The following diary of Robert Hunter Morris—except for the last few pages—recounts the activities from April 17, 1735 to January 4, 1736 of himself and his father, Lewis Morris, Senior, while the latter was engaged in England as the agent of a group of New Yorkers. By 1735 Lewis Morris, Senior, had behind him almost half a century of political activity. In his earlier years, he had been engaged exclusively in New Jersey politics and in 1702 had gone to England to promote the transfer of the New Jersey government to the Crown. But in 1710 he had been forced to flee the province because of a dispute over his claim to the presidency of the council, and after the arrival of Governor Robert Hunter he spent most of his time and energies in New York politics. He became the leader of the assembly and premier for Hunter and was rewarded in 1715 with the chief justiceship of the supreme court of New York. After 1724, Morris gradually lost his power, first losing his majority in the assembly, then his own seat as representative, and finally, upon the substitution of John Montgomerie for William Burnet as governor, his influence with the chief executive. His last bit of power he lost in 1733, when, after an altercation with Governor William Cosby, the governor thrust him from the bench. As a result, the doughty veteran fought Cosby in New York and then in England until the governor’s death in 1736. After Cosby had died, Morris returned to New York, still denied a seat on the bench, but holding the promise of the Duke of Newcastle to appoint him governor of New Jersey. But as soon as Morris had left England, the duke showed no desire to redeem

1 The diary is preserved in the Library of Congress and permission to print was granted me by Dr. St. George L. Sioussat, Chief, the Division of Manuscripts. It has 108 pages, roughly 6¼ x 8¼ inches in dimension. It was made by Morris by folding in the middle sheets of paper, twice the size of the page. As each booklet was filled, an outside leaf was left partially or wholly blank to act as a guard; the booklet was folded down the center and an identifying title was added on the exposed blank page. Originally there were six of these sections; at the present time, all six are bound together in one volume. The last section consists of only four pages and tells of a trip made by R. H. Morris to England as the agent of the East New Jersey proprietors.
his promise. Finally, Sir Charles Wager, an influential friend of Morris, applied to Sir Robert Walpole, and Walpole's influence, mingled with a desire to remove such a stormy petrel as Morris from New York, caused the duke to appoint the ex-judge governor of New Jersey in 1738. This post he held until his death in 1746.2

The ex-chief justice's companion in his journey to England was his son, Robert Hunter Morris, who in 1734 was a young man of twenty-one.3 He accompanied his father to London in part to serve as secretary and nurse for his father, and in part to gain the educational advantages of a stay in England—a fairly common practice among New Yorkers. That he saw much of England and London, his diary testifies, though he apparently failed to learn the fencing and dancing his sister Mary prescribed.4 That he worked long hours as secretary, his diary again testifies, though the Morris' family and political henchmen in New York insisted that the Morris party in the province would meet a sad fate unless letters were more frequent and more weighted with names of important men whom they had met.5 But as nurse, Robert Hunter was a complete failure, despite his mother's injunction: "Don't let your father sit up late and drink too much mixt wine."6


3 Robert Hunter Morris was born in 1713. [William Smith, Jr., Obituary of Robert Hunter Morris, Jan., 1764], Boggs Papers, Rutgers.


5 Euphemia Norris to R. H. Morris, New York, April 9, 1735, Richard Ashfield to R. H. Morris, June 2, 1735, Euphemia Norris to [R. H. Morris], New York, Nov. 5, 1735, Boggs Papers, Rutgers.

After staying in England for a year and a half, father and son returned to New York, though Robert Hunter Morris does not seem to have figured in the exciting political events in the province during 1736 and 1737. But in 1738 there came tangible evidence of the value of his trip to England, for in that year he was named councillor of New Jersey in his father’s instructions, and, very shortly after the two had assumed their respective offices, his father granted him a commission as chief justice of New Jersey. In addition to holding these two posts, the young chief justice—he was twenty-four—in good measure directed the government for his father and soon managed his father’s land interests in New Jersey. The death of his father only increased both his power and his fortune. For to Robert Hunter Morris, his father willed his New Jersey lands and proprietarial rights, and, until the arrival of Belcher, the judge was able to maintain his control of the government.

In the meantime, however, he had become involved in a land speculation in Essex County with James Alexander and David Ogden. The lands had long been settled and, though the partners’ titles were ultimately held valid, yet in the 1740's there were other claims conflicting with that advanced by Morris and his partners. After the possessors of the land had rejected the partners’ original overtures, the three would neither listen to offers of compromise nor would agree to test cases to be appealed to the privy council, except on terms which would have ultimately insured victory for the three proprietors. To the contrary, the partners insisted on serving writs of trespass and ejectment by the dozen, and, as a result, there began in 1745 sporadic club-riots. After the first of these riots, Robert Hunter Morris caused the leaders of the mob to be indicted for treason, but, once they were committed, the chief justice refused to order their trial. In the face of these grievances, the yeomen were helpless, for the Morris family, their relatives or business associates controlled all the courts of the

9 Krout, D. A. B., XII, 214; Peter Schuyler to R. H. Morris, Albany, April 14, May 11, 1747, Boggs Papers, Rutgers.
province. Not surprisingly, therefore, the riots continued. During the 1740's, Morris' landed interests also involved him in repeated efforts to induce the New York government to survey the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. To the proprietors of East New Jersey, a survey of the 1719 line would have brought another land dividend, but the New York patents along the line were at once vaguely defined and, again, held by men politically powerful. The New Yorkers therefore procrastinated, meanwhile extending their vague boundary lines by force. In an effort to solve the situation, the Jersey proprietors in 1749 sought to gain the royal approval of a New Jersey statute which, in effect, would have fixed the line irrespective of the wishes of New York. The proprietor's agent, Ferdinand J. Paris, protested at the futility of such a plan, and the New York agent again blocked proceedings by delays. Finally, in an effort to solve both the boundary disputes and the land riots, and perhaps in search of preferment, Morris left for England in 1750.

Though he did not return from England until 1754, Morris' four years' work afforded no relief for the East New Jersey proprietors. To solve the boundary dispute, nothing had been done when Morris left England, though in the following year an ineffectual order was sent to New York to survey the line. Equally unsatisfactory to him were his negotiations for pacification of the rioters. For his plans provided for the quartering of armed forces in the province in order to maintain the peace, and the promise of pardons to the indicted rioters


to use as a club to force the assembly to grant a perpetual revenue. Over this project the royal officials long mulled, and, though the Board of Trade approved of the threat of force, the privy council would agree only to the appointment of a commission to investigate grievances and to settle the proprietors' claims. Even this settlement was forgotten with the outbreak of war.  

More successful was Morris' search for preferment. After he had arrived in London in 1750 Governor George Clinton of New York had proposed that Morris seek to supplant James DeLancey as lieutenant-governor of New York, and that he then govern the province while Clinton returned to England. Morris agreed, and during 1751 his chances were bright, but by May, 1752 all hopes were gone. In 1753, he again aspired to rule New York, for, after the death of Sir Danvers Osborne, he sought to become his successor as governor. Again Morris failed, and success did not reward his efforts until 1754, when the Penns appointed him lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania.

By September 12, 1754, the new lieutenant-governor was again in America and he was soon at work defending his government's boundaries from Indians on its western frontiers and from Connecticut settlers in the Wyoming Valley. Both the Indian incursions and the requisitions of the royal armies speedily involved Morris in long debates on paper over the question of the taxation of the proprietarial estates. Though Morris' comments were sufficiently apt to evoke bitter memories in the mind of Benjamin Franklin, yet they produced no

14 [R. H. Morris], "Proposals concerning New Jersey," [1751?], (draft), R. H. Morris Papers, II, No. 12, NJHS; Curtis P. Nettels, The Roots of American Civilization (New York, 1938), p. 527; Report of committee of privy council, July 30, 1751, Boggs Papers, Rutgers. In the collection of R. H. Morris Papers at the New Jersey Historical Society are a number of drafts of the "Proposals," and the final version is in Vol. II, No. 42. In the Boggs Papers at Rutgers are a number of drafts of contemplated reports of the privy council and the Board of Trade.


16 [R. H. Morris] to the Earl of Halifax, Dec. 15, 1753 (draft), Boggs Papers, Rutgers.

17 Krout, D. A. B., XIII, 225.

money for the armed services nor, and most annoying to Morris, for his salary. Though he had been guaranteed an income of £1500 Pennsylvania currency a year by the Penns, the lieutenant-governor believed that, without a salary in addition to his fees, the office was not sufficiently profitable to retain, and he therefore resigned in 1756.\(^{10}\)

After spending about a year in New Jersey, late in 1757 Morris again set out for London, seeking both to force settlement of the New York-New Jersey boundary and to secure a monopoly of salt manufacture in the British colonies on the North American continent.\(^{20}\) In neither task was he successful and by the summer of 1759 Morris was again in America. Though he announced his retirement from public life, a return to his post as chief justice of New Jersey was now urged upon him, for his resignation, submitted in 1754, had never been accepted. Accordingly, he determined to resume the post in spite of the fact that Nathaniel Jones, a London barrister, had been granted the place in England. To this plan the governor, having learned his own nomination had been ignored, made no objections, and Jones ruined his own case by antagonizing the people of the province by playing "tricks" before he had qualified. Morris therefore was able to take his seat on the bench without opposition, Judge Samuel Nevill holding that Morris' commission for good behaviour superseded that of Jones.\(^{21}\) But no sooner had Morris resumed his judicial duties than James DeLancey died, and Morris promptly made frantic efforts to gain DeLancey's positions as chief justice and lieutenant-governor of New York.\(^{22}\) Again he failed to secure royal favor and, after this last disappointment, he sought no further preferment. Less than four years later—in January, 1764—he died of heart failure while dancing with the wife of the local parson.\(^{23}\)

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\(^{19}\) Krout, *D. A. B.*, XIII, 225; [R. H. Morris to F. J.] Paris, [1756], Boggs Papers, Rutgers; Articles of agreement between R. H. Morris and Thomas and Richard Penn, May 17, 1754, R. H. Morris Papers, I, No. 55, NJHS.


\(^{22}\) [R. H. Morris] to Lord Gage, to Charles Townshend, to Thomas Penn, Aug. 10, 1760, (drafts), Boggs Papers, Rutgers.

Morris never married, though courtship was gossiped about while he was in England in 1735. On his return to America, he looked on American women with jaundiced eyes: "I am as yet unmarried and likely to Continue so. If you remember anything of this place, you Can't but Know how Very few temptations there are here to a thing of that Kind. The world have taken the liberty [to] match me severall times, but to no purpose." Nevertheless, by the time of his death, he had four illegitimate children, and in 1759, while on a trip to Rhode Island, he became so enamored of a woman much younger than himself that he wished—but did not dare—to propose marriage.

Harsh in driving a bargain concerning land, over-ambitious for public office, yet Morris fought hard for his friends and family. And of all the Morrises, the members of the family themselves recognized in him the most genial and sympathetic spirit among them, and to him they would turn for diplomatic intervention at a time of domestic crisis. Thus in 1735 he received the heart-felt thanks of his sister Anne for assuaging the anger of their father. For it seems that at a gathering of young men and women Anne's escort went to sleep. Apparently Anne preferred him asleep; at any rate he was allowed to slumber on, even after the head of the family entered the room. The former chief justice knew not what to make of the figure of the sleeping youth; he grumbled of his daughter's virtue and purity. But Robert Hunter faced his father and made his sire retreat. Ten years later, when Richard Morris was a student at Yale, the boy implored his uncle to save him from his grand-father's anger because he had bought a new suit of clothes. And in the corner of the letter, he added, "I live in Colledge and a little money would be very acceptable."

The diary itself is a chapter in the controversy between Governor William Cosby of New York and the Morris party, but it has a far

25 [R. H. Morris] to [?], Morrisania, Aug. 5, 1759, Boggs Papers, Rutgers; R. H. Morris, Will, Sept. 24, 1757, (copy), NYHS.
26 [R. H. Morris] to William Alexander, [1756], (draft), R. H. Morris to P. V. B. Livingston and [John?] Stevens, April 12, 1756, (draft), Boggs Papers, Rutgers; George Clinton to R. H. Morris, New York, Aug. 18, 1751, Thomas Hill to R. H. Morris, Whitehall, Jan. 16, 1753, R. H. Morris Papers, I, No. 23, 49, NJHS.
greater interest in that it is a detailed narrative of the activities both of a colonial agent and of a colonial sight-seer in London. As agent, Morris had been sent to deal with New York affairs, but he was also commissioned agent for Pennsylvania and, as the American factor of the West New Jersey Society, was reporting his activities to that organization. Thus he was concerned in the affairs of three colonies. Numerous as these interests were, most of the time of the two Morrises was nevertheless spent in sightseeing and establishing "contacts."
The ease with which acquaintance of members of the middle class could be established is surprising, but it is clear that by 1735—as distinguished from the experience of New York petitioners in London from 1695 to 1705—it had become extremely difficult to meet even relatively minor officials. Indeed, the majority of those men in public life with whom the Morrises associated were either connected with the navy or were colonial agents. The common interest in America would aid in establishing relationships with the agents; the large number of naval officers and officials among their friends was accounted for in part by the fact that several of these officers had formerly been stationed in New York, and in part by the fact that the Morrises were connected by marriage with two prominent naval families. For one of Lewis Morris' sons-in-law, Captain Vincent Pearse, was not only a naval officer but related to a commissioner of the navy, and Morris' other son-in-law, Captain Matthew Norris, was likewise commissioned in the navy and the son of the admiral of England, Sir John Norris. With the exception of the Earl of Wilmington, those members of the nobility known by the Morrises were of no political importance.

