

RULES OF OLD HARVARD

Queer Regulations in the Seventeenth Century

Religious Observances and the Latin Language Most Rigidly Insisted Upon.—The Poor Chap Got His Degree When He Could Read the Old and New Testaments from the Original into Latin.—The President Required Publicly to Whip the Blasphemer.—An Amusing List of Fines

(Boston Transcript.)

The thirty "Resolutions for Students in Harvard College" in force during the present academic year of 1907-08 might all be summed up in this: "Behave at all times as a gentleman should;" and "show that you are attending carefully to getting an education by doing regular and satisfactory work in college courses." If a young man bears in mind these two fundamental and obvious rules he may never come in contact with any officer of government; he certainly will never be "summoned to the office" for a breach of discipline. Scores, perhaps hundreds, of men go through college without even learning of the existence of the little pamphlet of nine pages which is sent to a boy's parents with his certificate of admission. Students who are "diligent in their business" and who conduct themselves as should any young men of their age in this community never run afoul of any Harvard rule. It should be said to the credit of Harvard students that of the large number, especially in the freshman class, who come under the official notice of the dean, an overwhelming proportion are guilty of offenses in the nature of omissions to conform to the high standard of work required, and very few are guilty of acts of misconduct.

In the days of Rev. Henry Dunster, who was president of Harvard between 1600 and 1654, and for at least a century thereafter, conditions were very different. Without a careful study of the numerous rules and laws and customs, no student could have any notion of what was expected of him. It is indeed hard to see how any young man but recently come to Cambridge could go through the day without at least one offense.

In the college records are preserved several documents which throw interesting side lights on the life at Cambridge in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Although some of these were printed in President Josiah Quincy's "History of Harvard University," which was written to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the "school or college," the book is now rare and few Harvard men know of the way in which the lives of their predecessors were regulated.

The following is a translation of "Dunster's Rules" in Latin which were confirmed by the "President and Overseers" and all of which continued in force at least until the revision of 1734, when a few were made less harsh.

"The Laws, Liberties and Orders of Harvard College in the years 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645 and 1646, and Published to the care for the Perpetual Preservation of its Welfare and Government."

1. When any scholar is able to read Tully, or such like classical Latin author, extempore, and make and speak true Latin in verse and prose suo (at him) Martie, and decline perfectly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue, then may he be admitted into the college, nor shall any claim admission before such qualifications.

2. Everyone shall consider the main end of his life and studies, to know God and Jesus Christ, which is eternal life; John xviii, 3.

3. Seeing the Lord giveth wisdom, everyone shall seriously, by prayer in secret, seek wisdom of Him; Proverbs iii, 2, 3, etc.

4. Everyone shall so exercise himself in reading the Scriptures twice a day, that they be ready to give an account of their proficiency therein, both in theoretical observations of language and logic, and in practical and spiritual truths, as their tutor shall require, according to their several abilities respectively, seeing the end of the word giveth light, etc.; Psalm cxix, 130.

5. In the public church assembly they shall carefully shun all gestures that show any contempt or neglect of God's ordinances, and be ready to answer to their tutors for their profiting, and to use the helps of storing themselves with knowledge, as their tutors shall direct them. And all sophists and bachelors (until themselves make common place) shall publicly repeat sermons in the hall, whenever they are called forth.

6. They shall receive all proclamation of God's holy name, attributes, word, order, and times of worship; and study, with reverence and love, carefully to retain God and His truth in their hearts.

7. They shall honor as their parents, magistrates, elders, tutors and aged persons, by being silent in their presence (except they be called to answer), not gadding; showing all those laudable expressions of honor and reverence in their presence that are in use, as bowing before them, standing up, etc., as the like.

8. They shall be slow to speak, and eschew not only oaths, lies and uncertain rumors, but likewise all idle, foolish, bitter, scoffing, frothy, wanton words and offensive gestures.

9. None shall pragmatically intrude or intermeddle in other men's affairs.

10. During their residence they shall studiously redeem their time, observe the general hours appointed for all the scholars, and the special hour for their own lecture, and then diligently attend the lectures, without any disturbance by word or gesture; and, if of anything they doubt, they shall inquire of their fellows, in case of non-resolution, modestly of their tutors.

