

The Founding of Yale College

By Franklin B. Dexter

[Read February 14, 1876, before the New Haven Colony Historical society. Reprinted in part.]

In the colony of New Haven, from its beginning in 1638, till the union with Connecticut, in 1665, the ruling spirit was John Davenport, pastor of the church in this town. As a scholar, he ranked with the very first of the immigrants to New England; and it was not a mere compliment that on his way hither while tarrying over the winter of 1637-38 in Boston, he was named on the committee to carry into effect the vote of the General court of Massachusetts bay, fixing a college at Cambridge. The incident was not needed to suggest to a man of his clear foresight that the colony which he led would also need a college. And just ten years after (March 23, 1647-48), the records show that the General court here gave power to a select committee of the town of New Haven "to consider and reserve what lot they shall see meet and most commodious for a college, which they desire may be set up so soon as their ability will reach thereunto." A lot appears to have been designated accordingly, but the work received some check, and the records are silent until 1654 (May 22), when "the town was informed that there is some motion again on foot concerning the setting up of a college here." A year later (May 21, 1655), the subject was discussed in town-meeting, when Mr. Davenport, and his associate in the ministry, Mr. Hooke, were "present, and spake much to encourage the work." Subscriptions were solicited, and when the General court of the colony met the next week (May 30), Governor Eaton announced that above £300 were promised from New Haven alone. The result was reported to a town-meeting in July, as about £240 promised outside of New Haven. This was thought enough to buy and fit up a house, and it was agreed to provide from the New Haven treasury a yearly stipend of £60 for a president's salary and incidental expenses. Still the project halted; the college was not begun, and in May, 1659 the Court took the humbler step of ordering that a grammar school be established for the benefit of the colony. At this juncture, Mr. Davenport, as a trustee under the will of Edward Hopkins, made over to the Court a claim on that estate for a legacy intended to be used in establishing a college here. The turn of public affairs in the union of the colony with Connecticut, and the consequent disappointment and departure of Mr. Davenport, joined with other causes, prevented the development of Hopkins college; but the purpose that the minister of New Haven had cherished so long and inculcated so unweariedly was transmitted to his successors, with strength and clearness sufficient to ensure its accomplishment in the next generation.

Meantime, the college at Cambridge, begun in the same year with the New Haven plantation, received all the patronage which these settlements could afford to give to so distant an Alma Mater. There were among the founders of New Haven and Connecticut proportionately fewer university men than in Massachusetts, but through their influence and the influence of their successors, nearly sixty students from these colonies went to Harvard, making one-eighth of the whole number of her graduates, before the establishment of the Collegiate School of Connecticut. And thanks to the spirit

therefore among the oldest of the band of Connecticut graduates. A former member of the clerical profession, he was also of wide reputation through the colony in sagacity in affairs and critical sharpness. Still he had his notorious crotchets and prejudices, and was known in particular as a disbeliever in the powers of the existing government in Connecticut; so that his opinion was probably of more value as an index of the most that could be said against a charter from the General Court, than as a direct guide to the consulting parties.

His answer was transmitted to Mr. Pierson by Eleazar Kimberly, secretary of the colony, who accompanied it with his own reply to questions which had been submitted to him, and gave reassuring testimony as to the powers and safety of a cisatlantic charter.

This brings us to the 1st of October, and about this date must be placed another letter to Mr. Pierson, "at Branford," written by John Eliot, a young lawyer of Windsor, a graduate of Harvard, and a leading member of the General Court. This also was in reply to letters of inquiry of September 17th.

On the second Thursday of October, 1701, the General court met in New Haven for the first time since the union with Connecticut; and with that meeting begins a distinct era in the history of the Collegiate school. Before entering on that period, it is well, perhaps, to review the facts now presented.

The persons whose names appear as "the Elders deliberating of a college" in the documents enumerated, were the pastors of seven towns lying along the Connecticut seaboard, Stonington, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth, Branford, New Haven, and Stratford.

At this date the number of incorporated townships in the colony was thirty-four, with an aggregate population of not much over 15,000. Almost every town had its settled minister, usually a Cambridge graduate, making with others not in the ministry, a total of about fifty college men scattered over the colony.

In this colony, then, with not more than a quarter the population or the means of the neighboring province of Massachusetts, a few ministers along the seaboard were moving for a Collegiate school in this month of October, 1701. They had asked the advice in the past two months of some of the best civil and clerical authorities of the New England metropolis, and also of some of the shrewdest civil-

a fair view of the letters and papers which have been recited as recording the movements of the summer of 1701; for the total impression of these is that the project was then in an unorganized and imperfect state, not at all consistent with the theory that as early as 1699 the ten ministers who were finally recognized in the charter had been selected, and that they had held several full meetings in 1700, in one of which they had resolved to increase their number to eleven and at another had begun the college by a formal and dramatic act of giving books. Indeed, the dramatic version itself, which Clap gives of the incident, is most of all inconsistent with the spirit of the time and of the men concerned.

To take up again the order of events. On Thursday, the 9th of October, the legislature met in New Haven. The upper house consisted of the governor, the deputy governor, and ten assistants; while the lower house numbered fifty-two representatives from twenty-seven of the incorporated towns of the colony. The governor, Fitz John Winthrop, of New London, though not a college-bred man, had inherited from his more famous father and grandfather an appreciation of all the means of culture; he was, moreover, a parishioner of Gurdon Saltonstall, one of the ministers whom we have seen interested in the new movement. Colonel Robert Treat, of Milford, the deputy governor, had educated one of his sons at Harvard, and had given two of his daughters in marriage to two of the proposed trustees of the college—one of them his own pastor, Samuel Andrew, and the other, Samuel Mather, of Windsor.

Of the ten assistants, one-half were parishioners of ministers whose names appear in the movement; the others being residents of parishes either without a settled minister or with one much younger than any of the movers in this business.

By this recital of the connection between the leading men of the Assembly and the trustees proposed, we see that the selection of names for the charter was admirably adapted to conciliate the prejudices of all who were called to lead in action in the matter.

