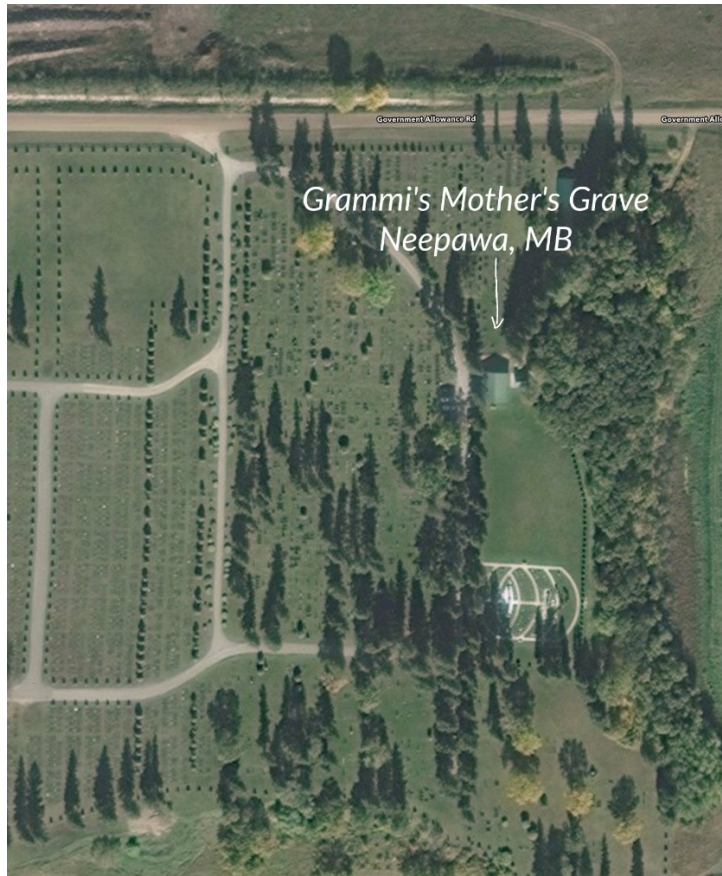
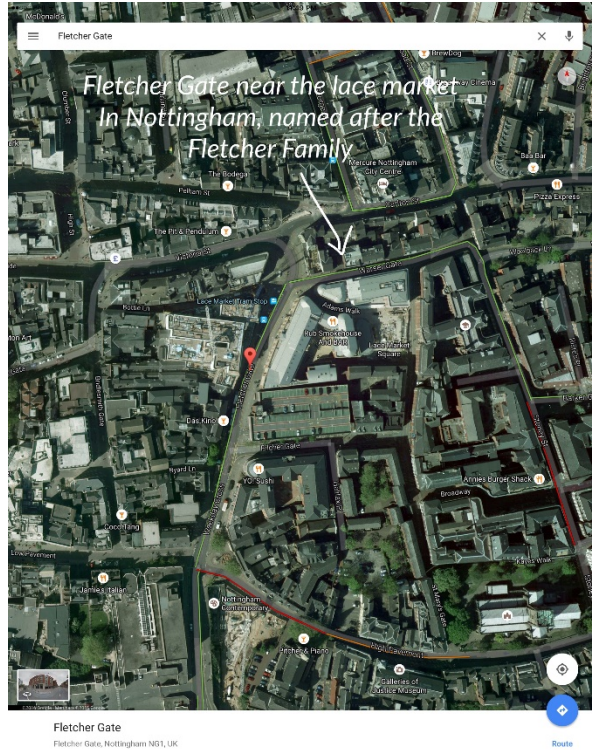


