Sketches of James Kemper

The Rev. James Temple, of the age of seventy-four, was a child of his own life and that of his wife, which was designed mainly for the benefit and satisfaction of his numerous descendants. He called it "Decay Review."

The first clause reads thus:

"The following pages will be written chiefly for the use of my immediate and numerous offspring."

Therefore the present writer thinks, as a whole, it is not suitable for the public eye. Many parts of this book, however, are and will be introduced in the "Decay Review."

One thing is certain, that it supplies the most accurate materials for the historian.

The Rev. James Temple was born on the twenty-third day of December the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three, in the State of Virginia, where he spent his life. He was born and perhaps was the second county near the county, now called Harrison.

He was of German descent. His ancestors he had trace in his "Decay Review." His grandfather John Henley was born in the county of Hanover, Virginia, on the north side in Germany, and how came to settle in the State of Virginia. He has no account to show. But he owned a small landed property there, and carried on the blacksmith's business. He was a man of some learning, genuine feel, and a most charitable disposition and manners.

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Reflecting on the history of the government of this country, and the vast differences between the lands, the liberties enjoyed in America, he finally resolved to embark for the new world and did so with a company of about twelve families, who were perhaps all related by consanguinity or affinity. He landed on England, and made a short stay in that country, just at the time when Queen Anne died, and George the First ascended the throne of England, about one hundred and seven years after the first settlement of Virginia, about the year 1724.

Then they sailed to Virginia. They thought, at the time Chief Neptune, Potomac, administered the government of the State.

By the Governor's advice, or recommendation, they made a temporary settlement on what is now Stroud, Craig County, and named the place Germanna. But they were on lands belonging to the Germans, or under his care, and within about two years they were, or it appeared, that the Governor was disposed to improve on them, and they determined on returning to Prince William's County, out of which Fauquier County was afterward taken.

They did so, and purchased for perhaps entered, on land, each two hundred acres, on a small stream called Fishing Run, and named the place Germanna Run, and so it is called to this day. During their first year there, they labored under great privations and difficulties.

Germanna Run is about eight miles below Harrison.
The early county town of Laginer.

Each mouth land was surveyed in a parallelogram or oblong square, the one or each pacing near the middle of each tract. They had now obtained the height of their ambition. They might nearly as well have owned two thousand acres each, as the hundred.

Speculations are not their object; yet as my grandfather's family grew up, the enlarged each of his sons and bought lands with a small farm. My grandfather invented the first hewn plough. Holstee was their school master who was a good scholar. Their minister in Harmony did not unite with them but soon followed. His name was Harpy, and he was my great grandfather by my mother, and a man of profound learning, but who was old and soon died.

They were Puritans and so raised a house for public worship, in which after the death of their children they constantly held worship, by reading the Scriptures, singing, praying, and in religious discourse. They were well furnished with books. My eldest brother has had of my father's estate, besides the usual farm, the German Bible of the most durable binding and value. It was a finely bound, with the most excellent and complete explanations.
remained by death, and all their public political measures translated in English, their language was gradually lost in the second generation. Despite a dialect of the German language as used in my father's home, recently until I was ten or twelve years old, but have now almost entirely lost it.

Some next to that period of life between his child- hood and marriage. He says, my childhood had nothing very remarkable in it. I was considerably indulged by my parents. He grew up in a farm and was strictly taught habits of agricultural labor and industry, and exposed to them. In those early days of distractions, difficulties and trials, I did not fall to his lot to be sent to school any length of time. If the matter be true speaking, I was put to school at twelve years of age, or a little earlier, and continued about three years, and this completed the whole of my schooling, under all the disadvantages I have mentioned. As I entered upon other pursuits, however, to acquire knowledge and improve him self in private. When he became a little more advanced in life he says, I was put of my own, and not a little the subject of use it in a way of knowledge noticing and learning held of advertisements, legal notices, and either for the above purpose, or occasionally for my own improvement, whenever they came in my way.

Transport only became acquainted with the correct generation of instruments of reality, but became quite proficient in the art of penmanship. He held on for the use for life, of a peculiar style, which became generally known in his native country.
and I may say to some extent throughout the whole country, from the many letters from which he was in the habit of writing.

His book as helps delight in reading as every young man ought to do. He gathered up the fragments of time, ized every useful book he could lay his hands on, and studied his mind with all the valuable knowledge he could. Thus by nocturnal labor and industry, added to the annual labor and industry of the field, he supplied, to a considerable extent, the want of public and some domestic instruction. In this manner he became qualified to be himself a teacher of schools and able to perform the very difficult but most useful part of our society.

Of the period under review, from childhood to the time of manhood, he says: "At the age of fifteen I was called to sustain the loss of one of the most prudent and best of mothers, on the 16 of Feb. 1832. This is a part of my subject over which I cannot lightly pass. My mother was Eliza Fielding, the daughter of Dean Fielding, who was one of the original immigrants from Boston Bay. The wife, the mother, friend and neighbor close to the bed at this age in her whole life. She was so made from whatever was a bad appearance of weakness or affection, and equally remote from neglect or inattention that the contrary was required or necessary. I remember well and my heart still bleeds at the recollection of the loss of such a mother. Nothing more that is thought worthy of note occurred till his marriage. He records it by saying, Judith Hathorn.
and myself were happily married on the 2nd day of July, 1772, with the free and full consent of a numerous train of connections and acquaintances, and without a dissenting voice ever known to us. In this he adds, 'This is rare but important.'

As to Rivers, give her ancestry first. She is the daughter and eldest child of Ralph John Hathaway of Lancaster county in Virginia. She was born on or near the shore of the blue waters of the James in the same county on the 26th of April, 1730. Her grandfather William Hathaway was among the early settlers in Virginia, and from England, but I know not from what particular part. He owned considerable property in Virginia. His wife, Sarah Dawson, was the daughter of John Dawson also from England. Francis Simplot was her grandfather by his mother, of Simplot also from England, and who likewise possessed an independent estate in Northumberland county, also in the northern neck of Virginia, viz., that had a neck of lands lying between the river Potomac and Rappahannock, and between the mountains and the Bay.

This account corresponds with what my mother has often told me, viz., that her ancestors were English, so far as she had any knowledge. In the year 1760 I was born.

A sketch of my mother's history formed her own life. The account corresponds with many father's family.

The state, that when her father was poor and he commenced farming on one of his father's farms in Lancaster county, on the bay, less than a mile from a little streamlet about the size of a man's head, she termed was a landmark. It was very noted through all old Virginia.
The town where she was about thirteen years of age about one hundred and sixty miles up into Lancaster county lived a farm for three lines and continued on it for several years sold his house and bought a place on which he continued till his death, about two miles from the town. His eldest son John Hellman join was one of the three persons during fifteen years he had the above lease.

