

PARSON WOODFORDE SOCIETY

Parson Woodforde's World
A Chronology
1740-1803



50th Anniversary of the Parson Woodforde Society 1968-2018

JAMES WOODFORDE AND HIS DIARY

James Woodforde, born in Somerset in 1740, was for most of his adult life a Norfolk country clergyman, being Rector of Weston Longville from 1776 until his death on New Year's Day 1803. It was a life which was, for the most part, uneventful and unremarkable but for one thing: for almost 45 years he kept a diary which gives a unique insight into life in rural eighteenth century England. The diary provides a wonderfully full account of the communities in which Woodforde lived – New College, Oxford, the Castle Cary district of Somerset and Weston Longville itself. The comings and goings, births and deaths, illnesses and celebrations are all recorded. From 1775 the diary entries are accompanied by weather notes. His diary-writing style was natural, spontaneous and lucid. It is one of the great social documents of the age.

Until 1959 when it was given to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the manuscript diary remained in the Woodforde family. With their permission brief extracts first appeared in *The Castle Cary Visitor* in the 1890s. It first became widely known in the 1920s in what became a 5-volume edition containing selections from the diary by John Beresford and published as *The Diary of a Country Parson*. Many as are the virtues of this edition, it has a major flaw, it is very unbalanced. Volume I covers the first 24 years of the diary, including Woodforde's life at Oxford, his curacies in Somerset and his first six years in Norfolk, whilst Volumes II-V cover the remaining 21 years in Norfolk. This shortcoming was partially rectified by the publication in 1969, in an edition edited by W.N. Hargeaves-Mawdsley, of *Woodforde at Oxford, 1759-1776*. A single volume of extracts from the complete diary was first published in 1935 and became part of the Oxford "World's Classics" series in 1949. Further single volume editions have also been published, and the most recent is readily obtainable.

The only edition which contains the full text of the diary is that published by the Parson Woodforde Society, under the title *The Diary of James Woodforde*. This comprises 17 volumes, covering the period 1759-1802, the series being completed with the publication of the final volume in 2007. These volumes - with scholarly introductions, notes and other supporting material were prepared by Roy Winstanley and Peter Jameson. Subsequently, new, improved editions of Volumes 7 (1776-1777) and 10 (1782-84) have been edited by Heather Edwards.

The present publication, designed to mark the 50th anniversary of the Parson Woodforde Society, aims to place the microcosm which is James Woodforde's world into its wider context.

Martin Brayne
Chairman, Parson Woodforde Society

Front cover: *Yarmouth Jetty*, by John Crome, 1768-1821
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September 19th, 1776 'we each took a Yarmouth Coach ... immense Sea Room, Shippes & Boats passing & repassing - the Wind being rather high, the Waves like Mountains coming into the Shore'

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A CHRONOLOGY

1740-1803

The Parson Woodforde Society
2018

partially restyled and adapted for the website of
the Parson Woodforde Society
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PREFACE

Reading diaries is one of life's great pleasures. Partly this is because most people at some stage in their lives have attempted to keep one, whether jotting down their daily routines or privately noting more personal reflections. Few keep up the routine for long. The diary of Parson Woodforde is a notable exception. He filled his diaries with daily entries for more than forty years. It is one of the great diaries in the English language, in the same premier league as those of Samuel Pepys, Francis Kilvert or, in our own times, James Lees-Milne.

What gives Woodforde's diary this status? At first sight his life was uneventful, he suffered no major crisis, he proceeded unexceptionally through public school and Oxford, he experienced a string of Somerset curacies and ended with a good Norfolk living for more than a quarter of a century. It is his regular, unpretentious accounts that bring his Eighteenth Century experience to life. It is the clerical world of Jane Austen for real.

When in Somerset we see precisely how a curate, surrounded by a close, extended family but with no patronage connections, could survive while patiently waiting for a benefice to become available. When his hopes for preferment in the county of his birth were dashed, he endured five years as a fellow of his college waiting his turn to succeed to one of its livings. His vivid record of these years provides a matchless account of university life so different from our own with its accountability and research agendas. Then in Norfolk the scene changes. We see clerical life from a rural backwater. The hubbub of nearby Norwich, England's second city, never quite penetrates his rectory. Day by day we have his wonderful chronicle of the lives of his squire, the neighbouring clergy, his tithe-paying farmers kept at a social distance, and the doings of his five servants who provided him with a good table and the domestic order he craved.

