

The Leipzig City Council's Statutes for St. Thomas School¹

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[Translation by Thomas Braatz © 2007]

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Regulations Governing the *Thomasschule*

We, the mayors and members of the Leipzig City Council, declare publicly: Since our forefathers, may they now rest in peace,³ who served in the city council made it an important issue to maintain in good condition the public schools, in which the children and young people were primarily educated to have and exhibit true piety and to receive instruction in the arts,⁴ languages and proper manners, thereby mainly serving the honor of God Almighty, but also the Christian church to the benefit of the community and the promotion of social welfare; we have followed their example, and, in order to prove our well-meaning intention through deeds, [Page 2] we recently paid a special visit to the *Thomasschule* along with the Superintendent of Schools, the pastors at St. Thomas Church⁵, and the designated inspectors. The fruit of our investigation revealed how the education and upbringing of these young people was served in part by this city's community funds dedicated to this purpose, but also in part by several foundations established by a number of charitable donors as well as by paying close attention to the management of expenses⁶ and how the economical deficiencies which have arisen, however, can be remedied as much as is possible. We also investigated very carefully the shortcomings that were pointed out to us, and since then have determined what the problems and their causes were, and we considered how these ever-increasing deficiencies might be overcome. Some necessary remedial measures have already been added [in this revised document] and, with God's help and support, we hope to continue doing so in the future. All of this has been done to further the public good by supporting this school. In so doing, we have found it necessary to revise the school statutes from 1634 by translating and revising the rules that appeared in Latin, changing the position and duties of the

¹ Hereafter simply given in the German form as *Thomasschule*

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³ Literally: "our forebears now resting in God"

⁴ "die freyen Künste" may be an older way of expressing what would in modern German today be called "die schönen Künste" or "die bildende Kunst", both expressions now used to mean "the fine arts" in English.

⁵ Hereafter simply given in the German form as *Thomaskirche*; likewise St. Nicholas Church will be referred to as *Nikolaikirche*

⁶ "Oeconomie" = Latin *oeconomia*, Greek *οικονομία* from *οἶκος* = house; *νόμος* from *νέμειν* = to manage or control; here the word seems to refer to the management of the school's budget

teachers (*Præceptor*) as well as those of the students to make them more appropriate [Page 3] for the present time and conditions.⁷ For this purpose we have conferred with the Superintendent of Churches and Schools in Leipzig, the Pastor of the *Thomaskirche* as well as the Principal (*Rector*) of the *Thomasschule* and the remaining teachers.⁸ All of this has been written up and decreed in the following booklet.

⁷ From this statement it is clear that this booklet of school rules (1723) is the first printing of these regulations in German rather than in Latin and this may indeed be the first revision of them since their inception in 1634.

⁸ Here the Latin terms for some of the main positions are still maintained in the German text: *Superintendent* is one who governs all religious matters in the churches and schools in Leipzig; *Pastor* here refers only to the main pastor of the *Thomaskirche*; *Principal/Rector* is the school principal who has an apartment in the school building; and a *Præceptor* is a teacher who does not live in the school except when he takes his turn as the weekly *Inspector*.

Chapter I

The Principal's Duties

I. The principal must be an upright, honest, and God-fearing man who is also gifted in teaching with understanding and skill. As the head (master)/principal of the school, his main objective is not only to be concerned about what is useful for the school and how it will be received by the community (and integrated with it), but also to supervise daily the boys, and not any less important, his colleagues and collaborators, all of whom are to recognize him as their principal by showing him the respect and honor which is his due. Should any difficulties arise or disagreements and/or dissension between them, they are obligated to bring the matter to him.

II. He should maintain his authority and respect through his teaching, his industry, his moderation and his appropriate seriousness. [Page 4] He must constantly be vigilant that each person in the school is fulfilling his duties faithfully and diligently so that thereby all manner of confusion and disorder, injuries or disadvantages are avoided at all times (are prevented from occurring at any time).

III. He must frequently confer at great length with his colleagues about the best way to teach young people and maintain order. When his colleagues tell him about their experiences in this regard, he should note the situations and think about them. At the monthly teacher's conference which he conducts in an orderly fashion, he will produce for discussion a written record of these events, a record which will primarily be offered as evidence during the semi-annual examination period. No changes can be made in this written record unless agreed upon in advance by the city council and the school supervisor⁹ who happened to be in charge when the incident occurred.

IV. Towards his colleagues his comportment should be friendly, peaceful and just. He should not misuse his position and authority by belittling his colleagues nor should he criticize them in the presence of the boys they are teaching, but rather he should make every effort to show his colleagues honor and respect. When they are insulted/abused

⁹ This is the first mention of this initially mysterious authority that is always referred to in German as *der* or *Herr Vorsteher*. See the accompanying discussion for a summary description of this figure, whose important role at this school is treated in this book in a quite unfocused manner. I have chosen "Supervisor" as a translation because I feel that this best represents the involvement this individual has with the school. Here are some other dictionary definitions: director, warden, governor, headmaster, head, and chairman. Note that "Rector" is frequently translated as "headmaster, principal," or "president." I have chosen "principal" for "Rector" throughout. When the *Schulordnung* was printed, the *Thomasschule* supervisor was Leipzig City Council member, Gottfried Conrad Lehmann (born April 2, 1661 in Weißenfels and died December 22, 1728 in Leipzig, became a council member in 1692).

by any of the boys, he must seriously punish these boys so that the teachers can safely feel that they can rely on his support.

V. The principal must not allow any of his colleagues to be publicly denounced by any of the students, [Page 5] or even worse, that they might attempt to produce witnesses to contradict their teacher, but rather, when something of this sort should happen, he should make whatever effort is required to investigate the matter and find a different course of action, to determine what the circumstances were so that such a disagreement/dissension which has caused a complaint to be lodged may not go beyond the walls of the school and that matter be resolved and put aside without causing offence on the part of the boys involved. For this purpose there should be a scale of graded/increasing admonitions. Also a private record providing details of the event should be kept, and if this does not help, then at the next, scheduled teachers' meeting the matter should be brought up, discussed, and recorded. At that time, before all the teachers present, the teacher involved should be rebuked/reprimanded. This matter must be kept a secret from all the boys and none of this should be passed on to the boys. The principal must not allow anyone to copy the minutes nor alter any portion of it.

VI. The principal must produce on a large sheet of paper a special table/chart which is a master plan/list of all the subjects being taught along with when and where precisely each subject takes place. This is so that each colleague will know when and where to teach a subject but also be able to see what the other colleagues are doing. This list will be in force until a new list is required. On a daily basis, the principal must be present/must witness the prayers (*Prex, Precibus*) spoken at the beginning and end of each of the class lessons of the upper classes, as he keeps moving at times from one class to another. This should be done to determine the quality of teaching that takes place in them. [Page 6] If the principal feels that the methods of discipline or procedure need to be corrected, this should be done privately with the teacher after the class has finished and never during the class when students are present, nor should he interrupt and interrogate the students and hinder their work in any way.

VII. No matter whether the boys are attending the school as *Alumni (Internii)* or as *Externii*,¹⁰ the principal must continually/assiduously ascertain the proficiencies/abilities of each boy in order to determine in which class with students

¹⁰ The *Externii*, or 'external' students are those students who do not board in the school, but nevertheless attend classes during the day. As the privileges accorded the *Alumni* or *Internii* are greater than those for the *Externii*, it is natural for the *Externii* to place themselves on a waiting list to gain acceptance as a full-fledged *Thomaner*. The number of *Internii* is estimated to be about 50 to 55 students during Bach's early years in Leipzig while the *Externii* ranged from 50 to 75 making the total number of students attending classes at the *Thomasschule* range from 100 to 125 with the *Externii* outnumbering the *Internii* at this point in Bach's career as cantor at the *Thomaskirche*.

of equal abilities they should be placed, but he should avoid placing/moving students from the lower to the higher classes too soon before they are really ready.

VIII. The semester examinations (see chapter 3 for further details) should be announced to the teachers two days beforehand so that they can prepare themselves and their students better for them. They will then be able to work hard on perfecting their style of writing (*Exercitia styli* = classroom exercises on style of writing), writing down their arguments in special notebooks, noting specifically the days on which they were presented (dictated) and when they had been corrected.

IX. After the examinations are over, or whenever else it appears necessary, this new version of the school rules/statutes should be read aloud in the presence of all the teachers and students (*Disciples*) and be discussed with them seriously.

X. The principal decides which students are assigned (or transferred from one to another) to which dormitory rooms [Page 7] and determines when the study periods (*Sessiones*) will take place in each. Also, the principal has the option of placing together in one dorm room such boys who are not all of the same age group or from the same class, but rather who have been chosen just because they come from different levels so that those from the two upper classes (*Primus, Secundus*) can also help in instructing those from the lower classes (*Inferiores* = those of lesser abilities and age) in comportment when they do not act properly and try to reason with them and correct their inappropriate actions. But as far as the Franckenstein Trust fund is concerned, only the latter directive concerning the grouping of students in close quarters has been declared immune (*eximiret*) from the otherwise immutable conditions, which will continue to remain so, as stipulated by Mrs. Anna Franckenstein, née Distelmeyer, the widow of Mayor Paul Franckenstein, in her will dated January 29, 1674.

XI. So that the library at this school from time to time will continue to expand for the benefit of the teachers and the students, it is herewith stipulated that such boys who graduate from this school must relinquish, as a sign of their gratitude to the school, from their personal money boxes, € 1,50 from each € 72,00 coin¹¹ for the maintenance and expansion [Page 8] of the school library so that not only teachers but also students (*Alumni*) can visit the library. A librarian¹² must always be present when the library is open for 2 hours on Thursday and Saturday afternoons. Teachers and

¹¹ Christoph Wolff, *Johann Sebastian Bach* (Fischer, 2000), pp. 578-580 gives the Euro equivalents. See the English translation (Norton, 2000), (first published as a paperback in 2001), pp. 539-541 for the equivalent in American Dollars. The *Leipziger Marktordnung*, 1726 gives the following not listed in Wolff's presentation: €3,00 small loaf of bread; €6,00 large loaf of bread; €756,00 a whole pig slaughtered and prepared by a butcher.

¹² As explained in the text, this school librarian was one of the teachers, who took on this additional assignment and received for his efforts the remuneration stipulated below.

students may then read books there and copy out excerpts from them; however, they may not be removed from the library and taken back to their rooms. For his efforts, the librarian will receive a remuneration amounting to € 432,00 . This money will be taken from the library money box and given to the librarian in return for a signed receipt.¹³

XII. The principal is entrusted with the inspection of the library, as has been customary until now; however, the city council retains the option, when it wishes, of assigning this duty in the future to another teacher from this school. When the time comes to acquire new books, the librarian must report his intention to the school supervisor and also ask the opinion of his colleagues. As soon as possible, the librarian should see to it that the newly purchased books should become available to the students.

