

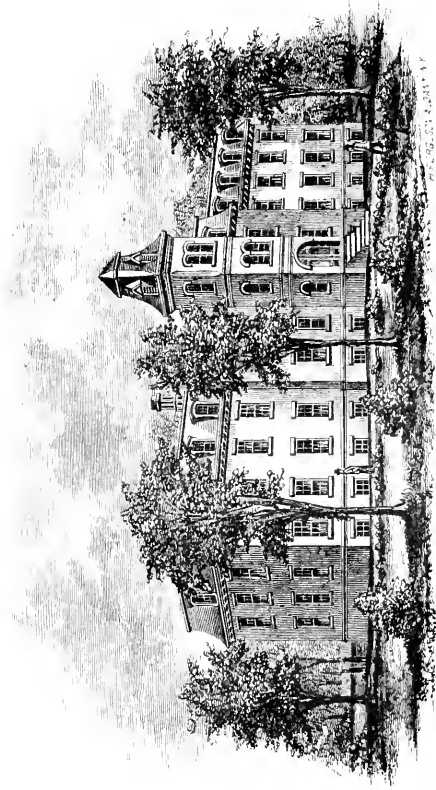


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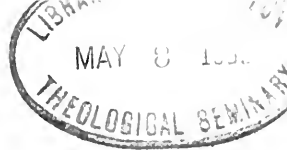
PRINCETON, N. J.

Presented by Mr. Samuel Agnew of Philadelphia, Pa.

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Co., N.Y.
Memorial volume of the semi-
centennial anniversary of



HARTWICK SEMINARY.



OF THE
SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF



HELD

AUGUST 21, 1866.



ALBANY:
JOEL MUNSELL,
1867.

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INTRODUCTION.

This volume originated at the meeting of the Alumni Association of Hartwick Seminary, held August the 21st, 1866, during the semi-centennial anniversary. Many of the alumni assembled to recall the past, and exchange congratulations upon the present condition and future prospects of *alma mater*. At the close of the address of Dr. Crouse, of Guilderland, before the Philophronean society, on the subject, "Man—physical, intellectual and moral," the Alumni Association was called to order by its president, Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, D.D. In his own hearty, genial way, he said at once, "Come, brethren of the Alumni, we want to hear from you all. Don't wait, get up and tell us how you feel." After a moment's pause, addressing J. D. Husbands, of Rochester, N. Y., he said: "Come here by me, brother Husbands, and talk to us." Mr. Husbands, under strong emotion, spoke in substance as follows:

"The learned brother who has just addressed this audience, has instructed us on the whole physiological condition of man. Confining myself within narrower limits, I shall speak only of that one faculty of the human mind we call memory. I see before me the loved associates of my boy-life. I came to this chapel along the old path, in sight of the broad, bright fields

I trod and saw, when we, the old boys now, were not much in debt to time. I passed the house where my honored parents lived, and my father died. I looked upon the faces of some of his esteemed neighbors and friends, and we grasped each others hands, and our hearts were with our hands. Others of those good neighbors have gone to the better world, where the living dwell, and death never enters. Busy, grateful memory brings them all about me now — precious friends, the living and the dead!

“ Among the glorified spirits of the just made perfect, who of us *can* forget or *would* forget the sainted Dr. E. L. Hazellius? With what paternal solicitude his great heart and scholastic mind bore with our irregularities, taught our young intellects, and pointed us to that Saviour in whose presence he now assuredly is. Wayward as some of us have been, his counsels have done much to mold our characters, and lead us in the better way. His hallowed influence is indestructible. It lives in us who survive, and, reproduced from generation to generation, shall diffuse blessings all along the track of time. I saw his portrait to-day, with ear inclined, as his always was, to catch the recital of our lessons, and our joys and sorrows too, and it seems to me he is now bending a listening ear in his celestial abode, to accept our gratitude and veneration. Happy is it that the works of such an one do follow him.

“ Boy-life seems to be mine again, as I look on these dear familiar faces, and yet, in this presence, the fact will not conceal itself that, since we were boys, a generation has arisen who knew not Joseph. I come here that you, who knew me in school-days, may call me Joseph. These young gentlemen will some day know what that implies, but not now. You, young gentle-

men, are about to enter on the untried struggles of real life. Not merely the forty centuries of the pyramids look down on your achievements, but the eternity of the past and the future bids you live worthy of the high vocation to which your training has called you. Felicitate yourselves that the mantle of our ascended Elijah¹ has fallen upon your Elisha,² and taking up your line of march from such scholastic heights, your ascent should ever be heavenward, as here you have been heaven-directed. Some of you go to preach the gospel of the Prince of peace and life—the noblest and holiest calling on the earth. Be valiant soldiers of the cross, never forgetting that the banner of your *alma mater* and your Prince, over you, is love.

“To-day, Mr. President, we celebrate the half-century life of our honored *alma mater*. She is famous, fair and fifty, with no gray hair, or spot or wrinkle, or any such thing. Some of her sons are here to-day, to offer her the homage of grateful and gratified filial devotion. Clustering memories swell their hearts toward her. God has blessed her in multitudes of her children. Think of a single soul won to Christ by the ministry of one of her sons, and follow that soul in its increasing and ascending rapture and glory, till imagination falters and is lost in the incomprehensibility of the ‘eternal weight of glory,’ and tell me if human speech can exaggerate the magnitude of her mission. Multiply these trophies of redeeming love by the number of her sons, and this product by the results of their labors for the Risen Crucified, and where is the limit to her majestic influence and destiny? From the full fountains of her maternal bosom, streams of beneficence have issued to

¹ Dr. Hazelius.

² Rev. Dr. Miller.

gladden and illumine many hearts and many lands. Often do we, in the jostlings of life, turn our weary heads to thee, mother dear, and find thy gentle, quiet, holy love a balm to soothe and restore. Faithful ever, under all circumstances of shade and sunshine, to thy vows to Christ, I believe stores of special blessings are in reserve for thee! We, the Alumni, come to-day with reverential greeting. We love thee, because thou first lovedst us. We honor thee, that with royal munificence thou hast scattered smiles and blessings, and that culture, refinement, literature and religious instruction have been thy gifts to men.

“This, sir, is a blessed reunion. May it not be a foretaste of the heavenly companionship? It is to me as the wayside flowers the traveler gathers in some sweet spot of calm repose, whose tints of beauty are photographed on the heart, and whose fragrance is an unforgotten odor. But I have occupied your time beyond any thing I had intended. My heart was too full to say less, and the inspiration of the occasion leads me to say, in conclusion, that my heart infolds you all in its warmest embraces. No spectator here could fail to observe the love we bear each to all, and all to each, and to say, ‘Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!’ So may it ever be with us and our children, and our children’s children.”

Rev. Dr. Strobel said: “We have listened with affectionate interest to the words of Joseph, but words are evanescent and die. In order permanently to record and preserve what we do here, and the history of this institution and her benign mission, we propose that a memorial volume be prepared and published.” Dr. Strobel then proceeded to state in an able and lucid address the nature, value and use of such a record.

J. D. Husbands submitted that words such as we speak to each other here, could never die; but earnestly advocated the preparation of the book suggested by Dr. Strobel.

Rev. Dr. Goertner made a brilliant and effective speech in its favor.

The president then called on Rev. Philip Wieting for his views; who, in his own peculiar and significant way, gave to the enterprise the full weight of his influence.

After earnest and eloquent remarks by Rev. George Neff, Rev. J. Selmsler, and others, it was

Resolved, That a memorial volume in commemoration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the Alumni Association of Hartwick Seminary be prepared and published, under the supervision of an editing committee, consisting of Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, D.D., Rev. Charles A. Smith, D.D., Hon. Joseph D. Husbands, and Rev. R. Adelberg.

The committee present the volume itself as their report of the manner in which they have discharged their duty. The service might have been confided, perhaps, to abler hands; but not to more willing hearts. Whilst we thank those who have aided us in this labor of love, by valuable contributions of the pen, it is proper to add that the typographical beauty and accuracy of the volume are due to the liberal taste and cultivated skill of Joel Munsell, Esq., well known in literary circles for the ardor with which he pursues historic investigation, and for the encouragement he holds out to every attempt that promises to rescue from oblivion such records of past events as ought to be perpetuated.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Anniversary of Hartwick Seminary.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS,

BY REV. HENRY N. POHLMAN, D.D., OF ALBANY, N. Y.

When some great deed has been accomplished for God and for humanity, some wonderful discovery or marvellous invention made, whose results are not limited to the age in which they originated, but extended to remotest generations, or when—a not less noble work—the foundation of an institution of learning has been laid, whose influence, whether confined within narrow limits, or widely spread abroad, shall endure to all eternity, it is natural to inquire, what manner of man was this doer, this inventor, this founder? Where was he born, and how was he reared? What influences combined to mold his character? What were his habits and his deeds? What was the manner of his life and what his death? So when we come to-day, to this our *alma mater* to celebrate her fiftieth birthday, our thoughts naturally revert to him whose name she bears, and whose noblest monument she is, and we crave to be informed as to who and what manner of man he was, nor will we be satisfied until the minutest particulars are spread before us,

and we learn all that is to be known of his life and character.

To gratify this laudable craving is the object of the present address. But in the very outset I am constrained to bespeak your indulgence, as much of the information we have to impart consists in not very eloquent details drawn from the musty records of the past, and I, therefore, greatly fear that I shall give you more than you crave to hear, and may severely try your patience.

Of John Christopher Hartwick, the founder of the seminary whose semi-centennial anniversary we celebrate to-day, but little has hitherto been known; and that little derived from local tradition rather than from the positive testimony of official records. But I am happy to state that there has lately been discovered a number of important letters and documents which throw new light upon his history, and enable me to correct many errors, and to speak with more certainty concerning the character and doings of this very remarkable man, who, notwithstanding his idiosyncrasies — and they were many — must nevertheless be acknowledged as a successful pioneer in the great work of establishing and giving permanence to the Evangelical Lutheran church, in these then western wilds.

If a tombstone may be regarded as an official document, the tablet which covers his mortal remains in the chancel of the church of which I am pastor, furnishes an authentic record of his birth and of his decease; the one occurring on the 6th of January, 1714, and the other on the 16th of July, 1796, from which it appears that for four-score and two and a half years he was a stranger and a pilgrim on the earth; and it is added, as significant of his experience in the

days of the years of his pilgrimage, on the same tablet, in the usual style of mortuary literature, and in the noble language which he loved :

“ Man’s life in its appointed limit
 Is seventy, is eighty years ;
 But care and grief and anguish dim it
 However joyous it appears.
 The winged moments swiftly flee
 And bear us to eternity.”¹

“ To lie like an epitaph ” has passed into a proverb, and even tombstones are not always reliable in their record ; for this, we have reason to believe, sent the weary pilgrim to his rest at least twenty-four hours before his allotted time ; as we have positive testimony that he died at twelve o’clock meridian on the 17th July 1796, which in that year fell upon a Sunday.

But this was the fault not of the stone, but of the man who cut it, and is a venial error compared to the one committed by the veritable historian of an adjoining township, who, in what he calls his “ condensed history of Cooperstown,” so far from shortening Hartwick’s life by a single day, adds to it four *years* of days, and then represents him as “ shuffling off his mortal coil,” and going to his great account with the guilt of self-murder on his soul.

For he gravely asserts that “ John Christopher Hartwick, the proprietor of a patent for a considerable tract of land in this vicinity, committed suicide with a razor in June, 1800.” It may be added, however, in palliation of the erudite historian’s error, that there is an obscure tradition that one Christianus Hartwick did

¹ For a fac simile of the tomb stone see appendix.

commit suicide about the period mentioned, but whether with a razor or a pistol is uncertain.

Of the early life and education of Hartwick, and his preparation for the ministry, we have no authentic record. But we know that he was well versed in what are usually called the dead languages; and had that thorough knowledge of theological lore which the universities of his native land know so well how to impart, and which her ecclesiastical authorities are so careful to require, before they permit a candidate to enter into holy orders. And we ourselves can bear testimony to the correctness of his diction; for we have seen in the records of the Lutheran church at Frederick, Maryland, specimens of his bold chirography in Latin which incontestibly prove that he was as familiar with that language as with his own.

It is said — I know not on what authority — that he came to this country in early life, in the capacity of chaplain to a German regiment, in the service of England, during what is commonly known as the French war. But if his autobiography, contained in his last will and testament may be regarded as authentic history, he came here not as the guide and teacher of warriors under the auspices of Mars; but rather as a simple missionary under the banner of the cross, to instruct his destitute countrymen in the knowledge of the truth and to lead their feet into the paths of peace. As this account of his curriculum as he calls it, is brief, and withal gives us some idea of the character of the inhabitants of this valley at the period of its settlement, I cannot forbear to quote it. “My name,” so runs the record, is “Johannes Christophorus Hartwig, which the English according to their dialect, pronounce and write Hardwick, a native of the duke-

dom of Saxe-Gotha, in the province of Thuringia, in Germany, sent hither, a missionary preacher of the gospel, upon petition and call of some palatine congregations in the counties of Albany and Dutchess; but meeting with much opposition from a neighboring minister, I was at last, when I had not a half a dozen pounds from my congregations obliged to leave them. I then had successive calls from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New England which I served faithfully. The last was from New York, to which I returned from Virginia after the last peace was concluded with England, and stayed there upon my own cost and charges, preaching to the evangelical congregations. After that I went and visited my old congregations, and such others in the then county of Albany as were destitute, and at the same time looked after my estate, which I had formerly destined for an evangelical congregation of Germans, but in part occupied by New England emigrants, professing themselves either of none, or different, religions, principally *anabaptists* or rather *antibaptists*, for they are mostly unbaptized." Has the lapse of a hundred years made much alteration in this respect? Could the venerable Hartwick again revisit this scene of his early labors would he not find this description still applicable?

The first authentic account we have of his career in this country, outside of this autobiography, is to be found in the *Hollische Nachrichten*, from which it appears that in 1748 he was pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's church, New Germantown, Hunterdon Co., and of St. Paul's church, Pluckamin, Somerset Co., N. J. In the same year he took part in the inauguration of the first Lutheran Synod in Philadel-

phia, and preached the sermon at the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Kurtz from the words, Ezekiel iii, 18, "His blood will I require at thine hand," enforcing the awful responsibility which rests upon the preachers of the gospel. But he was not always equally discriminating in the selection of his texts; for in after years — I have it upon the testimony of one who was present on the occasion — when called upon to preach the sermon at the dedication of the Old Swamp church, corner of William and Frankfort streets, New York — the church, by the bye, where our venerable professor of theology and myself were ordained, I do not care to remember how many years ago — he chose the following singular passage from the Song of Solomon, viii, 8: "We have a little sister, and she hath no breasts, what shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall be spoken for." A text highly appropriate, I opine, at the dedication of a Baptist meeting house, where they do not usually care to inquire what provision is necessary for the nutriment of children, but not so well fitted for a church, one of whose cardinal principles is the early initiation of babes and sucklings into the nursery of Christ, and the constant feeding them with the sincere milk of the word.

Immediately after the adjournment of the synod in 1748, Hartwick, by the advice of his friends, accepted of a call as minister of the congregation in the city of New York. "It was supposed that he might succeed in adjusting the difficulties which had long existed among the people there, and restore harmony and good feeling. The congregation at the time consisted of Hollanders, Germans and French, and the representatives of these respective countries desired that the services of the sanctuary should be performed

in their own vernacular tongues. Each party was too weak to establish a separate organization, and it was not an easy task to obtain a clergyman qualified to do justice to himself and the people, in three different languages." As might be expected, therefore, "Mr. Hartwick's efforts to unite the discordant elements proved unsuccessful. The congregation continued distracted, and there was no prospect of a reconciliation. The various interests were unwilling to make any compromise, and a church so much divided could not prosper. Finding his position uncomfortable, and his efforts to establish peace unavailing, he soon resigned the charge, and removed to Rhinebeck, N. Y., having been invited to minister to several congregations in Dutchess and Ulster counties." In this wide field extending from Newburg on the south, to East and West Camp, and Ancram on the north, he labored for a time with zeal and fidelity, endeavoring to diffuse the knowledge of the gospel not only by the preached word, but by the printed page; for among his papers I find a list of subscribers to whom he furnished copies of Arndt's *Wahres Christenthum*, besides other standard works. It may also be mentioned to his honor that he set himself, at that early period, to build a church at Ancram; but, although a considerable sum was subscribed for this purpose, the project failed, and it was not until nearly a hundred years afterwards that the work was finally accomplished.

From this promising beginning it might be supposed that here Hartwick had at last found his appropriate sphere of labor; but here also he encountered his accustomed difficulties, and was called to pass through various trials which time will not permit me to enumerate, but which are recorded at length by Dr. Mulh-

enburg in *The Nachrichten*. Suffice it to say, that he was again set adrift, like our great progenitor;

“The world before him where to choose.”

Indeed, such were his constitutional peculiarities, and numerous eccentricities, that he might well expect difficulties everywhere, and say of himself, with the great apostle to the Gentiles, wherever he went, though not in the same sense, nor for the same cause: “And now behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there, save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying, that bonds and afflictions abide me.”

It was about this period that Hartwick first became acquainted with the natives, who then roamed upon our borders; and particularly with the sachems of the powerful nation of the Mohawks, belonging to the upper castle of Canadschoharie, who frequently came into the settlement for the purposes of barter and trade. From the natural restlessness of his character, and fondness for change, he soon became strongly attracted towards them, and familiar with them. Indeed, the attraction seemed to be mutual, for he undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence over them. This is evident from the fact that they conveyed to him by deed a large and valuable tract of their lands. This deed, dated the 23d of May, 1750, and duly signed, sealed and delivered is still extant among his papers; and recites that “in consideration of one hundred pounds currency paid to them by the Rev. John C. Hartwick, they have bargained and sold to said Hartwick a certain tract of land on the south side of the Mohawk between Schoharie and Cherry valley along a certain small creek, containing nine miles in length, and four miles

in breadth. But notwithstanding there is a receipt on the back of this document acknowledging the payment of the hundred pounds, it is certain that Mr. Hartwick never realized any benefit from the investment; doubtless because it was not made in accordance with the law regulating the purchase of lands from the Indians, passed by his majesty's council on the 2d of December, 1736, which required a license for that purpose to be first had and obtained.

But though this attempt failed, Hartwick was not to be balked in his determination to become an extensive land owner; and, a year or two later, while the French war was raging, it occurred to his versatile mind, ever ready to do good in his own peculiar fashion, that the only way in which this country could be permanently protected from the depredations of the enemy, was by its speedy settlement; and, as this could not be accomplished under its original proprietors, he, in conjunction with some ten or eleven others, most of whom lent him their names for the purpose, petitioned the government to grant him the required permission for one year, to purchase twenty-four thousand acres of land from the Indians.

This petition, dated the 13th of May, 1752, was granted on the 16th of November following. But it was not until the 29th of May, 1754, and after several additional petitions for the extension of the time had been presented, that the purchase was made and a deed given. By this deed — a curiosity in itself — “Abraham Peterson, Wilhelm Darg-hí-o-res and Hendrick Sa-ríg-ho-àna native Indians, and sole and absolute proprietors of Conjohare, convey to John C. Hardwick, for, and in consideration of one hundred pounds currency or two hundred and fifty dollars, a

tract of land on the south side of the Mohawks river, bounded as follows: Beginning on the west side of the Susquehanna river at the northerly bounds of a patent granted to Arend Bradt, Volkert Van Vechten and others, and running from thence up the said river six miles to a young lime tree standing near said river marked H. V., 1754, and extending in breadth from the said river into the woods six miles." This curious document bears the signatures, or rather marks, of the above named proprietors, followed by rude outlines of a bear, a wolf and a turtle by way of seal, and to make assurance doubly sure, is signed in addition by two other Petersons, Hendrick and Paulus; and the following euphonious names, Nicholaus Ca-rig-híá-plat-ti, Brand Rog-hís-di-cha, Abraham Ro-se-ón-daw, and Ruth Dar-og-hi-ón-ka.

On the 17th of July, 1755, a return of the survey of this tract was made, when it was found to contain only *twenty-one thousand, five hundred* acres, with the following description of boundaries, which as it is short, and may be interesting to the present inhabitants of the township, I subjoin: "Beginning in the northwesterly bounds of a certain tract of land granted by letters patent to Volkert Oothout, John De-Witt and others, where the river issuing out of the lake called Otsego, crosses the aforesaid northwesterly bounds of the aforesaid tract of land granted to Volkert Oothout and others, and runs thence west four hundred and eighty chains; then north four hundred and eighty chains; then east four hundred and eighty chains, to the said river issuing out of the said lake Otsego. Then along the west side of the said river, as it runs, to the place where this tract of land first began."

But now came the tug of war: all the preliminaries had been complied with—license to purchase had been given—the purchase made, the deed executed and the survey completed; but all this would be of no avail, unless letters patent could be obtained from his majesty to give the right of possession, and many officials stood in the way; for in those days, as in the present, red tape was predominant and “How not to do it” the rule, rather than the exception. To overcome this difficulty, Hartwick set himself with a wisdom and energy, which considering his lamentable want of executive ability in ecclesiastical affairs, can be regarded as little short of miraculous. Taking advantage of the fears of Sir William Johnson for the safety of the northern frontier, after the battle of Fort George, in which Williams, the founder of Williams College, Mass., and Hendrik, the famous Mohawk warrior were slain; he prepared a petition to his majesty George II, to be signed by the Indians of Canadjoharie, proposing a plan for the settlement of the difficulty, which, while it would secure peace upon the border, would inure greatly to his own advantage. This petition was conveyed to the Indians in a letter of condolence for the loss of their famous warrior Hendrik, dated January 15th, 1756, and concludes with the following significant suggestion: “Lastly, my brethren, let my tears be wiped off, for the death of my brother Henry, by a letter to great King George, which I beseech you to subscribe in my behalf, lest I might lose the fruit of so many years’ toil, trouble and charges. And I assure you, as soon as the Lord shall enable me, you shall not find me ungrateful. And as I have not been unmindful hitherto, but remembered

you at the throne of grace, so shall I in all time to come." He also wrote to Sir William Johnson, proposing the same plan, and endeavoring to secure his influence. "If your honor," he writes, "approves of my scheme, and promoteth a subscription of the Indians to the inclosed petition, I shall, God willing, undertake a voyage to England, and promote the scheme with all my might."

The following extract from the petition referred to, entitled: "The humble address of the chiefs and others of the Mohawk Indians of Canadschohary, to the great sachem of the British nation, George II," unfolds the suggested plan, and fully justifies my comment, that while the defense of the country was its ostensible object, John C. Hartwick was the person most to be benefited.

"By long experience we know," said they, "that the guarding the provinces of your majesty against the encroachments and insults of a foreign enemy, by means depending on an assembly, the members whereof for the greatest part live remote from them, is a very precarious and ineffectual method; and, therefore, we humbly take upon us to propose another, viz:

"That your majesty might be pleased to grant to such persons, as are willing and able to settle and cultivate—and to whom we should be inclined to sell—tracts of land sufficient to erect towns and forts thereon; under the restrictions and conditions, to settle thereon in towns, and not in so scattered a manner as is done in other parts of the country, to fortify, garrison and defend such towns, to settle and maintain ministers of the gospel and schoolmasters, both for themselves, and the Indians living about them, and to free such towns and precincts from all other public taxes,

expenses and troubles wherein they should not be particularly concerned.

“And whereas we find John Christopher Hartwick minister of the gospel inclined, and conceive him able to promote the kingdom of Christ, and that of your majesty: therefore, after he had obtained your majesty’s license to purchase, we have sold him in your majesty’s name a tract of land, the remotest that hath been purchased yet. And whereas, both by reason of the great distance from market, and because of the nearness of the enemy’s country, and the adjoining wilderness; the people that would undertake to settle it, must labor under great hardships and difficulties, arising from the above mentioned circumstances easily to be conceived, and too tedious to mention to your majesty; and whereas the far greater part of the tract of land aforesaid is not improvable, and what is so, is much interrupted by hills, so that the good can not be separated from the bad without putting the undertaker to unsupportable charges; the land must either remain waste to the detriment of your majesty’s interests because it cannot make good the charges and fees of surveying and patenting which are great, or bring up the quit rent which is now higher than that which is paid for good, conveniently and safely situated land; or, an exemption must be granted.

“For these reasons, and from such considerations as these, as also from the confidence we put in the grace and favor which your majesty hath always been wont to bestow upon us: we have taken upon us to intercede with your majesty in behalf of the aforementioned John Christopher Hartwick, humbly praying your majesty to grant to the said John Christopher Hartwick the tract of land sold to him by us, and more particularly

described in the deeds of conveyance, and returns of the surveyor, on such easy terms as to your majesty in your grace and wisdom shall seem most fit and expedient for the intents and purposes aforementioned, which we forbear mentioning at large, being confident your majesty's wisdom will from this hint easily infer them."

Whether this petition ever reached his majesty, is extremely problematical: at least we know that Mr. Hartwick did not go to England to present it in person; and it is reasonable to conclude from the time that elapsed before the granting of the patent, that he failed in his well laid scheme: for it was not until the 22d of April, 1761, that he succeeded in obtaining the long expected boon.

Meanwhile, he did not pass his days in listless inactivity, for we hear of him everywhere, wandering hither and thither, with characteristic restlessness, and with no certain dwelling place; but nevertheless always endeavoring to minister to the necessities of his countrymen and to feed them with the bread and the water of life. Now, we find him serving the congregation at Trappe for six months: and then for three Sundays in the German Reformed church at Philadelphia, on his own responsibility inviting those to hear him preach who were standing idle in the Market-place. In 1762, we find him at Frederick, Maryland; where the congregation offered him a call, and entered into a formal contract obligating themselves to give him an adequate support; but even while having the call under consideration, he capriciously leaves them for a time, persuaded that another people had a stronger claim upon his services. In 1768, we find him again at Frederick taking spiritual oversight of the congregation, but it is only for the space of eight months, when he journeys

into Virginia, and assumes the charge of the churches at Winchester and its vicinity in the valley of the Shenandoah. In 1774, he is pastor of the scattered Lutherans in Boston, Mass., and in July of the same year he is holding forth in Waldoborough near Great Bay, on the sterile coast of what is now the state of Maine. But it is impossible, at this late day, to trace him in all his wanderings. Suffice it to say, that while he was a good and conscientious man, and faithful to his convictions of duty, his unfortunate peculiarities interfered with his usefulness, and prevented his remaining for any considerable period a pastor anywhere; and, besides, it seemed as if the spirit of the wandering Jew had taken full possession of him, for in no case, did obligations, however strong, bind him to the same people, longer than six months, or at most a year.

It may be as well to mention in this connection that Hartwick was as averse to matrimonial, as to ecclesiastical ties. Indeed, unless all tradition is at fault, and shamefully belies him, he was a most determined hater of the female sex. It was not an uncommon thing for him, if he saw that he was about to meet a woman in the road, to cross over, or even to leap a fence in order to avoid her. It is said that, on one occasion, when he was disturbed in preaching by the presence of a dog, he exclaimed with much earnestness, that they had better keep their dogs and children at home, and it would not be much matter, if they kept their women there too. I was told by a former resident of this valley—some of whose descendants I see before me to-day—that when this country had only begun to be inhabited—and he was among the first to bring hither his household gods—

he was surprised one evening by a visit from his eccentric landlord. My informant was then a young man, and he and his wife occupied a log hut, in which there was only one bedroom, and one bed. Their only sleeping accommodations they very cheerfully gave up to their clerical guest, and stretched themselves out on the floor before the kitchen fire. In the course of the night the wife awoke, and found that the weather had become much colder, and it instantly occurred to her that the occupant of her bed might not have a sufficient quantity of clothing over him. Her concern for his comfort led her to arise, and go silently into his room, and spread upon his bed a part of her own very simple wardrobe. But such a thing was not to be done by a woman, and yet escape the observation of such a woman-hater. No sooner had the offense been committed, than her guest arose, dressed himself, made his way out of the house to the stable, saddled his horse, and rode off.

It has been conjectured that disappointment in love, in early life soured his mind against the sex; and a late writer in the *Evangelical Magazine* has attempted to prove that he once really felt the tender passion. But I must confess myself unconvinced. It sometimes pleases Divine Providence to place very precious jewels in most ungainly caskets; and it is highly probable that Hartwick was one of those unfortunate beings who are constitutionally unfitted to be polished by woman's influence. In my early youth I was well acquainted with many of his cotemporaries, and they all concurred in representing him as very slovenly in his habits, often preaching in his blanket coat, and not always with the cleanest linen; eccentric in his manners, curt, and at times irritable in his inter-

course with others; and an exceedingly undesirable inmate of the social and domestic circle. So much was this the case that his hosts did not hesitate to prescribe limits to his visits: and to tell him plainly, "You may stay here so many days and then you must go." It may be that these men judged merely from the outside, and that his many sterling qualities, both of head and heart, failed to attract their notice; for it is certain that one who secured the friendship of such men as the Muhlenbergs, the Van Rensselaers and the Livingstons must have been no ordinary person. Yet we cannot doubt, that even for the age in which he lived, he was rough and unpolished, better fitted for companionship with the untutored savage, than for the abodes of refined and civilized society.