The diary is incomparable and a constant delight. It became widely known in the 1920s and 1930s through the editions of John Beresford, providing in those difficult decades a peerless view of a long lost world. The Parson Woodforde Society was founded fifty years ago to further promote our understanding of Woodforde in a wider context. It has stuck to its task by publishing the diary in full in seventeen volumes, in commissioning the parson's biography and issuing a quarterly journal. Now the Society celebrates its first fifty years by publishing this Timeline so imaginatively compiled and edited by the Society's Newsletter Editor, Katharine Solomon. It is a project which fittingly places Woodforde's life (1740-1803) in the context of the wider world which so regularly impinged in so many different ways upon his seemingly even existence.

Richard Wilson
President, Parson Woodforde Society

INTRODUCTION

At the Parson Woodforde Society Committee meeting in September 2017, Chairman Martin Brayne asked for suggestions for a special publication to mark the Society's 50th anniversary, due in 2018.

I suggested something for which I had often wished – a Chronology or Timeline of James Woodforde's life, setting it side-by-side with current events. Immediately I found myself hoist by my own petard – and I agreed to prepare the Chronology.

Early ideas were discussed with Martin Brayne over the ensuing weeks. We would include James Woodforde's life, national politics and social changes, and international events insofar as he would have known of them. We know that he read the newspapers, and would have been more aware of current affairs than is disclosed by the occasional entries in his diary. On the international front, I wanted to limit foreign affairs to what would have been published in the newspapers he read. The "World of James Woodforde" was envisaged as essentially an Anglo-centric one; it includes the death of Maria Theresa in 1780, but not the abdication of the Chinese emperor in 1796. Although Woodforde's diary has been described as "tranquil", it helps to keep in mind that this was a period of wars, riots and revolution – economic, scientific and political: hence this publication.

The Chronology emerged as five columns: "James Woodforde and his family"; "Great Britain, Ireland and the Church of England"; "The World" (as seen from Great Britain); "The Arts"; and "Science, Technology & Agriculture". This final column was not necessarily represented in the newspapers Woodforde read, but I wanted to include advances which were to earn their place in history. References to the Diary were included where I knew of something relevant; sometimes they relate to Woodforde's direct experience, sometimes they are a more indirect allusion.

After an initial development phase, I knew I needed the help of more experienced historians. A Panel of five Society members was recruited to provide expert input and feedback: Margaret Bird; Martin Brayne; Sheila Harrison; Revd Bill Jacob; and Professor Richard Wilson. Their input was invaluable, and has made the Chronology very much better than it would otherwise have been. I cannot thank them enough for the time they generously gave to the project. Dr David Case kindly proof-read the whole work and my thanks go to him too.

No doubt some readers will consider that important people or events have been omitted, or that their details are wrong. In listings of this kind, errors of omission are perhaps inevitable. However, I hope the Chronology will nevertheless be useful to readers and help them relate the events of Woodforde's diary to the world in which he lived.

For any newcomer to the Diary, the brief introduction to "James Woodforde and his Diary" given at the start of this booklet lists the various editions which were produced. Alternatively, there is a biography, although it may be hard to find: *Parson Woodforde: the Life & Times of a Country Diarist*, by Roy Winstanley, published by Morrow & Co. in 1996. Beyond that, the Journal of the Parson Woodforde Society includes regular articles giving a wider context to James Woodforde's life and times.

Katharine Solomon, 2018

IN THE YEAR 1740

The Chronology starts with James Woodforde's birth in 1740. He was born in the Parsonage at Ansford, Somerset, on the outskirts of the town of Castle Cary.

James' parents were the Revd Samuel Woodforde (b.1695), and his wife Jane, formerly Jane Collins, (b.1706). He was Rector of Ansford and Vicar of Castle Cary.

There were four elder siblings at the time of James's birth:

Clementina Sobieski, known as Sophy (b.1725); she became Sister Clarke;

Heighes (b.1726);

Mary (b.1729); she became Sister White;

Jane, known as Jenny (b.1734); she became Sister Pounsett.

(In 1744 they would be joined by Brother John.)

George II was on the throne, a widower since the death of Queen Caroline three years before. His heir was his son Frederick, Prince of Wales, but the two were deeply divided. Prince Frederick had a small son, Prince George, aged two.

The "Prime Minister", to use the modern term, was Sir Robert Walpole. He had been in power for twenty years. Under pressure from the King and from the popular mood, in 1739 he declared war on Spain, against his better judgement as he feared it would provoke renewed European conflict. As the nation celebrated, Walpole observed "They may ring their bells now, but they will soon be wringing their hands."

This, then, was the world into which James Woodforde was born ...

