

## Badham One Name Society - Timeline

This timeline aims to provide a simple list which puts together in one place:

- the dates of the kings and queens of England
- key historical events, mostly for the UK
- the dates for which significant classes of record existed or when they were modified in form (yellow)
- key dates of ap Adam, Badham and variant references (blue).

		1120	Pipe Rolls to 1831 recording accounts from the Sheriffs, etc.
1199	<b>ANGEVIN</b> (from 1154) John, 27 May		
		1199	First Chancery Roll series of records which contain grants of titles, land and privileges, continue to 1937.
<b>1200</b>			
		1201	First surviving Patent Roll, these continue to 1920.
		1205	First of Close Rolls, Crown grants of many kinds, part of Court of Chancery records, continue to 1903.
		1211	to 1212 King John campaigns against the Welsh.
		1213	Llewelyn ab Iorwerth starts a period of successful conquest of English and Marcher holdings.
		1215	First version of Magna Carta accepted by King John at Runnymede although quickly repudiated, one milestone in the struggles between the Crown and the barons, includes the expression 'law of the March'.
1216	<b>PLANTAGENETS</b> Henry III (9 years old) 28 Oct		
		1218	Treaty of Worcester with Llewelyn the Great.
		1219	Rise of Hubert de Burgh, King's Justiciar, powerful in Wales to his fall in 1232.
		1223	Llywelyn ab Iorwerth has setbacks.
		1231	Llywelyn active again for a while in alliance with Richard Marshal, 6th Earl of Pembroke to 1234.
		1235	Morgan ap Howell cedes Caerleon.
		1240	Death of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth; his heir, Dafydd forced to submit to Henry III in 1241.

		<p>Around this date <b>Inquisitions Post Mortem (Escheats)</b> start to survive until the abolition of feudal tenure in 1660. Held after the death of a tenant of the Crown they record estates/manors held, details of the widow and heir and sometimes subtenants, etc.</p>
	1244	1245 Welsh Revolt started under Gryffudd ab Iorwerth ab Llywelyn who is killed 1244.
	1245	<b>Reginald ap Adam, Nicholas ap Adam, Ralph de Knovill, Maud Luvel</b> of Trileck and others, witness charter giving lands to Tintern Abbey.
	1246	Death of Dafydd ab Iorwerth ab Llewelyn.
	1246	Charter to <b>Adam ap Iorwerth</b> , Steward of Gwent confirming his lands in Gwent.
	1246	<b>Reynulph/Reginald ap Adam</b> Lord of Allt y bela and Llanbadoc Gwent (near Usk), dead by 1267.
	1258	<p>Simon de Montfort and 6 barons demand Henry III reforms his administration and Henry accepts reform proposals.</p> <p>Committee of 24 appointed by Council of Oxford to produce Provisions of Oxford. Council of barons elected to control administration jointly with King. Henry and barons take oath to observe Provisions. Edward agrees to Provisions.</p>
	1259	Provisions of Westminster: permanent changes to legal system as proposed by barons.
	1260	Hereford Cathedral chained library built.
	1261	Papal bull published absolving Henry from oath to maintain reforms.
	1262	Ashperton, Herefordshire, granted to Prince Edward, later part of Duchy of Lancaster.
	1263	<p>Meeting of barons to demand Henry's adherence to Provisions of Oxford. Henry refuses and de Montfort's party take arms to subdue southern England.</p> <p>Henry accepts barons' terms and later in the year declares his support for Provisions of Oxford and leaves for France.</p>
	1264	<p>Henry and Prince Edward arrive in England and war against the barons begins.</p> <p>de Montfort defeats Royalists, Henry captured, Edward taken hostage.</p> <p>Peace of Canterbury: government reform confirmed.</p> <p>Barons condemned by Louis IX and papal legate – they are later excommunicated.</p> <p>Royalists, led by Roger Mortimer, are still resisting in Welsh Marches. Simon de Montfort imposes terms.</p>
	1265	<p>Prince Edward escapes from custody and joins Earl of Gloucester and Roger Mortimer.</p> <p>De Montfort defeated and killed, Henry rescued.</p>
	1266	Beginning of first war for the independence of Wales - to 1277.
	1267	<b>Joan de Knoville</b> 'sometime wife' of <b>Reynulph ap Adam</b> granted manor of Penyard Regis, County

