	Devolution referendums in Wales and Scotland General election Conservatives returned to office 4th May Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister	Independence granted to Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)
1980s		New cricket pavilion constructed Proposal for mobile library service for Elsenham		
1980	Sunday School restarted	Elsenham Camera Club formed	Britain becomes self-sufficient in North Sea oil	

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1981			Social Democratic Party founded	January 20th became 40 th President of the United States
1982		Friends of Elsenham School (FOES) formed Elsenham Computer Club set up (briefly)	Britain defeats Argentina in war over the Falkland Islands	
1983		Camera club wound up Roll at Primary School 161 New water main to village to improve water pressure Gilbey Trust accepts ownership and maintenance role for the Pump House Application for 40 houses off of Station Road 1st July New joint village/school hall opened the old hall closed 31 st July 14 September After 74 years sale of the Old Village Hall and two adjacent cottages for £53,000 September BR advised that new railway signalling will be controlled from Cambridge. Signal boxes between Bishops Stortford and Cambridge would close.	General election: Mrs Thatcher's Conservative government returned with massive majority. Cruise missiles stationed in UK February 8th Racehorse 'Shergar' disappeared November 26th £26M Brinks Mat Robbery December 17th IRA Bomb outside Harrods kills 6 injures 90	
1984		April Community Association votes for new community hall on playing field estimated cost £35,000	Miners' strike	

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1984		<p>May Parish Council recognises Gilbey Family's ownership of the High Street pump house, vested in the Sir Walter Gilbey Memorial Company Ltd, Isle of Man which would maintain the structure</p> <p>May Reported that the bell from HMS Elsenham had been placed on display in the village/school hall foyer</p> <p>June Parish Council puts forward the names of Paget Court and The Croft for the High Street and Station Road developments</p> <p>October Order to close High Street railway bridge for work to enable the electrification of the railway between Bishops Stortford and Cambridge. Temporary footbridge installed</p> <p>November New Road Industrial site to be called Gold's Nurseries Business Park</p>		
1985		<p>January Parish Council states intention to replace the war memorial and to add names of those killed in WWII</p> <p>Mrs Gillian Winterburn (later Hartley) head teacher of primary school until 1999</p> <p>Sale of the old community centre opposite Park Road</p> <p>Plans for development – Gold Close</p> <p>Elsenham Quality Foods won the Queen's Award for Export</p>	Miners' strike ends after a year; Anglo-Irish Hillsborough Agreement signed	

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1985		October 6th Elsenham Fun Run		
1986		The Elsenham Flower Society formed Roll at Primary School 181 Start of works major development of Stansted Airport Proposed launch of neighbourhood watch October Discussion of possible improvements at Grove Hill Stansted, single carriageway with traffic lights	Channel Tunnel treaty signed; 'Big Bang' in Stock Exchange	
1987		Reduction of Herts and Essex Hospital Bishops Stortford changed to a community hospital Planning application for Spencer Close Planning application for Golf Course	General election: Mrs Thatcher's Conservative government again returned with a majority of over 100; Stock Exchange collapse in the Autumn	
1988		Village Memorial Hall opened January 4th closure of Herts and Essex casualty department Crest Homes appeal re development of homes off Stansted Road Closure of the Robin Hood pub	December 21st Pan Am 103 Bombing over Lockerbie Scotland	
1989		Elsenham Gardens Competition started New doctors' surgery at 'The Daisy' Station Road Laying of gas supply to the village	Poll tax introduced 15 April Hillsborough Disaster Sheffield, 96 dead and 766 injured in crush	January 20th George H W Bush became 41 st President of the United States