11. None shall under any pretence whatever, frequent the company and society of such men as lead ungodly and dissolute life. Neither shall any without the license of the overseers of the college, be of the artillery or trainband. Nor shall any, without the license of the overseers of the college, his tutors leave, or, in his absence, the care of parents or guardians, go out to another town.

12. No scholar shall buy, sell or exchange anything, to the value of sixpence, without the allowance of his parents, guardians or tutors; and whosoever is found to have sold or bought any such things without acquainting their tutors or parents, shall forfeit the value of the commodity, or restoring it of, according to the discretion of the president.

Not Use English.

The scholars shall never use their tongue, except that in public exercise of oratory, or such like, they be to make them in English.

If any scholar, being in good health, shall be absent from prayers or lectures, except in case of urgent necessity,

Latest Picture of Grover Cleveland



The above copyrighted picture of Grover Cleveland, former president of the United States, was done in crayon, by E. V. Naderhny, from probably the best photograph ever taken of the statesman.

This picture was secured by William Henry, the dean of the New York Herald's staff of photographers, and the Tele-

graph publishes the same through a connection with the Herald Dispatch.

Mr. Henry has probably taken more photographs of prominent people for newspapers than any other photographer in America.

This remarkable photograph of the former president has attracted a great deal of attention throughout the country.

The photograph is a reproduction of the original taken by Mr. Henry.

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watch were authorized to exercise their powers within the precincts of the college. It was provided, however, that none of the said watchmen should lay violent hands on any of the students being found within the precinct of the college yards, otherwise than so that they may secure them until they may inform the president or some of the fellows." It was also voted that any student of this college who shall be found absent from his lodgings after 9 o'clock at night, he shall be responsible for and to all complaints of disorder in the kind, that, by testimony of the watch or others shall appear to be done by any student of the college, and shall be adjudged guilty of the said crime, unless he can purge himself by sufficient witness.

In 1652, the civil authority "was formally recognized as the last resort for enforcing, in extreme cases, college discipline."

In October, 1656, the president and fellows were empowered by statute "to punish all misdemeanors of the youth in their society, either by fines, or whipping in the hall openly, as the nature of the offense shall require, not exceeding ten shillings, or ten stripes for one offense."

The tutors "charged, at discretion, and on very solemn occasions the overseers were called together, either to authorize or to witness, the execution of the severer punishments." An old diary tells of the punishment in 1674, of one who had been guilty of "speaking blasphemous words."

Although this public flogging by the president gradually fell into disuse, it was not formally abolished until 1734 when the right of punishing undergraduates by "boxing" was "expressly reserved to the president, professors and tutors." In 1735, the doing away with this form of punishment was considered; but, no decisive action was taken, although the practice was gradually given up.

Schedule of Fines.

The system of imposing fines for infractions of the rules continued. Here is the schedule:

"List of pecuniary matters:
"Absence from prayers, 24; tardiness at prayers, 1d; absence from professor's public lecture, 4d; tardiness at professor's public lecture, 2d; profanation of Lord's Day, not exceeding 3s; absence from public worship, 3d; ill behaviour at public worship, not exceeding 1s 6d; going to meetings before bell-ringing, 6d; neglecting to repeat the service, 6d; irreverent behaviour at prayers, or public divinity lectures, 1s 6d; absence from chambers, etc., not exceeding 6d; not declaiming, not exceeding 1s 6d; absence from recitation, not