My father gave a more full account of his Father in the following words, speaking of his own age being about eight years ago he says that in the year 1776 he married Anne Walker of Lancaster county into Lancaster into my father's neighborhood, and an intimacy between him and my father as son joined. He was a stout, handsome and very affable man, well proportioned, and his hair a most beautiful and shining black. He was a man of unbounded moderation and would never on the rights of the poor taught me without defending them to the utmost of his power which he frequently did. He was the special friend of the American Revolution, and although his family of four would not admit of his joining the regular army, he commanded a militia company in Pennsylvania and served during the war. At home he was a magistrate and member of the Court of Common Pleas till his death March 17, 1786, in his fifty-third year. He had fourteen children, all of whom he left behind, except one grown daughter, and two infant sons and an infant daughter. Those eleven he left a thousand dollars apiece.

As my mother seldom did for what I may see, she only knew of the settlement of the country in which she lived, but a short time before the revolution, it was not common even for
The young mess to obtain a very extended education much
her for females. As you would naturally suppose, therefore, and
were quite limited, not much beyond common spelling, reading,
and writing. And to this I may add, she had not much
tolerance born though she was fond of reading.
In a female housewife is the most valuable and indi-
Index the first of education. In this she was anxious inclined,
and she acquired it to a high degree of perfection, as well
as more fully developed in the signal. In her youth spin-
ing and sewing, particularly of cotton, was universal in that
country. Very early in life she became practically skilled
in these, and she lies in the art of cooking. In the days of my
childhood, my father had promised her one of the most ex-
and cook one. As she was hospitable and disposed to enter-
ain her friends, and more particularly as she raised fifteen
children, the reader will readily agree with me that it was
call for her to be an adept in this all vital art.
For her growth she was early mature, and not by early ma-
sive in these most valuable accomplishments: She therefore con-
cluded to be joined in marriage when very young, and to ac-
tume the mighty responsibilities of bringing up of the house
so familiar. When she did, then only a little turned of 16
year, and my father was a little under nineteen. Luckily,
they were a young couple to set out on the long and need-
and cause of life which this afterwards ran.
I have now given some account of them both up to the time
of their marriage. The blooming heartfolds will be a joint
story as a matter of course with occasional individual
notes. Her husband took her to her father's house, and
They spoke of it. I concluded in my father's house where
where both my wife and myself were happy, as she was
especially received as a child and vicius, and considered
herself as such, until she went into our home.

As far as I know, she beheld the grammar
school in settling the area, but not his daughter in
kind of her own, but she was not able to make the last
school to the first. However, we knew what was suf-

ficient and in 1810 commenced farming a farm for
our uninvited.

I must now turn the subject. I feel that I have to-

ward delayed to speak of the religious character of the sub-
tect of these memoirs. Of the time of their moving in
their cabin, he writes thus; I may mention that both
my wife and myself had, before our marriage, been taught
under deep religious influences, among the Baptists in
our neighborhood, so that we closed the first evening in
their cabin with the prayer, and have continued the
practice ever since, with the exception of our indis-

ciples, which was passed from by the fol-
ing refusal of the people. Our eldest child, not far
learned, beyond speaking intelligible, reminded me that we
used to kneel down and say prayers, but we did not now.

And three years before the marriage of my parents the
peaceful church almost lost its evidence in the Northern
field and part of the. They were in the habit of
believing. This was affected by what was called the great
Baptist revival of those days, and by the intercession
of the Baptist Prayers and Prayers, and the Baptist Prayers a.

Among the people, the Baptist ministers were the prin-
tical instruments in this revival. The one was an
David Thomas a man of liberal education, from the East, who came and settled in Sangier County at this time. The other was John Titch a tall, well man of Sangier county. When the man grew up he was a teacher of common English schools and became famous as a dancing master. He went down bold on a wild career of dancing, and at the end of about even years and with a very serious change of character, became a very serious and useful Baptist preacher. He returned to Sangier, and as many others testify, preached throughout that country with engaging force and faithfulness, the true evangelical doctrine of the cross and with uncommon success winning to the whole country and turning the world upside down. The Quakers became involved, and as they were connected with the State and had the power, they cast him into prison in Charleston. His brother a ship merchant of the town did not relish for this recourse. But as in the case of Luther and Bunyan, the public authorities gained nothing by this violent procedure. Men, women, and children, innumerable, gathered around the prison gate, and most attentively listened to his preaching, now more zealous than before. As in the case of both and others, the public authorities even became secretly willing to release him. Very many of the Quakers, however, turned back and walked the ways, and so more, though not so all.

Of was in this awakening that my parent started their early and most sensible religious impressions.
No better proof can be produced that they were of the spirit of God, genuine and transforming, than their continuance to the end of their long lives. Did I not believe that my parents were truly pious, wise, and good men, I would take no interest in writing their history.

The firm belief of this compels me in the undertaking. Nothing of extraordinary brilliance shone in either of them. The ground work of their history is laid in their faith, their courage, industry, and perseverance, their great trial, their numerous family, and more especially in the remarkable providence of God for them.

We have arrived at that point at which the reader will naturally inquire how they became members of the Presbyterian church. This has already been announced in part, in the case of my father, in the history of the religious work of his father and ancestors. They were Presbyterian. The following facts will make it more fully. At the time of the removal of my maternal grandfather into New York County, Ellis River, New York, a Presbyterian clergyman, whose name was James Thomson, from Connecticut, settled in Londonderry County. Thirty-five miles from my father's He was a man of high standing and much knowledge of right miles below my father's and also occasionally at my father's as well as at my own father's. Several families who were Presbyterians from Ireland had moved to this place of residence even so right miles below his father's in the East, and through this means Mr. Thomson was
was induced to come and preach there once a month, though he lived near Lincoln up the country in Franklin county. At Turkey Run they built for him a large meeting house, at which he always had a crowd of people. He was a constant attendant often on foot. He did not however join the church at this place but some time afterwards, near Ashland, about fifty miles north westerly from Frankfort. Some four or five years after Mr. Thomson settled in the country, another Presbyterian minister moved into these parts and settled in Warren, with a view of endeavors to renew up a church in that place. His name was George A. Bache. He was an able preacher. With him my father formed a most unreserved intimacy, spent much time with him, and gained much information from him. The remainder of these years in Frankfort and taught a Latin school there, but failed to gather and organize a church. With him, my mother states, that my father went into Mr. Thomson's country, or rather to the left of it, over Indiantown to attend at a sacramental occasion, and there he joined the Presbyterian church.

