

Washington, four miles distant. Here they made a temporary stay until they could select a site upon which to settle. In the early fall, they bought from a Mr. May a tract of land containing fourteen hundred acres, eight miles west of Washington. They made an equitable division of their land according to the amount of money each had put into the common stock, and in such a manner, that the lot of each had a corner in a Salt spring. Around this spring they built their log houses, and established their colony, calling the incipient village *May's Lick*.

Before leaving their home the aforesaid brethren with their wives had been granted letters of dismission from this church, on the 12th of April, 1788. Hence, as soon as convenient they organized themselves into a Particular Baptist Church at May's Lick, Ky., on November 28, 1789. Rev. William Wood of Washington, Ky., and James Garrard, who afterward for two terms was Governor of the State, were the officiating ministers on the occasion. Thus the Scotch Plains church became the mother of a child in what was then regarded as the far west.

The May's Lick church grew in numbers, and religious power and influence, until in 1889 at their centennial anniversary, they are reported as one of the strongest churches, and centers of evangelizing progress in that part of the west.

The other church organized during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Van Horn, was the one at Samptown in our immediate vicinity.

On the 21st of August, 1792, letters of dismission were given to Christianns Lupordus, Samuel Drake and wife, Peter Till, Joseph Randolph,