

4. Bibliographie der Schriften

Pietas Hallensis: Being an Historical Narration Of the wonderful FOOT-STEPS OF Divine Providence In Erecting, Carrying on, and Building the ...

Francke, August Hermann

London, 1705

A CONTINUATION Of the Account of the FOOTSTEPS of Divine Providence,
in the Erecting and Managing the Hospital at HALL.

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A

CONTINUATION

Of the Account of the *FOOT-
STEPS* of Divine Providence,
in the Erecting and Manag-
ing the Hospital at *HALL*.

In a Letter to a Friend.

Dear Friend in Christ,

BECAUSE you are desirous to know how
our Undertaking concerning the *Cha-
rity-Schools*, and especially the *Hospital* lately
erected, hath been carried on, since the Nar-
rative thereof was communicated to the Pub-
lick *viz.* From the beginning of the Year
1701, to the end thereof; I have here for
your satisfaction, sent you a further account
of these transactions; considering, that as
such a discovery of God's Mercy, may re-
dound to the glory of our great Creator and
Preserver: So the unfathomable goodness of
God, laying such a strong obligation upon
me, hath been no small incitement to me to
run over such wonderful *Foot-Steps*, thereof as
have

The Narrative
of the Hospi-
tal continued.

have been hitherto trac'd out in our view; and at the end of the Year, to make within my self an exact survey, of the manifold and illustrious proofs of his Providence: that so all the Mercies of God, may first in my self produce the effects, for which they have been conferr'd on me. And since you write, that by such a Narrative as I might give you of these matters, not only your self might in probability reap some Spiritual benefit, but it might also redound to the good of others; I heartily approve of your Desire, not regarding the uncharitable censures of some, who are apt to reject the most evident demonstrations, whereby their prejudices against the Affair might be remov'd, and so are ready to charge that with selfishness, which hath been deliver'd here for the glory of God.

For Publick
Good.

The Narrative
of the History
of the Kingdom
of the Kingdom

Now, though there is no occasion for any such precautions in regard of you to whom I direct this Letter, (your integrity being fully known unto me) yet I have thought 'em necessary in respect of others, into whose hands this Letter may possibly fall; since I not only give you the liberty to communicate it to any that shall desire it of you, but am also resolv'd to get it here Printed, as a *Continuation* of that Narrative which heretofore hath been publish'd upon the same Subject.

The Author's
Protestation.

I testify then, on my Conscience, before that God who searches the Heart and the Reins, that I have not knowingly deliver'd any thing, even of the smallest Moment, that might be charg'd with untruth, either in the
Sub-

Substance of the business, or in the Circumstantial thereof: Which I am ready to make out by most evident, and (in such things as fall under the apprehension of humane sense) even by *ocular demonstrations*, if that should ever appear necessary. These things are not carried on in secret, but are exposed to every one's view; and no body can question the truth of what is here said, unless he be altogether a Stranger in these Parts; for those that are upon the Place, must wilfully shut their Eyes, if they would impeach me of falshood in a thing daily obvious to their sight: And as for such circumstances as are not apparent to their sight, they may easily be made otherwise sufficiently sensible of the reality of 'em

The foregoing *Narrative* was occasion'd (as has been mention'd) by a Commission given out by his Prussian Majesty, to take an exact view of the whole state of this present business concerning the Care for the Poor. And this was done by four of his Privy Council. Those that were predudic'd against the Undertaking it self, begun to rejoyce at this Commission, in hopes that it would prove an overthrow of the whole Affair, or at least after some while bring it to a stand, especially because the Commission was not order'd at my request, and so would in probability be the less favourable to me. This spiteful expectation was seconded with abundance of Lies, which were spread about even before the coming out of the Commission.

When

The occasion
of the former
Narrative.

The Royal
Commission.

The result
thereof.

When I was under these circumstances, I drew up an Account of the Rise, Progress, and wonderful preservation of the Undertaking, and not only laid it before the Lords Commissioners, but answered also what they asked me by word of Mouth, with presence of Mind, and a sincere dependance upon God. These Delegates are still alive, and were much pleased with the account they receiv'd at that time; not only testifying their satisfaction to me, but offering also a most favourable relation of it to His Majesty. And now the opposers were silenc'd, and a sudden damp cast on their joy; and I wish they had been affected also with a due remorse for their former guilt.

As soon as this business was over, I digested the most material points, of what was deliver'd to the said Delegates into an *Historical account*; and presented it to the Publick.

The Hospital
is thereby cleared.

Wherefore I believe I may with confidence conclude, that no reasonable Person can, with any plausible pretence, question my Candor in this Affair: Which whoever shall continue to do, he gives plain demonstrations of his being byass'd by partiality, in attempting still to pass an Arbitrary and censorious Judgment, on a thing, which not only has been justified by Sovereign Authority, but also clear'd by such manifest Proofs, as are sufficient to bear down all contradictions of the gainsayer.

'Tis true I am surrounded with many, who to my knowledge, do not in the least favour my

my

my Design; but examining into the true reasons, I find there is none, but an overfondness of their own dull *lifeless* Religion, valuing themselves upon a fair shew of a *dead* Formality, willing to pass for good Christians, though never found at the bottom; and this makes 'em reject such Principles and Proceedings, as they apprehend would bring Religion too near home.

Would it not be an audacious attempt for me, (which it is almost incredible that any one should ever charge me with) to go about the contrivance of so many forg'd Reports, for the space of Seven Years, to persuade others both by word of Mouth and in Writing of the truth of 'em; to abuse the Authority of a Royal Commission for colouring the design, nay even to put such things in Print, if Truth it self was not on my side? And if it were possible for any of these byass'd Persons any way to convict me of so much as one Falshood, how readily would he lay hold on every opportunity to sift out the least untruth, impos'd upon the Magistrates or others of my Fellow-Christians. But now I can Challenge all the World, and confute the Impudence of those that rail against me with scurrilous Pamphlets, by laying down some plain and ocular demonstrations of the present State of our whole Affair. The Hospital is actually set up, and the number of Children, Students and necessary Officers constantly maintain'd therein, amounts to more than Two Hundred. As for the Building it self, hitherto it has required a vast deal of Charge, to bring the inside thereof

The true Reason of so many oppositions made against it

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thereof to its full perfection. Besides which, there are also erected several Schools for the benefit, both of poor Boys and Girls, who are maintain'd apart. Not now to mention several other things, and the Sick and Indigent of the Hospital, upon whose account daily expences are required.

Whom the
Undertaking
is to be chiefly
ascrib'd to

Not to the Au-
thor.

Who acknow-
ledges his own
inability.

My Neighbours very well know that I have no abundance of this World's Goods; (tho' a Christian may enjoy all in God and Christ) call 'em Moveables, or Immoveables, or what you will, no not so much as would maintain a small Family; much less have I such an Estate, as might suffice, both to maintain so many Poor, and to erect an House for their reception. This consideration, I think, might prove a powerful inducement to all, to give the Honour to God, and to acknowledge that it is *His Work*, and not to be attributed either to me, being but a miserable Worm, or any other Creature in the world whatever; but only to him who alone is the *Most-high, the Creator of all, the Omnipotent and Terrible King, who sitteth upon his Throne judging right.* He alone has done all this, and promoted it from the first Rise till now, by his fatherly Blessing; and indeed not out of a great Stock laid up before hand, as some have given out; but out of nothing he hath made something, according to his infinite Mercy, supporting the Faith and Resolution of so poor a Creature as I am; insomuch that I did not rely on any worldly wealth, but only on the Arm of the Lord, who is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we can either ask or think; and this made me

not

not to scruple the truth and certainty of things not seen.

I have run the hazard of depending upon this gracious God, and by obtaining good success, have learnt the value of that expression: *None that wait on him are ashamed*, and I hope, I shall further succeed in him, to confound the unbelief of those, that think themselves safer in a large provision of Mammon, than in the living God, who yet is able to deliver from death. Thus the Spirit of Incredulity being discomfited, and put to shame by the Work of the Lord, has not in store any manner of Weapon to lift up against it, but Slanders and Calumnies, a Vein of Malice and Envy running through all its Actions, so as to brand with the imputation of untruth, things as clear as the Sun at noon-day, or to cry down the Praises and Acknowledgments flowing from a sense of God's goodness, as the meer result of Pride and Ostentation. I hope in the mean time, our great and Good Creator owning these small beginnings (however contemptible they may appear to the World) will not fail powerfully to carry them on: And that he will confound more and more the restless spirit of Infidelity, with its whole retinue of Lies and Slanders. Wherefore, whoever will obstinately persist in his unbelief, he may run this hazard at his own expence, till he find by experience that the Lord will, in spite of all opposition, do what pleaseth him: And by the loud fame of his own wonderful Work, awaken many Thousand Souls out of their Lethargick Sleep

And dependeth on the Lord.

of Unbelief, strengthen them in their Faith, support 'em under Trials and Probations, excite 'em to praise his Name, and transform 'em into his likeness, by infusing into them a charitable temper, through such tender and endearing Marks of his Goodness as we have enjoyed.

Of this he hath given us many signal proofs, since the first Narrative of the Undertaking, reaching to *Easter 1701*, has been publish'd. This prov'd a means, whereby the Lord was pleas'd to derive many a Blessing on many Souls; for which I offer up a joyful Hallelujah to his Name. And this encourages me to hope, that this present Letter to you, will be attended with the same Benediction. *My Soul shall make her boast in the Lord: the humble shall hear thereof and be glad.*

Begun with a
small provision

Chap. I. § 7.