With regard to the ministerial associations of the colony (if any such existed so early), the trustees were as fairly distributed as possible; the association naturally observed the county divisions, and Andrew and Pierpont representing New Haven county; Mather, Russel and Woodbridge, Hartford; Chauncy and Webb, Fairfield; and Buckingham, Noyes and Pierson, New London.

We come back to the Assembly and the petition for a charter. The preamble of the instrument as granted refers to this petition, and President Clap professes to quote from it; but it is not known to exist in any separate form. Probably the signatures were those of the ministers and laymen gathered at the meeting of the Assembly, who were always respectable in their numbers and dignity. With the petition must have been handed in the outline of a charter, and this brings us to the document itself.

As we have seen, application had been made in August to two Boston counselors for a draft; and their final answer communicating the result of their recommendations was dated on Monday, October 6. The accompanying letter is interesting chiefly as intimating that the form

The number to constitute the full corporation, left blank in the Boston draft, was now inserted by Pierpont, and the right to fill vacancies with ministers residing in Connecticut and above the age of forty was also added.

In the concluding paragraph, a clause, not appearing in the Boston draft, was inserted, empowering the trustees to have and hold any goods "heretofore already" granted or bestowed.

Behold then the Collegiate school provided with a charter, and with a promise from Major Fitch of 637 acres of land in a remote corner of the colony, and of glass and nails to build a college house.

The story of the founding is not, however, complete without some account of the organization of the trustees in their first recorded meeting. It is, by the way, another evidence that this was the beginning of their existence as a body, that at this point begin their formal records. If they had held earlier meetings, the systematic method with which they now begin to keep account of their proceedings would certainly have operated to produce some similar entry of those occasions.

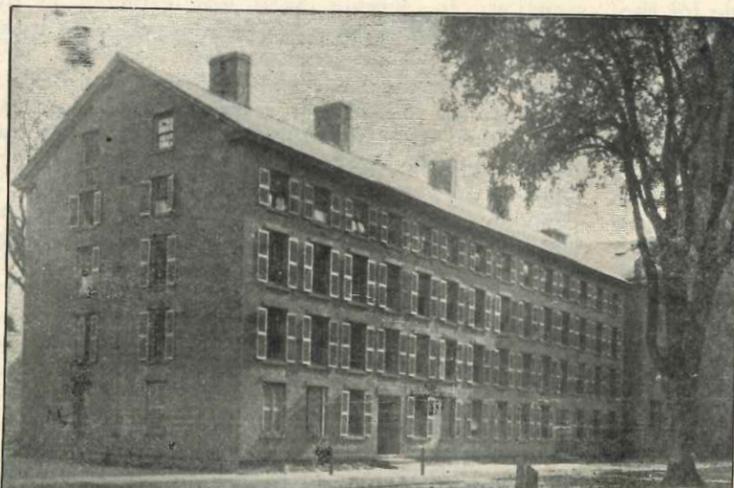
Seven of the board met at Saybrook, on Tuesday, the eleventh of November, a month after the charter was given and remained in session until Friday.

The trustees thus assembled, formally resolved under the charter that they "do order and appoint that there shall [be] and hereby is erected and formed a Collegiate school, wherein shall be taught the liberal arts and languages." They then adopted some general rules for the transaction of business and the government of the school; providing, for instance, that the rector and tutors should remain in office only during good behavior; that no student should be degraded or expelled except by a quorum of the trustees acting with the rector, and even then providing for the right of appeal to a two-thirds vote in a full meeting of the trustees; and again that the rector with the help of such neighboring ministers as he could obtain, should examine candidates, "and finding them duly prepared and expert in Latin and Greek authors, both poetic and oratorical, as also ready in making good Latin, shall grant them admission."

They voted to fix the college at Saybrook, "upon mature consideration that so all parts of the Connecticut colony, with the neighboring colony, may be best accommodated." "The neighboring colony" was of course Massachusetts, for the western part of which there was easy access to Saybrook by the river; but in point of fact this expectation of students from that province was hardly justified. It may be interesting to note that of the fifty-five who graduated from the school while at Saybrook, four were from Long Island, three from western Massachusetts, two from southeastern Massachusetts, one from Philadelphia, and the remaining forty-five from Connecticut.

Doubtless New Haven and Hartford were also discussed as sites for the college; but Saybrook was preferred as a compromise, and as comparatively easy of access both from the seaboard towns and up-river settlements.

As the next business of the meeting, says the record, after much debate and consideration had, the trustees present unanimously agreed and concluded to request Mr. Chauncy, under the title and character of rector, to take the care of the school and remove to Saybrook. He was the oldest trustee in attendance, and the vote may have been in a measure complimentary. He declined, however, on



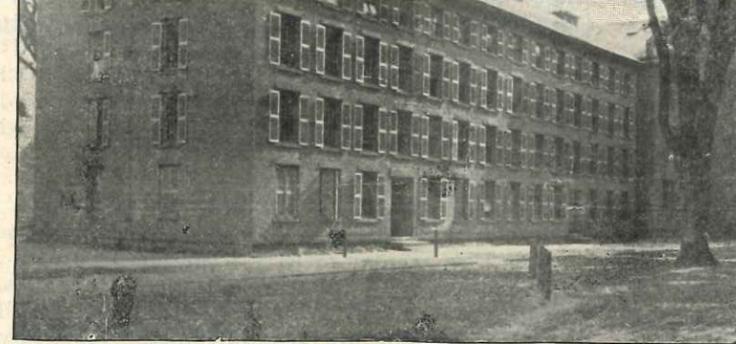
ceived all the patronage which these settlements could afford to give to so distant an Alma Mater. There were among the founders of New Haven and Connecticut proportionately fewer university men than in Massachusetts, but through their influence and the influence of their successors, nearly sixty students from these colonies went to Harvard, making one-eighth of the whole number of her graduates, before the establishment of the Collegiate School of Connecticut. And thanks to the spirit of John Davenport, almost a third of the whole number, more than from any other two towns in the list, came from New Haven.

