

# **Unreported Information Showing Nikolas Cruz's Troubling Behavior**



Many people, through a variety of forums, had knowledge of Cruz's concerning behavior that they did not report.

Others had knowledge of Cruz's concerning behavior that they reported but that information was not acted on by the person to whom they made the report.

Some of the knowledge people gained about Cruz was gleaned from social media posts and other knowledge was based on personal observations or information they received.



We have identified at least **30 people** who had knowledge of troubling behavior Cruz exhibited prior to the MSDHS shooting that was not reported or it was reported but not acted upon.

The following reflects the categories of Cruz’s unreported behavior known to people before the shooting:

Animal Cruelty/Killing: 7

Knife/bullet/firearm seen in Cruz’s possession: 19

Statements of hatred toward a group or person: 8

Statements of desire/or to hurt or kill people: 11

Specific statement to shoot school: 3



The following slides contain some examples of the troubling behavior Cruz exhibited before the MSDHS shooting.

The timeframes for some of the material is known, some unknown and other occurrences are within date ranges.

Some of this information was in and of itself actionable, some was not, but in the aggregate it is obvious that Cruz's behavior was escalating over time.

What is even more obvious is that people need to report more of what they see and hear.

The following slides contain some examples of Cruz's social media posts containing concerning behavior.





cruz\_nikolas

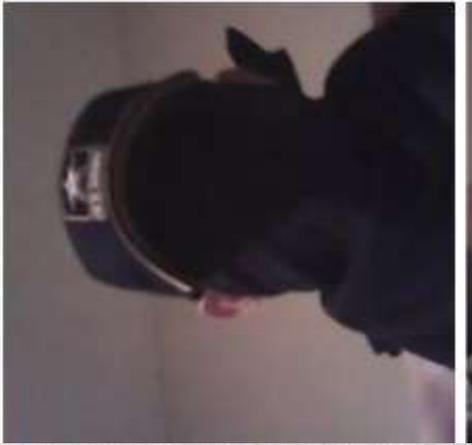
Follow

nikolas cruz 1/18/16 🤔 😊 😊 😊 😊

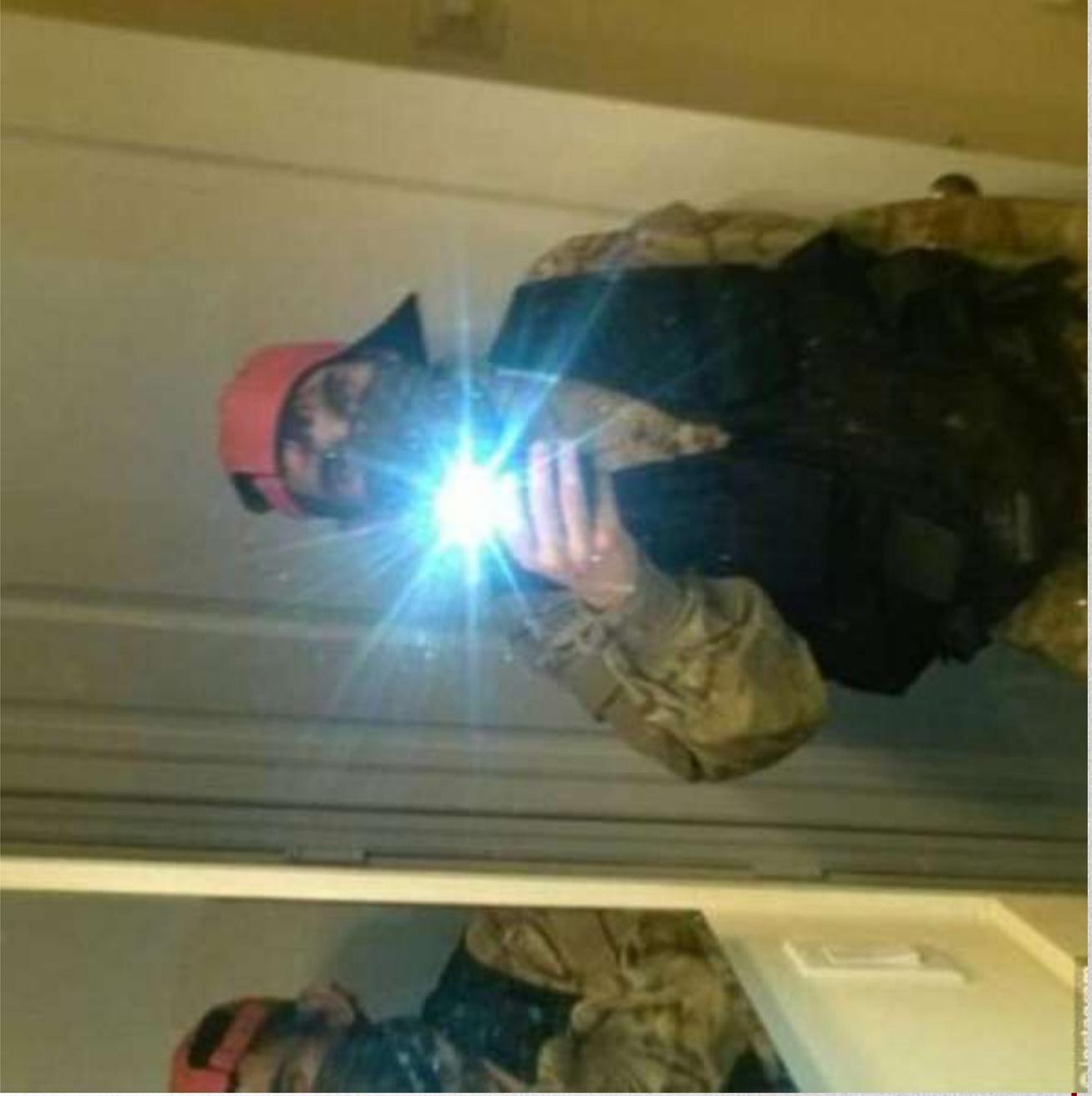
9 posts

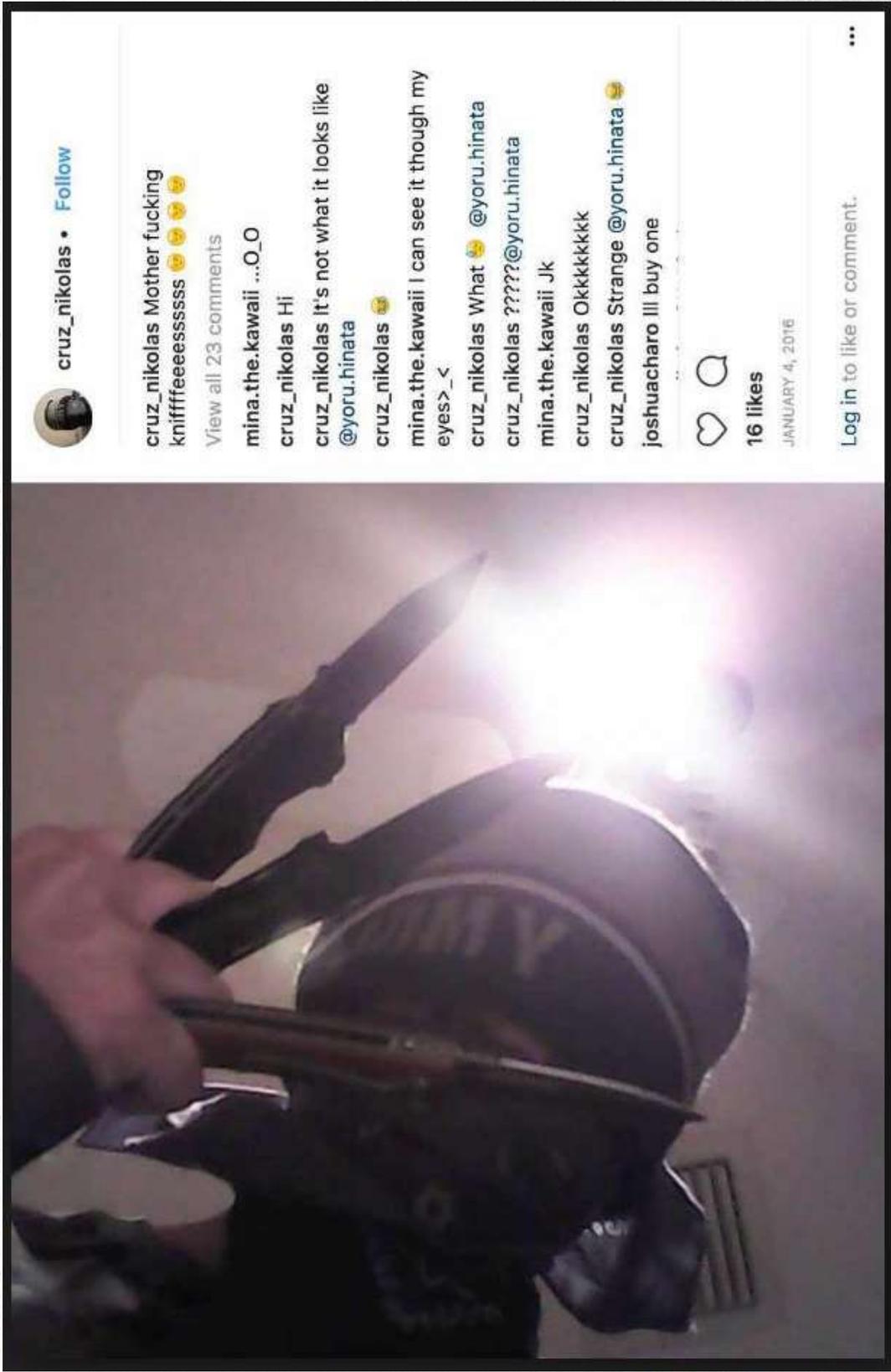
71 followers

219 following











Nikolas Cruz on his Instagram account. Instagram



**nikolascruzmakarov** • Follow

nikolascruzmakarov Arsenal  
 hunters\_ Got u beat  
 nikolascruzmakarov Yea  
 nikolascruzmakarov @hunters\_ you  
 have like enough to start a malitia  
 nikolascruzmakarov 4 months ago  
 nikolascruzmakarov Hoe you veen  
 @syed\_ali0816  
 nikolascruzmakarov We need to hangout  
 bro @syed\_ali0816  
 nikolascruzmakarov Pretty good  
 nikolascruzmakarov Lol sorry about the  
 hat

