

that external decorum so highly conducive to a growth in grace. She therefore proposed to heads of families to permit their grown up daughters and also those who served in the capacity of maids, to live with her during that winter in a separate house, and sleep together, after having finished their work in their respective families; that they might not, as hitherto, have things obtruded on their notice, calculated to awaken hurtful reflections. Her proposal was agreed to; and she, assisted by the other single women, built the first Single Sister's House in Greenland."

Matthew Stach continued to labor in the Mission with much diligence and faithfulness, till 1751, when he was called away to begin a Mission among the Esquimaux, on the coast of Labrador. With this view, he arrived in London in the beginning of 1752; but the Burthen were under the necessity of deferring for a season, the commencement of that Mission.

Fourth Visit.

The following extract from Crantz, will explain the occasion of Matthew Stach's fourth visit to Greenland;—

"A numerous company of Greenlanders had now been gathered to Jesus Christ by the preaching of the Gospel—moulded into a spiritual congregation, by the operations of the Holy Ghost,—and furnished with such provision for its good discipline, both within and without, that amidst all defects, it might in truth be called a living, flourishing, fruit-bearing plant, of the Heavenly Father's planting.

"It was now the anxious care of those who were interested in its growth, and whose warmest anticipations looked forward to its maturity, to watch lest the drought might wither up its verdure, or some mildew blight its fruit. A Synod held at Barby in Saxony, in 1750, thought it necessary to depute one of the servants of the Church to visit the Mission, with power to confirm

its regulations, or to reform them if needful, according to the model established in other Missions; but particularly to examine whether any irregularities had crept in: which end could not be effectually answered by written communications.

Bishop John de Watterville, who had just returned from a visitation in North America and the West Indies, undertook this commission and desired for his companion, the Missionary, Mathw. Stach, who was then at Westminster. This Brother had sued in vain to the Hudson's Bay Company, for leave to preach the Gospel to the American Indians belonging to their factories; and he was now eagerly waiting to see what would result from the commerce which some English merchants, members of the Brethren's Church, intended to set on foot with the Esquimaux of Labrador. But as several difficulties intervened to defer this undertaking, he accepted with joy of an intermediate visit to his loved Greenland, and hastened to join his travelling companion at Barby."

They arrived in Greenland about the middle of June 1752. Crantz says—

"After a stay of two months, equally agreeable to himself and to the objects of his visit, Brother de Watterville prepared for his return; but while the vessel was detained by contrary winds, he had the pleasure to complete a revision of the Greenland Hymn Book, begun by his recommendation: it contained the Litanies and Liturgies of the Church, and upwards of 100 hymns."

Fifth Visit.

Of this visit, the Memoir in the "Periodical Accounts" thus speaks—

The year 1753, he spent chiefly in Germany; but in the Spring of 1754, he was appointed to introduce Matthew Kunz into the Greenland Mission. This having been the Fifth Visit which he paid to that country, he began to think of enjoying some rest