

*Yours in Christ,*  
*J. J. Schmucker.*

# LIFE AND TIMES

OF

## Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D.,

First Professor of Theology in the Lutheran Theological Seminary,  
at Gettysburg, Pa.

BY

### P. ANSTADT, D. D.,

Editor of Teachers' Journal, author of Communion Addresses, Luther's Smaller Catechism, Illustrated, Luther's Smaller Catechism, Pictorial Edition, Helps to Family Worship, Recognition of Friends in Heaven, Etc., Etc.

"I have lived, and am dying, in the faith of Jesus."

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**DEDICATED**  
to the  
**Surviving Relatives, Friends**  
and  
**Students**  
of  
**Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D.,**  
by  
**The Author.**

## CHAPTER TENTH.

## PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

ORIGIN OF THE COLLEGE—NO LUTHERAN COLLEGE AT THAT TIME—LUTHERAN MAJORITY IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—NOT SECTARIAN, BUT UNDER LUTHERAN CONTROL—GERMAN PROFESSORSHIP—THADDEUS STEVENS—DONATIONS BY THE STATE—PROF. SCHMUCKER'S AGENCY IN FOUNDING THE COLLEGE—ITS EARLY HISTORY—B. M. SCHMUCKER'S ACCOUNT—DR. DIEHL'S EULOGY—ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

The origin of the Pennsylvania College is marked by a relation very peculiar. Among the educational institutions of our country, there are numerous instances in which the work of a college has led to the organization of a theological seminary. But the cases are very few, if this does not stand absolutely alone, in which the order has been reversed, and a theological school has led to the founding of a college. However distinctly separate they became in their corporate capacity, the two institutions sprang up on the same spot, the instruction and exercises of the Seminary and the Gymnasium being conducted in the same building, till the former moved into its new edifice in the fall of 1832. But both the Preparatory School and the College arose out of the operations of the Seminary, and the leading enterprise and purpose of those who were working in it, or with it.

At the time of the organization of this institution there was no college in the state of Pennsylvania,—nor in the



**PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG, PA.**

- 1. College Church. 2. Astronomical Observatory. 3. Dormitory.  
4. Gymnasium. 5. Preparatory Department.**

United States of North America—under the auspices of the Lutheran Church. There was a wide field for the work of an institution for the higher education in this connection, and the organization of Pennsylvania College was called for by a large need, and the most inviting prospect of success. The prospect seemed at that time so encouraging as to induce the editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, Dr. B. Kurtz, to exclaim, "We expect in a very short time to see Gettysburg the Cambridge of Pennsylvania, with its academic halls crowded with orderly and diligent students." As was natural under the circumstances, and included in its design, the control or management of it was given to a Board of Trustees, a majority of whom were Lutherans. But though the institution was established under the auspices of the Lutheran Church, no religious condition is connected with the position of Patron or Trustee, the charter declaring, "At elections for patrons or trustees, or other officers, and in the reception of pupils, no person shall be rejected on account of his conscientious persuasion in matters of religion, provided he shall demean himself in a sober manner, and conform to the rules and regulations of the College." The institution is therefore non-sectarian, as are most American colleges, established under church auspices, the denominational relation expressing only the fact, that the college has been organized and is carried on under the special patronage of the Lutheran Church, and for the purpose of bearing part in the work of the higher Christian education.

No restriction is imposed by the charter in any way limiting the selection of Trustees to residents of the State, and from the first a considerable number have been from beyond its bounds. No control of the institution is in any way exercised by the State, or by any authority outside of the Board of Trustees.

As to instruction in particular studies, the act of incor-

poration contains but a single special requirement. This is, that in addition to the customary professorships in other colleges, "there shall be in this institution a *German Professorship*, the incumbent of which shall, in addition to such other duties as may be assigned him by the Board, instruct such young men as may resort to the institution for the purpose of becoming qualified to be teachers of those schools in which both German and English are to be taught."