			Gloucester. Earl of Gloucester quarrels with other royalists and occupies London with some of the rebels. State of Marlborough: confirms laws in Provisions of Westminster and imposes legal obligation to observe Magna Carta.
		1269	Monmouth lordship to Duchy of Lancaster. Anselm de Gurnay succeeds his father Robert.
		1270	Prince Edward leaves for the Crusade.
		1271	Edward reaches Acre on the Crusade.
		1272	Henry III dies 16 Nov.
1272	Edward I, 20 Nov		
		1275	Thomas Cantilupe to Bishopric of Hereford, dies in Italy 1280. First Parliament of Edward I's reign. First regular customs duty imposed on exports of wool and leather.
		1276	Edward I begins successful campaign against Llewelyn of Wales. 'Arthur's bones' reinterred at Glastonbury Abbey.
		1280	John son of Reginald ab Adam starts to appear in records and by using ap(b) Adam institutes the surname. Bevis (Bogo) de Knovill is appointed Royal Justiciary for West Wales.
		1284	Edward organises Round Table tournament at Nefyn, Wales.
		1285	Statute of Westminster (II) defines rights of heirs and limits on alienation of property and also introduces idea of entail.
		1287	Remains of Thomas Cantilupe removed to Hereford Cathedral. Revolt in south Wales. King issues protection to John de Badeham going with Earl of Norfolk into Wales.
		1288	William ap Adam, Archer at Dryslwyn Castle, Carmarthenshire, West Wales. Welsh revolt suppressed.
		1290	Mappa Mundi drawn by Richard of Haldingham, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.
		1291	Edward meets Scottish magnates at Norham Castle; his right as overlord to decide succession to Scottish throne is recognised. 12 claimants to Scottish throne submit claims to Edward at Berwick.
		1292	Edward declares John Balliol, King of Scotland (distant cousin of previous king). Balliol pays homage to Edward. Edward limits right to practise in law courts to those chosen by judges. Legal education given to their apprentices by practitioners becomes standardised.

		Inns of Chancery and Court develop as hostels and centres of learning (Strand Inn is first in 1294). Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England makes first known grant to <b>John ap Adam</b> of property in Tidenham and permission for a park enclosure.
	1294	<b>Henry son of Reginald de Betesleye</b> grants his land and part of the ferry to a Bristol Burgess.
	1295	Inquisition Post Mortem of Gilbert The Red records that in Usk, Gwent, 180 burgages were burnt or empty and 104 houses ruinous through poverty as a result of war of independence. Similar at Trellech.
	1296	<b>First known use of Badham</b> in a Patent Roll dated 10 May. Edward I invades Scotland and sacks Berwick. <b>John de Badeham/Badham</b> is in Scotland with Roger Bygod, Earl Marshal and receives licence to entail estates of his wife <b>Elizabeth Gurney</b> whose mother <b>Olivia Lovel</b> has just died. Her estates include Redwyk and Northwick, co Gloucester; East Hamptonet, co Sussex; Harptree castle and manor and Barrow Gurney, co Somerset. Balliol abdicates Scottish throne. Edward makes progress to Elgin and on the way back takes Scots' coronation stone from Scone which was recently restored to Scotland with the establishment of the Scottish Parliament.
	1297	Barons send list of grievances to Edward and forbid collection of tax without their consent. Edward agrees to confirmation of the Charters (Magna Carta and Forest) adding clause promising no taxation without consent of whole kingdom. 23 June: Fine and recovery to entail the estates of <b>Elizabeth</b> , additionally lists manors of Purton and Beverston, the priory of Bylewick, Gloucestershire and manor of Cerncote, Wiltshire. Placita Coram Rege Roll, Trinity (summer) term: John de Badham executor of the will of Joan de Knoville appoints an attorney in the matter of the probate. This appears to date the death of Joan, his mother, to about 1297. King frees the Earl of Athol on mainprise of Hugh Mortimer, <b>John ap Adam</b> of Somerset, Guncelin de Badlesmere of Kent and others.
	1298	<b>John ap Adam</b> sets out for Scotland with Hugh Despenser and no doubt a substantial force from his estates including the bowmen who were to have such an impact. He carries a letter of protection from the King. Battle of Falkirk, <b>John ap Adam's</b> coat of arms recorded amongst those present. Edward's army defeat Scots under Wallace; archers armed with longbow decide battle.
	1299	<b>John ap Adam</b> summoned to Parliament creating, according to some, a barony.
<b>1300</b>		
	1300	Edward I campaigns unsuccessfully in Scotland. Edward makes truce with Scots.