Immediately after the revolution, and the establishment of our independence, Hartwick returned from his distant wanderings: and from that time until his death resided in the state of New York, occasionally preaching as he had opportunity, in destitute congregations, but principally occupied in taking care of his estate. Some ten years before the war, he had commenced a clearing, with a view to settlement, not far from the outlet of Otsego lake, but finding that his patent did not cover the ground, he soon abandoned it. But now he began in good earnest to establish a colony: and the leases he issued to the settlers evinced that he had not forgotten his original project: to make churches and schools, or education and Christianity, the great bulwarks against the encroachments of war and infidelity. To this end the following conditions were appended to all these leases, and agreed to by the tenants: "Be it remembered that among the conditions on which the validity of

this instrument dependeth, the following is intended to be the principal one, viz: That the grantee be, or become, within a year's time from the date of these presents, a parishioner to all intents and purposes; which consists in the following particulars, viz :

“ 1st. To acknowledge the grantor, John Christopher Hartwick, or his substitute, for his pastor, teacher, and spiritual counsellor.

“ 2nd. To behave himself to him, with his family, agreeably to this relation.

“ 3d. To attend regularly, decently, attentively and devoutly Divine service and instruction, performed and given by the said J. C. Hartwick or his substitute.

“ 4th. To aid and assist according to his ability, in building and repairing church, parish and school houses.

“ 5th. To keep his children and servants to school and catechization, until they are fit to be confirmed, if baptized, in infancy; and if not, until they are fit to be baptized, and admitted to the sacrament of the Lord's supper.”

As there has been much misapprehension with regard to the amount of property owned by Hartwick here; it may be well to *state* that amount, as taken from authentic records. It will be remembered that among the eleven original petitioners for a license to purchase lands, several only lent their names for this purpose. Afterwards when the patent had been given, and a settlement made, seven of these relinquished their claims in favor of Mr. Hartwick, so that he became entitled to eight-elevenths of all the property purchased. This property was subsequently divided into eleven shares or sections, estimated to contain two thousand acres each. Of these, the first

two sections, or those furthest south, on the Milford line were allotted to Derick Lefferts, and Godfrey Banyer; the third to the tenth inclusive, containing eight sections or sixteen thousand acres to J. C. Hartwick; and the eleventh, or one nearest Cooperstown to Theodore Frelinghuysen and Elizabeth Cooper.

To the management of this large estate, Hartwick devoted himself with all the energy and zeal of which he was capable; but owing to his desultory habits, and the increasing infirmities of age, with but little success. He was therefore induced to transfer the management to younger and older hands; and on the 13th of May, 1791, appointed William Cooper as his agent, with authority to dispose of the whole of the property, only reserving for his own purposes some 3,000 acres. And now the progress was as rapid, as before it had been slow; for before the close of the year upwards of thirteen thousand acres were disposed of or leased to thirty-four proprietors for ten years, at the rate of one shilling per acre annual rent, with the privilege at the close of that period of purchasing the fee simple at fourteen shillings per acre.

It seems that Hartwick entered into this arrangement without consultation with any of his friends, and afterwards was far from being satisfied with its results; for not only was he thereby cut off from his original design of being the spiritual director of his tenants, but by the apportionment of the lands among so small a number of proprietors, an effectual end was put to his favorite scheme of building a city in which his proposed gymnasium should flourish through the coming ages. This arrangement was also unfortunate in another respect, as it led to a complication of difficulties and embarrassments which, in after years,

induced the several tenants to assign their leases to Mr. Cooper; and thus enabled him, by the payment of the back rents, and specified purchase money to become the sole proprietor of these broad lands which would otherwise have proved a perpetual source of revenue for our much loved seminary. I am not quite sure whether I rightly understand, or have given the proper view of this transaction; for the papers in relation to it are so very voluminous, and involved in so much obscurity, that the executors failed to comprehend them, and even two or three lawyers were at fault. But I cannot be mistaken as to the result, for from this period these lands passed out of the possession of Mr. Hartwick; and, save for the paltry sum for which they were sold, were of no further benefit to the institution which he had so persistently labored to establish.

And now the inevitable hour was at hand when Hartwick was to render in an account of his stewardship. During his whole life he had labored for one object; but unable by reason of his many infirmities to carry out fully his benevolent designs, he felt that he must needs impose the burden upon others. And the way in which he did this, was characteristic of the man. It seems that he had prepared his will, and some ten months before his death had written to an eminent jurist for his opinion in relation to its provisions. The answer of Mr. Peter W. Yates, the jurist referred to, was direct and pertinent: "I am of opinion" said he, "that your will and testament as it now stands will not stand the test of law, and by no means answer your good and pious intentions. It is legally defective in every page, and almost every sentence. Besides all this, there has been so great a

change and transmutation of your real estate since you made that will, as will lay the foundation of great and endless litigation. I entreat you therefore immediately to draw one *de novo*. Whatever part of your estate you intend for pious or ecclesiastical purposes, you must give and devise to two or three persons in fee simple, in trust for those purposes; and after the devise add the uses and purposes to which it is to be applied. When you mean to devise any part of your estate to individuals, say so, and devise it to them, and their heirs. You may also nominate certain persons who understand the nature of your estate, and its difficulties, as your executors, and empower them to do, and to act, as you would wish and intend." It was not, therefore, for lack of proper instructions, but because he was determined to do things after his own fashion that he persisted in retaining the will he had prepared. And the only consequence of Mr. Yates's judicious advice was the addition of another codicil, which he executed but an hour before his death, and which rendered what was already defective still more incongruous, by the appointment of an additional executor, a recommendation to ministers of different denominations to prepare a scriptural catechism in which all might be agreed, and "the formation of a society for the execution of the charitable design of his last will and testament."

This will is a curiosity in itself, and as it has been made by those learned in the law to mean any thing, and every thing, according to their preconceived opinions, it may be well to give a brief description of its contents. It opens thus :

"Immanuel. To Thee, Jesus Christ, son of God

and man, head of the church, of which I have been made a member by being baptized in Thy name, and to whom I have sworn allegiance at my confirmation, whose servant and minister in the Gospel I have been consecrated at my ordination, whose I am and whom I serve with all my power, faculties, and estate, both alive and dead. It is on account of the last that I take the liberty of writing this humble address to Thee, who, when in the state of Humiliation on earth hadst not whereon to lay Thy head, but whom on that account Thy Father hath appointed heir of all, because it hath pleased Thee to intrust me with a portion of earth to put out upon interest, and at Thy command to restore with usury, and therefore having been hindered by unfavorable times and circumstances, to put Thy will and my design sooner in execution, and seeing no probability, by reason of age and infirmities, to put my purpose into execution, I must transfer this my trust to others, by declaring my design relating to my temporal estate as my constant will, in form of my last will and testament, which I do in this instrument, written by mine own hand, in the best manner and form I am able, protesting against any exceptions from want of law or judicial form. Know ye, therefore, all to whom these presents may come or who may have any concern therein, that I have appointed, and by these presents do appoint, for my heirs, Jesus Christ, the son of God and man, and upon his account, and agreeable to his will, implied in my calling such of the ignorant and ungod-pelized part of mankind, of whatsoever state, color or complexion, who shall make application to my executors and administrators, and bind themselves to the rules as shall be established in order to be

instructed in the Christian religion, according to a plan and method to be annexed to this instrument in form of a schedule of the same validity."

He then appoints the Hon. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, of Albany, executor, and the Rev. J. C. Kunze, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Helmuth of Philadelphia, as curators, "who are to provide (as teachers in the new institution) proper, learned and godly persons, regularly qualified, according to the discipline of the evangelical church, adhering to the Augsburg confession.

By the first codicil, he gives all the lands in Hartwick, Otsego Co., not disposed of by him or which were not granted away by his attorney before the revocation of his power, to be laid out into a regular town, closely built, to be called the New Jerusalem, with buildings and a hall for a gymnasium, which he entitles *A Gymnasium Evangelicum Ministeriale pro propagatione Evangelicæ Christianæ religionis inter Gentiles*; and also devises one hundred acres to be laid out for a glebe of an evangelical minister, who is to be called and appointed by the faculty.

2. In the second codicil he declares the design of the institution to be the training of young men, properly qualified in body and mind for the preaching of the gospel to the natives, who are not yet Christianized, and therefore yet in a state of barbarity, and thorns to our eyes, and pricks in our sides; and provides that whenever there should be no more need of missionaries to red or black heathens, or the revenue of his estate would bear it, the compass of instruction might be enlarged to classical learning; and adds "but no heathen author shall ever be allowed to be taught in the institution to stain the mind of youth;

and as for discipline, he who requires a whip is only fit for the army. The rod is a divine institution, but only for children not come to ripeness of judgment."

3. In the third codicil he gives his curriculum or autobiography, already referred to in the former part of this address.

4. In the fourth he devises £40 for the construction of a stone coffin and vault for his burial under the pulpit of Ebenezer church, Albany, and £40 for the support of a minister there, under the direction of the curators, with various other bequests of land to the sons of his brothers and sister.

5. In the fifth codicil he provides for preaching in the institution "every day by a member of the doctrinal department, at an hour when all members of the community may, as they ought, attend morning and evening prayers."

6. In the sixth, among various other legacies he bequeaths 50 acres to —— for waiting upon him and carefully executing his commands, but provides that if he should die under age or run away from his guardian or turn a reprobate, which God forbid, this land should be given to William Clement in fee simple for two dollars an acre.

7. The seventh codicil provides for the government of the institution, and

8. The eighth and last, already referred to, recommends ministers of different denominations — whom he does not specify—to draw up a scriptural or Bible catechism, wherein all the essential questions of the Christian religion are answered and Christian doctrines contained, avoiding all controversial questions, for the use of his institution, and desires the organization of a society for the execution of his charitable designs in

“humanizing, civilizing, moralizing and Christianizing not only the savage inhabitants of North America, but other barbarous nations with whom the United States of America might have connection or intercourse.” With this view he appoints the Rev. Frederic Aug. Muhlenberg, then speaker of the house of representatives, not only an executor, administrator and curator, but also as president of said society, and entreats him to bring this matter, as one of national concern, to the attention, care and protection of congress.

We have said that this last codicil was added, and the will executed but an hour before his death. And this reminds us of a fanciful story in connection with this event, which is related by all his biographers, as illustrating the power of the imagination over the mind. It is asserted that about forty years before his death the impression became fixed upon his mind that his life was just half spent, and that consequently he knew the day and hour of his departure; that the day preceding the anticipated event he arrived at the house of J. R. Livingston, announcing that he came there to die, and that on the following day just as the clock tolled the appointed hour of eleven, “kind nature softly disengaged the vital cord and without a sigh or groan he closed his eyes on earth and opened them in heaven.” I know not whence this story originated, but there is no foundation for it in fact, nor is there any reason to believe that death did not come to him as he comes to all, unexpectedly, and in an hour when he looked not for him. As we learn from letters addressed to Mr. Van Rensselaer, who for many years acted as his attorney and business agent, Hartwick was on his way from New York to Albany

to meet his friend Muhlenberg and consult with him in regard to his will, when he landed at Clermont and came to the house of Mrs. Livingston, for the purpose, as he said, of recruiting his health, being afflicted with the asthma and much fatigued by the journey. This was on Wednesday the 11th of July, and on the following Sunday, without any previous indisposition, save the asthma, after executing his will, and conversing with the son of Mrs. Livingston for an hour, he suddenly expired without any pain and in the full possession of his senses. His mortal remains were deposited the next day in the grave-yard of the Lutheran church at East Camp, where they peacefully slept until about two years afterwards, when they were removed in accordance with his wishes as expressed in his will, to find a permanent resting place under the pulpit of Ebenezer church, Albany, as appears from the following quaint entry in the records of said church: "About the beginning of May, 1798, the body was deposited in a stone coffin, secured by brick work and covered with a marble sepulchre stone, which is visible to all such as are anxious to look at it, and so has the Lutheran church in Albany become the dwelling house of the corpse of John Christopher Hartwick until the coming of his and our Lord."

There we will let him rest and turn our attention to the seminary he inaugurated, through which "he, being dead, yet speaketh."

The executors and curators mentioned in his will, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Helmuth, who declined to act, held their first session on the 15th of September, 1797, in the city of New York, and after several preliminary resolutions in relation to the private legacies of the testator, came to the conclusion

that, as it was impossible to build a city on the property of the deceased according to his wishes, seeing that the greater part of the land had been sold or leased, the avails of the estate ought to be applied to the establishment of a theological and missionary institute, while the determination of its location should be deferred till some future meeting. Dr. John C. Kunze was at the same time appointed literary director with a salary of \$500 per annum, and the Rev. A. T. Braun, pastor of the Lutheran church at Albany, his assistant, with a salary of \$250 per annum. It was also resolved with the intent to ascertain whether the land in the patent would prove an eligible spot for the seminary, to send the Rev. John Fred. Ernst there, to preach for the inhabitants and to assist in the education of their youth, giving him the use of one hundred acres of land, rent free, which by the will was intended for a glebe, and in addition \$250 annually. Rev. Mr. Ernst accepted the position and acted in this capacity for three or four years, after which time, in consequence of a disagreement between the inhabitants and himself he left the patent, when the administrators of the estate resolved that twenty acres of land should be appropriated for school lots, and that sixty pounds annually be paid to two schoolmasters to be appointed by the curators.

But no sooner was it known abroad that a seminary was to be put into operation, than claims and offers from various localities poured in for the institution. The church at Rhinebeck, where the Rev. Dr. Quitman was then pastor, seems to have moved first in the matter and made generous offers of land and subscriptions, in case the institution should be established there. But this application found no advocate

among the administrators, except in the person of the Rev. Dr. Kimze. Another claim was presented from the United Lutheran churches of New York, and the managers of the estate were at one time willing, if it could be legally done — for which purpose the opinion of Aaron Burr was to be taken — to transfer to them the whole of the property, provided the corporation of said churches would give bond that the revenue arising therefrom should be solely applied for the benefit of the Hartwick institution, to educate ministers of the gospel and missionaries. But for some reasons unknown the transfer was not made. At the same time the people of Cooperstown were anxious to connect the seminary with their academy, and offered the building lately erected at a cost of \$1,500 for this purpose. Both executors gave their consent, and serious steps were taken to accomplish this object. But the project failed because the land they intended to convey to the trustees of said academy was found to have already been sold during Hartwick's lifetime.

From that period the institution seems to have gone begging, for it appears that the Lutheran church at Schoharie had a transfer of the property proposed to them and were willing to accept the offer. Mr. Braam, the assistant professor, thereupon moved from Albany to Schoharie, and collected a few students whom he prepared for the study of divinity. But before the transfer could be made, the trustees of Ebenezer church, Albany, who imagined that their claims were superior to any other locality, seeing that the remains of the deceased were deposited in the chancel of their church, and that he had devised a hundred dollars annually for the support of their pastor, laid before the administrators, now reduced to

two by the death of Mr. Muhlenberg, a proposition which seems to have met with their approval. For on the 27th of October, 1801, articles of agreement were entered into between the parties, by which all the estate was to be deposited with the trustees of Ebenezer church, for the purposes of the seminary, they furnishing the site and promising to use their best endeavors for the erection of a suitable building upon it; and the literary director meanwhile instructing students of divinity at the place of his residence, and his assistant, the beginners.¹

And now the vexed question of locality being settled, it might be imagined that all things would work smoothly towards the desired end. The trustees had selected an appropriate site in the neighborhood of the Capitol, issued proposals for the erection of the seminary building, purchased stone for the foundation, and in all things acted as if they had a mind to work. But unexpected obstacles arose. The inhabitants of the patent, who, since the transfer, had been deprived of their accustomed yearly contributions of \$150, for schools, raised a sum of money for the prosecution of the executor. Dr. Kunze, whose salary had been reduced by the trustees, was far from being satisfied with the arrangement, and refused to join with Mr. Van Rensselaer and the trustees in a petition to the legislature for a charter. A suit in chancery was threatened. A resolution was introduced into the legislature inquiring whether the property of Hartwick for want of proper heirs had

¹The whole amount of the property thus transferred, as appears from a schedule signed by Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and the trustees of Ebenezer church, including Western turnpike and Western canal stock to the value of \$2,750, was \$15,570.73.

not escheated to the state, and so many discouragements were thrown in the way that the work ceased and finally at a meeting of the trustees on the 14th of April, 1808, they resolved that since it was found impossible to execute the trust committed to them, they would redeliver the property into the hands of the only surviving executor, J. Van Rensselaer—Dr. Kunze, the curator, having died in 1807—and two years afterwards the materials used for the foundation were ordered to be sold.

Thus the benevolent intentions of Hartwick with regard to the establishment of a seminary were as far from being realized as ever, though more than twelve years had elapsed since the period of his death: nor were the prospects for the future more encouraging. Mr. Van Rensselaer, already far advanced in years, felt himself unable to resume the responsibility of the management of the estate, and there was no one who could legally stand in the gap and bear the burden. In this emergency he deputed his authority to John G. Knauff, a practicing physician in Albany and a trustee of Ebenezer church, whom he afterwards by his will appointed to succeed him as executor. Accordingly that gentleman after the death of Van Rensselaer, which occurred in 1810, assumed this onerous charge, and having determined, after consultation with the officers of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New York, to locate the seminary on the patent, issued proposals for the erection of the necessary buildings in the latter part of 1811. The preliminaries having been arranged and a favorable contract secured, the foundation was laid in 1812, and in the following years the building completed under the superintendence of Samuel Crafts,

Esq., at a cost of \$4,275, to which the inhabitants of the patent who were so much interested in securing educational facilities for their children, contributed the sum of \$162.50. It is true that this was not all that was subscribed, for two years afterwards, when the charter was obtained, and Dr. Knauff transferred to the trustees the management of the funds, \$175 was returned by him as the amount of back subscriptions. But \$162.50, I believe, is all that was ever paid.

And now, all things being prepared for the opening of this school of the prophets, it was only necessary to find the man fitted by nature and grace to take charge of its destinies. And guided, I doubt not by that overruling Providence, which had hitherto sustained it under so many opposing influences, *this* man was found in the person of Dr. Ernst Lewis Hazelius, a name honored wherever known, and cherished in the hearts' best memories of all who ever came under his instruction, or were admitted to his companionship. Under his direction, assisted by John A. Quitman, afterwards so prominent in the history of our country, as a successful general and statesman, the seminary commenced its operations on the 15th of December, 1815. Nineteen students attended immediately; and before the close of the term forty-four names were inscribed upon the roll. At the first commencement held on the 26th of August, 1816, thirty-seven young men were examined—twenty-seven of them students of the classics—and the institution may be said to have fairly entered upon its career of usefulness and honor.

Hitherto, however, there was nothing to distinguish it from any other school for the teaching of the classics, and its missionary and theological character

was unknown. It therefore remained for the regents of the university to give it that character and to confer upon it by charter the proud distinction of being the first theological seminary ever established in the state. This was done by virtue of an act passed by the legislature on the 17th of April, 1816, which contained the stipulation that the principal of this seminary shall always be a Lutheran minister of good standing, and that the majority of the trustees shall always be Lutheran clergymen and laymen, whose duty it shall be, in addition to the other branches of education to be taught in said seminary, to teach candidates for the gospel ministry, a regular system of theology. This charter was granted on the 16th of August, 1816, just fifty years ago — an era we celebrate to-day, and which deserves to be commemorated, as the starting point of an institution which has conferred upon the church many of its most laborious and exemplary ministers — upon the state not a few of its eminent and diligent workers for God and for humanity — and whose influence for good, in the multitudes who have here been fitted for usefulness in their day and generation can only be fully known, in that great day, for which all other days were made, when results shall be traced to their causes, and what is now hidden shall be made manifest to all.

On the 5th of September, immediately after the delivery of the charter, Dr. Knauff transferred to the board of trustees, appointed under its provisions, what remained of the estate devised by Hartwick twenty years before, to carry out his pious and benevolent design. And as there has been much misapprehension with regard to the value of that estate, and the trustees have been frequently charged by those who knew no

better, with a reckless expenditure of these funds, it may be as well to state in this connection the actual amount of the property so transferred.

It appears then from the certificate of transfer signed by Dr. Knauff, and witnessed by Henry Loucks his attorney, that the whole amount of the property at that time was :

Real estate estimated at,	\$5,341
Western turnpike and canal stock,	2,750
Bonds, mortgages and notes,	11,117
	<hr/>
Making a total of,	\$19,208

This is irrespective of the seminary lot and buildings, valued at \$4,980; cash subscription of the inhabitants of the patent for \$175; and a cash balance due from Mr. Knauff of \$2,507, for which he gave assets valued at \$1,100. A year afterwards Wm. C. Bouck — who so ably conducted the financial concerns of the board from its first organization to the period of his death — reported the following as the condition of the funds :

Real estate and stocks,.....	\$6,447 44
Western turnpike and canal stock,...	2,750 00
Bonds, mortgages and notes,.....	10,568 12
	<hr/>
Making a total of,.....	\$19,765 56

Since that period nearly fifty years have elapsed. Twelve hundred dollars were expended in 1818, for the house of the principal; and twenty-one years later \$1,800 for the two wings added to the seminary. Meantime the Western turnpike and canal stocks amounting to \$2,750, have become entirely worthless; and yet, as appears from the report of the financial agent — General Sandford the worthy successor of a

worthy father-in-law — the amount of property to-day in the hands of the board is *eighteen thousand, one hundred and four dollars, and forty-one cents*. From this simple statement you may form an accurate judgment whether the funds have been recklessly squandered, or as becomes so sacred a trust, carefully and judiciously managed.

And now my task is almost done. For though it would afford me a mournful pleasure to review the history of the past half century in connection with the pleasant memories which cluster round this spot; and above all to pay a grateful tribute to the venerable man whom I am proud to call my friend, and who has so ably presided in the theological department for upwards of a generation, yet the length of this address which has so severely tried your patience, and my own failing strength, admonish me to forbear. I will only add that the contrast of the past with the present in the history of this institution fills me with hope as to its future. Of the trustees who took their seats here fifty years ago — Quitman, Moeller, Wackerhagen, Mayer and the rest — all have long since passed to their dread account, and others have entered upon their labors. Of the merry company who traveled with me from Albany, at the opening of the fall term fifty years ago, the two Quitmans, Traver, Sutermeister and Angel, I am the only survivor; and of the sixty-six students who then gathered day by day within those classic halls, as far as I can ascertain Loomis of Pittsburg, Eisenlord of Montgomery, and myself are alone among the living. All its early advocates and patrons, together with the venerable man who then so ably presided as its principal, have gone hence, and are no more known among the habitations of

men; but the Institution still survives, instead of the fathers are the children; and hope whispers in my ear, that among them God will raise up other and abler advocates and patrons, who shall permanently endow it, rebuild its crumbling walls, fill all its departments with learned professors and devoted students, and cause its light to shine farther and wider, dispensing blessings, rich and innumerable, upon our churches, our country and the world, through all the coming ages, till time shall be no more! And who among the alumni will be so recreant to his *alma mater*, as not to respond with his whole soul: Amen! Amen! So may it be, Amen!

P O E M.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM HULL.

We stand on hallowed ground. This sacred spot,
For fifty years has schooled the gospel prophet
In learning's varied walks, and from hence
With tearful eye and throbbing heart he's gone
To take his station on the lofty walls
Of Zion: that as a faithful watchman,
He might watch for souls, and blow his trumpet
Loud and long as dreaded danger threatened.
He toiled and prayed, and wept and taught,
Until the master said, "It is enough;"
"Friend come up higher;" and gladly he laid
His earthly burden by, to rest above.

Out from these classic halls what scores have gone
To bear the tidings sweet of gospel truth:
To make the solitary place grow glad,
And cause the dreary desert place to blossom.
One left these groves to sail beyond the seas:
The constraining love of Christ and ruined souls
Impelled him to the sacrifice he made.
On India's strand he labored, seeking there
To win some trophies of redeeming love
And spread the kingdom of his risen Lord.
Years hastened by, and then he came in quest
Of health among his cherished native hills,
Nor came in vain. Then with renewed strength
Back to his toil he went; but tidings came
Ere long, that he had left that sunny land
To tread the heights of glory, and to wear
The radiant crown of immortality.

His mortal part sleeps on that distant shore,
 An earnest of the time when India's sons
 Shall bow in adoration to the God of Heaven,
 And join the congregating hosts that press
 From wide-spread north and south, from east and west,
 To sit with Abraham in the courts of God.

Hundreds have gone in other walks of life,
 Who here were tutored to act well their part,
 In the incessant struggle which goes on :
 The intellectual conflict and the moral strife
 Where light and darkness for the mastery war.
 The lessons here received have borne their fruit.
 Many have become prominent, and well
 Performed the duties of an active, useful life.
 Their *alma mater* looks on them with pride,
 And sees her labors have not been in vain.
 None but the Infinite can measure now,
 What fifty years have wrought for good through her.
 Could all the streams be gathered, what a flood
 Of hallowed influence it would make —
 A mighty tide to gladden and rejoice.

Our God has richly blessed this fruitful vine,
 Which fifty years ago was planted here,
 In then comparatively a desert place.
 All honor to the man whose name it bears :
 Here is a monument more precious than
 The towering marble that salutes the skies.
 Could he stand here to-day, how would his heart
 Be filled with joy unspeakable, to see
 How much has flowed from his thrice blessed bequest,
 That what he then possessed should work for God
 When to him the night had come, and work was o'er.
 Though dead he *speaks* a witness for the cross ;
 He lives, though dead, in constant means for good.

What holy memories cluster round this place —
 How oft amid the active toils of life,

When breasting manfully the pressing flood
 The man looks back and thinks of other days.
 Thinks of these shady walks and pleasant groves.
 Thinks of the silvery Susquehanna's tide
 Winding among the overhanging trees.
 Thinks of the landscape where he walked and spoke
 Words only meant for *one* attentive ear.
 These neighbors and his teachers come to view
 Among the treasured memories of the past.
 Then life was free from care and all was fresh.
 Then high ambition nerved his throbbing heart,
 And he rejoiced in mental conquests made.
 How bright loomed up the future to his gaze :
 What castles in the air he fondly built ;
 With what impatience his young spirit chafed,
 And longed to plunge into the busy world.
 What precious days were those ; how sweet and blest ;
 How often has their memory cheered his heart.
 But they are gone ; nor shall they come again ;
 Yet still they scatter gleams of sunshine o'er
 The toils and sorrows of succeeding years.

What mighty changes fifty years have wrought :
 These hoary men, our honored fathers now,
 Were then but fair-haired boys, with boyish tricks
 And boyish aspirations. Could we have
 A picture of the *then* and *now*, how strange
 Would be the contrast. Since then the bright dreams
 Of youth have passed, and life's meridian,
 The fleeting years have ploughed their furrows deep
 And life's great burdens have pressed heavily.
 Only a few are here to-day, who saw
 The foundations of their *alma mater* laid.
 In looking back they see the wreck of death :
 Green hillocks rise to meet their mental eye,
 Wide scattered o'er the earth in many lands,
 Covering remains of ardent, youthful friends

Who calmly sleep, and wait the coming morn.
 Fond memory brings them back again to-day,
 We see them as they joyous trod these groves,
 We hear their merry laugh and earnest words,
 We tread the room where studiously they dwelt.
 But they are gone from earth: unbidden tears
 Come to our eyes at the sad retrospect.

He who taught first within these classic halls,
 After a useful life rests in the tomb:
 His name still fresh in many loving hearts.
 Hundreds have laid the armor off, no more
 To come as pilgrims to this hallowed spot,
 Reviving memories of their early days,
 Mingling with former friends, and thus refreshed
 Again to meet the earnest toils of life.

These fifty years! how full of great events:
 What changes on the earth have taken place;
 How art and science have advanced, and light
 Has poured upon the mental and the moral world.
 What great discoveries! what vast designs!
 What mighty energies have been employed!
 How nature's obstacles have been o'ercome,
 And many of her secrets brought to light.
 What a bewildering retrospect these years!
 How our own land has risen to the gaze,
 Of wondering nations with amazing growth:
 Wide stretching from Atlantic's waves, to where
 The setting sun sinks in the surging deep.
 Our glorious institutions stand preserved
 Through mighty earthquake shocks, that would have rent
 Empires to fragments, and overturned thrones.
 Thanks be to Him who rules with sovereign power
 For such deliverance and such a heritage.
 May coming years enhance her vigorous life
 And freedom bring unto a world oppressed.