The attempt has sometimes been made to show that the founding of Yale college was due to a dissatisfaction on the part of the stricter orthodox in Massachusetts with the latitudinarian tendencies of their brethren who were gaining control of Harvard—which dissatisfaction manifested itself in inciting the more puritanical ministers of Connecticut to establish a bulwark of the orthodox faith. This theory, skillfully developed and urged by President Quincy, in his History of Harvard, was so conclusively answered at the time by the late Professor Kingsley, that I need not go over the ground again. It is enough to say that the state of affairs in Connecticut did not correspond to President Quincy's assumptions. The independent desire of the educated clergy of this colony for a nearer and less expensive seat of learning was a motive existing with sufficient strength to account for all that followed. At the same time it may be conceded that two or three written testimonies of later date imply that there was also some distrust felt, in this quarter, of the tendencies of Harvard. And these are the only items of evidence on this side—unless something can be made of the fact that four or five years after Yale college was founded, some of the trustees were opposed to the employment of a Cambridge man as tutor.

The first fixed date in our history shown by documents now existing, is the 7th of August, 1701, when a letter is known to have been written, signed by Israel Chauncy, Thomas Buckingham, Abraham Pierson, James Pierpont, and Gurdon Saltonstall, all ministers of the gospel in Connecticut, and addressed to two distinguished civilians of Boston, the Honorable Isaac Addington and the Honorable Samuel Sewall, asking for a draft for a charter, if in their opinion it was wise to petition the Colonial Assembly for one. The letter itself is not preserved, but its occasion and date are learned from the favorable reply of Judge Sewall, which we have. From him we learn also that either in this joint application, or in another letter from Pierpont alone, a few days later, were enclosed instructions more or less minute as to the points to be included in the charter.

Their first reply was, as I have stated, favorable to the project, a fact of the greatest encouragement. For in the existing relations between New and Old England, prudent men were bound to scan carefully every step which might challenge interference. No objections had been made by the home authorities to the resumption of the Connecticut charter after the downfall of Andros; but it was pertinent to ask whether such an act as the creation of a college corporation might not be a stretch of power which would provoke inquiry.

Next of our documents in order, come two or three contributions from Connecticut advisers. First is a letter written on the 27th of September, 1701, by Gershom Bulkley, of Wethersfield. Bulkley had received his degree at Cambridge in 1655, and was



CONNECTICUT HALL BEFORE REMODELING.

ians in their own government. Their strength lay in New Haven and its neighborhood (the center of the old New Haven colony) and the fact that the legislative body had resolved in May to assemble for its next session in New Haven, was doubtless connected with the choice of this time for the petition for a charter.

But it is also pertinent to ask what light is thrown on the ante-charter period by tradition. The "Annals or History of Yale College," published in 1766 by president Thomas Clap, contains I believe all that is handed down of this nature, and it is necessary to consider first the weight of President Clap's testimony.

He begins with the assertion that "The design of founding a college in the colony of Connecticut, was first concerted by the ministers; among which the Rev. Mr. Pierpont of New Haven, Mr. Andrew of Milford, and Mr. Russel of Branford, were the most forward and active."

To the general statement every one must agree; and still more to the special one, so far as it concerns Mr. Pierpont, will anyone who has studied the college papers down to the date of his death, yield a hearty acquiescence; it is reasonable, also, to suppose that his most frequent conferences were with his nearest neighbors of his own profession, the pastors of Branford and Milford.

President Clap goes on to say that "They had sundry meetings and consultations, and received several proposals or schemes relating to the constitution and regulation of such a college;" and he pauses to quote some of the details of the paper which probably suggested to him this statement, namely, the "Proposals" emanating from Cotton Mather, to which I have already referred.

These "Proposals," it should be mentioned, favored the agency of a general synod of the churches to effect the erecting of a college; and Clap goes on to intimate that in 1699, in default of a Synod, "ten of the principal ministers in the colony were nominated . . . by a general consent both of the ministers and people, to stand as trustees":—namely, James Noyes of Stonington, Israel Chauncy of Stratford, Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook, Abraham Pierson of Killingworth, Samuel Mather of Windsor, Samuel Andrew of Milford, Timothy Woodbridge of Hartford, James Pierpont of New Haven, Noadiah Russel of Middletown, and Joseph Webb of Fairfield.

This venerable and beautiful tradition of the ten excellent ministers assembling in 1700, in Mr. Russel's south parlor in Branford, each with his bulky proportion of the forty folios, has undoubtedly some basis of truth, but can hardly be accepted in every detail.

The chief objection to these details is based on

itself.

As we have seen, application had been made in August to two Boston counselors for a draft; and their final answer communicating the result of their recommendations was dated on Monday, October 6. The accompanying letter is interesting chiefly as intimating that the form suggested in pursuance of instructions forwarded by those who asked advice; so that the Connecticut ministers were, back of all forms, the real authors of the instrument.

The college still possesses the Boston draft, in Addington's hand, with partial corrections and interlineations by James Pierpont. It is entitled, "An Act for Founding of a Collegiate School." This term had already been used in the correspondence of the summer, and was doubtless one of several names submitted to Addington and Sewall, for they say of it in their letter, "We on purpose gave your academy as low a name as we could, that it might better stand in wind and weather." Before its passage by the Assembly, the title was changed, so that it no longer read "An Act for Founding," but "An Act for Liberty to Erect a Collegiate School;" and this change is followed up by corresponding alterations in the preamble and in the first enacting clause. "Full liberty, privilege and right" is granted to the ten ministers "to erect, form, direct, order, establish, improve and encourage" a Collegiate school; and the studied omission and erasure of authority to found, seems—so far as that very definite word can testify—a tacit acknowledgment that the school had already been founded by the trustees now incorporated; or was it merely a device to lessen the importance of the Act, and so lessen the chance of interference?