Not long after this my mother became attached to the same church, but of the precise time and circumstances I am not informed. She states in her account that Mr. Thomson baptized her two eldest children in the church to which they were attached, and that they were at a great distance, thirty or forty miles. If at any time thereafter, if at any distance fifty. The bequeathed minister, Mr. Bache, in the days of his
and prosperity in preaching had a meeting-house
with three miles from my grandfather, whose my
mother attended very often, but in speaking of it, he says;
never could be an Antedated Baptist. Thus it appears
that they were Presbyterians from conviction, from
sense, and from choice, under great difficulties, and at no
little expense. From these facts and circumstances
philosophic argument arises in favor of the reality
of their piety. Is it common for an inconsiderate
person to walk, and to continue to do it, even miles
atgether, or lie, and then back again the
same day? Or to go fifty miles to attend meeting
for a few days, and to join the church of his choice?
If may be allowed to give some little account of
my mother's views and feelings in an experimental
point of view. Subsequent to the Baptist revival, both
before and after her marriage, she attended to her ex-
periential duties and felt happy in them. Then she would
see those passing whom she thought or knew to be regular
professors of religion, she would breathe out the prayer contained
in that Hymn,

"Nay, God turn of their eyes
From thee alluring vanity,
And let the thunder of thy word
Awake their soul to fear the Lord."

Of the passing looks of her conviction and concern
now, she was never able to speak with certainty, but
would always say, with the third verse, the first line, I
now, but always I see a cloud now and then.

This account of this period lends of conviction, about..."
To speak more properly of regeneration, there is much deception and self-deception, among the people of this country: and much evil and mischief done by inciting one to believe the spurious doctrine. Can any man prove that Paul knew the precise time of his regeneration? the view I now express was borne entertained by my father. I have not seen anything from his pen, nor do I recollect ever hearing him speak of the precise time before spoken of in his epistles. Not by any means, that he doubted or denied that there is such a time as regeneration, but that it is very difficult to know it. It is not a moment, a most precious moment, in the life of a man, and it is well for man to know it, but much better for him to know and continue to know. The happy consequence is that there is unexpectedly, the deception and self-deception.

And I must pursue the train of events.

My father, when settled on his little farm out west, determined, next, with what is called ambition, to make his living and support his family. He lived with all his might in wresting with the earth, and removing it out of the way of the plough. He was married in July, 1872, moved to the cabin in December, and by due season in spring, he told me, he had hoed and removed all before planting, and had a beautiful field of four acres ready for planting. He mentioned two or three good days work. One in making fence. I was not the kind of a horse, nor so circumstanced but that I might have been put out of commission for the time being.
I have been out to plant a few more trees and now I am going to get some boards to build a shed. In particular, I like pine boards, high and well laid, and I always have some. I have not had time to work on the shed, but I may mention that my intended farm lay one mile from my father's place. I took my son in the morning and filled his many times a foot of an inch, and cut off more than fifty logs and returned home before dark in that day. Thus he continued to labor for about four years till a little before the birth of his second child, when his constitution failed and he lost his health. Before this he had changed farm with a brother, and it was his farm that was supplied. As one on that he lost his health. Of this unhappy circumstance he thus speaks: "The labor of having a farm proved too hard for me, and I fell sick soon after we settled in our new habitation, and I was in the hands of the physicians one year, and my wife had much to bear, but recovering a little brought back a while, yet this could not continue. Even after this the burdens and necessities of a farming man were too severe for me, greatly contrary to his wishes and wishes the support of his family, and I resolved to return to work in a more moderate degree. With the advice and recommendation of my ordinary, I came and took over the burden, a burden which the reader will readily admit was unusually severe, when he is told that in little less than eight years after the loss of his husband's health, she was the mother of seven children, the eldest of whom was only a little one.
nine years of age; none of them yet able to render
her much aid in her arduous task. At the birth
of their sixth child, Edward Young, they had been
married ten years and a half, and were still in
the circumstances. No Presbyterian church had yet been
formed near them. Mr. Batch had determined to
seek from his attempted to gather one in Harrodsburg,
and a tide of migration to the west had risen. Mr.
Batch had determined to endeavor to better his con-
dition by seeking another field of labor in the west. All
his last efforts were made in that direction in view of
expansion. As can be seen, my father was
naturally attached as also to his own church Jacob Black,
this is the reason, a sketch of whose life is given in
other memoirs by 324, who had determined to accompany
Batch on his trip. My father could not forbear joining
them with a fond hope of improving the circumstances
there, in a religious and pecuniary point of view.
A considerable number of Presbyterians were known
to be settling together in Green county, North Caro-
lina and Tennessee. Rather they made their way
northward across the mountains and through
the Indian country and the Indians. They were pleased
with the people, the place, and its prospects, and
determined to move their families to it as soon as
they could conveniently. So is notice mentions two or
three things on their return somewhat prefiguring a
falling in, which mention here as a matter of curiosity,
that an returning from the void, we crossed the moun-
tains and arrived into north Carolina, that part of the
The mountains was called the Stone Mountain, and it was in pleasant weather in October, the ascent was a pleasant one, to require considerable exertion to gain from ten to thirty feet, leading our horses, before turning down across the road to the east. I think we rode about ten miles, and when we gained the summit, it took us an hour before we could dismount and make our march, and the clouds at the same time. We then descended the mountain expecting to find a lodging, but the first small farm and cabin were empty, and so the second. And perhaps the truth, until about ten o'clock that night when we found the people all gone with a Col. Harper. But we had none to speak of, Circle B. Dake, Jacob Dake, and myself were all the company.

Some bright prospects for supporting the family had been at the time of departure to which they had gone. In the way, one of them purchased a head of a valuable district of country which made it easy to procure hands of the best quality.

The reader will not be surprised to be told that at the time he was considerably in debt. He was with great reluctance his good old master could think of letting down all his little farm, and move the family, the mother, and the grandchildren far away to the wild West.

The good woman of the time in debt, and the hope of his being able to pursue the business of surveying and thereby to secure himself for abundance so that he could support the family independently reconciled him to it. With much grief, however, he let them go.
The mountain was called the Stone Mountain, and
it was in pleasant weather in October, the ascent was
not pleasant and it required considerable exertion to gain from
the foot to the summit. We were leading our horses, after turning
across the road to the house, I think for about
two miles, and when we gained the summit, it was
more than an hour before we could see the sun, moon, and
stars clearly at the same time. We then descended the
mountain expecting to find a lodgings, but the first
small farm and it was very solitary, and so the second
and third, and perhaps the fourth, until about ten
miles due west where we found the people all posted
with a Col. Harford. But we had seen no dangers.
Saw a Mr. Bish, Isaac Keath, and myself near all the
company.