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
<i>Jun 16, 1740 (O.S)</i> James Woodforde (JW) born in Ansford, Somerset	<p>1740 John Wesley starts his evangelical mission</p> <p>1742 Sir Robert Walpole resigns as P.M.: Lord Wilmington nominal P.M.</p> <p>1743 Henry Pelham becomes P.M.</p> <p>1743 The Bishop of Bath & Wells, John Wynne, dies. Appointment of Edward Willes</p>	<p>1740 Maria Theresa inherits the Hapsburg empire</p> <p>1740 <i>Prussia</i> Frederick the Great becomes Elector and King</p> <p>1741 War of the Austrian succession begins</p> <p>1744-48 <i>America</i> British v. French in King George's War</p> <p>1745 <i>Fontenoy</i> British defeated by French</p>	<p>1740 Samuel Richardson: <i>Pamela</i></p> <p>1740 William Hogarth: <i>Portrait of Captain Coram</i></p> <p>1741 David Garrick as Richard III</p> <p>1742 G.F.Handel's <i>Messiah</i> performed in Dublin [<i>Diary Sep 2, 1772</i>]</p> <p>1744 Death of Alexander Pope</p> <p>1745 Death of Jonathan Swift</p>	<p>1740 Benjamin Huntsman: Crucible Steel production</p> <p>1741 John Harrison's 2nd Sea-Clock (H2)</p> <p>1741 Death of Jethro Tull, author of <i>Horse-Hoeing Husbandry</i></p> <p>1742 Jonathan Sisson's <i>Rule</i> allows accurate mapmaking</p>
<i>Sep 1744</i> John Woodforde born	1745 Jacobite Rebellion led by Prince Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie)			

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		1745 Prussia expands to include Silesia		
	1746 Battle of Culloden			1746 Invention of the Leyden Jar for storing static electricity
	1747 Death of John Potter, Archbishop of Canterbury; succession by Thomas Herring		1747 G.F.Handel: <i>Judas Maccabeus</i> first performed [Diary Sep 26, 1788]	
Jan 1748 JW sent to Compton Pauncefoot school		1748 <i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i> : End of War of the Austrian succession	1748 Tobias Smollett: <i>Roderick Random</i> [Diary Feb.4, 1785]	
			1749 Capability Brown starts work at Warwick Castle	
			1749 Henry Fielding: <i>Tom Jones</i>	
Jan 1750 JW sent to Urchfont School			1750 Death of J.S.Bach	
	1751 Death of Frederick, Prince of Wales		1751-1765 <i>France</i> Diderot's Encyclopaedia	

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
	1751 <i>Norwich</i> James Wheatley (expelled by Wesley) preaches in Norwich, causing riots		1751-3 Thomas Gray: <i>Elegy written in a Country Churchyard</i>	
Sep 1752 JW sent to Winchester College	1752 Calendar forwarded 11 days	1752 <i>India</i> Clive of India defeats the French	1752 David Hume: <i>Political Discourses</i>	1752 <i>America</i> Benjamin Franklin identifies electricity
1753 Mary Woodforde marries Robert White	1753 <i>Norwich</i> James Wheatley opens Tabernacle in Norwich			
1754 Sobieski (Sophy) Woodforde marries Dr Richard Clarke	1754 Death of P.M. Henry Pelham; the Duke of Newcastle becomes P.M.			1754 <i>Geneva</i> Charles Bonnet measures rates of photosynthesis in plants
Dec 1754 Heighes Woodforde elopes with Anne Dorville	1754 John & Charles Wesley's 1st visit to Norwich; riots against Charles' preaching			
			1755 Samuel Johnson's Dictionary	
	1756 Resignation of P.M. the Duke of Newcastle; the Duke of Devonshire nominal P.M., Pitt the Elder Secretary of State	1756 <i>India</i> The Black Hole of Calcutta		

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		1756 <i>France</i> Start of the Seven Years War		
Mar 8, 1757 Nancy Woodforde born	1757 Matthew Hutton Archbishop of Canterbury	1757 Admiral Byng executed		
	1757 Pitt the Elder dismissed & reinstated with the Duke of Newcastle P.M.			
May 1758 William Woodforde (Bill) born	1758 Thomas Secker Archbishop of Canterbury			1758 John Dollond invents achromatic telescope
Sep 1758 JW at Oriel College, Oxford				
21 Jul 1759 JW "Made a Scholar of New College": Start of the Diary		1759 <i>N.America</i> General Wolfe captures Quebec but is killed [<i>Diary Oct 18, 1759</i>]	1759 British Museum opens	1759 <i>Staffordshire</i> Josiah Wedgwood's porcelain factory opens
	1759 <i>Norwich</i> Tabernacle congregation divides between Wesley & Wheatley followers	1759 <i>Minden</i> : British & Prussians defeat the French	1759 Death of Handel	1759-1801 Parliamentary Acts of Enclosure begin to accelerate in number

