

discussed with his friends, who approved of the principle, but expressed a doubt about his getting the means of carrying it into execution. Where was the money to come from? Those who had met in the school room, formed themselves into a committee and began at once to interest others in the scheme. As they met each other in the street the question always asked: "Are you praying earnestly for success?" showed the spirit by which they were actuated. They had not long to wait for a token of success. A gentleman, without knowing what they proposed, gave £15 for the poor, and this they placed in the hands of a senator to keep for them, and to him they related the scheme they contemplated. Shortly after, the senator mentioned that he was executor of the will of a Christian merchant, who had, among other sums, bequeathed £1,600 for a reformatory, and this, also, he put at their disposal.

Such was the position of affairs as 1832 came to an end. In January, 1833, the committee issued a circular explaining what they aimed at, and the first day it appeared, a lady sent them a large donation. Even servant girls began to collect for the object, and soon the sympathy of all classes had been excited. The committee then began to look for a suitable house in which to try their experiment. Hearing this, the Syndic Sieveking offered them

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a thatched cottage, and its grounds on his estate at the hamlet of Horn, some three miles from Hamburg, and not far from the banks of the Elbe. The gift was thankfully accepted, and a public meeting was called for the 12th September, when the plan of the reformatory was laid before the hundred gentlemen who attended. After full discussion the scheme was agreed to, with the proviso that it would limit its operation to the support freely offered by Christian friends. A special committee was named to aid the enthusiastic Wichern in carrying out the work. On the last day of October, 1833, the young *Kandidat* and his mother went out to Horn and took possession of the cottage, the "Rough House," which soon became historical, and which is now known in every civilized country in the world, from its having proved the fruitful parent of so many hundreds of similar institutions throughout Germany, France, and other lands.