But now for your further information, you must know, that the whole Undertaking hath been hitherto carried on as it was first begun. Less than Twenty Shillings (as has been said in the foregoing Account) was the first Fund of erecting a *Charity-School*; by the help whereof a parcel of poor Vagrants was taken in, and only furnish'd with Books and Schooling at free-cost.

Its Increase.

This was the Meal in the Barrel which hath not been wasted, and the Oyl in the Cruse that hath not failed to this Day. This was the Fund that produc'd *Four* Charity-Schools, which constantly have been supported. These Charity-Schools occasion'd a further project to set up an *Hospital*; I being fully convinc'd of its necessity, though I had nothing to do it withal. Another good effect

effect it had was the Maintenance of *poor Scholars*; as it was desired by a Person who gave Five Hundred Crowns towards defraying the charges thereof.

The well-spring of the Divine Bounty hath ever since been flowing: And may it still pour forth its most plentiful emanations, that many more young Students of mean condition may draw comfort and support thence; which I believe in great assurance the Lord will fulfil.

When at first we wanted but a little House, by reason of the small number of our Children, then I resolv'd in the Name of God to buy one, and the Lord readily supplied me with so much Money, as I wanted for that purpose. This House serv'd our turn till necessity requir'd a bigger; and when this was thought necessary, there was one Purchased, and the Lord Furnished us with a suitable Sum of Money. But when this likewise was found insufficient, and the hiring of Houses scatter'd up and down through the Town, was apt to create no small disorder; we resolv'd, *in the Name of God*, to lay the Foundation for a competent Building. The Lord knoweth we had not so much as would answer the cost of a small Cottage, much less such a Building as might hold about Two Hundred People. Neither were there wanting such as discover'd the rough and difficult ways we were like to pass through, if I would pursue the Design. Others advis'd to set up an House of Wood, to save the expensive cost of a Stone Building. So again some would say: *What is this*

Building of the
Hospital ven-
tur'd upon.

waste far? And by such, and the like Arguments, I was almost prevail'd on to comply. But the Lord strengthen'd my Faith with so powerful a conviction, as if he had said exprelly unto me: *Build thou it of Stones, and I will pay the Charge.* Indeed He hath been as good as his word: And from week to week, from month to month, the crumbs as it were of his comfort have dropt down, and fed our Poor, as one feedeth a Brood of tender *Chickens*. So that neither have the Orphans suffer'd want, nor the Workmen been expos'd to any hardship through defect of their wages.

Without any
settled Fund.

Nothing of what the Lord hath bestow'd upon us is turn'd into a *Fund*, but laid out according to the present necessity. What Trials we have gone through, under the several emergencies of these Affairs, hath been explain'd by many Instances; and they are still carried on under the like Circumstances, there being no settled provision which we could reasonably depend upon.

The Publick
Collection
why laid aside.

The publick Collection, which by Authority of His *Prussian* Majesty, was to be made throughout His Dominions, was never set on foot but in a few Provinces; and in this juncture of time, I have given it quite over, that so I might cut off all manner of slanders, which some would raise against the Design, from the execution of that Grant. But notwithstanding all this, not one of the Orphans, nor any such as are employ'd about 'em, have had any reason to complain of Want; so that if ever they should be asked,

asked, *did ye lack any thing?* they must needs say: *Nothing.* Luk. 22. v. 35.

'Tis true, that I have been very often reduc'd to the last extremity, both in this and the foregoing Years, so that I had not one Crown, nay not one Groat left. But as the Lord hath at all times reliev'd us with seasonable supplies; so he hath now carried us through the Trials of this Year, with his usual Providence, and my Soul hath found rest in him the great Creator of Heaven and Earth.

Just when the foregoing Narrative was prepar'd for the Press, Twenty Crowns were sent, by one that liv'd at a great Distance, which prov'd a seasonable support. The next Week when all was spent, an unexpected help of Fifty Crowns was sent in, by a Person from whom I little expected any such thing. But this not serving our turn, Fifty more fell in from the kindness of a Patron; wherein this was remarkable, that whereas this Gentleman was wont to allow this Sum at the beginning of the Year, by a journey he undertook, having been hinder'd this Year from performing his promise at that particular time, he sent it now in a more seasonable hour, when we were reduc'd to greater Want.

Soon after this a certain Lady offer'd to bestow every Year, as much Salt as the Hospital wanted. No sooner had she resolv'd on this, but another was mov'd hereby to send some Corn for the benefit of the Hospital.

Besides this, their fell in now and then, some small Sums, but these proving insufficient for carrying on the Work, by the Providence of God we receiv'd a Thousand Crowns, which were left to the Hospital in the foregoing Year by the Will of a deceas'd Benefactor; but the payment thereof was put off Till now, and we were glad to have it at so seasonable a juncture.

A Gentleman about the same time offer'd Twelve Crowns: And a Widow sent a Ducat out of her small Stock. Others were still contributing something or other to our Support, being such as were for the most part *Unknown* to me, or at least would have their Names *concealed*.

About *June* our Stock beginning again to decay, a Person, who would not be known, presented us with Five and Twenty Crowns. And another who was a Favourer of the Hospital bestow'd Fourty Crowns upon it: As also a Gentleman sent Twenty more, which a good while before he had offer'd to pay yearly; moreover a certain General paid down the Sum of an Hundred Crowns; which was also follow'd with a gift of Six, sent by a Professor of Divinity, bearing this inscription writ upon a Paper:

*These little Mites bestowed are,
Upon the Objects of God's Care.*

But (O how fathful is God!) when all this was not sufficient to defray the necessary charges, I just then receiv'd two Letters of advice by the Post; in one whereof I was told

told, that Two Hundred and Fifty Crowns should be paid down for the relief of the Hospital. This Sum came from a certain Doctor of Physick beyond Sea, who ordered the payment thereof here. *The Lord be his Physician!* It seem'd that he understood something of the High-Dutch Language, and he writ to the Merchant whom he appointed to pay the Money, that if he could not send it immediately, he should give me notice, for (saith he in his Letter) *he is in daily want, and I'm sure he will quickly send for it.*

This indeed gave me no small encouragement: For I thought; *The Lord will rather excite some good Souls beyond Sea to assist us, than to let us suffer any want.*

The other Letter of advice promis'd Seventy Crowns, which were Collected, far from the place, in a *Charity Box*, by some Friends for the relief of the Hospital. The same Box has further suppli'd us with Money twice this Year; at one time with the Sum of Fifty Crowns, and at another with Sixty.

Before this was spent, a Patron sent Ten Ducats in Gold, and Ten Crowns more in smaller Money, and the Person by whose hand it was brought made an addition of Thirty Crowns more.

At the end of *June*, a Benefactor who had engag'd himself to pay Twelve Crowns yearly, sent in Six at the half Year's end, and this came at a very seasonable Hour. Soon after Six Ducats, and Six Crowns were sent, the latter whereof a Maiden-Gentlewoman had order'd in her last Will to

Remarkable
Blessing sent
from beyond
Sea.

Proveth a comfortable Means
for strengthening our
Faith.

Followed with
other Blessings

God's Wisdom
discover'd.

to be paid to the Hospital, who also besides this bequeath'd the Sum of a Hundred Crowns to the Hospital; Fifty whereof were delivered to me at a time when the *last Farthing* was spent, which gave me a fresh instance of the wise Providence of God, whereby every thing is disposed in its proper time.

I cannot but take notice here, that the Lord has been often pleas'd, even from the first beginning of the Work, to make two Benefits out of one. First he hath stirr'd up a Benefactor to confer something to the Poor, which at that time hath been intimated to us, either by Letter, or by word of Mouth; but the Money it self, hath not been paid till some time after. And Providence hath so order'd it, that the Promis'd Money came at a juncture, wherein our extream want render'd us the more sensible and grateful for the Benefit receiv'd. This has taught me not to repine, tho' the actual Payment of the Money promis'd has a while been delay'd: For experience hath convinc'd me, that it is safely kept in the Hands of the Lord, who bestoweth it when his Hour is come, not regarding always the time which we proposed to our selves, because the weakness of our Faith often maketh us long for it, before the time we want it. God hereby justly claims to himself our whole dependance, and disingages us from Idolizing the Promises of Men: for tho' they are both able and willing to give something for the support of the Poor, yet the actual performance of it dependeth upon the will of God. *He spake and*

and it was done, He commanded and it stood
fast. *Psal.* 33. 9.

I can't forbear mentioning here, to the Praise of God, and humble acknowledgement towards our Sovereign, that when the Two Thousand Crowns, which His *Prussian* Majesty was graciously pleas'd to bestow upon the Hospital, were deliver'd to me, (one Thousand whereof was a free Gift of His *Prussian* Majesty, and the other was discounted out of the Excise, to the Undertaker of the Building, who was otherwise to have paid so much) it happen'd to be just in a time, wherein we labour'd under many vast expences which were requir'd, both for paying the Workmen, and defraying other necessary charges; which at one time run up higher than at another.

Favour of the
King towards
the Hospital.

Blessed be the wonderful dispensation of God in these wise dispositions of things! May it be His good Pleasure to Bless His Majesty's Government, and to inspire Him with an hearty Zeal, always to promote all manner of praise-worthy Undertakings; that from thence he may reap joy and satisfaction, whenever, under the happy influence of Heaven, God's work is carried on with success.