		1301	<p><b>John ap Adam</b> seals Baron's letter to the Pope about the Scottish succession. Edward I invests son Prince Edward with all royal lands in Wales and title Prince of Wales.</p>
		1302	<p>Roger Bygod Earl of Norfolk surrenders his earldom to the King in exchange for a life tenancy and an extra £1,000 (20%) per year.</p>
		1303	<p>Prince Edward to marry Isabella daughter of Philip IV of France following Treaty of Paris with France and England's recovery of Gascony.</p>
		1304	<p>about - birth of <b>Thomas ap Adam</b>, Baron John's son.</p>
		1306	<p>Prince Edward leads English army invasion of Scotland. Edward I goes north to Lanercost, near Carlisle, now very ill, and Roger Bygod, Earl Marshal dies. Roger's estates revert to the King and not his brother, possibly as a result of a settlement to deal with enormous debts, some of which, at least, may have been as a result of service with the King in the Scottish campaigns.</p>
		1307	<p>Edward I dies at Burgh-upon-Sands, Solway.</p>
1307	Edward II, 8 July		
		1307	<p>Edward II leaves Scotland after a short campaign; makes favourite Piers Gaveston, a Gascon, Earl of Cornwall. <b>Bevis de Knovill</b> the West Wales Justiciary dies.</p>
		1308	<p>Edward II dissolves Order of Knights Templar as ordered by the Pope. Edward marries Isabella at Boulogne; Gaveston is made Regent. Edward's coronation oath binds him to keep future laws and customs passed by consent of the realm. Bruce defeats remaining Scottish enemies.</p>
		1309	<p>24 Nov: <b>Bevis de Knoville</b> has indemnity for debts due the exchequer by his father and is involved constantly in the Scottish wars to 1315. Parliament at Stanford: Gaveston allowed back in return for Edward II's promise to reform administration. Scots hold most of Scotland north of a line Forth to Clyde.</p>
		1310	<p>Edward II agrees to election of 21 Lords Ordainers to reform his household and government. Edward and Gaveston fail to penetrate the north of Scotland. Gilbert de Clare complains that Anthony, Bishop of Durham and others carried away his jewels, gold, silver...goods...charters and muniments from Tewkesbury Abbey. <b>John ap Adam</b> is one appointed to investigate.</p>
		1311	<p><b>Death of Baron John ap Adam</b>. The King apparently wanted to grant the wardship of John's son <b>Thomas</b> to his favourite, Hugh Despenser the Younger but the wardship settled on Ralph Monthermer who was partly based at Chepstow and formerly married to King Edward I's daughter Joan. He was</p>