XIII. The principal as well as the weekly inspector should frequently visit those ill students who are in the infirmary, and with the aid of a doctor pay close attention to their condition and care. [Page 9] They should observe how they act, making certain that they do not get into mischief, nor should they allow other boys to stay with the ill student at night without letting the supervisor and principal know in advance. On the other hand, the same patient should have, as needed, a female attendant who should be instructed to take good care of her patients, watching over them carefully. Moreover, the infirmary should never be opened without the permission of the supervisor, unless there is an emergency with one of the boys, in which case the principal can have him brought to the infirmary directly, but then he must immediately thereafter notify the supervisor.

XIV. The principal must keep a record of all the monies collected from the carolers (*Currende*)¹⁴ and other monies received weekly from the prefect and turn them over to the supervisor for his inspection.

XV. Every evening after the school has been locked down for the night, the principal must receive the main schoolhouse key for safekeeping and not allow anyone to enter or leave without an important reason once the school has been locked down. The principal must frequently check, particularly when it is his turn for this duty, if all the

¹³ This is a typical single sentence consisting of 125 words in the original. The opening sentence in this book contains 203 words!

¹⁴ I have chosen 'carolers' for *Currende* which in Bach's times designated groups of students of various ages and singing abilities. These students went through the streets of Leipzig singing chorales and other religious songs and receiving mainly monetary gifts for their efforts. As stipulated below, the carolers were not restricted only to the month beginning with Christmas, but also had other specific times throughout the year when this activity was condoned.

boys [Page 10] are in their assigned rooms at the proper time in the evening and also to see if anything improper is happening.

XVI. The principal should not allow the students to be used for house chores or other services like carrying wood for heat, to iron out clothes (*rollen*), pick flowers, depluming birds, baby-sitting or things like that, nor should the principal allow other teachers misuse students this way, because through distractions of this sort they will hinder their students from studying and they might be tempted to become lazy and disorderly.

XVII. When those students (*Alumni*), who wish to pursue a higher education at the university level are ready to graduate, the principal has a right to take a gratuity/honorarium for letters of recommendation or statements on behalf of the student. Such a sum of money for all such efforts should not amount to more than € 144,00.

Chapter II

About the Position of Teacher Generally

I. In earlier times, and in part even until now, the school, in addition to the principal, has consisted of 6 teachers or “ordinary colleagues” as they are sometimes called. [Page 11] These teachers included the assistant-principal (*Conrector*), cantor, 3rd level teacher, 4th level teacher, the *baccalaureus funerum* and *baccalaureus nosocomii*. In addition there were also two freelance teachers (*Collaboratores*) for special situations. After having seriously considered this matter and in order to resolve the difficulties that have arise also among the teachers and their own duties, and in order to preserve good harmony and order, we have considered appropriate that henceforth the special designations of “*baccalaureus*” and “*collaborator*” be dropped completely and that those teachers which follow the 3rd level class no longer be called “*baccalaureus funerum*” but rather “*quartus*” the “*baccalaureus nosocomii*” “*quintus*” and the 1st “*collaborator*” “*sextus*” and the other (“*collaborator*”) “*septimus*”. Following this scheme, we now have the current list of official teaching positions at this school:

Principal: M. Joh. Heinrich Ernesti

Assistant principal: L. Christian Ludovici

Cantor: Johann Sebastian Bach

Tertius: M. Carl Friedrich Petzold

Quartus: Christoph Schmied [Page 12]

Quintus: Johann Döhnert

Sextus: Johann Friedrich Breunigke

Septimus: Christian Ditmann

II. And as the main purpose of a well-appointed school consists in leading/directing young people towards a true understanding and fear of God along with instructing them in various, useful sciences and thus make them adept (*geschickt*=”capable of mastering”?) for an eternal and temporal life, so the principal and all of the teachers will need to be primarily concerned that this understanding and fear of God be active and prove to be true within themselves and they become a shining example with their irreproachable life and their virtues which are pleasant in the sight of God.

III. Accordingly they must faithfully instruct their subordinates in the Bible, the revealed word of God, and its thorough contemplation so that in this manner a truly living understanding/recognition of God’s being and His will and the true fear of God and piety which arises through the power and effect of the Holy Spirit can be awakened [Page 13] and ignited in them. So that this sacred (*heilsam*=”healing”) purpose can better be fulfilled, the principal and all the teachers not only must in all seriousness make an effort to be in the students’ presence at all church services held on Sundays and Feast Days, but also occupy them for the remaining time left on those days with reading from the Bible and other inspirational books, also with singing and praying, thus getting the students accustomed early in their youth to the proper way to celebrate the Sabbath so that it will be found pleasant in the sight of God rather than having this sacred time be used for mischief much less for running out of town to the villages where they might indulge in excesses (*Schwelgen und Üppigkeit*). The teachers should always be friendly towards their students so that they can awaken a proper love of the students toward their teachers and impart to them a love of learning (*Studiren*). Teachers should avoid any kind of unfriendliness or indecent/obscene gestures (airs) which might keep (frighten) these students from studying.

IV. And since the *Thomasschule* is especially known as a school for poor children, as an establishment endowed to serve best of all poor families, it is all the more important for each and every teacher to assume the function of *in loco parentis* [Page 14] for the students that are entrusted to them. The teachers should show a fatherly affection, love and care for each one of these students; and while having, to be sure, patience with all their mistakes and shortcomings, they should nevertheless urge them outwardly to accept strict discipline and demonstrate obedience.

V. While assiduously performing the tasks associated with their profession, the teachers should faithfully promote/support the school in all of its activities and do what is necessary to benefit and be useful to the entire school organization and not be concerned about (involved in) nor should they accept any outside business or

occupation which could distract and hinder them from fulfilling their calling and school duties.

VI. They should be concerned about maintaining, to such a degree, however, as would be best for the boys, the necessary respect and honor associated with their position.

VII. They should not misuse their power in matters of discipline where the boys might lose their patience and become disobedient. These disciplinary powers should not be misused to the detriment of the students (to cause them to be spoiled or to be harmed in any way), but rather the students should be treated as pupils and not as slaves. On the contrary, all the teacher's efforts should be directed towards warning students without feeling bitterness, meting out punishments without humiliating the students and so that they take place without calling them names, and without swearing or cursing at them.

VIII. If a teacher has been insulted by a school boy through ignorance/foolishness or not deliberately, he should not continue to be angry with the boy [Page 15] nor should he hold a grudge against him after he has been punished for his misdeed. On the contrary, he should once again sense a fatherly disposition toward him by dropping his anger, forgetting the error which had been committed and, in the future, treat him gently and modestly as he guides him towards good behavior.

IX. A teacher must have patience with those who lack certain gifts and are slow learners, and during class apply even more effort in helping them.

X. In general a teacher should urge and guide students to be polite, to comport themselves properly and to become virtuous.

XI. Teachers should strive for unity among themselves and listen to each other carefully (not spread or listen to gossip?) and very much avoid everything which might cause misunderstanding to arise between them. They should not say bad things about another teacher and if he should hear such talk from others, he should not immediately believe what had been said and interpret such rumors negatively or even make derisive and sarcastic comments about another teacher, but instead by exercising the appropriate restraint thus provide for their students a good example to follow.

XII. If one teacher has a bone of contention to settle with a colleague, or a matter where there are differences between them regarding lessons and discipline, and the colleague has made a mistake, they should not get into an argument, but rather discuss the matter in a friendly manner and either quickly reach an agreement as is befitting

for teachers, [Page 16] or allow other colleagues to reach a decision in the matter in a peaceful manner. If this is not possible and no agreement can be reached, then they should turn to the principal, and if he is not available, then turn to the supervisor or, if this is not possible, come to us directly, bring along the inspectors and await an appropriate decision from us.

XIII. Teachers should make every effort to be careful and take precautions so that they will not hear rumors about themselves for ill-considered actions on their part, nor should they say inappropriate things or do anything improper during class which might cause strife or anger among the students.

XIV. Every teacher must be in school punctually and begin his tasks directly. Teachers should not leave before their assigned tasks have been completed and no matter if he has been called away, he should not leave the school. This applies particularly to those teachers who are also professors at the University of Leipzig. Such teachers should not give preference to their academic duties or any other activities over those required from them for this school. This is necessary so that the boys are not left without supervision and neglect their homework. However, when the clock strikes, each teacher should promptly conclude the class so that those who teach the following class do not have to wait in vain. If one or the other teacher disregards the time allotted to them for no good reason, then the same teacher will need to deposit € 3,00 into the penalty money box for each quarter hour [beyond the allotted time]. [Page 17] At the end of the school year, the money thus collected will be distributed among all the teachers, including also the penalties imposed for beginning the class too early. Short-term substitutes (from the pool of teachers at the school) are also paid for with money from this penalty money box. And since, after all, teachers might need to speak with one another, they should not do this during school hours nor in the classrooms so that meanwhile the time designated for teaching at this institution will not be lost, nor will the young people be neglected.

XV. If a teacher must be absent unavoidably, he must, in any case, report this to the presently presiding mayor of Leipzig and to the supervisor as well. In addition, unless prevented by illness from doing so, he must also report this to the principal and, with the latter's prior knowledge, have one of his colleagues, in the absence of the boys' teacher, take over his classes so that they will not be held back in their studies due to the absence of their teacher.

XVI. Teachers also do not have the option to switch classes with another teacher whenever they feel like it, nor are they allowed combining two different classes as one. This is necessary so that no disorder or neglect of the boys' regular lessons may arise.

XVII. If a boy has carried things too far and has caused a lot of trouble, then, in such a situation where a severe punishment is in order and as an example to the other boys, [Page 18] the teachers should first talk with the principal and among each other, to come to a unanimous decision as to what course of action should be taken with this boy so that his behavior will be improved by such a punishment and the other boys intimidated from trying to do the same thing. If the offense, however, was of such a magnitude that the delinquent boy will be expelled from the school or that he will be excluded from receiving one or another of the monetary benefits normally accorded to each boy, then such an action cannot be carried out without first notifying and obtaining the permission of the supervisor.

XVIII. As far as little mistakes and small infractions of the rules are concerned, the teachers can at certain times and as the opportunity presents itself act as though they had not seen these things and yet let the boys involved in such actions know that they were aware of them, but did not approve of them.

XIX. As much as is possible, teachers should use the same teaching methods and apply them with equal emphasis. They should teach the boys only what is useful and necessary. Also, they should not ask them suddenly to learn more than they are capable of comprehending and understanding.

XX. Every month the teachers should meet in the principal's apartment and discuss with each other in a friendly manner the general condition of the school, how to maintain and improve good discipline, how to lead and instruct the boys, and [Page 19] whatever else happens when they are carrying out their official duties. They should also discuss what will best serve the young men attending the school. Minutes of this meeting should be properly kept. The discussion will also include the acceptance into the school of new boys, after they have already completed their entrance examination and after any other required investigation has taken place.

XXI. All teachers should pray to God daily for help and support in carrying out in a worthy manner the official position which has been entrusted to them; and moreover, they should individually strive to the best of their abilities to promote and maintain good discipline and order.

XXII. Pertaining particularly to the manner of teaching, those teachers who belong to this school in addition to the principal, should abide by the school rules. When the principal reminds them of any aspect of these, they should try hard to carry out his wishes. Also, they should, as a group, do the same and not change or introduce school rules and procedures without his prior knowledge and permission.