exceeding 3s; bachelors neglecting disputation, not exceeding 1s 6d; respondents neglecting disputations, from 1s 6d to 3s; undergraduates out of town without leave, not exceeding 2s 6d; undergraduates tarrying out of town without leave, not exceeding, per diem, 1s 3d; undergraduates tarrying out of town one week without leave, not exceeding 10s; undergraduates tarrying out of town one month without leave, not exceeding 22 10s; lodging strangers without leave, not exceeding 1s 6d; entertaining persons ill chartered, not exceeding 1s 6d; going out of college without proper garb, not exceeding 6d; frequenting taverns, not exceeding 1s 6d; private cursing, not exceeding 2s 6d; graduates playing cards, not exceeding 5s; undergraduates playing cards, not exceeding 2s 6d; undergraduates playing any game for money, not exceeding 1s 6d; selling and exchanging without leave, not exceeding 1s 6d; lying, not exceeding 1s 6d; opening door by picklocks, not exceeding 5s; drunkenness, not exceeding 1s 6d; liquor prohibited under penalty, not exceeding 1s 6d; second offence, not exceeding 3s; keeping of the government of the college with respect and deference, particularly they shall not be seated without leave in their presence; they shall be uncovered when they speak to them or are spoken to by them.

"6. All freshmen (except those employed by the immediate government of the college) shall be obliged to go on any errand (except such as shall be judged improper by some one in the government of the college) for any of his seniors, graduate or undergraduates, at any time, except in studying hours, or after nine o'clock in the evening."

"7. A senior sophister has authority to take a freshman from a sophomore, a middle bachelor from a junior sophister, a master from a senior sophister, and any governor of the college from a master."

"8. Every freshman before he goes for the person who takes him away (unless it be one in the government of the college) shall return and inform the person from whom he is taken."

"9. No freshman, when sent on an errand, shall make any unnecessary delay, neglect to make due return, or go away till dismissed by the person who sent him."

"10. No freshman shall be detained by a senior when not actually employed on some suitable errand."

"11. No freshman shall be obliged to observe any order of a senior to come to him, or to go on any errand for him, unless he be wanted immediately."

"12. No freshman, when sent on an errand, shall tell who he is going for, unless he be asked; nor be obliged to tell what he is going for, unless asked by a governor of the college."

"13. When any person knocks at a freshman's door, except in studying time, he shall immediately open the door, without inquiring who is there."

"14. No scholar shall call up or down, to or from, any chamber in the college."

"15. No scholar shall play football or any other game in the college yard, or throw anything across the yard."

"16. The freshmen shall furnish bats,

balls and footballs for the use of the students, to be kept at the buttery."

"17. Every freshman shall pay the butler for putting up his name in the buttery."

"18. Strict attention shall be paid by all the students to the common rules of cleanliness, decency and politeness."

"The sophomores shall publish these customs to the freshmen in the chapel, whenever ordered by any in the government of the college; at which time the freshmen are enjoined to keep their places in their seats, and attend with decency to the reading."

About 1772, after the overseers had repeatedly recommended abolishing the custom of allowing the upper classes to send freshmen on errands, the president and fellows voted that "after deliberate consideration and weighing all circumstances, they are not able to project any plan in the room of this long and ancient custom, that will not be attended with equal, if not greater inconveniences." Indeed, in 1798, "the retaining men or boys to perform the services for which freshmen had been heretofore employed" was declared to be a growing evil, and was prohibited by the corporation.

A Harvard Uniform.

In 1786, "in order to lessen the expense of dress, a uniform was prescribed, the color and plan of which were minutely set forth, with a distinction of the classes by means of frogs on the cuffs and button holes; silks were prohibited and homely manufactures were recommended. In 1789, the reluctance with which this system of uniform was received made it necessary to enforce it by higher penalties."

Although modified in 1796 and 1797, these sumptuary laws, so far as they prescribed clothes of dark blue or dark gray material, continued in force well into the nineteenth century.

During the last few years of the eighteenth century in view of "the spirit of the times, and the extreme difficulty the executive must encounter, in attempting to enforce the law prohibiting students from wearing hats in the college yard" this was abolished by formal vote.

"By the ancient laws of the college, tutors were enjoined to visit frequently the chambers of the scholars in study hours, assist them in their literary pursuits, and promote in them a regular conduct." The overseers had complained frequently of the neglect of the tutors to do this. The tutors had always pleaded, in excuse for their neglect, the undue amount of time this occupied and also the hostility of students to what they regarded as a system of espionage. So, in 1798, a revision of the law changed the obligation "frequently to visit," to read "to visit as often as they find it convenient."