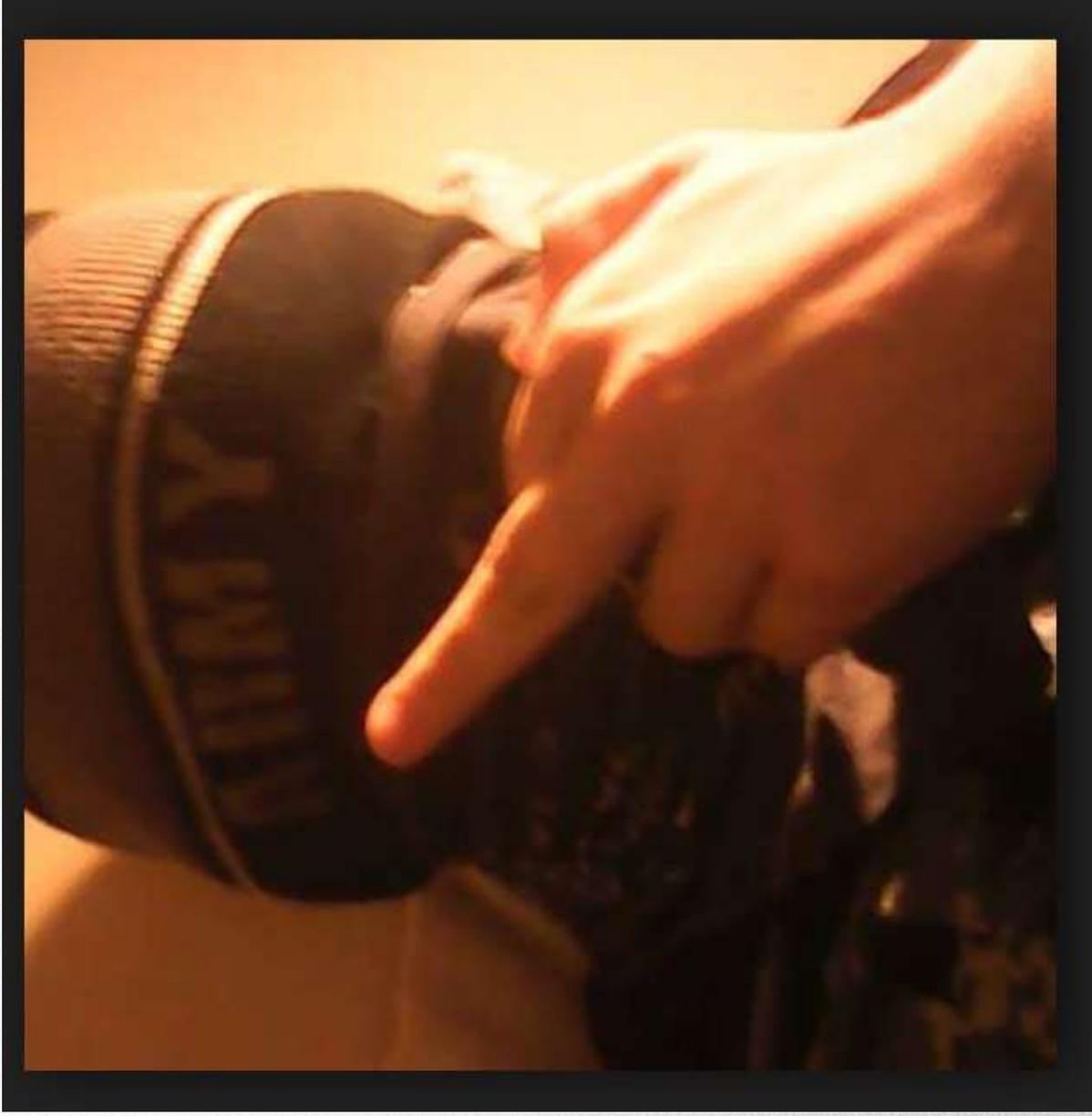
nikolascruzmakarov @syed\_ali0816

casey\_chasteen\_58, warriors\_boot,  
 e1ecomply, tacticalcommunity, jsund79,  
 Giffy\_ walkerdoty, hunters\_ and  
 nikolascruzmakarov like this