Some bright lines for supporting the family lived
in the place of destination to which they had gone.
We say, here I had presumed the commission of deputy
surveys of a valuable district of country which made
it easy to procure hired of the best qualities.

The reader will not be surprised to be told that at
this time he was considerably in debt. He was with great
reluctance his good old father could think of letting him
sell his little farm and move the family, the mother,
and the grandchildren far away to the wild West.
The fact, however, of the time in debt, and the hope of
his being able to manage the business of surveying, and
thereby to secure funds for abundance, as that he could
support his family independently reconciled him
to it. With much grief, however, he let them go.
Of their leaving my father this speaks: "He took a horse and went a daily journey and stayed with the first night but I never saw him more. He was said to be a man among my oldest sisters, remember his family prayers, in which he was peculiarly helpful. I cannot forbear mentioning how the short age of life left him by my father. He was raised above the middle size, nervous and well-furnished, with strength of body and mind. In one of his fields not far from his house lay a stone near the hedge, and, by an oak stump, which stone, though not very large was of great weight and lying in the way, he took hold of it and lifted it on a large stump, perhaps three feet high. This being impossible of an execution of uncommon strength, some one, determined to put it to the test, went and brought the stone off the stump, but thought to try it as a man was never found who could try it on the stump again."

His death was quite remarkable. On the 1st day of June 1833 being the Sabbath, he in perfect health, walked to a field of young corn about half a mile from his house, on which some bags were laid out, and it was near sun up about sunset, but he never returned!!! He was found the next morning in the field lying on the back perfectly straight, with his hat on his head, with his hands regularly folded on his breast. There was not a disordered feature of his face, but all was entirely natural, with every evidence of deliberation and composure mind. It was truly the smallest appearance.
I injured any part of his body. The sepulchre was exhumed to have ended his days. The time of his death was Nov. 1833. The time of his death was Nov. 1834.

The usher will now see the family moving out toward the little all. The farm was sold, the debts paid, and but little left. Let them not forget that farms in those days at the close of the revolutionary war, brought one day high prices, especially little ones. Under the kind protection of God, whose they had chosen for their God and whom they had devoted themselves and their children, they moved on successfully and prosperously, through difficulties and dangers, and enemies, an uneventful and unenraged, and in due time arrived safely at their place of destination. They found themselves in the midst of a multitude of splendid and warmhearted friends. Some of the names of whom I am unable to remember. Principally of the Trubback had moved to the place but at the solicitation of Charles White, his brother-in-law, it is already living in the vicinity, he had after building a cabin and remaining there some time, ventured further on and moved to the vicinity, into this meant cabin they went and stayed a few weeks. My mother says this place was south of the Cumberland mountain on Richland Creek, not a great distance from the Frenchman's river. She says the district of country was called Richland Creek, on a small stream of water was called by that name.

And now again to Life, Eternity, Here I shall another
new leg, after being about a few weeks in bed belonging to Colbeck. He had not a slight of
anything of the kind, but slept and seemed fine.
New bed was not with boards laid across for rest
in this, as in every other case, my wife refused
much of the present. The most affectionate
wife and mother. They had sold their chairs, seas
and sows, and corn, and many other things.
and Virginia, and had to begin anew. The want of
food and water and a home, greatly embittered,
did not dissuade any mother at the place; their children
are literally well clothed when they arrived in
reunion, but how to keep them so was a distressing
thought. Notwithstanding these or many other things
occurring and occurring. They had many acceptable
parents were kind, and what arose to the usefulness
of their condition, their friends, as well as nearly all
the people of the first new prospects of religion,
and apparently faithful to their instruction, and in
keeping to melting and in keeping up the worship
of God. This is what they had always desired, and
what could not and did not fail to sustain and
other them. The tender heart of the mother long and
greatly burdened by the care of life was also more
tendered by the bright prospects now minus close
of bread, and was willing husband and father
in the mind and love of his
numinous and growing family, as that to
a respectable settlement that would not break
him. He intended to enter the back tracts of

And while conviving and make sale of these to some such as the work, as he did with some, his notes were how much.

He will now prove the earlier as given to use a Cafe Review. I had recently begun to survey, where the case, usually ambiguous, took time, prepared a most entertaining selection for anybody, especially about my wish and the result of my legs, such as officially declared one and just an to my evening till I should recover. I had never been accustomed to any but quite soft, fine crepe. In this relation the ease was stiff, took a severe discharge of thin water, I had, and finally, which was closed the scene after a few weeks. More than once was I then attacked. At this place I fell into a more distressing condition than that occasioned by the water. I had many warm friends and knew the most respectable of the people but my friend Balch being an untrained on the subject of pleurisy and a young Eudcylocaurian named Hooton, of a large and most respectable stock of people settled in a distant region, here, where the fugitives had never been accustomed to use any other pastime than an old version of Davids armies, penned by Bruce, and each more than prefixed, in this work, that owing any other composition would have been high honors in divine sorcery, espessially to ladies, the young men likewise, by the advance of his most judicious friends, and even seeing a part in the time. But this almost caused Balch, who considered himself as in matters of science in that
that part of the country and he carried the matter to such an extent that he showed the young man no countenance although he was a person of fine talents and learning. He refused to invite him to the table or to the administration of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Bache and myself not being agreed, began to walk in different ways for the first time. I had ended on various subjects talked how out of anything further to say yet he would scarcely acknowledge his defeat. But the affair of the young man was such and his treatment not only by unpatriotic, but so much different that I manifest of my decided disapprobation to the part Mr. Bache had acted and although I privately said or did anything on the score yet I incurred his strongest disapproval not to say hatred and malice and which was even engendered in others hence in the following way. He wrote a severe letter after me, in my return to Kentucky to a leading member of the Presbyterian, condemning him against me as a dangerous man. But I had no weight with the Presbyterian he was still obliged to leave his church. It was not long after when all he was tried and convicted for preaching false doctrine as the records of the church will show. He was at once long list to die.