		<p>known as Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, in right of Joan's estates, but by this time is married to Isabell de Hastings a daughter of Hugh Despenser the Elder, so there is still a Despenser family involvement.</p> <p>Edward II returns from Scotland.</p> <p>Ordinances published in Parliament: Edward's advisers plus Gaveston to be dismissed and barons to control King's affairs.</p> <p>Edward and Gaveston spend Christmas together at Windsor.</p>
	1312	<p>Edward prepares to fight barons led by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster his first cousin.</p> <p>Gaveston captured at Scarborough and killed at Kenilworth by order of Lancaster and 3 other earls.</p> <p>Edward agrees to pardon Lancaster and his party but they refuse to apologise.</p>
	1313	<p>Barons apologise publicly to Edward and accept his pardon.</p>
	1314	<p>After Edward's defeat by the Scots at Bannockburn the barons under Earl of Lancaster take charge.</p>
	1315	<p>to 1317 – heavy rain ruins harvest: widespread famine. <b>Thomas</b>, the ward is about 10 years old.</p>
	1316	<p>Edward II confirms Ordinances and accepts Earl of Lancaster as Chief Councillor.</p>
	1317	<p><b>Adam Orleton</b> to Bishopric of Hereford. He is tightly involved with Mortimer his Marcher patron whose main base is at Wigmore, Herefordshire.</p> <p>Scot's army ravages Ireland but loses support outside Ulster and abandons siege of Dublin.</p> <p>Roger Mortimer becomes Justicar of Ireland and pushes Scots back to the north.</p> <p>Edward openly hostile to Earl of Lancaster and reinstates favourites.</p> <p>Earl of Pembroke, arguably, forms new (Middle) party, is pledged to maintain Ordinances and support Edward II.</p>
	1318	<p>Edward reconciled to Earl of Lancaster and Hugh Despenser, his new favourite, is made Chamberlain.</p>
	1320	<p>Bishop Orleton succeeds in having Thomas Cantilupe canonised, beginning of pilgrimages to his shrine in Hereford Cathedral.</p>
	1321	<p>Marcher lords resent increased power of Hugh Despenser, form alliance and seize Despenser lands in south Wales and Parliament forces banishment of the two Despensers.</p> <p>Edward raises an army and recalls the Despensers.</p>
	1322	<p>Edward turns the tables at Boroughbridge and barons lose power. Lancaster declared a rebel and executed. Mortimer and other enemies of King punished.</p> <p>Edward's favourites are reinstated and take revenge where they can. The Despensers father and son effectively establish a 'corrupt dictatorship'.</p> <p>Ordinances repealed; Despensers given new lands; elder Hugh Despenser made Earl of Winchester.</p>
	1323	<p>Edward II makes 13-year truce with Scots.</p> <p>Exchequer rolls and all government records reorganised.</p>

			Mortimer escapes from the Tower to exile in France.
		1324	<b>Thomas ap Adam</b> , Baron John's heir is of age, becomes known as Sir Thomas. Charles IV of France invades Gascony.
		1325	Official seisin of <b>Thomas</b> 's lands granted 4 Jul 1325 and on 25th he grants his manor of Monewden in Suffolk to Lady Isabella de Hastings his wardship 'mother'. 28 Jul: <b>Thomas</b> demises manor of Purton to John de Walton. Queen Isabella goes to France to negotiate truce with Charles IV; later Prince Edward joins her to pay homage for Gascony. Isabella and Mortimer become lovers. Isabella refuses to return with son unless Despensers are removed from power.
		1326	Queen Isabella and Mortimer invade England and rule the kingdom, ousting the Despensers. Sir <b>Thomas ap Adam</b> , perhaps taking advantage of the power shift, complains in Chancery that his castle of Beverston had been broken into and wrecked and that 70 charters had been stolen. Beverston is close to Berkeley and hence vulnerable to the ups and downs of the battle between the barons and the King and his favourites. Assembly of barons at Bristol announce Prince Edward as Keeper of the Realm in place of King. Elder Despenser captured at Bristol and executed. Edward II and younger Despenser captured at Neath Abbey and younger Despenser executed.
		1327	Orleton translated to bishopric of Worcester. Edward II imprisoned in Kenilworth Castle: abdicates.
1327	Edward III, 25 Jan		
		1327	Edward II imprisoned in Berkeley Castle - is allegedly murdered by <b>Thomas de Gurney</b> . Mortimer and Queen Isabella control administration.
		1328	<b>Thomas ap Adam</b> , Lord of Beverston, grants lands and tenements in Tickenham, Somerset to sons, <b>Thomas ap Adam (le Fitz?)</b> and <b>Fulk ap Adam</b> . Presumed illegitimate sons. Thomas senior is only about 24 so these are children. England ratifies treaty drawn up in Edinburgh and Robert Bruce recognised as King of Scotland. Mortimer makes himself Earl of March. 4 May: <b>Thomas</b> grants Manor of Purton by Lydney to William de Cheltenham.
		1329	8 May: Sir <b>Thomas ap Adam</b> acknowledges £100 owed to Miles de Rodbergh (£45,000 in 2010). 4 June: 'for settlement of divers disputes' over land <b>Thomas</b> executes a complex deed with Sir <b>Thomas de Gurney</b> son of Hugh, which appears to give more to de Gurney than Thomas gets in return, so there may have been more debts here. 28 Aug: he also quitclaims a holding in Beverston to <b>Hugh</b> son of <b>Hugh de Gurney</b> . 24 June: similar acknowledgement to Sir John Inge for £700 to whom, before or after this, in the same