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1990	March 25 Richard William Farr became vicar of Elsenham until June 2009		Resignation of Mrs Thatcher; 28th November John Major became Prime Minister 1st December Channel Tunnel links England and France	
1991		Roll at Primary School 203	7th of February : IRA Fires Mortar at 10 Downing St 18th of May : First Briton in space 9th of June : Completion of the Dartford Bridge	Gulf War against Iraq 25th of December End of the Soviet Union
1992		Application by David Wilson Homes for 44 dwellings North of Stansted Road , Leigh Drive. Construction work begins	16th of January Britain drops out of the Exchange Rate Mechanism 15th of August : Inaugural Premier League Games 11th of November : Church of England votes to allow female priests 20th of November : Windsor Castle is damaged by fire 3rd of December : First Text Message Sent	
1993		Mill Close allotments moved to make way for construction of Rush Lane development. Allotments transferred to walled garden adjacent to Elsenham Hall Stand -alone Post Office opened Windleys Fish and Chip shop opened	20th of March : IRA Bombs Warrington 3rd of April : The Grand National That Never Was 24th of April : Bishopsgate Bombing 7th of August : Buckingham Palace Opens for Tourists	2January 20th Bill Clinton became 42 nd President of the United States 19th of April : Waco Siege Ends
1994		First Elsenham Open Gardens Day Roll at Primary School 201 Feb 1994 Bowls Club feasibility meeting in the Memorial Hall.	12th of March : Women priests ordained for 1st time 6th of May : The Channel Tunnel opens 31st of May : Blair-Brown Granita Pact 21st of July : Tony Blair Elected Labour Leader 19th of November : First National Lottery Draw	

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1995		Memorial Hall extension completed	26th of February: Barings Bank Collapses	
1996		Street lighting, High Street mini roundabouts and 30 mph speed limit for Elsenham	9th of February: Canary Wharf bombed by IRA 13rd of March : The Dunblane Shootings 8th of June: First Woman Jockey in Derby 3rd of July : Parliament Returns Stone of Scone 28th of August: Prince Charles and Princess Diana Divorce	
1997		The Stores High Street Mr Jim Barker announced closure of his shop Basketball pitch provided Application for further 12 houses at Alsa Leys Memorial Gardens improvements dedication of memorial seat in memory of Steve Harling , Scout and Cub leader Oct. 1997 work started on the Bowls Club Green.	2nd May Tony Blair became Prime Minister 6th of May: Bank of England Given Independence 1st of July: Britain hands back Hong Kong to China 31st of August: Diana, Princess of Wales, dies in a car crash 6th of September : Funeral of Princess Diana 11th of September: Scotland votes Yes to a Scottish Parliament	
1998		Elsenham Bowls Club's first match on its new green Roll at Primary School 170 Pedestrian crossing for the High Street	10th of April: Good Friday Agreement	
1999		Mrs Nicola Baxter head teacher of primary school until 2003 April Bowls Club and club house officially opened by Sir Alan Haselhurst MP	26th of April : Death of Jill Dando 30th of April: Soho pub bombing 12th of August : Total eclipse of the Sun 5th of October: Paddington Rail Crash 10th of October: London Eye Erected	

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2000			1st of May: Millennium May Day Protests 10th of June: Millennium Bridge Opens – and Closes 23rd of September : Steve Redgrave wins 5th Olympic Gold Medal 17th of October : Hatfield Rail Crash 4 killed in derailment	
2001			28th of February: Selby Rail Crash 4th of March: Real IRA bombs BBC TV Centre 17th of March : Eden Project Opens 19th of July: Jeffrey Archer Jailed 1st of September : Germany 1 – England 5	January 20 George W Bush became 43 rd President of the United States September 11th - Two passenger planes hijacked by terrorists crash into New York's World Trade Towers causing the collapse of both & death of 2,752 people October 7th - The U.S. invasion of Afghanistan starts with an air assault and covert operations on the ground
2002			30th of March Queen Elizabeth Queen Mother Dies 1st of October: Durham Pioneers Congestion Charge 30th of October : Freeview television launches	12th of October : Bali nightclub Bombs
2003		Mrs Linda Reid became head teacher of primary school	17th of February : Congestion Charge introduced to Central London 27th of February : Rowan Williams becomes 104th Archbishop of Canterbury 24th of October : Last Commercial Concorde Flight 22nd of November: England win Rugby World Cup 17th of December : Ian Huntly found Guilty of Soham Murders	9th of April: Baghdad Falls