The diary likewise gives a splendid portrait of the two men. Robert Hunter Morris found his greatest occupation in reading and writing; his greatest preoccupation in the opposite sex. And into his diary there crept more than once a native's pride in America. English wheat was no better than American; the English yeomen were as servile and clumsy as American; English officialdom was vicious; and he carefully noted that an officer of the royal navy longed to return to New York, there to spend his remaining days. Of a different stripe was Lewis Morris, Senior, often drunk and always late, bursting with a belligerent civic rectitude, and boasting an omniscience heightened by
a disposition naturally inquisitive. Ever was he willing to give his opinions upon questions of theology or of mechanics, upon the resources of America or the proper principles of imperial government. If his activities on one excursion were indicated by the delivery of a case of wine, his return from another was announced by the arrival of a Greek grammar.

Morris' agency had been planned and financed by the leaders of the Morris party—James Alexander, William Smith, Senior, Cadwallader Colden, Philip Livingston, and Lewis Morris, Senior and Junior—in an effort to counter the violent hostility of Governor William Cosby. Cosby had been lieutenant-governor of Minorca and, while there, had gained notoriety through legal action instituted against him by a Spanish merchant, Bonaventura Capedevilla. In April, 1731, he had been appointed governor of the Leeward Islands, but in January, 1732, his appointment was shifted to New York and New Jersey. The governor was the brother-in-law of George Montague, Earl of Halifax, and his enemies claimed that this relationship at once secured for him his posts and, again, protected him from censure. The Morrices had been well pleased with Cosby on his arrival in August, 1732, but any chance for amicable relations had soon been destroyed by a quarrel between Cosby and Rip Van Dam, acting governor from July, 1731, to August, 1732, over a division of the gubernatorial income during Van Dam's tenure. Cosby had an additional instruction ordering an equal division between Cosby and Van Dam of salary and perquisites received by the acting governor since the death of Montgomery. But Van Dam protested that such procedure was not only without precedent, but that, if a division was to be made, then the two should divide all income to the office—both that received in New York by Van Dam and that received in London by Cosby. The latter course would have been highly profitable to Van Dam, for he had received only £1975, whereas Cosby had collected £6407. Naturally,
Cosby refused and started suit. At this point, the governor found himself in difficulties. For at that time there was in the province only one court which could receive bills of equity, the court of chancery, and in this court the governor himself acted as chancellor. Since Cosby could hardly adjudge his own cause, no remedy could be sought there. So the governor, by ordinance, established a court of exchequer, with the supreme court justices sitting as barons. This move was not unprecedented, either in method or in purport, for all New York courts rested upon the governor's ordinance and some years earlier the supreme court had held equity jurisdiction. Nevertheless, to Van Dam's friends, the procedure seemed sinister, for clearly there was obviated the possibility of decision by jury, and two of the three barons—James DeLancey and Frederick Phillipse—were partisans of the governor. The Morrices therefore determined to fight. Not only was Van Dam a member of that party, but furthermore Chief Justice Lewis Morris, Senior, would be subject to the same instruction for his income as acting governor of New Jersey. When the case appeared before the court, Morris without more ado ruled that any royal instruction empowering a governor to create courts by ordinance was contrary to the laws and customs of England and hence void, and that therefore Cosby could not by an ordinance set up a court of exchequer. The two other barons sustained the jurisdiction of the court, but Morris refused to sit in equity hearings. For these obstructive tactics, Cosby suspended Morris as chief justice, but Van Dam now refused to appear before the court of exchequer. Indeed, the Dutchman attempted to institute common law proceedings against the governor, only to find that the court officials refused to accept the papers. The case of Cosby vs. Van Dam was never brought to a decision; its only affirmative result was to cost Morris his seat on the bench.

Cosby was now thoroughly angry with the leaders of the Morries

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party. He denied them land grants and patronage. He sought to turn them out of their offices. Rip Van Dam, James Alexander, and Cadwallader Colden, he endeavored to exclude from the council; Colden's lucrative position as surveyor-general was threatened; and summary dismissals were accorded men holding county offices or militia commissions.\textsuperscript{34} Even more heinous in the eyes of New Yorkers were Cosby's attacks on two land grants, for there were few patents in the province that would have withstood close legal scrutiny. One deeply enraged the citizens of Albany. The City of Albany held a patent which secured to the City as residuary trustee a considerable tract of land, worth about £5000. It was then and long had been inhabited by the Mohawks, and the Indians, fearing dispossession, complained to Cosby of the patent. Cosby called for the document and with a flourish publicly burned it, in order, as he claimed, to placate the Indians, but, as his enemies claimed, to acquire the land for himself.\textsuperscript{35} The Mor- rises also accused the governor of seeking profit by encouraging an attack on the Oblong patent. The Oblong was a tract of 50,000 acres which fell to New York when the New York-Connecticut boundary was run. A group of New Yorkers, headed by Cadwallader Colden, James Alexander, and William Smith, Senior, gained a patent for the land from Governor John Montgomerie, only to discover that in the meanwhile Francis Harison, a deserter from the Morris party, had induced a group of Englishmen, headed by the Duke of Chandos, to gain a royal patent for the same land. The royal patent antedated the New York grant by a month and thus would have nullified all the claims of the New Yorkers had Harison not made a startling error. For inspection of the royal patent disclosed that the description of the boundaries was faulty, and that, far from granting the Oblong, the document actually described lands long since patented. The royal grant was therefore useless, and presumably the New Yorkers were assured their claim. As this dispute was simmering, Cosby arrived, and Harison soon became his henchman. Harison now filed a chancery suit, in the name of the king, praying that the New York patent be vacated because it was issued under circumstances of fraud and irregular procedure. As chancellor, Cosby would have decided this suit, and,
in the event of a decision to vacate the New York grant, Cosby as governor would have collected a £750 fee for issuing a new patent to the disputed land. Therefore, the lawyers for the New York patentees, James Alexander and William Smith, Senior, demurred to the organization and to the prejudice of the court. These exceptions Cosby overruled without a hearing.

To gain relief, the Morrises appealed both to the electorate of New York and to friends and officials in England. But appeals to the electorate were of no immediate value, for Cosby refused to dissolve the assembly, and appeals to England met only silence. So the Morrises determined to send an agent. At first William Smith, Senior, thought of going; then it was decided that the elder Morris should go. His task was to regain his place on the bench, protect the offices of Colden, Alexander, and Van Dam, and gain the removal of Cosby from the governorship and of two of his henchmen from the council. Morris also was to seek to have the new governor instructed to dissolve the assembly and to grant new charters to New York City and Albany. Lastly, an effort was to be made to gain English aid for the production of cast iron and hemp.

Morris was a member of the assembly, and it was necessary to gain the consent of that body to be excused from its sittings. He therefore requested leave, according to a political enemy, "to go Home on account of his Sore Leg (which in Governor Burnet's Time us'd to be call'd his Politick Shin)... but by a most ingenious Prevarication (Peculiar to himself) extending the Signification of the Word [Home] to mean England, not his House in Westchester County, he and his Son Robert Stole away privately into the Neighbouring Province of New-Jersey, and went on board Capt. Peyton, under a Convoy of Armed Boats, from Shrewsbury; and on Sunday following, written Tickets were sent to all the Churches in New-York, in the subsequent words, The Prayers of the Congregation are desired on the behalf of two Gentlemen gone for London." This charge by a partisan that Morris "wanted to be quiet in order to forward the

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Cure of his Leg” was labelled “a direct Falshood” by a correspondent in Zenger’s New-York Weekly Journal for December 9, 1734. The same correspondent said that “The Reason of his going Home is to sollicite Affairs of Importance at the Court of Great Britain; and the Quality he goes in is that of an Honest Man, and one that knows the State of the Plantations better than any one Person in the Province, and has Abilities sufficient to put them in their true Light to the Ministry at Home.”

The papers were full of news and comment on Lewis Morris’ departure. A Cape May “rural Muse” sent an ode to Zenger’s Journal, giving some evidence of the popular feeling aroused by Morris’ mission.38

May favouring Gales soon waft him to the Shore
Where he may all his Country’s Rights restore...
There may he plead his injur’d Country’s Cause
Restore its Rights, its Liberties, its Laws.

The Cosby forces were unperturbed to see the agent go; they prophesied failure. And when Morris returned to New York in the early fall of 1736, it was seen that his opponents had guessed well. For though the former chief justice had gained from the privy council disapprobation of his removal, yet he could never induce the Duke of Newcastle to submit to the king an order for his restoration. Nor had greater success attended his efforts to fulfill his remaining instructions. The two Morrices therefore returned home, in the summer of 1736, embittered and disillusioned with the imperial government; they were convinced that there could be no hope of thoughtful and capable and honest administration from Whitehall. Henceforth New York problems must be solved in New York. Such had been the conclusion reached by the conservatives, led by Adolphus Phillipse in the time of Governor William Burnet; such now was the conclusion of the liberals, led by Lewis Morris, Senior. For good reason, therefore, this pilgrimage of the Morrices was the last appeal to be made by a colonial private citizen from New York to the home authorities. That the agency of Robert Hunter Morris in 1749 should have been made in the name of Governor Clinton, and not in the name of his New York followers, marks only too well the lack of confidence the New

Yorkers had in the imperial officials. And that James DeLancey should countermate every appeal made by Clinton demonstrates the rapid development of provincial autonomy between 1736 and 1754. For DeLancey's appointment as lieutenant-governor over the protests of Clinton meant that the colonial politicians might be greater than the vice-roy, and the assembly's solemn abrogation of the royal instructions in 1754 explicitly argued that the constitution of the province as evolved in New York was superior to the imperial constitution as stated in England.  

Brooklyn College

THE DIARY OF ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS

Diary or Daily Journal began the 17th Day of April, 1735.¹

A continuation of Thursday, Aprill the 17, 1735.

[I read] in the politcall State.² I read till past two, at which time my father got Dressd and we took boat to Chelsea, where we Looked at severall Lodgings and talked to the mistris of the House whose Lodgings we looked at before. We went from that house to the Coffee house and stayed there Some time. Then went home with an old Sea


² The Diary was written without any attempt at logical punctuation, and words were very erratically divided or linked. An effort to print in the exact form of the manuscript would have been impossible and the result would have made difficult reading. At the suggestion of the editor of this journal, I have therefore made certain changes not indicated otherwise than by this note. I have radically altered Morris' punctuation and spacing of words and syllables. All letters or words above the line have been brought down to the line. I have omitted a number of minor deletions and a few repetitious words. Spelling and capitalization—except for my capitalization of the opening word of a sentence and of names of persons and places—are those of Morris. The dates at the beginning of each day's entry have been put in uniform style (e. g., Friday, April 18, 1735 instead of Fryday Aprill ye 18, 1735) and have been printed in italics.

Captain, whose name I have now forgot, who Entertained us Very Civily and Shewed us his Daughters performances in writing, Sifering and Drawing, and She played us several tunes on the Harpsicord and Sang to them Verry Agreeably. With this Captain we Dined and Drank till 9 oClock; than [then] took our leaves. He lent me a Cloak, but, finding we Could not Get a boat, I return'd the Cloak and De-termined to walk it, but there came a wherry down the river which took us in. There was three more besides ourselves. He brought us safe to London. We Came Home and treated the family with a bottle of wine and went to bed.

Friday, April 18, 1735. We rosse at 10 and got dress'd as soon as we could in order to wait on a committee of the west New Jersie Society.³ We went to Coles Coffee house in Birchen lane. We got there about half an hour after the time appointed and Some of the Gentlemen were gone, but there remained Some with whom we had Some talk. The[y] Gave my father a letter which Consisted of Severall requestes, such as to Send over for the Societies letters and papers, all Except the Bonds, of which they Desire a List and also to Know which of those Bond[s] are good, which Doubtfull, and which Desperate; and they Desire my father to Draw up a State of their Affairs in writing and Send it to Sr. John Darnal.⁴ After receiving this letter and talking the thing over, we left the Gentlemen and went to Change, where we Saw Haswell⁵ and Some other of our acquaintance among the Mercantele folks. And Mr. Cary⁶ asked us to Dinner, which we complied with. From Change we went to his house, where we Dined upon a good piece of Beef. We Sat Some time in the Afternoon; then left him and went to the Sessions house at the old Baley, from thence up snow hill and into Lincolns inn fields and into the walks. From there we

³ The society was formed in 1688 in order to safeguard the proprietors' rights, and bought out Daniel Coxe in 1692. The proprietary was divided into 100 shares, estimated at 13,000 acres each. C. M. Andrews, The Colonial Period of American History (4 vols. to date, New Haven, 1934–38), III, 172–74, 179.


⁵ Haswell, a London merchant trading with Virginia. See below, April 22, 1735.