XXIII. Each teacher should accept with greatest pleasure the class which has been assigned to him. He should present with the greatest clarity possible a well-ordered lecture. Upon its completion he should then ask the boys [Page 20] questions to determine if they have understood it properly and thus through its constant repetition ensure that its contents will remain in the students' memory.

XXIV. Above all, teachers should introduce and present to the boys entrusted to them the basis of Christian religion. This should particularly be done with the proper emphasis during classes devoted to this subject matter or during lectures where this subject comes up. Teachers should also try to make use of the Catechism and the Theology Compendium in such a manner that the results will bear fruit.

XXV. Teachers should explain the Holy Bible to their students in a concise, clear and emphatic manner. They should have the students frequently look up in their bibles the usual main proverbs and test quotations so that they become acquainted with them already at a young age and commit them to memory. Thus also, by its frequent application, God's Word will become a living conviction and will stir their hearts. Teachers will inculcate these quotations and also faithfully pay attention to whether or not their efforts in this regard are beginning to bear fruit and the effects can be seen. Teachers should make a special effort to ensure that choir students or others that have to be present during church services make a habit of bringing along to church their bibles; or, in the case of examinations conducted in church, also the Dresden Catechism, so that they can always look up and read everything, thus enhancing the memorization of these passages. [Page 21] Every Sunday after Vespers, the teacher of the 6th class should lead his boys down to the designated place in either one of the two main churches [changing churches each time] where the Catechism examinations are customarily held. There he should place them in such a way that others can ask them questions and thus they can receive instruction on Christianity.

XXVI. In addition to the above, the teacher of the 6th class should guide his students to practical science and languages. The study of Latin should begin at this point whereby it is important that the boys become accustomed to speaking Latin with clear, slow and precise pronunciation.

XXVII. For all classes in which Latin is taught and Roman authors are read, there are, in particular, two goals that every teacher should strive for: 1) that the students truly understand what the author meant; and 2) subsequently that they learn to understand the meaning of each individual word, how these words function in context as part of the sentence structure. Students should not get caught up in explaining single words, but rather be able to explain (express) the real meaning using German expressions.

XXVIII. Every teacher should use any available opportunity to practice [Latin] style exercises which should be completed during class. There should be three such exercises each week, the date of each being duly noted. Every such exercise should be done with a final, clean copy. [Page 22] In assigning these exercises, the teacher should particularly choose selections which imitate or use material presented in his lectures, and, for those students who are sufficiently capable and whose abilities have previously been revealed, the style exercises should be dictated in German, whereupon the students will then write them down in Latin or the teacher will dictate them in Latin, whereupon the students will write them down in German. After class, the teachers themselves must correct these exercises and with appropriate seriousness penalize/punish those students who have not paid attentions and whose exercises contain careless errors. All the while the teachers should devote particular attention to ensuring that the boys learn to spell accurately as soon as possible.

XXIX. Every teacher should use the last quarter hour to review/repeat through questioning the material which had been presented earlier during class so that he can determine whether the students have comprehended it properly.

XXX. In addition to actively teaching the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages, all teachers, particularly those teaching the upper two classes, should energetically devote their efforts towards properly and thoroughly teaching their boys to read and speak German as soon as possible. Likewise they should be introduced to history, geography and the principles of logic. [Page 23]

XXXI. Teachers should try to bring back to their former good condition open [any student can attend if he wishes] classes devoted to either writing or to mathematics and, treating them as a most important activity, conduct such classes with those students in all seriousness.

XXXII. Every teacher, with the exception of the principal and cantor, are required, whenever there are no whole or half-day vacation periods, to teach 4 hours/classes at the school. The teacher must determine if all the students properly enrolled in his class and listed in his attendance book, which he should always carry with him, are present. He should not allow any student to be absent from his classes without an important reason.

XXXIII. Teachers should also often take students aside individually [not during class] 1) to challenge/push him to the limit; 2) to encourage and warn him to be pious and industrious; and 3) to give the student an opportunity to declare his guilt if he has done something wrong or has overlooked something so that his penalty or

punishment will be less severe than if he had waited until he was accused and convicted of such a wrong action.

XXXIV. And so that they can fulfill their assigned positions with less effort on their parts, certain living accommodations (apartments) in the school building have been built for the principal and the cantor. For the other colleagues, when they have their turn at conducting the weekly inspections, certain open areas or study rooms have been constructed. Specifically, the apartments of the principal and cantor [Page 24] have been set up in such a manner that each can privately have his own household where his wife, children, and servants can live.

XXXV. Since we [Leipzig City Council Members] have heard about the special presents [probably a bouquet of flowers with money collected from the students involved] traditionally given on their name day to teachers of the upper classes by the students in their charge no matter whether these are instructional or supervisory periods, presents which are in addition to their normal salary and go above and beyond whatever is specified in these school rules, we have decided to still allow this with the understanding that this tradition can be terminated by us at any time. However, all other extra payments or payments on the side such as those for birthdays, baptisms, weddings, or whatever category there may be, are to cease completely and are herewith/henceforth forbidden.

XXXVI. Finally, those teachers who are allowed to have teaching assistants must not allow these assistants (since they are like the other students in every other way) to be absent without sufficient cause from prayers, lectures, church and singing instruction and from participation in the carol-singing groups (*Currende*). These assistants should be equally warned to be industrious and obedient. If they have done anything wrong, they should be treated like all other students with no special favoritism. Teachers should also not entrust the school keys to any boy [Page 25] whether assistant or not, but rather keep these keys on their person at all times so that the boys do not find any opportunity to create skeleton keys from them and thus secretly be able to go [in and] out of school at night.

Chapter III

About Examinations and Moving from Level to Level

I. Since unavoidable necessity demands that the prescribed semester examinations, as instituted and carried out with even greater diligence and orderliness at this *Thomasschule* by our ancestors a long time ago in order to awaken in the boys a greater

stimulus in their studies, it is herewith ordered that the principal should conduct such examination ceremonies on a biannual basis: during the week following Quasimodogeniti and during the week preceding Michaelmas. Teachers should spare no pains in preparing their students for this event and then, when the examination of each student takes place, test each and every one of them [before all those present] by means of extemporaneous exercises, short orations, facts, etc., and to show how they have gained greater knowledge in matters of everlasting life, Christian discipline and all related studies. [Page 26] At this time then, those who have done well should be publicly praised while the others who have been lazy or disobedient should be seriously reproached.

II. In order to give even greater support for these examinations, the students from all classes should be divided into the group that they belonged to when they entered the school, with the boys being examined on the middle and upper floors, mornings from 7 to 9 am. and also afternoons from 1 to 3 pm. A half day should be devoted the instructional materials but 2 hours to the [works written by] authors. During the week when the examinations are held with the prior knowledge of the City Council, funeral processions and ceremonies should be postponed and set for a different time as far as this is possible so that they do not interfere with the examinations.

III. For these examinations we, the City Council members, will delegate/deputize several of our members to appear along with the regular supervisor. Also, the Superintendent of Leipzig and the pastor of the *Thomaskirche* will be invited so that they can ascertain and report back to us the accomplishments of the students as well as the industry of the teachers. Thus we will be better able to determine what is best for the welfare of the school and which problems will need to be addressed through further regulations.

IV. All teachers must attend the examinations which are mentioned here [Page 27] and is responsible for challenging and testing each of his boys on the lectures which they have heard [and studied].

V. After the completion of the [individual] examination, the principal and his colleagues should discuss the placement of the boys based on their proficiencies, and when they have completed their discussion and have come to a unanimous decision, it [the decision for proper placement – staying at the same level or being moved to another level] should be announced in the presence of all the teachers and the entire student body. At that time they will comment on which students have conducted themselves well, point them out as a model for others to follow and tell them to continue persevering while remonstrating the others [who did not do as well as expected] to apply themselves with greater industry.

Chapter IV

The Duties of the Weekly Inspector.

I. Taking turns on a weekly basis, the principal, Assistant principal, cantor and teacher of the 3rd class should conduct, one after the other, a seven-day or week-long inspection and allow nothing to keep them from carrying out this duty.

II. The inspector's most important daily chore is to be personally present for the prayers at Matins and Vespers from the beginning until the end. These morning and evening prayers will, however, in the future [Page 28] no longer be spoken in Latin, but rather in German thereby awakening greater attention and devotion. Also, all present will sing German hymns prepared by Luther and other tried and tested theologians while the inspector will carefully note whether the boys are earnestly praying along and otherwise conducting themselves quietly.

III. The inspector makes arrangements with the custodian for morning prayers to take place on time. For this to happen, the custodian must wake the boys up in time. This means that the usual wake-up time is at 5:00 am in summer and 6:00 am in winter and that the custodian will make the rounds to wake the boys with the usual sign, a special little bell dedicated to this purpose, as soon as the hour has struck. The first time the custodian will ring the bell loudly and then a quarter of an hour later another sign is given whereupon the boys are to go down into the auditorium immediately and should appear fully dressed. If one of the boys comes too slowly, he should also be penalized/punished.

IV. The inspector should also see to it that none of the boys is missing from the prayer period unless he has sufficient cause. If he is unable to provide such an excuse, then he should be punished with appropriate seriousness. In the evening, the inspector should likewise make certain that once again the prayers should take place and be properly conducted at the right time, precisely at 8 pm. [Page 29] after which the boys should immediately go to bed. They are not allowed to take any form of burning illumination with them to their rooms. The custodian should be instructed by the inspector, who likewise must pay personal attention to this matter, not to allow anyone who does not belong to the school to enter nor allow any school boy to leave the school building at night. If anyone of the boys has been granted an extra hour of sleep [by any member of the faculty], then this must be reported to the inspector so that he can be prepared for this in time.

V. During meals no drinking of alcoholic beverages is allowed in the dining hall. The inspector should also see to it quite carefully that the usual prayers are spoken in German with an attitude of devotion both before and after each meal. Also during this prayer period, something useful as passages from the Bible or by some historical author, alternately, may be read distinctly and slowly to the boys.

VI. The inspector should make every effort to find out whether those boys, who have left the school to perform music at weddings, funerals or other solemn ceremonies as well as similarly when they sing in or in front of houses in the evening in winter, have returned to school on time and note which ones have drunk too much alcohol or have similarly stepped out of line in some way or other. [Page 30]

VII. The inspector must frequently go into the boys' rooms and see to it that they are busy reviewing their schoolwork and otherwise doing those things which are expected of them.

VIII. Whenever the entire student body goes to church or to a funeral, then the inspector should always be with the boys and urge them to listen attentively to God's Word, the sacred music being performed and the prayers. Those boys who intentionally do not listen or participate or who act in an inappropriate manner should receive a fitting punishment after the sermon or after the funeral procession and ceremony.

