

HL6.1a Gloucester timeline

c.13,500 - 3500 BC	Mesolithic hunter gatherers.
c 3500 - 1600 BC	Neolithic farmers occupy the Severn Vale area, some building long barrows (i.e. Belas Knap, Hetty Peglar's Tump, etc).
AD 48-49	The Roman Army establishes a fort at Kingsholm.
c AD 65	The Romans build a new fortress built on the present day city centre.
c AD 97	Foundation of Roman Colonia Nervia Glevensium.
AD 577	Battle of Dyrham: The Saxons win control of Gloucester.
AD 679	St Peters Abbey (Gloucester Cathedral) founded.
AD 877	Vikings under Guthrum camp in the city for the winter.
AD 871-879	Alfred the Great opens a mint at Gloucester, issuing silver pennies.
AD 900	The Queen of Mercia, Aethelfaeda, founds the Minster of St Oswald.
AD 1052	Rebuilding of St Peters Abbey.
AD 1043	King Edward the Confessor holds his Witan at Gloucester - the first of nine such occurrences. This establishes the early royal tradition of the King bringing his court to Gloucester every Christmas and, making this occasion one of the three state 'crown-wearing' occasions.
AD 1068	William the Conqueror starts building a castle at Gloucester to control access to the Severn.
AD 1089	The foundation stone of the current Cathedral was laid by Abbot Serlo.
AD 1110 - 1120	A new castle is built outside of the old Roman walls on site of modern prison.

AD 1137	Llanthony Secunda Priory founded at Hempstead.
AD 1141	King Stephen imprisoned in Gloucester.
AD 1155	Henry 11 grants Gloucester its first Charter, giving the inhabitants certain rights and privileges.
AD 1168	The Jewish community in Gloucester, who mostly live in Eastgate Street and around the East Gate, are falsely accused of murdering a Christian boy called Harold at Passiontide.
AD 1170	Richard de Clare, the Earl of Striguil (aka 'Strongbow'), sails from Gloucestershire to begin an invasion of Ireland. The expedition is financed by Josce, a Jew of Gloucester.
AD 1216	Henry 111 (aged 9) is crowned King at St Peters Abbey.
AD 1239	Blackfriars Friary founded.
AD 1264	Baron's War - Gloucester castle changes hands until finally recaptured by Prince Edward.
AD 1290	Widespread anti-Jewish feeling, encouraged by the Church, comes to a head with massacres of Jews in London and York. Edward I orders the Edict of Expulsion, expelling the entire Jewish community in England, including those in Gloucester.
AD 1322	A local Baron, John Giffard of Brimpsfield, is executed at Gloucester for having taken part in a rebellion against King Edward II. His family's lands are confiscated and their castle at Brimpsfield destroyed.
AD 1327	Edward 11 murdered at Berkley Castle and buried in St Peters Abbey, starting large numbers of pilgrims to start coming to Gloucester.
AD 1378	Parliament held in College Green.
AD 1412	The Great Cloister finished at St Peters Abbey - considered the birthplace of fan vaulting.
AD 1450	The New Inn is built by St Peters Abbey for a lodging

	for pilgrims
AD 1483	King Richard 111 visits <i>Gloucester</i> and grants letters patent, allowing the formation of the Borough of <i>Gloucester</i> .
AD 1541	At the height of Henry VIII's Reformation, <i>St Peters Abbey</i> becomes the Cathedral of the new diocese of <i>Gloucester</i> .
AD 1542	The Borough of <i>Gloucester</i> funds the first water supply into the city.
AD 1555	Bishop John Hooper is burned at the stake as a Protestant martyr in <i>Gloucester</i> .
AD 1580	Queen Elizabeth 1 grants <i>Gloucester</i> the status of a 'customs port', boosting the city's maritime trade.
AD 1643 23 March	Having sided with Parliament, against King Charles I, a Royalist Army that threatens the city is defeated at the Battle of Highnam.
AD 1643 10 August	King Charles 1 and his army are refused entry to the city. The King orders a siege to begin and the city is surrounded by 30,000 troops.
AD 1643 5 September	News that a Parliamentary army led by the Earl of Essex is approaching <i>Gloucester</i> forces King Charles to abandon the siege of the city. This marks the turning point of the English Civil Wars in favour of Parliament.
AD 1648	<i>Gloucester</i> introduces its first fire engine.
AD 1654	The first navy ship to bear the name <i>Gloucester</i> , a 54-gun sailing man o'war, is launched for the Commonwealth Navy. She is lost when wrecked in 1682.
AD 1661	After the Restoration, Charles 11 takes revenge on <i>Gloucester</i> by ordering the destruction of the city defences so that the city can never rebel again.
AD 1695	<i>HMS Gloucester</i> , a 60-gun fourth-rate frigate is launched. She remains in service for 30 years before being broken up in 1731.