Came home. I went to Mrs. Swantons and Mrs. Dovers. At the latter I saw Mrs. Katy Pearse and at the former I stayed till 11 oClock. Then came home and went to bed.

_Saturday, April 19, 1735._ I rose about 9 and wrote till Eleven, about which time Mr. Murray\(^7\) came and desired my father to go with him to [the] Duke [of] Hamilton's\(^8\) who wanted to see him to talk of his government in America. Mr. Murray wento [sic] dress and returned. Went to the Dukes with my father, but found his Grace not at home, there being some lawors and people appointed by his Grace to receive and talk to my father. They had much talk about the government of Rhode Island and the Duke's title to that government, as my father told me when he returned, for I was not with him. About one he returned, as I dressd as fast as I could and we took boat to Greenwitch. We sailed down and found Mr. Bell at Home, with whom we dined. He sent for Captn. Sons,\(^9\) Lieutenant Governor of the Hospetall, with whom my father was acquainted, he having been formerly at New York. We sat till almost night, when we came away. We got to the Coffee house about 9, to which place Mr. Oglethorpe\(^10\) came, and we stayed till 1. Then came home and went to bed.

_Sunday, April 20, 1735._ I rose after ten, being some time after my father, and wrote some time; then brakefasted and dress'd. Read till almost one, when we went to Mrs. Swantons to dinner. We dined with only the family and Mrs. Catterin Pearse. After dinner we

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\(^7\) Probably William Murray (1705–93). In 1735 and 1736 he had not yet entered governmental service; indeed, in March, 1733, he had pleaded his first case before the House of Lords. Subsequently, he became a distinguished attorney-general and judge, and in 1756 was created Earl of Mansfield. J. M. Rigg, "William Murray," _D. N. B._, XIII, 1306–12.

\(^8\) James Hamilton, fifth Duke of Hamilton (1703–43). From 1727 to 1733 he had been lord of the bed chamber, but, as a Tory, had been forced out. The Hamilton family claimed the region between the Connecticut River and Narragansett Bay on the basis of a grant of 1635 made by the Council for New England. The deed had never been confirmed by the Crown and so was invalid. Andrews, _Colonial Period_, I, 417; III, 45; G. E. Cokayne, _The Complete Peerage_ (rev. ed., 9 vols. to date, London, 1910–36), VI, 269–70.


\(^10\) Possibly J. E. Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia (1696–1785). In 1735 he was M. P. for Haslemere and had returned to London from Georgia the year before. J. A. Doyle, "James Edward Oglethorpe," _D. N. B._, XIV, 936–41.
Drank best part of the Afternoon and about four we went out to See Westminster Abby. Mr. Wm. and Bob Swanton, my father and mySelfe went out toGether, but Bob Swanton and I Gave them the Slip and went down the Strand to a Certain Court, where we Stayed Some time and then returned in the rain to Dorset Court, from whence, after passing an Examination where we had been, my father and I came home. Sat and read till 10. Then wrote Something on the nature of the English Constitutio[n] and After it went to bed.

_Monday, April 21, 1735._ We rosse Verry late. I read till 12 in the political State; then began and read in Wellwoods memoirs. At 1 I Dress'd and went down to Mr. Paris, but, not finding him at Home, took the original of my fathers case and the Copy and brought them both to my father to look over what Alterations were mad[e] by Paris. I went to reading Wellwoods memoirs and Continued reading till 4, when we Dined, after which We playd at Chess till 6, when I went out, bought some Candles and Calld at the Coffee house. Drank a dish and Came home. Read till 10 in the same book and went to bed.

_Tuesday, April 22, 1735._ Rosse at 7, soon after which my father got up. I read till 11, then brakefasted and Drest. Went to Mr. Paris, found him at home but busy with a Jew who left him about one. I then had some talk with him, first about my Lord Baltamores affair, then


13 Ferdinand John Paris, a London lawyer with a large colonial practice. During the decade from 1731 to 1740, he was agent for the province of Pennsylvania and engaged in the privy council hearing of the boundary dispute between the Penns and Lord Baltimore. He was solicitor for the East New Jersey proprietors, the Penns, the agents of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, the Georgia trustees, and the Masons in their land suit with Connecticut. He likewise represented Rip Van Dam, James Alexander, Lewis Morris, Senior, William Jamison, Joseph Murray, and William Smith in matters concerning New York. He was also concerned in appeals from St. Christopher, Antigua, Virginia, and Barbadoes. _Jour. B. T.,_ (1735-41), p. 11, 12, 74. 175, 189, 267, 272, 362; _C.C.,_ (1731), No. 197; _Acts of P. C., Col.,_ III, 479, 508, 530, 624, 625.

14 Charles Calvert, fifth Baron Baltimore (1669–1751). Proprietor of Maryland, gentleman of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, 1731–47; M. P. for St. Germans and Surrey, 1734–51. The "affair" of Lord Baltimore was an application by Baltimore to the king for confirmation or grant to him of the three lower counties on the Delaware. The petition was opposed both by the proprietors of Pennsylvania and by the province. Cokayne, _op. cit.,_ I, 395; [Samuel Hazard, ed.], _Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania . . ._ (10 vols., Harrisburg, 1838–52), III, 595–97.
about Mr. Dunsters, which he promised me to finish as soon as possible he could. I then talked to him about my father's affair and desired to know when it would come to a hearing, in which he could not resolve me, but said it would hardly be before the breaking up of the Sessions, upon which I told him my father imagined they would put him off from time to time and by delay confirm his removal and that he would take other steps. We parted. I came home; found my father dress'd. Went with him to one Haswells, a Virginia merchant, where he was engaged to dine, and took me with him much against my inclinations. After dinner we went to the Pensylvania Coffee House from whence I wrote to Lewis.\textsuperscript{15} I went afterwards to the Change; tried on some gloves. Than [then] with my father I went and drank tea with Mr. Porter. Sat there till 7. Then return'd on foot and by the way went to see the wax work, after which we went to the Rainbow, where we stayed till 11. Then came home and went to bed.

\textit{Wednesday, April 23, 1735.} I rose at 7 and about 10 my father got up. I read from seven to 12, at which hour I brake'd, dress'd and went down to Mr. Paris's, but, not finding [him], I returned home and read till one. Then went up to Convent Garden to look at some cloaths and to talk with a man who advertises to make cloaths at reasonable rates. I returned, read till about 4, when we dined. After it I went to Mrs Swantons to see Bob who had been some time ill. I found him not at home, but stayed there some time. Tom Haws was there, with whom I had much talk. I went from thence to Mondays Coffee house, where I saw Bob Swanton and his brother. With me they came home, where we found Sinclair.\textsuperscript{16} They stayed not long, but went away. Sinclair stayed till 9 o'clock and, when he was gone,

\textsuperscript{15} Lewis Morris, Junior (1698-1762). The eldest son of Lewis Morris, Senior. He was a member of the council of New York from 1721 to 1729, when he was suspended after quarrelling with Governor Montgomerie over a reduction of his father's salary. In 1732 he was elected to the Assembly from the Borough of Westchester and served until defeated in 1750 through the campaigning of James DeLancey. He also held the post of the judge of the court of vice-admiralty at New York from 1738 to 1762, though for a portion of this time he was suspended from the bench by the order of Governor George Clinton. Elizabeth Morris Lefferts, \textit{Descendants of Lewis Morris of Morrisania} (New York, [1907]), chart A; \textit{New-York Gazette, revived in the Weekly Post-Boy,} Aug. 6, Sept. 3, 1750; Lewis Morris, Jr., \textit{"A Short Narrative . . ."} Bancroft Transcripts, American Papers, I, No. 225, New York Public Library; \textit{Journal of the General Assembly of New York,} I, 635, Aug. 17, 1732; \textit{Cal. Coun. Min.,} p. 282, 385, Oct. 2, 1721, Aug. 21, 1752; Smith, \textit{Hist. of N. Y.,} I, 316; N. Y. His., \textit{Coll.,} (1917), p. 280-94.

\textsuperscript{16} Possibly Thomas Sinclair, who became a lieutenant of the royal navy in 1737. \textit{A List of the Flag-officers of His Majesty's Fleet} ([London], 1737).
we played at Chess and went to bed. This day I received a letter from Dunster from Scotland, which I sent to Paris with two of Cape-
dovillas Cases\(^\text{17}\) and one of the Articles, Answers, and replys, printed
at Boston.\(^\text{18}\)

*Thursday, April 24, 1735.* My father rose at 8, I at 9. I read till 10, then my father Shaved, and, Soon after, Mr. Hawses Servant
Came in his masters name to Ask us to Dinner. I read till 12. When
I Dres'd and my father being so, we went in order to go into the park,
but, he Stopping at a pamphlet Shop, I left him and went into the
park. Walk'd a turne in the mall. Then went throw St. Jameses to
wait on Mr Yeomans,\(^\text{19}\) but, not finding him, returnt throw the park
to the parliament house. Walked Some time in the Court of request;
then went into the house of Lords. After Staying Some time there and
thereabout, I went to Mrs. T [S]Wantons.\(^\text{20}\) Stayed there till they
were read[y] to go and went with them to Mr. Hawses, where we were
Handsomely Entertained. After dinner We walked round the park
and round the Island in the park. Saw severall Dukes nestes in old
trees and Young dukes in the water. In the mall we met Mr. Norris.
With Him we walked the length of it and, parting at the further
End, we returned to Mr. Hawses and found him not. We then went
to the Coffee house, where my father Stayed till 10 and I till 12, when
I came home and went to bed.

*Friday, April 25, 1735.* We rosse about 9. I read till 11. Then be
[we] both dress'd and, being so, Mr Bell came to wait on my fathe[r]
and showed him a letter from Mr. Norris, who has been some time in the Country at Deal Castle, at which place he desired our company. Mr. Bell left us and we took boat to Chiswick. We rowed up a fine river and on both sides of us we saw a beautiful level country, the trees green and some in blossom. The fields afforded a beautiful verdure, which, with the reflection of the sun whose rays struck obliquely on the plain, made, I think, one of the most beautiful prospects my eyes ever beheld. We rowed gently up the river, being befriended by the flowing tide, and saw both before and behind us the smooth surface of the water covered with boats of different structure. Some with oars forced their way through the water, while others with spreading sails waited the approach of the gentle breezes to befriend their voyage. We passed several small towns situated on the side of the river and at length arrived at the place to which we intended, but, not finding Mr. McCollough at home, we dined and returned down as far as Chelsea, where we went on shore, and met with a gentleman and lady who accompanied us to town. We went to the coffee house. Staid till 12. Came home and went to bed.

Saturday, April 26, 1735. We rose late. My father wrote to Mr. Haws to let him know he was obliged to go to Greenwich this day and could not stay till tomorrow as he desired. This letter being sent and an answer received thereto, we dressed, but, before we were ready, Mr. Haws came himself. He stayed some little time with us and took his leave of us and promised to be at Greenwich the next day. We took boat and went down the river, both sides of it being placed as full of ships as they could stand one by another. We got to Greenwich about 4 o'clock; found that Mr. Bell had just dined. We dined on some mutton and a lobster. After dinner we walked into the park and, walking through several fine walks, we at last arrived on the top of the hill, from which place we had a most beautiful prospect. We saw the Is. of Dogs, which is a large, flat island situated in the river Theams just over against Greenwich. We saw this island, which contains about 800 acres, covered with great numbers of cattle of all sorts. They appeared larger or smaller as they were nigher or farther from us; we

Saw the windings and turnings of the river and Severall Ships and boats going backward and forward on its surface. We walked from this Pleasant situation back into the park, which is finely Divided by the Standing of the trees, through[ ] which we Could See great numbers of Dear playing about and some feeding. We went to Mr. Bishop's, who lived in Admirall Hosiers\textsuperscript{22} House. We were shewed the house and then returned to Mr. Bells, where we stayed till almost 12. [After?] that, went home with Mr. Bishop, with whom we were to lodge. We Drank a boul of Hot punch with him and went to bed.

\textit{Sunday, April 27, 1735.} Greenwich. We rosse about 11, and, having brakefasted and Dressd, I walked through the park to the hospitall and at the Enterance into Sr. John Jenins's\textsuperscript{23} house I met Mr. Haws who I was going to Seek. With him I returned, Overtook Sr. Charles Hardy\textsuperscript{24} and we All walked up to Our Lodging, where, when we came, I too found My Lord Ellmore\textsuperscript{25} and his Son. My Lord Stayed Some time and, taking his leave, Asked my father and I to Dine with him the next Day. From Our Lodgings we went to Sr. Charles Hardys, where we were Engaged to Dine. We Dined, Drank all the Afternoon and after Supper great part of the night, and about 12 returned Home in Mr. Haws's Chariot. We found the family in bed and went to bed ourselves.

\textit{Monday, April 28, 1735.} We Got up about 12. Found our Landlord Gone to London, but he had left his Son to Entertain us. Soon After we rosee, Sr. Charles Hardy Came to Know How he Did After Setting so late as we Dat [did at] his house. He Sat with us till one oClock, then taking his leave. We Dressd and about 2 walked Down to my Lord Elmores, where we Dined, and after it Sat and Drank best part of the Afternoon. We went up and Drank tea with the ladies and my Lord Shew'd us his pleasant room as he Calld it. From a

\textsuperscript{22}Francis Hosier (1673–1727). At the time of his death, he was vice-admiral of the blue. J. K. Laughton, "Francis Hosier," \textit{D. N. B.}, IX, 1288.


