

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 Oupd 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 in the days of Rev. Henry Dunster, who was president of Harvard between 1630 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 from a "bridge could go through the day without at least one offence.

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 1632, 1643, 1648, 1654 and 1660, and Published to the care for the Perpetual Preservation of its Welfare and Government."

1. When any scholar is able to read Latin, or such like classical Latin author, extempore, and make and speak true Latin in verse and prose suo (to himself) Martre, and decline perfectly the paradigms of nouns and verbs in the Greek tongue, he may 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 xvii., etc.

3. Seeing the Lord giveth wisdom, everyone shall seriously, by prayer in secret, seek wisdom of Him; Proverbs ii., 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 entrance of the word giveth light, etc.; Psalm cix., 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 of their profiting, and to use the helps of storing themselves with knowledge, as their tutors shall direct them. And all sophisters and bachelors (until themselves make common place) shall publicly repeat sermons in the hall, whenever they are called forth.

6. They shall achieve all pronunciation of God's holy name, attributes, word, orders, and times of worship; and study, with reverence and love, carefully to retain God and His truth in their minds.

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 shew not only oaths, lies and uncertain rumors, but likewise all idle, foolish, bitter, scolding, 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, or 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 ungrat 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 tutor leave, or, in his absence, the call 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 be restoring of it, 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 U. S. 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 Telegraph publishes herewith a connection with the Herald Dispatch. Mr. Henry has probably taken more photographs of prominent people for newspapers than any other photographer in America.

or by the leave of his tutor, he shall be liable to admonition (or such punishment as the president shall think meet) if he offend above once a week.

13. Every scholar shall be called by his surname only, till he be invested with his first degree, except he be a fellow commoner or knight's eldest son, or of superior nobility.

14. No scholar shall, under any pretence of recreation or other cause whatever (unless forewarned and allowed by the president or his tutor,) be absent from his studies or appointed exercises, above an hour at morning never half an hour at afternoon never, an hour and a half at dinner, and so long at supper.

15. If any scholar shall transgress any of the laws of God, or the House out of reverence, or apparent negligence, after twice admonition, he shall be liable, if not adultus, to correction; if adultus, his name shall be given up to the overseers of the college, that he may be publicly dealt with after the desert of his fault; but in greater offences such gradual proceeding shall not be exercised.

16. Every scholar that on proof is found able to read the original of the Old and New Testament into the Latin tongue and to resolve them logically, without being of honest life and conversation, and at any public act hath the approbation of the overseers and master of the college, may be invested with the first degree.

17. Every scholar that giveth up in writing a synopsis or summary of logic, natural and moral philosophy, arithmetic, geometry, and astronomy, and is ready to defend these or positions, without being of known gravity, and of approved sober and virtuous conversation, and that with the leave of the president and his tutor, shall be admitted to the degree of bachelor of arts, unless he be permitted by the president, with the consent of his parents or guardians, and of good reason first given by a physician, and then in a sober and private manner.

18. No scholar shall take tobacco, unless in a sober and private manner. At a meeting of the corporation in 1639, it was voted that "whosoever there are great complaints of the exorbitant practices of some students of this college, by their abusive words and actions to the watch of this town," the Cambridge town

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 "in case any student of this college 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 this 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 witnesses." In 1682, the civil authority "was formally recognized as the last resort for enforcing, in extreme cases," college discipline.

In October, 1636, the president and fellows were empowered by statute "to punish all misdemeanors of the youths in their society, either by fines, or whipping the hall openly, as the nature of the offence shall require, not exceeding ten shillings, or ten stripes for one offence." 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." The sentence of the overseers was read twice in the library. Then "the offender having knelt, the president prayed, and then publicly whipped, before all the scholars," the blasphemous "The solemnities were closed by another prayer from the president."

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:

"Absence from prayers, 2s; tardiness at lectures, 1s; absence from professor's public lecture, 4s; tardiness at professor's public lecture, 2s; profanation of Lord's Day, not exceeding 3s; absence from public worship, 3s; ill behaviour at public worship, not exceeding 1s 6d; going to meeting before bell-ringing, 6d; neglecting to repeat the sermon, 3s; irreverent behaviour at prayers, or public divinity lectures, 1s 6d; absence from chambers, etc., not exceeding 6s; 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 of ill character, not exceeding 1s 6d; going out of college without proper garb, not exceeding 6s; frequenting taverns, not exceeding 1s 6d; profane cursing, not exceeding 2s 6d; graduates playing cards, not exceeding 5s; 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 doors by picklocks, not exceeding 5s; drinking prohibited liquors, not exceeding 1s 6d; sending for prohibited liquors, not exceeding 1s 6d; felling prohibited liquors, not exceeding 1s 6d; cutting off the lead, 1s 6d; concealing the transgression of the 19th law, 1s 6d; tumultuous noises, 1s 6d; second offences, 3s; refusing to give annoying time, 6d; keeping guns, and going on skating, 1s; firing guns or pistols in college yard, 2s 6d; fighting or hurting any person, not exceeding 1s 6d.

It is noteworthy that "undergraduates playing cards" (whether merely "for pins" or "for money") was punished by a fine of 2s 6d; but that "lying"—an offence which very few students are now guilty, and for which suspension, if not expulsion, is now considered a mild punishment, made the liable only to a fine of 1s 6d. Naturally students were little disturbed by these fines. They proved so annoying to parents, however, that in 1761 a committee was appointed to consider some other method of punishing offenders. Although mulcts were not entirely abolished, a system was adopted which resembled somewhat the present methods of enforcing discipline by "admonition," "probation," "suspension," "dismissal," or "expulsion."

In addition to the formal rules, a system of "Ancient Customs of Harvard College," Established by the Government of It, grew up, was recognized by the authorities and soon had all the force of law. As these had to do chiefly with the conduct of freshmen, and as it was to the interest of all the "seniors" that these customs should be observed, doubtless they were more scrupulously lived up to than President Dunster's rules. Here is a copy of

these customs as they appear in the official records.

The Luckiness "Freshies."

"1. No freshman shall wear his hat in the college yard, unless it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on-foot, and have not both hands full.

"2. No undergraduate shall wear his hat in the college yard, when any of the governors of the college are there; and no bachelor shall wear his hat when the president is there.

"3. Freshmen are to consider all the other classes as their seniors.

"4. No freshman shall speak to a senior by his last name, when any of the seniors' chamber, or in his own if a senior be there.

"5. All the undergraduates shall treat those in 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 an 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. A freshman, when sent on an errand, shall tell who he is going for, unless he be asked; nor be obliged to tell who 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 hats,

WINTRY WEATHER AT FREDERICTON

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

Fredericton, N. B., April 3.—The river here is still 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 sleighting 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 be cutting up the same 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 MeLoed, 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, 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 and lands, near Chatham, and timber limits.

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 & Co., of Toronto, was here to issue a financial 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 changes which are said to be along lines advocated from time to time by Provincial Secretary Flemming when he was the financial critic of the then opposition.

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 homony 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 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. One by one the "laws" that savored much of the nursery and the "ancient customs" that remind us of West Point in the old days, have fallen into disuse or 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 defence 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 was chosen in less than two hours. The most important witness of the day was Mrs. Minnie Marx, mother of the dead girl. Punctuated into tears and it was some time before she could proceed.

Mrs. Marx, who has been married since the murder, committed Ethel to the government 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 learned of the girl's disappearance.

Harry Marx, the foster father of Ethel, told of the search for the body of 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. Wolvorton, 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 can, and that after he had done this she never spoke again, but just rolled over on her side."

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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, but for months has 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.