Backward to-day we look o'er fifty years
 To see time's changes and its memories trace :
 A solemn retrospect, awakening thought.
 We think of the departed ; think of the past ;
 The part this school has borne in scattering light ;
 Her moral influence to preserve the land.
 Well has she borne her part and good performed.

If from this standpoint, forward we cast our gaze
 For fifty years, how wonderful the view.
 When these have passed, another throng will come
 To celebrate the centennial year.
 How few now here will see that coming day —
 Some doubtless will, and then we fondly trust
 Their eyes will rest upon a lordly pile ;
 A noble edifice to meet the growing wants
 Of those who here shall press, to deeply drink
 Of the perennial spring of knowledge.
 When that day dawns may Hartwick proudly stand
 Tenfold more blest than now : increased in all
 That makes a school efficient : may she then
 Have her hundreds of pupils, with a corps
 Of many teachers, and endowment large :
 Where scores of gospel messengers, well trained
 Shall be, ready to take their place where duty calls
 To speak for God, for virtue, and for truth.

Dear *alma mater*, we thy gathered sons,
 Bid thee God-speed in the good work thou dost.
 Deep in our hearts thy cherished name is graven,
 And to our dying day we'll pray for thee :
 Pray that thy honored head may long be spared :
 Pray that thy future may more glorious be :
 Pray that the efforts made for thy advance,
 Thrice blessed of God may yield a harvest rich.
 Through all the coming years high may'st thou stand
 A bulwark for the truth : a centre of light :
 A fountain of refreshing, till that day :

That solemn and impressive closing day,
When from above the mighty angel comes,
And with one foot upon the solid shore,
The other on the wondrous deep : shall swear,
In presence of a startled awe-struck world,
By Him that lives forever in the skies,
Sovereign of all — that time shall be no more.

BIOGRAPHY OF REV. E. L. HAZELIUS, D.D.

BY THE REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D.

The subject of this sketch was the son of Eric and Christiana Hazelius, and was born September 6th, 1777, in Neusalz, in the province of Silesia, Prussia. He was descended, on the paternal side, from a long and honored line of Lutheran ministers, extending as far back as the days of the Swedish king, Gustavus Vasa, through whose pious exertions the Reformed religion was established in Sweden, early in the history of the Reformation. To this enlightened and Christian prince, one of his ancestors served as chaplain.

His father, a Swede by birth, was originally intended for the ministry, because as the eldest son it was considered his hereditary right and duty to assume the responsibilities of the ministerial office. He accordingly studied a short time with a view to the church; but having conscientious scruples about his fitness for the sacred vocation, he gave up all thoughts of becoming a minister, and having resigned his right to a younger brother, he turned his attention to secular pursuits. On his way from Stockholm to Copenhagen with merchandise for a trading expedition, he was shipwrecked, and lost every thing but his life, and some funds concealed about his person. A singular circumstance connected with his voyage may not prove devoid of interest. As he was on his way



Ernest L. Hazelin,

to the vessel in which his goods were already embarked, a gypsy woman met him, and insisted on telling his fortune. He refused to hear it, but could not shake her off; so, at last, to get rid of her, he stopped to hear what she had to say. "You are about to embark in a ship on which is all your property, except the money you have in a belt around your waist. Do not go—the ship will be lost with every one on board. No!" added she, "your own life will be spared, but all the rest will perish." The warning was unheeded, and the prediction was literally fulfilled. In Copenhagen he met with an old Moravian minister to whom he became much attached, and under whose influence he united with the Moravian church. Having married a Miss Christiana Brahtz of Stetten, he finally settled in Neusalz, working at the trade of watchmaker and jeweler. Here, as already mentioned, Ernst Lewis was born. When five years old, his parents took him with them on a visit to Herrnhut. During this visit the aged Polycarp Müller, a bishop of the Moravian church, took him in his arms, and solemnly dedicated him to the work of the ministry. This made an undying impression on the mind of the child, and to his latest years he could repeat every word the old man had said.

Catharine the second of Russia, who as princess of Anhalt Zerbst, had resided in Stetten, was on terms of great intimacy with her schoolmate Christiana Brahtz. The strength of the attachment then formed was manifested in after years, when in the exercise of the imperial prerogative, she granted to Captain Brahtz, the brother of her early friend, the privilege of bringing goods, free of duty, to St. Petersburg, and invited him to dine with her as often as his vessel was in port,

always evincing the deepest interest, and making the most minute inquiries in reference to the favorite companion of her school days. Another incident exhibits this attachment still more strikingly. When the empress heard of the birth of young Ernst, she wrote to his mother, proposing to adopt him as her own son, and promising to advance his fortune in every way she could. His parents scarcely knew what reply to make to this extraordinary proposition; but finally determined that, at a proper age, the question should be referred to the boy himself. Several letters were interchanged, the empress urging the acceptance of her proposal, and the parents evading a direct answer, when at length a communication was received from the imperial palace so decided and urgent in its tone, as to leave no room for any other than a prompt reply. "Dear Christiana," writes Catharine, "give your consent, and I will be a mother to your boy." The question was now referred for final decision to young Ernst, who had reached his tenth year; his parents believing that God would direct his choice. From his earliest childhood the lad had given evidence of uncommon piety, and had determined, if he lived, to become a preacher of the gospel. When, therefore, the empress wrote for a final answer, and the decision was placed in his hands, he did not hesitate promptly to decline the flattering offer, for he felt that his was a higher calling, that he was summoned to labor as an ambassador of Christ in extending the interests of his kingdom. Often in after years did he allude to this incident, and to the kind Providence that shaped his decision. "Had I accepted Catharine's offer," he would say, "how different would have been my life — how changed my lot! Perhaps,

like many of the former favorites of the Czars, I might even now be languishing in the mines of Siberia."

Of both his parents he was deprived before he had reached his sixteenth year. The guardian appointed over him by law, was a very harsh and cruel man, and the poor boy was whipped when he asked for the most necessary articles of clothing. He conceived such a terror of this man, that when he came of age and received his patrimony, although he had been cheated out of several hundred dollars, he did not prosecute his claim because he dreaded to have any thing more to do with his persecutor. He often said that his intercourse with this man had made him timid; but this timidity never affected him when matters of religion, or the interests of the church were at stake. On such occasions he was bold as a lion.

His classical studies were pursued at the Moravian institutions of Kleinwelke and Barby, and his theological studies at Niesky under the supervision of Bishop Ardens. There is no detailed account among his papers of the incidents that occurred at these places, though he told many anecdotes of his school years. The boys were much stinted both in regard to the quantity and quality of their food; and he often laughingly attributed his knowledge of Latin to the fact that he used to write their exercises for the village boys, who paid him in potatoes.

In the year 1800 he received a call to Nazareth, Pennsylvania, as teacher of Latin, Greek and Hebrew, which he accepted, although he had several advantageous offers of usefulness in his own country. From a journal he kept at that time, it appears that he sailed from Altona on the 13th of August, and

reached Baltimore on the 27th of October. He went to Nazareth on the 12th of November, and entered immediately upon the performance of the duties assigned him, which he discharged with great fidelity and efficiency during a period of more than eight years. He soon acquired a thorough acquaintance with the English language; and his eminent ability as an instructor was acknowledged in his appointment as head teacher and professor of theology in the theological department. The first three divinity students he had at Nazareth, became bishops in the Moravian church. Differing, however, from his brethren in their views of church government and discipline, and influenced also by other considerations, he resolved to sever his connection with the seminary, and to return to the church endeared to him by many hallowed associations.

In the spring of 1809 he returned to Philadelphia, and gave instruction in a private classical school. During the fall of that year, he was invited to take charge of the united congregations of New Germantown, German Valley and Spruce Run, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. This call he accepted, and after having been ordained by the New York ministerium, entered upon his pastoral duties.

The labors of the Sabbath required him to go from ten to sixteen miles to his distant congregations, in one of which he preached every two weeks, and in the other once in four weeks. When he resigned his charge, he left all the congregations in a flourishing condition. At New Germantown, where he lived, he also conducted a classical academy, from which some idea may be formed of the extent of labor he performed and the amount of industry he possessed.

He was married April 11th, 1811, to Miss Huldah C. Bray, of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

In 1815 the institution at Hartwick went into operation, and Dr. Hazelius was selected by the vice-executor of Mr. Hartwig's will as professor of Christian theology, and principal of the classical department. The appointment was confirmed by the New York ministerium, and the professor immediately entered upon the work assigned him. This institution he served for fifteen years, discharging with great fidelity and ability his various and arduous duties. It was owing to his active exertions that the seminary was established on a solid basis, and obtained a celebrity as deserved as it was extended. In addition to his labors as an instructor, he performed regular pulpit service, and acted as pastor of the village congregation. During his residence here he was associated with the various interests of education and religion, and labored in every way to promote the welfare of Zion. His name is very dear to the churches and synods connected with Hartwick Seminary, and his memory is cherished with much affection by the brethren who were educated here under his direction.

In the spring of 1830, having been elected professor of Biblical and Oriental literature, and of the German language in the theological seminary at Gettysburg, he decided to accept the appointment, as he supposed the position would furnish him a field of increased usefulness in the church. The following September he was solemnly inducted into office in the presence of the board of directors and a large assembly of the people, J. C. Kurtz, D.D., of Baltimore, delivering the charge to the professor, who after having read and signed the declaration required, pronounced an

interesting discourse on the history of our church in this country. His connection with this seminary was, however, very brief. He resigned his chair in 1833, very much to the regret of the directors, who in their minutes testify to the zeal and industry with which he had discharged the duties of his office. The theological seminary of the synod of South Carolina had been deprived by death of the services of Professor Schwartz, who had excited the most promising expectations in reference to his future usefulness to our churches in the south, and, in their bereavement, the guardians of this infant institution anxiously turned their eyes to Professor Hazelius as particularly fitted for the position by his varied qualifications and experience in teaching. When the unanimous wishes of the board were communicated to him, and the wants of the seminary were urgently pressed upon his attention, he could not resist the earnest appeal, although the acceptance of the appointment involved some pecuniary sacrifice. Regarding it as a call of Providence, he wrote to the brethren, that he would come. As soon as he could make his arrangements, he started for his new field of labor, and on the 1st day of January, 1834, entered upon the duties of his office.

In the summer of 1842 he revisited his native land and the scenes of his youth. He met with a most cordial reception, and was flattered and caressed by the noble and the great. The strongest influences were exerted and the most tempting offers made to induce him to return with his family to the country of his birth, but without effect. The king of Prussia offered him a lucrative situation, but the land of his adoption and his little seminary in the backwoods of Carolina

had become too dear to him to be relinquished for any other considerations.

In this position he spent the remainder of his active and useful life, watching over the interests of the institution, with the most tender solicitude, and devoting to it his best energies and influence. Hopeful and zealous, patient and persevering, he never despaired or relaxed his efforts for the elevation and advancement of the school confided to his care. The seminary was firmly established. It continued to flourish and its usefulness was increased. Its facilities for instruction were extended, so as to meet the wants of the church. The influence of the professor was salutary, not only in fitting young men for the ministry of reconciliation, but in introducing wholesome discipline into the churches, and in laboring faithfully and efficiently to advance the welfare of the people. During a period of nineteen years his connection with this institution continued. And finally, when, at his own request and in consequence of increased age and growing infirmities, his resignation was accepted and another appointed to take his place, he did not cease till the last, to divide with his successor the duties of instruction in the institution. It was only four days preceding his death that exhausted nature compelled him to bid a final adieu to the students as their instructor. Scarcely had he quitted his post when the summons came to him to relinquish these earthly scenes. He died on Sabbath, February 20th, 1853, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, after a few days' illness. He had taken cold, most probably from change in the weather, which produced some derangement in his system, and his constitution being feeble and frail, death was the result. He had a kind of presentiment

before he was taken sick, that he would shortly die, and for a year or more he endeavored to prepare his family for his departure by frequent allusions to the subject. He tranquilly descended to the grave, without a fear, full of thankfulness for God's mercies, and gladdened by the prospects of a glorious immortality. There was no doubt in his death. He had prepared to meet his God, and when his strength failed, God was the strength of his heart and his portion for ever. "I saw him in his last moments," says Dr. Eichelberger, "and never knew I a Christian to die more calmly and sweetly." He peacefully departed from his labors on earth to the enjoyment of his reward on high. Those who marked the perfect man and beheld the upright, saw that the end of that man was peace.

His remains repose on the grounds intermediate between the dwelling he occupied, and the lecture room of the seminary, a spot endeared to him in life, and rendered now more precious to his friends, by the associations which still cluster around it. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, who came to show their affection for the deceased, and their grief for the loss they had sustained. From distant points the young and the aged, the learned and the honored came to the house of mourning, all feeling themselves personally bereaved, and knowing "that a prince and a great man had fallen in Israel."

Thus passed away from among us, one of our most useful, purest and best men, who had labored long and faithfully in the service of the church. Always in his place, and ready for every good work, he was to us, by his example, his counsel and his prayers, an inestimable blessing. Whether we consider him in his

public or private life, as a minister of the gospel, or an instructor of the young, in his official or social relations, his was a character of rare worth.

As a scholar and a man of letters, Dr. Hazelius occupied a high rank. He received the doctorate simultaneously from Union College, Schenectady, and Columbia College, New York, in the year 1824. He was invited to a professorship in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., and also at Princeton, in the College of New Jersey. His attainments in literature were varied and extensive. He was intimately acquainted with the Latin, Greek and Hebrew, as well as with several modern languages. He was very familiar with ecclesiastical and general history, and had given considerable attention to exegetical studies. As a theologian, he was learned and sound; as a preacher, respectable and faithful, solid rather than showy; anxious to instruct his hearers rather than to gratify their fancy. As an author he accomplished much, considering his numerous engagements and multiplied labors. Some of the works he prepared for the press, he translated from the German, others were original; some of them have been already published, others are yet in manuscript. The following list embraces those that have been published: *Life of Luther*; *Life of Stilling*; *Augsburg Confession, with annotations*; *Materials for Catechization on Passages of Scripture*; *Church History*; *History of the Lutheran Church in America*. He was also for some time editor of the *Evangelical Magazine*, published at Gettysburg, Pa.

In his theological views, Dr. Hazelius was very evangelical, yet his doctrinal position was liberal. The Augsburg Confession he adopted as his creed, but did not give an *ex animo* subscription to all its articles.

He was disposed to be very tolerant towards those who differed from him on points that are not considered fundamental. His motto was, *In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty, in all things charity*. In his annotations on the Augsburg Confession, he uses the following language: "If, therefore, any departure from the literal sense of the Augsburg Confession, amounts to a dereliction of Lutheranism, it is certainly a source of congratulation and joy to those who have thus departed, that Luther and Melancthon have set them the example. Those heroes of the Reformation never intended that Christians should follow them in all respects, for even they differed among themselves in regard to some opinions concerning the Lord's supper; but they demanded that Christians should prayerfully study the Bible, and consider the authority of that book as paramount to all human wisdom and philosophy. On this broad basis of protestantism, the American Lutheran churches are still standing: charitable and liberal in matters of minor importance, they are willing to aid in leveling down the partition walls, which are now separating protestant from protestant. But we firmly embrace the word of God as contained in the Scriptures, as his divine power to the salvation of every one who believeth."

Again he says: "If then, according to the testimony of the reformers, their aim in composing this Confession, rather was to show what doctrines they could conscientiously profess, in common with the papists, and wherein they could not agree with them, than that every word should be considered by posterity as an undeviating rule of faith, we ought not to give this Confession a greater importance in our day than the heroes of the Reformation claimed for their perform-

ance. The main principle of the Reformation is not a slavish adherence to every sentiment of those great and learned men, who had to shape their course according to circumstances beyond their control, but it is that the Bible is paramount to every human authority, and the only rule of faith and practice to the Christian."

After expressing his views on the Lord's supper, which differ in no material point from those entertained by the other protestant churches on the subject, he adds: "If any of our brethren should entertain sentiments apparently more conformable to the views and language held forth in the Augsburg Confession, and other writings of the first reformers, we do not desire or wish to disturb him in that opinion, inasmuch as we know that the main point in this, as well as in every other religious observance, is the heart; if this is hungry and thirsty after the blessing which Christ will impart to the believer in his sacrament, he may rest assured that blessing shall be his, whatever may be his individual view of the mode of communion with Christ at his table. For however much individual professors or churches may differ as regards minor and non-essential features in the Christian system, all agree in professing one Lord, one faith, one baptism. Around the table of their common Lord and Master, they may meet in the hallowed exercise of Christian love. At the table of Christ they may forget their minor differences, and commune in sweet and endearing fellowship with each other and the Lord."

In his intercourse with Christians of other denominations, he always evinced a most catholic spirit, never inclined to contend for his own shibboleth, or to unchurch those who differed from him in their religious belief. Sect could not confine the charity of his

feeling, or restrain the kindness of his heart. No church could claim him as entirely its own. He belonged to humanity and to the world, because he belonged to God and to Christ.

To the office of instructor Dr. Hazelius brought uncommon qualifications. His abilities in this direction, all acknowledged. His pupils, who are scattered through the country, occupying important positions, either as ministers of the gospel, or of a political or civil character, furnish the same testimony. Some of our most active and useful clergymen were prepared by him for the Christian ministry. During the thirty-seven years he occupied the place of professor in our schools of the prophets, the Lutheran church increased tenfold, and he was honored by his Master in contributing greatly to this increase. Although his body now sleeps in the silent tomb, the work of bringing lost and ruined men to the cross of Christ, will still go forward through his instrumentality, to the latest period of time, and when the last trump shall sound to wake the sleeping dead, eternity alone shall reveal the great and everlasting good. He loved the work in which he was engaged. His devotion to teaching often rose to enthusiasm. Its duties to him were never irksome, never hung heavily upon his hands. In the young he took a deep and tender interest, and did all that lay in his power to assist them. He had the faculty of adapting himself to their feelings, and of entering into their frame of mind. Familiar and affectionate as a father, he secured their confidence, inspired them with something of his own earnestness, while he commanded their warm regard by his magnanimity, and held their sympathies by the deep sincerity of his religious character. He swayed equally

with the law of kindness and the law of firmness; his tenderness was corrective, his rebukes were healing, his very gentleness was the charm of his power.

We believe that all who ever sustained to him the relation of pupil, without a single exception, were most devoted in their attachment to him. Writes one,¹ on hearing the intelligence of his death: "Twenty-three years have passed since I first met and beheld the lively, intelligent and pleasant countenance of this well beloved friend. Gettysburg was made the more dear to me on his account. As a poor student, I often found comfort in his presence, because he knew how to sympathize with me. More than once was my heart made glad, when he met me with a fatherly smile, asking me, "How are you getting along, young friend? Have you means wherewith to live?" If I answered, "No!" he said, "I'll see to it." The impressions I received from his conversations and godly walk, have ever been of much use to me, and will never be forgotten."

Dr. Hazelius was a man of indefatigable industry, and performed with great thoroughness, everything he undertook. His active mind was never at rest. It was always devising and executing some useful scheme. While he was yet at Hartwick, he employed his summer vacations in visiting congregations, unsupplied with the ministrations of the word, in different parts of the state, and thus performed the duties of a home missionary. It is supposed that in this way he preserved some of our congregations from extinction, by his faithful labors. He never shrank from any effort, or became weary in well doing.

¹Rev. S. Ritz, of Tipton, Ohio.

There was something very beautiful and attractive in his private character. His heart was under the dominion of an expansive and disinterested benevolence. It was as warm and as kind as a child's and as true as steel. He was an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile. Every thought he uttered came from his inmost soul. His countenance was an index of his heart, open, generous and pure. He was one of the last men to be guilty of disingenuous cunning, or dishonorable dealing in any way. He had no talent for intrigue, no aptitude for reaching his ends by circuitous or subterranean processes of any kind. He never smiled on what he condemned, or connived at what he knew to be wrong. In real kindness of nature, and depth and tenderness of feeling, no one surpassed him. He was a man of sterling integrity, of striking simplicity, which never allowed any trace of assumed dignity to appear; of unaffected, cheerful piety, honest in all his purposes, and fixed and steady in their execution. His whole deportment was so bland and condescending, that even the most timid and diffident felt no embarrassment in his presence. When he mingled in society, instead of being gloomy, silent or reserved, he was uniformly social, affable and communicative. All approached him with the freedom and affection of children. His conversation was pleasing and instructive, and few ever spent an hour with him, who were not delighted and edified. In all the relations of life he was honored, cherished, beloved, esteemed and admired. His sympathy with those in trouble and distress, with the suffering, the sick, the bereaved, the tried and the desponding, was most profound and active. His sheltering arms were spread wide with a generous welcome, to overshadow

all who needed refuge. In his visits of mercy, ministering to the body as well as the soul, he was unremitting and faithful. He had a kind word, fitly spoken, for every one with whom he came in contact, an encouraging or consoling remark to guide and strengthen the child of affliction or sorrow. We do not say that the subject of our sketch was faultless. He himself laid no claim to exemption from the frailties of human nature. His was no negative character. "He had some prejudices, and was somewhat hasty at times," says Dr. Miller, "which might make, on such as did not know him intimately, an unfavorable impression, but to his friends it was a mere foil to his noble qualities of heart and mind." None doubted the sincerity of his Christian principle. His piety was seen in all that he did, in all that he said. No trumpet, no phylactery was necessary to announce its presence. His suavity, his cheerfulness, his overflowing kindness, the whole tone of his conversation and conduct, revealed the communion of his soul with heaven, and produced the conviction, "Thou also wast with Jesus of Nazareth."

To this sketch many incidents might be added, of special interest to those who knew Dr. Hazelius at Hartwick, and whose recollections associate his name mainly with that honored institution. Many there are who believe that when he left the quiet valley of the Susquehanna, and the home there which his own genial temper, and the society of the ladies of his household rendered so attractive, he left what he loved most. It was delightful to partake of the generous

hospitality of his house and table. Every meal was cooked and arranged with a skill that indicated the oversight of a most intelligent and refined housewifery. The coffee was excellent, and the doctor always took an extra cup with his pipe, which he sipped with exceeding relish, between those short, frequent whiffs that expressed the very gusto of enjoyment.

For his garden he had the fondness of a true lover of nature. He watched with daily interest the trees and plants his own hand had reared. He rooted out the weeds, and loosened the soil around useful growths, and seemed to entertain for every green, beautiful thing—the more green and beautiful for his fostering husbandry—almost the affection of a father for his children. Often during recitation hours would he steal a few moments from the severer duties of the class room, and spend them in his garden, which was very near the seminary building. In this garden were two toads and a garter snake, which he protected from all harm by express orders that all should treat them kindly. He called them his helpers, because they destroyed the bugs which would otherwise have made sad havoc with the plants: and he affirmed that they knew him, and would always come out of their hiding places to meet him when he approached. If gentleness could win such friends, he certainly had the power.

In touching, childlike simplicity of character, he had few equals. This was seen in his severer, as well as in his more playful moods. His irritability was but a momentary childlike impetuosity of temper, that passed away like the shadow of the cloud flitting before the sun, leaving all as bright and beautiful as before. His anger was but a boyish fretfulness, that

hardly betrayed itself before it was borne away by the overflowings of his loving and generous impulses. He was always eager to make amends for what appeared to him undue severity. On one occasion, at the close of school, he locked up, in his own classroom, a lad who had been guilty of some impropriety. The doctor went home with the intention of liberating the culprit in an hour or two: but among the garden beds, and in pleasant intercourse with friends, the prisoner was forgotten until the next morning. Filled with consternation at his own forgetfulness, and fearful of its effects upon the nerves of the hungry boy, the good man rushed to the seminary, unlocked the door with a trembling hand; and while the scholar was in excellent condition of body and mind, and had evidently made a good night of it, the teacher apologized as if he were the culprit, took the liberated, fun-loving rogue home with him, and feasted him on a breakfast so bountiful and good, that it seemed almost a temptation to go and sin again.

On another occasion a Latin class was reciting. They had just commenced Livy, and the lesson for that day was the first part of the introduction. The very first sentence was a poser. All the boys but one had given it up in despair. This one determined to master it, and supposed he had succeeded. From one to the other the sentence passed without an attempt to render it, until it came to him who that day had been the most diligent student of the class. In a confident voice he began to translate, but had not proceeded far before the doctor expressed his amazement at the unauthorized version, by means of a characteristic, "ach! ach! ach!" The student was

annoyed in turn and, withal, so extremely chagrined at this result of his fidelity, that he forgot the courtesy of subordination due, under all circumstances, to his superior, and looking up coolly, he said, "What's the matter, doctor?" Here was fuel for the fire. "What's the matter? Why do you not get your lesson?" was the emphatic reply. And upon this the irritated teacher closed his book, laid it with no gentle stress upon the table, and then walked rapidly out of the room. This was the thin fleet cloud. But then came the sunshine. After school the provoked scholar and the offended teacher—his momentary anger now lost in sweetest gentleness—met upon the green in front of the seminary, and the good man placing his hand kindly upon the shoulder of the boy, said; "My son, why did you provoke me so?" The boy told how earnestly he had labored at the translation of that very passage, and that his feelings had become unduly excited, because he was conscious of having done his whole duty. The compensation was an invitation to tea, and an evening of delightful social intercourse.

No one who ever heard it could forget his laugh. It was not boisterous, and yet was as hearty, and as full of the ebullitions of gladness as any laugh could be—as you sometimes see and hear the water bubbling up in quick pulsations from a living spring. His happy moods were the prevailing ones. Moroseness never flung its dark shadow over his beaming countenance. When irritated even, the pleasantry that lurked behind seemed to be peeping out, like children hiding from their playfellows.

He was a man of mighty faith; mighty, because childlike, implicit, unquestioning.

As an illustration of this, an extraordinary dream of his may be related. He dreamed one night that in a certain garden bed he would find a watermelon plant, that when he first observed the forming fruit on this plant he would hear of the death of a very near friend, that when this fruit became ripe he would hear of the death of another friend, and that in a specified number of days thereafter he himself would die. Early the next morning he went into his garden to pull weeds. The discovery of a watermelon plant among the weeds recalled his forgotten dream, and he resolved to spare the plant, and so day after day he tended and watched it, until the first falling blossom revealed the young fruit. It so happened, strangely enough, that on that very day he heard of the unexpected death of Mr. Edmonston, an English gentleman of high intelligence with whom he was on terms of peculiar intimacy, and who was drowned in attempting to save his nephew, who had fallen from a boat into a small lake that was on the place. The nephew escaped. This circumstance rendered the plant an object of deeper interest than ever: and it so happened again, that when the fruit was ripe he heard of the death of another friend, not unexpectedly, as before, for it was the result of protracted and hopeless disease. There remained but one other condition to render the fulfillment of the dream complete. This was to occur during the approaching vacation, and on the very day he had selected for his journey from Albany to New York. Some men would have altered their plans, and remained at home with the intention of lessening the probability of exposure. But he cast himself unreservedly into the hands of an overruling Providence, and went right on. Meanwhile, he had

never related his dream to any one, not even to his wife. But just before leaving home he revealed it to a favorite student, who mentioned it to another—because that other expected to be the doctor's traveling companion on a rickety old steamboat from Albany to the metropolis. The doctor was in his usual health and spirits; and at ten o'clock, as was his wont, retired to his berth. The youthful friend who accompanied him did not feel quite as calm and self-possessed as the one who was most interested in the issues of that day; so he sat up until twelve o'clock at night, and then until one, in order to be very sure that the day had passed; when, drawing aside gently the curtain of the berth, he found the man of faith sleeping as sweetly as an infant. The next morning the watchful care of the overruling hand was acknowledged in words of thankfulness, and in a characteristic, subdued laugh that evinced the joy of his trust. He lived many years after this incident—quite long enough to prove that there is not much of the prophetic element in dreams.

Incidents like those already related, might be greatly multiplied. As exhibiting phases of the inner life, they are valued by those who were most attracted by that life—who associate with the lecture room and the recitation room, the childlike, loving temper that threw an indefinable charm around the student each recurring day. Outside observers would be apt to call the traits of character, thus delineated, amiable weaknesses. Amiable they were—but weaknesses they were not—for they possessed a power that punctilious sternness, and the studied condescension which avoids every compromise of dignity, would have failed to command.

The following tribute, from one¹ who knew well, and loved truly the subject of this sketch, was uttered at the annual gathering of the alumni some ten years ago. Alluding to a previous visit, the speaker said :

“ On that occasion, after long absence, I entered the old school-yard — old trees were there. When these hospitable trees were planted, our venerable old master looked upon our boyish glee and sport with parental gratulation and fondness. These old messengers of the past have survived some of their companions ; others, like the old master, are dead — they have perished and gone to utter decay, and he still lives in the grateful recollections of us all — in the multiplied blessings which survive him, and in works which, following him through time, will greet him in eternity. We cannot — we would not — forget him, as long as we live ; in our best thoughts, our noblest sentiments our holiest emotions he lives in us.

