

Year	Tallow Chandlers	Context
1226	Nicholas le Chaundler, the earliest mentioned chandler (candle maker), is noted as working in the household of Henry III.	
1249	Our earliest title deed of a Company property in Bishopsgate.	
1283	Seventeen tallow chandlers' shops were ordered by the Council to be moved from Cheapside to reduce the smell they were causing in the City.	
1300		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.
1334	Tallow was being traded between London and Perth, Scotland, in ships owned by London Tallow Chandlers.	
1335	The earliest title deed of the Hall in Dowgate Hill, belonging to a Reginald de Conduit.	
1348		The Black Death
1376	Tallow chandlers are ranked with the other great mysteries and trades named in the Act of Edward III which appoints trades and crafts.	
1381	The description of 'Talughchaundler' is first used.	Poll tax is tripled resulting in the Peasants Revolt led by Wat Tyler.
1384	The Vinters and the Chandlers are first recorded as being associated, through their mutual scrutiny of wines, vinegars and sauces.	
1404		City law obligated all householders in London to hang a lantern lit by a tallow candle outside of their homes.
1411		Work begins on building Guildhall, the centre of City government.
1456	The Grant of Arms is issued to the Tallow Chandlers' Company.	
1462	The Tallow Chandlers' Company is issued with a Charter of Incorporation by Edward IV.	

1464	The Company occupies a Hall on the corner of Old Broad Street and Throgmorton Street.	
1476	The Tallow Company purchases a Hall on its current site on Dowgate Hill.	
1512	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.	
1516	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.	
1534		Henry VIII declares himself head of the Church of England.
1554	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).
1558		Elizabeth I crowned Queen.
1561	Elizabeth I Charter	
1577	The Letters Patent of Elizabeth I appoints the Tallow Chandlers' Company searcher of soap, vinegar, barrelled butter, oil and hops.	
1589	Ordinances of Elizabeth I	
1599		An Act of the Common Council directs that from 1 st October to 1 st March, all householders must provide a lit lantern outside their door.
1603	Confirmation of Arms for the Tallow Chandlers.	Elizabeth I dies and is succeeded by James I.
1605		The Gunpowder Plot fails to blow up Parliament.
1606	Charter of James I	
1625		James I dies and is succeeded by Charles I.
1639	Charles I Charter and Ordinances	
1642		The English Civil War begins.
1649		Charles I is executed.
1653		The English Civil War ends.

1665	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.
1666	Tallow Chandlers' Hall is destroyed by the Great Fire, together with 27 other Company owned houses and tenements. However, many of the precious documents and some furniture is saved by the quick-thinking Master, Richard Edlin.	The Great Fire of London destroys almost the entire city.
1672	The rebuilding of Tallow Chandlers' Hall is completed.	
1676	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.	
1690		Oil lamps begin to replace tallow candles for London street lighting.
1709	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.	
1719	The Beadle's wife, Mrs Obbinson was found dead in the sewer behind the Hall.	
1737	The Beadle, William Hall, was suspended for illegal candle making.	
1764	The Musicians' Gallery in the Main Hall is partitioned off.	
1773	The Beadle, Thomas Payne, robbed the Hall.	
1814		Introduction of the first gas lights into London.
1828		The Guildhall Library opens.
1837		Queen Victoria is crowned, aged just 18.
1853	All tax on soap and tallow is removed. The first Ladies' Dinner is held at the Hall.	
1868	In the Main Hall the hammerbeam roof is replaced by and ornate Victorian ceiling.	
1914-1918		The First World War.
1932	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.	

1939	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.
1940	Company business continues as usual, despite increased bombing over London.	The Blitz - Eight months of intense bombing on the city begins.
1941	The corner of the Main Hall is hit by a 500lb bomb, but thankfully it doesn't explode.	
1944	The Hall is hit by <i>Doodlebugs</i> 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 th 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.	