		year he demised lands inherited from his grandmother, <b>Joan de Knowille</b> at Penyard and La Lee in the Forest of Dean. This grant may also be a marriage settlement for his son <b>Thomas le Fitz</b> who later married a daughter (step?) of John Inge. Total debts recorded here amount to equivalent of about £360,000 at today's prices.
	1330	Edmund, Earl of Kent son of Edward I, executed for opposing Mortimer and Queen Isabella. Edward III seizes and executes Mortimer at Nottingham. In this year Sir Thomas (III), Lord Berkeley buys <b>Thomas ap Adam's</b> major holdings, the 'manors of Barewe (Barrow Gurney), Beverston and all the lordships he has in counties of Gloucester and Somerset and later the same year reversion of Monewden, Suffolk.
	1331	Chancery records show Sir <b>Thomas ap Adam</b> complaining further that his wife was stolen away from him and goods stolen by <b>Thomas de Gurney</b> son of Hugh and others and they still withhold his wife.
	1333	Bishop Orleton moves again, to diocese of Winchester.
	1334	<b>Thomas ap Adam's</b> arms appear on an Ashmole Roll. (Bodleian MS Ash Rolls 19) 27 Jan: <b>Elias de Aylbrighton</b> and <b>Joan</b> his wife release for themselves and their heirs any interest in manors of Ovre and Beverston in exchange for £100 (about £55,000 in 2010). 3 June: Nicholas of Magor is absolved by Bishop of Worcester from suspension for marrying <b>Joan Abadam</b> daughter of <b>Lord John</b> to <b>Elias de Ailberton</b> outside the parish church without calling banns.
	1338	Hundred Years War with France begins.
	1344	<b>John de Trilleck</b> , nephew of Adam Orleton becomes Bishop of Hereford until he dies in 1361.
	1349	to 1350 - Black Death in England and Wales, kills about a quarter of the population of Wales. Rents from lordship of Abergavenny down two-thirds. This may account for all the deaths in the Inge Basset family and of <b>Thomas ap Adam le Fitz</b> .
	1350	Thomas (III) Lord Berkeley grants Beachley estate and ferry back to <b>Thomas ap Adam</b> at rent of 10 marks p.a. A mark is two-thirds of a pound i.e. 160d and 10 marks (£6 13s 4d) nowadays about £3,000 which seems a generous grant and is permanent to <b>Thomas's heirs</b> .
	1356	French lose severely at Battle of Poitiers.
	1360	Approx. time of the birth of the Chronicler <b>Adam Usk</b> .
	1362	<b>Ordered that proceedings in law courts be in English.</b>
	1375	<b>John ap Adam</b> a younger son of Sir <b>Thomas ap Adam</b> as eventual heir to his father confirms sale by his father of Beverston, Over and Barrow Gurney releasing any rights to Katherine de Berkeley, Lady of Wotton and John de Berkeley and their heirs, remainder to Thomas de Berkeley. In the same year we have the earliest known record so far of an <b>ap Adam (William)</b> holding land in Hereford City, in Guldforde Street, and Hugh de Rodebergh quitclaims manor of Cerncote from a life interest

