

tivity through his brother, Joseph Daniel, and his friend, Herr Von Schirnding, and was induced to found a mission school. That brother, in 1788, was sent as a missionary to India (where he died, May 10, 1800,) by the Society for the Propagation of Christian knowledge. He had been recommended to that society by Ludwig Schulze, who was then director of the celebrated Francke establishment, in Halle. Inspired by the formation of the London Missionary Society, Herr Von Schirnding declared his readiness to pay 1,200 thalers (\$900) for every youth who would offer himself to be educated for mission service. In 1788 he was intrusted by the London Missionary Society with the task of uniting in one center the several missionary efforts of devout Christians in Basel, Elberfeld, and East Friesland. He was even made director of the society in Germany. It was he who encouraged Joh. Jünicke to open his mission school in Berlin, and he also supplied the first money.

This school was opened February 1, 1800, as the first real mission school of the evangelical church. The school at Gosport, England, was founded in 1801; that at Berkel, near Rotterdam, in 1810, and that at Basel in 1815. The Berlin school flourished until the death of Joh. Jünicke in 1827, when it soon went to pieces under unskillful management. It has sent out eighty missionaries, who entered the service of the English and Dutch societies. Among them may be named Rhenius, Nylander, Albrecht, Schmelen, Riedel and Gützlaff. The place of this school was then taken by the Berlin Missionary Society, founded in 1824, which in 1829 opened a missionary seminary of its own.

It has seemed important to give these items concerning the work in Berlin for Joh. Jünicke was directly connected with the organization of the Basel Missionary Society. C. F. Spittler, who had come to Basel as successor of Friedrich Steinkopf (Lay Secretary), had repeatedly thought of entering the mission seminary at Berlin; and at the suggestion of the Committee of the German Christian Society, proposed to Jünicke that, in view of the evil times in North Germany and the straightened condition of the school, it would be desirable to remove his institution from Berlin to Basel. Jünicke, although he had repeatedly received money and pupils from Basel, thankfully declined the offer. In view of the considerable distance from Berlin, and the constant hindrances of war, and from the fact that in Basel itself missionary zeal was increasing, and larger contributions were forthcoming, Spittler began to see clearly that Basel should begin a work of its own.

In May, 1815, Basel was about to be bombarded from Hünningen, and the greatest excitement prevailed. The Rev. Nicolaus Von Brunn (who had come to Basel in 1810) held his usual monthly missionary meeting. At its close a young man presented himself for missionary service. Von Brunn suggested to Spittler that in some way such young