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
Mar 1760 Juliana Woodforde born	1760 Death of George II, accession of George III [Diary Oct 25-31, 1760]	1760 N.America British gain Canada	1760 Laurence Sterne: 1st two vols of <i>Tristram Shandy</i>	From 1760, Robert Bakewell: grassland irrigation and selective breeding of cattle & sheep
Jul 1761 JW elected Fellow of New College	1761 George III marries Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1761 India The British end French influence	1761 Robert Adam: Kedleston Hall	1761 Manchester Opening of the Bridgewater Canal
	1761 Pitt the Elder resigns	1761 Russia Catherine the Great becomes Empress		
	1761 Philip Yonge becomes Bishop of Norwich [Diary Apr 12, 1775]			
	1762 Prince George born		1762 Thomas Chippendale: the definitive version of <i>The Gentleman & Cabinet maker Director</i>	
	1762 Lord Newcastle resigns and Lord Bute becomes P.M.		1762 Jean Jacques Rousseau <i>The Social Contract</i> and <i>Emile</i>	
			1762 Voltaire: <i>Candide</i>	

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
<i>Mar 1763</i> Samuel Woodforde (R.A.) born	<i>1763</i> Lord Bute resigns and George Grenville becomes P.M.	<i>1763</i> Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years War [<i>Diary Mar 29, 1763</i>]	<i>1763</i> Philip Hayes: Symphony <i>Telemachus</i>	
<i>May 1763</i> JW ordained Deacon	<i>1763</i> John Wilkes arrested over no.45 of the <i>North Briton</i>	<i>1763-66 America</i> Pontiac's Rebellion		
<i>Jun 1763</i> JW B.A. degree				
<i>Oct 1763</i> JW curacy at Thurloxton				
<i>Jan 1764</i> JW curacy at Babcary			<i>1764</i> Horace Walpole: <i>The Castle of Otranto</i>	<i>1764</i> George Townshend, later 1st Marquis Townshend, inherits his family estate at Raynham
<i>Sep 1764</i> JW ordained Priest at Wells			<i>1764</i> Capability Brown starts work at Blenheim Palace	
<i>May 1765</i> JW curacy at Ansford & Castle Cary	<i>1765</i> Lord Rockingham P.M. <i>1765</i> Death of "Butcher" Cumberland, the King's Uncle & victor of Culloden			<i>1765 Blackburn</i> James Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny

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Feb 1766 Mrs Jane Woodforde dies	1766 Fall of Lord Rockingham's Ministry; Duke of Grafton nominal P.M. with Pitt the Elder, who becomes Earl of Chatham	1766 <i>Rome</i> Death of James III, the Old Pretender	1766 Oliver Goldsmith: <i>The Vicar of Wakefield</i>	1766-1774 Succession of poor harvests, sheep rot common, mutton expensive, food riots
1766 Thomas Woodforde (Uncle Tom) becomes Steward to Mrs Powell of Harpenden [Diary Oct 1, 1766]				
May 1767 JW M.A. degree	1767 <i>Edinburgh</i> New Town development started			
	1768 Frederick Cornwallis Archbishop of Canterbury	1768-71 James Cook's first voyage, to Australia	1768 Royal Academy established, Sir Joshua Reynolds its first President	
	1768 "Wilkes and Liberty" Riots in London [Diary May 13, 1768]		1768 Thomas Gainsborough foundation-member of R.A.	
	1768 <i>Oxford</i> Six members of St Edmunds Hall expelled for attending Evangelical prayer-meetings		1768 Laurence Sterne: <i>A Sentimental Journey through France & Italy</i>	
			1768-71 Encyclopaedia Britannica	

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Oct 18, 1769 JW attends political meeting in Wells about the Wilkes crisis	1769 Wilkes re-elected three times for Middlesex		1769 Harry Peckham's tour of the Continent	1769 Richard Arkwright patents the Water Frame 1769 James Watt patents the condensing Steam Engine 1769 Dr William Buchan: <i>Domestic Medicine</i> [Diary Sep 25, 1794]
	1770 Resignation of the Duke of Grafton; Lord North becomes P.M.	1770 James Cook lands at Botany Bay	1770 Oliver Goldsmith: <i>The Deserted Village</i>	1770 Notts Richard Arkwright's mill horse-powered spinning mill
May 1771 Revd Samuel Woodforde dies				1771 Cromford, Derbys Richard Arkwright's water-powered spinning mill
1771 Heighes Woodforde and wife separate				1771 Arthur Young: <i>The Farmer's Tour through the East of England</i>
	1772 Royal Marriage Act	1772-5 James Cook's second voyage, to the Antarctic		1772 John Harrison: third Sea-Watch (H5), tested by George III
	1772 Somerset case: Slaves are free on reaching England			c.1772 Vienna Franz Mesmer develops "Animal Magnetism"