Pennsylvania College was founded without any public grants of money, lands, or other property, depending on the personal contributions of its patrons and friends, and the encouragement and aid expected from the Church under whose auspices it was established. Subsequently, however, on application of the Board of Trustees, and chiefly through the disinterested and earnest exertions of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, then a representative of Adams County in the State legislature, with the co-operation of other friends of education, an appropriation of \$18,000 was obtained for the institution from the State. The act of appropriation, bearing the signature of Governor Wolfe, Feb. 6, 1834, granted the College \$3,000 in June, 1834, and \$3,000 annually thereafter for five years—on several conditions: *First*, that the first \$3,000 should be applied exclusively to the purchase of a site and the erection of a building; *Second*, that the Trustees should cause gratuitous instruction to be given to fifteen young men annually, (if that number should apply from this commonwealth,) in the elementary branches of an English education, in such manner as the Trustees should deem best calculated to qualify them for teachers of common schools; and *Third*, that the Trustees should, on or before the first Monday of the following June, give security to the commonwealth, to the satisfaction of the Governor, to raise and appropriate a like sum to the



same object from other sources. The conditions were complied with.

By this aid and under an economical and vigorous management by the Board, as well as through the careful and thorough educational work of the faculty, the institution rapidly attained prosperity and honorable standing among the colleges of the State. Later additional aid was received from the State under the provisions of an act of the legislature, approved April 12, 1838. "To encourage the arts and sciences, promote the teaching of useful knowledge, and support the Colleges, Academies and Female Seminaries" within the Commonwealth, an appropriation of \$1,000 annually, for ten years, was made to each of the Colleges and Universities, and smaller sums to institutions of inferior grade. This yearly grant was enjoyed by the College, in common with others of the State, for seven years, the last annual appropriation being reduced one-half by the act which repealed the law.

The following account of the founding of Pennsylvania College was recently found in manuscript in the Historical Library of the Theological Seminary. It appears to have been composed by Dr. Schmucker, and used in a lecture on the History of Pennsylvania College, by Leigh Baugher, brother of Prof. H. L. Baugher, D. D., and Principal of a classical school in Hanover, Pa. It gives the most detailed and yet precise history of the College and will be interesting to the readers, although it contains some repetitions of what has already been written above. It was furnished by Prof. Richard to the *College Mercury*, from which we copy :

#### EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

"This institution grew out of the Gymnasium, and that out of the Classical Department of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. This Seminary was established

by resolutions of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in the United States, convened at Fredericktown, Md., Nov. 8, 1825, at which time Dr. S. S. Schmucker was elected its first professor. It went into operation Sept. 5, 1826. From the commencement of its operations the professors found the classical attainments of some of the students inadequate, as a necessary preparation for an elevated course of theological study. Accordingly, at the close of the first session, May 15, 1827, the professor called the attention of the Board of the Seminary to this fact, and made such statements as induced them to 'resolve themselves into an association to establish a classical school, as highly conducive to the welfare of the Seminary,' and to provide 'that their successors in the Theological Board should be their successors in the management of said Classical School.'

"They also 'appointed Professor Schmucker and Rev. Herbst, as a committee to make the necessary arrangements; and if it shall appear that the income of such a school would defray the attendant expenses, to carry these resolutions into effect.' Accordingly this committee appointed Mr. David Jacobs, A. B., one of the students of the Seminary, as teacher of the Classical School, and it went into operation with gradually improving prospects. Soon after, the County Academy, in which the instructions of the Seminary and Classical School were conducted, was to be sold by the sheriff for debt. Prof. Schmucker, regarding this as a suitable opportunity of procuring at a cheap rate a permanent building for the Classical School, consulted with the principal citizens of the place, and proposed, that as a good classical school is an object of importance to the literary and pecuniary interests of the town, to buy the Academy at the amount of the debt, if they would not bid it up, and obligated himself to apply it only to literary purposes,