Explore food & drinks in this area

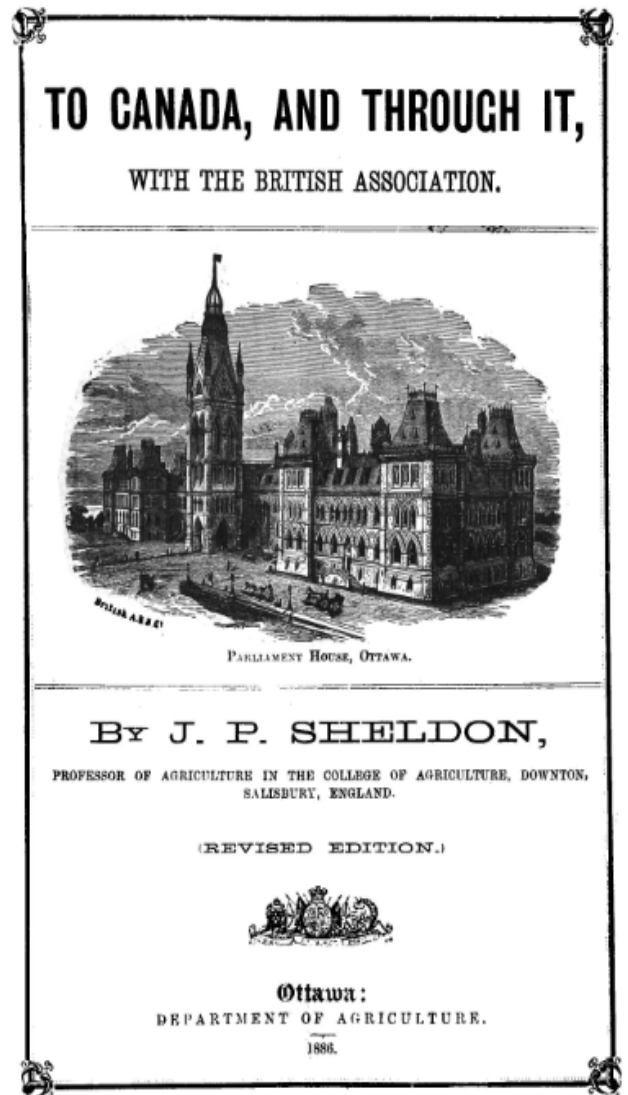


Cottage and original farm (Norman Farm) in Wyverstone, Suffolk





Professor John Prince Sheldon – Grandpa Sheldon’s Uncle





British Association on board "The Parisian" John Prince Sheldon is on the right side of the two men at the back

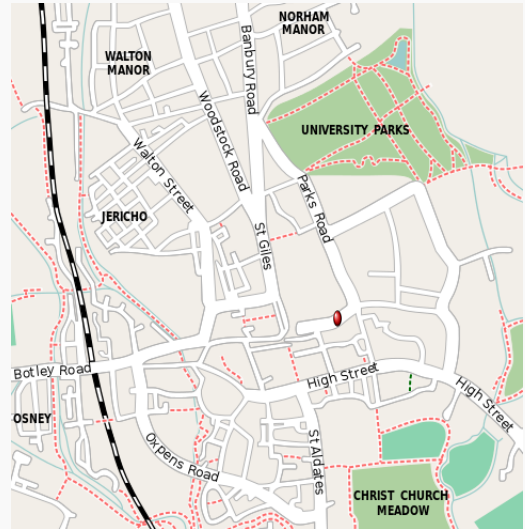
Professor SHELDON'S SCALE of POINTS for JUDGING CHEESE on a Basis of a Total of 100 as Perfection.	
<p><i>Definition of Positive Qualities.</i></p> <p><i>Flavour:</i> 25.—Agreeable, nutty, buttery, fine, and full.</p> <p><i>Keeping:</i> 15.—Preservation, inclination to slow changing, retention of good qualities.</p> <p><i>Quality:</i> 20.—Mellow, salvy, pasty, flaky, stoky, rich, soluble, melting on the tongue.</p> <p><i>Texture:</i> 15.—Solid, close, firm, compact.</p> <p><i>Colour:</i> 10.—Pleasing, natural; not appearing artificial, even.</p> <p><i>Make:</i> 15.—Includes all not included under other points, as use of rennet, proper manipulation, ripening curd, salting, pressing, curing, perfect rind, cleanliness, &c.</p>	<p><i>Definition of Negative Qualities.</i></p> <p>Off flavour, strong, tainted, sour, bitter, rancid, vapid.</p> <p>Rapid decay, early loss of good qualities, soon taking on bad ones, inclined to rapid changing.</p> <p>Tough, leathery, curdy, sticky, dry, crumbly, insoluble, not melting on the tongue.</p> <p>Porous, spongy, loose, weak.</p> <p>Excessively deep or pale, unnatural, uneven.</p> <p>Improper use of rennet, uneven heating, handling and ripening curd, bad salting, curing, imperfect rind, cracks, skippers, uncleanliness, &c.</p>

The **Sheldonian Theatre**, located in [Oxford](#), England, was built from 1664 to 1669 after a design by [Christopher Wren](#) for the [University of Oxford](#). The building is named after [Gilbert Sheldon](#), chancellor of the University at the time and the project's main financial backer. It is used for music concerts, lectures and University ceremonies, but not for drama until 2015 when the [Christ Church Dramatic Society](#) staged a production of [The Crucible](#).