\textsuperscript{24}The name of Charles was very common in the Hardy family. Possibly this Sir Charles was first cousin, once removed, to Sir Charles Hardy, governor of New York from 1755 to 1757. If so, he was a captain in the royal navy from 1707–1714. J. K. Laughton, "Sir Charles Hardy," \textit{D. N. B.}, VIII, 1236.

\textsuperscript{25}Either I am baffled by some strange spelling by Morris or Morris is using a rare courtesy title. Neither William Burke nor Cokayne knew of this peerage.
window of which room we overlooked the Town of Greenwich and the neighbouring Country. We could see the town of London, and his Lordship said that, in a clear day and when the Sun shined on Pauls Church, he could see what o'clock it was by Pauls Clock to a minute with a reflecting telescope. When tea was over and we had talked some time on the nature of America, its Soil, Timber and the Indian Corn, we took our leave and walked out upon black Heath to the End of a hill that is above the town, from whence we could see plainly the country below us, which afforded great variety. From this place we went to an Assembly that was held in a house upon the Heath. We were introduced by Mr. Wilks and found Sr. Charles Hardy and our Landlords son there. I danced and my father play'd at Cards till about 2 o'clock. Mrs. Hardy, Sr. Charles's daughter, was my partner, and, after the ladies left us, we drank a bottle and parted. When we came home, we must needs drink a bottle of Madera with our young Landlord, which we did, tho I thought it bad wine. But, however, about 4 o'clock we finished it and went to bed, it being broad daylight.

Tuesday, April 29, 1735. We went to bed about four on Tuesday morning and lay in bed till 1 o'clock the same day, when we rose, and, having brakefasted and dress'd and our things being put up, we gave the servants of the house a crown and came away, took boat and came to London. Came home. I soon after went to Mr. Parriss's, got Dunsters deeds, brought them home, read them to my father['] who look'd over them himself while I wrote to Dunster. Which done, I made up my letter and enclosed directions to him how to execute and prove the deeds and, all being made up in one packet, I carried them to the post-office, from whence I went to Mrs. Swantons to see Bob, but, not finding him at home, I returned. Stayed at home and read till 10; then went to bed.

Wednesday, April 30, 1735. I rose late, about two hours after my father. I sat down to writing and wrote till about 12; than then] read till later in the afternoon. Dined about 3 and about 5 walked out to Chelsea. Took a lodging there that we had been once or twice before to look at. I returned, found my father at home, not having been out. We had some talk with John, our servant, about his board.

wages, he being unwillen to be boarded in the Same house with us. We played at Chess and went to bed.

**Thursday, May 1, 1735.** We both rosse together about 8 oClock. I wrote till 10. My father got Dressd about 1 and went to Mr. Paris’s. I read from 10 to 1, when I began to shave, but, before I had Done, I recieued letters from New York by way of Philadelphia Directed to David Barckly™ in a little Ceder box. It Contained an Appointment of my father to be agent for Philadelphia under the Great Seal of their Province™ with Several other papers and letters. I read these over and finish’d Shaving, and about 3 my father returned from Paris’s and read his letters and papers which I had open’d before he Came. I Dressd and, there being a letter to my father from the Committee of the Pensalvania Assembly which he was directed to Communicate to Mr. Paris, we went Down to Him, and, returning, went into the Bear Tavern where we Dined. After it, went to the Councill Chamber at White Hall to hear a Cause that was to be Tryed, but found it was put of[f]. From thence we went to Mrs. Swantons, saw Mrs. Man,™ who came to Town Some time Since. We left Dorset Court, Came to the Coffee house, stayed till 12, then Came home and went to bed.

**Friday, May 2, 1735.** We both rosse at about Half after 10. I Sat Down and read till past 11; then wrote till almost 1. Then Dressd and went into the city, wher[e] I mett Mr. Cary, who Asked me to Dine with Him. I went to the New York and from thence to the Pensalvania Coffee house to Learn when there were any Ships Going to that part of America. I came from the last Coffee house to Mr. Carys, where I Dined. Sat till about 3 oClock; then Came Home, and in my way looked at Some Silks and got Some paterns. I read after I came home till Abou[t] 5, when Captn. Vanburgh™ came and sat with me till 6 oClock, when, taking his leave, he went, and soon After I went to the Rainbow and from thence to the Councill Chamber, where were

™David Barclay, a Quaker merchant of London who traded extensively with the middle colonies. The firm was continued by his sons, and has become Barclay’s Bank.


™Probably the wife of Robert Mann (d. 1745), who was commissioned captain of the royal navy in 1716 and later became captain of Greenwich Hospital. Hardy, op. cit., p. 34.

™Either Charles Vanbrugh, promoted to the rank of captain of the royal navy in 1708, or Phillip Vanbrugh, promoted to the same rank in 1710. Hardy, op. cit., p. 29, 31.
present Lord president Wilmington, Lord Torrington, and the master of the roles. I heared the Councill speak on both sides and withdrew with the rest of the Audience and the Lawyers on both sides; soon after the parties concerned for Baltemore and Pen were Called in and, being Again withDrawn, the Councill fixed a Day to hear my Lord Baltimores Affair, which is to be heard on this Day Senight. I then returned to the Coffee house, where I found my father. We stayed there till 11 oClock and then Came Home. My father informed me he had been at Chelsea, had talked with Middilton about boarding our Servant. I read Something in Smiths arguments before the Assembly and went to bed.

Saturday, May 3, 1735. I rose about 7 and About 9 my father rosse. I read till 11; wrote till twelve, when I Dressd and went Out. We went to Thomsons, the wolen Draper; paid for Johns Frock, and my father bought a Suit of german serge. From thence we went to Pariss's, but, not finding him at home, we Came Homewards. Dined at the Bear Tavern. From thence, went to a trunk Shop and from th[a]t to Another. Bought a learge hair trunck, directed it to

31 Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington (1673-1743). In 1735 he was lord president of the council. In 1742 and 1743 he was nominally prime minister. G. F. R. Baker, "Spencer Compton," D. N. B., IV, 966-07.


34 The reference is to the three sons of William Penn, the joint proprietors of Pennsylvania, John (1699-1746), Richard (d. 1771), and Thomas (1702-75). Inasmuch as both Thomas and John Penn were in Pennsylvania throughout the first nine months of 1735, the defense against Baltimore probably was conducted in its initial stages by Richard Penn, and the letter which caused adjournment of the hearings on May 9, 1735, probably was written by him. H. J. Cadbury, "Thomas Penn," D. A. B., XIV, 432-33; Hazard, ed., Minutes of Council of Pennsylvania, III, 569, 610-11; see below, May 9, 1735.

35 William Smith, Mr. Smith's opinion humbly offered to the General Assembly of the colony of New-York, one the seventh of June, 1734 (New York, 1734). Cosby's duel with Morris over the limits of the jurisdiction of the supreme court caused the Morris party to agitate for a statutory definition of the jurisdiction of the several courts. For purposes of propaganda, petitions asking for statutory settlement of the courts were filed with the assembly. This body was then induced to seek legal advice, and William Smith, Senior, and James Murray in turn addressed the body—Smith defending statutory settlement, Murray defending settlement upon the governor's ordinance. Smith, Hist. of N. Y., I, 312-14.

36 John, their servant.
be brought Home on Monday. From thence we went to Westminster Abby, walked there some time, and then went to the new Church beyond the Abby. From thence we came to Mrs Swantons; sat a little with her, she being alone. I then came home. My father went to the Rainbow. I read till dark, then went to my father at the Coffee house, where we stayd till 12 oClock, when we came home and went to bed.

Sunday, May 4, 1735. I rose about 7. Read till 12, when Mr. Hunter\textsuperscript{37} and Mr. Sloper\textsuperscript{38} came to wait on my father. They sat some time and talked of different subjects, but particularly of Coll. Charteris\textsuperscript{39} who, they all agreed, was one of the greatest knaves his age afforded. They gave many instances of his having imposed on many that had trusted him. Among the rest were Mr. Hunter,\textsuperscript{40} the gentleman’s father who was present. We talked of the government of New York, which Mr. Hunter had had some thoughts of getting, but said he was too young and it would be time enough some 6 or 7 years hence. I told him I could venture to answer for the people that they would be content to take him young as he was, and, if he could get the King to grant it, he might safely take it, for in my opinion an honest young man was preferable to an old knave. They left us and I went again to reading. Read all day. About 5 we dined. After it we played at chess till night, and, candles being light, I went again to reading, at which I continued till 9. Then play’d at chess and went to bed.

\textsuperscript{37} Probably Thomas Orby-Hunter (d. 1769). M. P. for Winchilsea and son of Robert Hunter, governor of New York and Jamaica. Orby-Hunter had inherited the Lincolnshire estates of his maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Orby and therefore had added the latter’s name to his own. H. M. Chichester, “Robert Hunter,” D. N. B., X, 300; J. B. Burke, Landed Gentry, I, 671.


\textsuperscript{39} Francis Charteris (1675–1732). After being forced out of several military commissions, Charteris became an extortioner and “confidant man.” Moneys received from his victims, he then loaned to spend-thrifts at high rates of interest, later resorting to any device to collect. T. F. Henderson, “Francis Charteris,” D. N. B., IV, 135–36.

\textsuperscript{40} Robert Hunter (d. 1734). A younger son of an ancient house of Scottish gentry, he was governor of New York from 1710 to 1720 and governor of Jamaica from 1727 to 1734. He gained a fortune from his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Thomas Orby and the widow of Brigadier-General Lord John Hay. Burke, Landed Gentry, I, 671; Chichester, D. N. B., X, 299–300.
Monday, May 5, 1735. This Day I got up, upon being called by John according to my own Directions a little after 6. Sat Down to Whitlocke and read till I was interrupted by a man who brought A Hair trunk, for which I paid him as in this Days Account may be Seen. I than [then] Sat Down to reading again and Continued at it till my father rose, which was about 10 oClock. We then brake-fasted, after which I went to Sorting the newspapers which held me till past one. I then put all our printed papers in a box and then went to Sorting the writen ones, which Held me till about 3, when I put up the books into the new trunk and on the top of them I put our w[earing] Cloaths and prepard all things for a removall. About 4 we Dined on som bacon [and] Veal. After it played at Chess. In the Evening I wrote and then play'd at Chess and so to bed.

NB Neither of us went out this day. My father Spent this Day Chiefly in reading.

Tuesday, May 6, 1735. I rose about 6. At 8 drank a pint of milk. Read from 6 to Eleven; then shaved, Dress'd, and packed up our things and made everything ready to go by 4 oClock in the Afternoon, at which time A Cart Hired for that purpose was to Carry them away to Chelsea. I put up our Linnen in my Chest with as many other things as it Could hold. I then put up our Cloaths in a great trunk bought for that use, and, all things being prepared for the cart, We Sent to the Cook to get us some roast pork and Asparagrass for Dinner, which he Did. We Dined, After which the Cart Came and took all the things that was Designed to go in it and sent John with it. Soon After We walked through the park to Chelsea; got there before the Cart. We saw them safe up in the room where we were to lay and then walked bact to town. My father went to the Rainbow, where he was told that [Sir Robert Walpole] had but a majority of 16 in the house of Commons. He Came home at ½ after 11. After I had been reading better than An Hour, I stay'd with our landlady, who was brought to bed About A week ago and had A Girle, to which Child She Asked me

41 Sir Bulstrode Whitlocke wrote several works, any one of which Morris would have been interested in.

to be Godfather, but I had the grace to refuse. I Came up at 10 and went to bed at 12.

Wednesday, May 7, 1735. We both rosse together. I read from 7 till 12. My father Dress'd and went down to Mr. Paris. At 12 Bob Swanton Came to See us. My father was out, but Soon after came home, Sending before him a quarto Greak Grammer. He Sat with [us] but little time and, being informed that Sr. John Norris was going to the fleet, he went to take his leave of him, but found neither him nor his lady at home, and, in returning, he met Mr. Bell, who told him Sr. John and his Lady were gone to court, that Sr. John Did intend to go to Portsmouth, but not so soon as my father had been informed. He returned to us about ½ after 1. I had been talking with Bob Swanton About our troubles in New York and of the West Chester Election. He sat with us till 2, when, taking his leave, he told us he was going Down to the Ship and believed he Should [not] Come to town Again till after he came from Holland, where he believed he Should Go with the King. I told Him, iff he Did, I would Get So far in his favour to buy me some Hankerchiefs, which He promised to Do. We then parted. My father and I went to Dinner at the Rainbow ordinary, where we met with a Deaf Dr. of Divinity with whom my father converced by the help of a slate. We found him little but superstition, bigottry, and nonsense, of which we often find men of the gown composed. After Dinner we returned, put up what things we had left, and Came away to Chelsea by water. We got Here about Sunset, when I began to Sort the things and put them in order. My father went Next Door to A Club that is Every night at that House. I walked in the garden and, Coming in, had some talk with my Landlord and his wife. Coming home, we sat Down and presently after went to Supper. When we had Done Supper, our Landlord was sent for, and, going from us, his wife and I went next Door and Sat with

43 Sir John Norris (1660-1749). By 1735 he had a distinguished record of naval operations in both the Baltic and the Mediterranean. In 1705 he was knighted; in 1709 he had been promoted to be admiral of the blue. From 1718 to 1730 he was one of the lords of admiralty, and in 1734 he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the royal navy. From 1708 to 1749 he was M. P. for either Rye or Portsmouth. J. K. Laughton, "Sir John Norris," D. N. B., XIV, 579-81.

the Coffee woman, Mr[s]. Hall by name. Between 11 & 12 Mr. Middilton Came. Our Landlord came to us. We had then A pint of punch, for which I paid, which we Drank. But before we had finishd it, the Club below broak up. My father came Home and Sent for me. I Sent him word I would wait on him as Soon as our punch was out, which I Did. I found him more in Liquor than I liked to See Him. We went to bed.