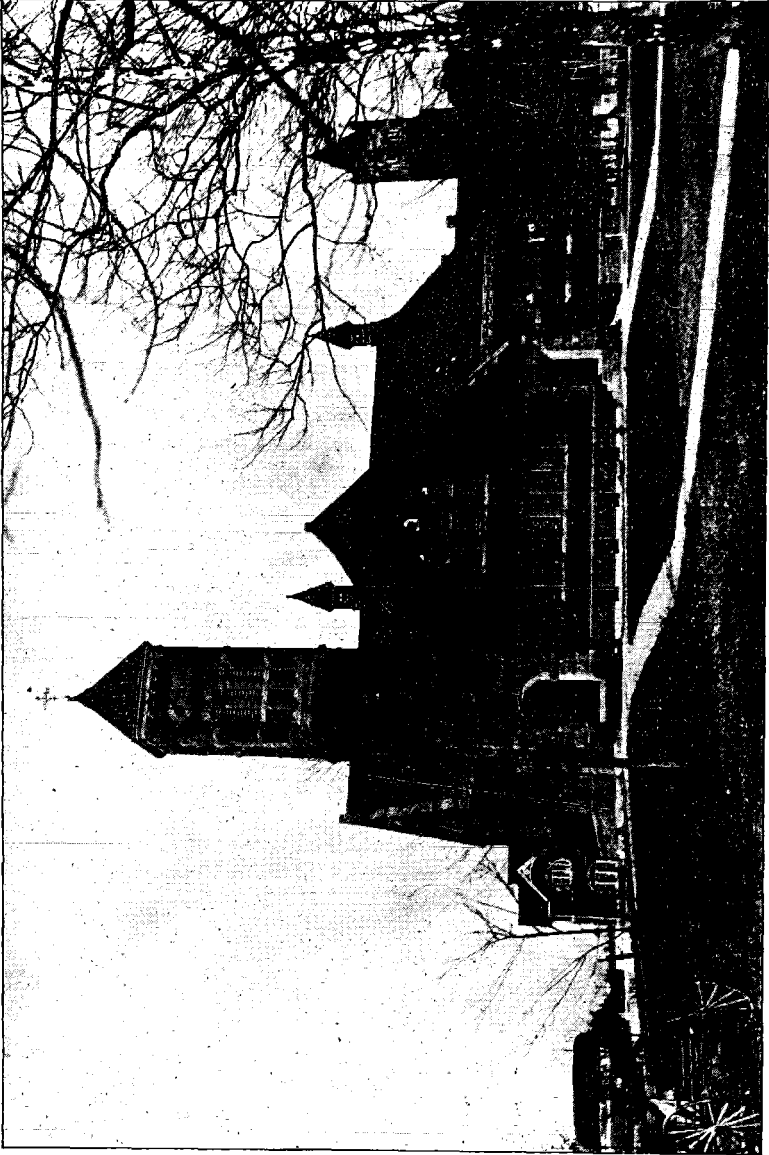
and if the school should be abandoned, to give them the offer of the property again. To this they assented, and the parties entered into a written contract, dated Aug. 14, 1829. Accordingly, Prof. Schmucker bought the building on his own responsibility, at \$1,100.

“Desirous of enlisting the interest of Lutheran ministers generally, and of affording them some advantages in the education of their sons, Prof. Schmucker resolved to form a distinct association, and divide the price of the building, \$1,100, into stock of \$50 per share, and sell it to his ministerial brethren. By the articles of association, the election of teachers and regulation of the plan of studies and discipline were confided to the professors and directors of the Theological Seminary, and the fiscal concerns of the association, the price of tuition, rent of rooms to the Theological Seminary; declaring dividends, if any, on the stock, were confided to a Board of Trustees elected by the stockholders from among their own number.

“After the adoption of this plan, Prof. Schmucker, on behalf of the trustees of this association, which he termed Gettysburg Gymnasium, prepared and published a circular, over his own signature, describing and recommending the school, and stating, ‘It is under the immediate care of several very excellent and well qualified teachers, and under the general superintendence of Professor Schmucker.’ The teachers at this time were Rev. David Jacobs, A. M., and Mr. M. Jacobs, A. B., who was appointed in April, 1829. The stockholders, who were all Lutheran ministers from three or four States, had the privilege of gratuitous tuition for their sons. The results of this arrangement were very favorable. The number of students rapidly increased. In the fall of 1830, Nov. 4, the older teacher, Rev. D. Jacobs, departed this life, much regretted by all who knew him, and especially by the friends of the school. The Rev.