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	1772 Feathers Tavern Petition to Parliament, requesting relaxation of the terms of subscription to the Thirty-Nine Articles - not accepted			
July 1773 Cousin Frank Woodforde becomes Rector of Ansford [Diary Jul 19, 1773]		1773 N.America Boston tea-party	1773 Anna Letitia Barbauld: <i>Poems</i>	
Dec 1773 JW returns to Oxford			1773 Annibale Carracci (attrib) <i>Adoration of the Shepherds</i> presented to New College Oxford Chapel	
Apr 1774 JW made Pro-Proctor	1774 John Wilkes Lord Mayor of London	1774 America Continental Congress at Philadelphia	1774 Philip Hayes: Violin Concerto in G [Diary May 5, 1774]	1774 Birmingham James Watt & Matthew Boulton begin to manufacture their steam-engine
May 1774 Jane Woodforde marries John Pounsett	1774 Charles Moss becomes Bishop of Bath & Wells	1774 France Death of Louis XV, accession of Louis XVI & Marie Antoinette	1774 Oliver Goldsmith: <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i>	1774 Joseph Priestley isolates oxygen
May 1774 JW declares his intentions to Betsy White				
Aug 1774 John Woodforde marries Melliora Clarke				

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Dec 1774 JW elected to Living of Weston Longville, Norfolk				
April - May 1775 JW visits Weston, Norwich, Suffolk & London				
May 1775 Jenny Pounsett born		1775 American Revolutionary War [Diary Dec 8, 1776]	1775 William & Philip Hayes: Oratorio <i>David</i>	1775 Bolton Samuel Crompton's Spinning Mule
Aug 1775 Betsy White marries		1775 N.America George Washington commander-in-chief	1775 R.B.Sheridan's <i>The Rivals</i>	1775 Birmingham The Lunar Society formally established
May 1776 JW and Bill Woodforde move to Weston Longville		1776-79 James Cook's third voyage, to Kamchatka	1776 Scotland Adam Smith: <i>The Wealth of Nations</i>	1776 Thomas William Coke enters into his estate of Holkham Hall
		1776 N.America Declaration of Independence	1776 Edward Gibbon: <i>Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire</i>	1776-83 Sharp economic decline following outbreak of war in America
Summer 1777 JW and Bill in Somerset	1777 Opening of the House of Industry at Gressenhall [Diary Mar 20, 1781]			1777 Jesse Ramsden: second dividing engine. More instrument-makers trained

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
<i>Jan 28, 1778</i> JW attends a meeting in Norwich for raising a subscription for a Regiment	<i>1778</i> Death of the Earl of Chatham (Pitt the Elder)	<i>1778</i> War with France and Spain	<i>1778</i> Fanny Burney: <i>Evelina</i> [Diary Oct 19, 1782]	<i>1778</i> Thomas William Coke holds the first of his annual Sheep-shearing exhibitions at Holkham, Norfolk
<i>Jan 29, 1778</i> John Custance marries Frances Beauchamp-Proctor in London	<i>1778</i> Ireland Catholic Relief Act		<i>1778</i> R.B.Sheridan: <i>The School for Scandal</i> [Diary Feb 24, 1782]	<i>1778</i> Antoine Lavoisier: theory of combustion
<i>Jun 5, 1778</i> JW's first meeting with Mr Custance	<i>1778</i> Norwich Castle: prisoners' accommodation improved			
<i>May 1779</i> JW tours N.Norfolk Coast		<i>1779</i> Hawaii James Cook killed on his 3rd voyage: [Diary Jul 22, 1784]	<i>1779</i> Houghton Hall, Norfolk Lord Orford sells his art-collection to Catherine the Great of Russia [Diary May 6, 1779]	<i>1779</i> Coalbrookdale Abraham Darby III completes the world's first Iron Bridge
<i>Summer 1779</i> JW in Somerset				
<i>Oct 1779</i> Nancy Woodforde arrives in Weston				
<i>May 3, 1780</i> Beating the Bounds in Weston	<i>1780</i> The Yorkshire Petition for parliamentary reform	<i>1780</i> Austria Death of Empress Maria Theresa	<i>1780</i> William Blake exhibits at R.A.	