One part of the Boston proposals which was quietly dropped, was that the Westminster Confession of Faith and Dr. Ames' *Medulla Theologiae* should be diligently studied by all scholars;—a provision which might, if retained, have excused some of President Quincy's charges of hyper-orthodoxy; but a fortunate wisdom led to its rejection. Other minor provisions were erased by Pierpont's hand; as, for instance, that the college should be fixed in some specified locality. Fortunate also the wisdom which in this case avoided the premature agitation of a question which might through local jealousies have caused the shipwreck of the whole scheme. Again, the correctors struck out the provision of the Boston draft that the corporation should consist in part of laymen; a provision fatally inconsistent with any theory of the previous existence of any organized corporation of ten ministers already elected and acting, a circumstance which must have inevitably have been named when the instructions for the draft were sent on from Connecticut. In a later generation clergymen would not have been exclusively named for trustees, but the reason for it then, as it seems to me, was not so much to preserve the orthodoxy of the project or to develop a training-school for the profession, or to exalt the ministerial caste, as it was because there were really so few active educated men then in Connecticut outside of the clergy, so few laymen who would endure labor and sacrifice for the ideal of higher education. For that the enterprise would demand labor and sacrifice, these ministers very well knew.

easy of access both from the seaboard towns and up-river settlements.

As the next business of the meeting, says the record, after much debate and consideration had, the trustees present unanimously agreed and concluded to request Mr. Chauncy, under the title and character of rector, to take the care of the school and remove to Saybrook. He was the oldest trustee in attendance, and the vote may have been in a measure complimentary. He declined, however, on the ground of age and other circumstances. The next oldest was Mr. Buckingham, who alone of all the number had not received a college degree, and this circumstance would make his appointment inexpedient. Mr. Pierson, the next in age, was then elected, who took the subject into consideration, agreeing meantime to "take charge of such students as the country shall see fit to send to him."

After this the trustees filled the existing vacancy in their own number by the election of Samuel Russel, of Branford, whom we have already seen as one of the prime movers in the project.

The Board then prescribed further rules for the rector and students. He was to instruct in theological divinity, and in no other system than what is laid down by the Board. The Assembly's Catechism in Latin, and Ames' Theological Theses were to be recited weekly and expounded by the rector. The Scriptures were to be read daily at morning and evening prayers, by the students, as at Harvard, and the rector to expound them; and on Sunday either he shall expound practical divinity, or shall cause the undergraduate students to repeat sermons. Graduate students were to pay ten shillings annual tuition, while the undergraduates paid thirty shillings. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was to be given after four years' residence, and that of Master of Arts three years later; but, for the present, public commencements were prohibited, and the time for each degree might be shortened one year.

The rules of Harvard college were to be used in all cases not provided for. A treasurer was appointed, Mr. Nathaniel Lynde, of Saybrook, otherwise noted as a special benefactor of the school, and a vote passed allowing the undergraduates, at the rector's discretion, to use "the Collegiate library."

Among the interesting questions which my subject suggests, one is, how far did the founders mean to make the school a theological seminary?

The charter claims to be grounded on a petition expressing the desires of "several well-disposed and public-spirited persons [out] of their sincere regard to and zeal for the upholding and propagating of the Christian Protestant religion by a succession of learned and orthodox men"—the last phrase, I think, fairly including religious laymen as well as clergy; and the school is described as a place "wherein youth may be instructed in the arts and sciences, who through the blessing of Almighty God may be fitted for public employment, both in church and civil state."

This phraseology, though it appears in the Boston draft of the charter, may be confidently traced back, through the instructions which Mr. Pierpont furnished for this draft, to the terms in which his predecessor, John Davenport, was wont to inculcate his projects of higher education for New Haven colony. To take but one of a group of instances, compare it with the phrase used in setting up the free school in New Haven in 1645, "for the better training up of youth in this town, that through God's blessing they may be fitted for public service hereafter either in church or commonwealth." So that

the words as well as the spirit of Davenport were echoed in the charter of the college which a manifest destiny has restored to the city which he founded.

After the charter, at the first meeting of the trustees, they declare, as we have seen, the erection of "a Collegiate school, wherein shall be taught the liberal arts and languages." Apparently, they were willing to leave the development of the course of study to the rector's discretion, and were only careful, when descending to particular injunctions, to specify that certain theological studies must not be neglected.

Unquestionably their design was to erect a school, which should be to the next generation what Harvard had been to them. By the charter of that college, ability to translate the Bible from the original tongues into Latin, and to chop logic were the requisites for the first degree. Possibly a distrust of Harvard tendencies may have inspired a more decidedly orthodox tincture in the elements of instruction proposed for the new school; but it would not wipe out nor pervert the general likeness in plan.

Drawing their ideal, through the Harvard channel, from the great English universities, which had lost their special relation to the ministry with the revival of letters, these founders could not be ignorant of the wider sphere of learning which had opened to the older institutions, and it is a poor judgment of their breadth and foresight which refuses the natural meaning of the only formal declarations of their purpose which they left on record. Turn again to those two phrases, deliberately framed to express their object—"a school wherein shall be taught the liberal arts and languages;" "a school wherein youth may be instructed in the arts and sciences, who through the blessing of Almighty God may be fitted for public employment, both in church and civil state." Thank God for that word *both!*

In any case, perhaps they builded better than they knew; but let us not deny them a knowledge and a hope proportioned to their age and opportunities.

Statistics help to show that, while the college at first unquestionably made theology one prominent study (languages, logic, mathematics, and physics being included in the curriculum), yet it was not fairly described (as by President Clap) as "a society of ministers for training up persons for the work of the ministry," but rather a school for the higher training of all who would use it, in general learning, religious learning making a large part of the whole. Then, when the college had graduated a Bachelor of Arts, the additional two or three years' course which led those who remained to the Master's degree was designed for the study of theology.

Not a word of testimony comes from the founders which does not agree with this idea.