Henry L. Baugher, A. M., was selected to supply his place in April, 1831. From that time these two gentlemen, Drs. Baugher and Jacobs, have devoted themselves to the interests of this institution with the most gratifying success.

“As the number of students had rapidly increased, and it had long been the desire of Prof. Schmucker and of many other friends of the Lutheran Church, to have not only a Theological Seminary, but also a literary institution of the highest class, he resolved on making the effort to elevate the Gymnasium into a College by legislative action. Accordingly, he called a meeting of a half-dozen of the principal citizens of different denominations at the Bank in town, and invited their co-operation in the effort to obtain a charter from the Legislature for a college. *He informed them that the college he aimed at was to be un-sectarian in its instructions, but at the same time to be prevailingly under Lutheran influence and control.* The proposition of Dr. Schmucker was cordially received, and General T. C. Miller was appointed to accompany him to Harrisburg for the proposed purpose. Here Dr. Schmucker spent several weeks, on his own expense, in bringing the merits of the case before the individual members of the Legislature. By the aid of Gov. Wolfe, the distinguished friend of popular education, he also obtained permission of the House to address them in the Representative Hall, on the claims of the Germans in Pennsylvania to legislative sanction in the establishment of a college for the education of their Anglicised descendants. The earlier history of the Germanic nations in Europe was briefly sketched, and the patriotism, the integrity and industry of the Germans in our own State was presented in detail. The Hall was crowded by the members of Legislature, the Governor, and the heads of departments, as well as others of the most intelligent citizens of Harrisburg.



Brua Memorial Chapel, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

“ Dr. Schmucker also had petitions in behalf of his object printed at his own expense and addressed to some influential Lutheran minister or other friend, in about thirty counties of the State, requesting them to procure signatures belonging to both parties, and forward the petitions to the representatives of their county in the Legislature. He then drew up a charter for the new college, which was reported in the House, and in due time enacted into a law. Accordingly a charter was obtained in April, 1832, erecting Gettysburg Gymnasium into a College, under the style and title of “ Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg,” with all the powers and immunities usually conferred on similar institutions. As the funds were utterly inadequate to support a full faculty, being nothing more than the proceeds of tuition, the Trustees requested Drs. Schmucker and Hazelius to give some instruction gratuitously for one year in addition to their duties in the Theological Seminary, to which they consented. The Rev. J. H. Marsden, principal of the Female Seminary of the town, was engaged to devote a few hours in College to Mineralogy and Botany, and Professors Baugher and Jacobs devoted their entire time to the College. Thus organized, the Faculty stood thus: Dr. Schmucker, Intellectual and Moral Science; Dr. Hazelius, Latin Language and German Literature; Prof. Baugher, A. M., Greek Language and Belles Lettres; Prof. Jacobs, A. M., Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Mathematics; Prof. Marsden, A. M., Mineralogy and Botany.

“ The prospects of our College were now decidedly encouraging. What was most needed was funds, to enable the Trustees to erect a comfortable edifice, and to employ the entire time of additional professors, the chief burden of instruction having rested on Professors Baugher and Jacobs, both well qualified for their positions. At the request of a number of the friends of the College, Dr. Schmucker again

repaired to Harrisburg in 1833-4 for the purpose of obtaining an appropriation. In all their efforts to promote the establishment of this College, the friends of the institution had to contend against a strong and influential party at home, whose organ was the *Compiler*, one of the county papers. Even one of our own Representatives in the Legislature (Mr. Patterson) spoke and voted against our application on the ground of opposition to all legislative aid to Colleges. Dr. Schmucker therefore drew up an 'Address to the Citizens of Adams Co.,' and in conjunction with the signatures of seven other resident Trustees, published it in the other papers of the County, Nov. 8, 1833. Its object is to demonstrate that the College is not only a literary benefit to the County, but especially a source of large pecuniary gain to the citizens of all professions and that all should therefore favor an application to the Legislature for pecuniary aid. In the Legislature itself our cause was most ably advocated by our other Representative, Thaddeus Stevens, Esq., the distinguished champion of the free school system of Pennsylvania, and of education in every form.