Thursday, May 8, 1735. Chelsea. I Awaked About 7. Sat up in bed and read till After 8, when I rose and Again Sat Down to reading. Read till 12, when my father rosse. Captn. Tubly came about 9 to See my father, but, not finding him up, he went away. Between twelve and one, One Yarworth, a Ship Carpenter that had Lived at New York, Came to See him and told him his arrant Home was with some other Gentlemen to Solicit the removall of the governour of Providence, of which he was an inhabitant. He told us what Arbitrary Measures are taken by their Govr. and that, unless he was moved, the Island would inevitably be ruin’d. He went from us, promising to wait on him Again. We Dressd and went to Dinner, after which we walk into Chelsea walks and from thence to the waterworks, where we Saw the Contrivance of raising of water by pumps which went by water. We stayed there some time to observe the nature of the works and in what manner they performed what they Did. They have from this water work Seven Differren[t] Channels thro which they Convey the water to Hide Park upon the Hill, Which is two miles Distant and 90 foot perpendicular higher than the works. There are in All 4 water wheeles. Each of these by Cranks workes Eigh[t] pumps, So that there is in All 32 pumps which are at Least 6 inches Diameter. The water is f[o]rced from these into Learg, Ledden pipes and from them into wodden ones which lye along underGround to a bason to wich the water is Conveyed and from thence by wodden and lead pipes all over the town of London. We came from the water work Hom[e]ward, walked round the wall of the Hospitall and Came home.

45 Roger Tublay was commissioned a lieutenant of the royal navy in 1705. In 1735 he was not a captain on active service, though he may have been granted the rank for pension purposes. *A List of His Majesty's Ships*, p. 17.

46 John Yerworth was admitted to the freemanship of New York City in 1716. In 1735 he was a resident of the Bahama Islands and was seeking the removal of Governor Fitz-Williams. N. Y. His., *Coll.,* (1885), p. 96; *Jour. B. T.,* (1735-41), p. 135.
THE MORRISSES IN LONDON
1735
father went to the Club. I came home Afterward. Walked with Mr. Middilton to his garden And, returning, read a little. Then supped. Sat till 12 oClock. Then went to bed, my father not Coming from the Club till past 2 and then Had more liquor than was needfull.

Friday, May 9, 1735. I sat up in bed and read from 8 to 10, when I rosse. Sat down to reading. Read till one, when I Dress'd, and at 2 went Down to Dinner. After Dinner Eat a pair and returned up to our room. My father read the news and then went out. I stayed Some time after him, then went to next Door, where I Had not been Long before major [blank] came in, with whom I had much talk about our troubles in New York, he having read Some papers left at the Coffee House. We talked of the Value of that Government and of some other indifferent Subjects. He took his leave and away. I came hom[e] and went with my Landlady to walk before the Houses in a pleasant Grove of trees by the river side, where were a young lady and her mother walking togather. We Joyned them and walked Some time together and had much talk about America. We parted at Dark. I Come hom[e] and went to reading and Sent to look for my father, but found him not. About 10 he Came home and soon after we went to bed. He had been to wait on Capt. Cullifurd, 47 who had been Here to see him.

Saturday, May 10, 1735. I Awaiked at 8. Read till past nine when I rosse and wrote westerdays [yesterdays] Journal, and, before I had finished, my father rosse and soon after my Lord Clinton 48 and Sr. John Norris Came to wait on my father. My Lord had much talk with my father about his Debt of Coll. Cox 49 and his title to Lands in New Jersie and, Afterwards, Concerning my fathers affair, which Sr. John Said would Come on next to my Lord Baltimores, which is to be Heard


48 Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton (1696—1751). From 1725 to 1733 he was lord of the bed chamber to George II, but was ousted because of his opposition to Walpole. Cokayne, op. cit., Ill, 318-19, 321.

this Day.\textsuperscript{50} They took their leave. As they were Going, resumed the DisCourse of Coll. Cox, who my Lord Said he was Affraid would be one of the Councill. I told his LordShip he might Easily prevent that here, for all the Councillors are made here, upon which He Desired I would Draw up a memorandum with relation to Coxes Character, which I promissd him I would and wait upon his LordShip with it. They then Left us. I Sat Down and wrote the Above account of their Discours. I Shaved, Dressd, and went to Dinner. After it I read a little and, my father being Dressd, we walked to Town to hear my Lord Baltimores Cause Tryed, but, upon the Councills being Called in, there Arose a Dispute upon a Letter wrote from Mr. Pen to my Lord Wilmington, signifying that it was not proper for their Lordships to Try that Cause till the Validity of an agreement between Baltimore [sic] and Pen had been tryed in a Court of Equity. The Counciell on both sides Spoake about 10 minutes and, being ordered to withdraw, the Counciell put it off in order to have the Articles first Tryed in A Court of Equity. We stayed Some time till their Lordship[s] withdrew and then were informed by Mr. Sharpe, Clark of the Counciell,\textsuperscript{51} that there was to be no Committee till [blank] term, and then was to be tryed a Gearnsey Cause, which, being a short one, they would then Hear motions from the Counciell Chamber. We Came Directly home. I went to bed and my father went to the Club, where he stayed till 2 oClock.\textsuperscript{52}

\textit{Sunday, May 11, 1735.} I ross at 8; read till 12; then Dressd. My father got Dressd at one and went to Dine with Captn. Cullifurd. I wrote till 2; then went Down to Dinner, and, after having Dined, I returned and Again went to writing. I wrote and read all the Afternoon and towards night went and Sat with my Landlady till my father Came in, which was at 8. We then Came upStaires. My father and I had Some Argument upon the nature of Air and whether it was Capable of Expantion or Compressure. I argued in the Negative, he in the Affirmative. One instance he brought among many Others

\textsuperscript{50} The privy council had ruled on March 7 that it would hear Morris' case after that of Baltimore versus Penn. Acts of P. C., Col., III, 398.

\textsuperscript{51} William Sharpe, clerk of the privy council. C.C., (1731), No. 167.

\textsuperscript{52} The sixteenth and last page of the first section of the diary. Two-thirds of the last page is blank, except for the title: "Diery from Aprill 17t to May ye 10th, 1735—the three Last Days at Chelsea." To write this inscription, the booklet was reversed.
was that, butting [putting] a bladder full of air under an air pump Tyed so as not to admitt any air to Come through[th]e passage it went in at and pump Out the air that is within the Glass and without the bladder, the air within the Bladder will Burst it and Consequently must Expand or it would not Have that Effect. The instance I brought to prove it Could not Expand was one I had Collected from my own Observation and repeated Experiments, which I found Exactly to answer. The thing is: Supposing a Bottle half full of water and Consequently half full of air. In Drinking out of that bottle, you must admitt more air in than was there before; otherwise, you Cannot Draw any water out of it. Now, if Air would Expand, the qua[n]tity of air already in the bottle would fill it, was the water taken out. You Cannot take the water out without Admitting air in to fill the Vacuety mad[e] by the water taken out, and therefore the air within Cannot Expand. We, after this Argument, went to Supper, Drank a bottle of wine, and went to bed.

*Monday, May 12, 1735.* I rosse about 8; read till noon; at two Dined. After it, read till about 4. Then Dressd and went with Mrs. Middletown to See the Shew, but, Coming, found none but rissraf. Therefore returned. We went to the Coffee house, to wch place my father Came, and, Soon After, went to the Club. I stayed a little time at the Coffee room and from thence with Mr. Middilton to the Club, where we stayed till 1 oClock, when, Coming home, we took a bottle of madera which, with what I had Drank before at the Club, made me more fuddled than I inclined to be. At the Club we heard Severall Strange Stories, and among the rest one Dr. Smart told of a woman that had no [bones] anywhere but in her head, and yet played Cardes and did many more things which Could not well be performed without bones.

*Tuesday, May 13, 1735.* I awaiked from a sound Sleep about 6 in the mornig. Found mySelf Verry unwell, being Sick at my stomach, and had a great inclination to Vomit, but found many Attempts that way Vain, such as putting my finger as far into my Gullet as the wide-ness of my mouth or the length of my finger would permit me; but, finding that method Vain, I had recourse to warm water of which I Drank plentifully, Expecting it be a means to bring off that Heavey
Load that Layed at my Stomach, but found it had the Contrary Effect by removing all the uneasiness I before Laboured under and Lulled me fast asleep. I Slept and Doased till past one oClock, when, gitting up, I soon after went to Dinner. Eat little and, returning after Dinner, I went to reading in Disaguliers naturall and Experimental Philosophy. I read till about 5; then Sent for some Coffee which I Drank, and then Mr. Middleton and my father Came to me and Captn. Tubly Sent his BackGammon tables with which they played Several games. Afterward, my father and I played at Chess. Then Suped and went to bed.

**Wednesday, May 14, 1735.** I rosse about 7 and read for some time. Then wrote till about 11, after wch I went again to reading. Read till 2, when we Dined. My father Dressd and went out and, soon after He was gone, I Shaved and Dressd. Then went to the coffee house, where I Stayed till 6. Then Coming Home, Stayed till 7 and then went to a Shew or to See Dexterity of Hand performed, Where I sat till 11 oClock and then waited on the ladies home that went with me, and, Coming hom[e] mySelfe with my Landlady, Shee and I sat together and talked till 12. Then parted and went to bed, and, about half an hour after, my father Came home and went to bed. He Came from the Club.

**Thursday, May 15, 1735.** I rosse at 8. Then went and walked in the garden, where I read the news and the Votes, and Came in about 10, when my father got up. We brakefasted. My father read Me news and I wrote yesterdays Journall and account. Then went to reading in Whitlock, at which I continued till Half an hour after 1. We then played a hit or two at backgammon and at two Dined and, returning, Spent the afternoon at bockgammon and, Candles being light, we played at Chess till Supper, after which we Drank Some hot wine. Then played again at Chess and went to bed.

**Friday, May 16, 1735.** I rosse at 8, and, taking Oldm[ii]xins Secret history of Europ, I went into the garden, where I walked and read till about 10, when, Coming in, I read the news. Found by it that the parliament was proroaged to the 12 of June and that the King

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53 John Theophilus Desaguliers. From Morris' short title, it is impossible to identify the title of the book.

was yesterday at the House and made a speach to them on that Occasion. I then read in the Secret History of Europ till 12 and, after that, till Dinner read in Disaguleirs Experiments, after which my father and I played at tables. Than [then] Drank some tea with our Landlady and, soon after it, Capt. Tubly and Sr. Yelverton Payton\textsuperscript{56} Came to wait on my father. They Sat a little while and took leave. My father Dressd and went to the Club, as Did I. We Sat till past 10, when I Came away and would have had my father Come with me, but he Did not inCline to brake up so soon. I sat till he Came Home, which was before twelve, but was more fuddled than I Expected or wished to See him. We Sat till one, talked of many things, and then went to bed.

\textit{Saturday, May 17, 1735.} I rosse at 10, about 2 hours after my father, and, having read the Craftsman\textsuperscript{56} and other Saturdayes news, I Dressd, and after it read till 2, when we dined, after which I Dressd and went to town. I Had mySelfe mesured for a pair of pumps and Gave particular Directions about the making of them. From thence I went to Our old Lodgings and from there to Thomsons, a woollen D[rangle], where I bought 5 yeards and \(\frac{1}{4}\) of fine Cloth, for which I gave 17/6 pr yeard. I paid Thomson and then went to a mercer in round Court, where I looked at some Shagareen at three Shillings a yeard, and from that I went to another mercer in the Same Court, where I bought a Lustring and gave 4/6 per yeard for it. After this, I returned to my old Lanlady in Dukes Court, and from thence through the park Home. Then went with my father to the Northumberland Armes, a Tavern in this town which was formerly the House of Sr. Thomas More, Ld. Chancellor of England. We Came Home, play’d at tables till 10, supt, and went to bed at 12.

NB The King Sat out at three this morning in order to imbarque for Holland in his way to Hanover, and the Queen for Richmond, and at night the prince to the play.

