

Chapter 1 : THE WIKI BIBLE PROJECT / Founding Fathers on Religion and the Ten Commandments

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The standard claim by those who wish to minimize the role that Christianity has played in the establishment and propagation of American civilization is that the architects of American political institutions were deists and atheists who did not subscribe to religion in general or Christianity in particular. It is further claimed that they insisted that religion be confined to private life, excluded from public life, i. Of course, abundant proof exists to refute this outrageous, though widely believed, claim. But one must go back to the original documentsâ€”not history books written in the last fifty yearsâ€”to allow the Founders to speak for themselves. A standard dictionary definition of the word is: One would be hard-pressed to identify a Founder that fits this description. Indeed, the writings of the Founders are replete with their belief in and promotion of the Christian religion in its enlarged sense. Even Thomas Jefferson, who probably questioned the deity of Christ, nevertheless advocated and defended true Christianity. In a letter to Dr. Benjamin Rush on April 21, , he wrote: Dear Sir, In some of the delightful conversations with you, in the evenings of , and which served as an anodyne to the afflictions of the crisis through which our country was then laboring, the Christian religion was sometimes our topic; and I then promised you, that one day or other, I would give you my views of it. To the corruptions of Christianity I am indeed opposed; but not to the genuine precepts of Jesus himself. Among the small handful of those who were not particularly whetted to the Christian religion, Thomas Paine is conspicuous, especially in his production of *Age of Reason*. Though he challenged the inspiration of the Bible, denounced the formal world religions, including the perversions of Christianity that were in abundance, and opposed the promotion of any national church or religion, nevertheless he was not an atheist. He claimed to believe in God and afterlife: The historical record proves that they were not. Consider the following examples. John Adams played a central role in the birth of our nation, as evidenced by a string of significant participatory activities, including delegate to the Continental Congress where he signed the Declaration of Independence, signer of the peace treaty that ended the American Revolution , two-time Vice-President under George Washington , and second President of the United States Zephaniah Swift, who was a member of the U. Congress from , offered a strong reaction to Paine: He has the impudence and effrontery to address to the citizens of the United States of America a paltry performance which is intended to shake their faith in the religion of their fathers No language can describe the wickedness of the man who will attempt to subvert a religion which is a source of comfort and consolation to its votaries merely for the purpose of eradicating all sentiments of religion , 2: John Jay was another brilliant Founder with a long and distinguished career in the formation and shaping of American civilization from the beginning. In a letter dated February 14, , he affirmed: I have long been of the opinion that the evidence of the truth of Christianity requires only to be carefully examined to produce conviction in candid minds, and I think they who undertake that task will derive advantages As to *The Age of Reason*, it never appeared to me to have been written from a disinterested love of truth or of mankind Jay, , 2: Several of the Founders were severe in their denunciations of Paine. William Paterson, signer of the federal Constitution and U. Supreme Court justice appointed by George Washington, became so indignant over those few Americans who seemed to agree with Paine, that he declared: Oh shame, where is thy blush? Is this the way to continue independent, and to render the 4th of July immortal in memory and song? Observe that Paterson believed that independence depended on loyalty to the Christian religion and God. I have read your Manuscript with some Attention. For without the Belief of a Providence that takes Cognizance of, guards and guides and may favour particular Persons, there is no Motive to Worship a Deity, to fear its Displeasure, or to pray for its Protection. He that spits against the Wind, spits in his own Face. But were you to succeed, do you imagine any Good would be done by it? I would advise you therefore not to attempt unchaining the Tyger, but to burn this Piece before it is seen by any other Person, whereby you will save yourself a great deal of Mortification from the Enemies it may raise against you, and

