

Hunt, Nathan ^[1]

Share it now!

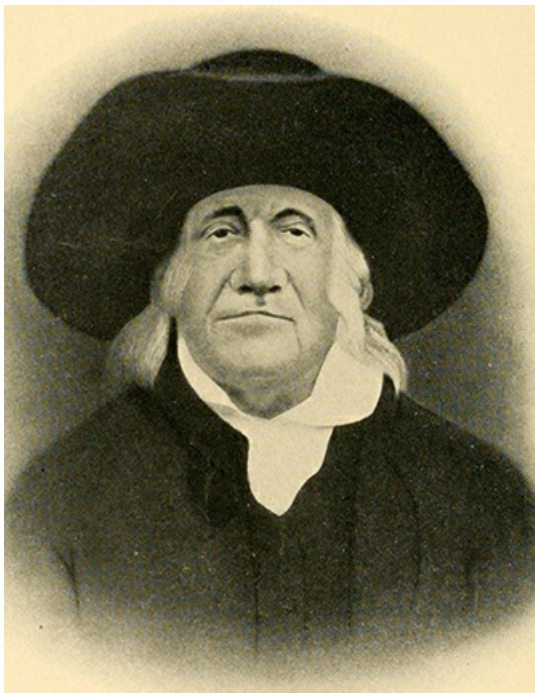


☆☆☆☆☆
Average: 5 (1 vote)

Hunt, Nathan

by Algie I. Newlin, 1988

10 Oct. 1758–8 Aug. 1853



"Nathan Hunt." *Bulletin of Friends Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1, no. 3 (November 1907). Frontispiece.

^[2]Nathan Hunt, Quaker ^[3]leader, itinerant minister, and principal founder of the New Garden Boarding School (now Guilford College ^[4]), was born in the New Garden community (now within the limits of Greensboro ^[5]), the son of Sarah Mills and William Hunt ^[6], a Friends minister. Nathan Hunt characterized his heritage "as a very ancient British family with some Scotch and some Welsh blood in it." His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather located on Rancocas Creek in New Jersey soon after 1670. His father, as a young man, arrived with the pioneer settlers in the New Garden Community and soon married Sarah Mills, the daughter of John and Sarah Beals Mills. The Mills and the Beals families were also among the community's early settlers. All of these relatives of Nathan Hunt had followed the emigrant road from the Philadelphia area across Maryland to the Valley of Virginia, up the valley to suitable passes across the Blue Ridges, and then along trails and emerging frontier roads to New Garden.

When Nathan was fourteen, his father and Nathan's cousin, John Woolman, died of smallpox while on a religious visit at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Afterwards, neighbors contributed a sum of money for the purchase of equipment and tools to enable Nathan to learn the blacksmith trade. This act of charity may indicate that his mother found it difficult to support her eight children. Nathan, who had little opportunity for a formal education, said he never attended school more than six months in his life. Fortunately, he lived within three miles of the home of Dr. David Caldwell ^[7], then generally considered the area's outstanding intellectual and teacher. Caldwell gave the youth access to his library and encouraged him to follow a continuous discipline in his study.

Around the time of the Battle of Guilford Court House ^[8] in 1781, the Hunt farm was victimized by foragers from both the American and British armies. All of the horses, one cow, and other resources were seized, leaving the family almost destitute. After the battles on New Garden Road and at Guilford Court House, a large number of the most seriously wounded from both armies were left at New Garden Meeting House and scattered among homes in the community. When some of the wounded contracted smallpox, young Nathan Hunt volunteered to help care for the victims who were being treated at the Meeting House. His family objected to his running such a risk in view of the death of his father and cousin from the disease; moreover, his neighbor, Richard Williams—a young married man with two children—had just contracted

smallpox from a wounded British officer. Nevertheless, Nathan felt that it was his duty to try to save the lives of the afflicted soldiers. He did catch the virus, but had a mild case.

Hunt fought the institution of slavery as boldly as he had confronted smallpox. At the time, public bitterness against abolitionists was strong in Guilford County ^[9] and some were attacked by mobs. Despite the risks, he spoke out forcefully against slavery, even in the presence of a slaveholding governor of North Carolina.

For nearly two hundred years itinerant Quaker ministers, both men and women, fanned out continuously to Quaker meetings in the British Isles and in the Western Hemisphere. Their ministry furnished the lifeblood of the Society of Friends and kept the meetings alive. Nathan Hunt was one of the ablest. Recorded as a minister at age thirty-five, he visited nearly all the meetings in the United States, Great Britain, and Canada. While in Glasgow, Scotland, he preached to an audience of more than four thousand people—among them the Russian ambassador and his wife and attendants. He also carried his Christian message to Indian tribes in the United States and Canada. His travels often kept him away from his family for several months at a time.