\textit{Sunday, May 18, 1735.} I rosse about ten and wrote a little. Then Dress’d, shaved, and prepar’d to Dine with Capt. Tubly. After one

\textsuperscript{56} Sir Yelverton Peyton, Bart. Commissioner captain of the royal navy in 1724; dismissed by court-martial, 1749. Hardy, \textit{op. cit.}, p. 36.

I got Dressd and, the Captn. being waiting at the Door, I went to
him, and we went to his house, where we stay'd some time before Dinn-
er Came, but about half an hour after one Dinner Came upon Table,
to which we sat Down and After some time spent in Eating, my father
came. We Dined Verry Plentifully upon a ham of Bacon and Chick-
ings, after which we Drank pretty Briskly, but, Miss Tomlinson Com-
ing to Dring [drink] Tea with Miss Tubly, I went up to the Ladies
and Sat with them most of the afternoon. About 4 oClock Miss Wag-
ster came to Call upon Miss Tomlinson. She Stayed Some time and
played us Several tunes on the Harpsecord, at which She is Esteemed
as fine a hand as any woman in England. She took her leave and went
from us, upon which I returned to the Company that were Drinking.
We sat till Dark and then Came Home. Played a game at Chess,
suped, and went to Bed.

Monday, May 19, 1735.-

I rosse at 10, read till 2, when I Dined,
after which we Dressd and walked out about a mile in the Country,
and with us went Mr. Middleton and Mr. Dory, the Latter of which
we Calld upon by the way. We Drank some Beer at the Seven Stars
and returned through Parsons green. I observed the field on both sides
of us as we Came and went were Covered with Garden stuff, such as
peas, Beans, Cabages, and other things for the London market. We
returned to Mr. Dorcys, where we suped. Drank Some bad wine, and
at 11 Came home, and, after Drinking a glass or too of madera, we
went to bed.

Tuesday, May 20, 1735. I rosse at 10 some time after my father.
I wrote till 12, then read till 2, When I Dined. Went to town to Mr.
Paris's, but, not finding him, I went to my Taylor's. Pitched upon a
gold Botton and gave him Directions about making my Cloaths. I
then went to our old Lodgings, where I found a message from Mr.
Chapple and his wife, and about 8 Came Home, Supped, and went to
bed.

Wednesday, May 21, 1735. We both rosse together about 7 and
soon after began to Dress. About 8 Captn. Tubly Came to Ask us to
breakfast with him, he having ingaged us to go up to See Captn.
Grey,57 father to the young gentleman that was at New York with

57 There were several Captain Greys in the royal navy in 1735. Hardy, op. cit., p. 26,
31, 32.
Captn. Pearse. We got Dressd and went with the Captain to brake-fast, and, Having finished that Piece of work, we took boat About 11 oClock, Captn. Tubly, His Dauter, Master Prat, my father, and myself. We rowed up a pleasand river which Afforded Variety of pleasant Prospects and had many Small Towns Situated on Each Side of it. The river grew narrower as we wen[t] Higher up. I observed their method to towing up their Barges, which are Learg, flat-bottomed boats of about 120 foot long and some much longer. The method of towing them is thus. They Have a mast About 30 foot long Situated pretty nigh the middle of the Vessell, at the top of which there is a ring through which they reave a rope and fasten it to Something at the stern. The other End goes to the Shore; it is about 100 faddom long. By this rope men with Sort of Collers made on purpose, which goes under one Arm and over t’other and fastened to the rope, pull the boat along. To Some of these Barges they have 16 or 18 men, to others not more than 6, and, when the[y] Come to a Certain hight where the stream runes too strong for men, they Hire horses to Draw in the place of men. We went up as far as Twittenham, the place where Captn. Grey lives. We found Him at home and between 2 & 3 we Dined upon a Salmon Caut in the river Thams, besides which we had much other Victuals and among the rest green pease. After Dinner we Drank a bottle or two of wine and took [leave?] and were by him Verry Handsomly inVited to Spend some time at his house. The Capten left his Daughter and young Prat with Mrs. Grey. We took boat about 6 aClock and about nine arrived at Chelsea, being the best half of the way in the rain. It is reconed about 18 mile from Chelsea to Twittenham. We all went immediately to the Club, where I stayed till 11, and my father till 12, after which we both went to bed Sober.

Thursday, May 22, 1735. I rosse about 9. Dressd and went to London, but first tryed on a pair of pumps brought me from London made after my own particular Directions and upon a Last made on purpose for me, and found they fit me Verry well, which gave me much pleasure, because I never had a pair of shoes that I could say fit me before I went to London. Walked as far a[s] Parisss. Found Him not at home. I then returned to the new Exchang in the Strand, where I

Vincent Pearse (d. 1745). He was commissioned captain of the royal navy in 1715 and was stationed for some time at New York City. He married Mary, daughter of Lewis Morris, Senior. Hardy, op. cit., p. 34; Lefferts, op. cit., chart A.
bough[t] two pair of Stockings, one of thread and the other of silk. I then went to Mr. Humes, a shoemaker in Dukes Court; gave Directions to him to make me a pair of Pumps. From thence I Came home, but first bought some things at a Toy Shop the Corner of the Enterance into Dukes Court. We Dined, and after it I read, and my father began a letter to Thomas Knap, which he Continued writing all the afternoon. At night we played a game or two at Chess, suped, and went to bed.

*Friday, May 23, 1735.* I rosse about 7 oClock. Read for Some time, while my father finished his letter to Knap wch He began yesterday. He then gave it to me to Copy, which I began about Eleven, and at 12 received a letter from Knap, Desiring to Know what Progress my father had made in the state of the societies Affairs which he was to Draw up and send to Serjeand Darnald, and wether he had wrote to New York for the papers [as] he was Desired to Do. About 1 my father got Dressed, and before two I was in the same Condition. After Diner my father began His state of the Societies affairs and Dated it the 20 of this month. I went to Copying and before night finished the letter from my father to Knap, which I Transcribed into the letter book. My father went out and Sent home a Doz of Madera Wine and afterwards went to the Club, where He was told that the queen and Sr. Robert Walpole Had been Down on their Knees to the King not to Go to Hanover; but all would not prevaill: He was resolved to go and go he did. It is thought that the reason why they were so Desirous not to have him go was because they are apprehensive that Prince Eugine will go far to Convince him that it is necessary for him to Enter into the war On the Side of the Emperor, least the power of the french should grow to[o] great to be Curbed. At night I looked over Zengars Journals, and then went to the Coffe house with my Landlady and her husband. We Drank a bowll of punch. Came home, suped, after which my father Came home and we went to bed.60

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60 *The New-York Weekly Journal,* published by John Peter Zenger since 1733. The Morris party financed and contributed essays to the paper for the purposes of party propaganda.
60 The last page of an eight page section. On the unused two-thirds of the last page, there is written upside down: "Diery or daly Journall from may ye 11 to may ye 23d, 1735. At Chelsea next Door to Salters Coffee House."
Diery or daly Journall began on Friday, June ye 27, 1735.

Friday, June 27, 1735. I spent the morning from 9 to 12 in reading, at which last hour Somerset Master came to see us, Just as a Vomit my father had taken began to work. He (Mr. Master) and I playd at tables till dinner, all which time my fathers Vomit worked Very well, but about two, he neglecting to drink warm water so plentifully as he ought, his phissick left working. We dined, my father not Eating any dinner. After dinner Mr. Master and I took a walk, leaving my father to rest. He finding himself Verry unwell after his Vomit, which I thought proceeded from his not having drank warm water Enough and by that means prevented his Vomit from working as much as it otherwise would have done, Mr. Master and I went to the Coffy house, where we drank a pot of Coffey and Joyned Captn. Tubly with whom, after sitting a while, we walked in the bishops walk and then went home with the Capt. Drank a bottle of good syder; were most Agreeably Entertained by his daughter who play'd on the harpsacord and sung many Aagreeable songs. From the Capt's. we returned home. Found my father much better. We prevailed upon Master to stay all night. We suped, at which my father Eat some ham, much against my Judgement, thinking that meet of that Kind could not be good for him in that weak state of body, Especially so Soon after taking Physick, but all I could say on that head proved Vain; he Eat it, and after it Drank severall glass's of madera wine below. This was also Very contrary to what I thought right. We came up and drank another bottle, of which my father drank a third. After we had finish'd this bottle, we went to bed.

Saturday, June 28, 1735. We rosse at 9 and, having brakefasted, shaved and dressd. About 12 Master & I went to town. I went with Him to His Lodgings, where he shifted and, being inform'd that the dinner was ready at an ordinary where we intended to dine, we went to it, and, having dined, we went to See Capn. Long, who we found

61 Somerset Master. Commissioned lieutenant in the royal navy in 1728. A List of His Majesty's Ships, p. 22.

reading Bonaventura Capedevilla's Case Against Govr. Cosby relating to the seizure of snuf in Port Mahon. He left off reading upon our coming, but said it was a Damn'd piece of Knavery. We drank with him part of a bottle of madera wine and a bowl of punch, during which he told me that Sr. Charles Wager had asked him some questions about the troubles in New York, of which he told him he knew but little, not caring to meddle with what did not concern him, but this much he could say without partiality to either side: that he had been in the country many years, had known Col. Morris ever since his first going, knew him to be a man of a universal good character; that he had never heard anybody speak of him but with the greatest respect and Honour; that his judgment was sound, his decrees just, and his reasons for them so strong that the parties against whom they were given went away satisfied that he had done them justice. He gave the same character to Sr. Jacob Actoorth, who, he said, had a good opinion of my father. I left Capt. Longs just before dark and got home soon after it. We played at tables and went to bed.

Sunday, June 29, 1735. This day, or at least the first part of it, I spent in reading, as did my father. After we had dined and spent part of the afternoon as we did the fore, we dressed and walked, but, it being very windy, we went to the coffee House and sat till night, when, coming home, we supped. I went to bed and left my father up, who came to bed soon after me.

Monday, June 30, 1735. I did not rise so early as I should have done by three hours. However, I rose some time before my father and got into the little back room, where I sat and wrote till my father rose, when, coming out, I found the washer woman was come for the foul linnen, and, while I was giving them to her, my father returned from walking in the garden. I sat down and read till dinner, after which I dressed as did my father, when Capt. Tubly came to see my father, who told him we were going to Parsons Green.

63 Sir Charles Wager (1666-1743). From 1707 to 1709 he made a small fortune while on command of the West Indies fleet. In 1707 he was commissioned rear-admiral of the blue; in 1731 admiral of the blue. From 1733 to 1742 he was privy councillor and first lord of the admiralty. J. K. Laughton, "Sir Charles Wager," D. N. B., XX, 428-30.

64 Sir Jacob Ackworth, Surveyor of the navy in 1728 and commissioner of the navy in 1729. C. C., (1728-29), No. 107; Jour. B. T., (1729-34), p. 25.
to see Sr. Charles Wager. He said, if it would not be too far for my father to walk, he would go with us, but would not go to Sr. Charles's. We walked to the Green. My father went to Sr. Charles's, and we walked into the Garden belonging to Peterborrough house and then went to the Pond head, a publick house in that Neighbourhood, where we had not been long before Sr. Charles sent for us. We went into His gardens and were some time in search of the gentlemen before we found them, and at last Mr. Gashery⁶⁵ came to us. With him we walked to the rest of the company, who were then in what they Call'd a garden of luctutious plants. There was Sr. Charles, my lady, a young lady, Mr. Gashery, and my father. We saw many curious plants. Among the rest were the pineApple, of which he had a great many and they seemed to flourish Very well. They grew in pots of Earth which were Set in a bed of Tanners bark. We walked some time in the garden and, taking our lieve, they waited on us to as far as Sr. Charles's back gate to his garden, where we parted. We came home. I went to the Club and at 12 came home and went to bed, My father being in bed before I cam[e] home.

Tuesday, July 1, 1735. At 9 I rosse and staid at home all the day. Read and wrote. About 4 in the afternoon the Printer came with a proof of my fathers case,⁶⁶ which they Corrected, and he promised to send them on thursday in the Afternoon. He went away. My father and I played at tables and went to bed.

Wednesday, July 2, 1735. I rosse at 10, being call'd by Mr. Master who came to Know whether I would go with him to Richmond to see Mrs. Beckford, but, the councill being to sit this day at Eleven, I could not go with him. I dressd as soon as I could and went to town to the councill Chambr, where I had some talk with Mr. Paris, and, the Councill being broak up and appointed the next night to Hear a Geaurnsey Cause, I went by water with Mr. Paris home,


⁶⁶J. Willes [Lewis Morris], Lewis Morris, esq; late chief justice of the province of New York, petitioner. William Cosby, esq; governor, respondent. The petitioner's case ([London, 1735]).
where I paid him 5 Guinues and took his receipt for it. He read to me the petition he had drawn from Vandam to the King, praying an order for Governour Cosby to Appear to his suit, and promised when it was copied to send it immediately to my father. I left him; went to our old Landladies, where I was informed there had been a letter for me, but the man would not leave it. But, sending out for it, I got it and found it was from Dunster in Scotland, acquainting me of the receipt of his lease and release. After reading my letter, I went and dined at an ordinary and then went to a Coffy house, from which I wrote to the printer to send some of my fathers cases as soon as he could on thursday morning. From there I went to Mrs. Doves where I found her not, but, being seen by her from Mrs. Stewards, they sent to desire my Company. I went; stayed till 6 oClock. Then taking my leave, I Came home through the park. Found that Paris had sent the petition and that my father had read it and liked it well, but thought the petition too full and the prayer not full enough. I sat down and began to read it, but had not read long before I left off to play at tables, after which we supped and went to bed. It is to be remembred that Mr. Yeaman was to See my father this day.