While they were enjoying themselves in the society of their kind and affable friends, and encouraged and lifted up with the bright and charming hope of obtaining a competency of the good things of this life for themselves and their children the Dis pense of all
all events had been and many different things but
often before them. But I must premise a few things.
I am far from believing that every preacher of religion
preached but I have noticed to say, upon favorable ex-
ample of a long life, that my father was just. It
would seem from the sketch of the life of Jacob
Bickley, as given in his memoirs, and from various
well known facts that this same Jacob Bick-
ley was a pious man, a decidedly pious man. It is
said in the same memoir that he was a good right
for years of age. The reader will recall that when I
spoke of him last year in Kentucky, he had very
nearly joined himself to the Presbyterians of that part
and was a member of one of the Rev. Daniel Hicks
church. The Rev. Mr. Hicks is well known as the Father
of the Presbyterian church in Kentucky, as his ministry
wished to himself and edited by the same memorable
Dr. R. N. M. Bickel, aimed to the same end as
he was.
Mr. Hicks moved with his large family from Dick-
son county Virginia to Kentucky after having received
the place and having been called back to it by a
petition signed by three hundred men, and known
very early when he came out he found to be far from
being Christian, though many of them were pro-
ducer. One whole year he preached to them with
skilful administering the sacraments believing this to
be the best he could do. He moved to Kentucky
Oct. 1833, one month before my father moved
to Green county, North Carolina near Tennessee. He
then found necessary to preach in order to set
in close light the indications and workings of Providence which suddenly and unexpectedly changed the whole course of her father's life. The above Jacob Richland a most intimate friend, in all points of view, especially in religion, as well as a relative, being moved by a lively zeal for the advancement of religion in the rapidly growing settlements of Kentucky in the part where he and Mr. Rice lived, and feeling the want of ministers of the Gospel, and bearing in mind that in times past, so their intimacy he had heard Kentucky offices a voice, that in early life he had been prepared for the Gospel ministry, and thinking it possible that with some aid he might yet undertake the work determined to offer the aid and let the matter. Accordingly he said the thing before Mr. Rice and the three ministers whom they had among them. Afterwards were the first members of the Transylvania Packet, and the result was the sudden change for life of her father's course. But, I will give it in his own word. I had an intimate friend and relation whom I loved, and who owned a large tract of land in Nelson County, Kentucky, and to which he had moved his family, and who had some time heard me express a wish that I in early life been prepared for the Gospel ministry. He mentioned this to the principal member of the early Packet, there was in Kentucky, Isaac Lemon, at the note of my letter. They made the necessary inquiry, and it only remained for them to know me in this way.
my family could be brought to Kentucky and sup-
ported while I could go through a proper course of ap-
l愕ation, both of which I intended. But that, this failed
to be carried out and did the fact remain,
A few years after this, my friends in that state, took deter-
mination without prior knowledge, to encourage my enter-
ing in ministry, the relative I have spoken of what I had
done on which I informed him that I should have
the advantage of my business, the circumstances of my fami-
ly, and the unanswerable objections to perse-
vere were. But as no answer could have reach-
ed me from him, in event of further correspondence on
the subject, he sent a man with a sufficient number
of horses to remove me to St. Louis,

My determination to spend my days in that country, any plottings nec-

essary with my numerous friends, my engagements with the
preachers, and the dangers of a substratum of a hundred
and fifty miles were the facts was consistent with
the instance he. I then, my family counselled
and I said all children, and one all my own up

of each another, so as quickly before she could point
out, which would be difficult but to visit their interest, if at all my
most cautious, and also my most judicious friends
were decided to make an attempt.

The reader must judge by my own anticipations as to the course of
Materials, but he was not intended. I have not.

End letter, dated April 12, 1830. The Rev. Edward Crume.

E. C. J.
The surveyor gave his consent, but with great reluctance, and understanding there was always an approach to activity and activity to such actions. The old friend of the grand and the father of the James Newton, the deputy surveyor with much ease. The old man consented and advised him to go with a view of the preaching the Gospel, and that nothing else should part them. He refused to keep his wife till after the approaching confinement and that to bring her to her husband. He could not bear the separation, and determined to seek everything for his wife and go with her husband and children. She did not, however, readily come to this decision, but especially when the promise and firm and grateful pledge of three hundred, hard-working men, the combination, the ride at the side of their lives, and would dig with her and her husband and family, if necessary, in the wilderness and defend her from the enemies' passage. To see young men, all may fare and more healthily, may any nearer sea, while his birthday was due but a few days after that time, you would deserve a moon's rent. But these young men being and known to me, I would give me the greatest pleasure to take them, useful and charitable. The committee was appointed by the Surveyor of Kansas and Kentucky, in conjunction with other than to pass thunder into a Bullyboy care and guard. They sent a Bullyboy to Kansas and I think it an undoubted James Carruthers to the office of the only ministering to Kansas County.
the hand and attempt to refer to them very
advice. Their descendants should be known,
are discovered, by any one of the American
families. When and where did any woman ever quick
place genuine courage than did Harriett Tubman
Grievous on the memorable occasion? How was it
likely for her to prevent her imagination from fly-
ing in advance and preventing the new scenes of
her husband and children, and particulars of her.
If most horrible and pernicious? Surely she must
have all when she saw the man and his position
heard his account, that it was a certain and loud
all of Providence, and as Rachel of old, years after
knew she went forth feeling that all things and all
were now in the hands of God. She was not going
to make money or gather a fortune, all prospect of
that she was leaving. She was going to sustain her
husband in attempting to preach the Gospel which
brought salvation. She had prepared to surrender
himself body and soul, and all her interests into the
hand of God, and her course now proves that that
was the present.

Now I would inquire of the reader, if from a full
view of her husband's conduct in the great crisis of life
she is not prepared to come to the same conclusion on
bearing time? You have heard of days and seasons
hardened souls that think well of these. But I will
not conclude your narrative.

She took leave of all and set out on the be-
inning of March 14th, 1835, and arrived at the


blackness a house of defense in ten days and obtained in the month of April took the position. Perhaps I
have entered the wilderness a few days earlier, my recollection may not be correct. Our company consisted
of about forty men, but they were not well armed.

This report, as soon as if the had been in a path,
and had never seen the wilderness. It is this event that
there were large bodies of red men. The

KENTUCKY TO KENTUCKY

through the trace to Kentucky Lee and then by the
are of noise was much broken and all encumbered
KENTUCKY TO KENTUCKY

that it would have been with
such difficulty that any could have passed the
trace from Kentucky instead with patience.