"The funds for the Franklin Professorship were obtained with considerable difficulty. When Dr. Schmucker and Rev. B. Keller arrived at Lancaster in 1851 to attend as Lutheran Trustees the meeting of the Board, it was found that our Reformed brethren had been actively engaged through their agent, Rev. Bucher, Sen., in persuading the Lutheran Trustees of Lancaster City to assent to an arrangement by which the entire funds of Franklin College should be united with those of Marshall College and be controlled by that corporation, there being one Lutheran Professorship established in the institution. To this all the Trustees had assented except Dr. Baker. And it was only after much effort that Dr. Schmucker and Rev. Keller persuaded the Lutheran Trustees to abandon that plan and

agree to the transfer of the Lutheran Professorship to Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, by giving us one-third of the funds of Franklin College. Dr. Schmucker drew up the articles of agreement which, being sanctioned by legislative action, effected this desirable end."

Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D., concludes a short sketch on "The Beginning of the College," from which we copy the following: "Until this time the Institution had depended on its tuition fees for support, and its income was very limited. The salaries in the time of the Academy and Gymnasium were but \$400, 'if the income allowed.' The increase of students made enlarged buildings necessary. It was decided to seek aid from the Legislature. Prof. Schmucker again went to Harrisburg, and entered with vigor into the contest before the Legislature. Other colleges were pressing their claims. Dickinson, which had already received over \$60,000, Washington, which had gotten \$16,500, and 5000 acres of land, Jefferson with \$20,000 before, Allegheny with \$9,000 before, and especially Lafayette, which had received nothing as yet, were urging their claims. It was a stirring contest, and the representatives of Pennsylvania College did not allow its interest to suffer. By the aid of many friends, prominently Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, an appropriation of \$3,000 a year for five years, was granted to begin with June 1834. It was decided, with the encouragement this aid afforded, to enlarge the faculty, and give form to the Institution by the election of a president. Professor C. P. Krauth was chosen at the spring meeting of the trustees in 1834. Thus ended the unofficial, but real presidency of Prof. S. S. Schmucker, and Pennsylvania College entered on the ever-widening sphere of honorable and useful work, for which he had done so much to prepare the way."



PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1834.

- Music . . . . . By the Euterpian Band.  
 Prayer . . . . . By President Krauth,  
 Latin Salutatory . By William Smith of Georgetown, D. C.  
 Oration on Greek Language and Literature . . .  
 . . . . . By J. B. Bacon, of York, Pa.  
 Music.  
 Oration on " The Spirit of the Age " . . . . .  
 . . . . . By E. Keller, of Middletown, Md.  
 Oration, " Pleasures of Science " . . . . .  
 . . . . . By Theophilus Stork, of Salisbury, N. C.  
 Music.  
 Oration, " Fictitious Writings " . . . . .  
 . . . . . By M. G. Dale, of Lancaster, Pa.  
 Valedictory . . . . . By D. G. Barnitz, of York, Pa.  
 Solo . . . . . By Mr. Heerbrueger.  
 Conferring of Degrees and Baccalaureate Address  
 . . . . . By The President.

Dr. Diehl writes the following eulogy on Dr. Schmucker's work in establishing the Seminary and College:

" Thus we see that in many ways, did Dr. Schmucker aid in establishing and building up the institutions, by giving his time, talents, money and counsel; by teaching, by traveling, by pleading the cause before legislative bodies, by meeting another board, and the Synod of another denomination; by visiting cities and delivering persuasive discourses before rich Presbyterians and Congregationalists; by securing

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Keller, Stork and Dale, were Juniors at this time.

students; by organizing various projects; using all his power and influence to secure their prosperity. Forty years of his active life were given to the Seminary. And when he retired from the chair he had filled so long and so well, his heart lost none of its devotion to her welfare. No truer friend to the Lutheran Church, and her first Seminary, than Dr. Schmucker, will ever rise up. No more untiring and self-sacrificing labors will ever be given to them. Those institutions may grow, and attain the highest prosperity. Noble architectural structures may rise around the substantial, plain buildings, he, more than any others, helped to rear. Opulent friends may contribute their hundreds of thousands. Faculties and students, ten times in number of what he saw, may fill those halls. But the name of Samuel S. Schmucker will ever stand first, and bright as any other, on the roll of the friends of those institutions."