Thursday, July 3, 1735. I rose about 5 and read and wrote till my father got up, which was at 9. We then brakefasted, after which my father went to writing instructions for his councill, which took him till 4 in the afternoon, when he began to shave. Mr. Paris came in his way from Hammersmith. I shewed my fathers printed Case, which we recieved about two Hours before he Came. There was 350 of them and they Cost 5 lb the printing. I also shewed him the instructions to the Councill, which my father had drawn up, which he liked Verry well. I hinted to my father that the Dates of all the proofs sent against him ought to be strictly observed; for, if after the removall, could be no inducement to do it. My father being dressd, we took the stage Coach to London and stoped at the Cockpit. Went up and waited till the councill broak up after hearing a Gearney cause. As my Lord President Wilmington came out, he spoke to

87 Rip Van Dam (c. 1660–1749). He was a member of the council of New York from 1702 to 1735 and acting governour 1731–32. The purpose of the petition to the king was to force Cosby to permit Van Dam to file suit in common law. R. E. Day, “Rip Van Dam,” D. A. B., XIX, 166–67; Acts of P. C., Col., II, 820; see the introduction, p. 172, 173.
my father. Told him that his hearing would be apointed on tues-
day next, and, upon my fathers asking him if tuesday was the day on
which he was to be heard, my Lord told him, no, but that on tuesday
he should Know when it would be. We took coach home and went to
bed. Be it remembred that on this day James Hadfield became ser-
vant to my father at 6 pound a year and 7 shillings pr week board
wages or boarded.

*Friday, July 4, 1735.* At 8 I rosse and wrote most part of the day,
the time that was not Employed in writing being Employed in read-
ing and Spreading some of my fathers cases that I found were mill-
dewed. After dinner I foulsed some up that I had hung in the
Garden to Dry. I then dress’d and went to Mrs. Wackters to pay for
two Dozen of madera wine. I sat some time with her and her two
daughters and son, but, coming away, I walked with Mrs. Tomlin-
son and her daughter till they went home, when, taking my Leave,
I came home, and soon after went with Miss Balchen and Lady Pay-
ton to my Ladies house, where, sitting a little while, we returned. I
carried the ladies to the Coffee house, Shewed them the rarities, and
then waited on them home. Then Came home, suped and went to
bed.

*Saturday, July 5, 1735.* I rosse at 8, having first finish’d reading
Wellwoods memoirs a second time. After I rose, I read the news and
about 11 Captn. Long came in. Told him (my father) he was come
to bring a gentleman that was putting in for the government of New
York, that he had a good interest and could carry it if Cosby68 was
to be removed, that he had spoak to Sr. Charles Wager and Sr.
Robert Walpole about it. Captn. Long went to the coffy house, and
soon After the Gentlemam [sic], Coll. Smith by name, came in his
Chair and Capt. Long brought him up to my father, with whom he be-
gan to talk, and first of the government of New Jersie, which he said
he was about getting in Montgomeries69 time when the people of that
government were applying for a seperation, that he now intended
to get the government of New York distinct from that of New Jersie
and thereby put in the power of the ministry to provide for two

68 See pages 172–76.
apparently was ignorant of the fact that Montgomerie and the Morris family were
friends instead of one. My father told him the government of New Jersie was not of such Vallue to the governr of New York as the people generally imagined. Mr. Smith said that Mr. Montgomery had given the people of New York the character of being a good-naturd, Easy people, and He hoped, if he went there, they would be as Easy under him as the[y] were under Montgomerie. I told him, if he could get the government before the present 5 years suppor[t] was Expired, 3 years whereof being already gone, and by his Just and mild administration work himself into the good graces of the people, when this support Expired, they might possibly settle it for 5 years to come, but I Hardly believed they would, and I should think them much to blame if they did, for it would be an illpresident. I said much more against settling the support for more than one year, which I have now forgot. We told him [of] severall Instances of Mr. Cosbies Conduct that had given offence to the people. He said he thought him mad. Captn. Long left him and went to Fullham and returned between one and two, when Coll. Smith took his leave and went away. I went to dinner with Captn. Tubly, with whom Long dined. But first I had some talk with My father about Coll. Smith. I told him not to let this man go over with false notions of my father's serving him, but to tell him what He must Expect. After we had heard Miss Tubly play upon the Harpsecord, we Dined and sat some time, when, being sent for by my father, I came home, received the clean and gave the dirty linnin to the washer woman, and, my father being Dres'd, we both went to Capt. Tubly's, where we drank some wine, Eat some strawberries, and at 7 Capt. Long took his lieve. My father and I walked with him to Burtons court, where I left him. My father went farther with him. But I meeting with Miss's Tomlinson and Tubly, I walked with them and with them came nigh home. Then left them and came to the Coffey house door, where I found my father. I walked on the Bishops [walk] with Miss Balchen and Another Young lady, and from thence came home and went to bed. My father, being at the club, did not Come home till 1 oClock.

Sunday, July 6, 1735. I rosse at 8 and wrote most part of the day. After dinner I wrote merginal notes on my fathers Case and discoverd a great mistake in the answer to the 14th paragraph,
wherein he is charged with neglecting to go the circuits to Albany in the year 1732; to which my father answers: first, "yea He had the government of New Jersie upon him and was in daily expectation of the governour to whom he was to deliver the publick seals of that province and therefore could not go;" second, that James Delancy was then second Judge and was bound to go — *He Having A Salary for that purpose.* But it appears plainly from the face of the thing and in the same paragraph that he had not a salary till the 5th of October following after the time of going that Circuit. For Everybody that knows anything of the transactions in New York in the time of president Vandams administration must know that Mr. De Lancey was not a Judge till after Montgomeries death, for, tho his Commission and Mr. Phillipes run in Mongomeries, yet Vandam put the seals to them; and they must also know that the assembly did not set to do business till After the Arrivall of Governor Cosby, So that Mr. De Lancy Had not a Salary till After the time of going that Circuit — not but that his taking the Office upon Him subjected him to the Duty of it. When I had finished my notes on the Case, which took me till almost night, I then dress'd and went up and drank [drank] tea with my Landlady, Mrs. Tomlinson and her Daughter being there. After tea the ladies went home and I went to the garden with Mr. Middleton, where staying till After Dark, then coming home, we supped and went to bed.

*Monday, July 7, 1735.* I rose at 4 and took the secret history of Europe and went to Mr. Middletons garden, where I read till between 6 and 7, when coming home, I read till 8, when I brakefasted with my Landlady, after which I met Capt'n. Tubly at the

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70 After the death of Montgomerie in June, 1731 and before the arrival of Cosby in August, 1732, Morris, as senior councillor, acted as governor of New Jersey. Whitehead *et al.*, eds., *Documents relating to New Jersey*, First Series, XIV, 455-73.

71 James DeLancey (1703–60). He was commissioned a member of the New York council in 1729, second judge of the New York Supreme Court in 1731, and chief justice of that bench in 1733. In 1753 he received his commission as lieutenant-governor of New York and acted as governor from 1753 to 1755 and from 1757 to 1760. C. W. Spencer, "James DeLancey," *D. A. B.*, V, 212–13.

72 Frederick Phillipse, assemblyman from Westchester County 1726 to 1751 and judge of the supreme court from 1731 until his death in 1751. From his father he inherited the Manor of Philipsburg and from his uncle, Adolphus Phillipse, the Highland Patent. *Journal of Assembly*, I, II, *passim*; W. S. Pelletreau, *History of Putnam County* (New York, 1886), p. 28, 29; *N. Y. His.*, *Coll.* (1935), p. 303.
Door, with whom I walked. He told me my father seemed to Express himselfe once in his Company as if he wanted money, and said that he might have what he would of him, that he Knew sollicitations of that Kind could not be Carried on but at Great Expence, that he was far from home and might have been disapointed in his remittances, which he said was a thing two frequent from those Countries. I told him my father was under a great oblyation to him for making him so kind an offer, and more Especially since he was a stranger to him. He desired I would say no more on that Head, said I knew best whether there was any necessity of making the offer. If there was, He desired I would do it; if not, He desired I would say nothing to my father about it. I told Him my father had no occasion for money at this time, nor I believed would have none, he Expecting remittances Every day from his friends at New York, that, if that should fail, he had a generall Credit Here given Him by Pearse, Norris and others. I walked with him to his house, where We drank a bottle of syder, and, then returning and reading in the news, I found that Payton was arrived from New York On Saturday last at Deal and had a fair wind Ever since. I imediatly Dressd and went into the City, Expecting there to meet him, but found he was not Come up. I dined at a Chop House, then Call’d on Mrs. Porter, and, from thence coming through[h] Cheapside, I overtook Mr. Dandridg, with whom I went to the top of Pauls Church, from which I beheld a beautyfull Country devided by Hedges into small fields, and through this Country ran the winding river Thames, on whose surface were numbers of boats of all Kinds. It is inConsieveable what a great number of Houses are to be seen from the top of that Church. We went from Pauls through Bridewell to a coffee house, where we drank some Ale and talked of the manufactures of Hemp and Iron. From thence we walked throw the park and at Buckingham gate we parted. I came home to Chelsea and he returned. I suped and went to bed.

Tuesday, July 8, 1735. I rosse at 5. Went to the garden, where I read in Oldmixins secret History of Europe. About 7 I came home,

74 Possibly William Dandridge (d. 1747). Commissioned lieutenant of the royal navy in 1709. A List of His Majesty's Ships, p. 18; Hardy op. cit., p. 45.
Dressd and went into the City, but found that Payton was not yet come up. I waited some time for him, but, finding him not Come, I went and Dined with Mr. Tranks and stay’d till 4 o’Clock, when, coming away, I took boat at the Steel yard intending to go to Chelsea, but, finding the wind and tide against me, I landed at Hungerford Stairs and walked through [h] the park to Chelsea, where I met my father going to Councill. He would Have Had me gone with him, but I came home, dressd me and went in the Stage to town. Stopped at Buckingham house and walked across the park and got to the Councill Chamber Just after six, being much tired. I had not been there long before there Came a message that the Councill was put off to tomorrow night. We came home and soon after went to bed.

*Wednesday, July 9, 1735.* I ross at 8 and read some time, and about 10 a porter brought a packet of letters from Payton, who arrived some Days before from New York. We sat down and read the letters, which took us till dinner, after which we got a Chariot and went to town. Went to Mrs. Doves. Sat till 6, when, going to Councill, we learnt that the Committee was put off till tomorrow Evening at 6. We went Home from the Councill and found a letter from Mr. Haws, Enviting us to dine at Mrs. Swantons and promising to send His Chariot for us. We went to Capt. Tublies, suped and stayd till almost 2 o’Clock, when, coming Home, we went to bed.

*Thursday, July 10, 1735.* I ross as usuall. Read all the morning. I dressd and about 2 Mr. Haws’s Chariot Came for us, in which we went to Mrs. Swantons, where (about 3) we dined on a Hanch of Veneson and sat the afternoon. At 6 we went to the Councill Chamber, found the Councill setting upon a Geurnsey Cause, which, being Ended, my fathers solicitor was calld in, as also that of Mr. Cosby, and, returning, said they believed my father would Have a day appointed, but, when the Lords were gone, upon Asking the Clerk when there was a day appointed, he told us it would be heard the first Committee in the next term, which did not begin till the 23d of October. Being much Disappointed at this unexpected and unneces-sary delay, we came home. Wish’d ourselves in our own Country, far from the Deciets of a court, and went to bed, but Slept little.

*Friday, July 11, 1735.* I rosse at 9 and, having sat some time at
writing, Captn. Payton came to see us and stayd some time and gave me a stone I had sent for from America. We dress’d in order to go to Rochister with Mr. Pearse, who had Asked us by letter the day before. When we were Dressd and our things put up to go, Mr. Byeau came to see my father, and, having sat some time, we all went together towards London. In our way we met Coll. Smith in his Shase, who, stoping, spok to my father and would have him go with him in the shase to London, which he did. We walked thro the park to Whitehall Stairs, from whence we took boat to the bridge and walked to the navy office, but found Mr. Pearse not at home and were told by his Servant that he did not go to Rochistr till to-morrow. We went to the powder office to seek him, but found him not. We then Dined and walked down to the monument, which I went to the top of and measured the square galary, which I found to be 6 yeards square. I returned down, counted the steps, but have forgot the number. We walked over the bridg[e] to our first landlords at shad Thems, but, not finding him, we returned by water to the Tower, from whence we walked to the Cross Key Inn in Grace Church Street, where we lay. We went to bed at 10.