In *July* a Traveller happen'd to come hither, and by the sight of the Hospital found his Charity so far excited, that he readily offer'd Five Ducats in Gold.

A Friend of ours having purchas'd two Silver Mines in the Mine-works near *Freibergh*, call'd the *New-Blessing* and having improv'd 'em for the benefit of the Hospital, sent now Two Crowns as the result thereof.

Last

And all Deben-
chance on the
Creative but

A Supply sent
from *England*.

Last Summer the Lord inclin'd also the Heart of His Royal Highness *Prince George of Denmark*, residing in *England*, bountifully to disburse the Sum of Three Hundred Crowns for the Hospital, which by a Bill of Exchange was sent hither. The Lord remember this Benefit! I must say, that this support coming from abroad, prov'd a fresh instance, both of the admirable Providence of God, and of his perpetual Care for our relief. How easily are the rash censures of *unbelieving* Men confounded, by such unexpected Proofs of the gracious dealings of God! Nothing drop'd from their Lips but such and the like expressions: *The work can't hold out, because there is no settled Fund for it.* But is not God the most stable and the *most certain Fund*? Or will they set up a competition betwixt God and Mammon, to discover whether is the most *constant*? Is not Heaven better *Fix'd* than any Terrestrial bottom wherein they would found themselves? And is not our God the Great Creator of Heaven and Earth, and an Universal Monarch indeed, having full Power to dispose of all the Treasures of the whole World, in what manner he pleaseth. But for my part, I must confess, I reap a particular comfort out of such rash expressions as these, which are the Spawn of unbelieving Hearts. For upon occasion thereof I am the more inclin'd to believe, that the Lord will *vindicate* his Honour against such presumptuous Persons.

God is the
most Certain
Fund.

And all Depen-
dence on the
Creature but
vain

I add only this, that I never as yet have mis'd my aim, when I have undertaken any thing

thing in dependance upon the Lord; but relying upon Men and their assurances, I have met with abundance of disappointments, and that sometimes without any fault of theirs. If one disappointed me, God excited another; If one spring happen'd to be stopt up, another was open'd instead thereof. From whence we may justly infer, that *God alone is the most powerful, and the most certain support.*

But to return. After this, we were again reduc'd to some necessity, and then a Countess sent in about Twenty Five Crowns, with this Direction upon a Paper: *According to the order of the King of Kings, These Five and Twenty Crowns are sent to the Poor in sincerity of Heart.* In another place a Lady had vow'd, that if she should be happily deliver'd, she would then bestow Fifty Crowns upon the Hospital, which was done accordingly; and these Fifty Crowns were attended with about Twelve more sent by another Hand.

Other Passages
of God's con-
tinued Care.

Another time when our Stock was very low, there was sent into the House, by one who would not make himself known, a blew Cloak, a furr'd Cap, and one Crown in Money, the latter being put up in a bit of Paper with these words: *The Lord Jesus increase it to Thousands of Thousands, even like the Stars of Heaven in number, and as the Sand of the Sea in multitude, and make the Fruit of Righteousness grow up from generation to generation.*

A little Money
with a most
compassionate
wish.

Almost about the same time a Widow sent Ten Crowns with this Direction: *Out of a*

The Mite of a
Widow.

fin-

sincere heart this small portion was sent. There will be a Blessing upon the Widow's Mite.

At this time also a certain Person was, upon some occasion, fined in the sum of one Hundred Crowns, by his *Prussian* Majesty, and order'd to pay in the same to the Hospital; upon whose Intercession, one half thereof being remitted, the other was readily pay'd down.

The Charity
of an Orphan.

Another time all our Money being spent, I met a Young Lawyer in the Street, who told me that he himself was a poor Orphan, but that the Lord had wonderfully provided for him, which induc'd him to remember our Poor, and so he presented me with a (a) Rose-Noble.

A certain Countess, when our Treasury was very low, sent in about Four and Twenty Crowns, and about Twelve Crowns more came from an unknown hand.

A great want.

About *Michaelmas* our want was exceeding great, as it usually falleth out in that season; this juncture of time requiring vast expences, both for Clothing the Children, and providing Wood against Winter, as also for discharging such Debts as are contracted before *Michaelmas-Fair*, that being the usual time of Payment with us. But the Lord according to his wonted goodness carried us through all these difficulties. For a certain Minister out of one of the chiefest Hanse-Towns, sent Fifty Crowns: As also a certain Count, having taken a view of the

Is Supplied.

(a) An Old English Coin of Sixteen Shillings Eight-pence.
Hof-

Hospital presented it with a Hundred Crowns; and another Person whose Name I know not, and who had engag'd to pay down every *Michaelmas* Thirty Crowns, sent in the same at this time very seasonably; not now to mention other small Sums of Four, Ten, Twenty, Four and Twenty Crowns, &c. then bestowed on us.

'Twas remarkable further, that the Steward being much concern'd for getting some new Linnen for the Hospital, about *Michaelmas*, was happily supplied, by the liberality of a Nobleman, who sent in 18 pieces of Linnen Cloth for the benefit of the Poor. But the Boys being still in want of Neckcloths, and the Steward much concern'd how to procure them, as knowing the little Money we had by us, was to be laid out for other Necessaries of greater importance; it so happen'd that a well-dispos'd Person came hither, and readily supplied, both the Boys with Neckcloths, and the Girls with Caps. Which made our Steward once more deeply sensible of the Goodness of God, this being a further proof, that he had unnecessarily disquieted himself with anxious thoughts.

For several Weeks in the Harvest, and about the beginning of Winter, we met with a wonderful train, both of sorrowful Trials, and joyful Deliverances, order'd for us by Divine Providence. For though a certain Minister of *W.* sent in Twelve Crowns, acquainting us withal, that an unknown Person had design'd 'em for the Hospital, who desired in the mean time the Prayers of our Poor

Some Linnen sent in.

More instances of want and relief.

Finery of a Woman laid out for the Poor.

in a certain concern they were then engag'd in, (wherein also I hear the Lord hath graciously granted our request;) and tho' the Rector of a School offer'd us Six Crowns in ready Money, and Six more by a Bill of Exchange; besides some other small Sums falling in; yet all this seem'd too little to carry us through the present want.

About the same time I writ to you, My Dear Friend, as you may remember, that the Undertaking still went on in the same manner, without the least settled Provision (as they call it, who generally labour under abundance of Cares, in the midst of their plentiful revenues) for the Maintenance of the Hospital, it being supported only by such Gifts, as the Lord was pleas'd to bestow upon us day after day; and that I then had but a few Crowns left. Likewise, probably, you may remember that you writ me word, *It was strange to see, that the Affair was still carried on in the same way, and that you took this for a good Omen, thinking that I was more happy under these, than any other Circumstances.* When I receiv'd this Letter, I had then but Fifteen pence in store: But soon after I had read your Letter, a Student came, and told me of some body, whose name he would not tell, who sent for the support of the Hospital. Fourty Crowns in silver; and Five Ducats in Gold. He desired only a Receipt, which while I was writing, a godly Minister from *M.* came to see me, and Prais'd the Lord, when he heard after what manner our want was just then supplied; offering me at the same time a parcel of Silver-lace, which a Gentlewoman at *B.* now growing

Finery of a
Woman laid
out for the
Poor.

growing sensible of her vanities, had given him for the relief of our Hospital, she having ript 'em off from her fine Cloaths, where-with she heretofore usually endeavour'd to set her self out in the eye of the World, with positive order that we should not sell it till we had burnt it, for fear, that somebody else would apply it to the same ill use of gratifying their Pride.

But all this was soon spent, in that extremity to which we were reduc'd. And just when the last penny of our Stock was laid out, a packet came to my hands by the Post, containing about Sixty Crowns, which was deliver'd in so seasonable an Hour, that I sent the packet it self to the Steward, as soon as it was handed to me, he being then in great want of Money.

But now I was again as poor as before, and so little help was brought in this week, that on Friday, when the Steward according to custom came to me for Money, I had but a Crown to give him. The very same Evening I happen'd to tell the Overseer of the Building, *You must bring me money to Morrow, for my Stock is quite exhausted.* In the mean time the Steward again importun'd me for Money. I told him *he had receiv'd the last Crown Yesterday, and I had not a Farthing left.* He asked, *what he should do with the Man that used to cleave the Wood, and the Women that Clean'd the Children; for being poor People, they would sadly want their Money? Adding if there was but one Crown to be had he would make shift.* I replied, *there was not so much now in store, but the Lord knew it was*

The Steward's concern,

Is happily re-
mov'd.

a Hospital for the Poor, and that we had nothing for its Maintenance. 'Tis true, says he, and so away he goeth pretty comfortable. Coming within sight of the Hospital, he seeth a Waggon before it, laden with Corn, which one of our Benefactors had caus'd to be convey'd thither; (knowing nothing of the want we then were reduc'd to,) at which sight the Steward was surpris'd with joy, exceedingly admiring the wonderful Providence of God. Yet he had still the forementioned concern upon him, viz. how to get a little ready Money, for the foresaid poor People, who had been imploy'd in the Hospital. In the mean time it fell out, that besides some remnants of Cloth, and some Childrens Stockings, Five Crowns were sent by a Merchant, and deliver'd to him, whom I had the Night before to bring me some Money; who then readily supplied the want of the Steward, with as much as would suffice to pay the cleaver of the Wood, and the Women that clean'd the Children. The rest he brought unto me, rejoycing like a Child, that he now was able to bring me some Money, as I had him the Night before, which he never thought he should be able to do.