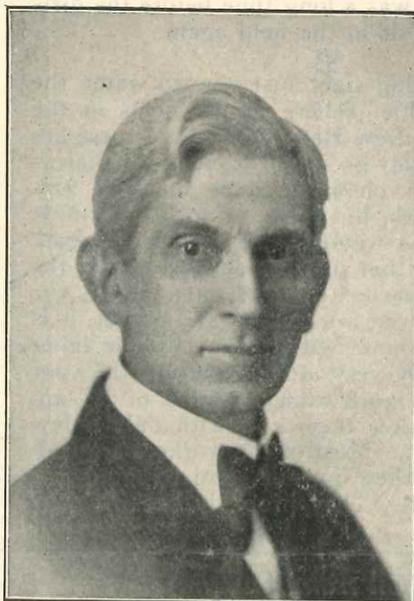
President Clap, however, when arguing the right of the college to set up a church and constitute a separate religious society, saw the need of, and made powerful use of, the proposition that "the great design of founding this school was to educate ministers in our own way." He reiterates the statement in many forms in his various publications, and it is replied to by some of his many opponents. After all the test of fact is safest, and when I find that under his own administration, in the decade in which he made the assertion I have just quoted, only twenty-eight per cent became "ministers in our own way," the question is, must we conclude that so far as seventy-two per cent of the students were concerned, the college course was a failure and a fraud, or shall we admit that the college had other equally great designs which have never lost their

In Bookland

About the Latest
Volumes
And the Authors
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"The Haunted Pajamas," by Francis P. Elliott. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. \$1.25 Net.

Mr. Elliott has given us a most entertaining story; it makes capital summer reading. The title would indicate that it is a mystery novel; yet there is nothing very deep about the enigma. No detectives have to be brought in and the reader can guess at the solution without prolonged nervous strain. The real charm and interest of the book lies more in its characters and the situations they get themselves in. They have no serious plights, but just fall into laughable and unexpected occurrences. It must be said that Mr. Elliott has created an ingenious and clever plot by the way he works up all the complications and then lets the reader think them all out himself,—for by the end of the book one begins to understand all the confusion and does not need the author's explanations—without having them so self-evident that they are boring. The hero is Dicky Lightnut and his name implies his mental capacity. Dicky at first impresses one as being too simple to be human. He is the sort of man who entrusts his dressing and even making up his mind to his valet. He has a marked scarcity of "ideas." We wonder how such a being could get through college; he confirms the worst rumors about Harvard. However, by the time we get through the



FRANCIS PERRY ELLIOTT,
Author of "The Haunted Pajamas."

book we have developed quite a lik-

other successful fiction. Mr. Quick has in his latest book adopted a new and fascinating setting. He has laid the background of his stories in Yellowstone Park. It is very evident that he knows this country well and appreciates its beauty. He communicates his acquaintance with it by an unique yet very natural method.

Doubleday, Page & Co. of Garden City, New York, have published what is called "The Children's Library of Work and Play," a feature of the manual training movement. The volumes are not text books, but are designed to serve as a help to the child in following out the kind of work he has selected. There are ten volumes under the titles of Carpentry and Woodwork, Mechanics—Indoors and Out, Working in Metals, Housekeeping, Needlecraft, Home Decoration, Gardening and Farming, Outdoor Sports and Games, Electricity and its Everyday Uses, and Outdoor Work. The authors are John F. Woodhull, Charles F. Warner, Edwin W. Foster, Mary Rogers Miller, Ellen Eddy Shaw, Charles C. Sleffel, Claude H. Miller, Fred T. Hodgson, Elizabeth Hale Gilman and Effie Archer Archer.

Harper & Brothers of New York city are bringing out a new edition in five volumes of Woodrow Wilson's "A History of the American People." Governor Wilson, who was formerly president of Princeton university, is said to have written the most scholarly and readable narrative history of the United States that has ever been produced. He put half a lifetime of research into this great work. It covers the growth of our country from Columbus to Theodore Roosevelt. It is profusely illustrated with maps, plans, pictures, etc.

A Distinguished Book.

One of the most distinguished of the books published this spring was "The Royal Pawn of Venice," by Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull. Mrs. Turnbull's former historical novel, "The Golden Book of Venice," a romance of the sixteenth century, was a remarkable work in its scholarliness, with Fra Paoli Sarpò, the great scholar, as its central figure. "The Royal Pawn of Venice," which bears the Lippincott imprint, has for its theme one of the most picturesque and dramatic episodes of Venetian history, with the beautiful Caterina of the Ca' Cornaro for heroine. Her story is framed in the Court of Cyprus, which at that period was Oriental in its magnificence. Here, amid the idols of ancient tradition, the plot unfolds, giving scope to the finer side of Venetian character, and

translating for American readers. This work on crime contains Lombroso's last general survey on the subject. It has been translated from the French and German editions by Henry P. Horton of Columbia, Mo. The first two volumes in the Modern Criminal Science series, Hans Gross' "Criminal Psychology" and C. Bernaldo de Quirós' "modern Theories of Criminality" were published early in the year and competent critics have already pronounced the series one of the most valuable and important contributions to the literature of sociology that has ever been made. Lombroso's "Crime, its Causes and Remedies" will be followed by translations of Ferris' "Criminal Sociology," Saleilles' "The Individualization of Punishment," Gabriel Tarde's "Penal Philosophy," W. A. Bonger's "Criminality and Economic Conditions," Raffaele Garofalo's "Criminology" and Gustav Aschaffenburg's "Crime and its Repression."

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Old Pewter.

The latest volume in Stokes' "Collector's Series" is "Chats on Old Pewter," by H. J. L. J. Masse, a complete manual with ninety-one illustrations. It answers "What is pewter?" and "How is pewter made?" The deceits of fraudulent makers, and the marks whereby the work of the greatest pewters may be known, decoration of pewter, etc., are considered. The book is calculated to interest the novice in this charming hobby of pewter collecting.

Corner of Information.

Coming Week in History.