‘ If there be a crime,
Of deeper dye than all the guilty train
Of human vices, ’tis ingratitude ;’

and we, who knew him, would be false to every principle of our better selves, could we forget to venerate the memory of the sainted master.

“ Do any of you recollect how, on the occasion to which I have reverted, we had expected to meet our old preceptor, and how in sadness we learned from him, that failing energies and decaying nature would deny us the privilege of meeting him face to face ? I do. And do you not recollect that the “ old man eloquent,” in gushing tenderness wrote us that he

¹ Joseph D. Husbands, Esq.

should spend that day in his closet, on his knees, in prayer for us, his boys, and for our welfare, and the prosperity of the dear old school! I cannot forget that—and you do not; and now he has gone in his own spirit, from the land of the dying to the home of the living, to plead where prayer is heard.

“He loved us well, and the old school into which he has infused the elements of his own noble soul. In honoring that academy, we honor him and his.

“‘I love it, I love it, and who shall dare,
To chide me for loving that old *school there*.
'Twas there *he* taught me, 'twas there he loved.
Say it is folly, and deem me weak,
While grateful tears steal down my cheek,
But I love it, I love it, and cannot tear
My soul from my teacher's old school there.’”



Geo. B. Miller

BIOGRAPHY OF REV. G. B. MILLER, D.D.

BY MRS. HENRIETTA HILLER.

Men love to read the biographies of the great, and eager eyes will scan the page, which tells of deeds of daring; while the smallest incident in the life of one who has made himself a name in the world is possessed of interest.

But to bring before the public a just view of one who has shunned publicity, and shrunk from display, is no easy task, and such is the character of the man whose past life I shall attempt to sketch. The thought, however, that these pages are designed, not so much for the casual reader, as for those who have known and loved him, and will teach their children to revere his memory when he shall have gone up higher, encourages me to undertake the task; although there are no stirring incidents, or unusual events to lend interest to the page.

His life has not been like the noisy cataract, which excites our admiration or inspires us with awe; but rather like the deep and quiet river calmly and in comparative silence, flowing ever onward toward its destination, bearing its many burdens, all unconscious of their weight; smiling back in the face of every wanderer along its banks, and leaving with him the echo of its murmurings, when far away from its shores.

Should his eye, perchance, fall upon these lines,

penned by one who has shared largely in the advantages of his kind and judicious instruction, and his well known modesty lead him to think himself overrated, let him remember that "from the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

The Rev. George B. Miller, D.D., present professor of theology at Hartwick Seminary, was born at Emmaus, a small Moravian village not far from Allentown, Pa., June 10th, 1795.

His father, Rev. George G. Miller, was a native of Germany, and was one of a long line of clergymen, which seems destined to close with the subject of our sketch; his only surviving son having chosen another profession. There is now in possession of the family, a medallion portrait of a Moravian bishop, some hundred or more years old, which bears a striking resemblance to Dr. Miller.

His mother was born at Kingston, Jamaica, whither the family, who were French Huguenots, had fled from persecution. It is probably from her, that he inherits that peculiar vivacity of manner, which those who know him will readily recognize as one of his idiosyncrasies.

When he was eight years of age, he was sent to the English and Classical School, at Nazareth, where he remained until Feb., 1811, having been for the last few months of his stay there a member of the theological class established some two years previous.

Having left Nazareth, he went to Philadelphia, where he spent some time as assistant teacher in a private school, and for about a year found employment with a German, and afterwards with a French merchant. His natural tastes and inclinations, however, soon led him to resume his literary pursuits, and in Au-

gust, 1812, we find him engaged by Rev. Dr. Hazelius, as his assistant, in the classical academy, which the latter had established at New Germantown, New Jersey. He had always been a great favorite with Dr. Hazelius, who was at one time engaged in teaching at Nazareth hall, and was in the habit of calling him familiarly, "his little white headed boy." The friendship thus early established between them, was broken only by the hand of death, while their names will remain associated, so long as Hartwick Seminary shall continue.

With so valuable a friend and preceptor, the young student resumed his theological studies, and made rapid advances. Neither teaching nor studies however, so entirely engrossed his mind, as to render him insensible to the charms of the doctor's niece, or rather the niece of Mrs. Hazelius, then an inmate of the family. Finding himself fairly captured, he "surrendered at discretion," and the interest being mutual, he was married at New Brunswick, the lady's residence, to Miss Delia B. Snyder, July 15th, 1816.

In the summer of 1866, they celebrated their golden wedding, an account of which will be found annexed to the present sketch.

If matches are ever made in heaven, we may believe such to have been the case with this union. For it is certainly owing to the untiring energy and admirable business tact of his wife, that he has been in a great measure released from the care of pecuniary matters, and thus enabled to devote himself almost exclusively to the interests of the seminary, in whose service he has spent the greater portion of his life.

After his marriage, he was engaged in teaching a select school, in Lebanon township, New Jersey, until

the autumn of 1818, when he went to Canajoharie, Montgomery county, New York, having been examined the previous summer, and licensed to preach by Rev. Dr. Quitman, president of the New York synod. He was ordained May 29th, 1821, at the same time with Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany, and received into full connection with the New York synod, of which body he has ever since been a member, never having failed to be present at the annual meeting until the fall of 1866.

At Canajoharie he established a classical school and also laid the foundation of the Lutheran congregation, both of which still continue.

Here he remained for nine years, laboring "in season and out of season" for the good of the community and the salvation of souls.

Eternity alone will reveal the result of his efforts. He formed many warm attachments, and still bears the memory of kindness received, while administering to that people, in the double capacity of pastor and teacher.

In 1827, he accepted the offer of a situation at Hartwick, as assistant teacher, his friend and preceptor, Dr. Hazelius, being principal of the seminary, which was then just entering its second decade. In 1830, he was unanimously elected by the board of trustees, to succeed Dr. Hazelius, who had accepted a call to Gettysburg, as principal and professor of theology. In this office he labored until the fall of 1839, when owing to failure of health and other reasons, he resigned his position, and during the four years following was engaged in teaching elsewhere.

In the fall of 1844, he again accepted the invitation of the trustees, and returned to Hartwick as professor

of theology, in which capacity he has labored until the present time; thus, during a period of more than thirty years, has he been identified with this institution.

Here has been his life work; while class after class has come to share his instructions, his counsels and his prayers; then gone forth to battle with life's realities: may we not hope to carry an influence for good, through all their future.

Not being versed in theology, the writer does not pretend to decide upon his theological position. Some have called him a symbolist: we venture to inquire whether it would not be well for the prosperity of the church to possess many more of the same sort? We believe that all his students will agree, in bearing testimony to the fact, that the pure word of God has been the source from which he has drawn his largest material for instruction, and to which he has ever recommended them to apply for light in every perplexity and help in every difficulty. So familiar is he with the sacred page, that he never has used a concordance, but with an almost unerring intuition, which seems sometimes like magic, he turns to the required passage, let it be in what part of the Bible it may.

Secluded in a great degree from society, except that of his family and pupils, he has spent his life in study, and imparting the fruits of his toil to others. In his earlier years, he studied a great part of the night; one of his older children having informed me, that she had frequently remained up, until near midnight, to prepare him a cup of coffee, after taking which, he continued busily employed until two o'clock in the morning.

As an offset to this severe application, he spent several hours every day in active exercise; either in his garden, or in rapid walks over the neighboring hills. On such occasions, he was fond of company, and never failed to draw instruction from the simplest surroundings.

When we remember that his frame was exceedingly delicate, and his health never firm, the amount of labor he has performed is really wonderful, and proves the power of faith and prayer in sustaining both body and soul.

The following is a fair picture of his daily labors. They may at times have been somewhat lighter, but again they have been even more severe. Recitations commencing at eight o'clock in the morning, and continuing with a short interruption for chapel exercises, until noon. Resumed sometimes at half-past twelve, never later than one o'clock, to continue until half-past three in the afternoon, when he was released for a time, only to begin again at six in the evening, when he was occupied in superintending the studies of some of the younger students lodging in his house, and in hearing extra recitations until nine o'clock.

Besides this, on Saturday, when the usual recitations were suspended, he spent an hour with his theological class, and during the week presided over the meetings of the theological society. This, together with preaching on Sabbath mornings, and leading the Sabbath evening prayer meeting, with the necessary preparations for both, left him but little leisure.

We do not wish to convey the idea, that all this labor was required by the trustees. The regular hours for recitations at the seminary, being from 8½ A. M. until 3½ P. M., with an hour's interval at noon; the

rest, for the most part, was self-imposed. At one time he heard a recitation in geometry every day, during the whole of the long spring vacation.

It has ever been his greatest pleasure to impart instruction to an interested student. The recitations he hears are of the most varied character. Himself and the principal, sometimes with the help of an assistant, sometimes without, dividing the labor between them, he being generally best satisfied with the lion's share.

He passes with the utmost ease from one subject to another, going from the higher mathematics, to Greek or Hebrew roots and synonyms, and again from these, to the drudgery of drilling a class in the rudiments of one or the other of the modern languages, while theology is interspersed with the rest.

The short period required for the separation of one class, and the gathering of its successor, is usually spent in reading, and he once used the fact, that he had in this way, read McCosh *On the Divine Government*, during one session of the seminary, as an argument to urge his students to be careful of those odd moments, so apt to be misimproved, or suffered to run to waste.

As a disciplinarian, he has few equals, the tap of his finger, or the glance of his eye, seldom failing to command order and attention. The younger students are generally inmates of his family and under his immediate supervision. On one occasion, two lads, some fourteen or fifteen years of age, went into the doctor's garden to settle some difficulty, after the Irish method; and altogether unconscious of the fact, that the same tall stalks of corn, which screened them from observation, also concealed the doctor who was busily hoeing

his garden, they began pummelling each other lustily, but were suddenly interrupted much to their surprise, by one of the combatants being collared, and receiving a severe dose of the elixir Solomonis, as a certain professor once styled corporeal punishment. Meanwhile his opponent stood by smiling his approval of this summary administration of justice; the smile, however, soon changed places, as number two was unceremoniously seized and subjected to similar treatment.

A half hour later, the doctor met the castigated youths walking, and chatting pleasantly together, with each an arm over the other's shoulder, and addressed them for the first time, with the question, "Well boys, do you feel better?" To which they laughingly responded, "Yes, sir." "Glad to hear it," said the doctor, and passed on.

Some of the boys once took a fancy to ring the seminary bell in the middle of the night, to the great annoyance of all well disposed and sleepy people in the immediate vicinity.

The doctor thought they would soon tire of the sport if let alone, but was finally persuaded to go to the seminary and put a stop to the noise.

He found on entering the belfry, that the ringing was accomplished by means of a long rope, attached to the bell, and hanging down outside the building. He quietly possessed himself of this, and returned to the house.

There was no more bell ringing that night, as there was no one probably courageous enough to run the risk of being caught in the belfry. The next morning in chapel, the doctor drily remarked that he had in his possession a rope which he presumed was a bed cord, and if the owner would call for it, he should receive

it without being asked any questions. The rope, however, was not claimed, and, as it could not be replaced in the village, some one no doubt slept on the floor for some time. There were no more beds unceded to furnish bell rope that term.

In his family, Dr. Miller has ever been the kind husband, the fond and sympathizing father, and the judicious friend. In his younger days he did not disdain, notwithstanding his arduous duties, occasionally to join in his children's sports, and once lost his spectacles while running a race with a couple of the students, in which, however, he came off victorious.

He cares little for the outside world. How lightly he values its honors, may be gathered from the following incident: Shortly after receiving the degree of D.D.—it was less frequently conferred in those days—being unaccustomed to hearing himself addressed by that title, he was introduced to a stranger, whose name he did not hear, but catching the words Dr. Miller, supposed it to belong to the other, and so introduced him to a room full of company, to their great amusement, as they readily saw the mistake and its cause.

In his habits and manners, he is extremely simple and natural. Finding his habit of smoking made an excuse for the immoderate use of tobacco by some of his students he laid aside his pipe, and has not indulged in this, the only luxury he ever allowed himself, for many years. We cannot better conclude this sketch than by an extract from Dr. Strobel's introduction to a volume of Dr. Miller's sermons, published in 1860.

“As a philologist, theologian and general scholar he now ranks among the first men in the Evangelical

Lutheran church. As a writer, he is clear, racy and pointed. Few men wield the pen so readily, or have equal facility in imparting their own thoughts to others. As a man of earnest Christian character, possessing a faith, ardent yet childlike in its simplicity, habits of industry and self-denial of which we have few examples; a life adorned by many graces, unsullied by a single stain, unpretending and modest to a fault, he presents one of those specimens of primitive Christianity rarely met with, and towards which we are drawn by the strongest sympathies of our nature."

HARTWICK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

BY REV. CHARLES A. SMITH, D.D.

Those who have studied most thoughtfully and intelligently the laws of influence, are aware that natural scenery has much to do with the formation of character. And, therefore, we think the literary institutions of the land, as far as may be, should be planted away from the din and materialism of the city, where the valleys smile and the mountains fling their solemn shadows. In every sphere and calling of life, we need more of the purifying, elevating power of nature's forms to shape and move the mind, and inspire it with sentiments and tastes that shall shield it from the secularizing tendency of worldly pursuits. Student-life forms stronger attachments, we believe, among the everlasting hills, than amid the noise and smoke of thickly populated towns. The tree planted by student hands; the familiar walks through the woods where the ferns and the wild flowers greet the eye; the stroll along the river-bank: the nibble and the bite, welcome rewards of patient waiting; the hunt for blackberries, and the remunerative feast upon the luscious fruit peering through the inundating cream; the chestnut gatherings; the apple harvest, and the subsequent roasting of the garnered products of the orchard upon primitive wood-stoves; the innocent jest, and the responsive laugh echoed by the reverberating rocks; the rostrum in the secluded grove, where the candidate for elocutionary honors is unintimidated in the trials of his skill by cold, unsympathizing critics,

and bird notes applaud every venture of the neophyte ; memories like these cling to the *heart*, and are associated with its tenderest, noblest emotions. Why then should not every *theological* school be surrounded by these suggestive teachers, the leaves and blossoms, the quiet meadows and the rippling streams. There is a theology in nature which accords with the theology of the Bible, and from which the student may derive illustrations and arguments without number for the enforcement of the principles announced by inspired prophets and apostles. The study of nature is a discipline and a help for the investigation of higher truth. It imparts to the mind materials of enlarged and varied thought, and a power of presentation, not only more captivating, but also more persuasive than can be acquired by mere scholastic learning, however profound and exhaustless it may be.

In the secluded valley that shelters Hartwick Seminary from the turmoil of the busy world, nature has scattered her gifts with a generous profusion. The hills, wild with wood-land or tamed by the hand of cultivation into grain fields and pastures, recede gently undisturbed in their repose by rugged cliffs or frowning battlements of torn rocks. The Susquehanna is as bright and beautiful here as river can be, never impetuous, but purling now and then as it runs with quickened pace through some narrow channel ; or laughing in sportive leaps as it encounters a resistant stone, or the fallen branch of some overhanging tree. Orchards and hop fields, and rich meadows interspersed with groups of trees, so harmonize and blend as to form pictures of surpassing loveliness in every direction. Once this favored spot was even more secluded than it is now. When the seminary was

first established, the students came from Albany, a distance of seventy-five miles, in a stage-coach. In after years the Central rail road, passing along the valley of the Mohawk, reduced the staging distance to less than thirty miles. But the tread of aggressive enterprise will soon be heard amid these quiet scenes, and the whistle of the locomotive will mingle with the voices of nature.

Let us thread our way from Canajoharie, or Fort Plain, and enjoy a ride of thirty miles without the aid of rail or steam, glancing meanwhile at some of the localities that are associated with Hartwick in historic annals, and in the recollections of many who have availed themselves of the educational advantages offered in this quiet retreat. If we start from the former place, a ride of two miles will bring us to the homestead of the Goertner family, where ministers of the gospel have always been greeted with an honest welcome. The house remains unchanged, and the welcome has lost none of its warmth by the lapse of years. In the year 1799, General Sullivan transported over this route two hundred boats upon as many wheeled carriages, each drawn by four horses. Regiments of troops were stationed all along the route. When the cavalcade reached the head of Otsego lake, the boats were launched, a dam was thrown across the outlet of the lake, and when this was removed to allow the boats to pass down the river, the Indians were amazed and alarmed at the sudden rise of water overflowing the banks and washing away the crops, and regarded it as a proof of the anger of the Great Spirit. The primitive forests along the river were then broken only by occasional clearings occupied by scattered Indian families.

At present the road leading from Fort Plain is traveled most. As you ascend the hill from the village, a panorama of surpassing beauty breaks upon the vision. On the summit of the opposite hills, the two churches of Stone Arabia are visible. Toward the west in the valley may be seen the spire of the Palatine church, a stone edifice, built in the year 1770, and literally founded upon a rock. The road is at times wildly picturesque, leading through dense woods and along the margin of the forest-stream that ripples playfully over the stones, and between the gnarled roots of old trees that intertwine their branches over it. And when you emerge from the woods, a quiet hamlet greets you, its silence broken only by the noise of the anvil or the driving of the nail into the hoof of the patient horse. And then you pass well-cultivated farms, and pleasant farm houses, many of them entirely new, and nearly all denoting the thrift and taste of their owners. After riding a distance of twelve or fourteen miles, you catch the first glimpse of Otsego lake. Imbedded between projecting hills, it is a striking emblem of quietness and peace. You can hardly imagine that the wild fierce cry of the Indian thirsting for blood, ever disturbed this sabbath-like stillness. Massive trees and beautiful shrubbery, nature's own grouping, decorate the shore. So distinctly are all the outlines reflected from the bright surface of the lake, that the trees seem to grow in the water as well as above it. Now you approach an opening that reveals a long sweep of several miles glistening in the sunlight; and then the view is entirely concealed by bits of forest, and again you are permitted to steal a transient look through some shy vista canopied with the full-leaved tendrils of the

wild grape. Blackberries grow along the fences in tempting luxuriance, and many a bush bears fruit so luscious and melting that under the management of an adroit cultivator it would form the basis of a new and profitable variety. The roads are excellent, and the drive as full of interest as if you were passing through the grounds of some wealthy landholder who had spent many thousands in adding fresh beauty to the charms of nature. At the distance of three or four miles from the head of the lake, you see on the opposite shore the substantial mansion and elaborate grounds of George Clark, which some of the lads of years ago remember in connection with winter evening parties and sleigh rides, when the crisp snow made music, and the ringing bells; and words were almost frozen by the intense cold, and noses quite. Another spot of interest that has lost none of its attractiveness by the lapse of years, is the Three-mile Point, where the merry dance on the greensward used to enliven the scene. Here young and old still gather, and spread refreshments on rustic tables, and laugh and frolic as in years gone by. Once, pleasure parties went from Cooperstown to this favorite resort in a large flat-boat or scow, capable of holding fifty persons or more. A band of musicians generally accompanied the excursionists; and when about a mile from Cooperstown, the bugleman was accustomed to stand in his place, and fling out, strain by strain, the notes of some familiar tune in the direction of certain music-loving rocks away among the hills, and they never failed to send back each strain, note by note, clear and ringing as it went. Some said that this was the favorite abode of Echo, and that here she exerted her power as nowhere else. But the boys

who were studying the sciences, laughed with skeptical incredulity at all such mythological fancies, and contended that the rocks themselves were the answering medium, and talked learnedly of the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection.

As you approach Cooperstown, you pass the unpretending homestead of Judge Nelson, looking out upon the placid lake, and the densely-wooded hills. The village itself lays no claim to architectural beauty; but one feels that human decorations can be spared where nature has been so lavish of adornments. An artist might select along these shores of lake and river, and upon these eminences, the studies of a life time. We do not wonder that the genius of Cooper found aliment and inspiration here. In the shade of these forest trees should the truthful delineations of his graphic pen be read. The features of the landscape are just as he described them. The clearing on the summit of Mount Vision is still visited by those who wish to obtain a commanding view of the town and the valley. The spot where Natty Bumppo disputed with Judge Temple his right to the slain deer, is an actual locality. The rising ground up which the sleigh was drawn as it approached the village is still to be seen, just where the bridge spans the placid river. And the sugar bush of Billy Kirby cannot be far off; or if the grove is no longer visible, and the sap no longer flows in the early spring time, more than a single guide, in all probability, can direct the interested traveler to the spot, where the maples stood in "stately pride," like the columns and capitals of a mighty temple of which the heavens formed the arch. And as you walk among the noble trees that yet, here and there, bring the annual joys of

sugar-making, you can almost imagine that you hear Richard keeping "time with his whip on the mane of his charger," while Billy Kirby sings to the tune of the national air :

"The maple tree's a precious one,
 'Tis fuel, food, and timber ;
 And when your stiff day's work is done,
 Its juice will make you limber.
 Then flow away my sweet sap,
 And I will make you boily ;
 Nor catch a woodman's hasty nap,
 For fear you should get roily."

Fishing in the lake is as excellent as in days of yore. The salmon-trout caught here, are in some respects, unequalled. Drop your line boldly—you need not fear that it will be only a venture—and as the captured denizen of the bright, clear water rises to the surface, and displays its winning piscatorial beauty, you will be able to account for the enthusiastic admiration of Marmaduke Temple, when he lifted one of the fish that had been thrown from a heavily laden net upon the pebbly shore, and holding it in his hand said to his daughter :

"This is a fearful expenditure of the choicest gifts of Providence. These fish, Bess, which thou seest lying in such piles before thee, and which by to-morrow evening, will be rejected food on the meanest table in Templeton, are of a quality and flavor that, in other countries, would make them esteemed a luxury on the tables of princes or epicures. The world has no better fish than the bass of Otsego; it unites the richness of the shad to the firmness of the salmon."

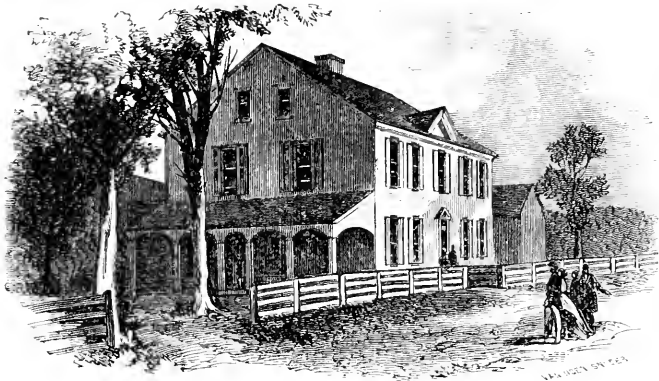
Hartwick Seminary is about five miles south of

Cooperstown, on the west side of the valley. The road that leads to it passes through scenery pleasantly diversified. Along the road are several dwellings that stand as landmarks dating back as far as the seminary itself, and perhaps beyond. The first that has a sort of historic relation to the seminary is the residence of George Clark, whose father, Jerome Clark, was for many years a member of the board of trustees. This dwelling not only retains all the freshness of its primeval days, but is more attractive in appearance than it was years ago. It is remembered as the pleasant abiding place of many of the students — as the home of refinement and taste. Within, it retains its identity with wonderful exactness; the spacious lounge and the familiar chairs, and other articles of furniture, have the look of welcome that can be worn only by old friends.

In the next house, on the same side of the road, there was a social gathering on Thursday, October the 17th, in the year 1829, which is thus alluded to in the diary of William L. Stone :

“In the evening attended a brilliant party given in compliment to Mrs. Stone by Joseph Dottin Husbands, Esq., of Hartwick. Mr. Husbands is an English gentleman of education and fine talents. He was formerly secretary of the colonial government at Barbadoes, but has resided here for about twelve or fourteen years. His habits are retired, and his manners those of a perfect gentleman — of a gentleman born and bred. His wife is a very amiable woman. They have a promising son in the study of the law, and two or three charming daughters. The entertainment was sufficiently rich and various, and served in excellent taste. The circle of ladies and gentlemen was

numerous and genteel. There was much beauty among the ladies, and the circle of gentlemen embraced considerable learning and intellect. Among other literary gentlemen was the Rev. Dr. Hazelius, the learned and excellent principal of the Hartwick classical school. Mr. Husbands himself appears to excellent



Mr. Husbands's House.

advantage in conversation upon any subject. The whole evening's entertainment, intellectual and otherwise, was one of an elevated order, and passed very pleasantly away."

It is to be regretted that this grouping is not even more minute. We have five principal figures indeed, but if others had been named, it would have enabled many to depict more clearly, in imagination, the spirit of the intellectual part of the entertainment. Joe Miller was probably there; not the renowned jester, but one equally fun-loving, who, as the brother-in-law of Mr. Husbands, could hardly have missed an invitation. If we were in Philadelphia we would obtain from that gentleman reliable information concerning

his whereabouts on the evening in question. Some favored students will remember how after a walk to Cooperstown, he used to insist upon their riding back to Hartwick in his one-horse wagon, just as the shadows of evening were settling upon the hills, and that he invariably took them to his own house, where they sat down to a bountiful supper. It is more than probable that Colonel Prentiss and his wife were invited guests, as may be inferred from the following record contained in the same diary, and dated October the 18th :

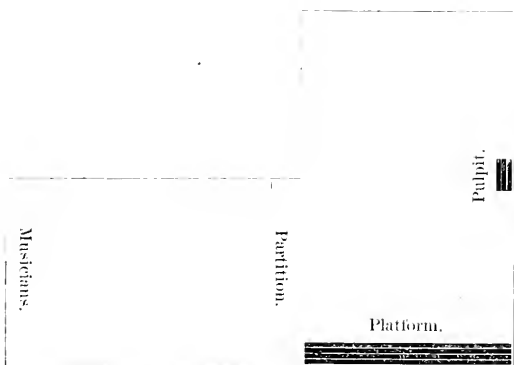
“In the evening Colonel Prentiss and his wife gave an elegant party in our honor, which was graced by a brilliant circle of ladies and gentlemen. To my regret Mr. Husbards, for whom I have contracted a very strong partiality, was unable to come, though his wife and family were present.”

The diary affords no clue to other names. Enough is told, however, to assure us that the intellectual treat was of a high order on both occasions; embracing such topics as educated men would be apt to introduce, enlivened with sparkling repartee and quiet humor, and the hearty laugh that proclaimed the vivid enjoyment of the hour. The social parties of those days in Cooperstown and Hartwick, were distinguished by unusual intelligence, and were divested, in a remarkable degree, of all stiffness and reserve. The conversation partook of a measure of vivacity and freedom that put every one at ease, and made the most timid feel quite at home. With these elements all at work to inspire the guests, we do not wonder that the evening of October the 17th, 1829, found a place in Colonel Stone's journal.

At the distance of less than half a mile from the

seminary, begins a noble avenue of maple trees that were planted years ago, on each side of the road, by Clark Davison, Esq., who as he walks daily in their shade has reason to congratulate himself that he has performed this well-timed and considerate service. If the individual who plants a single tree is a benefactor of his race, the public thanks are emphatically due to him who plants a hundred or more. The vigorous leaf-covered branches of these trees intertwine, as if eager to coöperate in well-doing, and form a thick canopy over the road, with openings here and there that let in just enough of the sun's rays to show how dense the foliage really is.

The chapel, which stands at the termination of this leaf-crowned avenue, is a neat building, sufficiently large to accommodate those who assemble for worship on the Sabbath, though not too large for the numbers who come to witness the literary exercises that take place at the end of each scholastic year.



This is not the old chapel. That was in the seminary building. It occupied the north front room of

the second story of the main edifice. This room, which extended the entire depth of the building, also accommodated the Sabbath congregation. But in order to secure more space for extraordinary occasions, there was a swinging partition between this room and the remaining front room of the main edifice, which extended only half the building, so that when the partition was lifted, the enlarged chapel was shaped very much like the preceding figure.

Here great themes were discussed, political and metaphysical; and patriotism found earnest advocates. The audiences might have been called select. They were composed in a good degree of the Starkweathers and Coopers and Campbells and Pomeroy's and other leading families of Cooperstown, who at that time felt a lively interest in the prosperity of the institution. So closely packed were the assemblies on these occasions that not one more could have been added to the mass of applauding listeners. The stairway was filled with those who could not get beyond, very much to the annoyance of the speakers at times; for these outsiders were very apt to shout their expostulations as they trod upon each other's toes, or made an assault upon each other's ribs in their attempts to elbow their way through. Nimble boys climbed the trees until they could look in at the open windows. Venerable trustees occupied the platform, and witnessed with becoming gravity, and with encouraging nods of approbation, the bursting germs of thought, forerunners of the flowers and fruitage of a coming intellectual manhood.