perhaps a good deal of Regret and Repentance. If Men are so wicked as we now see them with Religion what would they be if without it? I intend this Letter itself as a Proof of my Friendship At the time of his death, most U. The overwhelming majority of the Founders and the bulk of the American population at the beginning of our nation held strong convictions regarding the primacy of the Christian religion over all other religions as well as no religion at all. What a change has come over the country. God has blessed America in the past—undoubtedly due to the willingness of the Founders and the citizenry to acknowledge Him as the one true God and Author of the one true religion. In the words of George Washington: I am sure there never was a people who had more reason to acknowledge a Divine interposition in their affairs than those of the United States; and I should be pained to believe that they have forgotten that Agency which was so often manifested during our revolution, or that they failed to consider the omnipotence of that God who is alone able to protect them , The psalmist was even plainer: Charles Adams Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin , fourth edition. Jared Sparks Boston, MA: Rush, Benjamin , Letters of Benjamin Rush, ed. For catalog, samples, or further information, contact:

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In the papers of David Gelston, . Correspondents include John Jay. A letter from John Jay to Reverend Dr. Jedidiah Morse thanking him for a sermon, declining a place on the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions, requesting two sets of the Panoplist, and regretting that Morse cannot undertake the writing of a history of the United States. In historical manuscripts, , 3 linear feet. Collection is made up of historical documents collected by Roosevelt. Persons represented include John Jay. In the papers of the Ingersoll family, , 82 items. Letters from the Honorable John Jay Esq. In the papers of the Jay family, , ca. The microfilm includes correspondence with John Jay. In the papers of Caleb Strong, , 2 volumes. On microfilm, 1 reel. In the papers of Charles Thomson, , items, 4 containers, 1 microfilm reel. In the papers of the Custis-Lee family, ca. In the papers of Henry Laurens, , 19 microfilm reels. In the papers of John Sullivan, , 99 items, 1 microfilm reel. In the papers of John Trumbull, , items. In the papers of Meshech Weare, , 2 volumes, 1 folder. In the papers of Joshua Johnson, , 1 volume, 2 microfilm reels. In the papers of William Heath, , 46 microfilm reels. Microfilm of originals in the Massachusetts Historical Society Boston. Maryland State Archives Papers: In the Maryland State papers, , , 2. In the papers of Lewis Morgan, . Collection includes letters concerning financial and political matters from John Jay. The letter concerns the Jay Treaty with England. In the papers of the Jay family, , 1 cubic foot. The collection is composed of many letters from John Jay concerning personal family matters and business and real estate issues, New Jersey Historical Society Papers: In the papers of John Witherspoon, , 32 items. The papers of John Jay include contracts, receipts, and architectural drawings for construction work performed on the Jay family estate in Bedford, Westchester County, New York, as well as a three page manuscript concerning the history of Bedford prepared by John Jay as an entry for a New York State gazetteer. Receipts record payment for labor and materials for the construction of windows, doors, a piazza, kitchen, etc. Sketches include a basic floorplan for the house at Bedford and a gate to be commissioned for construction. Also included is a holograph manuscript draft of Federalist 64, ca. In the papers of the Goodue family, ca. Papers include artwork, accounts, agreements, appraisements of the farm and livestock, contracts, correspondence, deeds, diaries, indentures, inventories and lists, maps of the Jay farm and vicinity, memorabilia, notes, payments and bills, plans of the Jay house, receipts, speeches, and wills. John Jay refused to sell the horse because "The manner in which he became mine will not permit me to sell him. A letter from John Jay to a group of gentlemen written on January 15, , restating the fact that the funds granted by "the Act respecting infectious Distempers" were insufficient to deal with the large amount of sickness in New York City. John Jay also states that precautions were taken in Albany to prevent its introduction there, and these incurred expenses which were never provided for. John Jay further writes that he encloses two letters from the mayor of Albany, his reply, and accounts mentioned. In the letter, John Jay writes regarding the request by the Commissioners of the Health Office for money and states that part of their request may not be provided for by law. John Jay further suggests that John Henry go to the Attorney General, and asks John Henry to direct the Treasurer to pay them a part of the sum they request. In the papers of Alexander Hamilton, , 46 reels. Microfilm of originals in Library of Congress. Report on the necessity of consuls, September Report submitted to Congress by John Jay outlining the necessity for consuls in several foreign cities and proposing different ways to establish them. In the papers of John Cooley, , 42 items. Collection includes letter by John Jay. Letter writers include John Jay. In the Egbert Benson collection, , 10 items. Collection includes one incoming item from John Jay. A letter from John Jay to his son, Peter, concerning a sum of money owed by Mr. There is also reference made to the Kenney affair and family matters. In the manuscript collection, , ca. Collection includes letter of John Jay to his wife mentioning treaty signed in London, A letter from John Jay to his wife, Sarah, expressing his concern for her safety during the Revolutionary War. In the papers of the Jay family, ca. John Jay is represented in the papers by nine letters beginning in at the time of his retirement. These chiefly discuss his health and family matters. Foreign letters of the Continental Congress and the Department of State, , 1 reel. The records consist of instructions sent to U. Microfilm of originals in the