An account is written. The author says

they passed through the wilderness unnoticed and was

not

The reader will seek his eye on the geographical

the country from the head waters of the Tennessee

where white Unionists had been killed by

and come not long before. This is the account

of the reader will seek his eye on the geographical

the country from the head waters of the Tennessee

to the site where Danielle in Kentucky now

stands, he may have a more full view of the country

and their journey. He will see that they had to face

the Cumberland Mountains. Let him remember that

there was no wagon track, and that from the narrow

of the path they must have been compelled to

much in in to the fire, particularly in many places in

the mountainous, and almost in the same depths of

track, as if next to real
And at all times, greatly exposed to the rigors of the climate. Just as in the month of April, a month they call to be damp and cold, with spelling of snow, especially in the mountains, though they had no reason to fear them above the ground and even trees at night. But they had to feel it on the ground, that they were eighteen days making the journey of one hundred and eighty miles, which was more than one mile per day. All these things taken into view, he may have some adequate conception of the severity, difficulty and danger of the journey. He knew not that there was a single female in the company, except my mother and her two little daughters. The eldest of these was not quite twelve years old, and the youngest a little over eight. In addition, they were joined, protected and secured, with a single message and joyful arrival from the pioneers, let me not conclude that a little patience was needed to depend upon them through all their trials and tribulations. Deep night and often exceeds a bright day. But it was their lot to continue the narrative until I reach the point where I must end it. The trials we encountered were small and which was not by the family as a whole but in the same yard, in which I may call the manor of a fine house. The kind wishes of my dear wife and family ordered on the same as always before and since. We were entirely dependent on the most serious part of the case was a tree from a friend and having历史地Il counted the root before he left for one. This was felt by his wife, and although...
She was a valuable woman and bore everything with
the patience, her mind was a little confound of
cause. Off slugged on however, until told, when she made
her appearance. Of all the good, and I took some great
had her new home and I would live on. I had
before the sent for me. Made a valuable entry of four hun-
dred acres on the tract, and this he was to have for the
same which he gave me, but he only took it on my
the same making no account of it himself yet I
inmed. He being quite otherwise, knowing the value
any entry, but he paid it as per further evidence.
Commenced improving the place with my own
hands alone, in a few half paid of jobs, and built a
more convenient cabin than is small, built, but as one
built at the back of another, seemed to be very old, no
true time and the presented itself. About some years
before purchased, in Virginia at a public sale, a coal,
and a quarter old quire move, with a few they all
with the amount of thirteen pounds less sundial,
Virginia currency sold at the end of a Dutch purchased
up to on nine or twelve month within, and thir-
ning about the commencement of the revolutionary war.
Virginia passed a law that the paper currency which
the state had struck should be a legal tender for
all British debts, and on the issue of the money, the
creditors should refund the debt, if the tender was
made within a limited time, or the money deposited
resumed at the cost of government of the state, within
that time, said was bought against any security for
an debt of £13, 10s. with the interest and finally so
I had the contract, because it was proven that my debtor was
impatient, and I allowed the money. Had I been the better expert, I think it
would have been recovered, but it was not. Then I lost the money and had the debt with a long accu-
monet to pay. And no reason or sure way to satisfy the demand, but by the sale of my farm
which I was now living. I did so and sold the
money to Virginia in quires and paid the debt.
I had a couple of small horses and perhaps some
anything more by. Reader see this book contain
the language, the science and history
there is a more important question here, however, does
d not look like clear error himself. This pays does
the manner in these days, when not setting
the new bread from the wife and children in the
weight of a burning pittance of wild beach and cane
was, for the debt, provident credits perhaps
resulting in his wealth, in order to keep the information
we should of give we knew anything. The good man
will pay better than to be declared. Generally in the habit-
feeding it will endure through all times and those with-
fulled billiance it last. Yet this is no gamble to
will to please it may be known. Had been more ten.
Now after having been thus lengthened for so long
time in detail, let a breake on a foot in the neigh-
before a three years for nothing it. And five acres
were cleared. Again build another double cabin, move
it, and build a roof on the place I just mention.
At the previous summer while on my own place I
taught a small school for or three hours in the day.

In the account of my new children and a few others. And an

opportunity for the study of theology was almost entirely

of sight. And my father was, however, although nearly

just as just as myself, knowing something of the

management and indefatigable disposition of my wife.

I founded my moving into some small cabin on his

farm, and entering on my preparation studies, and he

promised ten or twelve acres of land for cultivation

in such a way as I could for the support of my fami-
sty. I now considered, of ought more. The piece about this

it was as much as I could that I repair it was

easily equal to making a new fence. I undertook to return

and moved to the place. While here my employment

was a catechist, and my studies for the ministry gave

me reason for much reading, all which I did with

which I made with an old table or case knife.

And in fact, can you find one? Every Scotchman has

a greater cause to go forward on a good cause if

there are heard my today, say that he has been many

times reduced to the necessity of reading by preachers

that he frequently lay down near the fire to

enable him to do so. We turn again to our narrative.

Here it may be noticed, it mentions, that the per-

sons of Kentucky had drawn the Rev. David Rice

from Bedford County, Virginia, on a promise of twice

the usual prices. I am not so much a

thinker of the times of which I am able to take out and

the sciences. This farm was of no great value to him,

since Rev. Rice, the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Rice.
of Texas near the Cumberland, being both ready and unacquainted to perform the drudgery of the kitchen and other housework, and having only two parents, a man and a woman, both of whom were more useful than profit, she was altogether unable to carry on her farm or any other business for the support of her family, and the printed cotton fail in great part, she was reduced very low, yet required to encourage me to go on. Her chief means of support was her farm, and lived by the produce. I have mentioned the dependence on my wife, not because she had been accustomed to the labor of the field, or anything harder than the cotton stew, having been raised in cotton country; she understood spinning it well; but she frequently went to the field with the children and helped with her own hands; and in this respect bore the hardest and most exacting part.

Thus after two years spent in Kentucky I entered on my judicial duties under the circumstances I have now mentioned. Some assistance was given me in grain, particularly by Col. Parham of Louisville, one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. But still the burden of my dear wife and our little children was almost intolerable. I now undertook also for myself a Herculean task, which was nothing less than the study of Geography, History, Church History, and Syntax, with a condensation of Greek and Latin all at the same time. Besides during the whole time of my instructor's course I also acted the part of instructor in three vacant congregations, at the
Distance of twelve or fifteen miles. This cactic
ing was conducted in the following order: He
asked the occasion's caticheur for our last book, and
Mr. Hyde first proposed as many questions as one
more of those in the catechism as he thought
necessary, and examined me on them, and after
writing each of the answers in order, and giving
them a lecture on the questions. Then followed
similar exercises, and examined at each place and conducted
the whole with an explanation, sing and prayer.
This was an excellent plan. I was one of the elders
of the church at the same time. But within about
three years and a half, my constitution gave way and
failed so fast that the physicians advised me
to make a journey for the recovery of my health.
Having business to settle up in Virginia, I made
the attempt in May 1820 on a valuable horse of
my own, which I was scarcely able to mount. Not
remaining on the base first mentioned I got an
old half-breed for the remaining time of it, and
sent him in charge of a friend in Niles, Maine,
where a place of rest and food came, and in this
way got the horse to rest and recover.
I improved the road and visited the place
many months on Great Barrington County, etc.
But in the midst of all my travels I received
a letter from a friend, and through the same journey, as well as on
the dangers of the wilderness, gave me his very friendly
advice. His name was Dr. B. and to his memory
of me much. In the wilderness he used to say to me, "Lie still and I'll get up the horses and prepare them for starting," and he did so. While in Virginia I rode the old bullock through the summer with no other protection from the increase of my clothes and eating of flesh, but this had a bloated appearance. I had used the bullock through the whole of the previous winter, breaking the ice and plunging in. In August I set out for home, got about a hundred miles but found I could not bear the heat, and returned. Told them whether I should ever see my family, a thing which was also the case when I left them in Marion. But early in September I set out again and to the joy of my family and friends arrived safely, but my health was not fully restored.