In what is here said, there is no disparagement of the literary efforts of the young men who now furnish the annual feast of good things; for it can be

truly affirmed that the standard, in this respect, has never been more elevated than it is now. And in other respects, the anniversaries of recent years are marked by decided improvements. Those who attend them are comfortably seated. And the musical palm must be awarded to the present. Only think of divers brass horns blown by stentorian lungs, without any regard to musical expression, or the limitation of space which these discordant sounds were to occupy; and clarionets with soft reeds, speaking like so many slit goose-quills; and, then compare this blast of conflicting noises rasping every nerve centre, with the artistic performance that greeted those who were present at the semi-centennial reunion. In place of the brass band, as it was called, there was an excellent piano, skillfully played by students and others; and accompanying voices, male and female, artistically trained, produced effects that delighted all who were susceptible of the power of music, rendered "with the spirit and with the understanding also;" that is to say, with deep feeling, and a true intellectual conception of the meaning of the composer.

The room that was occupied by Dr. Hazelius as a recitation room, in which he also lectured to the theological students, is the lower room at the right hand of the front door. This room contains the theological library. Here the trustees usually hold their annual meeting. The wings seen in the engraving did not belong to the original edifice, and were added after Dr. Hazelius had left the institution. A few of the trees have been omitted by the artist, so as to afford a better view of the building. The grounds belonging to the seminary are not extensive enough even for a game of ball; but for this restriction there is

an equivalent in the ample fields and inviting hills that surround it.

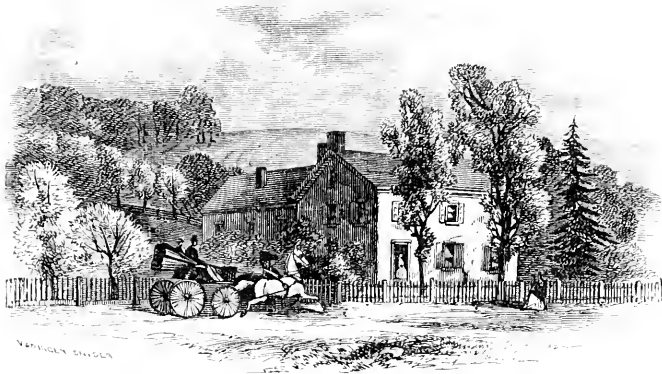


Hartwick Seminary.

On one of these hills, at the distance of about two miles from the seminary, Dr. Hazelius owned a few acres which were familiarly known as the Doctor's farm. It is still there, with its little quiet lake. As you ascend the road that leads to it, a fine view of the valley presents itself, with the spires of Cooperstown in the distance. On every hand you may see clumps of trees or dense woods, relieving by their presence the cultivated fields of all monotony. From some points you may catch glimpses of the sparkling river winding between the shrubs and grasses that fringe its banks.

The house formerly occupied by Dr. Hazelius, and now by Dr. Miller, is not at all pretensions. It boasts not of extension roof, or of any of the ornamentation that renders the rural architecture of the present day so pleasing to the eye. But it has always been the

home of the largest hospitality, and the most refined Christian intercourse.



Dr. Miller's House.

The neat parlor looks out upon the small lawn in front. Here the first occupant received his many friends, and made them welcome. Here the students who had left the institution, gathered from year to year to greet their preceptor. Here many kind inquiries were made touching their prospects in life. Here they recounted old experiences, and pupils and teacher laughed together at the rehearsal of pranks, which at the time of their occurrence were not deemed altogether worthy of pedagogical approbation. From the dining room beyond, which occupied the back building represented in the picture, the exhilarating fumes of the well-prepared coffee crept through crack and keyhole, and slyly told the visitor of the generous repast that was about to be served. To this parlor the doctor frequently brought his last cup of coffee, which he sipped leisurely, but with manifest enjoy-

ment, between the whiffs of his pipe. Here he played an occasional game of chess, a recreation of which he was particularly fond, and in which he indulged with so much skill that he met but few successful competitors. Aaron Burr, who had a ward at the seminary, was in this parlor more than once. John Quitman was frequently there, and Sutermeister the poet; and the thoughts of many now occupying positions of great influence in the various walks of life, recur to it fondly.

That parlor is still weaving pleasant memories for those who visit it. The charm of intellectual companionship remains. Elijah has departed; but Elisha is there, and wears the mantle well. In that parlor was the golden wedding, elsewhere described; and the gifts of affection that crowned the festive hour, and the words of love that hailed and sanctified it, from lips of children and children's children, told of the power to win that still reigns within those familiar walls.

The Susquehanna river, which is very narrow where it issues from the lake, widens its course very perceptibly within the distance of a few miles, until at Hartwick, it begins to give promise of the greatness it afterwards attains. Take a stroll along the river bank. You cannot miss a point of interest, strike it where you will. There are secluded walks everywhere; and surprises of rare and changing beauty meet you at every turn. Yonder is a little cove formed by an abrupt bend of the river, which makes it resemble a miniature lake. If times have not changed, a canoe floats lazily at the shore, and you may cross the stream, and ramble on the other side; or if the canoe has disappeared, you can wade over

that shallow whose graveled bed is not more than a foot beneath the surface.

Beyond the river, on an elevation from which it may be seen for miles, is the home of the friendless poor, in which they are sheltered from cold and starvation at the public expense. The theological students sometimes exercise their gifts here; nor could they have a more fitting audience. "Unto the poor the gospel is preached," would be an appropriate text for such an assembly. It has, doubtless, been chosen more than once.

If you possess a fishing rod, take it along when you go to the river. Perchance you may have the excitement of a nibble, or may even coax one of the finny tribe to take possession of the hook. No trout will dart upon your tempting bait; but the golden sunfish may approach it warily, and when he has satisfied himself that it is an honest worm, and nothing else, that is tempting his hunger, he may draw it with characteristic deliberation into his mouth, until he feels the barbed device, and in the quick struggle to escape, renders his capture sure. Were you an adept, you might catch a mess in half an hour. But should you not succeed before you reach the deep hole, there are suckers there who would like to play a game of skill if you are ready for the sport. The hole is literally deep; but the water is so clear that you can see the stones beneath, and the fish intermediate, thus giving you the plain advantage; for you can have your eye on the mouth of the sucker as it opens to receive the tempting morsel, and then closes, pressing upon the bait without stirring the line or causing the float to quiver in the least; and if you do not pull when the mouth is shut, it will be your fault, not his.

There is no part of this section of the Susquehanna valley more attractive than the immediate neighborhood of Hartwick Seminary. Beyond this point, in the direction of Milford, manufacturing interests have interfered somewhat with the handiwork of nature. But here, enterprise has constructed no machinery, and nature, unmolested, has her own way. The farmer ploughs and sows, but he is nature's waiting-man, and does her bidding—fosters the forms she loves—plants orchards, and enriches the meadows, and cultivates the vine. It may be that mental association has something to do with the estimate here formed of the natural beauties that adorn this favored spot; but nevertheless, we think every one who loves the bright waters and the wooded hills will say that fond memories need not look or long for more attractive forms around which to cluster.

GOLDEN WEDDING OF DR. AND MRS.
MILLER.

BY REV. REINHOLD ADELBERG.

A golden wedding! what a rare occasion, seldom indeed witnessed, but long to be remembered. It falls to the lot of but few to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding-day; but such was the good fortune of the Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Miller and his good wife. Fifty years ago they mutually pledged their troth, and now they had completed half a century of happy and blissful wedded life. That anniversary-day had been looked forward to by the many friends of the aged pair with fond anticipations, and when at last it came, it found the old homestead, at Hartwick Seminary, crowded with brothers and sisters, children and grandchildren, who had gathered from near and from far to offer their congratulations and good wishes. Of the ten surviving children, thirty-seven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren — eight children, five sons-in-law, eighteen grandchildren, and a number of relations and friends were present, and filled the hospitable mansion, and good humor and happiness reigned among old and young.

As the anniversary of the wedding-day fell on Sunday, 15th of July, 1866, it had been arranged that the whole family should celebrate the Lord's supper; and that, on the Saturday preceding, the wedding festivities should take place. Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon, preparatory services were held, and the Rev.

Dr. Pohlman, of Albany, preached an instructive and able sermon to a good audience that had gathered in the neat, but unpretending little country church. In the evening the house was thronged by a crowd of friends and invited guests from Cooperstown and the neighborhood, and about eight o'clock a meeting was organized in the tastefully decorated homestead parlor, the aged couple occupying the principal and most conspicuous seats, while on their right and left were seated their near relations, and before them their numerous progeny of children and grandchildren. Dr. Pohlman, who had been appointed master of ceremonies, made a few introductory remarks; a hymn was sung, the 91st Psalm read, and prayer offered by the Rev. Prof. Scholl, the principal of Hartwick Seminary. Thereupon Mr. Wesley Snyder, of New York, brother of the bride, who had been present at the original wedding, and on that occasion had been dispatched after the officiating dominie, made a short speech, full of feeling and thought; he was followed by Mr. Abraham Hedenbergh, of Newark, a brother-in-law, who, by his happy and humorous remarks, delighted the whole audience. After him Dr. Henry S. Miller, the only surviving son, in behalf of all the children of the bridal pair, offered his congratulations in a most impressive and beautiful speech, and Rev. A. Hiller, of German Valley, N. J., one of the sons-in-law, read the following poem, written by Mrs. Hiller for the occasion:

P O E M.

Father, mother, now their greeting
Lovingly your children bring;
Grateful for this happy meeting,
First a song of praise we'll sing—

Praise to him, whose name you taught us
 With the first lisped infant word;
 Praise to Him, whose blood has bought us
 Now from every voice be heard.
 Joyous praises gladly singing
 To His great and glorious name;
 Till the homestead roof-tree ringing
 Echo back our glad refrain.

Backward turn our hearts this evening
 To a bridal long ago,
 Gentle was the bride and loving,
 And the bridegroom fond and true.
 Little that the world calls treasure
 Had the newly married pair,
 Golden store to purchase pleasure,
 Costly gifts or jewels rare.
 But the Saviour gave His blessing,
 Sweetly smiling as He gave,
 And each other's love possessing —
 Better wealth what heart need crave?
 In each other's love confiding
 Forth they went to earnest life,
 Jesus still their footsteps guiding,
 Still protecting in the strife.

Soon a little band is clinging
 To the parents, weary now,
 Sometimes sighing, sometimes singing,
 On and upward see them go.
 Still that little band increasing,
 Till the parents bend with care,
 Care by day and night increasing,
 None but Christ can help them bear;
 None but He can know the anguish
 Oft-times falling to their lot;

None but He, if nature languish,
 Bid the weary ones "faint not."
 Little knew we then, dear mother,
 Romping in our childish glee,
 Gay and happy with each other,
 All the care we caused for thee.
 But for us there came a morrow,
 When we felt them all again,
 All the weariness and sorrow,
 All the toil, and care, and pain.
 And to us thou'rt growing dearer
 As each added care reveals,
 With a vision deeper — clearer,
 What a loving mother feels

How fond memory loves to linger
 O'er the days of dear lang syne,
 Ere time's cruel, ruthless finger
 Sprinkled worm-wood in life's wine.
 Yet begone each thought of sadness;
 Has not mercy ever stood
 Mingling drops of joy and gladness
 Till e'en bitter draughts were good?

Fifty years, dear mother,— father,
 You have journeyed hand in hand;
 Well may we with greetings gather
 Here to-night a happy band.
 Sons and daughters come to offer
 Grateful love for all your care,
 While our children wait to proffer
 Each with eager haste a share.
 Would that all were here to greet you
 On this anniversary day;
 Some in heaven now wait to greet you,
 Others still are far away.

Dark the veil that hides our vision
 From that radiant heavenly shore,
 Where the loved, through fields Elysian
 Wander blest for evermore.
 But who'll tell us they're forbidden
 E'er to leave that blissful sphere?
 And although their forms are hidden,
 Who shall say they are not here?
 Then those others o'er the prairie
 Or the dark and briny foam —
 Need we wand of sprite or fairy
 To divine their thoughts of home?
 Not one missing — none have proven
 False to all they learned of you;
 Absent some, but not unloving,
 All united, fond and true.
 Oh! may He who grants this meeting
 Grant us still a happier one,
 When our earthly joys so fleeting
 With earth's cares and toils are done.

Rev. A. Uebelacker, of Rochester, offered the good wishes of all the sons-in-law, of which there are eight, five of whom are clergymen, and thanked the parents for the good and pious wives which they had raised and given to them. Neither could the grandchildren remain silent on so interesting an occasion, at which they were so respectably represented. They had chosen the Rev. John D. English, another son-in-law, as their spokesman; and he in eloquent and beautiful strains, gave expression to the affections of those young hearts towards the grandparents, who have always taken so deep an interest in their welfare, and to whom they cling with all the love of children's hearts.

The sons and daughters of the bridegroom and

bride then sang the old and well-known song, "We have lived and loved together," and Mr. Buermeyer, of New York, read the following poem, composed for the occasion by the wife of the Rev. Prof. Scholl:

TO DOCTOR AND MRS. MILLER ON THEIR GOLDEN
WEDDING-DAY.

O happy hour that brings us here!
With hearts of love and words of cheer
We come to greet you, and to pray
For blessings on this wedding-day.

While smiling youth wove fairy flowers
In chaplets for her summer bowers,
Ye started forth on life's highway,
And this became your wedding-day.

When crimson clouds from depths of blue
Shed o'er your path a rosy hue,
Ye lightly pressed the dewy sod,
And hymns of praise arose to God.

When sorrow came like angry waves
And loved ones slept in early graves,
To doubts and fears ye said, "Be still,"
And childlike owned a Father's will.

Thus hand in hand through light and shade
You've smiled and wept, and watched and prayed,
And God himself led all the way,
A fire by night — a cloud by day.

And now the shades of night draw nigh,
The evening star is in the sky;

And angels list with folded wings
While nature her soft vespers sings.

O vigil sweet at close of day,
To mark the sunlight fade away,
And welcome to our weary breast
Serene repose and balmy rest.

O loved and honored — ye have passed
The noonday watch ; and eve doth cast
Her starlit robe about you now,
Her perfumed breath is on your brow.

And here assembled at your call
Are children, scholars, loved ones all,
To celebrate these golden hours,
And tributes bring of gifts and flowers.

Dear festive scenes of earthly love,
Ye symbolize that feast above,
The marriage-supper richly spread,
With Christ the bridegroom, at the head.

There may we at that banquet meet,
And cast our crowns at Jesus' feet,
Our voices swell the joyful strain,
" Song of the Lamb that once was slain."

O memory, on thine inner shrine
A wreath of immortelles we twine,
And thus shall live in bright array
This happy golden wedding-day.

But not words alone were allowed to express the gratitude and affection of filial hearts and the love of friends: more substantial tokens were now presented to the bridal pair, partly in cash, and partly in all

kinds of useful and ornamental gifts, the whole amounting to not much less than one thousand dollars; a proof, not indeed needed, but no doubt welcome and appreciated, of the esteem in which they are held, and the gratitude which they so richly deserve.

After some concluding remarks by the Rev. Dr. Pohlman, and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. C. K. McHarg, the ceremonies were ended, and the throng of friends and visitors betook themselves to the spacious dining hall, where a rich and beautifully decorated table was spread, and luscious refreshments were partaken of and enjoyed by all. Till late in the night good humor and mirth prevailed, happiness reigned undisputed, and a midnight serenade by some of the students concluded the festivities.

But the most solemn and impressive portion of the exercises took place on the following Sabbath day. Bright and smiling that day dawned, gilding with the first rays of the rising sun, hills and valleys, as if to bring also its golden gifts to the golden wedding. And at the appointed time the congregation assembled in the house of worship, and from the homestead issued the three generations of the family, together with the relatives who were present. The Rev. Dr. Pohlman again occupied the pulpit, and, in his usual forcible manner, preached an excellent sermon. Then one of the infant grandchildren was, by its parents, presented at the altar, and by the sacrament of baptism, administered by the venerable grandfather, received into the Christian church. After that the whole family, twenty-three in all, surrounded the altar, and, at the hands of the beloved and revered parent, standing like a patriarch among three generations, partook—for the last time no doubt together on

earth — of the holy sacrament; and never, never can this solemn occasion be forgotten by any present; but its hallowing and sanctifying influences will yet be felt when time shall be no more.

O what a happy, joyful time this golden wedding was! How children and children's children lingered around the old home, loath to part from the dear place, and its reminiscences and surroundings! May God raise up many more such parents, and may he grant this venerable and much loved pair his choicest blessings, long life, and health, and happiness for evermore.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY
OF HARTWICK SEMINARY.

[The following document is an exact copy of the first deed given by the Indians to the Rev. John Christopher Hartwick, referred to on the 14th page of the Historical Address :]

INDIAN DEED.

Know all men by these Presents, that we, Henry Pieterston, Abram Pieterston, Johannis & Nicholas, native Indians of America, and Sachims of the Nation of the Mohawks, Belonging to the upper Castle of Canajoharrie, For and in Consideration of the Sum of one hundred pounds, Currant money of the province of New York, to us in hand paid, by the Reverend John Christopher Hartwick of Rhynebeck att and before the Delivery hereof wherewith we confess ourselves to be fully satisfied, contented and paid; Have bargained and Sold, and by these presents, Doe fully clearly and absolutely bargain and Sell, unto the said Reve^d John Christopher Hartwick, for & in the name of our most gracious Sovereign Lord George, the Second, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King; Defender of the faith: a certain tract of vacant land, Scituate, lying & being, on the South Side of the Mohawks River, Between Schoharie and Cherry Valley, along a certain Small Creek: Containing nine miles in length, & four miles in

breadth : To have and to hold, the said bargained premises, to him the said Rev^d John Christopher Hartwick his heirs, Ex^{rs} Adm^{rs} & assigns, to his & their own proper uses & behoofs forever. And we the said Henry Pieteron, Abraham pieteron, Johannis & Nicholas, our Successors, Ex^{rs} Adm^{rs} & assigns, and every of us ; The said bargained premises, to the said Rev^d John Christopher Hartwick his Ex^{rs} and adm^{rs} against all People, Shall and will Warrant, acquit, and forever Defend, by these presents. In Testimony whereof we have hereunto Set our hands & usual marks this twenty third Day of may In the 26 year of his Majestys Reign and in the Year of our Lord God One Thousand, Seven hundred and Fifty.

HENRY ^{his} × PETERSON.
mark

ABRAHAM PIETER ^{his} × SON, for the Bear
mark

JOHANNIS for the turtle

NICHOLAS for the Wolf.

Sealed and Delivered

In the presence of

PIETER D. SCHUYLER

JOHN PICKERD

Canajohare 1753 may 23

then received of M^r Hartwig the Sum of one hundred pounds Current money for the within manished land in full.

ABRAM ^{his} N PIETERS
mark

JOHANNES his I mark
RUT his R mark

in Presens PIETER D^s. SCHUYLER

of us ^{his} WAULLEM × GAFF
mark

[The Rev. Mr. Hartwick, having derived no advantage from this deed in consequence of his non-compliance with the statute which required permission from the governor to purchase from the Indians, obtained the following]

LICENSE TO PURCHASE LAND.

By His Excellency The Honourable George Clinton
 Captain General and Governour in Chief of
 [SEAL] the Province of New York and Territories
 thereon depending in America Vice Admiral
 of the same and Admiral of the White Squadron
 of his Majesty's Fleet.

To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern Greeting.

WHEREAS the Reverend John Christopher Hartwick, by his humble Petition presented unto me and Read in Council this day, hath prayed my Lycence to purchase in his Majesty's name of the native Indian proprietors thereof, the quantity of Twenty-four thousand acres of a certain Tract of Vacant Land, situate lying and being in the County of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawks River to the Westward of Schohary about twelve Miles, in order to enable him and his Associates to obtain his Majesty's Letters Patent for a proportionable Quantity thereof. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Council to give and Grant, And do hereby Give and Grant unto the said John Christopher Hartwick, in behalf of himself and his Associates, full power leave and Lycence to purchase in his Majesty's Name of the Native Indian Proprietors thereof, the Quantity of Twenty four thousand Acres of the Tract

of Land above mentioned. Provided the said Purchase be made in one year next after the date hereof, and Conformable to the Regulations Orders and Directions specified and contained in a Report of a Committee of his Majesty's Council of the second day of December 1736 on the Memorial of Cadwallader Colden Esq^r, representing several inconveniences arising by the usual method of Purchasing Lands from the Indians. And for so doing this shall be to him a sufficient Lycence.

Given under my Hand and Seal At Arms At Fort George in the City of New York the sixteenth day of November One thousand seven hundred and fifty two.



By his Excellency's Command
GW. BANYAR, D. Secry.

PETITION OF JOHN CHRIST^B HARTWICK, FOR THE FURTHER LYCENCE TO PURCHASE 24,000 ACRES OF LAND OF THE INDIANS, LYING IN THE COUNTY OF ALBANY.¹

[*Land Papers*, xv. 95, Secretary's office.]

To the Honourable James De Lancey, Esq^r his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief in and over the Province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America.

In Council.

The humble petition of John Christopher Hartwick, in behalf of himself and others,

Sheweth :

That your petitioner on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, obtained a lycence from the late Governor Clinton to purchase in his Majesty's name of the Native Indian proprietors thereof, the quantity of twenty-four thousand acres of a certain tract of vacant land situate lying and being in the County of Albany on the south side of the Mohawk's River to the westward of Schohary about twelve miles as by the said Lycence Recorded in the Secretary's office may appear. That your petitioner agreed some time since with the Indian Proprietors for the purchase of the said lands, but could not get it surveyed and the boundaries marked when the Surveyor General arrived in the Mohawk's country about the month of November last, as the Indians would not on his first arrival survey

¹ March 1, 1754. Read in council and referred to a committee. March 13th. Reported by the committee, and license issued accordingly; dated the 14th of March, 1754

any land they afterwards consented and desired he should survey these and other lands, but it was thought too late in the season, and therefore deferred till the ensuing spring.

And your Petitioner's Lycence being now expired:

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honour will be favourably pleased to grant him a further Lycence to purchase the said lands, in order to enable him and his associates to obtain his Majesty's letters patent for the same under the Quit rent and Regulations established and appointed in the Commissions and Instructions to the said late Governor Clinton. And your petitioner as in duty bound shall pray, &c.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK,

By G. Banyar, at his request.

New York, 1st March, 1754.

AFFIDAVIT OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON CONCERNING
LANDS PURCHASED BY HARTWICK.

[*Land Papers*, xv. 96, Secretary's office.]

City of
New York } *ss.*

William Johnson of Mount Johnson in the County of Albany Esq^r maketh oath, That in the latter part of October or the beginning of November last, John Christian Hartwick came to the Deponent's house at Mount Johnson, with Abraham Hendrick Paulus Hendrick's Son and several other principal Indians of the Conojohary Castle. That the deponent understood from the said Hartwick and the Indians, that

the former had some time before, bought the said Indian's Claim or title to a tract of land for which he or some others had obtained a License to purchase, and paid them one hundred pounds for it, and in company with one Fry a surveyor and some young Indians whom the Castle had sent out for this purpose, went to survey it. But that the Indians would not suffer the lines to be run in the manner the said Hartwick insisted, but so as would take in a considerable quantity of very bad land, that Hartwick had no intention of patenting, which difference prevented y^e Survey, and in order to end this dispute they came to the Deponent's House, when the Indians acknowledged they had sold the Said Hartwick a tract of land, and received one hundred pounds for it of him, and consented that he might get it surveyed when he pleased, and either take it up in a piece of Six Miles square, or the like quantity in the manner he thought proper in the bounds they had agreed upon, and that the Deponent remembers the said Hartwick shewed him the deed he obtained of the Indians for the said lands.¹

That the next day, or before they left the deponent's house, the said Hartwick desired the deponent to assist him as an interpreter in the purchasing another tract (lying near the former as the deponent understood), agreeable to another License which the said Hartwick produced to and shewed the Deponent. That the deponent accordingly acquainted the said Indians with Mr. Hartwicks intentions, and after some

¹ The original of the Indian deed here mentioned, and which is given elsewhere in this volume, is preserved in the Land Papers, vol. xv, page 106, in the secretary's office in Albany.

conversation they agreed to sell the lands but insisted at first on having four hundred dollars for their right, though at last consented to give it for three hundred and fifty dollars, which Hartwick agreed to, and gave them his note for the payment thereof the first day of May next ensuing, or when the land should be surveyed, and thereupon the Indians sealed and executed a deed for the lands in presence of the Deponent, and the said Hartwick gave a small sum of money to them in part of payment or as a present and the Indians seemed well satisfied therewith. That the deponent knows not certainly where the tract of land so purchased by the said Hartwick lye, but understood they were situated between Cherry Valley and Schohary or some thing more southerly, and that the deponent saw two Lycences the said Hartwick produced, one of which was in the said Hartwick's own name, and the other the Deponent verily believes was in the names of Frederick Miller, Adam Scheffer, George Cants, Adam Toppel and Luke Van Ranst, empowering the said persons to purchase lands of the Indian Proprietors.

WM. JOHNSON.

Sworn the 5th day of
 March, 1754, before me }

J^{no}. CHAMBERS.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION OF JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK, AND ON THE PETITION OF FREDERICK MILLER, ADAM, SCHEFFER, AND OTHERS, TO RENEW THEIR LICENCES TO PURCHASE LANDS OF THE INDIANS.¹

[*Land Papers*, xv, 97, Secretary's office.]

May it please your Honour,

In obedience to your Honours' order in council on the first Instant referring to a committee of the Council, the Petition of John Christopher Hartwick, in behalf of himself and others, and the petition of Frederick Miller, Adam Scheffer, George Cants, Adam Toppel and Luke Van Raust, severally praying a further lycence to purchase of the Native Indian proprietors thereof the quantity of twenty four thousand acres of two tracts of land therein described in order to enable the respective petitioners and their associates to obtain his Majesty's Letters Patent for the same under the Quit rent and Regulations appointed in his Majesty's Commission and Instructions to the late Governor George Clinton.

The Committee have duly weighed and considered of the said petitions and find that the Petitioners in both cases obtained Lycences to purchase the said lands respectively, from the late Governor Clinton, dated the 16th day of November, 1752, which were to be of force one year, and that before the said Lycences were expired the parties had made Purchases of the lands, from the Native Indian Proprietors, and in one case actually paid one hundred pounds, and in the

¹Endorsed, "March 13th, 1754. Read in council and confirmed and ordered to be entered" and signed by G. Banyar, D. Sec'y.

other agreed for and secured the payment of three hundred and fifty dollars for the said purchases with which the Indians were well satisfied, and signed and sealed Deeds Releasing their Title to the lands in Question. By which the committee are of opinion the lands became vested in the Crown, and as it appears the parties interested could not during the time the lycences granted to them were in force, get the lauds surveyed by the Surveyor General so as to make the purchases conformable in every respect to the report of the Committee of Council of the second day of December 1736. The committee conceive the parties under these circumstances are entituled to a grant of the lands on the terms appointed in his Majesty's Instructions to the late Governor Clinton as falling within the Reasons of the Case of Mathew Ferval and his Associates referred to this committee on the same day and therefore are humbly of opinion your honour may grant further lycences to the Petitioners respectively that they may be enabled thereby to take the necessary steps for obtaining his Majesty's Letters Patent for the said Lands on the terms above mentioned.

All of which is nevertheless humbly submitted.

By order of the Committee,

JN^o CHAMBERS, Chairman.

New York, 5th March, 1754.

[Mr. Hartwick next obtained a valid deed from the Indians which will be found below. These documents have been faithfully copied from the originals, as they came from the pens of their respective writers, because an attempt to improve them would involve their entire reconstruction. It is now the practice of

the best authorities in publishing such documents, to give their authors the benefit of their own style and orthography.]


[*Indian Deeds*, ii, 51, Secretary's office.]

SECOND INDIAN DEED.