1722	The Gloucester Journal newspaper is first published
AD 1736	Robert Raikes born at Ladybellgate House in Gloucester. He later opens the first Sunday School which signals the start of state education.
AD 1750	John Stafford Smith born. He later writes the tune that becomes the American national anthem 'The Star Spangled Banner'.
AD 1755-61	Gloucester Infirmary built
AD 1791	The County Prison is built on the site of the old Gloucester Castle.
AD 1802	Charles Wheatstone born in Westgate Street. He becomes a famous physicist.
AD 1828	The famous engineer Thomas Telford finishes work on the Over Bridge over the River Severn. It acts as the principal road crossing of the river until the Severn Bridge opened in 1966. It remains in use for traffic until 1974.
AD 1827	The Gloucester to Berkley canal is opened, allowing ocean-going ships to reach Gloucester and boosting the city's maritime trade.
AD 1840	The Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Company open a line between the two cities.
AD 1849	William Ernest Henley born in Westgate Street. He becomes the inspiration for Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island pirate character Long John Silver.
AD 1873	A new ruby football club is formed in Gloucester.
AD 1879	Horse drawn trams are first introduced to the city.
AD 1882-3	Gloucester rugby club have an unbeaten season, winning 11 games and drawing 3. The team are nicknamed 'The Invincibles'.
AD 1890	Ivor Gurney born in Queen St Gloucester. He becomes one of the best-loved Great War poet & song

	composers.
AD 1891	The first Public baths since the roman period open in the City along Barton Street. Gloucester rugby club move to the new Kingsholm ground - where they still play today.
AD 1896	The Midland Railway opens a new station in Gloucester.
AD 1900	Electric lighting is installed in city streets.
AD 1904	Electric trams are introduced to the city.
AD 1937	The 10 th HMS Gloucester is launched. She is an improved 'Town' class cruiser of 12,000 tons and armed with 12 6-inch guns (a sister ship, HMS <i>Belfast</i> is preserved in London).
AD 1947	After a rapid thaw of snow, serious flooding affects Gloucester.
AD 1941	On 22 nd May HMS Gloucester is sunk by German Ju-87 Stuka dive-bombers north of Crete. Known as 'The Fighting G', of her 807 crew only 65 survive. Her loss is considered one of Britain's worst naval disasters.
AD 1955	Queen Elizabeth 11 and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Gloucester on the 800 th anniversary of the Royal charter of 1155.
AD 1957	Gloucester is twinned with Trier in Germany.
AD 1963	Thawing snow again causes heavy flooding in Gloucester.
AD 1967	The City twinned with Metz in France.
AD 1972	The City twinned with Gouda in the Netherlands. Gloucester rugby club wins the first ever English club knockout competition.
AD 1974 September	Gloucester Leisure Centre opens on the corner of Eastgate Street and Bruton Way in September 1974. It is redeveloped and rebranded (as "GL1") in August 2002.

AD 1982	Launch of the 10th HMS Gloucester, a Type 42 guided-missile destroyer.
AD 1991	During the Gulf War, HMS Gloucester gains fame for achieving the first ever successful missile versus missile engagement at sea in combat. The incident takes place when the US battleship USS Missouri, being escorted by the <i>Gloucester</i> , is attacked by an Iraqi Silkworm SSM. The <i>Gloucester</i> engages and destroys the incoming missile with her Sea Dart SAM missiles.
AD 2004 June	The German coaster <i>Kormoran</i> arrives in Gloucester via the canal on Friday 25 June 2004 to collect a cargo, becoming the first large ship to navigate the Gloucester-Sharpness canal since 1997.
AD 2006	Gloucester rugby club win the European Challenge Cup.
AD 2007 July	After heavy rain, Gloucester is hit badly by flooding that struck Gloucestershire and its surrounding areas. Hundreds of homes were flooded, but the event was most memorable because of its wider impact - about 40,000 people were without power for 24 hours, and the entire city (plus surrounding areas) was without piped water for 17 days.
AD 2011	In order to make way for newer Type-45 destroyers, HMS Gloucester is decommissioned for scrapping. During her naval career she has sailed over 787,000 miles - equivalent to sailing around the world 31.5 times!