National Archives. John Jay and the French Alliance. The Supreme Court in the Early Republic: University of South Carolina Press, The Life of Sarah Livingston Jay. The Hartford Lunch Co. Being a complete and faithful rendering of the original manuscript, now published for the first time. With an introduction by Frank Monaghan. Lawbook Exchange; Mansfield Centre, Conn.: Edited by Richard B. Shumway, associate editor; Ene Sirvet and Elaine G. A Young Man Whom Mr. A new and correct edition to which is added an appendix. Printed and sold by F. Office of State History, John Jay, Colonial Lawyer. Introduction and notes, by Frank Monaghan. New Jersey Historical Society, Boston University Press, The Making of a Revolutionary: Harper and Row, The Winning of the Peace: John Jay American Statesmen Series. Chelsea House Publishing, Office of the Historian:

Chapter 3 : Amos Eaton Papers, New York State Library

Greven, Philip J., Spare the child: the religious roots of punishment and the psychological impact of physical abuse, (New York: Knopf /Random House,) It seems that after (or well into) a distinguished career as a historian, studying matters related to childrearing, Prof Greven became an advocate against child abuse.

Open to research Acquisition: Smith, ; includes accretions from single accessions , , , and Index to letters compiled by Lauren M. Eaton graduated from Williams College in , and despite an interest in the natural sciences, undertook the more practical study of law in New York City. He was admitted to the state bar in . From to he practiced law and worked as a land agent and surveyor in Catskill, New York. In Eaton was wrongfully convicted and imprisoned on charges of forgery in a land dispute. During his incarceration he began a course of scientific studies. Governor DeWitt Clinton granted him an unconditional pardon in . Thereafter, Eaton spent a year at Yale College studying science. In , he returned to Williams College where he introduced a very successful course of scientific lectures on botany. In Eaton moved to the Troy-Albany area which had become a center of industrial and commercial growth. He spent the next six years as an itinerant lecturer, ranging from West Point, New York, to the Castleton Medical Academy in Vermont, and compiled textbooks in chemistry, zoology, and geology. His published survey reports earned him recognition in American geology. Students went on field trips to gather specimens, performed experiments in laboratories, and prepared and delivered lectures, with the instructor and fellow students serving as critics. To implement his novel ideas, Eaton enlisted the support of Stephen Van Rensselaer in founding the Rensselaer School in . Eaton served as senior professor at Rensselaer for the rest of his life and trained a significant number of influential scientists, including James Hall, J. Cook, Abram Sager, E. Carr, Douglass Houghton, and Eben Horsford. In Eaton further developed his curriculum and gave it even more focus on practicality. The Rensselaer School eventually was renamed Rensselaer Institute and was divided into separate departments of science and engineering. Eaton remained at the institute until his death on May 10, at age .