After my return the Presbyterian of Pennsylvania, the only one then in Kentucky, resolved to receive me, and did so on the seventh day of Oct. 36. This was the first licentiate of that Presbytery.

The first meeting was on Oct. 4, 1836. The original members were Dr. David Price, James Rankin, Thomas Craighead, Andrew B. and James Crawford, and their families. Five members in all.

It seems to be advisable now to resume in the pursuit of our narrative, and to introduce a variety of other matter before resuming it again. And first, I will introduce some extracts from a little journal commenced by my father, after arriving at Richmond, declaration in Virginia on the short journey.
Here are introduced principally an account of their moral character. The journals are not because it was difficult in those days to get letters back to his family, and for them to see the case he should ever see them again.

My Dear Smith, this is on Aug. 19, 1780. I am not very well though able to write. I have been away for some time that I have not kept a particular journal since I left you. If it might be the will of God that we should meet once more I shall rejoice and embrace to be found in the pleasing and grateful opinion of hearing thanks and praise to our glorious Creator,Reverend, Benevolent &c., and one all. Here am, that the journey has given me stronger impressions than perhaps I ever had before of the wonderful nature of Gospel means being increased with clearer and professed, and the advantages of society under the means so disposed. This should be my last advice to you and the dear children, it shall be, ever to keep yourselves in the way of each means and society, though it should be at the expense of all earthly you. That is the chief to the world, with the best of them. Let this world carry you anywhere only as it may best serve to forward you on your journey to a better; and in order to answer this and all ways be the present administrations of the gospel in mind such as I now trust you are blessed with by Mr. (etc.) and reader (to enjoy
the privileges of it so dispensed, and to improve them to the glory of God and your own salvation. 

I feel no inward satisfaction at the thought of your present situation in this respect; shall I be perfectly say, see to it that the means the precious means you enjoy, are so improved as to be to God of your precious and immortal souls a season of God. Do not discourage; remember the Christ that life is a warfare, the kingdom of heaven to be gained by violence, and that in due time we shall see if we stand not. 

Then therefore, beloved, ye have been you with glorious privileges fellow on from the Lord. Follow the Captain of salvation. 

These examples you have in your Bible, and frequent explanations and tenderness and earnestly pressed on you from the pulpit. Trust you are copying this example against the corruptions of your own hearts, against self, the world, and Satan, till you shall enable the Spirit of Christ perfectly, and lose God with all your hearts, and view yourselves, and practice according. 

May the Lord grant you the same. 

Feb. 2nd, 1779.

I am sensible it is no matter in what way we are disposed of this life, the main thing is for death, the dispensing out of this life to be a stepping into life eternal. By certainly, and I would humbly hope, that through a sinful, unworthy creature, yet through the merits of our almighty Redeemer you will be more and more modified till my dissolution and then perfectly conquered, and my poor sinful soul saved.
through the Lord Jesus and admitted to come near
the place among the blessed. I think I have reason
to hope that I do indeed love the divine perfection,
which are all summed up in his blessedness, and
not to wish or to wait. I know that this is
right, yet and justly, and am received through grace
to spend my life and to work, according to obtain
the greater and greater degree, till the glorious and
shall be perfected. Amen.

Lucy Cock

I feel a disposition to be converting with you.
A once rainy day has prevented my going to public
worship, I believe, and I hope prayers. Methodist
preacher is in the old Turkey Run church today,
and once a month. Evidently, but not strange and
the principles appear, being the same with
the Methodists in general, with regard to salvation
by grace, falling from it, justification. Suppose if
the day and the circumstances with you are more
favorable, you are hearing Mr. Rice, at Cane Run,
the sense of his preaching has not been changed.
I am pleased at the thought, yet let me say be
read not on the means or the dispenser, but use
and improve them as the means to the obtaining
of the great end, of growth in knowledge and grace
and practical holiness. Though we need to be pre-
pared in conversion, yet in my absence I see we
have not been prepared, particularly and appointed
at enough, and therefore if I should not have
have an opportunity for this deceased with you,
I would affectionately join it on you, the dear
father of my life, as the heart, and you the
dear offspring of my body, as the member, to be more
frequently, solemnly, and earnestly engaged in
this way.

