

	<h2>Gloucester Cathedral Timeline</h2>	
48-410	<p>Glevum was a Roman garrison town with strategic significance as the first crossing place over the River Severn. It was also close to Fosse Way, one of the principal Roman roads in the west country. In 66 AD this became the route for the Roman invasion of Wales and a fortress was built to house a Roman legion at Kingsholm near Glevum. In 97 AD it became a 'Colonia' for ex legionaires, who administered the settlement and developed agriculture in the wider area. By the third century the settlement around the fortress had around 10,000 inhabitants.</p> <p>There was an administrative basilica, a forum, a bath house and many dwellings including Villas with mosaic floors for the most prosperous. The colony declined after 410 but remained as a town and port into the next century.</p>	
577 AD	The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles record that Ceawlin King of the west Saxons Defeated the armies and Kings of the Britons at Dyrham. Part of the spoils of battle were the 3 cities of Gloucester, Cirencester and Bath.	
678-9 AD	Aethelred of Mercia, King from 675, instructed his son Prince Osric to found a monastery at Gloucester. It was a double monastery and the first Abbess was Osric's sister	
c.850	A new enlarged Minster church called St Peter's Abbey was built close to the site of the earlier monastery	
909-950	King Aethelred founded St Oswald's Priory in Gloucester and St Oswald's bones were entombed within a new shrine. At this time Gloucester had 10 churches a mint and a royal palace used by the kings of Mercia at Kingsholme on the site of the Roman fortress. Both Aethelred and his queen were buried at Kingsholme.	
1022-58	The Bishop of Worcester refounded the Abbey under Benedictine rule in 1022. In 1058 the Abbot started rebuilding the Abbey with the support of Bishop Aldred of Worcester but it was burnt down within a decade.	
	<h2>Post Conquest</h2>	
1072-1130	<p>King William made Serlot (a monk from Mont San Michel) Abbot of Gloucester In 1072. By 1089 he had amassed sufficient funds to begin rebuilding the Abbey in Romanesque style, much larger than the Abbey begun in 1058. Between 1072 and 1100 Serlot increased the size of the monastery from 10 monks to 100. In 1100 the Abbey had a sizeable crypt with presbytery/ choir above and transepts, and was dedicated to St Peter. By 1130 the nave was also complete in the same style as the east end with round arches, dogtooth enrichment, stone vaulted ceiling and massive circular pillars throughout.</p> <p>The Abbey cloister and domestic buildings, Dorter, Frater, Chapter House etc., were all in place but some were oak framed buildings, and positioned north side.</p>	
1216-42	Henry 3 rd . the boy king was crowned in the Abbey. When he came of age he gave the Abbey 110 oak trees to help develop/ repair the fabric. In 1227 a new Lady Chapel was built north of the north transept and in 1242 the nave vault had become unstable and was replaced with the stone vault which is in place today.	
1327-1410	<p>This period during the reign of Edward 3rd. started badly with the murder of Edward 2nd. at nearby Berkeley Castle. The dead King was buried at the Abbey In 1327, which led to a great increase in pilgrimage (and income) to the Abbey. There is a back story to Edward 2nd death which is too long to repeat in this Time-Line but it can be found in Alison Weir's 'History of Isabella, she wolf of France,</p>	

1331-7	Queen of England'. Edward 3 rd . was very keen to see his father venerated and gave royal patronage to the Abbey throughout his long reign and encouraged the nobility to do the same. What followed was a Golden Age lasting c70 years where the most talented Master Masons and craftsmen were employed to transform the Abbey into a royal mausoleum with the latest styles as seen at St Pauls in London and the new St Georges Chapel at Windsor Castle. The south transept was the first part to be given the 'royal' style, later to be known as 'perpendicular' (MM Thomas Canterbury and after 1336 MM William Ramsey until his death 1349. Following on from this into the choir, presbytery and great east window (MM John Sponlee) the new style brought a new geometry, in some ways simplifying what had gone before, but in other ways introducing a sense of unity, grandeur and lightness previously unknown in gothic design. Complex lierne vaults, huge areas of glazing, slender columns and mullions, panelling wholesale to all wall surfaces and ceilings, and most of all the first fan vaults ever seen. The Great East Window was completed in 1357, the embodiment of the new style with canted ends and a magnificent collection of medieval stained glass (50 years earlier than York). This embracing of the 'new' was extended to the great cloister (MM Thomas Cambridge) and the new east end with lierne vaulting to the Norman chapter house in 1380. (MM Cambridge also designed the Hereford chapter house).	
1350-67		
1367-1412		
1420-1500	The west front and two westernmost nave bays were remodelled in the new Style, complete by 1437, and the new south porch with its gallery of stone kings and saints in the same period.	
1450	The central tower reworking and strengthening with additional flying buttresses and elegant coronet at the summit with openwork parapets and impressive corner turrets continued the theme. Then at the east end in 1470, the new Lady Chapel with its elegant proportions, lierne vault, and 2 chantry chapels. The 'new style' was now the established style not just at Gloucester, but throughout England.	
1470-1500		
	Post Reformation	
1541-1560	The monastery of St Peters Abbey was 'dissolved' in 1540, but it's links with the Monarchy gave it such a profile that Henry 8 th re-founded it in 1541 as a 'New Foundation' Cathedral governed by Dean and Chapter, with new Diocese of Gloucester. When Queen Mary 1 st took the throne Bishop Hooper was an early casualty of the return to Roman Catholicism and the settling of scores during this turbulent time, and burnt at the stake in 1555.	
	Civil War and Restoration	
1640-1741	The parliamentary army and other puritan forces were bent on demolition of the Cathedral but as at York in the same period, they were restrained by the Mayor and Burgesses of Gloucester avoiding significant damage, though there was loss of medieval glass and fittings at this time.	
1660	At the Restoration of the monarchy, Charles 2 nd supported the repairs and restoration of the Bishop, Dean and Chapter, and diocesan continuity.	
	Nineteenth Century Restorations	
1819-1913	The nineteenth century restorers, starting with Robert Smirke in 1819, and	

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