Scope and Content Note: The papers of Amos Eaton consist chiefly of correspondence and journals diaries related primarily to his career as senior professor at Rensselaer later Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute under the patronage of Stephen Van Rensselaer, and to his geological survey tours along the Erie Canal route. His work on the canal survey project is documented in detailed journals he kept that include sketch maps, diagrams and charts. In addition, Eaton compiled a journal of geological studies he had conducted primarily in the southern tier region of New York State and various places in New England, and produced a colorful map depicting the economic geology of New York State. In addition, Eaton kept a record book that contained financial accounts of students, rosters of students by class year, and rules and regulations governing Rensselaer Institute. In his correspondence are details regarding the careers of former students, controversies over the school property and over continued support by the Van Rensselaer family. The entire collection covers the years to . Supplementing these papers are letters and documents of Amos Eaton found in other manuscript collections held by the New York State Library. Of special interest in the Hall Papers is the letter from Eaton to his wife, Sally, February 7, , written while he was in prison.

Chapter 4 : Bibliography Books 'G'

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Already have an account? Founding Fathers on Religion and the Ten Commandments Page history last edited by PBworks 10 years, 10 months ago The Founding Fathers on the Ten Commandments The moment the idea is admitted into society that property is not as sacred as the laws of God, and that there is not a force of law and public justice to protect it, anarchy and tyranny commence. John Adams 1 The law given from Sinai was a civil and municipal as well as a moral and religious code—laws essential to the existence of men in society and most of which have been enacted by every nation which ever professed any code of laws. This law, which is commonly called the Ten Commandment or Decalogue—was incorporated in the judicial law. Congressman The opinion that human reason left without the constant control of Divine laws and commands will—. I need not specify the prohibition of murder, robbery, theft, [and] trespass. Senator [T] he Ten Commandments—. In vain, with the Bible, we increase penal laws and draw entrenchments [protections] around our institutions. Constitution Men, in a word, must necessarily be controlled either by a power within them or by a power without them; either by the Word of God or by the strong arm of man; either by the Bible or by the bayonet. House of Representatives We seek to prevent in some measure the extension of the penal code by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue and of knowledge in an early age—By general instruction we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere—and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. On this subject, the policy of the eastern States is well worthy of imitation. The wise people of that extremity of the union never form a new township without making arrangements that secure to its inhabitants the instruction of youth and the public preaching of the gospel. Hence their children are early taught to know their rights and to respect themselves. It can only be happy when the public principle and opinions are properly directed and their manners regulated. This is an influence beyond the reach of laws and punishments and can be claimed only by religion and education. Constitution The first point of justice—. William Young, , Vol. Alden, , p. Warfel, editor New York: Library Publishers, , pp. Baker and Scribner, , pp. Ogle, , Vol. Maryland Bible Society, , p. Addresses and Speeches on Various Occasions Boston: Young, , p. Preparatory to His Declination Baltimore: George and Henry S. Keatinge, , p. Houghton, Mifflin and Company, , pp.

Chapter 5 : Apologetics Press - Deism, Atheism, and the Founders

*, A series of letters on education [microform] / ascribed to J. Witherspoon Printed by Henry P. Russell Morris-Town [N.J.]
Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.*