June 18—Secretary Taft nominated for president, 1908.
June 19—Gen. Wright made Secretary of War, 1908.
June 20—Glass tombstones announced, 1908.
June 21—Plague in Trinidad, 1908.
June 22—Summer begins.
June 23—Secretary of Legation leaves Caracas, 1908.
June 24—Death of ex-President Cleveland, 1908.

Miniature Almanac.

June 18—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:27.
June 18—Sun rises 5:18; Sun sets 7:27.
June 19—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:27.
June 20—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 21—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 22—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 23—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 24—Sun rises 5:19; Sun sets 7:28.
June 18—Moon rises 12:00 p. m.
June 19—Moon rises 12:01 a. m.
June 20—Moon rises 12:23 a. m.
June 21—Moon rises 12:44 a. m.
June 22—Moon rises 1:09 a. m.
June 23—Moon rises 1:41 a. m.

Infection from Animals.

(Continued from page 7.)

two diseases to progress unchecked in our commonwealth. Taking the record of the increase of glanders and farcy as shown in the commissioners' last report to October 1, 1910, and add the additional cases of this deadly disease as recorded to June 8, 1911, and figure the price of each horse which has been destroyed at \$300 each, it amounts to the enormous sum of one hundred and eighty-four thousand and eight hundred dollars (\$184,800) lost to Connecticut stockowners. This in itself, together with the known fact that this disease is transmissible to the human being, demands a change in our laws and providing a trained man to take the place of an ordinary layman.

Second:—From an economic standpoint to the live stock industry we need more protection, and should have a state veterinary appointed the same as 42 other states have. For comparison we respectfully call your attention to the United States Department of Agriculture, which established and organized in the year 1893 by an act of Congress the Bureau of Animal Industry. It was provided in this act that the chief of this bureau should be a graduate veterinarian with wide experience, and now the Federal government employs under this bureau over 900 graduate veterinarians as meat and sanitary inspectors.

Third:—The office of Commissioner of Domestic Animals has gradually asked for more appropriations for the past five years, and has reported the deadly disease glanders and farcy on the increase for the past five years. The increase during the year 1910 over that of 1909 was 141 per cent increase. The percentage for the portion of the year from October 1, 1910, to June 8, 1911, over that of the year 1906 was over two hundred per cent increase. These figures were taken from the commissioner's report and office record and it is believed there have been large numbers destroyed by owners who were not aware that it was necessary to record the record.

The commissioner's report states the increase in the number of cases of this disease shown by figures given above as practically due to the fact that there has been a more general compliance with the law by veterinarians, animal undertakers and others in reporting to this office.

Fourth:—The question naturally arises, What has prevented the commissioner from carrying out the law established by Public Act 1905, chapter 257, entitled, An Act Concerning the Suppression of Glanders and Farcy? He certainly is sparring for an excuse in his last report for 1910. We heartily sympathize with the Connecticut horse owners who have lost large numbers of horses from glanders and farcy which has made such rapid increase in Connecticut during the past six years, and, as before mentioned, the increase last year being 141 per cent over that of the year previous, and the portion of this year being over 200 per cent over that of 1906, shows that without any further argument the excellent law passed by the General Assembly and recorded in Public Acts 1905 has not been fulfilled.

Fifth:—In the commissioners' report, 1910, he mentioned the reactors to (gladders) can then be sold for a price with impunity if they exhibit no clinical symptoms of the disease and the disease is unquestionably scattered in this manner. The question arises if the commissioner is aware of

ministers in our own way." He reiterates the statement in many forms in his various publications, and it is replied to by some of his many opponents. After all the test of fact is safest, and when I find that under his own administration, in the decade in which he made the assertion I have just quoted, only twenty-eight per cent became "ministers in our own way," the question is, must we conclude that so far as seventy-two per cent of the students were concerned, the college course was a failure and a fraud, or shall we admit that the college had other equally great designs which have never lost their power?

In drawing these conclusions, I would not obscure the fact that the founders undoubtedly looked to the college as a source whence the colony should obtain a permanent succession of learned ministers; but I wish to emphasize also the other half of the truth, that they did not plan for this at any sacrifice of the essential and understood character of a university after the English type.

I add to this hasty sketch some brief notice of the founders, whose names are given in the charter in the order of college age.

The senior trustee, James Noyes, son of an English rector, who came to Massachusetts and settled in the ministry in Newbury, was himself a graduate of Harvard in 1659, beginning to preach in Stonington five years after.

The next in age was Israel Chauncy, youngest son of the famous president of Harvard college, and two years later than Noyes in his graduation.

Thomas Buckingham, whose name stands next, was a native of Milford.

Abraham Pierson, the fourth in seniority, though probably not born in Connecticut, was bred here, his father being the first minister of Branford.

Next to Pierson, stands the name of Samuel Mather, pastor of the church in Windsor, and nephew of President Increase Mather.

Samuel Andrew, to whom we come next, was a native of Cambridge, graduating in 1675, and afterward a resident Fellow and entrusted with a large share of the government of Harvard for between five and six years.

Thomas Woodbridge was an Englishman by birth, a fellow townsman of Mr. Noyes and a classmate of Mr. Andrew.

James Pierpont, the eighth trustee in age, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, graduated in 1681, and settled over the First church of this city from 1685 until his death in 1714.

Noadiah Russel, the next in order, was the only native of New Haven on the list, the only native of Connecticut besides Buckingham.

The youngest trustee was Joseph Webb, a native of Boston, and pastor at Fairfield for almost forty years.

To the faith, the foresight, and the prayers of these undistinguished country ministers, all who honor Yale college owe a debt of lasting gratitude. And for those who carry on the college which they were inspired to begin, the best evidence of regard for their spirit and their work still lies in a constant elaboration of their grand design to make a school "wherein youth may be instructed in the arts and sciences, who through the blessing of Almighty God may be fitted for public employment both in church and civil state.

The SATURDAY CHRONICLE delivered at your home every Saturday morning, for \$1.50 the year. How can you better invest that amount?