Money and
Corn sent in

The next Munday a Patron and well-wisher to our Undertaking, sent in Twenty Crowns after he had been acquainted with our circumstances; and another Person sent likewise Twenty Crowns more. Besides, the above-mentioned Patron, who had presented the Hospital with a Waggon-load of Corn, sent afterwards another; and some small Sums of

of Money also came in, whereby we were carried through our difficulties for that time; till I receiv'd your Letter with a Ducat inclosed in it, sent by some Friend of yours unknown to me.

And these instances, I was willing here to set down, that I might give you some Idea of our exercise in time of Probation; tho' I am sufficiently convinc'd, that Narratives of this kind will seem over-simple and fanciful to the great Wits of the Age.

Others have, for want of better judgment, thus express'd themselves: *'Twas no great prize to Build an House, when I receiv'd enough to do it withal; If they had such Incomes, they should not think it hard to provide likewise for so many People, Erect an Hospital, &c.* But to this I say, that they who reason thus, have no right Apprehensions of the matter, supposing that I do ascribe to my self the feeding of so many People, and setting up an Hospital. Whereas if ever such a thought should insinuate it self into my Mind, I should take it indeed for a temptation of the Devil, and would fight against it to the utmost of my Power.

Rash censure
of some.

Is answered.

The Lord hath carried me through many untrodden ways, which humane Reason had never been able to beat through, and hereby hath experimentally taught me, the true meaning of the words of the Psalmist: *The Eyes of all wait upon thee, O Lord! and thou givest them their Meat in due season. Thou openest thine Hand, and satisfiest the desire of every living thing.* And of that expression of our Saviour: *Man shall not live by Bread*

K 2

alone

alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the Mouth of God.

And how is it possible, that seeing two Hundred Persons dining and supping daily in the Hospital, I should make such a horrid blunder, as presumptuously to say; *'Tis I provide for all these.* I protest before the Lord, that I take the whole Undertaking for a work *entirely* belonging to God, being the product of his Goodness, wherein no body ought to have any the least regard to me, since I never pretended at all to have any share, in the praises redounding thence. And how soon might the Lord cut off any such selfish pretence, if I should offer to arrogate any thing to my self, in this Affair, by leaving me but once to my self, in passing through so many various trials, as he hitherto hath been pleas'd to permit to fall upon me, and through which he has wonderfully conducted me. For so all my endeavours and hopes must be shamefully disappointed.

Dependence
upon the Lord
without any
visible help.

But as for the Objection above mention'd, I say further, that I never knew before hand *whence* I should be supplied, and with *what* Sums: And consequently, that it is impossible for us, always to make our expences exactly answer our Income which is so uncertain. The last instance may sufficiently shew what straights I find my self now and then reduc'd to, insomuch that their is not one Crown, nay nor one Groat left: And this happens sometimes at such a time as requires a speedy relief, under very pressing circumstances. So that I must place all my confidence, in a comfortable expectation

tion of the further emanations of the unexhaustible Fountain of Divine Goodness.

It seems not so difficult for a Man to have recourse to God, under the concern of providing a maintenance for his Wife and Children, since herein he may with more right and greater boldness lay claim to his fatherly Providence. For these are nearer related to us than the Children of others, to the outward Maintenance of whom, no humane Law compelleth us, Here one might more easily say in his applications to the Lord: *Lord thou hast bestow'd them upon me, and I hope thou wilt also take care of 'em.* And yet we observe daily how prone People are to overcharge their hearts with a world of vexatious Cares, whenever they do not see a present stock to provide for their natural Relations. All which should inspire us with an hearty sense of the hand of God in this Undertaking, and cause us, not to grudge the Praises due to him on this behalf.

But further, I am convinc'd, that the presumption of any one, that should have the boldness to undertake such a Work only at a venture, and upon a conceit of his own ability, to tempt the Providence of God, would soon cast him down headlong into the bottom of dangerous precipices, and dash in pieces the towering contrivances of his self conceited Wisdom. And this would experimentally teach him, that the *actual carrying on* of a Business, was very different from the Idle Notions, and whimsical Ideas, he had fram'd to himself about it, whilst he beheld his *projected* Enter-

Self conceit
check'd by
God's wisdom

Faith is a work
of God.

terprise at a distance. Which unexpected disappointment, I'm sure, would soon check his audacious attempt, and make him give over the Business, whenever he happen'd to be led away into some labyrinth of Difficulty; where he might learn, how shallow a Foundation it was to trust in humane supports, which too often leave them in the lurch, that over eagerly hunt after 'em; partly by reason of the backwardness the Creature has to support its Fellow-Creatures, and partly by reason of the utter impotency the Creature lyeth under, being unable to do any good, till the Lord inspireth it with good thoughts to promote the cause of Christ and the common good. Now if notwithstanding the Intricacy and Pressure of these difficult Circumstances, such an one was dun'd and call'd upon all the day long, to supply such a numerous Family, with Bread, Cloaths, and many other things, it would put a sudden end to all his *Aerial Projects*, which were so easily form'd, and so far extended at the time of their contrivance; and then this Question might be put to him; *where is now thy boasting?* Such a juncture of affairs, would read him a most convincing lecture, that *Faith* was not the Work of humane invention, but entirely of the Power of God, and consequently that it was the greatest foolishness to ascribe to himself these things, the Beginning, Progress and Success whereof depend entirely upon the Aid and Support of Divine Grace: which would undoubtedly then depart from the Creature, as soon as it offered to grasp into its own Possession, what

of right belongeth only to God; rather glorying in the Flesh, than in the Lord.

'Tis not my design, in the least to obstruct hereby the work of Faith in others. I wish rather with all my heart, that every one might, with a full Assurance and unshaken Firmness of Mind, trust in the living God, and so bring forth fruits of Righteousness in greater plenty.

But this I say, let every one be sure of the Foundation he Builds on. Let him be ware of all manner of presumptuous self-conceitedness, and of all *Selfish* Willing and Working, even in such Projects as seem directly to tend to the promotion of the good cause. He is to count the cost over and over: I mean, he is to make the strictest enquiry into the certainty of his Call, or the moving Principle he acteth upon, for fear of falling under the just censure of that Proverb: *This Man* (and so not the Lord) *began to Build, but is not able to finish.*

A Caution against Presumption.

For my part I readily confess, that I have been engag'd in this Affair, and am hardly able to give any sufficient reason for it. 'Twas I think a secret Guidance of the Lord, whereby I was carried to the performing of such things, as tended to an End, I had not yet conceived in my Mind, which inclined me afterwards to frame such a Design, whereof at first I had not entertain'd any premeditated Project; which being once laid down, it became a Means, under the Divine Conduct, of carrying on, facilitating, and accomplishing, the whole Undertaking: And indeed the experience requisite for such a

How the Author came to engage in this Affair.

Discovery of
some Provi-
dential Steps.

Work, grew up along with the Work it self. And I must needs say, that if the Lord had furnish'd me, when I first went about it, with all that Money at once, which he hath been pleas'd from time to time to bestow upon me, I should never have lay'd it out so well, as I hope I have done, now that it hath been given us successively, and at such times when our wants did lie sensibly upon us. Such a vast Sum of Money, to the management whereof I never was us'd in my life, would have been a greater burthen to me, (if I should have been oblig'd to contrive, how to carry on such an Undertaking with so large a Stock) than all the Trials I hitherto have pass'd through. Prais'd be therefore the Wisdom of God, for all, and in all his wonderful dealings.

If any body shall offer to brand me, with self interest in this Affair, I can easily bear with that aspersions and so much the more easily, if he be of the number of those, who know nothing of these Trials I have undergone, since I have been engag'd therein. But more especially if he don't know, that I have found greater riches in a living Faith in God, both for me, and my Relations, than Emperors and Kings could ever bestow upon us. The Lord hath graciously taught me, how to understand in the light of Faith, the meaning of that saying, Rom 8 32. *He that spar'd not his own Son, but deliver'd him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things?* And of that of Deut. 10. 9. *Levi hath no part nor inheritance with his Brethren: The Lord is his inheritance,* according

ording as the Lord thy God promis'd him. I know how much is to be referr'd to the shadow of the Old Covenant in this passage; but a mortified self-denying Life becoming the true Disciples of Christ, and consisting in a generous desertion of all they have, is more properly to be referr'd to the Body and Substance, than to the Shadow and Types of the Law; the Lord having promis'd himself to be their Portion. But he that never had any experimental tast of these promises, *viz.* that he whose portion is the Lord, wanteth nothing, and that he never is a loser, that leaveth all for his sake, such a one will hardly be perswaded to lay aside his jealous surmises, because he judgeth of others by himself.

But I find my self, much honour'd Friend, swerving a little by this digression from prosecuting the Account I had begun. I must then let you know further, that the Lord after the aforesaid Trials, hath conducted us by a gentle Pace to the end of the Year 1701. Since I received the Ducat of C. a Benefactor sent Four Ducats, and another Fifty Crowns, and a certain Ambassador from N. Fourty more. Out of the above mentioned Silver-Mine also came in two Crowns. Moreover an unknown Person sent 8 Bushels of Corn, and the Person who engag'd to furnish the Hospital with Salt sent in a quantity thereof. A certain Minister in another Province had within his Parsonage gather'd a free *Collection* for our Hospital, amounting to One and Forty Crowns one Shilling, which he sent in.

in. The forementioned Patron, who had us'd every New-Year to bestow Fifty Crowns upon the Hospital, sent 'em now in before the Old Year was out: and another of our Benefactors sent Two Hundred Crowns: also a certain Prince gave Thirty. Not now to mention others for brevity's sake; which yet are not forgotten before the Lord, or in my Heart.