Aug. 25. 1791. Having settled all my business,
I then paid Mr. Thompson a short visit, on which I
had great satisfaction. I find him greatly of
the sentiments of Mr. Rice, myself, William Forbes,
with regard to beginning the church, and at
least to discipline, subject to it to myself at our
request he gave me his advice, to go home and
attempt preaching alone every day, and trust
Conscience for the support of our family.
I hope I shall yet be permitted to see you again,
and if not may we all be secured through Jesus
Christ. We have already seen that he returned and was
licensed to preach on the 9th of Oct. 1790.
It will be proper now to remind the reader of his
age at this time, and of those of his family, as also
his look at their condition and prospects. He was
now nearly thirty years of age. His wife was thirty
four. Her aged and gentle, executed and on the
25th of Oct. 1790, their tenth child, Annabel Dodsridge,
was born. All were living, their eldest son, Nathaniel, was
fifteen years of age. The family was already numerous.
Their state of poverty was so low that it would have
been difficult to have reduced it any lower. A little
stock with a little clothing constituted his wealth.
...nevertheless I have reason to be thankful that they had other sorts of capital in a considerable amount. They were rich in moral virtue, fortitude, industry, economy, perseverance, and honesty. Furthermore, I trust that the principal of each, and in the true riches committed to them by the God of grace, was the helm, as the price. They had a good name which was better than precious ointment. And therefore they were rich in goods, and the most valuable friends were to be found in the heart of the Kentucky wilderness. The friendship of Peter and his family with ours was perpetual. He speaks of others who were willing to divide the last crumb with them. They were also rich in a reasonable amount of health. In a temporal point of view, the largest amount of capital which they had consisted in the superior business, management, and indomitable industry of the mother of the family. A test of patience and love, the setting aside of all other interests, she cheerfully did three things clear. She never dreamed of an unlucky prospect, nor was it ever to be shared in; she faithfully kept three eyes clear. She read the signs, and tokens of an unhappy future to be apprehended before they were evident in her sight. The cultivation of such advantages was the knowledge is joined. A little stock of that price they had obtained on the education of her husband. It is unnecessary for me to admit to the reader...
that his education was limited, the biography which I
have published clearly sets that forth. I only know, to the best of my
knowledge, that he had never attended academic schools. He left college
with a passable spell. The education
and training he had obtained was that of a practical reader.
And I feel confident that the reader, when he
pauses to consider the time, place, circumstances,
will be surprised that he obtained as much as he did,
that he succeeded at all. But he did succeed to
obtain license to preach. Before however, I call his
attention to him engaged as an ambassador in
the high calling of prayer in men, in Christ's stead,
in being reconciled unto God. I must give him certain
notes of some of the most prominent occurrences which
took place in the settlement of Kentucky and the tra-
sient part of Ohio, so that he may realize the spirit
time of the settlement of the country at which he
began to preach, and he may realize the presence of
varied circumstances which alike bore upon him
and all the persons of this grand, but important, and
picturesque scene to which we have reached them. Also,
the works on which chiefly I rely for dates and historical
facts are Marshall's and Fuller's histories of Kentucky,
Colby's Sketches of Western Adventure, and Whittaker's
History of Ohio. Marshall will be found to be the chief
compilers of the two last preceding. Fuller told us that
Young devoted his memoirs to Chief Gist, who wrote in
1794, but it is not clear that it is correct. In the
accounts of Captain Gist, from North Carolina, and his
more explored Kentucky and took with an interesting report.
In May 1777, the settlement on the Kentucky River, and built a fort at Fort Wayne, and moved his family to the same year his wife and daughter being the first white woman in Kentucky. The same year however, Fort Wayne was settled from the south by men and women. It will be concluded that it was only ten years after this that my father moved his family along the narrow line to Kentucky, and that had not been five years and six months later, i.e., at the time of the Convention. The following are some prominent and interesting events which took place prior to the date and had its issue Oct. 9, 1777. In the war of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, the battle of Fort Massacre, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha was fought on Oct. 16, 1777, by General George Rogers with ten regiments of men, with which three whites had about 12 killed and about 14 wounded. The loss of the enemy was near the same. Lord Dunmore marched with his division of the army, up the Kentucky river near to the town of Logan now stands, passing the summit between that river and the Ripley at the southern end of the Pithaway plains, and within three miles of the Shawnee town, where he encamped and offered a treaty with the Indians, and in each mannerless way Washington and Chief Justice Marshall always appeared from his rendering Lewis back for to keep the Indians in favor with the British on one.
of a superintendent, Atlanta.

Col. George Rogers Clark took possession, by surprise, backwash July 4, 1778. In this place he found Mr. Eyunlel, an Indian Catholic priest, having great power over the people. At the desire of Clark, he agreed to join Th. Vincent in the Hockah and prevailed on its Indians to forsake the British interests and take oath of allegiance to the Americans, which they did in ten days after the capture of Kaskaskia. Marshall.

Aug. 18, 1780. The most disastrous battle of the Blue Rocks was fought, sixty-four of our men killed and seventeen prisoners. It was thought that the same number of the Indians were killed. Gen. V. R. Clark ascended one thousand rifles up at the mouth of Echion, and the next day of Aug. 18th, pursued the army of several hundred Indians who encamped at the Blue Rocks Aug. 18th, pursuing over 300 and scalped them from all their camps.

The first newspaper printed in Kentucky was the Kentucky Gazette, set up by John Bradley, himself a soldier. It made its appearance Aug. 28, 1784, when there was no printing press on the western waters, not within one hundred miles of Fort Washington. Its appearance was hailed with great joy. Marshall.

In 1787, there was no post and no post office in the county.
Dr. Kemper

We made a proposition to them the purpose of which was not if they would build a meeting-house he would receive and in doing this he offered to be a liberal part, because he could go. This was the last advice he had ever taken. They were unwilling to undertake the house, but he moved to this. This was the most munificent gift he had ever taken in his life, and he found it to be one of was against the advice of some of his very best friends, among them Dr. James Holroyd, who wrote to him on the subject, whose letter I cannot translate, but only insert in this place. This letter my father had intercepted in his late travels. Just preceding it she makes the following statement: The country congregation and all the houses of worship of this place, I find, are active, and thought they were not able to build if thought that no extraordinary efforts were necessary, and therefore informed them that unless they build a house I would leave them, and they finally declined the offer, and therefore returned to Kellogg's Hill, in all my visits. In this I used constantly, see in my latest letter.

Washington April 30, 1819

Sir, Dear Sir,

I asked at one house the evening before last I was sorry to find your business had call. I understand it, and I was happy to see they did their duty very well as to the Lord's people. In town and from the congregation as collected 24.50. The hearts of the people were...
as far as I have proceeded, it is considerably
advanced. Since last Tuesday week I have been a
little in absentia on account of the school at
theological seminary which was the subject of
the dinner for which I was engaged. I am trying to
see very well of our preparative and we shall not
be able to do much in this place.

Upon converting with myself, and more
particularly with the Helen, the President Helen
of the seminary I am very sure to find that there
are some apprehensions entertained that you will
come from this quarter. I had some thoughts of
saying something to the people in public upon this
subject, but reflected that it's from no letters about the
state of the congregation, that I was in danger;
particularly for reasons more pressing than good. Therefore
I declined it. I am fully convinced that you are
near to a great majority of the people of both congrega-
tions, and that they would deem it a great offense
were you to have been so far as I have under-
stood the matter. The only difficulty is respecting
the building of a meeting house at present. If the
congregation I pretend not, fully to understand
this matter, but would be more quiet to suggest
whether it would not be better upon the whole,
not to publish the people of that congregation to
spend one or two hundred dollars on improving
their old house, than to urge them further than
they seem willing to go in building a new house.

The proposal you have made is certainly very
enormous in your last, sir, your notes I think truly reflect your interests in the promotion of the gospel cause that you do from what Mr. Wilson tells us the house of worship on the outside might be made comfortable for several years. I fear the Presbyterian sect will suffer greatly in the part of the country if you move away. I hope this will not be the event, and that upon the most mature deliberation you will see that it is the mind of God that you should remain.

Some of great importance was transacted at this late meeting of Trustees.

The late Lexington Presbyterian and on the last Saturday of May at Richmond with a view to the ordination of Mr. Martin.

My love to the Tempera family, from another with sentiments.

Your friend

James Stiles.

I wish to add of all that he did and was true, there is a more. It cannot be denied that he had many and strong inducements to take this step. The spiritual situation of his farm which alone remained true to him, now the rapid growth and blossoming products of Cincinnati, the freedom of the state, the possession of his land, the idea of being with his children and fulfilling his own duty, in enjoying their society in their company and the children's enjoying that of their children, as well as the long cherished desire of setting his children in a free state and as light...