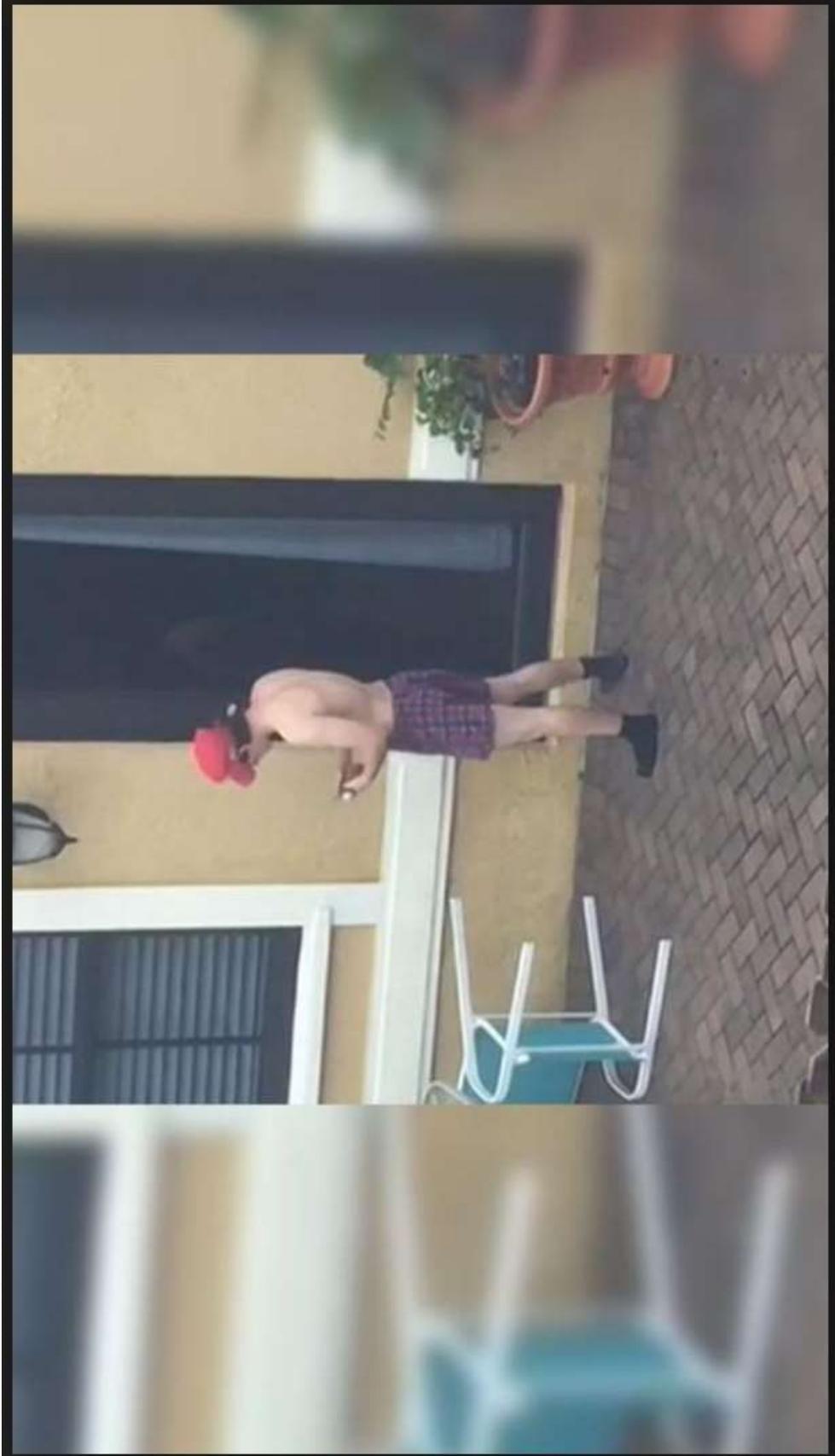
JULY 7, 2017

Log in to like or comment.





The screenshot shows a social media profile page for the user 'nikolascruzmakarov'. At the top left is a back arrow, and at the top right are three dots for a menu. The profile name 'nikolascruzmakarov' is centered at the top. Below the name, the profile statistics are displayed: '12 posts', '38 followers', and '84 following'. A large blue 'Follow' button is positioned below the statistics. The profile picture is a circular image of a red and white sports cap. Below the profile picture, the name 'nikolas' is followed by the handle 'annihilator'. At the bottom of the profile section are three icons: a grid of dots, three horizontal lines, and a person icon with a plus sign.







 nikolascruzmakarov • Follow

nikolascruzmakarov These things killed my dog. So i kill them pretty much#killingtoads

View all 32 comments

muhammad\_idris\_ fucking psychopath...

nixonthevixen @foxnews

sphysics\_ False flag.

kro.mrd I hope you burn in hell

kro.mrd You deserve a silver bullet in between your snake eyes

\_kayla.nixon\_ @foxnews @cnn

rebeccalucielle @huffingtonpost @cnn

\_kayla.nixon\_ @foxnews



iloverberry69, \_\_ljin, jp\_interest, eat\_my\_applesauce, casey\_chasteen\_58, \_sophilag, 13stripes\_, tacticalcommunity and nikolascruzmakarov like this

JULY 15, 2017

Add a comment...

The following are summaries from some of the people interviewed who had knowledge of Cruz's troubling behavior.

This section contains summaries of people with knowledge who did not report their observations to anyone until after the MSDHS shooting.

Out of respect for their privacy the individuals interviewed are not identified by name in this presentation.



Witness: Student at MSD on the day of shooting

Summary:

He was not friends with Cruz. He had been previously invited to Cruz's home but he declined.

On the day of the shooting he evacuated the school and fled on foot to a nearby Walmart store. He saw Nikolas Cruz there.

He spoke to Cruz and asked him why he was there because he thought Cruz had been expelled from school.

Cruz told the student that he was wrong and the school took him back as a student. The witness had no reason not to believe him at that moment.

**During the interview, the student stated that if there was ever a school shooting some people thought Cruz would be the shooter.**



The student said he previously rode the bus with Nikolas Cruz.

He described Cruz as awkward and said he made bad jokes, about Jewish people, Nazi's and Hitler. Cruz would also say things like, "I wish all the Jews were dead." The student also described Cruz as racist toward African-Americans.

Cruz had previously shown him knives and bullets that he had brought to school. The student never informed any school teachers or staff about what he saw. He was polite to Cruz when he did see him, but avoided him if possible.

The student described a time that Cruz "may" have shown him a firearm at school. He then said, "I have like a false memory that he one time brought a gun to school."

Cruz would bring deceased animals to school sometimes with their heads removed. Cruz would show other students and was proud of the animals he had killed. He knew that Cruz would draw Swastika's at lunch and on school desks.



In a second recorded statement, the student stated the following about Cruz bringing a firearm to school.

Question from detective:

“So he (Cruz) would actually show you the gun?”

Response:

“He showed me the gun but like I was I didn’t want to do anything with them cause but my personal safety yeah I didn’t want to like have anything with him. So I told him like I tried to like talk him out of the this like bro stop bringing to school this stuff you can get expelled you can get in trouble. Some like he kind of listen to me but from inside he just doing whatever he wanted.”

The student never reported any of his knowledge or concern about Cruz to anyone prior to the shooting.

## Witness: Bank Employee

### Summary:

This citizen is an employee with a bank where Lynda Cruz conducted banking, she had been employed there as a personal banker for approximately eight years.