Last *Christmas* our Children were treated by a Patron, who ordered roast Meat, and white Bread, to be provided for 'em, all which made 'em a very handsome Entertainment.

Money be-
queathed to
the Hospital.

Besides those Benefits which have been Annually gather'd in this Year, God hath excited some to bequeath in their last Wills and Testaments several Hundreds of Crowns to the Hospital, which the Lord we hope will render forthcoming thereto in his *time*. One also who receiv'd a small Legacy, left him by a deceas'd Friend, presented there-of Fourteen Crowns to the Hospital. There has likewise been sent some Shifts and Caps, ready made, with Neckcloaths and other things of that nature. A Countess sent one Hundred and Fourteen Pound of Butter, and a Hundred and Six Pound of Cheese. A Minister sent Flax and Linnen, with advice, that a piece of ground was sown with Flax. for the use of the Hospital. A certain Royal Officer presented to the Hospital half an hundred weight of Fish, and at another time an Hog: And some other Persons gave some Beef for the benefit of the Poor.

I forbear to mention all the small Sums of Money falling in now and then, not only because 'tis not for my purpose at present, (which is to give but some discovery of the gracious dealings, and *Providential Foot-Steps*, of our great God, for which that may suffice which has been said already upon this subject;) but also because I am oblig'd to give a particular account only to the Lord, who hath intrusted me with the management of this Affair; to whose disposal both our Incomes and Expences are entirely committed. In the mean time I protest, that I don't despise the Gift of any, let it be never so *small*; because I on one hand keep my eyes fix'd on him who inclineth the heart, and on the other on the inward Principle of that sincere and cordial affection, whence such charitable Emanations are deriv'd; so that now and then a few *Groats* are as necessary and acceptable, as Hundreds of *Crowns* at some other times. As for instance, when once a poor Servant-maid, knowing nothing of the great want I was then just reduc'd to, offer'd me Two Crowns, being the product of her daily labour, and presented it to the Hospital, as a Sacrifice of her sincere charity, to be spent for the Poor. And when at another time, a well-inclin'd Friend, coming from a journey, offer'd me a Crown, which was given him by the way, for the Hospital. Such and the like little Sums falling in at seasonable hours, have often left as deep an impression of God's tender Providence upon my mind, as at another time most considerable Supplies.

Small Gifts taken notice of.

plies. The Lord be the exceeding great reward of all those, who have cast in something for our support, in that day wherein every one shall reap the Fruit of his works, whether they be good or evil.

I can't forbear to mention here by the way the *Cabinet of Rarities*, which, for the benefit of our Pupils, at first began to be erected upon some free Gifts of certain Benefactors; and is since increas'd to a pretty good number of fine and curious pieces of *Nature and Art*.

In the mean time, the building of the Hospital it self was advanc'd about *Easter* 1701 to such a degree, that the three principal Stories were made habitable and useful. After this the Ground-floor was got ready for the Apothecary's Shop and the Printing-House; the former whereof was actually set up there in the beginning of the Summer, and the latter about the beginning of Autumn, and both of 'em thanks be to God are now in a pretty good state. The Laboratory belonging to the Apothecary's Shop, or Dispensary, was erected in the Yard.

The uppermost parts of the new Building were finish'd, the Chimneys perfected, and the Stoves set up in their places about the same time. The old House which was bought in 1698, (formerly an Inn) has been joyn'd to the new House, and so fitted up for a dwelling-place and a School for the Girls; as the new House contains the Lodgings and Schools for the Boys, which greatly
facili-

facilitates our Inspection of the Schools, and the order observ'd therein.

This good Step which has been made towards the finishing of the Building, has also prov'd a means to use the Children to a more regular practice of Handy-craft Trades, which hitherto was not so Practicable by reason of the several hir'd Houses the Children were lodg'd in. However the progress made therein is but little as yet; and the best Method we have hitherto found of putting it in Motion, is by exercising the *Knitting-Trade*, a Master whereof is actually taken in. The Children are made to apply themselves to it, with this difference, that some of 'em Work more Hours when they are at it than others. Now that which is required of the Knitting Master consists, at this time, in the following particulars.

Knitting-
Trade set up
in the Hospi-
tal.

(1) That he come in the Morning about Seven a Clock, and go away at Night about the same Hour.

(2) That he divide the Wool into three sorts. The best whereof is to be us'd for such Stockings as are to be sold. The middle sort, to make the Children Stockings; and the coarsest, either for Gloves to the Children, or to line their Waistcoats, or for some other use.

(3) That he have always Wool made ready for working, before that be spent which they are about, and take care that the Wool be well Carded and dressed, as also well Spun. But in this last, the Children have not yet made any considerable Progress,

gress, forasmuch as it requires a long practice to make one dextrous at it.

(4) That when he receives of Children what they have spun, he weigh it, and keep every one's Woolsted by it self, and give notice to the Tutor, whether the Children have perform'd their Task as they ought to do, or not, that the Task of every one being mark'd down in a Book appointed for that purpose, such as have been Idle may be rebuked.

(5) That he at once weigh off so much Woolsted to a Boy, as is requir'd for a pair of Stockings, which the Boy is to keep till the Stockings are done, and when he has got 'em ready, the Master is to weigh the Stockings again, to see whether all the Woolsted has been us'd, or whether the Boy has wasted any of it.

(6) That he take a more particular care of about half a dozen Boys, to make 'em perfect in Knitting within the space of a Month or six Weeks; yet so as not to overlook the rest.

A Bookseller's Shop set up.

Now as the Lord hitherto hath accompanied these small endeavours with his Blessing, so I can't forbear to mention still another particular; which is the setting up of our *Bookseller's-shop*; whereby he hath given us a fresh Instance that he is able to accomplish the Work which he hath begun. For when about four Years ago a Sermon concerning the *Duties of Christians towards the Poor* was publish'd, and we had no thoughts of setting up a Bookseller's shop, Providence was pleas'd to make this the occasion there-
of,

And the manner how it was done.

of, and actually to teach the Person who was employ'd about the Printing that discourse, what was his particular Duty towards the Poor to be afterwards perform'd. And indeed he hath carried it on to this Day out of a tender regard towards 'em, being now fully intrusted with the management both of the Bookseller's shop and the Printing House.

Afterwards it fell out that another Sermon, treating upon the *Justification of a sinner before God*, was put out at the request of some Friends; wherein the hidden Designs of Divine Providence were soon after discover'd; for this prov'd the beginning of a whole *Set* of Sermons, which were successively Publish'd, upon all the Gospels read in the Church throughout the whole Year.

Before half these Sermons were Publish'd, His *Prussian* Majesty was graciously pleas'd to confer the Privilege of setting up both a *Bookseller's-shop* and a *Printing-House*. However at that time either of 'em was as yet out of our reach, both for want of Money requisite for such an Undertaking, and of Persons duly qualified for Managing and carrying on the same. But for all that we had good hopes, that the Lord would bring it to bear in its appointed time.

In the mean while the aforesaid Student, who first set about this Work, pursued it constantly, and within a short space of time, push'd it on so far, that he wanted more Hands to assist him. When this came to be known, some Persons out of a principle of Self-interest, did their utmost to put a stop

The Privi-
ledge of a Prin-
ting-House
granted.

stop to it; but the Lord who had lay'd the Foundation, was able enough to protect it, and bring it to a full settlement, which many have wonder'd at.

It prov'd a powerful help to this Undertaking, when *Dr. Spener* out of a tender concern for the Hospital granted us permission to Print his *Paraphrase* on the first *Epistle of John*, and to make over to the Hospital the benefit resulting from thence: Which afterwards was follow'd with his *Responsa Theologica*, making up IV Volumes in *Quarto*.

The foresaid Treatise on the 1 *Epistle of Joh.* was printed in the Year 1699, about *Easter*, in exchange for several Copies whereof, we receiv'd some other Books at the yearly Fair of *Leipsick* kept about this time; being now fully resolv'd to furnish our Shop with a good Stock of other Books, which other Book-sellers offer'd for ours.

We hir'd a single Room for this Affair at first, but soon finding it too small, we were oblig'd to take in others that were larger, till at last it was quite remov'd into the New-Hospital, and fix'd in a Room particularly appointed for it, which was done *Aug. 2d. 1700.* Where it has been kept ever since under God's Blessing to this Day.

But the overflowing corruption of this Age being also crept into the Bookseller's shop by means of abundance of scandalous Pamphlets, the Scribblers and Sellers whereof, have in these latter times too much pester'd the World, we soon observ'd that
the

the selling and disperſing of ſuch Books, would not only draw a dreadful Curſe after it; but charge alſo the Hoſpital with the Sins of all that ſhould buy ſuch Books, (reading whereof generally gives a laſting Tincture of many impure Notions, being ſtuffed with nothing but fooliſh evaporations of an Idle Brain) we induſtriouſly avoided all ſuch Papers or Pamphlets as were accommodated to the corrupt palate of the Age. And if perhaps one or two of 'em were brought in with other Books, they were no ſooner diſcover'd than committed to the Flames.