These American men were? Benjamin Rush Benjamin Rush, a physician, social activist, educator, writer, and patriot, was born on December 24, at Byberry, Pennsylvania, the fourth child of John and Susanna Hall Rush. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, now called Princeton University, graduating at age 15; and the University of Edinburgh in Scotland where he earned his degree of Medical Doctor in June Prior to traveling to Scotland, Rush studied under Dr. John Morgan in He began practicing medicine when he returned to Philadelphia. They had thirteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Benjamin and Julia Rush? John, Anne Emily , Richard , Susannah died in infancy , Elizabeth died in infancy , Mary, James , William died in infancy , Benjamin died in infancy , Benjamin , Julia , Samuel , and William. As a physician, the role for which Rush is best known, he was dedicated and untiring. He founded the Philadelphia Dispensary for the Relief of the Poor and through his? His treatments of purging and bloodletting during the yellow fever epidemic of created great controversy. In the devastating yellow fever epidemics which afflicted Philadelphia in the s, Rush labored among the sick and dying, morning and night, was felled by the disease himself, and never doubted that his prescriptions of heroic purging and bleeding had saved hundreds of lives,? He was even charged with murdering them by his excessive bloodletting,? Soon after the epidemics, Rush sued William Cobbett, also known as? Although Rush won this suit, many were not convinced and Cobbett continued his attacks on Rush, claiming? In the years following the epidemic, Rush? Benjamin Rush was also? As a Renaissance man, politics did not escape Rush? In , Rush was elected to and represented Pennsylvania at the Continental Congress and he signed the Declaration of Independence. In , he was appointed surgeon-general of the Continental Army, but quickly resigned because he? Shippen his former teacher , he sent a protest to General Washington, accusing Dr. When Congress ruled in favor of Shippen, Rush? Rush supported a federal constitution and in , he voiced his opinions? He was appointed treasurer of the United States Mint and served from until his death in Education was also important to Rush. Appointed chair of Chemistry at the College of Philadelphia in , Rush became? He also served as professor of medical theory and clinical practice at the College of Pennsylvania, and? In , he founded Dickinson College, and? According to Carl Binger,? Binger, page making Dickinson College the first institution of higher education in the United States. Benjamin Rush died on April 19, at age Despite disagreeing with some of Rush? John Adams similarly honored Rush saying,? Rush was elected as a member of the Assembly from Philadelphia County in and served until his resignation on March 20, when he was appointed? After the judiciary system was changed by State constitution in , Rush was commissioned President of the Third Circuit on August 17, According to Richards, Rush was a strong Federalist, believe in? The judicial circuits were reorganized in , and Rush was commissioned president of the district of the City and County of Philadelphia. Rush served on the Bench of the District Court of Philadelphia from until his death. Rush had married Mary Rench in They had four daughters who survived both Rush and his wife who died on August 31, Rush died on January 5, at the age of It was said that? He studied medicine at Princeton University and the University of Edinburgh. He also earned his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in He did not practice medicine regularly and in was appointed Treasurer of the United States Mint where he served until James Rush married Phoebe Anne Ridgeway a Philadelphia heiress and he inherited her fortune after her death in In his will, Rush left the bulk of his estate to the Library Company of Philadelphia for the building of the Ridgeway Branch. He was the author of *The Philosophy of the Human Voice* and? Norton and Company, Inc. Honorable Jacob Rush of the Pennsylvania Judiciary,? *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*. Benjamin Rush to Julia Stockton. Neale Watson Academic Publications, Inc. Thomas and Thompson Westcott. *History of Philadelphia*, , Volume 2. Biographical Sketch of Benjamin Rush. The bulk of the collection is the papers of Dr. Benjamin Rush and his son Dr. Judge Jacob, John, Richard and William are represented, but to a much lesser degree. The other Rush family members are represented in a very limited manner. The collection is