Sheldonian Theatre



Sheldonian Theatre. View from [Broad Street](#)



Location within Oxford city centre

General information

Type	Academic theatre
Location	Broad Street, Oxford
Coordinates	51.754389°N 1.255075°W
Construction started	1664
Completed	1669
Owner	University of Oxford

Design and construction

Architect	Christopher Wren
------------------	----------------------------------

History

What came to be known as the Sheldonian Theatre was Wren's second work and was commissioned by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. With the triumph of the [Restoration](#) and with it the [Church of England](#), [Dean Fell](#), [Vice-Chancellor](#) of the University,

sought to revive a project proposed in the 1630s by the late [William Laud](#), [Archbishop of Canterbury](#): a separate building whose sole use would be graduation and degree ceremonies.

In the past these increasingly rowdy occasions had taken place in the university's church of [St. Mary-the-Virgin-on-High](#). "The notion that 'sacrifice is made equally to God and [Apollo](#)', in the same place where homage was due to God and God alone, was as repugnant to Fell and his colleagues as it had been to Laud";^[1] with this in mind they approached the Archbishop of Canterbury Gilbert Sheldon, for his blessing, his assistance, and a donation.

Sheldon was forthcoming with all three. He initially gave an impressive £1,000 (£137,983 today) and pledged to gather the needed money from like-minded sponsors. He had little luck, however, and ultimately financed nearly the entire £14,470 (£1,996,618 today) himself, in an age where a mid-level craftsman's wage was typically between £2 and £4 per year.

Wren's initial designs for the Sheldonian probably included a proscenium stage that did not survive his revisions. The building that was constructed was a sharp, unmistakable break from the Gothic past. According to Wren's son, Wren designed the Sheldonian based on [Serlio](#)'s sixteenth-century engraving of the D-shaped [Theatre of Marcellus](#) erected in Rome in the first century BC.^[2]

Like any Mediterranean theatre of that time, the Theatre of Marcellus had no roof: the audience relied on a temporary awning for inclement weather. But 17th century Oxford was not ancient Rome, and the Theatre needed a permanent roof. The span of the D-shaped roof was over 70 feet (21 m). However, no timbers existed that were long enough to cross that distance, and Wren dismissed the obvious solution of a Gothic roof. Instead, he decided to use the "geometrical flat floor" grid developed twenty years before by Oxford professor [John Wallis](#).

It involved

“ ... creating a series of trusses which were built up from shorter section[s] and held in place by their own weight, with help from judiciously placed iron bolts and plates ... [S]o effective [was the roof] that for nearly a century the University Press stored its books ..., and for many years it was the largest unsupported floor in existence ...^[1]

”

In 1720, surveyors inspecting the roof, following a rumour that it was no longer safe, were both surprised and impressed at what they discovered.^[3] Though sagging slightly from the massive

weight of books, the inspectors pronounced that "... the whole Fabrick of the said Theatre is, in our Opinion, like[ly] to remain and continue in such Repair and Condition, for one hundred or two hundred Years yet to come."^[4]

In November 2008 a four-year project to restore the ceiling fresco was completed. The thirty-two oil on canvas panels originally painted by [King Charles II](#)'s court painter, [Robert Streater](#), were removed and conserved. As part of the conservation process, the panels had their linings replaced, holes in the canvas mended, and over-painting removed. The allegorical story depicted in the paintings shows Truth descending upon the Arts and Sciences and expelling ignorance from the University.^[5]

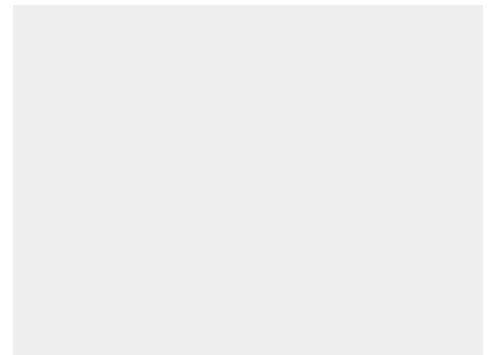
The building

The building has a prominent eight-sided [cupola](#) in the centre of the roof, which is accessible via a staircase leading to the dome over the main ceiling. The cupola has large windows on all sides, providing views across central Oxford, and is open to visitors.

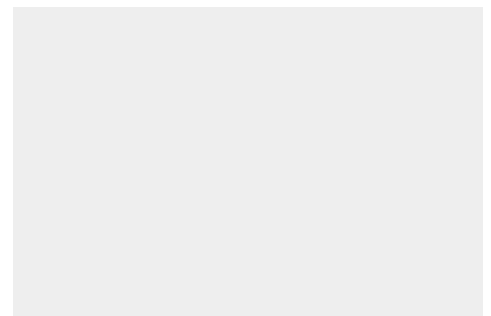
The Theatre is used for music recitals, lectures (such as the annual [Romanes Lecture](#)), conferences, and for various ceremonies held by the University (such as graduation and [matriculation](#)). [Handel](#) conducted the first performance of his third [oratorio *Athalia*](#) here in 1733.^[6] Today, the theatre is home to regular performances by local groups, including the [Oxford Philomusica](#) and [Stornoway](#). The latter were the first ever pop band to play in the space, joined by the student-led Oxford Millennium Orchestra for their first single launch in 2009, then again to celebrate the launch of their third LP, in 2014.