She stated that Lynda Cruz first came into her branch in approximately August of 2016.

She estimated that between the first time they met and Lynda Cruz's death in November 2017, they spoke on the telephone or saw each other weekly for at least 30 minutes.

She was not personal friends with Lynda Cruz and did not know her outside of her role as a bank employee.



Lynda Cruz was adamant about not using on-line banking. She expressed concerns that her sons (Nikolas or Zack) would damage the house if she was gone.

The witness described hearing Nikolas Cruz screaming at Lynda Cruz while talking with her on the telephone.

**The witness heard Nikolas Cruz threaten to kill Lynda Cruz and burn the house down. He repeatedly told Lynda Cruz to kill herself but if she won't he will do it for her and burn the house down with her in it so he can watch her burn. He further stated that then no one will stop him from what he needed to do.**

Cruz stated things to the effect that with Lynda gone he would be able to do whatever he wanted. **The bank employee knew that Nikolas had directed Lynda Cruz to kill herself or that he would kill her.**

The witness heard much of what she described while Lynda Cruz was physically present in the bank. Lynda Cruz would use the speaker function on her cellular telephone and she could hear firsthand the conversations between Lynda and Nikolas.

On one occasion she heard Nikolas Cruz scream on the phone because Lynda would not go to the grocery store. She also detailed an instance when Lynda Cruz had \$7000 removed from her online banking account.

The witness saw Nikolas Cruz in person approximately twice.

Lynda Cruz told the banker that Nikolas Cruz was both verbally and physically abusive to her. She once noticed bruises on Lynda's wrist. Lynda Cruz stated that Nikolas had tried to get her purse and they physically fought over it.



Lynda Cruz said that she did not want Nikolas Cruz with her anymore once he was 18 years old, but she was in fear of what that would mean for other people.

She also told the banker that, “If anything happens to me you know it was Nick.” Lynda Cruz made her promise that if anything happened to her (death) that she would tell them it was Nikolas.

Lynda described Cruz’s behavior as secretive and when she inquired it would escalate so she stopped asking.

Lynda Cruz tried to hide the Wi-Fi access at home because she was concerned about his internet activity. Lynda searched Cruz’s history and learned that he had searched weapons. Nikolas told Lynda he was going to blow up the school. Lynda also told the witness that Nikolas had been kicked out of school but it was not because of being bullied, it was because he threatened people.

Lynda noticed the Wi-Fi and tried to hide it but somehow he reset it to use the computer.



The witness was told by Lynda Cruz that if she tried to enter Nikolas Cruz's bedroom he would scream at her. She found knives in his room, but no firearms.

Lynda complained that Nikolas would intentionally leave food out to attract bugs to make her life miserable.

He would say, "Get off your fat ass and clean it or go kill yourself so that way we all could be happy."

The banker asked Lynda about police involvement or mental health to try to help her. Lynda Cruz told her that Nikolas was very good at making people think that he doesn't know what he is doing.

Lynda Cruz was adamant that he (Nikolas Cruz) knew exactly what he is doing but played people into thinking that he had such a horrible life and he had been bullied and was depressed, but that was not the case. The impression she had was that Nikolas was highly manipulative.



Lynda Cruz had visited the branch shortly before her death in November of 2017.

She looked upset and the Banker asked why she didn't just kick Nikolas out of the house, to which Lynda replied: "I don't know what he's going to do."

The witness described Lynda Cruz as living in fear every day because Nikolas would threaten her and Zachary daily. She further described the conversation when Nikolas was threatening to burn the house down and Nikolas said, "They will really know me soon, don't worry, they'll see."

Lynda Cruz told the witness that Nikolas had been kicked out of school because he had said he was going to go there and blow all those people away. She described his language as extremely racist. Nikolas Cruz had said something to the effect of, “It doesn’t matter they’re going to think I am crazy anyway.”

Lynda Cruz called Nikolas Cruz “evil.”

A short time after Lynda died Nikolas Cruz was in the branch with a female guardian and Lynda’s debit card. He provided the card to the bank employee. He had no emotion and said he wanted to know how to get the funds from that account. He asked how long it was going to take because he had things to do.

The bank employee never reported any of the above information to anyone until she was interviewed after the MSD shooting.



Witness: Employee who worked at Dollar Tree with Nikolas Cruz

Summary:

This person was employed as a cashier at Dollar Tree while Cruz worked at the store.

Cruz was also employed as a cashier.

They were not personal friends.

They did not date or do anything social.

The witness described an incident involving Cruz when her mother was inside the store.

A store policy prohibited employees from ringing up family members so she could not wait on her own mother for purchases.

Nikolas Cruz rang up the other employee's mother and heard the conversation. The mother tried to talk with Nikolas Cruz about on-line schooling and things that could possibly help him.

**Nikolas Cruz responded by saying he could go shoot up Stoneman Douglas and he could shoot her too.**

This was the only time she heard Cruz say anything like this. She did not feel comfortable talking to him after that. This incident was not reported to law enforcement until after the shooting had on February 14, 2018.

The co-worker knew that Nikolas Cruz had been expelled from Stoneman Douglas. It was reportedly because he had brought a weapon in his backpack and been involved in a large fight.



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

This witness was a student at MSD. She provided a statement about what occurred during the shooting and in her class. She knew Nikolas Cruz because he had previously dated her friend.

**Cruz was abusive toward the other female. She knew Cruz had killed frogs, lizards and squirrels. Cruz reportedly hated frogs because his dog somehow died from a frog.**

She had heard that Cruz had brought knives and bullets to the school but didn't not actually see them herself. She was aware of previous posts made by Cruz of deceased animals and firearms.