To all to whom these presents shall Come or may in any wise concern, We Abraham Petersen, Wilhelm Darghiores, Henrick Sarighoana, Native Indians and sole and absolute Proprietors of Canjobare in the County of Albany and Province of New York, send Greeting Know ye that for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pound to us in Hand paid and delivered before the Executing of these Presents by the Hands of John Christopher Hartwick for and in the name of our Most Gracious Sovereign King George the second the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and ourselves to be therewith fully satisfied Contented and paid, have Granted Bargained sold and released, and do by these Presents for us and our Heirs forever, Grant Bargain and Sell, alien Release enfeoff and confirm, and forever quit Claim unto our Most gracious Sovereign King George the second, All that Tract of Land situate lying and being on the south side of the Mohawks River, bounded in the manner following Viz: Beginning on the West side of Susquehannah River at the Northerly bounds of a Patent granted to Arent Bratt, Volekerd Van Veghten and others and running from thence up the said River Six Miles to a Young Lime Tree standing near said River Marked with +W1754 extending in Breadth from the said River into the Woods Six miles, together with all and every the Mines Mineralls and Oares of

what kind soever standing growing being or to be found in or upon any part or parcell thereof, and all other the Hereditaments and appurtenances to the said Tract belonging or in any wise appertaining and the Reversion and Reversions Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and Proffits thereof and of every part and parcell thereof and all the Estate Right Title Interest, property Possession Claim and Demand whatsoever of us and each and every of us either in law or Equity of in or to the aforesaid Tract or parcell of Land or any part or Parcell thereof To have and to hold the said Tract of Land and all and singular other the Premisses aforesaid With their and every of their Hereditaments and appurtenances in and by these Presents mentioned or intended to be granted and Released as aforesaid unto our most Gracious Sovereign King George the second his Heirs and Successors to and for his and their sole and only proper use benefit and Behoof for ever In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our Hands and seals this Twenty-ninth day of May in the Twenty-seventh year of his said Majesty's Reign annoque Domini one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

ABRAHAM PIETERSEN ^{his} A S (L. S.)
mark



HENRY + SARIGHOANA ^{his} (L. S.)
mark



WILHELM DARGHURER ^{his} (L. S.)
mark



HENDRICK H' PETERSEN (L. S.)
mark

NICHOLAS ^{his} N CARAGHIAITATTI (L. S.)
mark

BRAND + ROGHISDICKA (L. S.)
mark

ABRAHAM ^{his} + ROSEONDAN (L. S.)
mark


RUTH ^{her} + DARAGHIONKA (L. S.)
mark

PAULUS PETERSEN (L. S.)

Scaled and Delivered in the Presence of

^{her}
WHANNER + RAGSER,
WILLIAM + CONNINGHAM.
his mark

We the Subscribers in Behalf of the whole Castle of Canjoharee do acknowledge to have received of John Christopher Hartwick the sum of one hundred pounds York Currency being the full Consideration agreed for the within mentioned Tract of Land. Witness our Hands and seals this 29th day of May, 1754.

NICKUS ^{his}
 (L. S.)
mark

PAULUS  (L. S.)

DAVID  (L. S.)

I do certify that the Indian Proprietors of the within mentioned Tract of Land have acknowledged in my Presence the sale of said Land to Mr. John Chris-

topher Hartwick, also the Receipt of the Consideration Money, likewise sealed and Delivered the Within Deed in My presence & seemed very well Contented therewith, Given under my Hand this 29th day of May, 1754.



I do hereby certify that the Tract of Land mentioned in the within written deed was surveyed in the Presence of the above mentioned Nickus, Paulus, and David by M^r Peter Van Drisen before the Executing said Deed. Given under my Hand this 30th of May 1754.

CAD^r COLDEN JUN^r Dept^t Sup^t

PETITION OF JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK, AND
OTHERS, FOR A PATENT.

[*Land Papers*, xv, 137, Secretary's office, where the original occurs.]

To the Hon^{ble} James De Lancey, Esq., his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America.

In Council.

The Petition of John Christopher Hartwick, Theodorus Frielinghausen, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrik Kerpell, George Hittner, Frederick Mayer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, Hendrick Schleydorn, Johan Mauris Goetschius, David Seckel.

Humbly Sheweth:

That your petitioners pursuant to a Lycence granted to John Christopher Hartwick in behalf of himself and others, bearing date the thirteenth day of March, 1754, have purchased in his Majesty's name, of the Native Indian proprietors thereof, a certain tract of vacant land situate lying and being in the county of Albany, on the south side of the Mohauks River. Beginning on the west side of Susquehanna River, at the northerly bounds of a patent there granted to Volkert Outhoudt, John De Witt and others, and running from thence up the said River six miles to a young lime tree standing near the said river marked with the letters HW., 1754, extending in breadth from the said river into the woods six miles, as by the Indian Deed for the said Lands bearing date the 29th day of May, 1754, herewith produced may appear, containing about twenty-four thousand acres, and your petitioners having obtained from the late Governor Clinton a Lycence to purchase the said Lands bearing date the 6th day of November, 1752, which was afterwards renewed by your Honour's Lycence as before mentioned:

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honour will be favorably pleased to grant to them their heirs and assigns, his Majesty's letters Patent, for the said tract of land so purchased by them as aforesaid, under the quit Rent provisoes limitations and restrictions directed in his Majesty's commission and Instructions to the said late Governor Clinton.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK,

In behalf of myself and the other Petitioners.
New York, 5th April, 1755.

RETURN OF A SURVEY FOR JN^o CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK AND OTHERS, FOR 21,500 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE MOHAUKS RIVER, AND WEST SIDE OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

[*Land Papers*, xv, 141. Secretary's office.]

Pursuant to a warrant from the Hon^{ble} James De Lancey, Esq., his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New York, and the territories depending thereon in America, bearing date the fourteenth day of May, Past:

Survey'd for John Christopher Hartwick, Theodorus Frielinghausen, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Kittner, Frederick Mayer, Thomas Tuemer, Carl Ewald, Hendrick Schleydorn, Johan Mauris Goesthus, and David Seckel, all that certain tract of land situate lying and being in the county of Albany, on the south side of the Mohauks River, and west side of Susquehanna River; Beginning in the north-westerly bounds of a certain tract of land granted by letters patent to Volkert Oothout, John De Witt, James Gardiner, Charles Williams, Richard Nicholls, William Jamison and Johan Coenradt Petrie, where the river issuing out of the Lake called Otsego, crosses the aforesaid north westerly bounds of the aforesaid tract of land granted to Volkert Oothout and others and runs thence, west four hundred and eighty chains, Thence north four hundred and eighty chains, thence east four hundred and eighty chains, to the said river issuing out of the said Lake Otsego. Then along the west side of the said river as it runs to the place

where the tract of land first began. Containing Twenty one thousand five hundred acres of land and the usual allowance for highways.

Given under our hands this twenty seventh day of July, one thousand seven hundred and fifty five.

CADWALLADER COLDEN } Survey^s
ALEX^r COLDEN, } Gen^l

HARTWICK'S LETTER TO SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Honourable Sir,

May it please Your Honour.

Here I make bold to communicate to Your Honour a Project for the better peopling governing and defending of the Limits of North America, wick I leave to Your Hon^{rs} Wisdom and Discretion, if you could approve of it Sir, or devise any better, I conceive it would be more taken Notice of, if proposed to his Majesty, by Way of an Advice of the Indians. I have thought Sir, that it would be more for the good of the Plantations in the present Circumstances, if the Cost, wick must be spent to the Carrying on of a War, were employed for transporting of settlers, and providing for them for one year at least, besides purchasing of Implements and Cattle and that a Circling Line might be improved and at convenient Places and Distances Forts and Towns erected and a Borroagh Grave or Guard a limit settled at Camp Johnson, at Oswego, at Lake Erie and at Ohio, wick Borroagh Graves should be immediates that is independents of the Respective Governments but only depending on his Majesty's orders, and only accountable to him. To whom a District sufficient for its own Defence should be granted and assigned, with Power sufficient

for the Defence thereof, wick at set Times should be subject to a Visitation of a Commission of his Majesty, whose power must be more extensive in the Beginning in order to make Tryal and subject to Limitations from his Majesty as occasion should offer. This I conceive is the Method, by wick the German Emperors have preserved their Extensive Territories against the Incursions of the Barbarians, in former Times You know Sir, it doth not signify, to claim and even conquer large Territories, if you can not keep them, and you cannot keep them except you can settle them, and that it will cost less to settle and improve them then in process of time it will cost the king and Country to erect Forts keep them in Repair and maintain Garrisons at so great a Distance from the Settlements. It will indeed cost more in the Beginning and at once, but these Costs will lessen and determine and instead thereof the Income of the Country will increase and the Costs and Troubles of Ware will be spared. But then I would also advise That such Borrough Graves or Guard a limits must settle first in the Fixt Line one towards the other, and that in defensible Towns, so that the settling must begin at their respective Residences and so round about and extending first and principally as much as possible from the Residence of one Borrough Grave to the other and to secure the Communication of the Burggraves with one another Forts must be erected at convenient Places and proper Distances between them, and a Correspondence by Post and express kept. If the Crown would resolve upon this Method it would be adviseable to listen at present to the Proposals of the French Carl for an accommodation, on condition that the Forts erected on the kings Territories be imme-

diately demolished. And if then this Method was immediately put in Execution, we would gain upon Canada insensibly so that they would be obliged to be in fear of us in place that we must now be in fear of them. If Your Honour approves of my scheme and promoteth a Subscription of the Indians to the Inclosed Petition I shall, God willing undertake a Voyage to England and promote the scheme, with all my might. I wish that I might be so happy to speak with your Honour about it, or to obtain an Answer in Writing. But Circumstances bid me conclude Recommending Sir, Your Honourable Person, House, Office and Circumstances to the Divine Favour and Protection, and my self to the Continuation of yours I remain with all possible Respect.

Honourable Sir

Your Honour

most obedient Servant

J. C. HARTWICK.

Staatsborough y^e 18th Janu^{ry} 1756.

P. S. Since according to his Majestys Instructions a Fund for an Indefinite Salary for the Governor must be provided Quarit wether not this scheme might be improved so as to be some thing subservient to it, in such Case it would be advizable that such Burggraviates must be subject to the Governors and a Deputy Governor resident in the Chief Burgtown. And I have forgotten in the Letter to observe that the Inhabitants, who must be obligd, by Turns to guard the Forts and defend the Frontiers must be exempt from taxes and from bearing a share in the Expenses belonging to the Government of the Provinces to wich they are the Barrier. I hope Sir you

will improve these Raw Hints, wick to Day expecting your arrival are come in my mind and that will pardon my Freedom and immature Patriotism I wish you, Honourable Sir, an Happy New Year and if possible Peace, if not, Victory and Success.

REV. MR. HARTWICK TO THE MOHAWKS OF CANAJOHARE.

Beloved Brethren!

Grace be unto you, and Peace from God our Father and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

For as much as I have been hindred for a considerable Time, both by Reason of Sickness and your absence to see your Face or to write to you, and as I apprehend, you might be concerned or troubled in your mind about it as I am: I could not forbear imbracing an opportunity of Speaking to you in Letters, wick I expected the Honourable General Johnson, would give me if I or a Letter could hit him at his Return from New York. Dear Brethren, I at the same Time will condole and congratulate you, that on the victory obtained by you; this because of the spilling of so much noble and brave Blood, in particular that of our Brother Henry. But I forbear, saying more about it, least I should perhaps make the Wound, wick begins to heal soar and bleed again. Let it be to your comfort: That he died in a good Cause as a faithfull allie and a brave Captain, and sleepeth on the Bed of Honour, where his Name will be a good Saviour, as long as a Free Englishman and faithful Mohawk remains over And as he hath been your Brother your Father and your Captain, it is your Duty to be a Guard to the Bed whereon he sleepeth. That no perfidious Frenchmen may dis-

turbe the Rest of his Bones and Ashes: And if the French and their Slaves will not rest satisfied with the little Revenge you have taken from them, and desist from their Inroachments and cruel Ravages, and restore what they have unjustly taken: then stand up for your and your Brethern's Right and revenge the dear Blood so unjustly spilt! I would also beseech you, Brethern that you would not suffer, that some, who are unworthy to be looked upon by you as Brethren or even Men, because they are more cruel than Savage Beasts, might spoil the Good name and Fame you have of late purchased with your blood. That your Heart might not be as a stone but be moved with Compassion and on hearing of the more than barbarous Treatment your Brethren the English in Pennsylvania & parts adjacent have met with.

And as to the Cognawaghes who are of your Blood, let them know that it would have been 100 Times better for them, to have accepted your Generous offer of Peace and Friendship then to Reject it on so frivolous Excuses; as; their having been washd with the same Water as the French Since there is but one Baptism, and you are washd with the same Water as they. Since even the Papists do not even rebaptize those of the protestants that imbrace their superstitious Way of Worship.

I let you know also beloved, that if you are good spiritual Warriors who manfully fight under the Banner of your Chief Captain Jesus, against your Spiritual Enemies, vidz^t wicked Spirits & men as also your own bad Inclinations and Habits: That then the Great God, who is calld Immanuel, that is to say: God with us will be with you & fight your Battles.

Lastly my Brethren, Let my tears be wipd of, for

the Death of my Brother Henry, by a letter to Great King George, wick I beseech you to subscribe in my Behalf, lest I might loose the Fruit of so many years' toil, trouble and charges. And I assure you, as soon as the Lord shall enable me, you shall not find me ungratefull. And as I have not been unmindfull hitherto, but remembered you at the Throne of Grace, so I shall in Times to come.

The Lord be with you and your Love with me, who am

Beloved Brethren

your Loving Brother

Servant and Intercessor by God

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK.

Staatsborough

y^e 15th of January 1756.

(Addressed) To

Abraham Petersen, Paulus Petersen,
Nielas and the Rest of the Brethren of
the Mohawks of the Castle at

Canadshohare

PETITION OF THE INDIANS TO KING GEORGE II.

To the Great Sachem of the Brittish Nation George the Second of Great Brittain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the pure Christian Faith Nursing Father of the seven Indian Nations of America.

The humble Address of the Chiefs and others of the Mohawk Indians of Canad Schohary.

May it please Your Majesty!

Whereas We from a long Experience, are convinced, not only of Your Majestys Power and Inclina-

tion, to defend your subjects from the Insults and Attacks of their Enemies, but also of your Majesty's Faithfullness in Performing your Covenants with your Majesty's alliance and Protection before that of the French King against all attempts of the latter to intice and move us to the Contrary and therefore both formerly and now in particular lately, being moved thereunto, by our Brother General Johnson have renewed the Covenant Chain subsisting between Your Majesty and the Six Nations, and increased it, with linking another Nation to it, by wick means Your Majestys Interest is become ours, wick now, after the famous and glorious Battel and Victory fought and obtained against and over the French Army at Lake George, under the Wise Conduct of our brave Brother General Johnsen, since it costs us a good proportion of our best and noblest Blood, our Captain Henry besides more being killd in it, to wick Victory on this occasion we take the opportunity humbly and heartily to congratulate Your Majesty, is become still more so. Hence, and from many considerations more it is morally impossible for us, That we should undertake, do or advize any thing, to the Hurt of Your Majesty's or our brethren's Your Faithful Subjects Interest.

And whereas We, who live between Your Majesty's and the French Kings Territories naturally must know better, what is conducive to the Defension of the Fronteer of Your Majestys Dominions in America, than those living remoter can know.

Therefore do we hope, that Your Majesty will graciously indulge us humbly to advize something concerning the Savety of the extreme Parts of Your Majesty's Dominions.

By long Experience we know, that the Guarding the Provinces of Your Majesty against the Inroachments and Insults of a foreign Enemy, by Means depending on an Assembly the Members whereof, for the greatest Part live remote from them, is a very precarious and ineffectual Method, and therefore humbly take upon us, to propose another, vizt.

That Your Majesty might be pleased, to grant, to such Persons, as were willing and able to settle and cultivate and to whom we should be inclined to sell, Tracts of Land sufficient to erect Towns and Forts thereon, under the Restrictions and Conditions, to settle thereon in Towns, and not in so scattered a Manner as is done in other Parts of the Country, to Fortify, Garrison and defend such Towns, to settle and maintain Ministers of the Gospel and Schoolmasters, both for themselves and the Indians living about them: and to free such Towns and Precincts from all other public Taxes Expenses and troubles, wherein they should not particularly be concerned.

And whereas we find John Christopher Hartwick minister of the Gospel inclined and conceive him able to promote both the kingdom of Christ and that of Your Majesty: therefore after he had obtained Your Majestys Lycence to purchase, we have sold to him in Your Majestys Name a Tract of Land the remotest, that hath been purchased yet. And whereas both by Reason of the great Distance from markett and because of the Nearness to the Enemies Country and the Adjoining Wilderness of the people that would undertake to settle it must labour under great Hardships and Difficulties, arising from the above mentioned Circumstances easily to be conceived and too tedious to mention to Your Majesty and whereas the

far greater part of the Tract of Land aforesaid is not improvable, and what is so is much interrupted by Hills, so that the good cannot be seperated from the bad, without putting the undertaker to insupportable Charges, the Land must either remain waste to the Detriment of Your Majesty's Interest because it cannot make good the charges and Fees of Surveying and Patenting, wich are great, or bring up the Quit-rent, wich is now higher than that wich is paid from good and conveniently and savelly situated Land, or an Exemption must be granted.

For these Reasons and from such Considerations as these, as also from the Confidence we put in the Grace and Favour, wich Your Majesty hath allways been wont to bestow upon us We have taken upon us to intercede to Your Majesty in Behalf of the aforementioned John Christopher Hartwick humbly praying Your Majesty, to grant to the said John Christopher Hartwick the Tracts of Land sold to him by us; and more particularly described in the Deeds of Conveyance and Returns of the Surveyor, on such easy Terms as to Your Majesty in Your Grace and Wisdom shall seem most fit and expedient for the Intents and Purposes aforementioned, wich we forbear mentioning at Large being confident Your Majestys Wisdom will from this Hint easily infer them.

If Your Majesty shall be pleased to grant these our Prayers we shall thanckfully acknowledge it, as a Token of Your Majestys especial Grace and Favour towards us, and use our best Endeavours by a Faithfull Attachment to Your Majestys Crown to deserve it allways praying to the Heavenly Father to support Your Majesty in Your old age, with continual Supplies of Heavenly and Royal Gifts, Graces Power and

Strength to the longest Period of Life, and to crown Your Endeavors for the Happiness of Your People and maintaining Peace among Christian Princes, with Success, and at last when Your Majesty shall be full of Days to leave Your Crown to a Prince of Your Royal Blood, who shall not be unworthy to be Son to such a Father and Successor to such a King, and to receive a Crown of Glory in the Heavenly Kingdom that fadeeth not.

Finally, we pray, That Your Majesty would be pleased to continue that fatherly Care and Protection which we have hitherto enjoyed towards us and our Brethren the Six Nations and to receive into the same also the Nation of _____ which by the Care of our Brother Johnson hath been joined with us and linked to the Covenant Chain in particular we pray That Your Majesty would be pleased to provide for us, to the Glory of God and our Souls Wellfare a Church and a Minister residing among us; that we may more fully enjoy the Light of the Gospel, which hath begun to dawn upon us; That we delivered from the Power of Darkness may walk in it—and Your Majestys Petitioners shall ever pray

May it please Your Majesty

Your Majesty's

most humble and obedient Servants

PETITION OF JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK AND OTHERS
FOR A PATENT.

[*Land Papers*, xvi. 44, Secretary's office.]

To the Hono^{ble} Cadwallader Colden, Esq^r President of his Majesty's Council and Commander in Chief of the Province of New York and the territories depending thereon in America.

The petition of John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Mayer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetshius, David Seckel, Dirk Brinckerhoff and John Schleydorn.

Humbly Sheweth.

That your Petitioners, John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, Johan Maurice Goetshius, and David Seckel, together with Theodorus Frielinghausen and Hendrick Schleydorn since deceased, on the 13th day of May, 1755, did present a petition to the late Honourable James De Lancey, Esq^r then Lieutenant Governor and commander in chief of the Province of New York, in Council, therein setting forth, That the petitioners pursuant to a Lycence granted to John Christopher Hartwick, in behalf of himself and others, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1754, had purchased in his Majesty's name of the Native Indian Proprietors thereof, a certain tract of vacant land, situate Lying and being in the County of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawk's River, beginning on the west side of Susquehannah River at the northerly bounds of a

patent there granted to Volkert Oothout, John De Witt and others, and running from thence up the said River six miles to a young Lime tree, standing near the said River, marked with the letters HW., 1754, extending in breadth from the said River into the Woods six miles, as by the Indian Deed for the said lands bearing date the twenty ninth day of May, 1754, herewith produced might appear containing about twenty four thousand acres, and that the petitioners obtained from the late governor Clinton a lycence to purchase the said lands bearing date the sixth day of November, 1752, and therefore praying his Majesty's letters patent to the petitioners their heirs and assigns for the said tract of land under the quit Rent limitations and restrictions directed and appointed in his late Majesty's Commission and Instructions to the late Governor Clinton; which petition having been then and there read, his Majesty's Council did humbly advise his honour the said lieutenant Governor to grant the prayer thereof, Whereupon a warrant under the hand and seal at arms of the said Lieutenant Governor dated the same day did issue, directing and requiring the surveyor General to survey and lay out for the said petitioners the tract of land aforesaid agreeable to the prayer of the said petition, which was surveyed and laid out accordingly. But as no settlement could be made on the said lands, by reason of the present war, your petitioners were discouraged till lately from surveying out a grant for the said lands. And your Petitioners further shew that after the said warrant of survey issued and was returned, the petitioners Theodorus Frielinghausen and Hendrick Schleydorn departed this life. That the name of the said Theodorus Frielinghausen was used by the

petition aforesaid only in trust for your petitioner Direk Brinckerhoff, and the name of the said Hendrick Schleydorn was only in trust for your petitioner John Schleydorn, and that the said Theodorus Frielinghausen and Hendrick Schelydorn, or either of them had no interest therein otherwise than in trust as aforesaid.

Wherefore your Petitioners Most humbly pray your Honour to issue your Warrant to the Attorney General to prepare a draft of letters patent for granting to your petitioners John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, Johan Maurice Goetschius, David Seckel, and to Direk Brinckerhoff instead of the said Theodorus Frielinghausen deceased, and to John Schelydorn instead of the said Hendrick Schelydorn deceased, the said Tract of six miles square, so surveyed and returned as aforesaid, under such Quit rents, Provisoos, Limitations and Restrictions as are directed and appointed in and by his late Majesty's commission and Instructions to his said late Excellency George Clinton Esq^r

And your petitioners as in Dnty bound shall ever pray &c

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK
in behalf of himself and the rest
of the Petitioners

New York 28th March 1761

FORT GEORGE NEW YORK, 25th March, 1761

Let a certificate be prepared setting out the lands for the petitioner and when the said certificate shall be signed by the Commissioners, let a warrant issue to

the Attorney General, to prepare a draft of Letters patent pursuant to the prayer of the petition

CADWALLADER COLDEN.

Endorsed with a description of the papers and the following :

April 18 Warrant issued to the Attorney General to prepare Letters Patent pursuant to the prayer of the Petitioners

G. BANYAR, D. SEC^{ry}.

PATENT TO JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK AND OTHERS
APRIL 22, 1761.

[*Patents*, xiii, 359, Secretary's office.]

George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and so forth.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Whereas our loving Subjects, John Christopher Hartwick, Theodorus Frielinghausen, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Mayer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, Hendrick Schleydorn, Johan Mauris Goetshius, and David Seckel, by their humble petitions presented on the Thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and fifty five, to the Honourable James De Lancey, Esquire, then our late Royal Grandfather's Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, did set forth that by virtue of a licence obtained from the Honourable George Clinton, bearing date the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-

dred and fifty two (the said George Clinton, then being our late said Royal Grandfather's Captain general and governor in chief of the said province and territories), and afterwards renewed by a further Licence from the said Lieutenant Governor, bearing date the thirteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four, they, the Petitioners, had purchased in the name of our said late Royal Grandfather of the native Indian proprietors thereof, a certain Tract of vacant Land, situate lying and being in the County of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawks River. Beginning on the west side of the Susquehannah River, at the Northerly bounds of a Patent there granted to Volkert Oothout, John De Witt and others, and running from thence up the said river, six miles to a young Lime tree standing near the said River, marked IIW 1754, extending in breadth from the said River into the Woods six miles, as by the Indian deed for the said Lands bearing date the twenty ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty four might appear, containing about twenty four thousand acres. And therefore the Petitioners did humbly pray of our late Royal Grandfather, Letters Patent to them, their Heirs and assigns, for the said tract so purchased by them as Aforesaid, under the Quit Rent limitations and Restrictions directed in our said late Royal Grandfather's commission and Instructions to the said George Clinton, governor as aforesaid.

Which petition having been then and there read and considered of, the said Council did afterwards, on the same thirteenth day of May, humbly advise the said Lieutenant Governor to grant the Prayer thereof. And Whereas after the surveying and return made of

the survey of the said Tract of Land for the said Petitioners, two of the said Petitioners, to wit: Theodorus Frielinghausen and Hendrick Schleydorn departed this life: And Whereas, it duly appears that the Name of the aforesaid Theodorus Frielinghausen in the Petition above mentioned was made use of in trust only, for our loving subject Direk Brinckerhoff, and that the name of the aforesaid Hendrick Schleydorn, in the said petition, was made use of in trust only for our loving subject John Schleydorn, and that the said Theodorus Frielinghausen and Hendrick Schleydorn, nor either of them had any Interest in the Premises otherwise than in Trust as aforesaid: The Commissioners appointed by the said Instructions of our said late Royal Grandfather, for the setting out all lands to be granted within our said Province, in pursuance of the Premises, and in obedience to the Instructions above mentioned, of our said late Royal Grandfather to the said Honourable George Clinton, Captain General and Governor as aforesaid, have set out for them, the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Tudemer, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetslius, David Seckel, Direk Brinkerhoff, and John Schleydorn, All that certain Tract of Land situate lying and being in the County of Albany, on the south side of the Mohawks River, and the west side of the Susquehannah River, Beginning in the northwesterly bounds of a certain tract of land granted by letters patent to Volkert Oothout, John De Wit, James Gardiner, Charles Williams, Richard Nichells, William Jamison and Johan Coenradt and Petrie, where the River issuing out of the Lake called Otsego crosses the aforesaid northwesterly Bounds of the

aforesaid Tract of Land granted to Volkert Oothout and others, and runs thence west four hundred and eighty chains, Then north four hundred and eighty chains, Then east four hundred and eighty chains, to the said River issuing out of the said Lake Otsego. Then along the west side of the said River as it runs to the place where this tract of land first began, containing Twenty one thousand five hundred acres of Land, and the usual allowances for highways And in setting out thereof, the said Commissioners have had Regard to the profitable and unprofitable acres, and have taken care that the length of the said land doth not extend along the Banks of any River otherwise than is conformable to the said Royal Instructions for that purpose, as by a certificate thereof under their hands bearing date the ninth day of April instant, and entered of Record in our Secretarys Office in our city of New York may more fully appear. Which said Tract of land so set out as aforesaid, we being willing to grant to them the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Teurner, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetshius, David Seckel, Direk Brinckerhoff and John Schleydorn, their heirs and assignes forever: Know ye that of our especial grace certain knowledge and meer motion we have given, granted ratified and confirmed, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors give grant ratify and confirm unto the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Teurner, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetshius, David Seckel, Direk Brinckerhoff and John Schleydorn, their heirs and assignes for ever, All the aforesaid tract or parcel of land, set out

abuttèd, bounded and described in manner and form as above mentioned, together with all and singular the Tenements Hereditaments Emoluments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or appertaining, And also all our estate Right Title Interests Possession Claim and demand whatsoever, of in and to the said Land and Premises, and every part and parcel thereof: And the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues and Profits thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof, except and always reserved out of this our present grant unto us our heirs and successors forever, all mines of gold and silver, And also all Trees of the Diameter of Twenty four inches and upwards at twelve inches from the ground for masts for our Royal Navy. And also all such other Trees as may be fit to make planks Knees, and other things necessary for the use of our said Navy, which now are, or at any time hereafter shall be standing growing or being in or upon the above granted lands or any part thereof, with the liberty and license for any person or persons whatsoever by us our heirs or successors to be thereunto especially appointed, and under our or their Royal Sign Manual, either with or without workmen Horses Waggons Carts or any other Carriages from time to time and at all times hereafter, to enter and come into or upon the said lands and premises hereby granted or hereby mentioned or intended to be and into or upon every or any part or parcel thereof, and there to fell, cut down, root up, hew, square, saw work up, have, take and carry away, all such timber and trees for the use of our Royal Navy as aforesaid. To have and hold one full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided) of and in the said

tract or parcel of land, Tenements, Hereditaments and Premises by these Presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances (except as herein before excepted) unto the said John Christopher Hartwick, his heirs and assigns, To the only proper use and Behoof of him the said John Christopher Hartwick, his heirs and assigns forever. And to have and to hold, one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided) of and in the said tract or parcel of land Tenements, Hereditaments and premises by these presents granted ratified and confirmed and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances (except as herein before excepted) unto the said Marcus Kuhl, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Marcus Kuhl, his heirs and assigns forever. And to have and to hold, one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided) of and in the said tract or parcel of land, Tenements Hereditaments and Premises by these Presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances (except as is herein before excepted) unto the said Hendrick Keppell, his heirs and assigns, To the only proper use and behoof of him the said Hendrick Keppell, his heirs and assigns forever. And to have and to hold, one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided) of and in the said tract or parcel of land, Tenements Hereditaments and premises by these presents granted ratified and confirmed and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances (except as is herein

before excepted) unto the said George Hittner, his heirs and assigns, To the only proper use and behoof of him the said George Hittner, his heirs and assigns forever. And to have and to hold, one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided) of and in the said Tract or Parcel of land, Tenements Hereditaments and premises by these presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances (except as in hereinbefore excepted) unto the said Frederick Meyer, his heirs and Assignes, To the only proper use and behoof of him the said Frederick Meyer, his heirs and assigns forever, And to have and to hold one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided,) of and in the said tract or parcel of land Tenements, Hereditaments and premises by these presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances (except as herein before excepted) unto the said Thomas Tuermer, his Heirs and assigns forever. And to have and to hold one other eleventh full and equal eleventh part, (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided,) of and in the said Tract or Parcel of Land, Tenements and premises by these presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances (except as is hereinbefore excepted) unto the said Carl Ewald, his heirs and assigns, To the only proper use and behoof of him the said Carl Ewald, his heirs and assigns forever. And to have and to hold, one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided.) of and in the said Tract or Parcel of land Tenements Tenements

and premises by these presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances (except as is hereinbefore excepted,) unto the said John Maurice Goetshius his heirs and assignes. To the only proper use and behoof of him the said John Maurice Goetshius his heirs and assignes forever. And to have and to hold one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided) of and in the said Tract or Parcel of land, Tenements Hereditaments and Premises by these Presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof with their and every of their appurtenances (except as is herein before excepted) unto the said David Seckel his heirs and Assignes. To the only proper use and behoof of him the said David Seckel, his heirs and assignes forever. And to have and to hold one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided) of and in the said tract or parcel of land Tenements Hereditaments, and premises by these presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances (except as herein before excepted) unto the said Direk Brinckerhoff, his heirs and assignes. To the only proper use and behoof of him, the said Direk Brinckerhoff, his heirs and assignes forever. And to have and to hold one other full and equal eleventh part (the whole into eleven equal parts to be divided,) of and in the said Tract or parcel of land, Tenements, Hereditaments and premises, by these presents granted ratified and confirmed, and every part and parcel thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances, (except as is hereinbefore excepted,) unto the said John Schley-

dorn, his heirs and assigns. To the only proper use and behoof of him the said John Schleydorn, his heirs and assigns forever. To be holden of us, our heirs and successors in free and common Socage as of our Manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, within our kingdom of Great Britain; yielding rendering and paying therefor yearly and every year, forever unto us, our heirs and successors, at our custom house in our city of New York, unto our or their collector or receiver General there for the time being, on the Feast of the Annunciation of the blessed virgin Mary, commonly called Lady Day, the yearly rent of two shillings and sixpence for each and every hundred acres of the above granted lands, and so in proportion for any lesser quantity thereof, (saving and excepting for such part of the said lands allowed for highways as above mentioned,) in lieu and stead of all other Rents, Services, Dues, Duties and Demands, whatsoever for the hereby granted lands and premises or any part thereof, Provided always, and upon condition nevertheless that if the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetshius, David Seckel, Dirck Brinckerhoff and John Schleydorn, or some one of them, their or some one of their heirs and assigns, shall not within three years next after the conclusion of the present war with France, plant, settle and effectually cultivate, at the least three acres for every fifty acres of such of the hereby granted lands as are capable of cultivation, or if the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetshius, David Seckel, Dirck