FRANCIS PERRY ELLIOTT,
Author of "The Haunted Pajamas."

book we have developed quite a liking for him—he is always a gentleman—and when he shows an unexpected ability to defend himself physically and to win the beautiful heroine we are right with him. Of course the whole book must be considered as literary fireworks; it is an extravaganza. "The Haunted Pajamas" are a Chinese importation which change their wearer to the appearance of some one of its previous owners. As several of the characters in the book put them on the complications may be imagined; they can certainly not be fully comprehended until the story itself is read. By the end of the novel there seems to be a multitude of black and red pajamas. Many of the characters are very amusing and some are very appealing. Jenkins, Francis, the Professor, "the frump," and some of the others are awfully funny. Mr. Elliott must be complimented on making them so consistently humorous. The dialogue is excellent at times. Of course it is ridiculous, but it is really clever. On the whole "The Haunted Pajamas" is a well-constructed and amusing story; it makes light reading.

Aconite Driscoll, driver of a Yellowstone surrey, formerly a cowboy, is conducting a party of six through the great park. From his seat he supplies his passengers from his inexhaustible stock of information and lore with all the stories and all the facts about the great reservation. There is an old colonel, too, with the party, who furnishes interesting tales of the days when he fought the Indians in that district. Yet all this information about Yellowstone is never more than a background; it simply provides inspiration for the stories.

The stories are told by the members of the party, one at each of the twelve stops at which the party stops on its journey through the Park. It is an old device, but is used very successfully here. The party on the trip includes besides the driver and the colonel, a bride, a bridegroom, an artist, a poet, a scientist and a "hired man." The groom tells what is perhaps the most powerful of the tales. This is called "The Heart of Goliath." It is the story of the unappreciation of a huge western farmer for his delicate and refined son. It is very skillfully told; one only doubts whether the father was not too unnatural. The bride's story of her own love is another of the best in the collection. They are all good and should reward a reader with pleasant entertainment.

Yellowstone Nights, by Herbert Quick. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis. \$1.25.

This is a volume of twelve interesting short stories by the author of "Alladin & Co.," "Virginia of the Air Lanes," "The Broken Lance" and

remarkable work in its scholarship, with Fra Paoli Sarpo, the great scholar, as its central figure. "The Royal Pawn of Venice," which bears the Lippincott imprint, has for its theme one of the most picturesque and dramatic episodes of Venetian history, with the beautiful Caterina of the Ca' Cornaro for heroine. Her story is framed in the Court of Cyprus, which at that period was Oriental in its magnificence. Here, amid the idols of ancient tradition, the plot unfolds, giving scope to the finer side of Venetian character, and also to her pride, assertion and unflinching diplomacy. The opposite qualities of the composite Cyprian race are manifested in the group of maids of honor who surround the Queen—the firefly brilliancy and trachery of one, the dauntless devotion of another. While the vivid picture of ancient Cyprus grows in complexity of changing color, of intrigue, conspiracy and pageantry of devotion, treachery, love and tragedy, Venice, the lion with the velvet paw, draws her clasp about the Royal Pawn, closer, closer.

Another Hoosier Author.

Paul Leland Haworth, the author of "The Path of Glory," a romance of love and adventure in the time of the French and Indian wars, culminating in the fall of Quebec when "the path of glory" led Wolfe to his death and lost France a Colonial empire is a product of the fruitful literary soil of the Hoosier state.

George Ade once remarked apropos of a statement that many great men come from Indiana, that "the greater they are, the sooner they come." Mr. Haworth forms no exception to this rule, for he left his native domicile soon after graduating from the State University; he taught history several years at Columbia, and is now a member of the staff at Bryn Mawr. He has contributed to magazines, written histories and for cyclopaedias, and was termed by The Outlook "an authority on political history and civics."

He is a passionate lover of the wilderness and prefers the Canadian Rockies to the "Great White Way." He knows the North woods and in collecting information for "The Path of Glory," visited most of the places described. Perhaps no novel has ever been written with greater research and a fuller knowledge of the period, but the author has never lost sight of the fact that he was writing a story, not a history; in the first revision he unmercifully cut out four entire chapters because they did not appreciably forward the movement of the plot.

The historical events of "The Path of Glory" are a fine setting for a drama that has Charles Randolph of Virginia and Alfrede de Saine-Pierre, daughter of a French commandant, for the central figures. The love scenes have decided charm, the characters are clear-cut and individual, and there is a succession of thrilling incidents.

Lombroso's Work on "Crime."

Little, Brown & Co. are now publishing Lombroso's "Crime, its Causes and Remedies," the third volume in the Modern Criminal Science series, which the American institute of Criminal Law and Criminology is

Catacas, 1905.
June 24—Death of ex-President Cleveland, 1908.

Miniature Almanac.

June 18—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:27.
June 19—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:27.
June 20—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 21—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 22—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 23—Sun rises 4:18; Sun sets 7:28.
June 24—Sun rises 5:19; Sun sets 7:28.
June 18—Moon rises 12:00 p. m.
June 19—Moon rises 12:01 a. m.
June 20—Moon rises 12:23 a. m.
June 21—Moon rises 12:44 a. m.
June 22—Moon rises 1:09 a. m.
June 23—Moon rises 1:41 a. m.
June 24—Moon rises 2:19 a. m.

Tides.

	High Water.	Low Water.
June 18	3:36 p. m.	9:23 p. m.
June 19	4:28 p. m.	10:22 p. m.
June 20	5:23 p. m.	11:23 p. m.
June 21	6:19 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
June 22	7:16 p. m.	12:25 a. m.
June 23	8:11 p. m.	1:24 a. m.
June 24	9:06 p. m.	2:22 a. m.