Saturday, July 12, 1735. We rosse about 9 and, having shaved and dressd, we went to brakefast with Mr. Pearse, and, he going out, we walked to see the Tower, and on the hill met Capn. Long, who went with us. We had much talk about Ashfield and the secretaries place of New Jersie, which Ashfield said he would give 500 ginnen for. Capt. Long Said he thought it too much ready money to give for a post and, should he Die, it would be much Money out of his family. We saw the armoury, and, while my father was Viewing the train of artillirey, Capt. Long and I walked before the House. We talk much of the government of New York. He told me Mr. Ashfield had taken up the governments letters Directed to him and had paid postage for them, which he ought not to have done. He said he thought Ashfield had not used him well in opening his private

75 Mr. Pearse, commissioner of the navy in 1729. Jour. B. T., (1729-34), p. 25.
76 Possibly Thomas Bayeux, a merchant of New York City.
77 Probably Richard Ashfield, a merchant of New York City and owner of a full share of the proprietary of East New Jersey. In 1723 he married Isabella, daughter of Lewis Morris, Senior. Ashfield and Long appear to have been related by marriage. C.C., (1732), No. 253; John E. Stillwell, Historical and Genealogical Miscellany (5 vols., New York, 1903-32), IV, 38; Lefferts, op. cit., chart A; see this diary, July 12, 1735, Dec. 17, 1749.
letters from his sister and others, not that he had anything in them that might not be seen, but said He Should have himselfe [been] better used if Ashfield had Burnt his letters. He seem’d to Express Himself with so much Justice, that I could not Justifie Mr. Ashfield in the thing. We went to see the regalia, and, while we were there, Capt. Long left us. When we had seen what was to be seen in the Tower, we went to Mr. Pear[s]es, where we Dined, and after Diner we went to the Barge that waited at the Tower. We set sail from thence. We went to Gravesend, where we found Mr. Pearces Coach waiting for us, in which we went to Rochister. We got there about 9. Were Kindly reciev'd by Mrs. Pearse. Sat till 11, when we went to bed.

Sunday, July 13, 1735. Rochister. About 9 we rosse and, Having Dress’d and breakfasted, we spent the forenoon in talking with Mr. Pearces two overseers of His powder works about a mill of His that wanted force. We dined at 1 and sat the afternoon with some Company that came to see Mr. Pearse, with whom my father [had] a good deal of talk about the Bible. In the Evening Mrs. Man went home and I went with her. Sat with her till dark and then returned. Suped and went to bed.

Monday, July 14, 1735. Rochister & Feversham. I rosse at 7, shaved, Dress’d, and went to brakefast with Mrs. Man. I found Her at breakfast and with her Miss Oglebey, a relation of Captn. Mans, who Had been with Her the day before at Mr. Pearces. After breakfast Miss Ogleboy Came with me to the Catheaderall, where we found them at prayers. I walked up and stood in the middle of the Isl for some time, till they had sung the anthims, and then came away. I came to Mr. Pearces. Found my father ready dress’d to go out, and a relation of Maddam Pearces ready to wait on us to Mr. Barrell’s, where we went, sat some little time, and then went over the fields to see Mrs. Man. With her we did not Stay long, but returned at one to dinner, after which we Sat out to Feversham to see the powder mills. I rode on horseback and my father and Mr. Pearse went in a four-wheel shase. We rode through a Hilly Country all the way Clear and the ground Generally Cover’d with grain and in some low grounds with Hops. I observed the wheat and other grain

78 See note 29.
was not thicker or longer Ear'd than ours in America. We got to Feversham at 6, looked at the mills, but, not being able to see much of them that night, we deferred it till next morning. We supped and went to bed.

Tuesday, July 15, 1735. We rose at 8. My father and I after brakefast went to see the severall mills for making of powder, the method of refigning the salt peeter, and of gr[i]nding it, as also of grinding the Cole and Brimstone. When we had seen what was worth seeing about the mills, it raining, we returned to the House where we lay, and, having Dined, we sat out on our returne to Rochister. It was at this place my father proposed the making of powder by cyllinders to turn one against another. He also proposed an alteration in on[e] set of mills that wanted force. This alteration was resolved upon and Mr. Hall directed to make a moddle of it. We got to Rochister at about 8 oClock, and, having supped, we went to bed.

Wednesday, July 16, 1735. We rosse Early and, having brakefasted, we took boat with one Holland to See ships and the Dock of Chatham. We went on board the royall Soverign, a first-rate of an 100 guns. She was laying unrigged and out of Commission. We saw the severall conveniences for accomodating the officers and Everything Elce that was worth Seeing on board. We then went on shore throu[gh] the rope house and saw several ships in the Dock repairing. We saw the guns, anchors, and masts, as they Lay on the Dock and in a Bason provid'd for the latter. We took boat at the gun Dock and cam[e] back to Rochister, and about one we sat out for Green Hith, where the Barge was directed to go by a messenger on purpose. We got in the barge a little after two, and, the wind being Violent against us and the Sea running high, it was late before we got to town. We dined by the way. Got to the Tower about 8 oClock and took boat home to Chelsea, where we went to bed.

Thursday, July 17, 1735. I rosse at 8 and read in the Secret History of Europe till 12, after which I wrote till 2, when we dinned. My father began anew his memoriall Concerning the government of New York and continued at it great part of the Day. After we had dined, I dressd and went to the Coffee house in order to see Capt. Tubly. I met him there and brought him to see my father. We sat together for some time and our discourse Chiefly ran on Mr. Cosby's
administration, of which my father said he was memorialling the Crown about. Tubly Desired he would Consider well of the thing before he did [it], and be very Cautious How he Enraged the ministry and made them His Enemies. My father said he had no intention to make the ministry his Enemies [sic]; that he only intended to lay the particulars of Mr. Cosbies Conduct before the King; and, if the Crown thought fit to Enquire into the truth of the Charges, they might; if not, he should take it for granted that they intended to govern the plantations, not according to the Laws of England, but subject them to the mear will and pleasure of a governor, and should make the best of his way home again, & tell those that sent him what the[y] were to Expect from any application Here. Capt. Tubly advised him not to be too warm in his memoriall, but, before he gave it in, to Consult with the master of the roles about it, who, he said, was an Honnest man and would tell him what he was to Expect. We left my father and went to the Coffee house. I from thence went to Burtons Court and walked Some time with Miss Tubly, and, returning, had some discourse with Mr. Randall and His wife, and then supped, Maddam Balchen and her Daughter being here, and went to bed.

Friday, July 18, 1735. I rosse at 5 and, having read till 9, I dress’d. Took a bill of lading for some silver and went into the city to recieve it. I went to the Coffey House. Met Payton and went with him to the Bankers, where my fathers silver lay. I Had it weigh’d and went to Change, where I saw Mr. Stork79 and promise’d to dine with him. I then Enquired the price of spanish silver, and, missing of Mr. Stork, I went to his House, wher[e] I found Mr. Dummer80 and two Quaquer ladies. They Had Just sat down to Dinner. After dinner I drank tea with the ladies, and, taking my leave, I went and recieved for 250½ ounz. of spanish silver £116. 16. 11, out of which I paid £2. 6. 8 freight. I came directly Home with this money, 20 pound of which I recieved in silver and the rest in gold. Both the silver and gold were put into the Scriptore.81 My father spent all this day in writing

79 Samuel Storke, senior member of the London firm of Storke and Gainsborough, a concern interested in trade with New York and Massachusetts, and principally responsible for shipment of direct consignments between London and Albany. C.C., (1731), No. 211, 219; Misc. Mss. Samuel Storke, NYHS.
80 Possibly Jeremiah Dummer, long the Connecticut agent, but retired from that post in 1735.
81 In the manuscript there follows a passage, too well deleted to be read with exactness, which appears to suggest that the funds were to be used to influence the course of justice.
his memorial. I went out in the Afternoon and walked till dark. Then Came in and went to bed.

Saturday, July 19, 1735. I rosse at 4 and read till 9, when I shaved and dress'd. About 10 Mr. Pearse came, with whom we were Engaged to go to Guilford to see his powder mills. After he came, my father shaved and dressd, and we sat out between 11 & 12. We had a fine day to Travell in. We dined at Cobham at Mr. Pearses Expence and Got to His mills about 9 oClock. It is from London to Guilford about 30 miles, 15 of which I take to be Barrens and Cover'd with nothing but furs, commonly Called Heath. I obser[ved] the surfase of the ground to be cut in several places and turnd up in pieces about a foot square, and, upon asking the use, I was told it was to Burn. We had some Difficulty in Getting to the mills, but did it at last, where we spent the night.

Sunday, July 20, 1735. Chilworth, near Guilford. I rosse at 9 after Everybody Eke, and, Having brakefasted and dress'd, we went to View the mills, which took us till noon. We saw four pair of large bed stones and as many bed Stones for them to run on. The runners were 6 foot diamiter and the bed Stones something bigger. These stones were not yet put up. We saw the same conveniences for making and corning powder here as at Feversham. We dined and sat the afternoon in the house with two countrymen. The one rented the paper mills Just by Mr. Pearses House, which we were also to see in the morning. The other lived in the mantion House, that being the House wherein I was informed Randall Vane was borne. These Countrymen seemed to make byt [but] a serul [servile?] apearance and not a bit better [than] countrymen usually do with us in America. We supped on some frogs, which one of the gentlemen would not Eat. Mr. Pearse Eat most of them HimSelf, it being the first time He or any of the Company had Seen any Eat before. We went to bed about 10.

Monday, July 21, 1735. Chilworth. I rosse at 6 and went out in order to Catch some fish. I had not been out long before it began to rain, which, before I got home, wet me pretty much. I shifted, brakefasted, and, it Continuing to rain, we stayd at Home till about 6, when

82 Randall Vane, almost certainly a younger son of Gilbert Vane, second Baron Barnard, and brother of Anne Vane, mistress of Frederick, Prince of Wales. He was commissioned lieutenant of the royal navy in 1735. *A List of Ships in His Majesty's Navy*, p. 26; Cokayne, *op. cit.*, I, 425-26; Thomas Seccombe, “Frances Anne Vane,” *D. N. B.*, XX, 112-13.
Mr. Dabner and I went to see a large pond about a mile from the House, but, in going thether, we were taken in a shoar of rain, which continued for some [time] and obliged [us] ta [to] take Sanctuary in a new stable, building for a county farmer. Here we found the Carpenters at work. I asked them many Questions about their wages, which they told me was 18d pr day with small bear and to find themselves. We finding the rain Continue, we returned without Seeing the pond. Went to rest.

Tuesday, July 22, 1735. I rosse at 6, as did the rest of the family. We drest and brakefasted and then sat out for London. We had some difficulty in getting the shase from the house to the publick road, which at last we Accomplishd. I rode Almost as far as Cobbham and then sent back the Horse. I walked up a steep hill and got into the town (i.e. Cobham) before the schase. We dined at this town and with us dined Sr. James Bartley, surgion of the loe Hospitall ship, on board of which yound [young] Kennedy and young Monroe were. He told us how Kind Capn. Long had been in recommending them to some of the Captains at Lisbon, to which that Ship was bound [bound]. After dinner we sat out again and before night got to Batursea, where we parted with Mr. Pearse and Cane [came] home by water, and at a proper time went to bed.

Wednesday, July 23, 1735. I ross Early and sat at home the great-est part of the Day and wrote, as did my father, he making a pretty good progress in his memorial. Towards the Evening I dressd, walked with Captn. Tubly, and with Him went to the Club, where, being made presiden[t], I stay'd much against my own inclination till the Company broak up. I came Home, went to bed not so sober as became a young man, where I Had not been long, before the wine, uneasy at its Confinement, made it[s] way thro the same passage by which it went in. This dischar[g]e gave me great Ease and I went to sleep.

Thursday, July 24, 1735. I ross at 7 after a nights rest not so calm nor Easy as those I Enjoy when not heated with wine. I drank some coffey with my Landlady and went to writing, at which I continued till toward night, when I dresd and went out. I waited on Miss Tubly

83 Probably Archibald Kennedy, son of the receiver-general of New York. Commissioned lieutenant of the royal navy in 1744 and captain in 1757. He succeeded to the earldom of Cassilis in 1792. Hardy, op. cit., p. 66; Great Britain: Admiralty: A List of the Flag-Officers of His Majesty's Fleet ([London], 1748); Cokayne, op. cit., III, 80.
and Wachter to the Coffey House, where we sent for Miss Tomlinson. We staid till past 10 oClock, and, then taking a walk, I waited on Each of the ladies home, and, returning myselfe, I Stay’d till my father returned from Vaux Hall, where He was gone. He came between 11 & 12, gave a fine account of the Entertainment there, and we went to bed.

_Friday, July 25, 1735._ I rosse at 8 and, Having read till about 9, one Mitchell, a woman that Sells muslin, came to my father with some for neck cloths, of which He bought 9 3/4 yeards, and for [it] gave 3s.6d. pr yed. After she went, I read till 2, then Dined, soon after which, I being Dressd, my father and I play’d at quadrill with Mrs. Balchon and Her Daughter. We play’d till night. I lost 1s. I waited on Maddam Balchion home and, returning, gave to Mrs. Middleton, by my fathers Directions, 1 guinne for Mr. Ludus and Desired Her not to let Him Know from whence it Came. I also gave to Him a Coat, westcoat, and great Coat, with two pair of shoes, and then went to bed without seeing Him.

_(To be continued)_