Out of the ſame Principle, we have lay'd aſide that ſinful cuſtom of over-rating our Books, now too much grown into faſhion: And according to our Saviour's Doctrine *Tea* hath been *Tea*, and *Nay*, *Nay* with us.

As the Honour of God, and the Edification of our Fellow-Creatures, is the very Mark we hitherto have endeavour'd to keep our Eyes fix'd on, ſo we have done our utmoſt to direct our Projects to this main ſcope; and accordingly beſides a *German Bible* have publiſh'd other ſuch Books as might answer this great End; a Catalogue of the chief whereof I think fit here to Annex.

A Catalogue of
Books Printed
in the Hoſpi-
tal.

Arnold's (Gottfried) Lives of the Fathers; 40.
—Character of a Miniſter of the Goſpel
taken out of the writings of the H. Fa-
thers, and according to the ſenſe of the
primitive Church. 80.

Barnabas & Clement's Epiſtles done into
High Dutch. 120. L Ben-

Bentham's Present State of the Church of England. 80.

Boehmer's Jus Parochiale. 40.

Erasmus's Miles Christianus. 80.

Franck's (*August Herman*) Set of Sunday Sermons upon the Gospels. 40.

— Funeral Sermon Preach'd at the Interment of *Madam Stryke*.

— Account of the Rise and Progress of the Hospital at *Glauchau* without *HALL*, discovering the most remarkable Foot-Steps of Divine Providence in the Erecting and Managing the same. 40.

— Treatise concerning the Sin of Humane Fearfulness. 120.

— Essay upon the manner of *Christ's* being the Substance of the whole Scripture. With an *Appendix*, wherein by way of Application is shewn, how the Doctrine of *Christ's* Resurrection has been pointed at in many Types of the Old Testament. 80.

— Essay on Education of Children to Piety and christian Prudence. 40.

— The same Subject of Education consider'd in a Preface prefix'd to the Archbishop of *Cambray's* Treatise concerning the Education of Daughters. 120.

— *Manuductio ad Lectionem Scripturæ. Una cum Additamentis Regulas Hermeneuticas de Affectibus, & Enarrationes ac Introductiones succinctas in aliquot Epistolas Paulinas complectentibus.* 120.

— Some plain and short Directions concerning the true practical Reading of the Bible. 120.

Intro-

— Introduction to the Bible, especially the New-Testament; wherein more particularly the *Scope* of every Book of the New-Testament is laid open. Together with an Appendix, containing the Substance of the Treatise reduc'd to a form of easy Questions and Answers, in order to be taught to Children. Fitted for the use of School-Masters, Students in Divinity and such as are employ'd in Catechising. 120.

— A *Scheme*, containing both the Duty of a Minister in relation to his Congregation; and the Duty of the Congregation in relation of the practical improvement of the Pastoral Duty. More particularly, concerning the right celebrating of the great Festivals, of the Lord's-day, of the Apostles-days, of Fast-days, of Lent. Likewise the repeating of Sermons, the Catechetical Exercises, the Week-Sermons and Lectures, the Duty of Prayers, and generally the right and saving application of the word of God. Printed heretofore under the Title of a *Memorial for Glaucha*, and suited to the state of his Congregation wherein it was about the Year 1693.

— The Character of *Timothy*, drawn up and unfolded for the Imitation of all Students in Divinity. 120.

— Meditation upon *Grace and Truth*; (*Joh. 1. v. 17.*) wherein the true Scriptural notion of these words (containing summarily the Fundamental Points of Christian Religion) is enquired into; shewing

- withal, how a Christian, from a lively and experimental knowledge thereof, may draw comfort and virtue for daily growth in the inward Life. 120.
- Some Directions concerning *Conversation* and *Retiredness*: and how a Christian may in each of 'em keep up a good Conscience, and improve it to a spiritual use. 120.
- An Exhortatory Discourse to the Duty of Praises and Thanksgivings. Deliver'd in the Newly-Erected Hospital at *Glaucha* without *Hall*. 40.
- Two Letters to some Friends abroad, containing several particular points of Christian Religion; especially under this present Dispensation. 40.
- An Exhortatory Discourse upon the 89th *Psal*m, for spiritually improving the *Coronation-Day* of His *Prussian* Majesty being the 18th. of *Jan*. 1701. Deliver'd in the Hospital at *Glaucha*. 40.
- The Order and Method of Teaching in the Collegiate-School (now called *Pädagogium Regium*) Erected at *Glaucha*. 40.
- *Præcipua Capita* quibus *Pädagogium Glaucha-Halense* differt a plerisq; *Scholis Publicis*. 40.
- Of the great Decay of *Church Discipline* and the Necessity of Reviving it: being a Preface prefix'd before Mr. *Seidel's* Treatise against Gaming, Tippling, Dancing, Drinking-Clubs, and other Conventicles of that nature.
- Essay How a man may enter into himself, in order to retrieve a true sense of Piety,

Piety, in a Preface before a Treatise of a similar Nature. 120.

—What Encouragement and Edification one may draw from the Examples of the Primitive Christians. In a Preface before *D. Weller's Martyr-Book*. 80.

—Of a Deceitful Conversion upon the words *Hos. 7. v. 16*. In a Preface to Mr. *Wiegleb's* Treatise about the right use of *Luther's Catechise*.

—Essay upon *Luther's* High-Dutch Translation of the Bible, wherein by a Collection of many Passages compared with the Original Text is modestly shewn that this Version wants to be refined 40.

—Apologetical Pieces concerning the foregoing Subject, and some false Imputations and Innovations charg'd upon the Author.

—Treatise upon the Duty of Prayer; whereto by way of an Appendix is annexed a *Responsum Theologicum* or Determination of the Divines of the University of *Kiel* in *Holsatia* about the certainty of God's gracious granting what one Prays for. Occasioned by a remarkable Case of a Man who by his Prayers Cured many Persons lying dangerously ill. An Account whereof is given at large, and the aforesaid *Responsum Theologicum* about such extraordinary gifts subjoyned with approbation of the Persons concerned therein.

—The Love-Theologie; or the Life and Works of *Catherine de Genoa*, done out of Mr. *Poirets* French Edition. 120.

- *Kaepken's (Balthasar) Mystical Divinity:*
 with D. Spener's Preface. 80.
 — *Treatise of new Obedience.* 80.
 — *Michaelis (Joh. Henric.) Tractat. De Accen-*
tibus Ebraicis. 80.
 — *Petersen's (Joh. Will.) Scriptural Catechism.*
 120.
 — *Petersen's (Jane Eldonore) Spiritual Combate,*
 unfolding the nature of this Combate, the
 difficulties, impediments, doubts and other
 practical Points, set forth under the Em-
 blem of the seven Churches mentioned
 by St. John in the Revelation, and their
 several dispositions *Mystically* or *Internally*
 applied. 120.
 — *Regius (Urbanus) Christ's Discourse with*
 his two Disciples in his way to *Emmans*
Paraphrased. 80.
 — *Spener's (Phillip James) Paraphrase on the 1*
Epist. of John. 40.
 — *Responsa Theologica IV. Tom.* 40.
 — *Strykius (Samuel) De Cautelis Testamento-*
rum. Lat. 40.
 — *Wackerod's (Gonfried) Enquiry into the na-*
 ture of things commonly called *indifferent,*
 against Mr. Rook. 40.
 — *Victory of Truth, against the same.*
 — *Wiegels (Jerom.) Treatise upon the chief*
hindrances in the Work of Conversion.
 120.
 — *July the 28th, the Lord gave us a fresh*
 proof of his favour herein towards the Ho-
 spital; for while we were concern'd about
 the necessaries for putting the Press in or-
 der, we met with a good opportunity of
 pur-

purchasing both Letters and other Untensils.
In ordering this Affair we were taken
up till *Michaelmas*, and then a Compositor,
and some other Workmen were actually
employ'd, and since that time *two Presses* have
been always kept going.

Likewise some of the Boys bred in the
Hospital, have been employ'd in learning
this Trade, whereby in time they may get
an honest livelihood.

This now prov'd a powerful support for
a Bookseller's shop. For having employ'd
hitherto several Presses in *Hall*, or some o-
ther places, we have met with many dis-
appointments, which are now by so regular
a settlement happily prevented, and every
thing relating to the Hospital render'd effect-
ual by the joynt concurrence of all these
Establishments.

No less hath been the Advantage deriv'd
on the Hospital by means of the *Apotheca-
ry's shop*; so that we are utterly unable to
make a return of thanks suitable to the
Benefits we have receiv'd at the hand of God.
Mention hath been made already (in the
foregoing Narrative) what hard circumstan-
ces we lay under, on account of the Sick
and Diseased in the Hospital; and how the
Lord succour'd us in so sad a juncture, by
providing us with a specifick call'd *Elixir
Polychrestum* against the burning and mali-
gnant Fever, which then raged in our Ho-
spital.

Blessing at-
tending the
Apothecary's
shop.

soliquet
-fortis

Soon after another Medicine came to our
hand call'd *Magisterium Diaphoreticum*, be-
ing very useful to carry off the Scabby and

Scurvy Eruptions, and other Distempers of that nature incident to Hospitals, which has this particular virtue, that although it procures a large Sweat to the Patient, yet it doth not in the least diminish his strength, but rather refresh and revive the Spirits. 'Tis also useful in Fevers, Tooth-ach, Apoplexies, and for destroying of Worms.