During the nineteenth century, the requirements for entrance to college were steadily increased with a consequent increase in the average age of undergraduates. As Harvard became more and more of a university for young men rather than a "seminary" for boys little more than children, the rigidity of the rules related to the nursery and the "ancient customs," that remind us of West Point in the old days, have fallen into disuse and have been formally abolished. Now, no more is required of a student at Harvard than should be of any other young man in the community—that he behave himself decorously and decently, and that he attend to business.

BOY MURDERED

HIS PLAYMATE

Camden, N. J., April 2.—Joseph Wood, sixteen years old, was put on trial for his life today, charged with the murder of his nine-year-old playmate, Ethel Marx. The boy seemed oblivious to his serious position, and, according to alienists who have studied him, he lacks moral sense.

It is expected that his defense will be insanity, although it is declared that several physicians who examined him at the behest of his counsel have refused to testify that he is insane, while admitting that undoubtedly he is a weakling mentally.

A jury less than 12 in number was sworn. Mrs. Marx, who has been married since the murder, committed last October, told of the incidents preceding the tragedy. Her testimony, in effect, was as follows:

Shortly after Harry Marx left for work that morning she sent Ethel to a neighbor's with another little girl. When her daughter returned she dressed the child in the blue dress, black shoes and stockings and pink hair ribbon which were in court as an exhibit. When those garments were shown the mother again burst into tears and it was some time before she could proceed.

Joe Wood's stoicism did not relax. He showed no emotion when he saw the clothing. Mrs. Marx, resuming her narrative, said that when the child did not return, after a long absence, she went for her, and in the fear of the girl's disappearance.

Harry Marx, the foster father of Ethel, told of his search for the girl's body. He said he did not make a close search of the cemetery, where the body was found.

Young Wood, greatly improved in appearance since his arrest, was dressed in a neat, long trowsers suit of brown, with negligee shirt and small checked bow tie. His fair hair was parted in the middle and from his face, which has the prison pallor, stared large blue eyes fringed with black lashes. A tiny button, bearing an American flag, was fastened in his coat lapel. He talked much with his counsel, and at times his eyes twinkled and he smiled as a taleman's answer struck his apparently well developed sense of humor. His parents were not in the courtroom.

Assistant Prosecutor Charles A. Wolberton, in outlining the case for the Commonwealth, said:

"The State will also show that Ethel Marx's body was found covered over with tin and in a horrible condition, showing that her death had been caused by lying struck on the head with a blunt instrument."

"The State will show that Wood and Ethel went to a place in the rear of the cemetery to a spot that was surrounded by small trees and bushes and very secluded."

"He then, in his own words," continued the Prosecutor, "knocked her down. She told him she was going to tell her mother. We shall show that he then struck her on the head with the blunt part of a hatchet. He had with him, presumably to break a nail, and that after he had done this she never spoke again, but just rolled over on her side."

A Centralville subscriber called up a Lowell newspaper office the other day and excitedly shouted that she had seen a rebus "by actual count" during the morning hours.

WINTRY WEATHER

AT FREDERICTON

Good Sleighing and River Solid Yet—Cold Stops Bridge Work—Other News of the Capital.

Fredricton, N. B., April 3.—The river here is a solid holding solid and the indications are that it will not break up before the middle of the month. The weather is intensely cold for the time of year and there is still good sleighing about the city.

Night work on the new spans of the highway bridge has been suspended for the present on account of the cold weather which makes it almost impossible for men to work. There is no doubt that the bridge will be completed in ample time before navigation opens.

There will be no lack of men this season for stream driving operations, and wages will range from \$1.75 to \$2 per day. The lumber cut is much less than last year and logs have gone down in price.

The Scott Lumber Co. cut five million feet of lumber up Magaguadavic lake last winter and will start their mill just soon as the ice breaks up. The company have sufficient bank logs coming down river here to keep the Victoria mill busy during the season.

John Scott, late secretary-treasurer of the Scott Lumber Company, expects to leave for Prince Rupert in the latter part of this month to take up his abode.

Ald. W. E. Everett has been in poor health for some time past and expects to retire from civic politics.