IX. Whenever the student body is split on Sundays, the following faculty members must function as inspector for the individual groups: the cantor should be with the first musical group in one of the main churches, the assistant principal with the other group in the other main church, the teacher of the sixth level should be with the third in the New Church.¹⁵ Two customs (which once were part of the school regulations) have now been dropped: 1) that some boys having since that time claimed or offered as an excuse for not attending church during winter the fact that they were not dressed warmly enough for this; and 2) that an explanation of the Gospel reading for the day must be read. Also during the week-day services, the inspectors are listed as follows: the Cantor is responsible for Fridays, the principal for Tuesdays and the teacher of the 5th level for Thursdays, while the teacher of the 4th level is responsible for inspection during the prayer services. The boys should never be left alone. This pertains to Sunday and Feast Days [Page 31] as well as during the week, for morning and afternoon services. The inspectors must remain with the boys until the very end of the services.

¹⁵ Actually *in der neuen Kirche* is often referred to with a proper adjective: *die Neue Kirche* (see Bach's letter to the Leipzig City Council dated August 15, 1736 – *Bach-Dokumente* I, item 34)

X. So that the other faculty members (not mentioned above) who do not have their apartments in the school like the principal and Cantor will also be able to take their turn as weekly inspectors and carry out their duties with greater diligence, they should plan on spending their nights in their designated school offices. They must remain in these rooms overnight, or if they have a legitimate reason for being absent, they must ask another faculty member to take over the inspection until they return.

XI. Because a special room (infirmary) has been built for boys who are ill, the inspector as well as the principal should carry the key to it at all times. There he will frequently visit all the patients who happen to be there and report their condition to the medical doctor. He will arrange for food and drink to be brought to them. All the while he should watch carefully that no other boys feigning illnesses try to have themselves committed and thus misuse this special place to their own ruination and harm. Nor should other boys be allowed to sit with the ill students overnight and possibly misuse the infirmary as a place for drinking alcohol, playing games or similar activities.

XII. To ensure that these very necessary inspections are carried out everywhere meticulously, during church services as well as in school, that faculty member who, [Page 32] without good reason (and has not provided a faculty member substitute) neglects this duty will pay a penalty of € 12,00 for being absent during the day and, if he stays away overnight, € 18,00. This money will be placed in the designated money box referred to in chapter 2, paragraph 15.

Chapter V

The Official Duties of the Cantor, Specifically in Regard to Music.

I. Since the performances of music by boys from this school are requested/demanded in the city churches as well as for wedding ceremonies and funerals, the cantor must spare no effort in teaching the boys music so that those who have ability in singing will be able to present their accomplishment in performing music. If it should happen that the cantor, on account of funerals or other significant hindrances, is unable to conduct the ordinarily scheduled singing instruction periods and that it is not possible to listen in one hour to each and every boy and teach them, which nevertheless would be necessary if they are to attain perfection, he will need to make a point of arranging for another suitable time (outside of the singing instruction hour) [Page 33] for giving private singing [music] lessons, listening to and teaching them, to some of them, particularly those who have a natural talent and desire to sing.

II. And after the entire student body has been split into two halves and the beginners have been entrusted for instruction and practice to the teacher of the 7th level, the principal and cantor should see to it that such beginners are thoroughly/properly instructed and to find out which boys might be moved to the higher level group.

III. When this higher level group is divided into the Primary and Secondary Choirs and each choir is practicing along by itself, the cantor should always remain with the Primary Choir, the assistant principal, however, with the Secondary Choir and functions as the appointed inspector who remains with the group during practice. Thus, none of these groups will be left alone without a teacher or inspector being present.

IV. In the church where the music is performed, the cantor should begin the music in both main churches on time, no matter whether on normal Sundays or on Feast Days. This means that it must always begin precisely at 7 in the morning and a quarter after 1 in the afternoon. And so that the cantor does not wait too long or go beyond the time allotted to him, he should arrange (his program of music) in such a way that during the early service the Creed is sung as customary at the right time so that the sermon can still begin before 8 o'clock, particularly [Page 34] when there are many communicants; in the Sunday-afternoon service, however, he should finish before a quarter to two and on Feast Days before 2 o'clock. Also, he must choose music which is suitable for the service and which will elevate the devotion of the entire congregation.

V. The musical groups should perform not only in both the *Nikolai-* and *Thomaskirche*, which the cantor (with his Primary Choir) should visit alternately on Sundays and Feast Days, but he should also send 8 musically skilled boys (students) to St. Peters Church (*Peters Kirche*) along with a choir prefect. In addition to all of this, however, the cantor, since he will be absent from one of the two main churches and whenever else it is arranged differently, must inform the *Præcentor* (the one who leads the singing in the church) which music should be selected and performed in the other church. For this purpose the entire group of boys who can perform music, with advance notice given to the assistant principal, should be divided in such a way that they can improve their abilities in church. Those boys who demonstrate competence in music should not all be accepted in the Primary Choir with the remaining boys who lack practice in singing being accepted only in the other choirs.

VI. The cantor should begin the German hymns in the church where the Primary Choir is singing. [Page 35] In the churches where the other choirs are located, this should be done by the *Præcentor*, who should be chosen for his good, radiant (glorious)

voice, will be joined by the other boys, particularly those who sing tenor or bass. It is important to pay close attention to the verses being sung so that one does not begin before the other or the wrong notes (different versions of the melody) are sung. As has often happened in the past, the congregation will be confused by this.

VII. The assistant principal, cantor and all teachers should not only be in church with their boys as soon as the church services begin, but they should also remain in church until the prayers have been read and the entire service including communion has been concluded and not allow any of the boys that belong to the musical groups to leave early. Above all during communion close attention must be paid to ensure that the entire choir sing the German hymns and other hymns appropriate for this sacrament, thus the congregation will gain a better understanding of it through music.

VIII. For funeral processions/ceremonies the cantor should use Martin Luther's hymns or other hymns found in the hymnals at other churches in Saxony. If someone specifically requests to have certain additional hymns sung, [Page 36] the cantor should not increase his fee, but rather simply not grant any such request. If someone should request that such hymns be performed as figural music during the procession, the cantor should not grant such a request to just anyone, but only to those who have lived an honorable life or have served in churches and schools or have bequeathed money to them or have demonstrated their support of these institutions.

IX. In regard to wedding ceremonies, the cantor has until now received € 72,00 for each one, an amount with which he should henceforth be content and not demand any more money.

X. The cantor should put for safekeeping in the place designated for that purpose the part books and the sets of parts for various musical compositions which have already been and will also in the future be purchased for the school and the musical singing groups for their best use. He must maintain an inventory of each and every such item and present it to the supervisor for his information and any further instructions that the latter may have..

XI. Likewise, the cantor must give an annual report to the supervisor in which he lists all the musical instruments which the City Pipers have so that he can know which of these are readily available and which are usable for performing music in church. [Page 37]

XII. The cantor is also responsible for the inspection of the organist and other musicians who are asked to play and perform at both main churches. Whatever is

worth noting should be reported each time to the supervisors of these churches in which the music is performed for their future, appropriate disposition of the matter.

XIII. The time spent preparing the boys for their caroling activities around Christmas and St. Gregor's Day should be limited as much as possible so that the boys do not fall too far behind in their studies.

Chapter VI

Regarding the Acceptance and Dismissal of Students

I. Since, as was already mentioned above, this school was primarily established and funded to benefit most of all the children from poor families while having at the same time a goal of cultivating music, the principal is free to accept indiscriminately those boys, as far as the little boys and (young male) children of the local citizenry is concerned, who, in addition to prayers, will only/alone learn to read, write, decline nouns, [Page 38] conjugate verbs. Also, the principal is not to forbid anyone [to admit beginning students] without having an unusual, important reason for doing so. On the contrary, neither he nor the cantor shall have the power to admit anyone counted among the *Alumni* or to dismiss any already accepted student with the foreknowledge and agreement of the supervisor, nor will they be allowed to appoint them to a position [prefect, etc.] or distribute benefits and monies among them. If, however, there are among the so-called '*Externi*' some who have improved sufficiently to be promoted to the top classes, have been practicing music and are capable of demonstrating their accomplishment therein, then these should be pointed out to the supervisor so that they may be preferred over other non-local children and get to enjoy the scholastic benefits [that this school offers].

II. Even if boys come to this school from places outside of Leipzig and ask to be accepted as *Alumni*, the principal will have to report them above all to the supervisor. The principal must then immediately test such boys thoroughly, not only to determine their capabilities in music, but primarily to see if they possess a skillful, creative gift for academic studies, and when he finds them to be sufficiently qualified, he should write down the following in a specific book set aside for that purpose: their names, the names of their promoters or intercessors on their behalf, their ages, their city of birth and their conduct/behavior. Then, having reported this to the supervisor [Page 39] and having received his approval, the principal may accept the boys into this school, have them promise to be obedient, then introduce them to the appropriate class for which they are suited, warn them to study hard and demonstrate good behavior in all matters, recommend him to the teacher to be placed under his care and

be instructed by him. In so far as new boys wish to receive scholarship monies, they must have their proficiency in music tested by the cantor, also they must have determined whether they have mastered the fundamentals of grammar. Then, when a position among the *Alumni* becomes available, they may apply for it with the prior consent of the supervisor and according to the school rules and customs; however, this position is valid in any case only until it is revoked.

III. If a boy has not yet learned anything at all in regard to musical matters and yet one can sense that he is gifted in a general sense and that scholarship monies would not be wasted on him, then they [the principal and cantor] should accept that boy to the extent stipulated above in such a way that he will agree and promise in addition to everything else to practice and perfect himself in the art of music so that he could at least be used as a choir member. However, in case he is not at all able to perform any music because he does not have a good voice or because he did not want to learn music, then, with prior notification of the Leipzig City Council and the Superintendent of Leipzig as [Page 40] inspectors in this matter and according to the given circumstances for attaining proficiency in this, a certain time limit should be established within which he must resign from the position he has had thus far in school so that he and any other boys in a similar situation will not encumber the appointment of other boys who would otherwise be excluded, boys who were trained in singing and thus able to serve their school and church.

IV. However, according to what previous experiences have demonstrated, that, when the cantor has trained well in music one or another of the boys so that he could be very useful to the cantor, such a boy, having achieved such a status, could easily take on more responsibilities than he could handle and then, without letting the principal and his colleagues know this in advance, run away from the school and cause quite a bit of disruption in the various choirs. To circumvent this problem such a school boy who can sing, when he is still young and has a soprano voice, should promise to stay at this school for a specific number of years, either 5 or 6 years, (this time commitment cannot be extended without the agreement of the supervisor) during which he must obligate himself to follow obediently all the school statutes.

V. To accomplish this, these simple measures should be used and should not create a hindrance for the boy when he wishes to break his commitment, if and when 1) the school has a sufficient number of boys to cover all musical choirs; 2) such a boy can be replaced by another; 3) he as an individual student or his particular condition demands another course of action, for instance: [Page 41] a) when his voice changes; b) when he is about to be promoted to another class; or c) if he has properly requested in advance to leave the school.

VI. If a boy makes a request to take a vacation trip to see his parents and friends, then the principal should certainly grant such a request unless it is just prior to any special Feast Days if the boy is indispensable to the choir. Upon granting such a request, the principal must then determine a specific span of time within which he must come to the school again and at the same time order the boy to report this to the inspector.