The building seats between 800 and 1000 people and is on the grounds of part of the [Bodleian Library](#) adjacent to [Broad Street](#). To the left at the front is the [Clarendon Building](#) and to the right is the [Old Ashmolean Building](#). Behind the Sheldonian is the [Divinity School](#).

The Theatre features prominently in [Max Beerbohm](#)'s 1911 novel [Zuleika Dobson](#) and was used as stand in for [Harvard](#) in the 1980 film [Heaven's Gate](#).



Upper portion of the façade, shadowed by the spires of the Bodleian Library



Inside the Theatre prior to a matriculation ceremony, 2003

Most Rev, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury

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This is the **Master Profile** for Most Rev, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.
Curator Note from Terry Jackson (Switzer) (12/26/2014):
 Gilbert Sheldon Archbishop of Canterbury
 Son of Roger Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs and Helen Sheldon (Woodcocke)

No path found to Most Rev, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury.



Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury MP

Gender: Male
 Birth: June 19, 1598
 Ashford, Bakewell County, Derbyshire, Essex, England
 Death: November 9, 1677 (79)
 London, England
 Immediate Family: Son of [Roger Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs](#) and [Helen Sheldon](#)
 Brother of [Arthur Sheldon](#); [Thomas Sheldon](#); [Hugh Sheldon](#);
[Ralph Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs](#); [Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London](#) and [3 others](#)
 Added by: [LIVING Furner](#) on July 11, 2008
 Managed by: [Nathan Carlisle Hulse](#) and [6 others](#)
 Curated by: [Terry Jackson \(Switzer\)](#)

⁰ Matches ?

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Confirmed Matches

3 confirmed matches



Gilbert Sheldon in MyHeritage family trees (ANDREWS4 Web Site)



Gilbert Sheldon in Biographical Summaries of Notable People



Gilbert Archbishop Cantebury Sheldon in WikiTree

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[history](#)

Gilbert Sheldon

From Wikipedia

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilbert_Sheldon

Gilbert Sheldon (19 June 1598 – 9 November 1677) was an English Archbishop of Canterbury.

Early life

He was born in Stanton, Staffordshire in the parish of Ellastone, on 19 June 1598, (according to an entry in Sheldon's family Bible, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which states in handwriting, 'Gilb. Sheldon, borne June 19, 1598.'). the youngest son of Roger Sheldon; his father worked for Gilbert Talbot, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury.

He was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; he matriculated at Oxford on 1 July 1614, graduated BA from Trinity College on 27 November 1617, and MA(Oxon) on 28 June 1620.

Statistics

Family Tree	1,216
Blood Relatives	5,000
Ancestors	113
Followers	9

Related Projects

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- [All Soul's College, Oxford University](#)
- [Archbishops of Canterbury](#)
- [Historical Oxfordshire](#)
- [Oxford University](#)
- [Oxford University Chancellors](#)

In 1619 he was incorporated at Cambridge. In 1622 he was elected fellow of All Souls' College, where he took the degrees of BD on 11 November 1628 and DD on 25 June 1634. In 1622 he was ordained, and shortly afterwards he became domestic chaplain to Thomas Coventry, 1st Baron Coventry.

In March 1626 he was elected warden of All Souls' on the death of Richard Astley. He had already made the acquaintance of William Laud, and corresponded with him on college business, university politics, and on the conversion of William Chillingworth from Roman Catholicism. Sheldon was not initially a Laudian, and he resisted (unsuccessfully) Laud's appointment of Jeremy Taylor to a fellowship at All Souls'. In 1634 and 1640 he was pro-vice-chancellor. In 1638 he was on the commission of visitation for Merton College; the visit produced a report requiring reforms.

During the years 1632–1639 he received the livings of Hackney (1633); Oddington, Oxfordshire; Ickford, Buckinghamshire (1636); and Newington, Oxfordshire; besides being a prebendary of Gloucester from 1632. Sheldon gravitated towards the Great Tew circle of Lucius Cary (Falkland), and was on friendly terms with Edward Hyde; he had no Puritan sympathies. He became a royal chaplain through Coventry, and the king intended preferment for him, plans interrupted by the political crises.