arranged in four series: Other Rush family papers,? Researchers interested in the history of medical education will find this collection to be of great value. These numbers should be used only when research begins with the card catalog. Property and Land records,? Notes, thoughts, letters, diplomas and certificates,? Medical research and notes,? Writings by Benjamin Rush,? Professorship at the University of Pennsylvania,? Collected Writings and notes by others. The bulk of the? For the most part, Rush? These letters reflect the scope of Rush? Among the correspondents in this series are: Ashton Alexander, James M. It is important for a researcher to know, however, that strict attention to alphabetization was not attended during the binding of these volumes and therefore, perusal of the entire volume is recommended. Volumes 1 to 20 are general correspondence arranged alphabetically from A to Z. Volumes 21 to 26 are also general correspondence with four additional distinct sets of alphabetical arrangement. As a result, a researcher will need to consult at least five volumes to determine if the individual of interest is represented in the collection. Volumes 1, 2 and 2a were disbound and the letters were placed in folders with the volume number and page number on the folder. Some of the letters were separated into special groups and are of a more personal nature, relating to private affairs and interests of Rush and his correspondents, and reform activities, as well as medicine. Other volumes include topics such as Drs. Box 1 contains letters that were removed from bound volumes, probably for the purpose of exhibit. Because they cannot safely be re-inserted into bound volumes, they are stored and described separately. Finally, there are 85 folders of loose correspondence that seem to have been acquired separately or later and were not bound into the volumes. Again, these letters are stored and described separately. The Yellow Fever letters were very intentionally combined with the first page of the volume stating,? Notes and letters addressed to Benjamin Rush during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia in the year Collected with the view of showing some of the symptoms of that disease and the great distress which at that time pervaded the city, and of the fear which prevailed throughout the country.? On very few occasions, the correspondence is not directed to Dr. Benjamin Rush, but to his wife, Julia, or other doctors. According to Goodman, Rush speculated in land and purchased land in Lycoming, Northumberland, and Mifflin counties in central Pennsylvania. Records in this section include deeds and deed polls related to Joseph Priestley, some of which may, in fact, refer to a plan for? Englishmen to purchase land north of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in the hopes of establishing a Dissenter Colony [which] never materialized,? The daybooks, journals and ledgers document Rush? These volumes provide information on Rush as a doctor as well as a business man. Extensive patient information including name, date, illness, treatment, residence, occupation and financial responsibilities for the medical treatment is contained within these records and will prove valuable to researchers interested in the history of medicine and social history. Receipt, account and bank books and estate records include two receipt books, a bank book, and a family and private account book, as well as information regarding Benjamin Rush?

Chapter 6 : BLOUNT, William | US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives

Greven, Philip J. , Child-rearing concepts, ; historical sources [by] Philip J. Greven, Jr F. E. Peacock Publishers Itasca, Ill Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

He remained at the university to study divinity. Consequently, he was opposed to the Roman Catholic Legitimist Jacobite rising of 1745. Following the Jacobite victory at the Battle of Falkirk, he was briefly imprisoned at Doune Castle, [9] which had a long-term effect on his health. They had ten children, with five surviving to adulthood. From 1747 to 1750, he was minister of the Laigh kirk, Paisley Low Kirk. Witherspoon became prominent within the Church as an Evangelical opponent of the Moderate Party. Completed in 1754, John Witherspoon lived here from 1754 to 1768; it is a U. At the urging of Benjamin Rush and Richard Stockton, whom he met in Paisley, [12] Witherspoon finally accepted their renewed invitation having turned one down in 1768 to become president and head professor of the small Presbyterian College of New Jersey in Princeton. At the age of 45, he became the sixth president of the college, later known as Princeton University. Upon his arrival, Witherspoon found the school in debt, with weak instruction, and a library collection which clearly failed to meet student needs. He immediately began fund-raising locally and back home in Scotland added three hundred of his own books to the library, and began purchasing scientific equipment including the Rittenhouse orrery, many maps, and a terrestrial globe. Witherspoon also instituted a number of reforms, including modeling the syllabus and university structure after that used at the University of Edinburgh and other Scottish universities. He also firmed up entrance requirements, which helped the school compete with Harvard and Yale for scholars. Witherspoon personally taught courses in eloquence or belles lettres, chronology history, and divinity. However, none was more important than moral philosophy a required course. An advocate of natural law within a Christian and republican cosmology, Witherspoon considered moral philosophy vital for ministers, lawyers, and those holding positions in government magistrates. Firm but good-humored in his leadership, Witherspoon was very popular among both faculty and students. Witherspoon had been a prominent evangelical Presbyterian minister in Scotland before accepting the Princeton position. Nonetheless, Witherspoon transformed a college designed predominantly to train clergymen into a school that would equip the leaders of a new Protestant country. In 1769, Witherspoon wrote of an encounter with an unexplained atmospheric phenomenon. Witherspoon and a few aides were walking along Lake Carnegie, when an "orb of fire" descended and made its way over to the group. Witherspoon wrote in his journal that it was a visit from an angel, who informed him that he, too, was a divine emissary. When the crown began to give additional authority to its appointed Episcopacy over Church affairs, British authorities hit a nerve in the Presbyterian Scot, who saw such events in the same lens as his Scottish Covenanters. Soon, Witherspoon came to support the Revolution, joining the Committee of Correspondence and Safety in early 1776. His sermon "The Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men" was published in many editions and he was elected to the Continental Congress as part of the New Jersey delegation, [17] appointed Congressional Chaplain by the President of the Continental Congress John Hancock, and in July 1776, voted to adopt the Virginia Resolution for Independence. In answer to an objection that the country was not yet ready for independence, according to tradition he replied that it "was not only ripe for the measure, but in danger of rotting for the want of it. Witherspoon served in Congress from June until November and became one of its most influential members and a workhorse of indigenous energy. He served on over 10 committees, most notably the sitting committees, the board of peace and the committee on public correspondence or common affairs. He spoke often in concurrence; helped draft the Articles of Confederation; helped organize the executive departments; played a major role in shaping public policy; and drew up the instructions for the peace commissioners. He fought against the flood of paper money, and opposed the issuance of bonds without provision for their amortization. He also served twice in the New Jersey Legislature, and strongly supported the adoption of the United States Constitution during the New Jersey ratification debates. The main building, Nassau Hall, was badly damaged and his papers and personal notes were lost. Witherspoon was responsible for its reconstruction after the war, which caused him great personal and financial difficulty. At the age of 68, he married a year-old widow, with whom he had two