VII. If otherwise a boy from the school has not conducted himself in an appropriate manner, and that he, despite the fact that he has already been punished for this or that offence refuses to better himself but rather persists in his nasty behavior and evil ways and would continue to offend the other students, then that student, after the teachers have had their usual conversations with him should be expelled from this school, but only after the supervisor had been notified and had approved this after having conferred with us, the Leipzig City Council, and we then had no further suggestions as to what might help in this particular situation. So that these students will remain an object of eternal ridicule and mockery, the names of these expelled students, as well as those who had run away from school without permission, will be written on a bulletin board [Page 42] that will hang on the school entrance door. At the same time the school must notify the Leipzig City Clerk and give him a list of these names, so that, should they later on ever dare to apply for a scholarship or any other kind of support, after a dishonorable discharge caused by their own annoying behavior, they will lose such support and it will not be granted to them.

VIII. If a boy who hopes to be promoted [to graduate] expresses his intention to leave the school in order to attend the university here or elsewhere and, having conducted himself as a devout and hard-working student, he requests a written testimony/recommendation and certificate from the school, then the principal should give him these documents signed by the principal personally and release him from the school. The student, for his part, who shall have especially invited the teachers and in the presence of the other students will thank the teachers for their efforts and give his valedictory speech. If such a boy will remain in Leipzig, attend the university here, and apply for a scholarship, then he should receive fair consideration because of his good conduct.

IX. Accordingly, the custom will continue as before that the funeral money belonging to the administration will be collected by a school boy after the funerals have taken place, a boy chosen and accepted for this position by both the Sub-Deacons [Page 43] of the *Nikolai-* and *Thomaskirche*. However, from now on this boy must be boy officially enrolled as a boarding student at the school [*Interni*] and not one who only comes to the school to attend classes during the day [*Externi*].

Chapter VII

The Duties of the Fourth Class Teacher

I. Since the duties of the former *Baccalaureus Funerum* have now been entrusted to the Fourth Class Teacher, the latter should now be present personally at all the funerals where the 'small-half' or the 'one-quarter' school is required. There he should begin the singing of the chorales or other songs and pay very close attention to the boys entrusted to his care so that they behave decently and remain quiet as they go in and out of the school building and when the funeral is over that they return to school again. If, however, a prayer hour takes place in any of the churches at the same time as a funeral, then the *Leichen=Famulus* (Corpse-Assistant) should lead the singing rather than the Fourth Class Teacher.

II. The Fourth Class Teacher is in charge of teaching the little (young) boys music, particularly those who have as yet no experience in music. This should be done [Page 44] diligently during the hours/classes set aside for such practice so that they can eventually be useful (as performers when they reach) in the upper classes.

III. The Fourth Class Teacher should particularly concentrate his efforts on those students attending the lower classes so that they understand well Luther's Catechism and selected quotations from the first four books of the New Testament and other items prescribed as mandatory subject matter in the school statutes. They must also learn how to express themselves clearly and to speak distinctly with correct pronunciation. Not any less important is that they learn an elegant manner of writing and become accustomed as soon as possible when they begin school to form the letters of the alphabet correctly.

IV. And since we have until now been receiving bad reports about those boys who normally recite the main sections of the Catechism during the weekly prayer services at the *Nikolai-* and *Thomaskirche* at which times there was a very noticeable irreverence (among the boys), the Fourth Class Teacher referred to above must in all seriousness watch out that in the future that the boys who ask the questions as well as the ones who answer speak clearly, loudly and slowly. And otherwise, as often as his boys attend church services as directed in Chapter III, paragraph 4, particularly when they are present for Catechism examinations which regularly take place on Sundays in both of the main churches, he should see to it that everything takes place in a very orderly manner with the boys being quiet and behaving properly. [Page 45]

Chapter VIII

Regarding Funerals (Interment Ceremonies) and Other Incidental Earnings for Performances Given by the School Boys.

I. Since it is an established tradition in this city that those corpses which are buried publicly are customarily accompanied by the school boys from the *Thomasschule* along with their teachers and since the boys should not be hindered from attending their classes and from their studies, it is mandated that all such funeral processions and ceremonies for which the attendance of the entire student body is required, should, if at all possible and particularly during the summer, not take place before 3 pm. As far as any other funerals are concerned and when only half of the student body [this is called “the little half school”] is requested, the composition of the student body should alternate between two groups: 1) the 3 upper classes along with the 5th class and 2) the 2nd and 4th classes. Each group should be accompanied by those who are normally required to be present for such occasions. This division is undertaken so that the boys, when there is a larger than normal number of funerals, will not be prevented from being in school more than is necessary. The situation when only a quarter of the student body [this is called the “Quarter School” and involves only the lowest classes] is required will be maintained as it has been until now. [Page 46] For this type of event, the teachers of the lower classes should pay close attention that their boys, as far as this is possible, should be properly dressed in clean clothes and should not be allowed to go barefoot.

II. At all such funerals (processions and ceremonies), the teachers are required to collect the stipulated fees from the bereaved so that we will not be prompted to get involved with those who refuse to pay without a good reason. The duties of the teacher at such funerals are: 1) collect the required fees; 2) make every effort to be there on time; 3) walk alongside the boys; 4) have them maintain their usual order (rank and file); 5) say something to them when they gather in groups and talk among themselves; 6) watch carefully that they conduct themselves properly; 7) remain with them at all times; and finally, when the funeral is over 8) accompany the boys all the way back into the school building.

III. If a funeral has been announced to take place at either 1 or 3 pm, the teachers should leave the school building with their students at precisely a quarter after the hour whichever one was designated. As soon as they reach the house of the deceased [*Leichen=Haufß* probably does not refer to a mortuary in a cemetery], the boys should begin singing without hesitation. Then [they should sing] again right after the official

invitation to join the procession has been extended by the *Leichenbitter*¹⁶ to those present and as soon as the latter has asked the *Abdancker*,¹⁷ if there is one present, when he has finished speaking to those assembled. Or, if no speech is held by the *Abdancker*, then after the singing has ended, and after the reading off of the names of all those accompanying the deceased to the graveside is completed, they should immediately sing once again.

[Page 47]

IV. So that there will not be any confusion on the part of teachers or anyone else concerned regarding the school fees collected for funeral processions and burials and so that no one will have cause to lodge complaints about unfairness, we [the Leipzig City Council], until such a time when a change may be necessary, will allow the method for distributing the income from the fees to remain as given in the old school statutes and the school is not allowed to collect more or greater fees than the following, specifically:

1) for a general, full-fledged funeral where it is customary for the entire student body to take part in the funeral procession and ceremony,

the principal will receive € 72,00

the assistant principal € 24,00

the cantor € 45,00

the 3rd level teacher € 24,00

the 4th level teacher € 24,00

the 5th level teacher € 15,00

the 6th level teacher € 6,00

the 7th level teacher € 6,00

Total = € 216,00

V. If, in the case of a general funeral involving the entire school, there is a request for the usual motet to be sung in front of the house before the corpse is brought out of the house or the procession begins, then, and this should not happen any differently without our approval, the cantor will not be allowed to ask for an additional [Page 48] thaler as special payment for each motet, a 2nd or 3rd one, sung in addition to the customary single motet.

¹⁶ *Leichen=Bitter* or *Leichenbitter*, the *praeco feralis* is one who, in the name of the bereaved, invites all others who are present to join the funeral procession.

¹⁷ *Abdancker* = “gleichsam dem todten selbst zum letztenmal und den freunden für das letzte geleit gedankt” is the one whose appointed task is to express gratitude to the deceased while thanking all those friends of the deceased for taking part in the funeral procession.

For a funeral where the 'larger half school' participates which includes the Primary Choir, the fee will be distributed as follows:

the principal receives € 45,00
the assistant principal € 18,00
the cantor € 72,00
the 3rd level teacher € 18,00
the 4th level teacher € 15,00
the 5th level teacher € 12,00
the 6th level teacher € 6,00
the 7th level teacher € 3,75
Total: € 189.75

For a funeral involving the 'little half school':

the principal gets € 18,00
the assistant principal € 6,00
the cantor € 12,00
the 3rd level teacher € 6,00
the 4th level teacher € 12,00
the 5th level teacher € 6,00
the 6th level teacher € 6,00
the 7th level teacher € 3,00
Total: € 69,00

[Page 49]

For a funeral involving only the 'quarter school':

the principal receives € 3,50
the assistant principal € 0,75
the cantor € 1,50
the 3rd level teacher € 0,75
the 4th level teacher € 6,75
the 5th level teacher € 0,75
Total: € 14,00

the other teachers, however, will receive nothing for a quarter-school funeral.

In addition to the above, each funeral assistant will receive
for a full, general funeral € 18,00
for a large half-school funeral € 12,00
for a little half-school funeral € 6,00

If this or that benefactor of the school wishes to give more than the amounts stipulated above, then the teachers may accept these monetary gifts, but such surplus money must be divided equally among all the participants. Just as all of the previous distributions are to be understood as applying to such funerals where proper processions and ceremonies are involved, thus also are such monies to be considered which are brought to the school by the *Leichen=Bitter* or anyone else. [Page 50] These monies are to be collected in the sealed cashbox in the principal's apartment and for which the principal is responsible. After the monies have been distributed according to the scheme given above with the teachers receiving various amounts according to whether a half or quarter school is involved, the remainder should be distributed among the 6 levels according to the proportions established in paragraph 7 of this chapter VIII, so that

a 1st level student would receive € 33,00

a 2nd level student € 27,00

a 3rd level € 21,00

a 4th level € 18,00

a 5th level € 15,00 and

a 6th level € 12,00

in order that the school money for the lower level teachers, specifically € 3,00 as improved income for each week. can be covered as described in detail in paragraph 13 below.

VI. Any money send to the school as a gift for the boys, should, according to tradition be distributed in such a way that those who are in the top three levels should receive a little more than those in the lower levels, so if a boy from the lowest level receives a € 0,75 coin, then those in the 4th level should get 2 of these coins, in the 3rd level 3, in the 4th level 4 and those in the 1st level 5 of the € 0,75 coins. Whatever remains should be skimmed off the top and returned to the students as long as there is enough money so that each one gets half of what he has previously received. [Page 51]

The Division of the Money Obtained from Caroling.

VII. The money that the local citizens and residents of this city put into the money boxes when the carolers make their rounds should be distributed [among the students] on a monthly basis whereby specifically the following school fees must be deducted: € 3,00 a week, and no more, for each student who has actually at the school during that week. Next each student assigned to carry a money box will receive their usual payment of € 3,00 per week. All the remaining money from these charitable gifts should be distributed in such a way that

if each boy in the 1st level class receives € 33,00,

then those in the 2nd level class should each receive € 27,00

in the 3rd level class € 21,00,
and in the 4th level class € 18,00.

This proportionate distribution should be adhered to whether the amounts are greater than the amounts given here or not.

The Distribution of Money collected on St. Gregor's Day.