The Liberals of York will not oppose the re-election of Solicitor-General Mead, which seat has been vacated by his acceptance of office.

Miss Ella Clarke fell on York street yesterday and suffered a fractured arm and a sprained wrist.

In the Probate court letters of administration in the estate of the late Henry R. Turnbull, of Stanley, have been granted to Mrs. Martha E. Turnbull, widow, and widow of deceased, and Charles T. Munro, of Newcastle, and U. Z. King, of Pettaquamscutt, sons-in-law of deceased.

The estate is valued at \$30,000, and consisted of \$18,500 personal property and \$11,500 of real property. The real estate included his hotel at Stanley, a mill at Pettaquamscutt, near Chatham, and timber lands.

It is likely that at the next meeting of the provincial government an interesting report on the methods of bookkeeping employed by the late government of the province will be under discussion. When George W. Dunbar, of Jenkins Company, Toronto, was here to secure an exclusive statement on the province's financial standing he also enquired into the methods of bookkeeping employed by the late government. A copy of the financial statement was published, but Hon. Mr. Robinson and his associates "kept mum" on the report on bookkeeping, which has since turned up. Mr. Dunbar's report, it is said, severely criticizes the methods employed in bookkeeping in some of the departments, and suggests that the same should be along lines advocated from time to time by Provincial Secretary Flemming when he was the financial critic of the then opposition.

Yesterday afternoon a conference was held between Premier Hazen, Provincial Secretary Flemming, the Chief Superintendent of Education and F. Ansel, of Gage & Company, Toronto, the firm which now supply the school books used in the province. The subject for discussion was whether the firm of Gage & Co. would be able to supply text books now in use at a cheaper price. The question was fully enquired into, and it is understood that the premier and his associates were given to understand that if the practice of having Flood & Company, St. John, act as distributors for the province, the cost of the books would be reduced by 40 per cent. on the report on bookkeeping, which has since turned up. Mr. Dunbar's report, it is said, severely criticizes the methods employed in bookkeeping in some of the departments, and suggests that the same should be along lines advocated from time to time by Provincial Secretary Flemming when he was the financial critic of the then opposition.

An interesting condition of affairs has arisen in connection with the issuance of liquor licenses in the county of Madawaska. It appears that the government some months ago brought into force by proclamation a section of the Criminal Code that prohibits the sale of liquor in districts where large public works are being carried on. That section of Madawaska along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific is in the proclaimed districts. Although this prohibition has been in force since last fall no effort has been made to enforce it. Now the license commissioners in Madawaska have asked Attorney-General Hazen for instructions.

Now the license commissioners in Madawaska have asked Attorney-General Hazen for instructions. Hon. Mr. Hazen has instructed them to receive and forward all applications to the government and meanwhile he is in communication with the Department of Justice at Ottawa to see how long they want the prohibition to apply and if they intend taking any steps to enforce it.

GIRL THE STAKE

IN POKER GAME

Columbia, Miss., April 2.—With the affections of a beautiful brunette as the stake in a poker game, two men played five hands before daylight, this morning and one of them was shot and killed by the girl after he had won.

Miss Eunice Spencer, twenty years old, a girl of rare attainments and great charm, has for months been extremely friendly with Charles Wesley and P. F. Coombs, both well-to-do planters.

After a spirited game of seven-up, lasting until past midnight, in which the two men and the girl participated, Coombs declared that there was no interest in cards unless a stake was up. He suggested five hands of poker, the winner to be Miss Spencer's favored suitor.

Wesley won the first two hands and the third and fourth went to Coombs. In the fifth Coombs needed only one point to go out. Suddenly reaching across the table Wesley grabbed Coombs by the throat, remarking: "You played crooked and you will have to fight."

Coombs jumped from his chair and the men were soon in a death struggle, with the winner of the game getting the worst of it. Miss Spencer, seizing a Winchester rifle from its place on the wall, sent a bullet into the breast of Coombs. The man expired in five minutes.

Miss Spencer asserts the tragedy was accidental. She declares now that Coombs had always been her choice.