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	1780 Gordon Riots in London [Diary Jun 10, 1780]			
	1780 Lord North grants Irish Free Trade			
Feb 12, 1781 JW and Mrs Davy exchange garters		1781 N.America Lord Cornwallis surrenders at Yorktown [Diary Dec 1, 1781]	1781 Konigsberg Immanuel Kant: <i>Critique of pure reason</i>	
Summer 1781 The Custances move from Ringland to Weston House				
Summer 1782 JW & Nancy in Somerset	Mar 1782 Lord North resigns [Diary Mar 30, 1782]; Lord Rockingham begins his brief Prime-Ministership. On his death, Lord Shelburne becomes P.M., with Pitt the Younger Chancellor of the Exchequer	1782 West Indies Admiral Rodney defeats the French at the Battle of the Saints [Diary May 21, 1782]		
	1782 Ireland Parliamentary restrictions lifted by Grattan's Parliament, giving the "Constitution of 1782"			

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	<p>1782 Gilbert's Act: workhouses for the aged & infirm</p> <p>1782 Publication of Joseph Priestley's <i>An History of the Corruptions of Christianity</i>, promoting Unitarianism</p>			
1783 Bill Woodforde with Navy in N.America [<i>Diary Sep 4, 1783</i>]	1783 Death of Archbishop Cornwallis; John Moore becomes Archbishop of Canterbury	1783 Treaty of Versailles ends the war between England, the U.S.A, and France; recognition of U.S.A. [<i>Diary Jan 25, 1783</i>]	1783 George Crabbe: <i>The Village</i>	1783 Montgolfier brothers' first balloon flight
Summer 1783 Fever in Weston Longville	<p>1783 Fox-North coalition [<i>Diary Mar 8, 1783</i>] Constitutional crisis when the Lords reject the India Bill which had been passed by the Commons. [<i>Diary Dec 23, 1783</i>] Dec 1783 Pitt the Younger becomes P.M.</p> <p>1783 Lewis Bagot becomes Bishop of Norwich [<i>Diary Sep 4, 1783</i>]</p>	Jun 1783 Iceland Volcano Laki erupts [<i>Diary Jun 25, 1783, "hazy & hot weather"</i>]		
	1784 Episcopal Visitation in Norfolk [<i>Diary May 28, 1784</i>]	1784-6 France Marie Antoinette & the Affair of the Diamond Necklace		1784 Hounslow Heath Major General Roy maps S.E.England by triangulation

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				1784 Henry Cort: Puddling process for purifying iron
				1784 Arthur Young begins publishing his annual series <i>Annals of Agriculture</i>
April 1785 Will Coleman leaves & Briton arrives	1785 The Prince of Wales illegally marries Maria Fitzherbert		1785 William Cowper: <i>The Task</i>	1785-90 <i>Leics</i> : Edmund Cartwright invents the power-loom
Nov 1785 Bill & Sam Woodforde visit Lord Townshend's & Mr Coke's estates	Oct 1785 1st Norfolk Sunday School, St Stephen's, Norwich		1785 Sir Joshua Reynolds: window for the Ante-Chapel of New College Oxford [<i>Diary Oct 31, 1782</i>]	
April 1786 JW & Bill tour Norfolk & Suffolk coast		1786 <i>Prussia</i> Death of Frederick the Great	1786 Mozart: <i>The Marriage of Figaro</i>	
Summer 1786 JW & Nancy in Somerset				
	1787 The Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade founded		1787 Nancy Storace, soprano, returns from Vienna [<i>Diary Sep 10, 1790</i>]	1787 William Marshall: <i>The Rural Economy of Norfolk</i>

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	1787-1790 Campaign by Dissenters & Unitarians for repeal of the Test & Corporation Acts defeated		1787 The "Paston Letters" published by John Fenn of East Dereham [<i>Diary Mar 14, 1787</i>]	
	1787 Improvements to Norfolk Bridewells			
May 1788 Juliana Woodforde dies	1788 George III's illness	1788 <i>Australia</i> Convicts transported from England		1788 <i>Paris</i> Death of the Comte de Buffon, author of 35-vol Natural History [<i>Nancy's Diary, Mar 13, 1792</i>]
Dec 1788 Bill Woodforde elopes with Anne Dukes	1788 William Wilberforce starts to campaign for the abolition of the Slave Trade	1788 <i>Rome</i> Death of Bonnie Prince Charlie		1788 Andrew Meikle patents a Threshing machine
	1788 Warren Hastings impeached (acquitted 1795)	1788 <i>France</i> Estates-General summoned		1788 Gilbert White: <i>Natural History of Selborne</i>
	1788 Glorious Revolution Commemorative Ball at Holkham [<i>Diary Oct 29, 1788</i>]			
Mar 1789 Heighes Woodforde dies	1789 George III recovers [<i>Diary Mar 8, 1789</i>]	1789 <i>Paris</i> March of Women on Versailles; Storming of the Bastille. Declaration of the Rights of Man	1789 Jeremy Bentham: <i>The Principles of Morals & Legislation</i>	1789 <i>Slough</i> William Herschel detects satellites of Saturn with his giant telescope

