

<b>Year</b>	<b>Tallow Chandlers</b>	<b>Context</b>
<b>1226</b>	Nicholas le Chaundler, the earliest mentioned chandler (candle maker), is noted as working in the household of Henry III.	
<b>1249</b>	Our earliest title deed of a Company property in Bishopsgate.	
<b>1283</b>	Seventeen tallow chandlers' shops were ordered by the Council to be moved from Cheapside to reduce the smell they were causing in the City.	
<b>1300</b>		An 'Assize of Candles' was held in London, with accusations of tallow chandlers increasing their prices after Christmas. The first reference is made to a craft guild of tallow chandlers with officers and ordinances.
<b>1334</b>	Tallow was being traded between London and Perth, Scotland, in ships owned by London Tallow Chandlers.	
<b>1335</b>	The earliest title deed of the Hall in Dowgate Hill, belonging to a Reginald de Conduit.	
<b>1348</b>		The Black Death
<b>1363</b>	Tallow chandlers are ranked with the other great mysteries and trades named in the Act of Edward III which appoints trades and crafts.	
<b>1381</b>	The description of 'Talughchaundler' is first used.	Poll tax is tripled resulting in the Peasants Revolt led by Wat Tyler.
<b>1384</b>	The Vinters and the Chandlers are first recorded as being associated, through their mutual scrutiny of wines, vinegars and sauces.	
<b>1398</b>	The Tallow Chandlers are one of the Guilds that contributed towards the City of London's loan to Edward III for the French wars.	
<b>1404</b>		City law obligated all householders in London to hang a lantern lit by a tallow candle outside of their homes.
<b>1411</b>		Work begins on building Guildhall, the centre of City government.
<b>1456</b>	The Grant of Arms is issued to the Tallow Chandlers' Company.	
<b>1462</b>	The Tallow Chandlers' Company is issued with a Charter of Incorporation by Henry VI.	
<b>1464</b>	The Company occupies a Hall on the corner of Old Broad Street and Throgmorton Street.	

<b>1476</b>	The Tallow Company purchases a Hall on its current site on Dowgate Hill.	
<b>1512</b>	Letters Patent are granted by Henry VIII authorising the Lord Mayor with the Master and Wardens of the Tallow Chandlers to search for all manner of oils brought into the City for sale, and to destroy all found defective or wrongly mixed.	
<b>1516</b>	Tallow Chandlers are placed 21st in order of precedence among Livery Companies. Henry VIII issues a Charter confirming the Company's incorporation as well as a pardon for all trespasses committed before his accession.	
<b>1534</b>		Henry VIII declares himself head of the Church of England.
<b>1554</b>	The four Wardens supervised the refurbishment of the Company Armoury in answer to the threat from Wyatt's Rebellion.	Wyatt' Rebellion (English response to Queen Mary I's unpopular decision to marry Philip of Spain).
<b>1558</b>		Elizabeth I crowned Queen.
<b>1561</b>	Elizabeth I Charter	
<b>1577</b>	The Letters Patent of Elizabeth I appoints the Tallow Chandlers' Company searcher of soap, vinegar, barrelled butter, oil and hops.	
<b>1589</b>	Ordinances of Elizabeth I	
<b>1599</b>		An Act of the Common Council directs that from 1 <sup>st</sup> October to 1 <sup>st</sup> March, all householders must provide a lit lantern outside their door.
<b>1603</b>	Confirmation of Arms for the Tallow Chandlers.	Elizabeth I dies and is succeeded by James I.
<b>1605</b>		The Gunpowder Plot fails to blow up Parliament.
<b>1606</b>	Charter of James I	
<b>1625</b>		James I dies and is succeeded by Charles I.
<b>1639</b>	Charles I Charter and Ordinances	
<b>1642</b>		The English Civil War begins.
<b>1649</b>		Charles I is executed.
<b>1653</b>		The English Civil War ends.
<b>1665</b>	The Beadle died of the plague.	The Great Plague of London kills almost a quarter of the city's population, approximately 100,000 people in eighteen months.
<b>1666</b>	Tallow Chandlers' Hall is destroyed by the Great Fire, together with 27 other Company owed houses and tenements. However, many of the precious documents and some	The Great Fire of London destroys almost the entire city.

furniture is saved by the quick-thinking Master, Richard Edlin.

<b>1672</b>	The rebuilding of Tallow Chandlers' Hall is completed.	
<b>1676</b>	The Letters Patent of Charles II grant the Company control of the trade in candles. The panelling in the Court Room is completed with Baltic oak.	
<b>1690</b>		Oil lamps begin to replace tallow candles for London street lighting.
<b>1709</b>	Shop owner, Lewis Nicholls, is successful in claiming damages for the Tallow Chandlers' unlawful breaking of his candles. This results in all deputations for searches being suspended.	
<b>1719</b>	The Beadle's wife, Mrs Obbinson was found dead in the sewer behind the Hall.	
<b>1737</b>	The Beadle, William Hall, was suspended for illegal candle making.	
<b>1764</b>	The Musicians' Gallery in the Main Hall is partitioned off.	
<b>1773</b>	The Beadle, Thomas Payne, robbed the Hall.	
<b>1814</b>		Introduction of the first gas lights into London.
<b>1828</b>		The Guildhall Library opens.
<b>1837</b>		Queen Victoria is crowned, aged just 18.
<b>1853</b>	All tax on soap and tallow is removed. The first Ladies' Dinner is held at the Hall.	
<b>1868</b>	In the Main Hall the hammerbeam roof is replaced by and ornate Victorian ceiling.	
<b>1914-1918</b>		The First World War.
<b>1932</b>	The Long mirrors are replaced with oak panelling in the Main Hall and the Parlour ceiling is restored to its original mouldings and white paint.	
<b>1939</b>	Almost all the Company archives are transferred to the Clerk's safety deposit vault, a steel bell-shaped shelter is installed in the courtyard, and precious items are moved to the basement.	The Second World War begins.
<b>1940</b>	Company business continues as usual, despite increased bombing over London.	The Blitz - Eight months of intense bombing on the city begins.
<b>1941</b>	The corner of the Main Hall is hit by a 500lb bomb, but thankfully it doesn't explode.	

- 1944** The Hall is hit by *Doodlebugs* three times in two weeks.
- 1945** A Reunion Livery Dinner is held at the Hall, the first for seven years. The Second World War ends.
- 1952** The Australian High Commissioner is presented with Freedom and Livery.
- 1961** Charter of Elizabeth II.
- 1962** 500<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Banquet at Mansion House.
- 1963** The Master's Badge is stolen from the Clerk's chambers.
- 1967** The pole is added to the Court Room bar.
- 1970** The first Masters' and Clerks' Luncheon is held.
- 1976** The first BP Awards are held.
- 1984** The first British Gas Awards are held.
- 1999** The Tallow Chandlers' history, 'Seven Centuries of Light' is published.
- 2004** Freeman Elizabeth Hale is the first Lady Liveryman in the Company's history.