But the Providence of the Lord was more eminently discover'd in another Medicine call'd *Essentia dulcis*, by the use whereof many Persons who were almost spent under several languishing Distempers, have been happily restor'd, and after their recovery excited to praise and extol the Name of God. And although this Medicine doth not properly belong to the Apothecary's shop, it being, as well as some few others, prepared a-part by the Physician himself, in a Laboratory, yet he furnisheth the Apothecary's shop therewith, and whatever we get by it is entirely lay'd out for the use of the Hospital and other distressed Persons; a great many People having already enjoy'd the benefit thereof even without the Walls of the Hospital.

Examples
thereof-

For Instance, a Gentlewoman being under a grievous Distemper, and constantly confin'd to her Bed these seven Years, was almost spent with Ulcers, both internal and external, shewing themselves almost every Month, and causing the most furious Pains: Her Breast was very much disorder'd, and this attended with other dismal accidents; for her Back-bone was by the lasting violence of the Distemper become crooked, and

and one of her Arms, and one of her Legs, were the breadth of two Fingers shorter than their opposites. This sad and violent Distemper was at last conquer'd by the use of this Medicine; so that under God's Blessing she was not only set free from her raging Pain, but her contracted Limbs were so far extended in one Night, that they regain'd their just proportion, and her Backbone was likewise restor'd to its natural state, so that now she is able to go without help.

It has likewise been observ'd, that this *Essentia dulcis*, cheareth up Nature, promotes Rest and Sleep, and consequently is very useful for Old and decay'd People. It has a special effect upon the Stone and Gravel; an Instance whereof has been seen in a Person affected therewith to such a degree, that he resolv'd to submit to the painful Operation of Cutting, being scarce able to stir or help himself at all; but by the use of this Medicine, he was restor'd so far, that he could either walk on Foot, or endure the shaking of a Coach. Not now to mention its other signal effects, in curing the Gout, Palpitations of the Heart, Falling Sickness, the Cholick and Convulsions, weakness of the Sight and the like.

The Surgeons have found it very serviceable in *Cancers*, and other Ulcers which seem'd to be incurable. It has also restor'd withered Limbs to their former Vigour and Proportion, being only outwardly anointed therewith. These that are constant labourers in our Hospital, have reaped no small benefit

benefit by it, and I my self have reason to praise the Lord for the effect it has had upon me; it being of such a nature that it reviveth the strength and vigour of the Body tir'd out by hard Work. But a particular Paper being Printed, setting forth more at large the virtues of this Medicine, I forbear at present to mention any more of it.

It would require too prolix a Narrative, if I should give an account in particular, of every Step of Divine Providence, especially how the Lord hath inclin'd the heart of many eminent Persons to joyn their endeavours for supporting the Undertaking once begun. Amongst others, he hath been pleas'd to excite a well disposed Physician to communicate to the Hospital some of his *Arcana Medica*, which he by experience has found extraordinary useful in most desperate cases. All which makes us hope that the Lord will further enable us, even in this point, the more effectually to support all manner of poor and distressed People.

After this Account I have given you, most Honoured Friend, of the several Blessings which hitherto we have met with in erecting the Bookseller's and Apothecary's shop, you may possibly be apt to think that under such circumstances as I have been describing, the Hospital might in great part be maintain'd by the products of these *Foundations*, and so you may wonder at such hard Trials as have been mentioned before. But to undeceive you in this Affair, you must know, that the carrying on of these
several

An Objection
answered.

several Establishments (tending to a future Support of the Undertaking) has hitherto rather increas'd than lessen'd the Difficulties. 'Tis true that whensoever the Wheels of these several Constitutions shall be all set a going, and the Children have arriv'd to some perfection in the management of their Work, this may prove in all appearance a powerful Support for the Hospital, and so satisfy at last that unbelieving and wavering sort of People, which hitherto have doubted so much of the success of the Affair, because there was no fix'd Fund provided for it. But so long as these things are not brought to a firm and settled state, (especially there being no more Money provided for establishing these and carrying them on, than for the Hospital it self) any rational Man may easily conclude, that the Hospital cannot reap as yet any benefit from them. But I must needs say, that even this I take for one of the most Eminent Steps, the wonderful Providence of God hitherto hath trac'd out before us, viz. that for the settling of these Constitutions, we have had no other Fund, than we had for erecting the Hospital it self, which was only the propitious Providence and Goodness of God.

After we had thus been convinc'd, by many Proofs, of God's tender regard to the Poor, we resolv'd then to promote (under his Blessing) the Four following Things, which in time to come might prove Instrumental to the facilitating this Business, viz.
 1. The Bookseller's Shop. 2. The Priviledge
 of

of a *Printing-House*. 3. The *Apothecary's-Shop*. 4. The *Children's constant Work*. From whence it may sufficiently appear, that these particular Undertakings have been no less attended with frequent Trials, than the setting up of the Hospital it self, and which were only to be conquer'd by Prayer and Faith in the Lord, so that the laying down a particular Account of all the circumstances of these several Foundations would take up too much time. In short: Necessity it self has taught us, that what Money soever is gain'd by these means, ought not to be lay'd out for any other use, but to be entirely employ'd in improving that Stock from whence it sprung, unless we would see a sudden decay thereof.

By this so large Account of the Hospital, you, my *Most Honoured Friend*, may perhaps be inclin'd to imagine, that my thoughts must needs be employ'd in, and hurried about with, the management of every Branch thereof, and consequently too much distract-ed, and so hinder'd in the discharge of my Pastoral Office. But I have already said in the foregoing Account, that every Branch has a particular and that a faithful *Overseer* to carry it on: So that I am only concern'd therein, so far as it falleth under a mutual debate both of *them* in their several places, and of *my self* as the present *Director*; and this is confin'd to an hour after Supper, which by reason of my circumstances I could not put to any other use.

Two Obstacles

But here I cannot forbear mentioning two *Obstacles*, which hitherto have given me

me a great deal of Trouble, though I endeavour to make the best I can of such uneasy The First.
and perplexing Accidents. One is that People fancy that I am plentifully provided with ready Money lay'd up in store; which false supposition encourages 'em to make frequent addresses to me, that I would bestow some of it upon them, and sometimes they ask for pretty large Sums, which some would borrow, and others beg: And this happens often at such a time, when in all probability they may have more Money than I my self.

Now though I not only lay before 'em the most sensible proofs, to convince 'em, that the refusal of their demand is not the effect of want of *Charity*, but of *Ability*; and also endeavour to shew 'em how the Lord has confin'd every one to certain Limits of assisting his Fellow-Creatures beyond which he is not able to go, that so People may be restrain'd from Idolizing Creatures and humane Supports, instead of adoring him who is the inexhaustible Fountain of Goodness; yet many will not acquiesce in such and the like demonstrations, but give way to malignant suspicions, which afterwards breed Slanders and other Vices of that kind, especially when they believe such groundless Reports as have been spread abroad of the Plenty of our Hospital.

The other *Obstacle* and *Difficulty* the busi- The Second-
ness lies under is this, that several People, both from Neighbouring and Distant places, importune me that they may be maintain'd here, or receiv'd into the Hospital, failing of their desired

desired success in their respective Places and Vocations. And I must confess that such Circumstances have given me still a fuller discovery of the deceitfulness of Mens Hearts. The wonderful Providence of God, whereby so many have hitherto been maintain'd in this Hospital, should prove a means to make People draw nearer to Him, who is the impartial and unexhausted Spring from whence all the Rivulets of so many endearing and ravishing proofs of Divine Mercy have Sprung, and who is most ready to preserve every one's Soul and Body, if they will but shake off the Pollutions of the World, and submit with cheerfulness to the Will of God, under all the dispensations of his Providence: and not put their trust in Men, which indeed is a most abominable Idolatry. But now we may observe how the heart of Man takes every thing by the wrong Handle, and instead of tracing out the true Well-Spring by such Streams as flow out from thence, is too apt to gape after some small Emanations, and to acquiesce therein, tho' they are immediately dried up, and utterly cut off, as soon as the Fountain with-holds its supply.

If one offers to rectify the notions of such Persons, and to give 'em an insight into the most ardent and affectionate love of God towards them that have a sincere regard to his Honour, to raise thereby in them, if possible, some reciprocal flames of Love; or to inspire 'em with an hearty confidence in so gracious a Master, they yet remain strangers to the power of Faith, and colour

colour over their unbelief with these and the like expressions: *That though they had no want of Trust in God, yet the Lord did not act without means*; not considering that God is also Supream Master of all *means*, able by himself to do exceeding abundantly *above all we ask or think*; provided we mind our Duty, which is to wait patiently for his help, and with constant Prayer and Self-denial, make our Application to him, committing our selves to the government of his Providence with such a resignation, as becomes a Creature and Child of God to pay to his Creator and Father.

The Lord have Mercy upon such poor People! and shew 'em, that so far as they cast their Eyes on me, they thereby decline from the true scope of the whole Undertaking; which is not in the least to set up any thing, which may lessen People's dependence upon the Lord; much less that they make any thing of me, knowing well enough that I am but a poor unprofitable Servant, and undone Worm, if the Lord withdraw himself from me. I should be satisfied if every one would but learn so much by my Example, as to know by experience the meaning of that Expression: *When this poor Man cried, the Lord heard him, and deliver'd him out of all his troubles*: and so rely entirely upon Him, who being the most independent Good, hath an everlasting Spring within him, and so is infinitely Able to help. But this will teach 'em also, that as the Lord doth not hear Sinners, they are thence bound to subdue their unbelieving Hearts,
and

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With.

and the whole bent of their corrupted nature, sincerely concerning themselves about an hearty Reformation of their Lives.

