

George Acker, followed by George Selig. The "Clerk," corresponding to our recording steward, was Frederick Moser, who appears to have been replaced later by Adam Meder. A list of members follows the names of the trustees and clerk, among whom in addition to the names already given are persons named Lohnes (the expelled Christopher Lohnes mentioned above), and Mauser, (the expelled Peter Mauser mentioned above), Gorkum, Zoeller, Schmeltzer, Herman, Fleck, Gerhard, Tanner, Janson, Riesser, Spintler, Heininger, Moser, Westhaver, Acker, Mason, Pentz, Heckman, Schmidt, Wagner, Lay, Heyd, Conrad, Schner and Reinhard. Some of these are names of persons who joined the little society after its organization, as certain names after the first twenty have the date "1817," and others have later dates appended, indicating no doubt the year of their reception into membership.

At the district meeting of the year 1815, held at Newport, Mr. Orth appeared as the representative of this little band of German Methodists. He appears to have been a man of good presence and voice and a good speaker. That he had received a good education is proved by the appearance of the records he kept of the membership, marriages and baptisms during a period of about thirteen years, as well as by the composition and language of a letter sent by him to the Wesleyan Missionary Society in Great Britain in 1817.

In the Minutes of the British Wesleyan Conference of 1815 Lunenburg appears as a mission station in Nova Scotia, with a membership of thirty, and the name of "George Orth, German Missionary," is placed opposite Lunenburg in the Station sheet. In that year Mr. Orth was received on probation as a candidate for the ministry.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

In 1816 he succeeded in erecting a church building on the commanding site where the Methodists of Lunenburg and the surrounding country worshipped till the year 1885, when the present church was opened. Philip Winter, one of the trustees, was the carpenter in charge of the work. On the 11th of July the frame was raised, and on the 16th of November in the same year the building was finished on the outside at least. On the 17th of November the first service was held within its walls. It was a modest little meeting house, forty feet long, thirty-two feet wide and eighteen feet high—in the posts, I presume. For several years it contained no pews, and during the first two months at least of its occupancy, the religious fervor of the worshippers was their only source of warmth. In January, 1817, a single stove and pipe were bought, at a cost of £11. 1. 7. In November of the same year a double stove was purchased from Jacob Selig for £15. 0. 0., and the single stove was presented to the meeting house at Petite Riviere. The total cost of the little church, without pews or interior finish, according to Mr. Orth's letter to the Missionary Society, written in June, 1817, was £466. 0. 0. or \$1864.00. Pine boards cost then £5. 0. 0. or \$20.00 per M., and Spruce and Hemlock cost £3. 0. 0. or \$12.00 per M.