Brinckerhoff and John Schleydorn, or any of them, their or any of their heirs or assigns, or any other person or persons by their or any of their privity consent or procurement, shall set on fire or burn the woods on the said lands or any part thereof, so as to destroy impair or hinder the growth of any of the trees there, that are or may be fit for masts, planks knees or other things fit for the use of our Royal navy, that then and in either of these cases, this our present grant and every thing therein contained shall cease and be void, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Declaring nevertheless, that no Reservation or Exception on other matter or thing in these presents reserved or contained, shall be intended to prohibit or in any wise hinder the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetshius, David Seckel, Direk Brinckerhoff, and John Schleydorn, or any of them, their heirs and assigns from such burning of the woods, or cutting down or felling of the Trees, that are or shall be growing or being on the above granted lands, or any part thereof, as shall be necessary and conducive to the clearing and effectually cultivating the same land, or any part thereof, or to or for their or any of their own use or uses. And that the burning of the woods mentioned in the clause or proviso herein contained and intended, for the restraining the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marcus Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Meyer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetshius, David Seckel, Direk Brinckerhoff and John Schleydorn, their heirs and assigns from burning the woods

to clear the lands is only meant and intended the setting fire to and burning any of the trees or timber while they are standing and growing on the land. And that the Reservation out of this our present grant of all Trees of the diameter of twenty four inches and upwards as aforesaid, for masts for our Royal Navy, as also of such other trees as may be fit to make planks knees and other things for the use of our Navy as aforesaid, ought not to be construed to hinder the said John Christopher Hartwick, Marens Kuhl, Hendrick Keppell, George Hittner, Frederick Mayer, Thomas Tuermer, Carl Ewald, John Maurice Goetschius, David Seckel, Direk Brinckerhoff and John Schleydorn, or any of them their or any of their heirs or assigns, from the clearing or effectually cultivating the above granted Lands or any part thereof, and we do moreover of our special grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, consent and agree that this our present Grant being entered on Record as is hereinbefore particularly expressed, shall be good and effectual in the law to all intents constructions and purposes whatsoever, against us, our heirs and successors, notwithstanding any misreciting, misbounding, misnaming, or other imperfection or omission of, in or any wise concerning, the above granted, or hereby mentioned or intended to be granted lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and premises or any part thereof.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be entered on Record in our Secretary's office in our city of New York, in our said Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, at

our Fort in our city of New York, the twenty second day of April, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and sixty one, and of our reign the first. First skin Line 22^d the word *John*, Line 26 the Words *then cast four hundred and eighty chains*, interlined, and on line 29 the Word *Instant*, wrote on an erasure.

CLARKE.

In the preceding certificate and Letters Patent recorded for John Christopher Hartwick and others, the following erasures interlineations &c appear, Viz^t Page 358, line 6, the word *With*, and line 30, the word *Might*, wrote on an erasure. Page 360, Line 38 the word *Called*, interlined and page 364, line 38 the word said obliterated.

Examined this twelfth day of June 1761. By
G. BANYAR, D. Secy.

LETTERS TO JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER IN RELATION
TO THE DEATH OF HARTWICK.

CLER MONT, 18th July 1796

Sir

It is proper that I sh^d inform you that on Wednesday last the rev^d Mr Hartwig landed here from a Sloop going to Albany being as he said fatigued with the Sloop—He remained at my mothers till sunday noon when without any previous indisposition other than the asthma after conversing much at his ease with me for an hour he died without any pain & perfectly in his senses.

Before his death about one hour he made a codicil to his will by which he app^d Mr Mulenburgh one of his Ex^{rs} by his original will you were his sole execu-

tor—The will together with a number of other papers are now at my mothers in his saddle bags which together with his watch & the cloaths on his back were all the effects he had with him & no money but two dollars in his pocket—He was buried last Monday in the Lutheran church in the camp—You will be pleased to give directions about his papers & effects if I do not hear from you before I go to Albany which will be on Monday next I shall bring the will with me. I am Sir with esteem

Your most Ob^t hum: Serv^t

R. R. LIVINGSTON.

Sir

I have it in Charge to inform you that the Rev^d M^r Hardwicke died on Sunday the 17th Instant at the House of M^{rs} Judge Livingston at Clermont, he has left his Saddle Bags containing Sundry Articles & several papers, amongst which is his last Will, which he executed here a few minutes before he died, all which the Rev^d M^r Earnst and myself have Sealed up, and shall be deliver'd to you or to your Written Order—He landed here a few days ago from on Board a Sloop bound to Albany, with an intention of Remaining a day or two here in Order (as he said) to Recruit himself, but Complained that he was a little afflicted with the Astma, owing to the Extreme heat he experienced on board the Vessel, this Complaint continued with him untill Sunday at 12 o'clock when he Suddenly expired,—I have the satisfaction of informing you that M^{rs} Livingston and her family paid him every possible attention his Case Required,—He was Buried on Monday, in the Lutheran Church at the German Camp.

As you are appointed one of his Executors I have taken the Earliest opportunity of giving you this information, I have the Honour to be.

Sir. Your most H^{ble} Serv^t

JOHN COX.

Manor House at Clermont

19th July. 1796.

JEREMIAH VAN RENSSELAER, Esq^r.

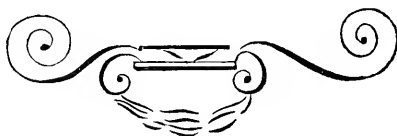
CHURCH RECORD IN RELATION TO THE BURIAL OF
HARTWICK.

Be It Remembered, That the once Reverendet John Christopher Hardwig Lutheran Minister had by the making his Last Will and Testament wished and with the Consent of the Trustees and Vestery of the Lutheran Ebenezar church in this City albany Direcdet that affter his Death his Corp Should be entered under the pulpit in said Ebenezar church for wich he bequeathed Ceertain Sums of monney to the Use of said church out of the Revenue of his Estead as may be seen more clear and full in his Last will. Sometime affter said Hartwig on a journey from New Yorke to Albany fell Sick and Dieeth in the East Camp not completing his Endendet journey to Albany was burried in the Lutheran Church there. The Trustees and Vestery in Albany being anxious to perform there Duty in answering Hardwig's Request, but as a Ceertain Condition in there Deeth given to Ebenezar Church for a piass of Land By our Most Respectfull Corporation had not bin permitted to Enter the Corp in there Church without forfitting the piass of Burring ground the Trustees and Vestery Peditoned to there honners the Corpora-

Hier ruhet
JOHANN C:HARTWICH
Prediger der Evangelisch
Lutherischen Kirche.
geboren in Sax-Gotha
den 6 Jenner 1714.
Gestorben
den 16 Julius 1796.
Seines alters
82 Jahre 6 Monat.



Das kurzgesteckte ziel dertage
Ist siebenzig ist achtzig iahr
Ein innbegrif von muh und plage
Auch wennesnoch sokostlich war.
Geflugelt eilt mit uns die zeit.
In eine lange ewigkeit.



tion for Permission and there Pediton has bin Graciously grandet and one of the Trustees with the Minister Mr. Brown went to the Camp and fetched the Corp with wich they arrived here in Albany this 17 Febr., 1798 and the 21 Instant sat him by unter the floar untel further orders. About the beginning of May 98 the Coffin had bin secured with Stone Coffin Brickwork and Covered with a Marvel Sepulcher Stone wich is visible to all such that are anxious to Look at it. and so has the Lutheren church in Albany Called Ebenezar become the Dwelling houss of the Corp of John Christoph^r Hartwig until the Coming of his and our Lord. The Trustees dought proper to give Notice of there proceedings to the Most Reverent Docter Kuntz one of the Administrators in a litter they Do wish and hope that in Consideration of all there performences an annual allowance be grandet and Stippendit to the Church out of the Estate of hartwig for the use mentainence and supporting said church fourthy pounds are particular mentioned and grandet in his will for permission to Enter his Corp in the Lutheren Church unter the pulpit put it appears that out of the fourthy pounds Mr. Renselar made a Reduction for transporting the Corp from the Camp to Albany and for some other Expences on that account.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN CHRISTOPHER
HARTWICK.

The Last Will and Testament of John C. Hartwick,
deceased and Letters Testamentary, Recorded—12th
August 1799.

Immanuel —

To Thee, Jesus Christ, son of God & man, head of the Church of which I have been made A Member, by being baptized in thy name, and to whom I have sworn allegiance at my confirmation, whose servant and Minister in the Gospel I have been consecrated at my ordination, whose I am and whom I serve with all my powers Faculties and Estate, both alive and dead. It is on account of the last, that I take the liberty to write this humble address to Thee, who when in the state of Humiliation on Earth, hadst not whereon to lay thy head, but whom on that account, thy Father hath appointed Heyr of all because It hath pleased Thee to intrust me with a portion of earth to put out upon Interest, and at thy command to restore with usury and therefore having been hindered by unfavorable times and circumstances to put thy will & my design sooner in Execution, and seeing no probability by reason of age & infirmities to put my purpose into Execution I must transfer this my trust to others by declaring my design relating to my temporal Estate, as my constant will in form of my last will and Testament which I do in this Instrument written by mine own hand in the best manner and form I am able, protesting against any exception from want of Law or Judicial form. Know Ye, therefore, all to whom these presents may

come, or who may have any concern therein That I have apointed and by these presents do appoint for my Heirs Jesus Christ the son of God and man and upon his account, and agreeable to his will implied in my calling such of the Ignorant ungodselised part of mankind of whatsoever state, colour or complexion — who shall make application to my executors and administrators, and bind themselves to the Ruler, as shall be established in order to be instructed in the Christian Religion, according to a plan & method to be annexed to this Instrument in form of a Schedules of the same validity, For the Executors of this my last will & Testament I have appointed and do by this present Instrument constitute and appoint the Honowrable Jeremiah Vⁿ Reutzelaer Esq^r my Executor of this my last will & testament and for Curators, who are to provide proper learned and Godly persons, regularly qualified according to the discipline of the Evangelick Church adhering to the Augustan Confession vid^t at perent the reverend D^r John Christopher Kuntze p: t. Pastor of the Evangelick Church of the City of New York and Pres^{is} of the Evangelick Ministry of the state of N. Y. the reverend Pastor D^r. Helmuth First minister of the Evangelick Church of the City of Philedelphia, and the p. t. Preses and ministry composing the Synod of the Evangelick Church of Pennsylvania who are hereby requested to sue for charter from the competent Authorities for the purpose above mentioned, generally shall be instituted and erected a Gymnasium Evangelicum Ministeriale pro propagatione Evangelico Christianae Religionis inter Gentiles to the proper and peculiar behoof and disposal of the Director and Theological Faculty of the Seminarium according to the pious design of the Institution shall

be and is hereby set apart and granted by these presents, all the land in the Town of Hartwick, County of Otsego N. Y. State not disposed of me, i. e. which are not granted away by my Attorney before the revocation of my power, or by me hereafter to be laid out, into a regular Town close build & to be called New Jerusalem with Buildings and a Hall for the Gymnasium, One hundred acres thereof shall be laid out for a Glebe of an Evangelick minister of the who is to be called and appointed by the Faculty.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK.

Immanuel.

A Codicil confirming and explaining my last will and testament wherein general rules are laid down and prescribed concerning the constitution of the Gymnasium and Seminary, granted in my last will & testament I therefore ordain first, concerning the end and design of the Seminarium Theologicum, That it is chiefly the enabling preparing and qualifying proper persons in respect to their age constitution of their bodies and minds and Attainments in learning or knowledge of the instrumental Literature such as generally are taught in the American Colledges and their Morals and Principals for they should come there without a Mind warped and deformed by any heretical Sectarian philosophical opinion which if early imbibed unqualifieth men for the pure and simple Religion of the Gospel such as the Gentiles should be taught For to send Missionaries of different principles and attached to different sects, among the Gentiles confoundeth them, as they are not able to discern which party is in the right & which is in a wrong opinion and are tempted to think that they are, or may

be both wrong which the Indian traders too much intent to take advantage of the ignorance of the Indians would hardly fail to insinuate into them, which also besides others is a great reason, that the natives are not yet Christianized and therefore are yet in a state of barbarity & Thorns to our eyes & pricks in our sides. When ever there should be no more occasion for Missionaries to red or black heathens, or the revenue of my estate will bear it, the compass of instruction may be enlarged to Catechetical instruction, and if after that, Providence should provide sufficient means also to classical learning, but no heathen authors shall ever be allowed to be taught in this Institution to stain the mind of youth, concerning the method I ordain that the preceptors, shall the howrs or whole time of their instruction be present in the class, teach explain, correct & keep order & silance. As for discipline me; He who requireth a whip is onely fit for the army: The rod is of divine Institution but onely for children not come to ripeness of Judgement a larger and Poenential Exercise for grown persons.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARTWICK.

I. N. R. I.

II. Schedula or Codocil, referred to in my last will and Testament, determinating what in that instrument was but generally expressed and relative to my self I refer to a summary account of my Curriculan Vitæ which I have written in a paper by itself my name is Johannes Christophorus Hartwig, which the English according to their dialeet pronounce and write Hardwick a native of the Dukedom of Saxa Gotha in the province Tharingia in Germany, sent hither a Missionary Preacher of the Gospel upon the petition & call of

some Palatine congregations in the Counties of Albany and Dutchess, but meeting with much opposition from a neighbouring Minister who had drawn a good part of his means of subsistence for many Years from those congregations by occasional services was at last when I had not half a doucain of pounds from my congregations obliged to leave them, I then had successive calls from Pensylvania Maryland Virginia & New England, to which I served successively the last was New York to which I returned from Virginia after the last peace was concluded with England and stayed there upon my own cost and charges preaching to the Evangelick Congregations the remnant of those who with their Minister the Rev^d M^r Hodseal went to Halifax using at the same time my endeavours to persuade the rest to stay & that not unsuccessfully, after that I went and visited my old congregation & such others in the then County of Albany who were destitute of Ministers, at the same time I looked after my estate which I formerly had destined for an Evangelick Congregation of Germans in part occupied by New England emigrants professing themselves either of no or different Religions, mostly anabaptists or rather anti or abaptists for they are mostly unbaptized. For which reason I moved to Albany and impowered the honourable Jeremiah Van Renszeler Esq^r, upon his generous offer on account of my pious design, with the disposal of my Estate whom I have also denominated my Executor and Administrator of my last will and testament and these Codicils anexed thereunto for the faithful Execution of it and them.

II^o Besides the legaces mentioned in my last will from the revenues of my estate I legate and bequeath Forty Pounds for a Vault and stone coffin therein to

be buried in the vacant place under the pulpit and forty Pounds for an Evangelick Lutheran Minister to be called and sent for from London or Germany towards defraying the charges of his passage and forty Pounds towards his honorary maintainance, every year as long as he is the Minister of the Evangelick Congregation adhering to the Augustan Confession in Albany and if after his Decease or removal the congregation should not be able to maintain a Minister it is left to the discretion of the Administrators of my estate or if there is a Seminary then formed and established agreeable to my last will to the Curators, & Procurators of that Institute, what & how long they will continue to supply the defeciencies of a Salary for an Evangelick Minister, but in that case they must have been applied to for the procuration of a Minister who in that case should be under the inspection of the theological Faculty of that Seminary, III; I ordain that the unsold land mentioned in my last will shall be let out on short leases and that in case any of my relations of the name of Hartwig bringing certificate from y^e Parish Minister of the place and parish they have belonged to and also attestations of Magestrates of the Country witnessing that they derive their origen from brothers of Andreas Hartwig who the latter end of the last or at the beginning of this present Century went from Seladen a town or Villiage in the Bishoprick of Hilderham and afterwards settled in Molsleben a villiage a German mile from Gotha shall be entitled to 50 say fifty acres free and fifty on Rent, comon with other tenants. Item, the like I also grant to the ofspring of my sister Anna Barbara married to Valentinus Glaser from Schoenaw a miller especeally one of her sons baptized by my christian name John

Christopher. II: I give and bequeath in fee simple to Christianus Hartwig a free farm of one hundred acres in the same reserved tract of unsold Land on which he hath made an improvement, in witness whereof I have subscribed this as my last will and testament, declared and published in the presence of the under written witnesses dated,

written on one whole sheet of paper and the part of another which to the former is annexed with my own hand and signed the same day.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARDWICK.

Published signed sealed & delivered in the presence to the Coustody of.....

Appendix or Codocil to the former explanatory.

There shall be a Pastor appointed for the members of the Institute who shall have charge and Cure of their Souls & Christian behaviour which until the College is able to maintain or need a peculiar Pastor may be the Pastor of the Town. Preaching shall be there every day by a member of the Doctrinal department at an hour when all members of the community may as they ought attend morning and evening prayers likewise by the members of the doctrinal department directing them successively. In case of a solemn trial of any delenquent there shall be appointed of the members of y^e community a prosecutor & an advocate of the same be allowed to the delinquent, such as he shall choose.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARDWICK.

I. N. R. I.

A further addition to my last will & Testament by way of a codicil. Whereas the Honourable Jeremiah Vⁿ Rantzelaer Esq^r hath generously undertaking to promote my pious design in assisting in settling my land & regulating what was done amiss by underagents and that without fee or reward, I hereby bequeath give and grant unto him One hundred acres of the ungranted or revested land in my Township of Hartwick in the County of Otsego, State of New York in fee simple and in case he should die without heirs lawfully begotten by him after his death to Elisabetha vulgarly pronounced Elsy Lansing his sister in Law. Item I give to for waiting upon me and carefully executing my comands Fifty acres out of my ungranted Lands, and I appoint in respect to this John Andrews of Albany Guardian and trustee untill he cometh of age, but if should die under age or run away from his Guardian or turn a reprobate, which God forbid it may be granted to William Clement in fee simple for the price of two Dollars p^r acre and fifty acres more for the price Land shall then sell for if he desire it.

I also give leave to my Executors Administrators or Procurators to grant to John Andrews and Janey his wife my present host & hostess One hundred acres of ungranted or relapsed lands being unimproved or being improved paying what is due upon them or a reasonable price for the improvement preferable to any other chapman for the price of two Dollars p^r acre. If I do not grant the same whilst alive in which case I declare this devise void or fulfilled.

For a further explanation of my last will & Testa-

ment I ordain that the charter to be obtained from the competent Authorities and mean while to be instituted & observed by the executors, administrators or procurators, that the government of my Gynasium Seminale Theologicum & Missionarium shall be Republican similar to the form of the Civil Government to wit there shall be a President which may be the Director of the Doctrinal appartment of the Institute, which last also shall constitute the upper house, and the economical officers the lower house who are to make the laws and choose the officers & appoint them who are to execute them.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARDWICK.

The Punishments for transgressing the Laws of God, the Church or of the Institution & Constitution of Colledge Gymnasium & semenary, shall be proportioned to the age degree & character of the delinquents, I. by the ordinary of his class, then if not mended by the rest of his tutors or Preeceptors & at last by a council in which the director is to preside, and if a crime deserving expulsion by a jury of his Pears finding an inditement according to the laws of the Institute.

To this end the Laws must be printed published & at the reception into the Institute subscribed & the observance of them solemnly vowed by every one of all departments.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARDWICK.

The Members of the Institute in every department are and come under four Kinds of Laws.

1st. The Christian Laws, for none is ever to be made or received into any of the departments wether Doe-

trinal or Oeconomical except he be a Christian by Baptism & conduct.

IInd. The temporal or Civil Law of the country & Township.

III. The Law of the institute as Gymnasium Evangelico Theologicum as the Doctrinal Department.

IVth. As an Oeconomical Corpus or Family.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER HARDWICK.

In the Name of the Triune God.—

I John Christopher Hardwick of Hartwick in the county of Otsego being yet in a tolerable state of health and of sound memory and understanding, and having some time ago made declared and published my last will & testament dated at Albany together with some codicils joyned & annexed to it wherein I legated the principal part of my estate, for the purpose of propagating the Gospel among the Gentiles by an Institute to be formed for that purpose of a plan for the execution whereof, should be drawwn and annexed to the said will and whereas my circumstances have hindered me from setting up such a plan, and whereas such a plan ought to be such, that all the Christian Churches should join in promoting it, I hereby recomend to the Ministers of the different denominations herein after mentioned, to draw up and agree upon or make use of such a one already made & a Scriptural or Bible Catechism wherein all the essential questions of the Christian Religion are answered in the Classic sentences wherein the Christian doctrines are contained avoiding all controversial questions which would confound the ignorant.

I also recomend to them to form themselves into a society for the execution of the charitable design of

my last will & Testament for which purpose I also invest them jointly with all my right & title to the estate mentioned, and described in the said my last will and testament, and all the revenues due, or which shall become due from it, all to be employed for that purpose, by those persons herein after named they being by their calling obliged to preach & propagate the Gospel in all the World. And whereas the design of this intended institute is a subject of the greatest importance to the welfare of this part of the world, and therefore a worthy object of the attention care and protection of the United States, and whereas kind Providence hath taken care that the Convention should not disclaim or renounce all concern of the morals, or the foundation of all virtue & fidelity of both Magistrates & People without which no Government can be successively carried on, nor the People prosperous save or happy, and whereas by the same kind providence the Reverend Frederick August Muhlenberg my once worthy and then of the Church of Christ well deserving Colleague hath been called to take care of the interest of the Church of Christ, in that August Assembly of the Congress of the United States in America, and consequently hath the best opportunity as well as long approved ability to promote this great & glorious design & having likewise his promise I hereby take the freedom to nominate appoint & declare him by these presents not onely one of the Executors Administrators & Curators. But as President of this intended society for Humanizing, Civilizing, moralizing & Christianizing the savage inhabitants of North America & other Barbarous Nations with whom the U. S. of America may have connexion or intercourse, And humbly pray Honowrable Congress to

pay a benevolent attention to what in respect to this weighty object he shall propose as a matter that highly concerns the welfare of the People they represent both constitutionally and by the Law of nature, nation, humanity, Christianity, and to give in the granting of it as ample extent and powers as so great an object may require as a publick & not a private Institute, for I seek not my Honour but the Honour of our comon God & Saviour & as a member of Church and State to perform my duty to God and Men as much as my power & Ability will admit praying & hoping for pardon & forgiveness from both for my Defects & short comings.

J^N CHRISTOPH^R HARDWICK. L S

Witnesses Present, John R. Livingston, John Willson,
Benjamin Walsh.

A, Signed, Sealed published, and declared by John Ch^r Hardwick to be his last will and Testament in the precence of. N B, the foregoing will is wrote on Eighteen pages and signed at the bottom of each page by the Testator in our presence the words *for my heirs* between the twelfth and Thirteenth line on the second page, the word *qualified* between the sixth and seventh line, and the word *Evangelick*, between the fourteenth and fifteenth line on the third page, the word *are* above the first line on the sixth page and the word *my*, between the thirteenth and fourteenth line on the tenth page all first interlined by the testator before the execution thereof this Twenty fifth day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and ninety three Jacob G Lausing, Jacob Ja^b Lausing, Jacob Ten Eyck.

Albany County ss—Be it remembered that on the sixteenth day of August in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety six, personally appeared before me Abraham G Lansing Surrogate of the said County Jacob G. Lansing and Jacob Ten Eyck of the City of Albany who being respectively duly sworn on their oaths declared, that they did see John Christopher Hardwick late of the said City Minister of the Gospel deceased sign and seal the Instrument wrote on this and the sheets of Paper hereto annexed purporting to be the last will and Testament of the said Deceased that they also heard him publish and declare the same as and for his last will and testament that at the time there of, he was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best knowledge and belief of these deponents that their names subscribed thereto are of their own respective hand writing and that they did also see Jacob Ja^b Lansing subscribe his names as a witness thereto in the presence of the Testator.

ABth G. LANSING,

Surrogate of the County of Albany.

County of Albany ss.

Be it remembered that on the fourth day of September in the Year, One thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, personally appeared before me Abraham G. Lansing Surrogate of the said County Benjamin Welch of the county of Columbia in the State of New York, who being duly sworn on his oath declared that he did see John Christopher Hardwick late Minister of the Gospel deceased sign and seal, the Instrument wrote over his name, on the sheet of paper to which this deponents name is subscribed and hereto affixed, that he heard him publish and declare the same, as and

for his last will and Testament that at the time thereof, the said John Christopher Hardwick was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best knowledge and belief of this deponent that his name subscribed thereto is of his own proper hand writing and that he did see John R. Livingston and John Willison the other witnesses thereto subscribe their to in the presence of the Testator that at the said John Christopher Hardwick, did so sign seal, publish and declare the said paper writing to be his last will and Testament as above mentioned, he observed a number of sheets were annexed to the said Instrument but that he did not observe the writing on any of the other sheets.

AB^M G. LANSING

Surrogate of the County of Albany.

Albany, ss.

Be it remembered that on the fourteenth day of September in the year One thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, personally appeared before me Abraham G. Lansing, Surrogate of the County of Albany, John Willison of Rhinebeck in the County of Dutchess who being duly sworn on his oath declared that he did see John Christopher Hardwick late of the County of Albany Minister of the Gospel deceased, sign and seal the Instrument, wrote on the paper hereto annexed as and for his last will and Testament, that at the time thereof this deponent observed that there were a number of sheets annexed to the sheet of Paper to which his name is subscribed, but that he did not see any part of the writing on any part save on that to which his name is subscribed that at the time thereof the said John Christopher Hardwick, was of sound disposing mind and memory to the best knowledge and belief of this deponent that his name subscribed

thereto is of his own proper hand writing and that he did also see John R. Livingston and Benjamin Welch subscribe their names as witnesses thereto in the Presence of the Testator.