Cruz threatened this witness via Instagram in 2016 after his relationship with the other female ended.

**Cruz told her that he would kill her, rape her, and hurt her family and kill all the people that she cared about.**

Cruz would sometimes throw things at her when they were eating lunch.

She no longer had any messages or videos from 2016 saved. She said that Cruz had also threatened his ex-girlfriend's new boyfriend.

Cruz physically attacked the new boyfriend at school possibly in late 2016.

None of this information was ever reported to law enforcement until after the MSD shooting occurred.



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

He knew Nikolas Cruz from sitting near him in a class during the 2016-2017 school year. Cruz would look up the number 666 on the classroom computer. He looked at disturbing images. Cruz also once looked up how to make a nail bomb.

Cruz would make strange comments. He once remarked about the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida. Cruz said that he was glad that they killed all those gay people.



This student stated that Nikolas Cruz had intentionally destroyed other students' projects when no one else was present in class.

Cruz also spoke about the term "White Power" and he remembered that he had drawn a Swastika on his backpack.

Cruz had previously sent him a picture of a firearm, he did not respond to the messages.

He also knew about a time when a teacher observed Cruz on campus in August of 2017. He heard that Cruz had been expelled to a different school but did not have the exact details about why.

None of this was reported to anyone until after the MSD shooting.



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

He was present at MSD the day of the shooting. He had limited contact with Nikolas Cruz.

**He described an incident in his freshman year when Nikolas Cruz displayed a knife to him and other students at school.**

He also described Cruz as “fighting” with other people.

When this occurred is not clear.

This was not reported until law enforcement until after the MSD shooting.



Witness: Student at MSD  
Summary:

This witness had classes in his freshman year with Nikolas Cruz.

**Cruz showed him a picture of a decapitated cat. Cruz bragged about firearms and animals he had killed.**

**Cruz had also joked about shooting up the school.**

This information was never reported until after the MSD shooting.

Witness: Employee at firearm business

Summary:

This person is employed at a firearm business. He recognized Cruz after seeing media coverage after the shooting occurred.

He described a time when Cruz entered the store and he may have been 17 years old at the time. He did not purchase anything on that visit.

Cruz returned to the store a few months later, after turning 18, with a female he introduced as his grandmother to purchase a firearm.

He described the woman with Cruz as an older white female with white hair. (Most likely Lynda Cruz)

The employee completed the process for Cruz to purchase a firearm.

The woman who had been with Cruz called the store the following day and told the employee “do not release the gun if I’m not present with him.” He asked why and if something was bothering her about selling the gun to Cruz that he had to know. The female caller (presumably Lynda Cruz) said that it was “just because he was young and to make sure he’s safe and everything.”

The employee explained to the person presumed to be Lynda Cruz that if Nikolas Cruz wanted to pick up the firearm himself he would not stop him unless she provided a reason to do otherwise. She responded that, “No he’s fine I just want to make sure he’s safe, you know, he’s young, the first gun.” He sold Cruz the firearm but it was actually released to Cruz by a different employee days later.

The Employee later noticed Cruz in the store with other people dressed in camouflage. He noticed that Cruz had a Swastika drawn on his left wrist with pen or marker.

This was never reported until after the MSD shooting.



Witness: Friend of Lynda Cruz

Summary:

This person met Lynda Cruz in approximately 2010.

**Nikolas Cruz and the witness' son attended the same camp that year and became friends. Lynda Cruz would call her hysterically crying over the telephone that the boys (Nikolas and Zachary) were abusive toward her.**

Nikolas Cruz made the friend nervous because of his obsession with firearms. She also knew that he would break things inside the home, punch the walls and he had broken the television set.

The witness described Lynda as whispering when they would talk on the phone so Nikolas would not hear her and react negatively.

Nikolas also struck her child on the head with a ladle.

Lynda Cruz had confided in her that she knew Nikolas would be living at home for the rest of his life, she just wanted him to graduate high school.

Nikolas Cruz would tell his mother to go fuck herself and wished that she would die. Nikolas would push her and be physically violent with her.

This was not reported until after the MSD shooting.



Witness: Acquaintance of Nikolas Cruz

Summary:

He met Nikolas Cruz at a camp a number of years earlier. He attended the Off Campus Learning Center (OCLC) at Taravella along with Nikolas Cruz.

**He described an incident when after school hours Nikolas Cruz showed him a lunchbox full of bullets.**

**He stated that Nikolas Cruz had told him that his mother (Lynda Cruz) would take him to purchase firearms and bullets. He had never seen the weapons in person, just pictures.**

He stated Cruz had temper tantrums and destroyed things when he would lose playing Call of Duty.

Nothing reported prior to the MSD shooting.



Witness: Employee at firearms business

Summary:

Witness is an employee at firearms business.

**He described Nikolas Cruz in the store with a woman, possibly his mother or grandmother. Cruz did not introduce the female by name or title.**

He remembered Cruz after media coverage but he had very little independent recollection of the two firearms transactions that he conducted.

Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

This student was in 11<sup>th</sup> grade. He estimated that he met Nikolas Cruz in approximately 7<sup>th</sup> grade on the bus. They lived in the same area so possibly shared a bus to Westglades Middle School.

**Cruz said to a group of students at lunch one day that he would like to shoot up the school. He then said he wouldn't shoot them because he liked them.**

The student stated Cruz made these threats once or twice. He did not think it was a serious threat and did not notify any teacher or staff.

**He said that Cruz explained once to him that his mother had purchased a shotgun for him to hunt in the Everglades.** He found it disturbing. There were rumors that Cruz would practice throwing knives at a tree at his house.

Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting / friend of Cruz

Summary:

This student was at MSD on the day of the shooting. He met Nikolas Cruz his freshman year. They were both interested in marksmanship.

Cruz had expressed to him that after Lynda Cruz died he thought his guardian was doing something fishy with his money, possibly stealing money from him.

He knew that his mother (Lynda Cruz) babied him and did everything for him.



This student knew that initially Lynda Cruz would not let Nikolas purchase a firearm or keep it in the home.

She did finally give in and allowed him to keep the gun there. He knew that Lynda Cruz fought to keep Nikolas at MSD so he wouldn't be expelled or removed.

He said that Cruz had described Lynda Cruz as politically a complete liberal.

After Lynda died Cruz placed a MAGA hat (Make America Great Again) in or on her grave site because he thought it was funny.

That was supported later by a photograph located on Nikolas Cruz's cellular telephone.



Witness: Former MSD Student

Summary:

He was not present at MSD during shooting. He met Zachary and Nikolas Cruz when they were in middle school. He estimated he knew them both for 6-7 years. He was friendly with both brothers, but more so with Zachary Cruz. He described Nikolas Cruz as special but really nice. He further indicated you could tell something was a little off with Nikolas Cruz.

**He said that for years previously Zachary Cruz and other friends would joke around saying that Nikolas Cruz would be a school shooter because of the way he killed helpless animals.**

**The witness stated that Cruz killed squirrels with a pellet gun and a duck with a tire iron. The killings occurred on a monthly basis. He remembered a picture of Nikolas Cruz on Instagram killing a toad.**

**Nikolas Cruz would break windows, break the exit signs, pull the fire alarm and scream words during school.**

None of this was ever reported to law enforcement until after the MSD shooting.



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

This student described the shooting from her perspective. When she fled the school after the shooting she saw Nikolas Cruz.

**She made a remark to him, “I’m surprised you weren’t the one who did this.” Cruz did not respond.**

She thought because of the timing of the shooting and seeing Cruz she thought a second shooter existed. She did not see a second shooter and that was merely speculation on her part.



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

He knew Cruz from school. He had a class with him the previous year. They did not spend time together outside of school.

Cruz showed him scars on his arms from cutting himself. He knew Cruz to usually be armed with a knife.

He had also observed Cruz's Instagram with pictures of firearms posted.



Witness: MSD student day of shooting / Acquaintance of Nikolas Cruz

Summary:

He was an 11<sup>th</sup> grade student at MSD on the day of the shooting.

He met Nikolas Cruz once because they had a mutual friend.

**Cruz told him that he did not like black people and that he wanted to shoot them.**

This occurred in the first week of January of 2018.

Cruz also showed him some rifles that he had in his possession.

This occurred at the Sneed residence.



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting / Acquaintance

Summary:

She was present at MSD the day of the shooting. She said Cruz was in classes with her in middle school.

She knew him as the “weird” kid in middle school. Cruz would do things intentionally to make people laugh or do something weird.

**A different friend, told her that she received a bird head from Cruz.**

**She remembered when Cruz kicked the window panel of the portable classroom.**

Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

This student was in the JRTOC with Cruz at MSDHS. He described him as a weird kid.

He also attended Westglades Middle School in 7<sup>th</sup> grade with Cruz.

**He told of one instance in middle school when Cruz described that his parents were dead, he lived with his grandmother and he would beat her up. He also once saw that Cruz had a knife in his bag.**

Cruz would post Snapchat pictures and videos of deceased animals, killing squirrels and shooting at alligators in the eyes.

**Cruz claimed that he worshipped Satan.** Cruz had previously posted pictures of himself in a gas mask, wearing body armor and holding weapons.

None of this was reported to law enforcement until after the MSD shooting.

\*(This student was an 11<sup>th</sup> grade student at MSD on the day of the shooting. He also stated that he felt students did not take the code red seriously at first on the day of the shooting. He said, “I think the reason why they were sort of passive... is that a month ago there was a whole practice of um... like we’re going to practice a code red, there’s going to be a fake shooter and we’re going to practice a code red.”)



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

She knew Cruz because he had been in her JRTOC class. **Cruz had asked her how it would feel to shoot somebody or hurt someone in general.**

She knew Cruz to use BB guns but did not know him to use real firearms. He was polite with her and she never saw him be violent.

She knew Cruz was fascinated with firearms. She did not have Cruz's telephone number but had contacted him on Snapchat.



The next section contains summaries from some of the people interviewed who had knowledge of Cruz's troubling behavior and reported it but the information was not further acted upon, or limitedly acted upon.

Out of respect for their privacy the individuals interviewed are not identified by name in this section except for one teacher who has already spoken publically on the issue.



Witness: Student at MSD

Summary:

This student had a class with Nikolas Cruz. They were not friends.

Cruz once brought a deceased animal in a container and displayed it to her while at school.

The student was disgusted.

The student remembered telling a teacher about it, but she was not positive of the teacher's name.



Witness: Neighbor / friend of Lynda Cruz

Summary:

This female lived near the Cruz family. She had a child about the same age as Nikolas Cruz. She had called the Broward Sheriff's Office because her child showed her an Instagram or Snapchat post of something Nikolas Cruz had written.

**The actual image was deleted but it said something to the effect that Cruz was going to get a gun and shoot up the school. She had allowed her children and the Cruz children to be friends when they were younger, but as the Cruz children's behavior got worse she terminated the friendship.**

She did not allow her children to visit the Cruz house or have them at her own home. She described a series of events over years of Nikolas Cruz hurting her children, her dog and destroying her property.