			presumably the end of the debt settlement from 46 years ago (see 1329).
1377	Richard II, 22 June		
		1381	Peasants' Revolt, John Ball, Lollard priest uses 'When Adam delved and Eve span, who then was the gentleman?'
		1387	Battle of Radcot Bridge, the King's supporters lose, one example only of the continuing struggle between barons and Crown. Power shifts back to the King in 1389.
		1399	Richard upsets Henry of Lancaster banished in France by seizing the Lancastrian estates upon the death of John of Gaunt. As a result Richard is deserted, captured and abdicates.
1399	<b>HOUSE OF LANCASTER</b> Henry IV, 30 Sept		Henry made King by Parliamentary Grant.
<b>1400</b>			
		1400	Richard ex the Second 'dies' at Pontefract.
		1402	Glendower uprisings to 1409.
1413	Henry V, 20 Mar	1413	<b>John ap Adam</b> incumbent at Aconbury parish, Herefordshire.
		1414	<b>John ap Adam</b> and <b>Margaret</b> his wife of Llanlowel sell Sherncote (Cerncote) to Thomas (IV) Lord Berkeley.
		1415	<b>William ap Thomas (Herbert)</b> of Raglan at Battle of Agincourt with Davy Gam his father-in-law.
		1417	Sir John Oldcastle whose home is near Ewyas Lacy, Herefordshire and who is leader of the Lollards is executed for heresy.
		1418	Probably the same <b>John ap Adam</b> (1413) is incumbent at Llanrothal, right on the River Monnow bordering Gwent, a few miles from Ewyas Lacy.
1422	Henry VI, 1 Sept		
		1424	20 Nov: death of <b>John ap Adam</b> , son of John above (1375) last of the baronial male line. John's sister <b>Elizabeth</b> is his heiress and marries Thomlyn Huntley.
		1426	<b>William ap Thomas (Herbert)</b> knighted.
		1429	<b>Adam Usk</b> dies, mentions his kinsman <b>Edward ap Adam</b> in his will.
		1447	Duke of Gloucester dies in captivity soon to be followed by his rival the Duke of Beaufort.
		1455	'Wars of the Roses' civil war, between York and Lancastrian parties, breaks out.
	<b>HOUSE OF YORK</b>		

1461	Edward IV, 4 Mar		
		1461	Following defeat of the Lancastrians at Mortimers Cross, Herefordshire (near Wigmore). By 1463 Wales alone is holding out for Henry VI.
		1467	<a href="#">Thomas ap Adam</a> is incumbent at Bridenbury near Bromyard, Herefordshire.
		1468	<a href="#">William</a> son of <a href="#">William ap Thomas (Herbert)</a> created Earl of Pembroke.
		1469	<a href="#">William (Herbert)</a> Earl of Pembroke on the wrong side at the battle of Banbury and beheaded by the victorious Lancastrians.
		1470	Henry VI restored by 'Kingmaker' Earl of Warwick.
		1471	Henry VI dies mysteriously in the tower leaving Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond sole Lancastrian claimant to the throne.
1483	Edward V, 9 Apr		
1483	Richard III, 26 Jun		
		1485	Defeat of Richard III at Bosworth by Henry Tudor. A large increase in Welsh influence at court is one outcome.
1485	<b>HOUSE OF TUDOR</b> Henry VII, 22 Aug		
		1487	<a href="#">Court of Star Chamber</a> established which by 1504 covers almost every crime. The records are in The National Archives and continue to the court's abolition in 1641.
<b>1500</b>			
1509	Henry VIII, 22 Apr		
		1509	First calendared and indexed example of <a href="#">Feet of Fines</a> series which are about ownership of land and property. Indexed calendars continue at least to 1798. <a href="#">Walter ap Adam/Badham</a> , Groom of the Chamber gets his 'Watchyng' clothing for the lying in state of Henry VII and the grant of the tolls of Knighton.
		1513	Defeat of French at Battle of Spurs at Guinegate. <a href="#">Walter</a> is present. In the same year the invading Scots are defeated at Flodden with the loss of 10,000 men.
		1516	Charles Booth - Bishop of Hereford, whose family are later described as kinsmen to the <a href="#">Badhams</a> of Breinton. <a href="#">Walter Badham</a> , <a href="#">page</a> of the Chamber is granted tolls of Knighton. Perhaps son of first grantee?
		1519	<a href="#">Walter</a> appointed Ranger, Forest of Dean.
		1520	Henry tries out peace with France and the two monarchs meet in France at the Field of Cloth of the