Civil War period

He was intimate with the Royalist leaders, and participated in the negotiations for the Uxbridge treaty of 1645. During this period he became with Henry Hammond one of the churchmen closest to the king, and attended him in Oxford, later in Newmarket, Suffolk and finally in the Isle of Wight. When the parliamentarians occupied Oxford in 1646 he resisted the visitation, but was finally and physically ejected from All Souls in early 1648. Taken into custody, he was to have been imprisoned in Wallingford Castle with Hammond but the commander was unwilling to have them. He was freed, with restrictions on his movements, later that year.

He lived quietly for a dozen years in the Midlands, at Snelston in Derbyshire or with friends in Staffordshire and Nottinghamshire. He was active in fundraising for the poor clergy and for Charles II in exile. He corresponded with Jeremy Taylor, whom he supported, and with Hyde. On the death of John Palmer, whom the visitors had made warden of All Souls' in his place, on 4 March 1659, he was quietly reinstated.

Bishop of London

On 21 September 1660, Sheldon was nominated Bishop of London; he was elected on 9 October and his election confirmed on 23 October. On 28 October, he was consecrated in the Henry VII Chapel at Westminster Abbey; he had been made Dean of the Chapel Royal not long before and became Master of the Savoy not long after. Since William Juxon was now Archbishop of Canterbury, but was aged and infirm, Sheldon in practical terms exercised many of the powers of the archbishopric in the period to 1663, and he was on the privy council. He was commissioned to consecrate the new Scottish bishops. The Savoy Conference of 1661 was held at his lodgings. He hardly participated, but was understood to be pulling strings in terms of the outcome. In his formulation, Puritan objections should be set out and considered; the point of the Conference was liturgical, to look into reform of the Book of Common Prayer. The subsequent Uniformity Act 1662 was very much in line with Sheldon's thinking. The Act was a sequel to Sheldon's successful orchestration of opposition to Charles II's intended Declaration of Indulgence, earlier in 1662.

Archbishop of Canterbury

He was translated to become Archbishop of Canterbury in 1663: the congé d'élire was issued on 14 July, Sheldon was elected on 11 August, royal assent was given on 20 August and his election was confirmed (in a legal ceremony by which he officially took his new post) on 31 August at Lambeth Palace; he was enthroned by proxy and vested with the temporalities on 7 September. He was greatly interested in the welfare of the University of Oxford, of which he became Chancellor in 1667, succeeding Lord Clarendon, as Hyde now was. The Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford was built and endowed at his expense.

He accepted much purely secular work, acting as arbiter on petitions presented through him, and taking up investigations passed on by the king, especially in connection with the navy. Sheldon lost political influence after the fall of Clarendon in 1667, and by making Charles's philandering a matter of religious reproach. He was vocal against the Royal Declaration of Indulgence of 1672. He is depicted in a window in Gray's Inn Chapel.

Sheldon is mentioned in Pepys Diary who relates a story from his "Cozen Roger" that "...the Archbishop of Canterbury that now is, do keep a wench, and that he is a very wencher as can be and tells us that is publicly known that Sir Charles Sidley had got away one of the Archbishop's wenches from him..." Sheldon never married.

Sheldon was buried in Croydon Parish Church now renamed as Croydon Minster (<http://www.croydonminster.org/>).

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Immediate Family

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[Sheldon](#) and [Woodcocke](#)

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Doug



Woodman



Terry



R. Owen



Janice



Debra



Charlene



Efrain



Nesa A

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Anneli Maria Rask Ivraeus	May 1
Efrain Ramirez Jr.	Apr 24
Terry Jackson (Switzer)	Apr 6
Theresa Renée Eléna Delgado-Tossas (in a plane or in Germany until end August)	Apr 4

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Roger Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs
father



Helen Sheldon
mother



Arthur Sheldon
brother



Thomas Sheldon
brother



Hugh Sheldon
brother



Ralph Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs
brother



Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor o...
brother



William Sheldon
brother



George Sheldon
brother



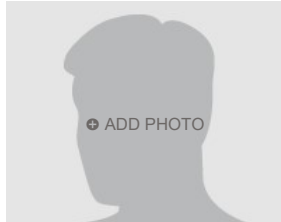
Anne Sheldon
sister

Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London

Unfollow Actions ▾

This is the **Master Profile** for Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London.

No path found to Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London.



Joseph Sheldon, Lord Mayor of London MP

Gender: Male
 Birth: circa 1627
 Death: 1680 (49-57)
 Immediate Family: Son of [Roger Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs](#) and [Helen Sheldon](#)
 Husband of [Margaret Sheldon](#) and [Elizabeth Sheldon](#)
 Father of [Anne Reason](#) and [Elizabeth Sheldon](#)
 Brother of [Arthur Sheldon](#); [Thomas Sheldon](#); [Hugh Sheldon](#); [Ralph Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs](#); [Most Rev, Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury](#) and 3 others

Added by: [Oliver Marcus Stedall](#) on December 16, 2008
 Managed by: [Woodman Mark Lowes Dickinson, OBE](#) and [Oliver Marcus Stedall](#)
 Curated by: [Charlene](#)

Matches 1 ?