AB^M G. LANSING

Surrogate of the County of Albany.

County of Albany, ss :

Be it also remembered that on the fourth day of June One Thousand Seven hundred and ninety nine, Jeremiah Van Rensselaer Esquire one of the executors named in the last will and Testament of John C. Hardwick deceased, likewise appeared before me, and was duly sworn to the faithfull performance and Execution of the said will, by taking the usual oath in that case provided.

AB^M G. LANSING.

Be it Likewise remembered, that on the nineteenth day of June in the Year last above written Frederick Augustus Muhlenbergh the other Executor in the said will named likewise appeared before me, and was duly sworn to the faithfull performance & execution thereof by taking the usual oath in that case provided.

AB^M G. LANSING.

The People, of the State of New York by Grace of God free and Independent, to all to whom these presents shall come or may concern send Greeting.

Know Ye, That at the City of Albany in the County of Albany on the fourth and fourteenth days of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven hundred and ninety seven before Abraham G. Lansing Esq^r Surrogate of our said County, the last will and Testa-

ment of John Christopher Hardwick Minister of the Gospel deceased (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) was proved and is now approved, and allowed of by us, and the said deceased, having whilst he lived and at the time of his death, Goods Chattles or Credits within this State by means whereof the proving and registering the said will and the granting, administration of all and singular the said Goods Chattles and Credits and also the auditing allowing and final discharging the Account thereof doth belong unto us the Administration of all and singular the Goods Chattles and Credits of the said deceased, in any way concerning his will is granted unto Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg Esquires, the Executors in the said Will named, they being first duly sworn well and faithfully to administer the same and to make and exhibit a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the said Goods Chattels and Credits, and also to render a just and true account thereof when thereunto required, In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness Abraham G. Lansing Esq., Surrogate of the said County at the City of Albany aforesaid the second day of August in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety nine and of our Independence the twenty fourth.

AB^M G. LANSING.

City and County of Albany ss

I do hereby Certify, that the preceding writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John C. Hartwick deceased, is a copy thereof, remaining of Record in the office of the Surrogate of the said City

and County and Recorded in Volume 2: of Surrogates Records, folio 367. to 378—Examined with the same this 30th day of Dec^r 1811.

RICHARD LUSH, Surrogate.

CODICIL.

In the Name of the onely adorable Triune God Father, Son & holy Ghost, A Codicil to my last Will and Testament.

WHEREAS I John Christopher Hardwick in my last Will, written & publishd in Albany, had bequeathed som Land to W^m Clement; and whereas the same Clement is Since dead I hereby declare that Grant void: and whereas said Clement left a Widow pregnant with a posthumus Child, named Miriam I give and bequeath to her Mother Elizabeth al. Bethsy Clement, who acteth now the Part of a careful Nurse to me one hundred acres of Land out of my Estate in Hartwick in the County of Otsego, in a Part & Lot not lawfully occupied, such as she or a person impowred by her Shall choose, to enable her to bring up said her Child; which Land so chosen and ascertained, I order & impower by this present Codicil My Executor or Executors; & Administrator to grant by a Deed in Fee Simple, with out Fee or Reward.

[This codicil was not signed or executed, but the executors, nevertheless, carried out the evident intention of the testator.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CURATORS OF
HARTWICK SEMINARY AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE
LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF ALBANY.

Articles of agreement made entered into and concluded upon thistwenty seventh day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and One, by and between

{
L. S.
Corpora-
tionis.
}

 the Curators of the Hartwick Seminary of the one part, and the Trustees of the Lutheran Church in the City of Albany in the State of New York of the other part in the manner following viz :

First, It is agreed by and between the said Curators, for themselves and their Successors, to and with the said Trustees of the Lutheran Church in the City of Albany and their Successors, that, all the property and Estate left or devised by the last will and Testament of John C. Hartwick deceased, for the use and purpose of erecting and establishing a ministerial and missionary Seminary wherein young Ministers and Missionaries are to be trained up according to the Tenets and Doctrine of the Lutheran Church pursuant to this last will and Testament aforesaid, and only for the intent of executing the said pious design in the manner hereinafter described, is to be deposited with the said Trustees of the Lutheran Church at Albany within two years from the date of these presents, subject to the Order of the said Curators hereinafter named and their Successors, of whom the surviving Executor of the said last will and Testament of the said John C. Hartwick deceased, is one.

Secondly, For the better Government of the said

Seminary, it is mutually agreed between the said parties hereto, for themselves and their Successors, that it shall be managed, conducted and directed by two Curators, which offices are to be filled and administered by the surviving persons named in in the said last will and Testament of the said John C. Hartwick, for and during their natural lives, being Jeremiah Van Rensselaer Esquire, the present Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York, and the reverend John C. Kunzee, D.D. at present, Senior of the Lutheran Clergy in the same State. The reverend Henry Helmuth having resigned the Curatorship by a writing under his hand, dated at Philadelphia on the 9th June 1801, and the late honourable Frederick A. Muhlenberg being deceased.

Thirdly, It is also mutually agreed between the parties to these presents, for themselves and their Successors, that out of regard for the particular Confidence which the said Testator had placed in the two Curators first mentioned, and on account of the present infant state of the Seminary aforesaid, the said two Curators shall have the privilege of naming their Successors, which nomination is to be regarded by the Trustees aforesaid and to be conclusive against any other nomination, which might be attempted to be made by them or their Successors, if they shall have notice of such nomination having been actually made by the said two Curators, but in case such a Nomination might be neglected to be made, or of any future vacancy of one of the two Curatorships, in either such case, then the vacant place is to be filled up, by an appointment made by the Trustees of the Church aforesaid in conjunction with the Elders and Church Wardens thereof.

Fourthly, It is further mutually agreed between the parties to these presents, for themselves and their Successors, that whenever all or any part of the property belonging to the Estate of the said John C. Hartwick deceased, shall have been deposited by the surviving Executor of the said Testator with the said Trustees of the Church aforesaid, they the said Trustees shall from time to time as the same shall be delivered into their Charge, pass their Receipts under their corporate Seal to the said Executor for all monies, bonds, notes or other property so deposited, specifying therein particularly the amount and nature of the property so delivered to them. And that the Treasurer of the same Church is to give at any time determined upon by private agreement between them, to the Curator, who is not the literary Director yearly orders for drawing all the interest-monies and Revenues arising from the property thus appropriated for the Hartwick Seminary without the necessity of a previous Resolution being passed by the Board of Trustees aforesaid for that purpose.

Fifthly, It is also mutually agreed between the parties to these presents, for themselves and their Successors, that one of the Curators, so to be nominated as herein mentioned, must and always shall be a Lutheran Minister and also a Member of the Lutheran Synod in the State of New York, and shall by virtue of his said Curatorship, when sanctioned by the Synod of the Evangelical Clergy of the State of New York, for his competency to the Business, undertake the chief instruction of the Students of Divinity and be the literary Director of the Seminary and its dependencies: And that the other of the Curators is to be considered as filling the place, or

that Office which by the said last will and Testament of the Testator aforesaid is named the Oeconomical Director.

Sixthly. It is also mutually agreed between the parties to these presents, for themselves and their Successors, that the Curators aforesaid, as well as the Trustees aforesaid, and the Vestry of the Church are to use their Endeavours to promote the Institution in all possible manner, and that the said Trustees will by degrees make preparations for, and request the aid of the liberal Inhabitants of Albany and others, to erect a building for the Seminary; the Trustees aforesaid granting the Ground for it, and increasing from time to time the number of Teachers and Scholars; And the Students of Divinity in such case, in consideration of the instruction received, being employed in teaching young Academists in the learned Languages and other Branches of Literature under the direction of the Director or his assistant.

Seventhly. It is also mutually agreed between the parties to these presents, for themselves and their Successors, that in order that the literary Director may be enabled to devote the most of his time to the Instruction of the Students in Divinity, he shall have an assistant, to aid him in instructing the Seminarists, which assistant shall be supported partley from the Revenue of the Seminary, and partly from the Salary he may receive from some Congregation in which he shall engage to serve as their Minister. And that the present literary Director is at liberty to move to the Spot, as soon as it is convenient for him so to do, but in the mean time, he shall instruct Students of Divinity at his place of Residence, his Assistant instructing young beginners intended for the Ministry and others

who will give him a reasonable compensation therefore during the Directors absence, and untill a permanant regulation can be made.

Eighthly. It is mutually agreed between the parties to these presents, for themselves and their Successors, that in case of a disagreement at any time between the Trustees aforesaid or their Successors, and the Curators aforesaid or their Successors, or between the two Curators themselves, the said difference or dispute is to be laid before the Synod of the Lutheran Church in this State, where the decision of the Majority shall be considered as binding upon them, and conclusive for their guidance and direction.

Ninthly. It is also mutually agreed between the parties to these presents and their Successors that the Curators aforesaid and their Successors shall and will yearly and every year make a full and fair statement of their Expenditures to the Trustees aforesaid and their Successors, for their Information, which shall be recorded by them.

Tenthly. It is mutually agreed between the parties to these presents for themselves and their Successors, that the Minister of the Lutheran Church at Albany, who is regularly called, and a member of the Ministry of the Lutheran Church in the State of New York, and of approved manners and life, of which the Curators are to judge, shall from the funds of this Institution enjoy a yearly addition to his Salary of One hundred Dollars, and the Treasurer, or Clerk, as the Trustees shall determine which of them, fifty Dollars for his Trouble in the Business of the Institution.

And for the true and faithfull performance of every article, stipulation and thing herein before expressed and contained, and for the honest discharge of every

duty also enjoined, the said parties to these presents, bind themselves and their Successors respectively, each to the other of them, as also their Successors each to the other of them in Twenty thousand Dollars of the money of account of the United States.

In witness whereof the said Curators have hereunto set their hands and Seals, and the said Trustees have caused their corporate seal to be hereunto affixed, and this agreement to be signed, sealed and delivered as their corporate act and Deed, on the day and in the year first above written.

MARTIN HEBEYSEN	} Trustees
DANIEL POHLMAN JUN ^R	
JOHN G. KNAUFF	

Sealed and delivered. The word *at* struck out in two places and the words *in the City of Albany*, being interlined above them before the Execution.

in the presence of

PETER EDM^P ELMENDORF
 JOHN FREDERICK ERNST SEN^R
 JER. V RENSELAER L. S.
 ANTHONY T. BRAUN
 JOHN C. KUNZE L. S.

I do herewith certify that the above is a true Copy taken from the Original as the Record, this thirtieth day of Octob^r 1801

JOHN G. KNAUFF,
 Clerk.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY IN 1801.

A Schedule of the Property remaining, of the Rev^d John C. Hartwick deceased, in the hands of the surviving Executor.

Nro.	Principal Sums & Valuations.
1. Eliphalet Dewey ^s Bond and Mortgage	\$207 50
2. Thomas Culley ^s D ^o D ^o assigned by W ^m Cumming in Lieu of his own, Bal ^{ce} due.....	190 94
3. Eliphalet Dewey ^s also assigned by D ^o	307 40
4. Bond and Contract of Jonathan New- man.....	286 00
5. D ^o D ^o of W ^m Stoel	1200 00
6. Jn ^o M. Hughes note for\$75 00 }	478 25
7. His Bond and Contract for 403 25 }	
8. Thom ^s Culley ^s Bond and Contract for	257 00
9. Eliphalet Dewy ^s D ^o	176 00
10. Joseph Crafts D ^o	281 56
11. Thom ^s Loomis note for is discharged ..	400 00
12. Ab ^m Lippit ^s Bond & Mortgage for	492 71
13. D ^o D ^o Note for	335 05
14. Sam ^l & Amasa Short ^s Bond & Contract	813 12
15. John Cummings D ^o D ^o	839 56
16. D ^o D ^o Note for	15 00
17. Jn ^o Davison ^s Bond and Contract Ball ^{ce}	97 50
18. Nathan Pierson ^s Bond and Contract ...	244 25
19. James Brownell ^s D ^o D ^o	203 50
20. Isaac Barn ^s D ^o D ^o	403 50
21. Asenath Jewell ^s D ^o D ^o	658 75
Amount carried forward,.....	\$7887 61

Amount brought forward,.....	\$7887 61
22. W ^m Cumming ^s Mortgage and Bond...	519 00
D ^o a Note assigned over by George Pearsons & C ^o	62 50
23. Assa Smith ^s Bond & Mortgage	2830 00
24. Thomas Robinson ^s Bond & Agreement	544 00
25. D ^o D ^o D ^o D ^o	478 75
26. W ^m Johnston ^s Bond and Mortgage.....	332 50
27. Six Shares in the Western Canal	1500 00
28. Fifty Shares in the extended Western Turnpike	1250 00
29. Laud vacant, estimated at 100 Acres, supposed to be worth \$250	250 00
30. Cataloge of Books, deposited at the College at Schenectady, the original is filed in the Surogates office.	
	<hr/>
	\$15,591 84
1805, Jan ^r 10 th A mistake has been dis- covered in the bond of Thom ^s Cul- ley, marked N ^o 2, which had been overcharged in the Schedule of	21 11
	<hr/>
	\$15,612 95

JER. V RENSSELAER

JOHN G. KNAUFF	}	Trustees of the Lutheran Church
MARTIN HEBEYZEN		
CHRISTOPHER RUBEY		

AN ACT DIRECTING THE INCORPORATION OF THE HARTWICK SEMINARY.

Passed April 17, 1816.

WHEREAS the reverend John C. Hartwicke, deceased, by his last will and testament, hath devised a considerable estate, for the endowment of a literary and theological seminary, to be established within the bounds of a tract of land whereof he died seised, situate in the town of Hartwick, in the county of Otsego: *And whereas* one of the declared objects of the said testator, was to promote the education of pious young men, for the gospel ministry in the Lutheran church, whereof he was a member: *And whereas* John G. Knauff, the present trustee of the said estate, hath, by his petition to the legislature, represented, that he hath erected a commodious building for the use of the said seminary, on the said tract of land, and hath employed a respectable Lutheran minister, of competent talents and learning, who has taken upon himself the charge of conducting the said seminary, and that the said seminary is now in a flourishing situation, and that he, together with the reverend synod of the Lutheran church, agreeably to the intentions of the testator, have agreed upon the plan hereinafter mentioned, for the incorporation of the said seminary, and hath prayed the legislature to pass an act authorizing and directing the regents of the university of this state, to grant to the persons herein after named, a charter for incorporating the said seminary, by the name of "The Hartwick Seminary." according to the said plan: Therefore,

I. *Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly,* That the regents of the university of this state, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to grant a charter of incorporation to the aforesaid seminary, by the aforesaid name and style, subject to their visitation, and in the usual form of their charters, except that the principal of the said seminary shall always be a Lutheran minister, of good standing, and that a majority of the trustees shall always be Lutheran clergymen and laymen, whose duty it shall be, in addition to the other branches of education to be taught in the said seminary, to teach candidates for the gospel ministry, in the said seminary, a regular system of theology.

II. *And be it further enacted,* That the reverend Frederick H. Quitman, of Rhinebeck; the reverend Henry Moeller of Sharon; the reverend Augustus Wackerhagen, of Schoharie; the reverend Frederick G. Meyer, of Albany; Mr. Leonard Fisher, of the city of New York; William C. Bouck, of Schoharie; Daniel Simmons, of Brunswick, in the county of Rensselaer; Philip Talbert, of Albany, and the reverend Daniel Nash, Nathan Davison, Samuel Crafts and Thomas Loomis, of the said town of Hartwick, shall be the first trustees of the said seminary: And that whenever the said seminary shall be incorporated as aforesaid, the said John G. Kuauff, shall, under and by direction of the chancellor, assign, convey and deliver to the trustees thereof, all the real and personal estate which is vested in him as trustee, by virtue of the aforesaid will, after retaining in his hands such sum or sums of money, as the chancellor shall allow for his reasonable services, costs, charges and expenditures, in and about the execution of his said trust; and

that thereupon the said John G. Knauff shall be exonerated and discharged from the said trust.

III. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the trustees of the aforesaid academy, to call the executors and trustees of the said John C. Hartwicke, deceased, to account in any court having cognizance thereof, for the sale and proceeds of any portion of the real or personal estate of the said deceased, which may have come to their hands.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE TRUSTEES OF THE HARTWICK
SEMINARY TO SELL AND CONVEY REAL ESTATE.

Passed April 5, 1817.

WHEREAS the trustees of the Hartwick Seminary, situate in the town of Hartwick, in the county of Otsego, have, by their petition, represented, that they own and are in possession of certain lands and tenements, situate in the state of New York, and that the interest of said institution might be promoted by a sale thereof, which they are not empowered to make — Therefore,

Be it enacted by the people of the state of New York, represented in senate and assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the trustees of the Hartwick Seminary to sell, dispose of and convey, in fee simple, all lands and tenements which have or may come to their possession, except the lot of land situate in said town of Hartwick, on which the buildings of said seminary are erected, and to loan the amount of the consideration money, which they may from time to time receive therefor, on real security of at least double the value of the loans, exclusive of improvements thereon,

or to vest the same in public stock, as they shall deem most advantageous to the said seminary: *Provided always*, that it shall not be lawful for the said trustees to expend the principal sum or sums which may arise from such sales.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY 1816.

A Schedule of the property remaining of the Rev^d John C. Hartwick deceased in the hands of the Executor of the late Executor John G. Knauff.

No.	Principal sums & valuations
1. Timothy Bushing Jun ^r Mortgage & Bond, dated 23 June, 1807,.....	\$300 00
2. Elkanah Watson D ^o D ^o D ^o 17 Aug ^t 1809 Ballance due.....	1728 14
3. Thomas Robison's Bond & Contract, May 1803, Ballance due.....	369 57
4. Peter Augur Jun ^r & Edward B. Augur, Mortgage & Bond, dated 2 ^d Nov ^r 1811, Ball ^{ce} due.....	187 81
5. Salomon Comstock's Bond & Mortgage, 20. Feb ^r 1811. Ballance due...	180 58
6. Sturgin Sloan, D ^o & D ^o 2 ^d July 1813.	500 00
7. John Wheeler's Bond & Mortgage, 29 Dec ^r 1813. Ballance due.....	490 00
8. Eliphalet Dewey, D ^o D ^o 29 Dec ^r 1813	600 00
9. D ^o D ^o a Note, 24 July 1815	31 2
10. John Stilwell, Bond & Mortgage 2 ^d Dec ^r 1813 Ballance due.....	1680 00
11. David Odell D ^o D ^o 13 Dec ^r 1813..	2000 00
12. John Stearns D ^o D ^o 1 Aug ^t 1814	1000 00
Amount carried forward,.....	\$9067 12

Amount brought forward,.....	\$9067 12
13. Samuel Crafts Bond and Mortgage 14 July 1814	1000 00
15. Thom ^s Culley's Bond & Mortgage, 23 Oct ^r 1815.....	950 00
16. Loaned to Brown Smith & others, for which the Company of the 2 ^d West- ern Turnpike is responsible, the 17 Sept ^r 1814	100 00
17. Eighteen Shares of the Western Canal	1500 00
18. Fifty Shares in the 2 ^d Western Turnpike	1250 00
19. A deed of Lot N ^o 106 in the Village of Greenbush.....	500 00
20. Land vacant, estimated at 100 acres, worth about.....	250 00
21. Fifty acres of land, heretofore sold under articles of Agreement to James Brownell, and vacated by him, worth about.....	420 00
22. Two hundred & thirty eight acres and three quarters of land heretofore sold under Articles of Agreement to John Cumming, and ready to re- enter worth.....	1721 00
23. One hundred & twenty six acres of land heretofore sold under agree- ments to Thomas Robison and re- entered, worth about.....	600 00
24. Five Acres of Land whereon Hart- wicks Seminary is established, and is laid out into building lots, worth about	500 00
Amount carried forward,.....	<u>\$17858 12</u>

Amount brought forward,.....	\$17858 12
25. The Building erected on the aforesaid lot with the appurtenances, first cost.....	4275 00
26. A Bell for the Seminary cost.....	175 75
27. A Rope for Do. Cost.....	4 25
28. A Screw puller for Do.....	1 00
29. A Stove & pipes.....	20 98
30. A Trunck containing Hartwicks papers	2 50
31. Subscriptions towards the erection of the Building. Ballance due.....	175 50
32. One hundred acres of land, Leased by the Rev ^d John C. Hartwick to Ezekiel Newman, lately discovered, appraised to	850 00
34. One hundred acres of land leased by D ^o to Jonathan Newman, lately discovered, worth about	1000 00
35. Three Books of Accounts & Records	
36. A Map of the patent	
37. The division Deed &c:	
39. A Contract with Samuel Crafts for the erection of a brick dwelling house for the principal.	2507 23
	<hr/>
	\$26870 31
	<hr/>

I John G. Knauff do hereby certify that the property & Estate specified in the foregoing Inventory & the Deeds, papers, vouchers & securities also therein specified, is the whole Estate, deeds, papers, vouchers & securities which are vested in me as trustee of Hartwicke's Estate for the endowment of the Hart-

wicke Seminary according to the best of my knowledge and which has come to my hands — Sept. 5, 1816.

JOHN G. KNAUFF.

In presence of
HENRY LOUCKS.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY 1817.

A Schedule of the property belonging to the estate of the Rev. John C. Hartwick Dec^r August 26th 1817.

Timothy Bushings Bond & Mortgage Dated June 23 ^d 1807. Balance due 23 ^d June 1817.....	\$317 00
Elkana Watson Bond & Mortgage Dated 17 th Aug. 1809. Due 17 Aug., 1817.....	900 00
Thomas Robison' Bond & Contract Dated 2 ^d May 1803, due 2 May 1817.....	400 00
Peter Augur Jun ^r & Edward B. Auger Bond & Mortgage Dated 2 ^d N ^{ov} 1811, due 2 N ^o 1817	188 20
Solomon Comstock Bond & Mortgage Dated 20 th Feb ^r 1811, due 20 th 1818.....	173 16
Sturgin Sloan Bond & Mortgage Dated 2 ^d July 1813, due 2 ^d July 1817.....	535 00
John Wheeler Bond & Mortgage Dated 29 Dec ^e 1813, due 29 th 1817.....	paid
Eliphalet Dewey, Bond & Mortgage Dated 29 th Dec ^e 1813, due 29 th Dec ^e 1817.....	650 63
John Stillwell, Bond & Mortgage Dated 2 ^d Dec ^e 1813, due 2 d ^e c 1817.....	1314 13
Amount carried forward,.....	<u>\$4478 12</u>

Amount brought forward,.....	\$4478 12
John Stearns, Bond & Mortgage Dated 1 Aug. 1814, due 1 Aug 1817.....	1000 00
Samuel Crafts, Bond & Mortgage Dated 14 th July 1814, due 14 th 1817.....	1070 00
Thomas Culleys, Bond & Mortgage Dated 23 ^d O ^{ct} 1815, due 2 N ^{ov} 1817.....	1070 00
John Bouck & Adam Bouck Bond & Mort- gage Dated 3 ^d June 1817.....	700 00
John Frymire Ju ^r Bond & Mortgage Dated 24 M. 1817.....	200 00
Henericus Becker, Bond & Mortgage Dated 3 ^d July 1817.....	600 00
Jacob Feeck, Bond & Mortgage Dated 18 th June 1817.....	400 00
Joseph Borst Ju ^r & Harmanus Becker ^s , note Dated 23 ^d Sep ^r 1816.....	400 00
Joseph Borst Ju ^r & Harmanus Becker ^s , note Dated Jan ^r 12 th 1817.....	400 00
Abraham Hains Note Dated 6 th June 1817	50 00
A Receipt for which the president and Directors of the S ^d Great western Turn- pike are Responsible, Dated June 13 th 1816	100 00
Eighteen Shares in the western Inland Lock navigation Company.....	1500 00
Fifty Shares, in the S ^d Great Western Tur ⁿ company.....	1250 00
A Lot of Land containing 238 $\frac{3}{4}$ Acres here- tofore sold by articles of Agreement to Jon ^e Cumming and ready to reenter Dated 2 ^d March 1801 due 2 ^d March 1817	1591 44
Amount carried forward,.....	<u>\$14809 56</u>

Amount brought forward.....	\$14809 56
One Hundred Acres Leased to Ezekial Newman Subject to an Annual rent of 20 Bu ^{sh} wheat since the year 1798, Supposed to be worth	850 00
Fifty Acres of Land, sold by Articles of Agreement to James Brownell & by him Vacated	500 00
Thirty Acres commonly call ^d the School House Lot Supposed to be worth.....	450 00
One Hundred Acres Leased to Jonathan Newman and subject to the rent of 20 Bushels of wheat Annually, from and after one year subsequent to the death of the said Newman One Hundred & twenty six Acres, sold by articles of Agreement to Tho ^s Robison, by him Vacated, and recenter ^d by D ^{oc} Knauff Supposed to be worth 6 ^{dr} acre.....	756 00
A House and Lot in Greenbush, subject an unexpired Lease of Ten Years, an anual rent of \$35, Supposed to be worth.....	500 00
A House and Lot in the city of Albany, purchased from D ^{oc} Knauff for	1800 00
John G. Knauff ^s note.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$19765 56
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION, viz :

The Bonds mortgages notes & Receipts	
amount to.....	\$10568 12
deduct the probable expenditure.....	1200 00
	<u>\$9368 12</u>
	7
Annual Revenue	<u>\$655 76-84</u>
Canal Stock probably $4\frac{1}{2}$ P Cent	\$1,500 00
	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	<u>\$60 00</u>
	7 50
Revenue.....	<u>\$67 50</u>
Turnpike Stock, 4 P C	\$1,250 00
	4
Revenue.....	<u>\$50 00</u>
Probable Value of the real Estate as estimated.....	\$6,447 44
Probable Value of Turnpike Stock.....	1,250 00
“ “ Canal Stock	1,500 00
Bonds mortgages notes & Receipt	<u>10,568 12</u>
whole amount.....	<u>\$19,765 56</u>
<i>Annual Revenue.</i>	
Bonds mortgages &c.....	\$655 76
Canal Stock.....	67 50
Turnpike Stock	50 00
	<u>\$773 26</u>

FACULTY OF HARTWICK SEMINARY.

Principals.

REV. ERNST LEWIS HAZELIUS, D.D. — 1815 to 1830.

“ GEORGE B. MILLER, D. D.— 1830 to 1839.

[Interruption of one year for constructing the wings.]

REV. WILLIAM D. STROBEL, D. D.— 1840 to 1844.

“ HENRY I. SCHMIDT, D. D.— 1844 to 1848.

“ GEORGE B. MILLER, D. D.— 1848 to 1850.

“ LEVI STERNBERG, D. D.— 1851 to 1864.

“ WILLIAM N. SCHOLL, D. D.— 1865 to 1867.

Professor of Theology.

REV. GEORGE B. MILLER, D. D.— 1844 to 1867.

Assistants.

JOHN A. QUITMAN.

HENRY N. POHLMAN.

JACOB SENDERLING.

JACOB BERGER.

H. HAYUNGA.

GEORGE B. MILLER.

C. B. HUERMEL.

H. I. SCHMIDT.

LEVI STERNBERG.

GEORGE NEFF.

GEORGE HAZELIUS MILLER.

WILLIAM SNYDER.

JOHN CRAFTS.

M. M. CLARK.

ADAM MARTIN.

JOHN B. STEELE.

[In October, 1851, a Department for Females was added.]

Teachers.

MISS CHARLOTTE M. MILLER. MISS MARY WATERS.

MISS M. M. CLARK.

Trustees.

REV. GEORGE A. LINTNER, D. D.

HON. SAMUEL NELSON.

REV. WILLIAM D. STROBEL, D. D.

“ HENRY N. POHLMAN, D. D.

“ JACOB SENDERLING.

HON. H. H. VAN DYCK.

REV. PHILIP WEITING.

HON. LYMAN SANDFORD.

REV. ANDREW WETZEL.

A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM N. SCHOLL, D. D.

GEORGE GOERTNER, Esq.

NOTE EXPLANATORY AND APOLOGETIC.

It is proper to state that my name was attached to the biographical sketch of Dr. Hazelius without my knowledge. I wrote only the latter part of the article. For the main portion, the reader is indebted to Professor Stoeber, of Gettysburg, who published it several years ago in the *Evangelical Review*, and kindly authorized me to make what use of it I pleased in preparing the sketch for the Memorial volume. Acknowledgments are also due to Mr. Adelsberg, of Albany, who furnished some of the leading facts.

C. A. S.

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