VIII. One tenth of the money collected belongs to the principal since he customarily gives a dinner-party on such a feast day to which he will from now on also invite as colleagues the four teachers of the lower classes. One third of the remaining sum is to be distributed among all the teachers of the lower classes [Page 52] who should then give each boy in the lowest classes the same amount of money that it used to cost to buy him candies and pretzels, that customary sum being usually € 0,75 or € 1,00 per student. After the above distribution has taken place, the remainder will be distributed as follows:

€ 63,00 will go to the teachers of the 4th level

€ 36,00 to the prefect of the *Inquilini*

€ 81,00 to the choir prefects [total amount for the group]

€ 141,00 to the prefects of the 4th level classes [likewise]

€ 72,00 to the two funeral assistants [again the total amount for both]

€ 36,00 to the *Calefactor* (rouser)

€ 117,00 to the 5 teacher's assistants [etc.]

€ 12,00 to the 2 janitors

€ 24,00 to the 8 assistants who bring candles and bring wood to heat the rooms

Whatever is still left after the above distribution of money should be distributed among the boys in the following manner:

if the boys in the 1st level class receive € 13,50,

then the boys in the 2nd level classes should get € 9,75,

in the 3rd level € 6,75

and in the 4th € 6,00. [Again, these appear to be total amounts for each class level and not the amounts for each individual student in the class].

For the Distribution of Money collected on St. Martin's Day

IX. One fifth of the entire amount will be divided first among the prefects, assistants, etc., and if this entire amount, for example, happens to be € 630,00, then the money will be divided as follows:

€ 36,00 to the 4th level teachers [Page 53]

€ 60,00 to the 4 prefects for the entire student body

€ 96,00 to the 5 teacher assistants

€ 72,00 to the 2 funeral assistants
€ 72,00 to the 2 choir prefects
€ 24,00 to the 8 students assigned to bring firewood to the rooms and candles
€ 36,00 to the *Calefactor* (rouser)

Whatever remains after one fifth of the money has been skimmed off the top will be divided as follows so that

the boys in the 2nd level class will receive € 30,00
if the boys in the 1st level class have received € 36,00.
The boys in the 3rd level class will receive € 24,00
and those in the 4th level € 21,00.

X. The Distribution of the Money Collected for Performing Music from Michaelmas to Easter

Of this entire sum,
the principal deserves to get € 72,00
the prefect of the choir € 72,00
the *Calefactor* (rouser) € 63,00

All the rest, depending upon where it comes from, is divided into 11 parts:

One of these 11 parts belongs to the assistant principal

Another of these 11 parts to the cantor

Then another 5 of these 11 parts plus a third of another 11th part will be given to the 8 *Concentors*.¹⁸

The remainder will be distributed among the 4 colleagues who have the duty of inspector.

From the money which is collected during the summer

€ 189,00 belong to the assistant principal [Page 54]
€ 72,00 to the choir prefect
and € 252,00 to the *Calefactor*

Whatever then remains after these payments will be divided into 10 equal parts, one of which goes to the principal, another to the cantor, and the third of these distributed among the 8 *Concentors*. After this has taken place, the remainder will be distributed as indicated above.

¹⁸ This difficult term is explained and documented in a separate section of the accompanying commentary. In short, these are the soloists and section leaders for each voice range (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass) in the primary and secondary choirs.

The supervisor should be present if at all possible whenever such a division and distribution of money takes place.

XII. After we had been informed, much to our dismay, how many students misused the money which formerly was given to them directly and in which dissolute and unnecessary manner they wasted it by spending it at various establishments in the city as well as in the suburbs and also villages, using these charitable gifts for all kinds of excesses, we now stipulate and desire that henceforth such money collected for caroling, funerals and all other money will no longer be indiscriminately placed into a student's hands, but rather that the portion of the money that belongs to him be placed into safekeeping until he leaves the school entirely. This money will be given to him on a monthly basis or whenever unusual circumstances demand it for unavoidable expenditures, but no more than are absolutely necessary. For this purpose the school will provide and maintain for each student a special cash box along with a booklet in which the earnings and expenditures are recorded. [Page 55] These cash boxes with the booklets associated with them will be placed in large, very well-secured chest that will be located in the principal's study and will have two locks made especially for it, one for which the supervisor will have a key and another likewise for the principal. Each individual cash box will have attached to it a little piece of parchment upon which the name of the student is written. This name should also appear on the account booklet that belongs to the student. On a monthly basis and in the presence of the supervisor, the student will record in the first half of this booklet the amounts of money he has collected and placed into the box and in the other half he will write down whatever amounts have been taken out of the box as needed. Every Easter a complete and proper accounting will take place with the supervisor being present and whatever still remains in the box as cash will be noted by each student personally in the first half of the accounting booklet. This procedure will continue in this fashion until the student officially leaves the school, at which time the account should be closed and he should sign a formal receipt for the money he has saved and then will receive.

XIII. Since fairness demands that the 4 teachers of the lower classes should not be completely excluded from enjoying benefits from the money [Page 56] collected by their students weekly for funerals, we hereby order that € 3,00 school fees be deducted from each boy's account and placed in a special money box sealed by both the supervisor and principal. Every four weeks the contents should be divided in equal parts and distributed among the 4 teachers of the lower classes. Also, the € 18,00 library fee which has until now been deducted from money collected by the carolers, will in the future be placed at the disposal of the 4 teachers of the lower classes, thus leaving for this purpose only the money normally given by students to

the library, according to the amount that has been stipulated above under paragraph II in Chapter I in order to maintain and increase the school library. This change is possible since the library has now been brought back to a very good condition.

XIV. Whenever general donations/contribution are distributed to the students, the 4 teachers of the lower classes should not only personally collect their portion of these for themselves, but the teachers of the 6th and 7th level classes should accompany the boys to the place where such a donation is being made and supervise the young people entrusted to him so that nothing improper may take place. [Page 57]

XV. Since there has been serious abuse regarding singing in privately-owned residences caused by several external students, and in particular such beggar boys who pretend to be students enrolled at the *Thomasschule*, no student will be allowed in the future to participate in such singing unless he has a note from his class teacher certifying his good behavior and can produce as well a permission slip from those in whose houses and apartments he expects to receive charitable donations. Moreover, it is forbidden for these boys to sing for the guests in inns, taverns, or coffee houses where wine, beer, brandy or coffee is available. This is true even for those who are unable to produce the required documents mentioned above. And, as far as those students properly enrolled at the school, they are to be reported to the principal for punishment; the others, however, will be put in prison.

Chapter IX

General Requirements for Students Attending this School

I. Since true piety/piousness¹⁹ is that very basis upon which one can solely found his temporal and eternal welfare, [Page 58] and since the boys studying at this school should direct their best efforts toward how they might recognize for their own benefit (healing), with the help of the Holy Spirit, the true triune God from his revealed Word according to his being and will so that they may reveal this living recognition by leading a devout Christian and honorable life beginning from their youth; toward this end they should diligently and frequently read the Holy Bible and use it as the only

¹⁹ „...die Gottseligkeit {ist} eine Fertigkeit seine Handlungen zur Ehre Gottes einzurichten.“ Christian Wolff „Gedancken von der Menschen Thun und Laßen (Halle,1720) p. 446. „’Piety’ is the ability to manage/control one’s actions in a manner that they honor God.“

guide for their faith throughout their entire lives. They should say their prayers, whether they take place in public or when they are alone, with heartfelt devotion. In everything they do or plan to carry out, particularly when they are tempted to do something evil, they should always be conscious ('place before their eyes') of the omnipresence of God. In every instance they should guard themselves from assenting to any sort of sin and acting against His commandments.

II. It is especially important that those students who are sent to take part in holy communion (*geschickt* may possibly imply that only those students who have attained the necessary knowledge and experience through confirmation are those who may attend communion) and now have prepared themselves for the time designated for repentance by humbly asking their teachers to pardon them for their mistakes and the rules they have broken may then approach the confessional with heartfelt devotion and then go to communion.

III. Students must demonstrate appropriate obedience and deference towards their teachers as if they were their own fathers. [Page 59] They should love them from the bottom of their hearts and willingly/eagerly accept their teachings, punishments and warnings. They should keep asking them for their advice on how to go about their studies. Also, they should pay the required school fees by the usual due dates. They should, however, in no way insult or anger their teachers.

IV. Students should arrive promptly at the school at the properly designated time, each one modestly taking his place in the class to which he has been assigned. There he should respectfully wait for the general prayer as well as the lectures while listening with quiet attention to what their teachers say and teach and noting everything carefully with the purpose in mind that they will have previously read and looked at everything that has been talked about and explained while always having in readiness the books, paper, ink, quills, and whatever else belongs in this category. Particularly, however, those students in the three upper classes as well as their teachers should speak Latin in their conversations with each other so that they in time will have a firm command of this language so that afterwards all their studies and the reading of books by Latin authors will become easier and easier.

V. Whatever the students read out loud and recite, they must do so in a loud voice while speaking distinctly and clearly and not as if whispering something secretly to another student, but rather so that each student [Page 60] can sharpen his own memory and make it more secure.

VI. Students should study [and write down] carefully and diligently the arguments and exercises which are dictated to them by their teachers or when teachers order this,

they should treat this material in greater detail in their study cubicles or at home in order thus to present a clean copy of their work to the teacher. After such assignments have been graded and corrected, they should, once again, review them, and notice and consider whatever had been missing or wrong. And, of course, they frequently repeat what they have learned from this procedure so that they will not forget it again.

VII. When the students leave the school to go to their rooms, or, as far as the external students are concerned, to go home, they should conduct themselves in an honorable and modest manner. In no case should they let themselves get involved in screaming, making loud noises, running or any other kind of immature behavior.

VIII. When meeting on the street distinguished and respected people, particularly those who deserve such treatment because of their position or age, students should show their proper respect by removing any head covering and nodding with their head and treat anyone carefully with the appropriate courtesy and modesty.

IX. Towards their schoolmates they should always (in any situation anywhere) be peaceful and accommodating while avoiding (resisting) any kind of arguing, cursing, swearing [Page 61] and hitting, even when they have been unduly insulted, nor should they take revenge on their own or through others, but rather bring their complaints to their teachers and simply leave it to them to punish an injustice.

X. Students should appreciate those schoolmates who are steady, quiet and industrious and follow their example, but, on the other hand, give friendly warnings towards those in whom they detect some vices, encourage those who are negligent/indifferent, and lead those who have lost their way back on the correct path. In particular, however, they should follow appropriately the orders of their prefects.

XI. And since the boys of this school are charged with caring for (providing services) church services, it is necessary that all of them, in particular those who belong to one choir or another, assemble punctually at the precise time when the church services begin and not leave the church before all of the prayers and benediction have been spoken, in other words, this means the entire church service including communion whenever that takes place. If during winter, when the weather is extremely cold, some necessary changes have to be made, then these are not official unless the supervisor and principal have been previously informed about them and have agreed to them.

[Page 62]

XII. Since it has been customary from time immemorial that only the students from the 5th level class need to be present at the *Nikolai-* and *Thomaskirche* for the Prayer

Services on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays while only the 1st level students attend the weekly sermon services on Tuesdays, whereas all classes have to attend the Sermon Services on Thursdays and Fridays, this arrangement will remain this way in the future and must be taken very seriously.