0 + 0 + 1 +

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Lord Mayor of London, 1675-6. Nephew of Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. Master of the Drapers' Company 1676. Built a church in Paddington which was taken down in 1787. Sheldon Square, W2 is named for him.

Source: <http://www.londonremembers.com/subjects/sir-joseph-sheldon>

Statistics

Family Tree	1,300
Blood Relatives	5,000
Ancestors	113
Descendants	187
Followers	4

Immediate Family

[View All](#)

Showing 12 of 14 people

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- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Elizabeth Sheldon
wife | Elizabeth Sheldon
daughter | Margaret Sheldon
wife |
| Anne Reason
daughter | Roger Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs
father | Helen Sheldon
mother |
| Arthur Sheldon
brother | Thomas Sheldon
brother | Hugh Sheldon
brother |
| Ralph Sheldon, of Stanton, Staffs
brother | Most Rev, Gilbert Sheldon, Archb...
brother | William Sheldon
brother |

Related Projects

- [Drapers](#)
- [Lord Mayors of London](#)

Top Surnames

Sheldon, Rose, Woodcocke, Clifton and 1 other

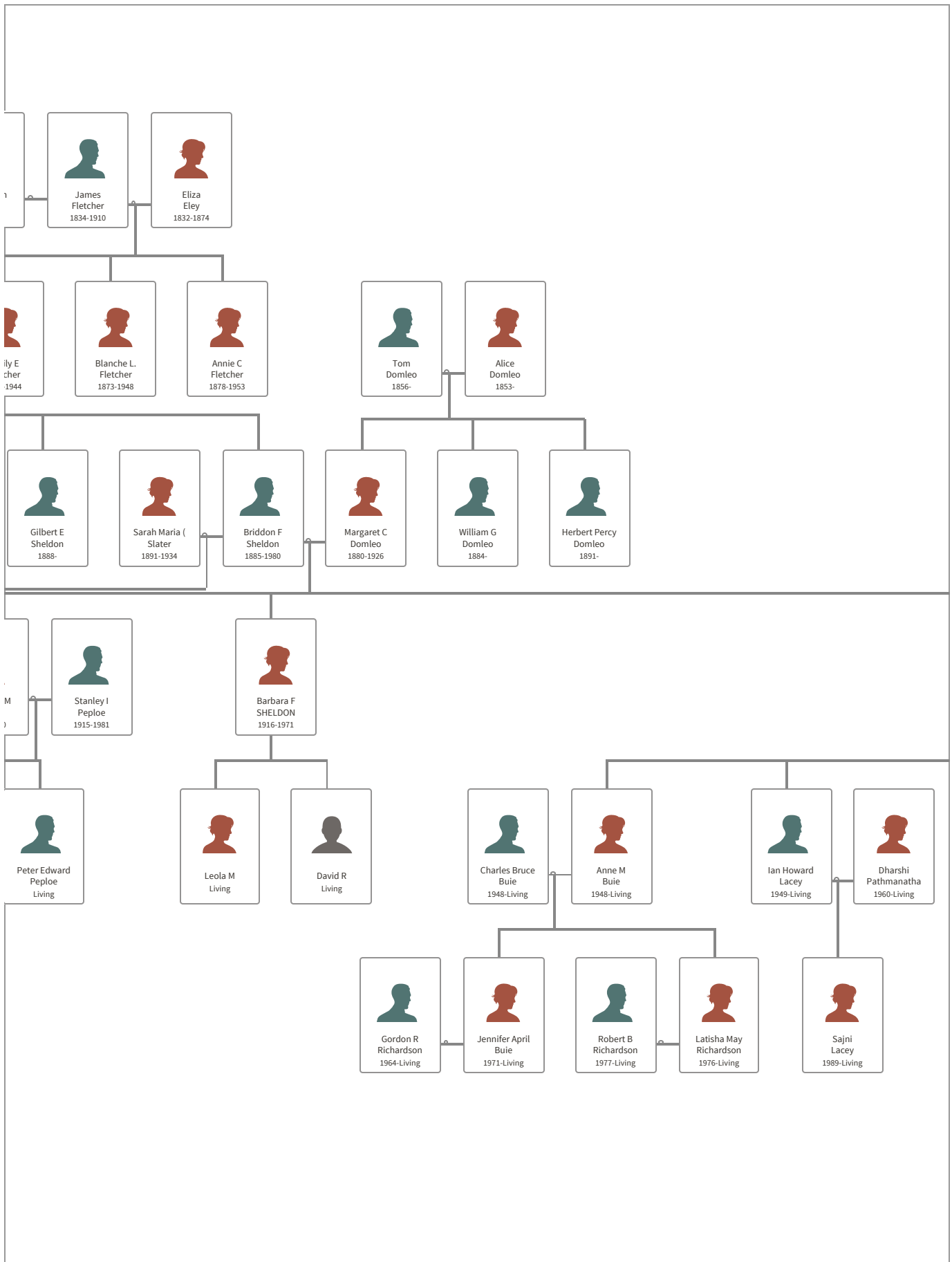
Followers

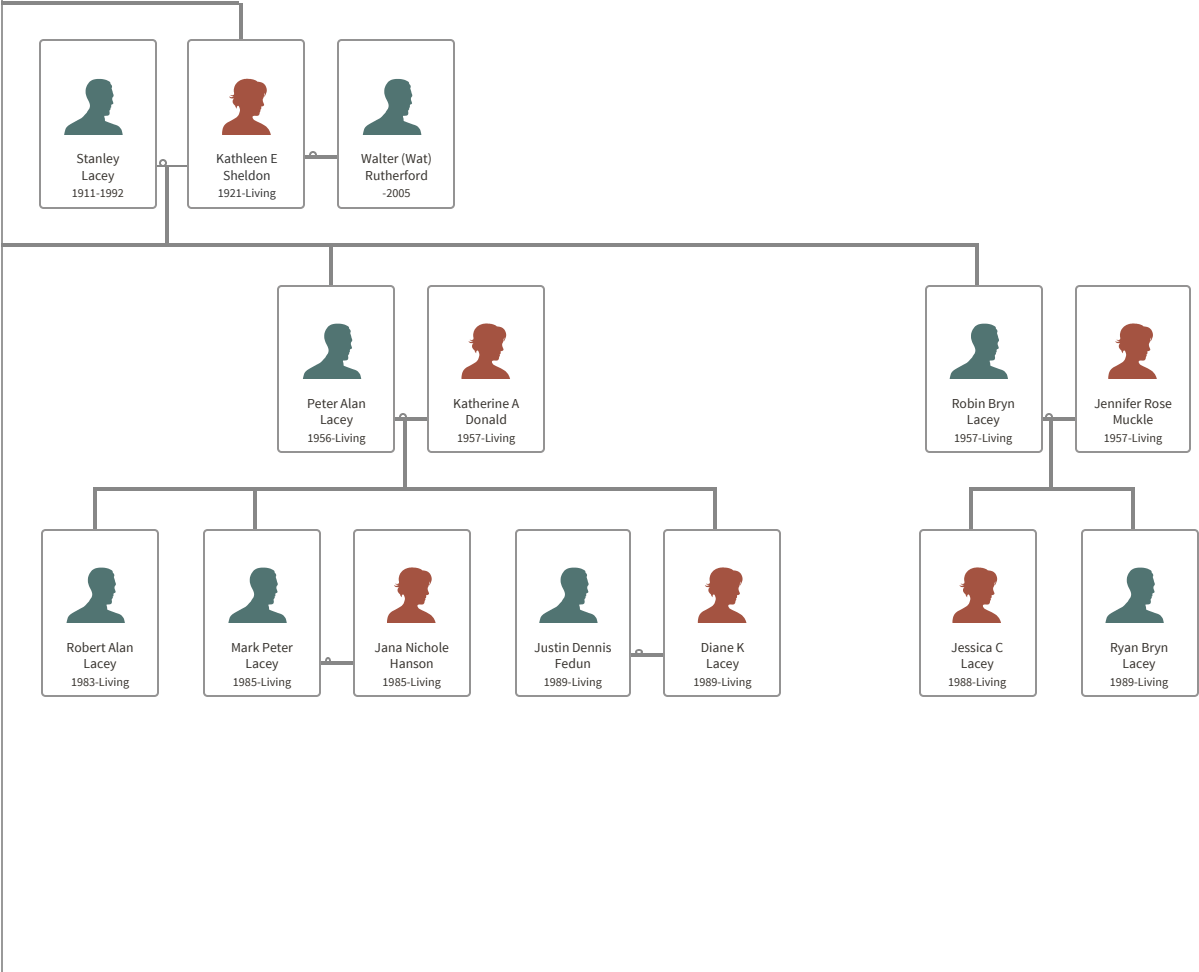
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- Woodman
- Oliver
- Debra
- Charlene