<i>James Woodforde and his family</i>	<i>Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England</i>	<i>The World</i>	<i>The Arts</i>	<i>Science, Technology & Agriculture</i>
<i>Summer 1789</i> JW & Nancy in Somerset	<p>1789 <i>Norwich</i> Revolution Society formed</p> <p>1789 Improvements to <i>Norwich</i> Castle</p> <p>1790 Election of Mr Coke and Sir John Woodhouse as MPs for <i>Norfolk</i>. [<i>Diary Jun 25, 1790</i>] <i>Norwich</i> Dissenters support the French Revolution</p> <p>1790 George Horne becomes Bishop of <i>Norwich</i> [<i>Diary Jul 27, 1790</i>]</p> <p>1791 Death of John Wesley</p>	<p>1789 <i>N.America</i> George Washington becomes President</p> <p>1791 <i>France</i> Flight to <i>Varennes</i>; new constitution & legislative assembly</p>	<p>1789 William Blake: <i>Songs of Innocence</i></p> <p>1790 Edmund Burke: <i>Reflections on the French Revolution</i></p> <p>1790 Robert Burns: <i>Tam O'Shanter</i></p> <p>1791 James Boswell: <i>Life of Johnson</i></p> <p>1791 Thomas Paine: <i>The Rights of Man</i></p> <p>1791 Mary Wollstonecraft: <i>A Vindication of the Rights of Woman</i></p>	<p>1789 <i>France</i> Antoine Lavoisier: <i>Elementary Treatise of Chemistry</i></p>

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
1792 The Custances move to Bath [Diary Oct 7, 1792]	1792 Charles Manners-Sutton appointed Bishop of Norwich [Diary Dec 8, 1792] 1792 The London Corresponding Society formed to debate Parliamentary reform (Thomas Hardy, Francis Place) 1792-3 Fear of Sedition and Riots [Diary Aug 1, Oct 19 and Dec 8, 1792]	September 1792 Paris Massacres	1791-4 London Josef Haydn composes <i>Twelve Grand Symphonies</i>	
Summer 1793 JW & Nancy in Somerset	1793 Britain declares war against France, & sends troops to Holland & France	1793 France Reign of Terror. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette guillotined [Diary Jan 26, 1793]		1793 Board of Agriculture founded: Arthur Young appointed its Secretary
Sep 15, 1793 Death of Mr Du Quesne [Diary Sep 26, 1793]	1793 William Windham elected MP for Norwich	1793 Australia Free settlers arrive		
1794 Confirmation in Reepham [Diary Oct 7, 1794]	1794 Suspension of Habeas Corpus; Thomas Hardy tried for but acquitted of treason [Diary Nov 8, 1794] 1794 Episcopal Visitation in Norfolk [Diary Jun 30, 1794]	1794 France Robespierre's Dictatorship & death 1794 British defeats at battles of Tourcoing & Fleurus [Diary July 2, 1794]	1794 Thomas Lawrence elected R.A. 1794 William Blake: <i>Songs of Experience</i>	1794-6 Erasmus Darwin <i>Zoonomia or the Laws of Organic Life</i> 1794 John Dalton describes colour-blindness

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
	1794 William Windham appointed Secretary at War, and fights by-election in Norwich		1794 Humphry Repton: <i>Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening</i> with examples from his Red Books	
Mar 1795 Mr Pounsett dies	1795 The Speenhamland Decision (regulating wages to the price of bread)	1795 France Presumed death of Louis XVII. Louis XVIII assumes title		1795 Severe winter (94/95), many sheep died, poor harvest, food riots
Summer 1795 JW and Nancy in Somerset	1795 Treasonable Practices & Seditious Meetings Acts	1795 France Rule of the Directory		
Oct 29, 1795 JW and Nancy caught up in London mob	1795 George III attacked on his way to open Parliament [Diary Oct 29, 1795]			
	1795 Marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Caroline of Brunswick			
	1796 Princess Charlotte born to the Princess of Wales	1796 Italy Napoleon's 1st campaign in Italy		1796 Edward Jenner begins vaccinations against smallpox
	1796 Re-election of Mr Coke and Sir John Woodhouse as MPs for Norfolk [Diary Jun 2, 1796]	1796 Russia Death of Catherine the Great		1796 Nathaniel Kent: <i>General View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk</i>