Chapter X

How Students are to Conduct Themselves in their Rooms at this School

I. All those *Alumni* [not those already graduated in the American English sense, but those who are in actual attendance at the school] who live at this school, should get up early in the morning as soon as the signal is given. Specifically this means 5 am in summer, but 6 am in winter. They should then get up, get dressed, wash themselves and comb (out) their hair. Then, immediately, when the first quarter hour has struck (5:15 or 6:15 am respectively) go down to the place where common prayers are said, each student in his assigned position, and take part in these prayers with heartfelt devotion and in silence. Each student must bring along his Bible so that he can refer to and read the passages mentioned in the prayers. [Page 63] In the same manner the evening prayers will be held throughout the entire year at 8 pm and those who are absent from these prayer sessions without a very good reason will receive the appropriate punishment.

II. Students must keep their clothes, shoes, socks and white things [underwear] clean and if something is torn or defective, it must be mended immediately. They should no less interest in keeping their beds clean and sweep out their rooms frequently and have all such dirt or other kind of trash brought to the proper place for such things.

III. Students should live together quietly and peacefully in their rooms as well as at their assigned (small) study tables and refrain from any kind of quarreling, joking, hitting or scuffling, particularly from any kind of bad-tempered way of life that expresses itself in word and deed. They may not carry on their person any daggers (swords) or firearms and if they bring such weapons to school, they must be left in the principal's apartment for safekeeping.

IV. At night students may not have any lights [very likely 'candles'] burning, nor ever bring them along to their rooms. They are not to dump over their chamber pots nor break them, much less even dump the urine out of their windows or throw down anything else like this to the area below.

V. Before going to bed, [Page 64] students should diligently review whatever they heard from their teachers or learned through other means and commit this to memory. Also, if they experienced something good or have done a good deed, they should thank God heartily for this. However, wherever they have sinned, they should truly repent, focus their thoughts seriously on doing better in the future and finally lie down while praying devotedly and fall asleep.

VI. In the student rooms and *Caveten* (= possibly 'hollowed-out areas in the walls' allowing for semi-privacy), students should not lay claim to a different place or table, but rather be satisfied with the place assigned to them. They should keep their books and equipment/tools in good order and not mix up the bulletin boards, desks, tables and *Caveten*, nor should they take anything away from them much less even interfere (fiddle around with) the posted school rules or tear them down. They should not mar the walls with coal, nor draw ugly picture or apply graffiti to them, nor should possess any annoying pictures, books or verses and read them. Students also should not get or buy any duplicate or skeleton keys.

VII. Whatever students break: locks, keys, windows, etc., or damage, they must repair at their own cost. Since such things occur because of their wanton nature and out of spite, they will, in addition, receive punishment for their deeds. Whatever is missing in their rooms (whenever things disappear from their rooms) they should immediately report to the principal [Page 67 – page numbers 65 and 66 are missing in the original but there is no loss of text] so that in such a case the necessary investigation can take place.

VIII. At the designated study periods, when the students are studying or reviewing their lessons, particularly during summer, the doors should be left open and no one should chat, sing, or engage in any activity which might make it difficult for others, much less should they run around in front of the study rooms nor play any sort of games nor create mischief.

IX. Students are not to allow any stranger to stay overnight in their rooms and, even more important; they are themselves not to remain away from school overnight without an important reason and the permission of either the principal or the inspector. If a student stays away from school without prior permission for 2 or 3 days, then, when he returns, he will not be served any meals for 8 days. If he stays away for 4 days, then an additional, arbitrarily assigned punishment will await him beyond the one already specified. And, in so far as he might be absent for more than 8 days, then the student may even lose entirely the benefit of free meals, this penalty, of course, to be assigned only with the prior knowledge and agreement of the supervisor. If a student remains absent for a month or longer, his name will be

removed from the catalog of officially enrolled students, unless, of course, he is able to produce absolutely believable evidence for his absence.

X. When the principal or the inspector [Page 68] allows all the boys from time to time to have an hour to refresh themselves physically or also go for a walk, the students should not misuse such an opportunity, least of all allow themselves to be tempted to play dice or cards or other indecent activities to kill time; on the contrary, they should use such opportunities to refresh the physical bodies as well as their minds so that they may have greater success in pursuing their studies.

XI. Since also the ties of Christian love (charity) demand that each student come to the aid of his fellow schoolmates in all sorts of emergencies, but particularly in case of illnesses, and since students must learn from these situations what deserves to be done as when one or another of the boys becomes ill, the students who are the sick boy's comrades should quickly report this to the principal or to the weekly inspector and help out in bringing food and medicine to the sick student and in whatever else they may be directed to do which they should carry out promptly.

XII. When a student declares his intention to give his valedictory address and leave the school [graduate], he must put this in writing and explain his reasons to the principal and express his proper gratitude to us, the City Council, to all the teachers at this school, and to those who have been his fellow schoolmates until now. Immediately thereafter this student should give the principal the key to his cubicle [Page 69] and not take away with him even the smallest item which does not belong to him.

XIII. If one of the school boys secretly runs away on account of a crime or even without any cause, the principal must immediately report this to the supervisor so that the latter can report this matter to us and the necessary investigation undertaken, and so that when we have captured him, the appropriate punishment can be meted out. If this boy stays away continually, then he should be expelled from the school ignominiously and his name will be posted on the (black) bulletin board.

Chapter XI

How Students Should Behave During Meals

1. Before the noon and evening meals begin, the boy whose turn it happens to be should say grace slowly and distinctly in a loud voice. The other boys should be

repeating the words in their own minds. Likewise, after the meal, God will be thanked in similar manner for all his good deeds.

II. During the eating of meals, a chapter [Page 70] or Psalm from the Bible or from another devotional book will be read to the boys mentioned above. While eating, they will pay close attention [to such a reading] and refrain from any kind of unnecessary talk or mischief. Those inspectors and prefects who are present need to observe carefully that strict discipline, law and order are maintained.

III. No one is allowed to take along to his room from the table his plate or spoon, nor to damage the tables, tablecloths, cooking pots [probably pots or tureens in which food was prepared in the kitchen, but which were also placed on tables and from which the food was served], and any other utensils or dishware used to serve and eat food. In case such damage occurs, he must pay for this on his own.

IV. In order to answer the complaints that have been registered until now about the unequal distribution of food and so that each boy should receive the modest (small) portion that is his due, we stipulate that it is our desire that in the future the older boys at the tables no longer have the right to arrogate to themselves the so-called *Præcipuum* (Latin: literally 'the first taking', i.e., the first choice or pick), but rather that the roast, meat or other food placed on their table be divided into equal parts, and that accordingly the sequence which the boys use for taking food be changed every day with only one person at a time removing his portion.

Likewise, the portions for absentees should be saved so that they can eat the same meal when they return; of course the inspector must agree with this.

V. Without prior knowledge or consent of the inspector, [Page 71] no student should take his meals outside of the school building, much less will a secret, gluttonous feast within or outside of the city walls be tolerated.

Chapter XII

Rules to be Observed during Funeral Processions

I. Since the custom had been introduced at this school very long ago that officially enrolled students at this school have to wear respectable black clothing, and since they have to wear the same clothing along with their capes primarily for public funeral processions, they should keep their clothes clean as much as this is possible.

II. All students should leave the school in the established manner for any procession [two-by-two in rank and file] just as they are seated in their classes and then, later, walk in front of the funeral procession. In doing so, they must not engage in the slightest bit of mischief, talk, lose their assigned position or even leave entirely, but rather all of them should be singing hymns (chorales) all the while from the hymnals they carry along with them and they should try to sing properly in unison (staying together musically all the time) [*Consonanz* = *harmonischer Gleichklang* – in proper harmony].

III. While the funeral sermon is given as well as at the church cemetery, the boys are to remain standing silently in their designated places, and after all the funeral proceedings are completely over, [Page 72] they are to return to school maintaining their assigned positions (as before).

Chapter XIII

The Rules Governing the Musical Choirs²⁰ during Church Services.

I. All the *Alumni* of this school come together at the time when they are to participate in a church service. They should arrive on time in the usual place in the upper “communion/supper” hall (*Abendmahlssaal*), from where they should leave to go to the church quietly and under strict discipline every Sunday morning at a quarter to 7 and in the afternoon as soon as the clock has struck one, unless, of course, they have specifically been told to meet a little earlier.

II. In church, they should remain seated quietly until they are called to the music stands/desks where they should then place themselves in front of them so that each singer can see the music [Text] that has been placed on it and so that no one can hinder another from singing from it.

III. When the organ is being played, the choristers should not sit down immediately but rather remain standing at the stands/desks so that they will be ready to begin singing the chorale and sing along. [Page 73]

IV. They should sing their music freshly and clearly and without any head covering as long as it is not too cold during winter. In particular, they should pay close attention to the beat as well listening to what the other voices are singing.

²⁰ In his *Entwurf*, Bach himself defines a *musicalischer Chor* as having a minimum of 3 sopranos, 3 altos, 3 tenors and 3 basses, preferably there should be 4 singers to a part.

V. After the singing is over, the *Præcentor* along with those who sing bass and tenor may remain standing close to the railing while the others have to sit down on their benches and listen to the sermon and after that participate with devotion in the open prayers and finally step up to the stands/desks to sing once again.

VI. No one should dare to eat anything in church or to cause any kind of mischief.

VII. If any chorister, without receiving the permission of the teacher, were to sneak out of church before the church service was entirely over, or to skip a church service without having a very important reason particularly on Sundays and Feast days, he should be seriously punished each time according to the circumstances that have been determined either by caning, time in prison or other means; however, whoever stays away from the choir for a month without obtaining prior permission from the inspector, will have his name stricken from the catalog of current carolers and if the supervisor has been informed of this, his name may even be expunged completely [from the list of choir members].

VIII. Since, however, at the present time, the school boys who provide singing for church services are divided into 4 singing (and playing) groups, [*Cantorey, Chor*] [Page 74] into each group of which 8 boys are accepted by the cantor with approval of the principal, it is necessary that the first choir should consist only of boys who board at the school and who have a better voice than the others as determined by the cantor and who have solid and mature foundation in musical skills. The cantor, according to custom, will also select those boys who are capable to be prefects with the proviso that he must present his selection each time to the supervisor (for the latter's final approval).

IX. All the students who have thus been selected to be part of one or the other of these choirs should practice music diligently at the established time. Those, however, who do not appear for such a music lesson, must be punished by the cantor or by whoever might be the latter's replacement/substitute.

X. At weddings or other feasts in honor of someone, the students in the first choir are always to be given preference over those from other choirs and no students who attend classes without boarding at the school are to be admitted without the prior knowledge of the principal and cantor; however, those who absent themselves or cannot be located at the event should be punished according to judgment (of those in charge). The prefects as well should pay close attention (to the boys) so that everything will proceed in a well-behaved and orderly fashion, since those students who are under the influence of alcohol or who have otherwise [Page 73 – page

numbers 73 and 74 are repeated in the original] been involved in mischief are likewise to be properly punished. Similarly, those who appear in (private) homes at such events or other opportunities of this type are to have strong (emphatic) punishments imposed upon them by the principal to set an example for others when they act improperly, break or even steal something (from the home).

XI. Whatever money has been set aside for or given directly to the students at weddings or other celebratory social gatherings should be immediately be placed in the locked cash box along with any other money that was collected and faithfully given to the principal, and anyone who does not follow this rule will be severely punished accordingly in like manner (to those infractions described in section X directly above).