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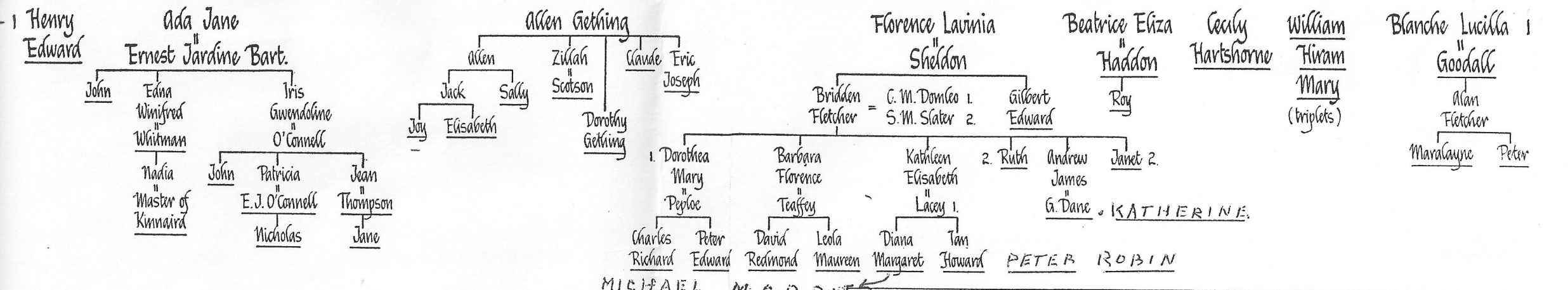
Vera Victoria
Rowe
Jean

Nicholas

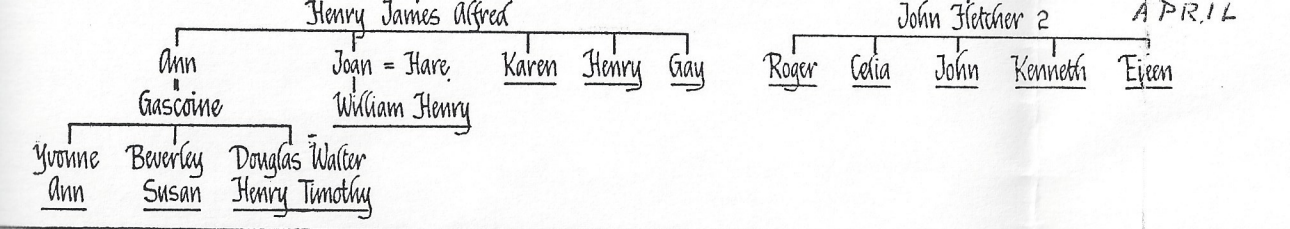
John
David

Yvonne
Margaret
Catherine

ard - Died in early manhood.



2. Annie Carissa = Merryweather



John Fletcher	· b. 27 July 1824. d. 4 Jan. 1893.	Robert Fletcher	· b. 30 Mar. 1839. d. 4 Aug. 1894.
Elizabeth Fletcher	1. b. 3 Mar. 1826. d. 7 May 1826.	Henry Fletcher	· b. 6 Nov. 1840. d. 21 Dec. 1913.
Joseph Fletcher	· b. 1 April 1827. d. 4 Feb. 1879.	William Fletcher	· b. 12 Mar. 1842. d. 25 Feb. 1904.
Samuel Fletcher	· b. 8 Mar. 1829. d. 1 July 1884.	Mary Fletcher	· b. 6 Dec. 1843. d. 1 June 1907.
Thomas Fletcher	· b. 28 Aug. 1830. d. 5 Aug. 1880.	Betsy Fletcher	· b. 4 Dec. 1845. d. 23 Apr. 1906.
Edward Fletcher	· b. 24 July 1832. d. 19 Oct. 1850.	Richard Fletcher	· b. 11 Mar. 1847. d. 10 Apr. 1919.
James Fletcher	· b. 31 Mar. 1834. d. 12 Sept. 1910.	George Fletcher	· b. 28 Apr. 1849. d. 12 July 1937.
Elizabeth Fletcher	2. b. 12 Nov. 1835. d. 6 Sept. 1836.	Frederick Allen Fletcher	· b. 26 Aug. 1850. d. 13 Aug. 1853.
Catherine Fletcher	· b. 4 May 1837. d. 12 Apr. 1921.		

Note: "b" = date of birth or baptism.

This Tree was compiled in March 1946 by Samuel B. Fletcher of West Bridgford, Notts, and brought more up-to-date by him in February 1956 when 154 descendants born during the interim were added. Any documents, prior to Edward and Phoebe, relating to our family would be welcome. No church records 31-12-1798 to 31-12-1812 exist at Heanor P.C..

beth No. 2 - Died in infancy.