			Gold and <b>Walter</b> is present in the Royal entourage.
		1531	Wolsey falls and dies on the way to his execution - he had brief connection with Hereford Cathedral holding a prebend there for a while but possibly absent. Last year in which <b>Walter</b> appears in calendars of State papers.
		1533	Henry secretly marries Ann Boleyn.
		1534	Henry VIII breaks with Rome and declares himself the 'only supreme head on earth of the Church of England'.
		1535	The moves to suppress the monasteries and chantries is underway. <b>Richard Badam</b> inducted as Vicar of Dormington, Herefordshire.
		1536	First of the Acts which unified Wales with the English system of administration and inter alia produced the boundaries of the counties and country more or less as we know them today.
		1538	<b>Mandate to record each marriage, christening and burial</b> to be recorded weekly by the parson, witnessed by the churchwarden and a 'sure coffer' to be provided, one key for parson, one for the churchwarden.
		1543	Last of the Acts of Union of England and Wales.
1547	Edward VI, 28 Jan		
		1551	Death of <b>Walter Abadam</b> Groom of the Chamber. 'To be buried in the churchyard of Bray.' (Berks)
		1552	Churchwardens empowered to collect in their parishes for the relief of the poor. This was the beginning of parish relief and the <b>Poor Laws</b> , a process which was to continue to 1948 in one form or another and produced vast quantities of records. <b>Joys Abadam</b> wife of Walter makes her will which is probated 4 Oct.
1553	Mary, 6 Jul		
		1553	Mass restored, but not papal supremacy or church lands.
1554	Philip and Mary, 25 Jul		
		1556	<b>John Badham</b> pluralist vicar in Herefordshire gets his first parish at Dormington. He later adds Bartestree, Weston Beggard, Dixton, Humber, Sutton St Nicholas, Bridstow and sequentially the prebends of Pratum Minor and Putson. Possibly son of <b>Richard</b> (1535)?
		1558	Loss of Calais and death of Mary.
1558	Elizabeth I, 17 Nov		
		1575	Reference to <b>William Badam</b> of Cwmwdig, Pembrokeshire.
		1598	<b>Parish Register Books Order</b> - all loose-leaf parish records of BMDs to be transcribed into bound

			books to be kept in the Parish Chest (see 1538) especially those since 1558. Incumbents required to send transcripts of all BMDs to the diocesan bishop each Easter (Bishops Transcripts).
<b>1600</b>			
1603	<b>HOUSE OF STUART</b> James I of England and VI of Scotland, 24 Mar		
		1606	Virginia Company founded by Royal Charter, the first settlement in the colony being at Jamestown.
1625	Charles I, 27 Mar		
		1635	John Baddam age 40 arrives in Virginia.
		1639	Margaret and another John Badham arrive in Virginia, perhaps John's family?
		1641	To 1642: Protestation Oath Returns, a kind of petition organised by Parliament against 'an arbitrary and tyrannical Government' (records at the House of Lords).
		1644	To 1645: Birth dates as well as parents to be recorded at baptisms, also date of death as well as burial (often ignored).
		1649	Charles I executed 30 Jan.
1649	<b>COMMONWEALTH</b>		
		1653	Commonwealth Registration Act. Parish registers officially transferred from parson to the government in the form of a locally appointed registrar and a one shilling fee introduced thus reducing the level of registration!
		1654	Marriages become responsibility of Justices of the Peace and as a result couples marrying in church did not register. This and above Act repealed at the Restoration.
		1655	Will of William Badhams listed in Prerogative Court of Armagh in Ireland.
1660	<b>Restoration of STUARTS</b> Charles II		
		1660	Regnal years counted from death of his father. 1660 therefore is year 12 and counts from 29 May. 1661 starts from 30 Jan. John Badham appointed Vicar Choral and Organist at Hereford Cathedral - dies 1688. New organ to replace one destroyed by Puritans, just completed before his death.
		1666	1 Feb: King and his Court return to London after the plague.
		1666	2-6 Sept: Great Fire of London.

		1667	<b>First Act for compulsory burial in wool.</b> Second Act in 1678 requires relatives to sign affidavit recorded in the parish register.
		1676	<b>Compton Census</b> - The church Provinces of Canterbury and York count numbers of communicants. Sometimes returns include names and family details, but vary considerably in content and form.
1685	James II, 6 Feb		
		1685	Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, an attempt to depose Catholic James II.
		1688	William of Orange lands in Torbay, James II leaves for France. Interregnum 12 Dec to 12 Feb 1689.
1689	William and Mary II 13 Feb		
1694	William III (of Orange) 28 Dec		
		1694	<b>Tax on registration of BMDs</b> 'means tested'. Also all births to be notified to parson for a sixpenny fee because the increase in nonconformist baptism is reducing parsons' income.
		1696	<b>Association Oath Rolls</b> - oaths of loyalty to Crown required from public officials but also taken by others of substance.
<b>1700</b>			
1702	Anne, 8 Mar		
		1711	<b>Act ordering proper ruled and page-numbered register books to be used.</b>
1714	<b>HOUSE OF HANOVER</b> George I, 1 Aug		
		1715	First Jacobite uprising.
1727	George II, 11 June		
		1737	<b>Benjamin Badham</b> instituted Vicar of Lyonshall, Herefordshire. Dies 1742.
		1745	Second Jacobite uprising. <b>Elizabeth Badham</b> describes London rejoicing after Battle of Culloden the following year.
		1748	<b>Elizabeth Badham</b> describes the fire in Exchange Alley, London.
		1752	<b>Gregorian Calendar is out by 11 days</b> from the solar year and this was corrected by making 3rd Sept the 14th.
		1753	<b>Year starts on 1 Jan instead of Lady Day - 25 March,</b> as it had previously. Before this, dates in Jan, Feb and March were recorded as in the previous year and hence the double year notation system,