Whereas, *most Honour'd Friend*, if I should conniye at such gross Mistakes as I just now have mentioned, and take in all manner of People that came in my way, and even those who act upon a mere secular Principle, (these being generally of a loose Conversation and very importunate, which afterwards breeds abundance of other Disorders, that get too soon the Ascendant over Young People) nothing would ensue but a most certain Catastrophe of the whole Undertaking.

What kind of
Persons are
employ'd in
the Hospital.

I think it not my Duty to intrust any Person with the Management of any part of the Hospital, except I discover in him a real sense of Religion, joyn'd with a generous Resolution to renounce all carnal *By-ends* in so important a Place. And I do not engage with any that are strangers to me, nor do I recommend such to others, for fear I might defraud my Neighbour with false Coin, under pretence of performing the part of a Friend.

Now if notwithstanding all this circumspection which I think necessary in such a juncture, I sometimes take a false Step, then I readily confesse that I am but a Man; yet willing to mend to my utmost such things, as may be discover'd to me to want Reformation.

Any Man that is himself concern'd in the Management of an Undertaking of this nature, best knows the Difficulties attending

ing it; especially if one considers the necessity of good and faithful Labourers on one hand, and the scarcity of such on the other, keeping these at a distance who make worldly gain or Self-interest their aim, and so prove good for nothing, but are apt to create Mischief and Disorders. But he that never was himself engag'd in such an Affair, commonly finds the greatest fault with them who labour in it, because he hath no other Idea of it, than what he frameth in his own Idle fancy, without any actual Experience of these things which befall such as are employ'd therein.

The overflowing Corruption of our Age, Decay of Religion is arriv'd to such an heighth, that one can't take notice of enough lament the languishing Condition of Religion lyes under; which is the cause that in such a juncture of Affairs, and under the concurrence of so various circumstances one is not able to serve any one, without giving great Offence to others, besides an uneasy and unprofitable anxiety to himself. 'Tis indeed a work of the absolute Power of God to make way through these Difficulties, who yet in the mean time will have us rest satisfied in the present dispensation of his Grace, and that we heartily endeavour to be found Faithful in our Station.

It often comes into my Mind, that if the Rich Men of this World who are so forward to hoard up Treasures by Thousands, and Hundred Thousands, had but as much Charity as Money, it would then prove no hard matter to set up *Work-Houses* every where: And thereby to prevent, at least,

Judgments at-
tending the
misapplication
of Riches.

the frivolous excuses of some, who are too apt to tell us, that no Work was cut out for them, though they were never so willing to get their living thereby. Alas! how many poor Ignorant Souls might be rescued from the dominion of Sin and Satan, and so brought back to the Lord by such (and the like) charitable Institutions. But indeed it seems to me that Riches are now attended with secret Judgments of God, eating out as it were that little satisfaction which the owners might otherwise reap from 'em, so that they prove a Torment and daily Vexation, both to them that are in pursuit after, and those that are possessed of them, who put themselves to a great deal of trouble and disquiet upon that Account. Hence it is, that they fall into most violent Quarrels and Law Suits about an handful of Money; and expose themselves to Thieves and Robbers, and to a World of other afflicting Accidents, which usually accompany the possession of the things of this World. Whereas they might prove the means of doing much good, besides the joy and inward satisfaction that would infallibly redound to the Possessors, if they manag'd well their Riches. No sooner now are such covetous Niggards dead, but the greedy Inheritors of an Estate so unhappily hoarded up, will waste both themselves and their Estate with Pomp and Superfluities. All which may give us a sufficient Insight both into the foolishness of People thus charm'd with uncertain Riches, and the *Judgment*

ment of God following at the heels of so sinful an Idolatry.

But doth the Lord want the help of Rich and Wealthy People? And is he not able to bring about his Designs without them? Or is he so Poor that he must depend upon their Support? Surely no. The truth is that many have made themselves *unworthy*, to prove Instrumental in furthering so great a Blessing by the Riches, which indeed were given them to advance such Noble and Charitable Undertakings, but have hitherto been misapplied by 'em, to satisfy the cravings of a covetuous Disposition. Many who pretend more than others to a sense of Charity, seem often big with abundance of specious Projects, which they say, shall in their *proper season* be put in execution; but expecting such an opportunity as best suits their Fancy, and so deferring those from one time to another, they at last find themselves involv'd in such circumstances, that they would fain be doing some good, but it being then out of their reach, all their Projects and Contrivances come to nothing.

Blessed therefore are those Rich Men which regard the Apostle's *Exhortation* in his 1 Epist. to Tim. Chap. 6. v. 17, 18. 19. *Charge them that are Rich in this World, that they be not high minded, nor trust in uncertain Riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy. That they do good, that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate. Laying up in store for themselves a good Foundation*

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against

against the time to come, that they may lay hold on *Eternal Life*.

Such are the Judgments of God, now overflowing the World with an Inundation of so dreadful disorders, being the just effects of our Sins! Yet the Lord is able to help when, how, and by what means, he pleaseth. Let us therefore entirely rely upon Him, who standeth in need of no Man's help to Support him, and yet hath the Hearts of all Men in his Hand to incline 'em which way he pleaseth. Each of us shall in due time Reap what he hath Sown here, whether sparingly or bountifully.

But I must mention one thing more before I conclude, which is, that besides such Concerns as more nearly relate to the Hospital, we have also kept up under God's Blessing a *Constitution* begun for the benefit of such as beg from door to door, and either live here in Town, or come from other Places. Two Hours are set apart every Day, one in the Fore-noon, another in the After-noon, wherein these poor People are first instructed in the Principles of Religion, and afterwards reliev'd with a Supply of their Temporal Wants.

Likewise the Hospital for the Maintenance of a few poor *Widdows* (depending under God upon the generous Charity of one particular well-disposed Gentleman) hath continued hitherto in a flourishing condition.

The rest of our Institutions that have been hitherto carried on, to retrieve if possible, a good Education, I here pass by in silence, because they have no immediate relation to the

the

the Hospital, to give an account whereof was at present my only design. If any body be desirous to inform himself of the nature of our *Padagogium*, or Collegiate School, I refer him to a *large Account*, wherein the whole *Method* of managing that Affair is distinctly lay'd down. As likewise another small Treatise has been published about inculcating upon Children *good Principles both of Religion and christian Prudence*.

I can't forbear mentioning here also the *prevailing Example*, which is shewn us by many well-disposed Persons in *England*, who after having form'd themselves into *several Societies*, have set up and hitherto successfully maintain'd abundance of Charity-Schools, oppos'd and discourag'd Vice, introduc'd some degree of Catechising Ignorant People, publish'd many useful Books, and by other laudable Projects given encouragement to other Nations. Which makes me hope, that they also begin to think it time to concern themselves something more for the *Life of Religion and Power of Godliness*, chusing rather to promote the same by vigorously carrying on such *practical Methods* as strike at the Root of Vice and Profaneness, than by maintaining unnecessary and unprofitable Disputes.

Besides these and the like encouragements I have hitherto met with, the Lord hath given me one Proof more of his Goodness, which is the joyning to me another sincere *Fellow-Labourer*, who together

Societies in
England taken
notice off.

with him that hath been with me these many Years, beareth no small part of the Pastoral Care, by which means a larger opportunity is confer'd on me, to prosecute some other things tending to the common Good. I have already gain'd so much time hereby, as to give the finishing stroke to a Treatise intituled *NICODEMUS*, treating upon the *unlawfulness of Fear before Men*, which being about half done some Years ago, was lay'd aside by the intervention of other Affairs: And to publish another setting forth *Christ as the Substance of the whole Scripture*.

Conclusion.

And thus I think, *Most Honour'd Friend*, I have at present answer'd your expectation, in giving some Account of the most *Remarkable Passages* of Divine Providence that have hitherto befallen us in the Management of the Hospital, entirely referring the communication of this Letter to your Prudence; but reserving to my self the Care of putting it out here in Print, as a *Continuation* of that *Narrative*, which has been already set forth. The Lord hath not been pleas'd as yet to make us known to one another by sight, yet I assure you that your Letters discovering your Faith in, and your Love to *JESUS CHRIST* and all Mankind, prove no small excitement to me, and which I hope have been effectual to the uniting our Hearts in a most tender sense of reciprocal Love and kindness, which is a Fore-tast here of that Eternal Life, the full enjoyment whereof will follow then, when we come to be favour'd with

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with endless Joys, before the Throne of
our Lord *Jefus Chrift!* To whose Infinite
Mercy I commit not only the full Reward
of your Charitable inclinations towards us,
but alfo your felf in this beginning of the
Year, Praying him to Blefs you both here
and heereafter.

Now unto the King Eternal, Immortal,
Invisible, the only wife God, be Honour
and Glory for ever and ever. *Amen.*

I Remain Most Honour'd Friend

Your true Friend

to ferve you

Auguft Herman Franck

Glacda without

Hall. Jan. the

7th 1702.

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and Glory for ever and ever. Amen.
Invisible, the only wife God, be glorified
Now unto the King Eternal, Immortal,
and hereafter. Amen.