Hunt exercised vigorous leadership within the Society of Friends of North Carolina. When the state's Quakers were threatened with a schism, he was quick to evaluate the dispute and use his influence to mend the breach. Living at a time when the yearly meeting (the governing body) directed members to remain aloof from politics, Hunt surprised some when he left a session of the annual assembly of Friends to ride twenty miles to cast his ballot in a general election. He said that he considered voting a debt that he owed his country and he could not neglect it.

Hunt's name heads the list of founders of New Garden Boarding School, which opened in the spring of 1837. Thereafter his role in the school was akin to that of a patron saint. Through frequent visits and talks to the students, he exercised as much influence as any teacher. Members of his family were also deeply involved in the school's establishment and operation. His son, Thomas T. (and wife, Nancy D. Hunt), and daughters, Asenath Hunt Clark (and husband, Dougan Clark) and Abigail Hunt Stanley (and husband, Joshua Stanley), were members of the committees that planned, promoted, and established the school, and all of them were teachers or administrators after it opened.

On 12 Nov. 1777, at age nineteen, Hunt married Mary Ruckman, the daughter of Joseph Ruckman of Guilford County. She died eleven years later, one week after the birth of their sixth child. On 6 Apr. 1791 he married Prudence Thornbrugh, the daughter of Thomas and Abigail Thornbrugh; by her, Hunt had four more children.

Soon after Hunt's second marriage, the family moved to the Pine Woods community, a few miles west of the Springfield community to which they later moved. Prudence Hunt died in 1822, and it is believed that Nathan and the family of his son, Thomas, shared the same home. In 1848 they returned to the old family homestead on New Garden Road. Four years later Thomas Hunt and his family moved to Indiana, and Nathan went to live with his daughter and son-in-law, Abigail and Joshua Stanley, in the Centre community in southern Guilford County.

Hunt died near the Centre Friends Meeting and was buried in the Friends Cemetery at Springfield Friends Meeting House. In recognition of his role in the history of Guilford College, his picture now hangs in the foyer of New Garden Hall, the school's administration building; Nathan Hunt Road runs south from the main campus; and his broadbrimmed hat is prominently displayed in the Quaker Collection of the library.

References:

Brief Memoir of Nathan Hunt (1854).

Mary Mendenhall Hobbs, "Nathan Hunt and His Times," *Bulletin of Friends Historical Society of Philadelphia*(November 1907). ^[10]

Nathan Hunt Memorial by Springfield Friends Meeting, Minutes and Records of New Garden Meeting of Friends, Minutes and Records of Springfield Monthly Meeting of Friends, Minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends (Quaker Collection, Guilford College Library).

Additional Resources:

Hunt, William. *Memoirs of William and Nathan Hunt taken chiefly from their journals and letters.* Philadelphia : Uriah Hunt & Son. 1858. <https://archive.org/details/memoirsofwilliam00hunt> ^[11] (accessed May 9, 2014).

Poole, Frank R. 1994. *Nathan Hunt and his Quaker heritage.* Thesis (M.A.)--University of North Carolina at Greensboro. 1994. ^[12]

Image Credits:

"Nathan Hunt." *Bulletin of Friends Historical Society of Philadelphia* 1, no. 3 (November 1907). Frontispiece. <https://archive.org/stream/bulletinoffriend19061910frie#page/n99/mode/2up> ^[2] (accessed May 9, 2014).

Subjects:

Biography ^[13]

Clergy ^[14]

Educators ^[15]

Quakers ^[16]

UNC Press ^[17]

Authors:

Newlin, Algie I. ^[18]

Origin - location:

Guilford County ^[19]

Guilford College ^[20]

From:

Dictionary of North Carolina Biography, University of North Carolina Press.^[21]

1 January 1988 | Newlin, Algie I.

Source URL: <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/hunt-nathan>

Links

- [1] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/hunt-nathan>
- [2] <https://archive.org/stream/bulletinoffriend19061910frie#page/n99/mode/2up>
- [3] <https://www.ncpedia.org/quakers>
- [4] <https://www.ncpedia.org/guilford-college>
- [5] <https://www.ncpedia.org/greensboro>
- [6] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/hunt-william>
- [7] <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/caldwell-david>
- [8] <https://www.ncpedia.org/guilford-courtthouse-battle>
- [9] <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/guilford>
- [10] <https://archive.org/stream/bulletinoffriend19061910frie#page/n105/mode/2up>
- [11] <https://archive.org/details/memoirsofwilliam00hunt>
- [12] <http://uncg.worldcat.org/oclc/31952983>
- [13] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/biography-term>
- [14] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/clergy>
- [15] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/educators>
- [16] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/quakers>
- [17] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/subjects/unc-press>
- [18] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/authors/newlin-algie-i>
- [19] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmont-4>
- [20] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/origin-location/piedmon-59>
- [21] <https://www.ncpedia.org/category/entry-source/dictionary-no>