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2005			<p>7th of February: Ellen Macarthur sails solo around the world</p> <p>10th of February: Marriage of Prince Charles and Camilla announced</p> <p>18th of February : Fox Hunting Banned in the UK</p> <p>5th of May: Tony Blair's Labour win 3rd General Election</p> <p>7th of July: Four terrorists explode bombs on London Transport system</p> <p>28th of July : Provisional IRA formally ceases Violence</p> <p>24th of November: Licensing Laws Radically Revised</p> <p>5th of December : The Civil Partnership Act comes into force in Britain</p> <p>6th of December: Tories Pick David Cameron as Leader,</p> <p>11th of December 2005 : Buncefield Oil Blaze</p>	
2007			<p>27th of June: Tony Blair announces resignation</p> <p>27th June Gordon Brown became Prime Minister</p> <p>4th of May : SNP wins Scottish Election</p> <p>21st of May : Cutty Sark Ablaze</p> <p>30th of June : Terror Attack on Glasgow Airport</p> <p>1st of July: Smoking Ban in England</p> <p>14th of September : Run on Northern Rock</p> <p>18th of December : Queen Elizabeth II Becomes Oldest British Monarch</p>	
2009			<p>2nd of April: 1st G20 Summit held</p> <p>8th of May: Telegraph newspaper begins publishing MP Expenses</p> <p>19th of May: Speaker Announces Resignation</p>	<p>January 20th Barack Obama became 44th President of the United States</p>

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2010	<p>June 8 Gary Townsend became vicar of Elsenham 900th Anniversary Celebrations</p> <p>May Flower Festival attended by Walter Gilbey</p> <p>August Medieval Day</p>	<p>February Elsenham Village History Society Formed</p>	<p>5 January – The country was deluged by heavy snowfall as it endured its worst cold spell since the winter of 1981–82</p> <p>29 January – former Prime Minister Tony Blair appeared at the Iraq Inquiry</p> <p>19 February – Lionel Jeffries, actor died (b. 1926)</p> <p>15 April A cloud of volcanic ash from the eruption of Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland caused the closure of airspace over the United Kingdom</p> <p>11th May David Cameron became Prime Minister, First Coalition Government since WWII</p> <p>25 September – Ed Miliband is elected to become Leader of the Labour Party</p> <p>5th November Nigel Farage is re-elected as the leader of the UK Independence Party</p>	<p>Burj Khalifa Dubai the World's then tallest building completed at 828 metres</p>
2011		<p>Closure of Barkers Garage in High Street after 80 years</p>	<p>4 January – Value added tax increased to 20% from 17.5%.</p> <p>7 January – The England cricket team won The Ashes series 3–1 in Australia</p> <p>21 January - News of the World phone hacking affair - Tony Blair appeared before the Chilcot Inquiry into the Iraq War</p> <p>10 February – The House of Commons voted 234–22 against prisoners receiving the right to vote</p> <p>11 March – aircraft carrier HMS <i>Ark Royal</i> (1981), flagship of the Royal Navy, was decommissioned,</p> <p>27 March – The UK 2011 Census was conducted</p> <p>29 April – Prince William, Duke of Cambridge and Catherine Middleton married in Westminster Abbey.</p> <p>12 May – Queen Elizabeth II became the second-longest-reigning British monarch</p> <p>10th July- News of The World ceased</p>	<p>January 25th Egyptian Revolution begins leads to resignation of Hosni Mubarak</p> <p>February 14th Bahraini uprising commenced</p> <p>February 15th Libyan protests begin opposing Colonel Muammar al-Gaddafi's rule</p> <p>March 12th - A reactor at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant melts and explodes and releases radioactivity into the atmosphere a day after Japan's earthquake.</p> <p>May 2nd - Osama bin Laden, the suspected mastermind behind the September 11 attacks and</p>