XII. Since, when there are also sufficient “treats”/”snacks” that are sent to the school in connection with weddings, promotions [to higher positions] and other post-ceremony get-togethers so that even more of the boys than has been customary until now can enjoy these “special treats”, thus, from now on, [the boys at] two tables in the refectory [the students’ main dining hall] will each time be able to eat [and drink] these “special treats” and because the third table has received nothing, it will receive its special treats the next time. Thereafter a sequence of rotation will be in effect so that each table will be able to share equally with the others. If money is sent to the school instead of treats, then it should be placed immediately in that part of the school budget from which the students’ meals [Page 74] and other usual expenses for the internal [*Interni*] students are paid. The money should not be placed into the school’s music fund as had previously been done until now.

XIII. After the musical presentation for such ceremonial events is over, the prefect with his comrades should leave on time in order to be back at the school at least by 10 pm unless, of course, the principal, recognizing unusual, important circumstances that would require the boys to remain a bit longer, gives his permission.

XIV. Since during Christmas an additional two special student groups are added to the regular choirs, both of which go out caroling together to collect “New-Year money” and who tend to divide all the parts of the city into 6 regions, this matter will be left as is for the future. However, the primary choir, because it consists of the best singers, will sing in the most distinguished houses, particularly those of the school patrons and inspectors. The rest of the student body will follow in the appropriate order so that when the first choir stops singing, the second will begin, etc. The city will, however, be divided as follows: [Page 75]

- 1) The Thomaskirche Courtyard, Burg Street, St. Thomas Lane, and the Marketplace
- 2) Cather Street along with Grimm Street
- 3) Peter Street together with the New and Old-New Markets
- 4) Hay Street, the New Churchyard, Butcher Street and Franciscan Street as well as a part from the Brühl to Cather Street
- 5) State Street, Salt and Shoemaker Lanes, as well as the section of the Brühl from Nicholas to Cather Street
- 6) St. Nicholas Street including the *Nikolaikirche* Courtyard, Knight Street along with the remaining part of the Brühl from St. Nicholas Street all the way until the Women's University Lecture Hall

The remaining parts of the city like Potters' and Golden Rooster Lane, also likewise the Prussian, Mould, Garment, Copper and City-Piper Lanes must also be attended to while moving by these areas.

[Page 76]

XV. The prefects will give to the principal the monies that have been collected and placed into the money boxes. How this money is to be divided has already been stipulated and decreed above in chapter viii.

XVI. Finally, every school boy, after he has been accepted to sing in the choir, must, at the time of the first division of money, relinquish € 18,00 from his portion for the purchase of music [part books]. Incidentally, no student should be excluded from his student group and from any benefits he would derive from this without there being important reasons considered to be fair also as viewed by the Leipzig City Council.

Chapter XIV

The Duties Required of Each Prefect (Overseer)

According to the supervisory duties already assigned to all of the Teachers in the statutes introduced for this school in previously published documents, there are also certain [*Schüler* = "pupil"-student: I will use student here to mean non-university students] assistants, who are given the task [Page 77] to watch with unceasing diligence over the [other] pupils/students:

I. The Prefect of the *Inquilini*, or as he is commonly called, the General Prefect, is responsible for overseeing all of the enrolled students who live in the school building as well as the other boys (*Externii*), to ensure that they undergo a change to become

Christian and attain honorable virtues and to watch out that each one individually will reach these goals by means of prayer as well as in his studies, so that the latter are carried out diligently by them and that no disorder should arise among the pupils. The selection of this position of General Prefect (Prefect of the *Inquilini* as well as *Externii*) should always be made from the basis of choosing the top-most, top-ranked student [in the school], and if he is not talented enough in music, then the second-best pupil should be chosen with the agreement of the school supervisor.

II. The next positions to be filled are those of the dormitory- room overseers [*Praefecti Cubiculorum*] of which there will be eight, the same number as the number of the existing dormitory rooms. These overseers must supervise the boys in their dormitory rooms, and, particularly at night, they must determine if every boy is present in his assigned room. Each overseer must faithfully see to anything else that they may come upon. Should the overseer find out that someone/something is missing or lacking, for instance, that someone has stayed away from the school all night, or that something improper has been going on among the boys, they must immediately report this to the school principal [Principal] and to the weekly inspectors, so that in each instance the appropriate lenient reaction or punishment will follow accordingly. [Page 78] The overseer also has the duty to make sure that the *Tabulat* [*Tabulat* = are these tables for eating or for washing oneself? Is this a table-room since it must be swept out as well?] and the dormitory rooms are swept out by the right time (or in time before things get too dirty) and that all refuse (garbage/trash) is removed. In addition, he should remind his fellow students and provide guidance on how always to do what is right and appropriate, how they should organize their studies and in general how they should conduct themselves according to the school rules.

III. Choir Prefects are required to accompany and direct those boys who become part of the carolers who usually make their rounds on St. Gregor's and St. Martin's Day. They should pay close attention so that no disorderly conduct takes place not only during the caroling but also with associated activities of the choir to which they are assigned such as giving instructions to the money-box carriers on just how and where they need to collect from the carolers and from the church choir (to which they are assigned) other monies. The Choir Prefect must see to it that these are collected (with everything accounted for) so that nothing dishonest transpires. Whatever has been collected is then delivered to the principal as this has always been done. The principal will then record the sums collected into the accounting book and the Prefect will sign his name to it.

IV. The four Choir Prefects which are to be chosen by the Cantor each year around Christmas, with, however, the previous knowledge and approval by the supervisor should not only supervise the 'Christmas Singing' (the carolers who go about the

streets singing from Christmas until 2 to 3 weeks after New Years), [Page 79] but also supervise those boys who are subordinate to him when one or another choir is needed to sing in funeral activities (in front of the house of the deceased, the funeral procession to the grave site, and at the grave site during the interment). Then they are to substitute for the Cantor whenever he is absent and pay close attention to ensure that everything will transpire in an honorable and orderly fashion.

V. The *Quæstors* are in charge of class listings. Each *Quæstor* is responsible for maintaining a clean and legible catalog [*Catalogus* = a class list for marking attendance and listing infractions of the school rules] containing a list of every student in his class. He should always be in the classroom before all the other boys. Additionally he is responsible for making sure that the classroom has an hourglass, chalk and whatever else is needed in the classroom. He should have these things ready whenever they are needed. In the catalog the *Quæstor* maintains, every enrolled student is listed so that he can note diligently which ones are tardy or absent in class, but also for prayers, in church, for funerals and other activities. He should also note which ones cause trouble and get into mischief. These must be reported for appropriate punishment to the Teacher who has been assigned this weekly duty of school inspection.

VI. The Funeral Assistants [*Leichen=Famuli*] are to report the names of the deceased to the principal and to all of the Teachers by writing them on the board. Also, they should faithfully handle the collected monies which are entrusted to them on these occasions.

It is very important for them to lead the boys to the place where the funeral procession will begin and make sure that they get there before the little funeral bell begins ringing so that the boys from the fifth class (one of the lowest, youngest classes) are out in front and that all the boys follow the rule about walking in file by twos and [Page 80] to take special care that the Cross-bearer is directly in front of the boys.

It is also necessary to keep the fifth-class boys from losing their positions in the double-row file or from intentionally doing anything bad. Such actions should be reported to their Teacher, if he is not present. Also, after the funeral procession is over, the assistants should lead the students back to school again in the same fashion. These assistants should be satisfied with whatever they are required to do and never ask of anyone to have more [payment for services rendered], for which there will be an arbitrary punishment or a demand for reimbursement for whatever he may have improperly taken [for himself].

VII. Since we are cognizant of the need to establish a position for an additional assistant beyond those already mentioned above, an assistant who will collect

monetary school fees from the students or whatever other tasks are required of him, we always leave this up to the supervisor that he will name for these tasks one of the pupils he deems competent for this purpose. This assistant must prove to be faithful and diligent in reminding those students who still need to pay a part of their fees just how much payment is still needed from them and then report to the supervisor everything that transpires during this exchange and for whose pleasure, however [Page 81] a portion of what the previous assistant Teacher of the 4th class had and also € 36,00 from the money that was collected on St. Gregory's Day and the same amount from that which was collected on St. Martin's Day.

VII. *(this number is repeated in the original, hence there are two sections beginning with "VII.") The *Calefactor* [literally, the one who makes heat, but also one who awakens or rouses others], whose position is always to be filled with the approval of the supervisor and by advance notice given to the city council members, has the following duties:

1. to get up early, earlier than when the other students get up, every morning, particularly during winter, and provide heat in the rooms ("Stuben" = only the dormitory rooms? or the class- and lecture rooms as well?)
2. to pay close attention to the reserves of candles ["Licht" = "light"; does this include oil lamps as well?] and wood
3. never to go into the place where the wood is stored using a candle ["Licht", does this include other kinds of lamps?]
4. to wake up the boys living at the school at 5 am in the summer and 6 am in the winter
5. to use at these designated times as a wake-up signal a little bell and to repeat this signal a quarter of an hour later so that the boys will then go directly to the room designated for prayers and
6. to ensure also that when it is still dark outside that the lanterns in the hallways and stairs are lit before these signals are given and that they are extinguished once again when they are no longer necessary
7. to make every effort to ensure that the doors, cupboards and windows are closed and securely locked
8. to have the boys help carry the firewood and wood shavings to their proper places where they are kept safe
9. to keep after the janitors that they carry out their duties properly
10. to help clear off the dishes and tablecloths after the boys have had their meals
11. to have the dining area swept out frequently [Page 82] and
12. always to wait until the end (not to leave early) of his classes and singing lessons, if he is gifted in music.

VIII. Finally, there are among the chores to be carried out by the student janitors, whose position and financial compensation, like that of all similar positions that provide financial benefits to needy students, must be brought to us, the city council, upon recommendation by the school supervisor for our consideration and final approval, those of the janitorial crew. Their chores consist mainly in cleaning out the classrooms and the dining hall, in always having available sticks and canes that can be presented to the teachers whenever they need them. Finally, they should take the dust, dirt and whatever else has been cleaned out to the assigned place outside of the little Thomas City Gate and, in general, comport themselves appropriately in every situation.

IX. If, however, any of the above-mentioned prefects or any others who have been assigned to a specific position have become careless or negligent in carrying out their duties; then, if they have been found guilty of this, they will receive the appropriate punishment without any show of leniency by the authorities or they may even be relieved of their responsibilities. However, such a removal from an assigned position along with the attendant loss of the financial benefits and the assignment of another student to the vacant position cannot be undertaken without the foreknowledge and consent of the school supervisor.

[Page 83]

While at the same time we have looked upon the above-presented school statutes as providing for the fruitful accommodation and welfare of our *Thomasschule* and of the young people who visit or stay the school building to be instructed, a good portion of whom enjoy the kindly granted benefits, we herewith also seriously decree that these rules should always be appropriately adhered to and no attempt should be made to act contrary to them, for which purpose we now officially certify this document with the customary city seal. Leipzig, November 13, 1723.