Death of the Week.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.	
John Kendall, 142 Grafton st., 70.	
John A. Weiss, 270 Davenport ave., 47.	
William Reilly, Springside, 73.	
Mary Jennings, 450 Chapel st., 60.	
Ellen Ronan, 255 Grand ave., 68.	
FRIDAY, JUNE 9.	
Jane C. Niver, 211 Oak st., 41.	
Isaac W. Bishop, 355 Orchard st., 68.	
Philip Reilly, 35 Clark st., 70.	
SATURDAY, JUNE 10.	
Angelo Volpe, 42 Fair st., 71.	
Minnie A. Moss, N. H. Hospital, 53.	
George J. Schaffnit, St. Raphael's, 46.	
Felix Dominick, N. H. Hospital, 28.	
George Tamoszaukas, Grase Hospital, 36.	
Louis Dorman, N. H. Hospital, 2.	
SUNDAY, JUNE 11.	
Robert Brown, 230 Canner st., 75.	
Edward Brady, St. Raphael's, 21.	
Alfred E. Goddard, St. Raphael's, 63.	
Joseph H. Deskin, 374 Ferry st., 39.	
MONDAY, JUNE 12.	
Mathilda A. Myers, 183 Lawrence st., 66.	
Felomena Onofrio, 11 Hill Court, 22.	
Francesco Gizzo, 74 St. John st., 1.	
James S. Rourke, 283 Hamilton st., 29.	
Lena Larsen, N. H. Hospital, 36.	
Edward R. Redfield, St. Raphael's, 56.	
Daniel Curran, 238 Winthrop ave., 65.	
TUESDAY, JUNE 13.	
Charles S. Shaw, 314 Willow st., 79.	
George Noschel, St. Raphael's, 67.	
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.	
Lena Willis, 44 Eaton st., 62.	
Thomas F. Lyman, 143 Frank st., 38.	

SPECIAL ORDER.

DESIGNATING THE ROUTE FOR CARRIAGES AND AUTOMOBILES TO AND FROM THE YALE-HARVARD BASEBALL GAME AT YALE FIELD, JUNE 20, 1911.

Notice is hereby given that the following regulations, in accordance with the law, are made by the Mayor of the City of New Haven and the First Selectman of the Town of Orange, designating the route by which all automobiles, carriages and all other vehicles, public and private, excepting street cars, shall approach and depart from Yale Field Tuesday afternoon, June 20, 1911:

No automobiles, carriages or other vehicles, public or private, excepting street cars, shall stand or travel in either direction on Chapel Street or Derby Avenue, between York and Norton Streets, or on Derby Avenue, between Chapel Street and Central Avenue, between the hours of 12:30 and 5:30 p. m. Between the hours of 12:30 p. m. and 5:30 p. m. on said day all automobiles, carriages and other vehicles, public and private, excepting street cars, shall approach Yale Field through Chapel Street from Norton Street or west of Norton Street, thence to Central Avenue, thence through Central Avenue to their destination; and departing from Yale Field, shall return by the same route.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS WILL BE ENFORCED BY THE POLICE OF SAID CITY AND SAID TOWN AND ANY PERSON VIOLATING SAID REGULATIONS WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE PENALTIES OF THE LAW.

Dated at New Haven this 8th day of June, 1911.

FRANK J. RICE,
Mayor of the City of New Haven.
WALTER A. MAIN,
First Selectman, Town of Orange.

last year being 141 per cent over that of the year previous, and the portion of this year being over 200 per cent over that of 1906, shows that without any further argument the excellent law passed by the General Assembly and recorded in Public Acts 1905 has not been fulfilled.

Fifth:—In the commissioners' report, 1910, he mentioned the reactors to (glanders) can then be sold for a price with impunity if they exhibit no clinical symptoms of the disease and the disease is unquestionably scattered in this manner. The question arises if the commissioner is aware of such facts and the disease glanders and farcy is scattered in this manner, why has he not taken advantage of the public act passed 1905, chapter 257? Also, why has he not asked the Federal government to aid him in this work before he allowed the disease to increase for six years and gain a strong foothold in Connecticut. It has been found that one horse owner reports losing sixteen hundred dollars worth of horses in one week from this disease. Another reports losing ten hundred and fifty dollars worth of horses in one season. Many others have lost one-half of their stable, and the horse owners have not received the protection which was provided for in Public Act of 1905, chapter 257.

Sixth:—It appears to a large number of taxpayers, owing to the fact that this disease with many others which is transmissible to human beings, Connecticut should have co-operation in the control of animal disease work with the State Board of Health, as recommended by His Excellency, Governor Baldwin, in his message to the General Assembly. This is provided for in Substitute H. B. No. 343.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

General Assembly, January Session, A. D., 1911.
Substitute to H. B. No. 343.

An Act Concerning the Appointment of State Veterinarians to Protect the Health of the Domestic Animals of the State of Connecticut and Transferring the Office of Commissioner of Domestic Animals to the State Board of Health. Said Veterinary to be Appointed by the State Board of Health and to be Under the Control of the State Board of Health.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly Convened:

Sec. 1. General statutes Section 4372 and Chapter 159 Public Acts, 1909, establishing the office of Commissioner on Domestic Animals as is inconsistent herewith is repealed and all previous acts and legislation establishing the office and duties of the Commissioner on Domestic Animals are hereby transferred to the State Board of Health.

Sec. 2. There shall be appropriated out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$4,000 annually, and for all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The State Board of Health shall appoint a veterinarian to act as Commissioner of Domestic Animals (State Veterinarian), and in making said appointment they shall be non-partisan. The office of the State Veterinarian shall give a bond of \$4,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The salary of the State Veterinarian shall be \$2,000 per year, together with traveling expenses. The State Board of Health, through the State Veterinarian, shall employ and dismiss at pleasure veterinarians in different counties, cities or towns to make inspections and examinations of stock and co-operate with the State Veterinarian when necessary to protect the health of the domestic animals of the state of Connecticut. The State Board of Health shall employ a clerk to keep and file the records as assistant to the State Veterinarian, and said State Veterinarian, inspectors and clerk, together with other expenses, shall be paid from the funds appropriated from the state to said board as may be provided for in the appropriations made from time to time by the legislature.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the local boards of health and county boards of health to assist the State