James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
Nov 7, 1796 Ben & Briton join the Eynesford Hundred Loyal Association	1796 Militia Augmentation Act: Parish Overseers to recruit locally; riots in Norwich [Diary Nov 19, 1796] 1797 Bank of England suspends cash payments 1797 Sir Frederick Eden: <i>The State of the Poor</i> . Gressenhall has 539 inmates	1797 Nelson wins Battle of Cape St Vincent	1797-99 Jane Austen: unpublished early versions of <i>Sense & Sensibility</i> , <i>First Impressions</i> & <i>Northanger Abbey</i>	1796-1801 Thomas Telford: Chirk Aqueduct
Dec 1798 Sister Pounsett dies	1798 Fears of French Invasion [Diary Apr 1, 1798]; parish defence corps formed in Norwich Jun 1798 <i>Norwich</i> : Soldiers riot against radicals 1798 <i>Ireland</i> The Great Rebellion by the United Irishmen under Wolfe Tone [Diary Sep 15, 1798]	1798 <i>Aboukir Bay</i> Nelson wins Battle of the Nile	1798 Thomas Malthus: <i>Essay on the Principle of Population</i> 1798-1800 William Wordsworth & S.T. Coleridge: <i>Lyrical Ballads</i>	1798 Caroline Herschel publishes a Star catalogue

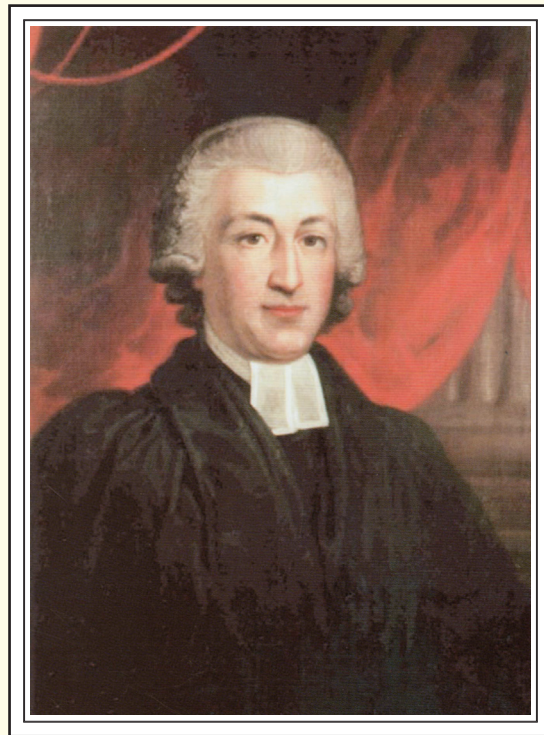
James Woodforde and his family	Great Britain, Ireland, and the Church of England	The World	The Arts	Science, Technology & Agriculture
Mar 1799 John Woodforde dies		1799 <i>France</i> Napoleon dissolves the Directory & becomes First Consul. [Diary Nov 23, 1799]	1799 J.M.W. Turner becomes an A.R.A.	1799 Joseph Boyce patents horse-drawn reaping machine
	1800 Act of Union with Ireland	Jun 1800 <i>Italy</i> Napoleon defeats Austria at the Battle of Marengo		
	1801 Episcopal Visitation in Norfolk	1801 <i>N.America</i> Thomas Jefferson becomes President		1801 John Dalton: Law on partial pressure
	1801 Pitt resigns; Lord Addington P.M.	1801 Nelson wins Battle of Copenhagen		1801 General Enclosure Act, consolidating earlier Acts & making enclosure easier
	1801 General Election; Windham loses his seat; Whigs take Norwich & Norfolk seats			1801 <i>Cornwall</i> Richard Trevithick: passenger steam-carriage
Oct 17, 1802 JW's last entry in Diary		1802 <i>France</i> Treaty of Amiens	1802 Walter Scott: 1st two volumes of <i>Border Minstrelsy</i>	
Jan 1st, 1803 James Woodforde dies	1803 Declaration of War against France	1803 <i>India</i> Major-General Wellesley wins Battle of Assaye	1803 Norwich Society of Artists founded by John Crome	1803 Surrey Iron Railway (horse-drawn, Wandsworth to Croydon)

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