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2011			publication 23 July – The singer songwriter Amy Winehouse, 27, was found dead 11 August – Parliament was recalled due to riots and disorder 20 August – A pilot died when an RAF Red Arrows aeroplane crashed at the Bournemouth Air Festival	the FBI's most wanted man is killed by the United States special forces in Abbottabad, Pakistan
2012	16 March – Dr. Rowan Williams announces he will retire as Archbishop of Canterbury	August Planning Approval for 53 Dwellings on The Orchard Station Road Elsenham Elsenham's Olympic Equestrian Gold Medallist Ben Maher earns the village a gold post box	31 January – Former Royal Bank of Scotland CEO Fred Goodwin loses his knighthood as a result of the near collapse of the bank in 2008 February Diamond Jubilee of HM Queen Elizabeth II February – Ash dieback fungus first found in the British Isles 7 April – The 158th University Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge is stopped mid-race due to a swimmer in the water July London Hosts the Olympic Games July The Shard, England's then tallest building at 310 metres completed 1 November – The Comet retail chain goes into administration	
2013	20 November – The General Synod of the Church of England votes in favour of legislation to allow the ordination of women as bishops by 2014	May Planning Approval for 155 Dwellings and 55 Extra Care Units Land North of Stansted Road Elsenham December Outline Planning Approval for 165 dwellings on land South of Stansted Road Elsenham December Outline Planning Approval Granted for 130 dwellings on land West of Hall Road Elsenham subsequently	11th of March : Chris Huhne and Vicky Pryce Jailed 8 April – Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher dies following a stroke 8th of May : Sir Alex Ferguson Announces Retirement as manager of Manchester United FC; 22nd of May : Death of Lee Rigby murdered in the street 7th July Andy Murray wins the Men's singles at Wimbledon - first Britain to win that title since Fred Perry in 1936	

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2013		<p>reduced proposal for 124 homes Bovis Homes</p> <p>July Primary School celebrates 150th anniversary on High Street Site</p>	<p>17th of July : Marriage (Same Sex Couples) Act Gains Royal Assent</p> <p>22nd July Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge gives birth to a boy, <i>who</i> becomes third in line to the throne - George Alexander Louis</p>	
2014	<p>17 November – The Church of England adopts legislation paving the way for the appointment of women as bishops</p>		<p>Jan 15th Roger Lloyd-Pack, British actor died (b. 1944)</p> <p>24 January – Sedgemoor District Council in Somerset declares a "major incident" in flooded areas</p> <p>5 February – Part of the South Devon Railway sea wall carrying the railway line linking London with the west of England is washed away by a powerful storm</p> <p>February 14 – Tom Finney, English footballer died (b. 1922)</p> <p>March 14 – Tony Benn, British politician and diarist died (b. 1925)</p> <p>29 March – The first gay weddings take place in England and Wales following a change in the law in 2013 allowing same-sex marriage</p> <p>June 9th Rik Mayall, British comedian, writer and actor died(b. 1958)</p> <p>2 May – Publicist Max Clifford is jailed for eight years</p> <p>5 July – The 2014 Tour de France starts in Leeds</p> <p>19 September Scotland votes "No" to Scottish independence</p> <p>15 October – Nicola Sturgeon succeeds Alex Salmond as leader of the Scottish National Party and First Minister of Scotland</p> <p>11 November – The last ceramic poppy is laid at the Tower of London memorial art installation and joins the 888,245 flowers commemorating the armistice and centenary of World War I</p>	<p>February – The Ebola virus epidemic in West Africa begins, infecting over 28,000 people and killing at least 11,000 people</p> <p>February 7–23 – The XXII Olympic Winter Games are held in Sochi, Russia</p> <p>April 6 – Mickey Rooney, American actor died (b. 1920)</p> <p>June 19 – King Juan Carlos I of Spain abdicates in favor of his son, who ascends the Spanish throne as King Felipe VI.</p> <p>July Malaysia Airlines Flight 17, a Boeing 777, crashes in eastern Ukraine after being shot down by a missile. All 298 people on board are killed</p> <p>October 19 – The Roman Catholic Church beatifies Pope Paul VI.</p>