The latter part of the above paragraph sounds almost like an inspired prophecy, which has been literally fulfilled. Noble structures have been reared; opulent friends have contributed hundreds of thousands, faculties and students, ten times the number are filling those halls. In addition to the first Seminary building, four professors' dwelling houses have been erected, a splendid new Seminary building has been constructed and the old building renovated and reconstructed and an endowment fund of over \$100,000 secured. The same course of development has also taken place in the history of the College. In addition to the old College building the following structures have been erected, Linean Hall, preparatory building, a gymnasium, an observatory, a magnificent new college building, a magnificent chapel or church building, a president's dwelling and two professors' houses, with an endowment fund of about \$100,000. The value of the real estate and endowments which the

Lutheran Church of the General Synod controls in Gettysburg cannot be short of half a million dollars. Truly the Lord hath done great things for Zion. To him be all the glory!

All this wonderful work was inaugurated and organized by one man. Not that he did all the work and achieved the success single handed and alone. No, he had faithful and true men who stood by him, and liberal hearted and wealthy men who contributed of their means to carry out his plans. It is like a great general, who has organized his army, laid out the plan of his campaign, and leads his soldiers on to victory.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
CLASSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

Subservient to the objects of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and for the establishment of a fund for the purchase of the Adams County Academy :

I. The original stock of the Association is to be \$1,100.

II. Each share shall be \$50.00.

III. The stock holders shall elect at their first meeting five of their number as trustees, who shall have the management of all the concerns of the school, with the buildings hereafter mentioned.

IV. Three members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

The professor and directors of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg shall ex-officio, constitute a committee to be styled "the School Committee."

The committee shall appoint all the teachers of the institution (including also the English teacher, if one be employed.) They shall prescribe the course of study, discipline and examination to be pursued.

There may be semi-annual meetings of the committee; viz.; Immediately after the time appointed for the Spring and Fall meetings of the Board of Trustees.

V. If at any time in the interim of the regular meetings of the committee any measures relating to the instruction or discipline of the institution should be necessary, the professors of the Seminary shall have power to act alone; but all such acts shall be subject to revision and amendment at a regular meeting of the School Committee.

VI. So soon as the salary of any one teacher shall amount to more than \$400, he may be taxed by the trustees for the use of the room occupied by him to such amount as they may deem necessary, and consistent with the welfare of the school, not exceeding one half of the surplus of \$400.

VII. The edifice purchased by the Trustees and any others, hereafter acquired by them, shall in no instance be used for any purpose not subservient to the interest of the institution.

VIII. All repairs of the edifice and school furniture for the rooms, judged necessary by the Trustees, shall be provided by them at their expense.

IX. All the monies received by the Trustees, shall, after defraying the necessary repairs and furniture, be divided equally between the stockholders.

X. Yet not more than an average of 6 per cent per annum, shall at any time be divided, and if the proceeds exceed that amount, they shall be appropriated by the Trustees to the enlargement of the edifice and accommodations or operations of the institution.

XI. The children of *original* stockholders shall be taught gratuitously by the teachers of the classical and scientific department, so long as they retain the stock; but

should the Trustees have an elementary English school in its building, the privilege shall not extend to it.

