

ance in German. The only publisher, however, who could challenge the Sauers, was Henry Miller, editor of *Der Wöchentliche Philadelphische Staatsbote*, founded in 1762. Miller, who was born in Waldeck, had come to America with Count von Zinzendorf, the leader of the Moravians. He was employed by Benjamin Franklin and printed books in German and English. Miller's paper circulated not only in Pennsylvania, but also in New York, Maryland, and Virginia. A feud arose between him and the Sauers, for the latter were loyalists, and Miller supported the Revolution. In fact, he claimed the proud distinction of having been the first to publish the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. He printed the entire document in German type on July 5, 1776.

Sauer and Miller were the leading newspaper publishers. There were five successful German papers before the Revolution; by 1808, there were fourteen. Between 1732 and the end of the century, no fewer than thirty-eight German papers had appeared in Pennsylvania.

4. THE GERMAN SCHOOLMASTER IN THE COLONIES

It is interesting to note the intellectual exchange between Germany and New England in the earliest times. This consisted of the correspondence of Cotton Mather and August Hermann Francke, the head of the pietistic wing of the Lutheran Church at Halle where he had founded a large orphan asylum. Francke had achieved international fame with his institutions, and a number of colleges and orphanages in the Colonies were modeled on them.

The correspondence between Mather and Francke was astoundingly heavy for an age without airmail and parcel post. The Boston theologian in 1709 sent a collection of 160 books and tracts on pietism to Halle, together with cash contributions for Francke's philanthropies. The German theologian was equally expansive: he replied with a letter of sixty-nine pages, written in Latin, in which he described his various institutions. Cotton Mather was much impressed. He