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2015		Construction of 4 new dwellings on former Barker's garage Site to be known as 'Barker Row'	<p>Mar 26th Richard III of England (1452-1485) is reburied at Leicester Cathedral in England, after remains being discovered under a car park in Leicester in 2012</p> <p>May 7th British General Elections: Conservative Party win outright majority and David Cameron returns as Prime Minister</p> <p>May 8th Ed Miliband resigns as Labour leader</p> <p>May 19th UK inflation is recorded as a negative for the first time since 1960</p> <p>September 12 Jeremy Corbyn Becomes Labour leader</p>	<p>Apr 14th The oldest stone tools, at 3.3 million-years old, are found at Lomekwi 3 archaeological site, Kenya</p>
2016	<p>May 18th Flower Festival opened by Lin Gilbey great granddaughter of Sir Walter with her husband Hon Michael Gilbey. Evening concert in the church</p>	<p>Construction work begins on site to North of Stansted Road called 'Kingswood Place' David Wilson Homes 155 plus homes</p> <p>Construction work begins on site South of Stansted Road called 'Elsenham Vale' by Crest Nicholson up to 165 homes</p> <p>5th June Open Gardens Event</p> <p>August 26th Fairfield Partnership appeal against refusal of permission for 800 houses between Elsenham and Henham turned down by Secretary of State</p> <p>23rd October Cricket Pavilion destroyed by fire.</p>	<p>Feb 3rd Lord Lucan's death certificate is granted, 42 years after he disappeared following the murder of nanny Sandra Rivett</p> <p>Apr 21st H.M. Queen Elizabeth II's 90th birthday. US President and Michelle Obama begin a 4 day visit to the UK</p> <p>May 2nd Leicester City win the English Premier League title after starting the season at 5,000-1 odds</p> <p>June 23rd Uk votes to leave EU 52% to 48% so called "Brexit"</p> <p>June 24th David Cameron announces his resignation as PM.</p> <p>July 13th David Cameron steps down, Theresa May becomes PM</p> <p>28th August BHS closes last stores after 88 years of trading</p>	<p>Jan 6th North Korea states that they have successfully tested a thermonuclear weapon</p> <p>Mar 20th Barak Obama becomes the first US President to visit Cuba since 1928, arriving for a 2 day tour</p> <p>May 27th 3 ships in 3 days sink carrying immigrants across the Mediterranean, drowning over 700 people</p> <p>3rd June Muhammad Ali, born Cassius Clay died aged 74</p> <p>November 8th Donald Trump defeats Hillary Clinton in the race to be President of the United States of America</p>

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2017	<p>January 16th Planning Consent for: Erection of new free standing annexe and alterations to existing vestry to form new porch</p>	<p>25th April Sir Alan Haselhurst MP announces he will not stand for re-election 8th June Kemi Badenoch elected MP for Saffron Walden Constituency.</p>	<p>February 1st White Paper on triggering Article 50 to leave EU passed in Commons April 18th PM Theresa May calls snap general election for 8th June 4th May Prince Phillip Duke of Edinburgh announces he will stand down from full time royal duties at the end of 2017 22nd March Westminster Terrorist Attack 22nd May Terrorist Bombing Manchester Arena 3rd June London Bridge Terrorist Attack 8th June General Election Hung Parliament – Conservatives 318 Seats enter agreement with Democratic Unionist Party 10 Seats. 14th June Grenfell Tower Block Fire North Kensington. July 26th Great Britain announces ban on new petrol and diesel cars by 2040 August 21st Big Ben's chimes silenced as part of four year restoration</p>	<p>January 20th Donald Trump inaugurated as the 45th President of The USA July 4th North Korea tests first successful intercontinental ballistic missile into the sea of Japan July 5th Volvo announces all new models by 2019 will either be hybrid or electrically powered July 6th France announces ban on petrol or diesel cars by 2040 July 30th Centenary of the Battle of Passchendaele Aug 9th North Korea threatens rocket attack on US Guam August 28 North Korea launches missile over Japan September 3rd North Korea conducts sixth and largest nuclear test</p>