more children. He died in on his farm Tusculum , just outside Princeton, and is buried along Presidents Row in Princeton Cemetery. James, the eldest, a young man of great promise, graduated from Princeton in , and joined the American army as an aide to General Francis Nash , with the rank of major. The next youngest son, John, graduated from Princeton in , practiced medicine in South Carolina, and was lost at sea in Anna, the eldest daughter, married Reverend Samuel Smith on June 28, Reverend Samuel Smith succeeded Dr. Witherspoon as president of Princeton in Frances, the youngest daughter, married Dr. In regard to civil magistrates, Witherspoon thus believed moral judgment should be pursued as a science. Virtue, he argued, could be deduced through the development of the moral sense, an ethical compass instilled by God in all human beings and developed through religious education Reid or civil sociability Hutcheson. Witherspoon saw morality as having two distinct components: Thus, public morality owed more to the natural moral laws of the Enlightenment than to revealed Christianity. In his lectures on moral philosophy at Princeton, required of all juniors and seniors, Witherspoon argued for the revolutionary right of resistance and recommended checks and balances within government. In this sense, the temporal principles of morality required a religious component which derived its authority from the spiritual. Therefore, public religion was a vital necessity in maintaining the public morals. However, in this framework, non-Christian societies could have virtue, which, by his definition, could be found in natural law. Witherspoon, in accordance with the Scottish moral sense philosophy, taught that all human beings, Christian or otherwise, could be virtuous, but he was nonetheless committed to Christianity as the only route to personal salvation.

Chapter 7 : Rush family papers,

In this lesson, preschoolers focus on the alphabet by learning the letters L, R, and K. Kids are guided through the classic children's story of The Lion and the Rat, with an accompanying curriculum that targets each child's understanding of the unique sounds these letters make.

Chapter 8 : JAY, John | US House of Representatives: History, Art & Archives

John Knox Witherspoon was born at [Aberdeenshire], Scotland, as the eldest child of the Reverend James Alexander Witherspoon and Anne Walker, a descendant of John Welsh of Ayr and John Knox.

Chapter 9 : The Works of the Rev. John Witherspoon (4 vols.) - Logos Bible Software

This is a finding aid. It is a description of archival material held at the Library Company of Philadelphia. Unless otherwise noted, the materials described below are physically available in our reading room, and not digitally available through the web.