XII. At all elections each stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he holds shares.

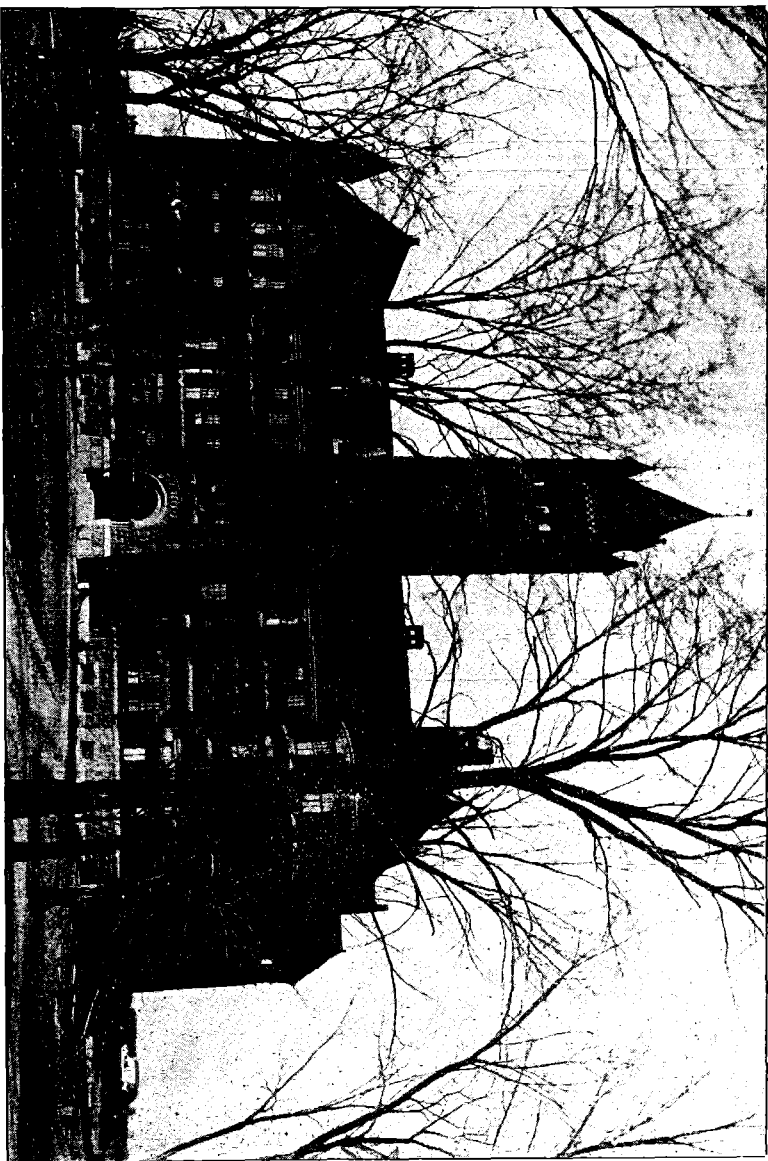
XIII. There may annually be two general meetings of the stockholders, on the evening after the close of the regular seminarian examination of the students of the theological seminary. At these meetings seven stockholders shall constitute a quorum.

XIV. The term of service of the Trustees shall be one year, and they shall be always re-eligible, and if for any reason whatever, there is no election held at the expiration of their term, they shall continue in office until successors are elected. And if at any time the seat of any one or more Trustees should be vacated by death, or voluntary resignation, the existing members of the Board may elect some stockholder as a successor, who shall continue in office until another is elected in his place at a general meeting of the stockholders.

XV. The Board of Trustees shall elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices on the conditions mentioned in Section XIV.

XVI. Every stockholder shall have a right to transfer or sell his stock by an entry made on the book, and such transfer shall confer on the purchaser all the privileges of the regular stockholder; provided always, that no transfer shall give the privilege of gratuitous tuition to another person in less than six years from the time of the commencement of this association, and so ever after no transfer of the privilege (gratuitous tuition) can take place oftener than once in six years.

XVII. At elections for Trustees any stockholder may send his vote or votes by proxy; but on no other occasion, and for no other purpose shall votes by proxy be received.



Recitation Hall, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

XVIII. Any alterations in these articles must be proposed at our general meeting, and cannot be acted on until the next regular general meeting, and any such alteration shall require a majority of three fourths of the votes of all the existing stockholders.

XIX. This association may at any time be dissolved by a majority of three fourths of all the votes of all the stockholders, who may sell the property, and divide the proceeds equally according to the number of shares held by each stockholder. Signed by

Samuel S. Schmucker,  
John Herbst,  
Henry G. Stecker,  
J. G. Schmucker,  
J. F. Heyer,  
Jonathan Ruthrauff,  
Jacob Crigler,  
Emanuel Keller,  
Jacob Martin,

J. M. Heim,  
Benjamin Kurtz,  
David F. Schaffer,  
John G. Morris,  
John Reck,  
Dr. Schaeffer, Philadelphia,  
C. P. Krauth,  
Henry Stecker.