			e.g. 1742/3 in the three months 1 Jan to 24 March of <u>1743</u> . If double notation not used these would be written 1 Jan 174 <u>2</u> , etc.
		1754	<b>Hardwick Marriage Act</b> (England and Wales) inter alia, improves the recording of marriages, aimed at reducing clandestine marriages. Minors to obtain consent of parents or guardians. Bound specially printed forms to be used.
1760	George III, 25 Oct		
		1782	<b>Home Office Records</b> begin - law and order including transportation, police, aliens, naturalisation.
		1788	Penal colony of New South Wales initiated.
<b>1800</b>			
		1800	5 April: <b>Charles Badham</b> marries <b>Margaret Campbell</b> first wife in Edinburgh. He later became Physician to the Duke of Sussex and Professor of Physic at the University of Glasgow 1827.
		1803	First British missionaries reach New Zealand.
		1807	Act to abolish the slave trade.
1811	Regency from 6 Feb		
		1812	Roses Act – printed books for parish registers for baptism and burial in addition to the marriage format from the Hardwick Act (1754).
		1816	<b>Joseph Badham</b> from Holmer, Herefordshire reaches Hull, Canada with imported Hereford cattle.
		1818	Two <b>Thomas Badhams</b> arrive in NSW transported to serve 14 and 7 years.
1820	George IV, 29 Jan		
		1822	<b>Charles Badham</b> , Physician to the Duke of Sussex, one of a committee urging the adoption of vaccination against smallpox.
		1823	<b>Marriage Act</b> , declaring clandestine marriages valid but the officiating minister a felon.
1830	William IV, 26 June		
		1833	Slavery abolished but with a long implementation period lasting to 1838.
1837	Victoria, 20 June		
		1837	<b>Beginning of Civil Registration of Births Marriages and Deaths.</b>
		1841	<b>First detailed UK decennial census.</b>
		1847	First edition of <i>Esculent Funguses</i> by <b>C David Badham</b> son of Charles (1822) and Margaret née Campbell. about - birth of <b>Hannibal Badham</b> a carpenter who built houses and churches in Edenton, North

			Carolina, USA, which still stand. He was a member of a prominent black family.
		1857	First divorce other than by Act of Parliament.
		1858	Civil system of probate courts set up, taking over this function from the Church of England.
		1861	12 Apr: Civil war starts in USA.
		1863	1 Jan: in USA proclamation to emancipate the slaves comes into force.
		1865	Parliament abolishes transportation of criminals to the colonies and USA civil war ends.
		1867	Charles Badham, younger, full brother of C David Badham above becomes Professor of Classics and Logic at Sydney University, NSW.
		1874	Forster William Badham marries Margaret Sefton. By 1882 has 586 acres (237.1 ha) worth £4,292 in Orari in the Canterbury district of South Island, New Zealand near town of Timaru.
		1882	First shipment of frozen New Zealand lamb leaves Timaru.
<b>1900</b>			
	<b>HOUSE OF SAXE-COBERG AND GOTHA</b>		
1902	Edward VII, 22 Jan		
1910	George V, 6 May		
1917	<b>HOUSE OF WINDSOR</b>		Declared by George V and privy council thus dropping the surname of Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's Consort.
		1926	First Adoption of Children Act.
		1927	Register of Adopted Children started under the Registrar General.
1936	Edward VIII, 20 Jan		
1936	George VI, 11 Dec		
1952	Elizabeth II, 6 Feb		
		1999	Badham One Name Society formed.
<b>2000</b>			