Earlier this year, the Broward Sheriff's Office conducted an internal investigation of the deputy who responded to this call and disciplined him for not following up further on the information reported by Cruz's neighbor.



Witness: Student at MSD day of shooting

Summary:

She was present during the shooting at MSD. She went to middle school and high school with Cruz.

Cruz introduced himself as the guy who was the troublemaker in school.

She knew that Cruz was troubled and had an IEP, possibly suffered from Autism and was adopted.

Cruz had confided in her about being suicidal which was reported to a staff member. This resulted in the 2016 threat assessment. After reporting what she knew the student was present in the school office and heard the staff tell other people about it but did not remember exactly who was present.



Cruz told her that he was depressed via Snapchat and those messages are now gone. They were not recovered by police. Cruz told her later that the police had searched his house for firearm.

**Cruz had made a vague threat to her about shooting up the school. “I’m so tired of everyone being mean to me, I just can’t take it, I want to shoot up the school.”**

She confronted him about it and he claimed he was joking. Cruz told her that he felt bullied because he was into hunting and other things that other people weren’t interested in and they just thought he was weird and creepy.

**Cruz spoke with her about killing animals for fun and had also shown her pictures of deceased animals.**

**Witness: Student at MSD**

**Summary:**

He observed Cruz intentionally smash a class project.

Student described Cruz as being weird and creepy.

Cruz looked up firearms on school computer in class.

The student had information that Cruz posted on Instagram pictures of firearms.

Student had information that Cruz had brought a knife or bullet to school

Cruz described himself as “crazy.”



Cruz said that he liked to see people in pain.

Cruz told the student that he had two shotguns.

He saw a fight between Cruz and another student.

The student went with another student to the student affairs office to report his observations about Cruz. The student stated he met with and reported the information to Assistant Principal Jeff Morford.

A deputy sheriff was also present when the student reported the information to Morford but he does not remember his name.

The student had seen an awareness video about odd behavior that should be reported to school staff and that caused him to act.

The student stated that Morford showed the student a picture of Cruz and asked if it was him and the student acknowledged that it was.



According to the student, Morford told him that he should Google the word Autism.

Morford told the student that Cruz was being taken out of the school by his parent and he did not have to worry about it.



## Witness: Student at MSD

### Summary:

This student went to the office with the previous student to report Cruz.

This student described going to see Principal Ty Thompson and stated that they told Thompson that Cruz was a threat to shoot up the school.

The student stated that Thompson seemed disinterested and referred to Autism.

Other than claiming it was Thompson instead of Morford, this student's statement was consistent with the other student's account of the interaction with the administrator.



This student further stated that the administrator (Thompson or Morford) did not take the report about Cruz seriously.

This student's mother became aware of the report about Cruz from her son and went to the school the next day.

The mother claims she spoke with Thompson (despite the other student's claim it was Morford) and according to the mother Thompson told her that if she wasn't happy with the way the school was run she should withdraw her son.

Both Morford and Thompson have been interviewed about this and both deny that either student, or the one student's mother ever reported Cruz's behavior to either of them.



Witness: Neighbor of Cruz

Summary:

This witness lived near the Cruz family and met them in 2009.

She observed Nikolas and Zachary Cruz being rough with the Cruz family dogs. She also described a different neighbor who witnessed the Cruz children holding down a cat as they let dogs attack it.

The cat sustained injuries and was taken to Coral Springs Animal Hospital.

The witness stated that Nikolas had been violent with Lynda Cruz

Witness: Teacher Sandra Rennie

MSDHS teacher Sandra Rennie stated that Cruz was a student in her class during 2016/2017 school year.

Cruz's behavior continued to deteriorate that year.

A student told Rennie that Cruz looked up disfigured people on the internet and thought it was funny.

It was also reported to Rennie that Cruz looked up firearms on the school computer.

Cruz destroyed a different student's class project on purpose. Cruz said he did not want the other students to receive a better grade than he did.



Rennie also described a morning in August of 2017 when Cruz returned to the MSD campus.

Rennie saw Cruz on campus and made contact with him. She thought Cruz was not supposed to be on the campus at all.

She briefly and politely spoke with Cruz.

Rennie then immediately went to the office and notified AP Jeff Morford that Cruz was on the campus.

According to Rennie, Cruz was located by an unknown staff member and removed from the campus without incident.

As he did with the other student's assertion that he reported Cruz's behavior to Morford, Morford denied Rennie reported to him Cruz being on campus in August 2017.



# Questions ?



A. D.  
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of the freedom  
of election.

chosen to that office until the first day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, provided the freemen think proper to re-elect them at every general election; and the present Sheriffs and Coroners respectively shall continue to exercise their offices as heretofore until the Sheriffs and Coroners to be elected on the said twenty-first day of October shall be commissioned and sworn into office. The Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly shall meet for transacting the business of the state on the twenty-eighth day of October next, and continue in office until the first day of October which will be in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven; on which day, and on the first day of October in each year forever after, the Legislative Council, Assembly, Sheriffs and Coroners, shall be chosen by ballot in manner directed by the several laws of this state for regulating elections of Members of Assembly and Sheriffs and Coroners; and the General Assembly shall meet on the twentieth day of the same month for the transacting the business of the state; and if any of the said first and twentieth days of October should be Sunday, then and in such case the elections shall be held and the General Assembly meet the next day following.

ART. 28. To prevent any violence or force being used at the said elections, no persons shall come armed to any of them; and no muster of the militia shall be made on that day, nor shall any battalion or company give in their votes immediately succeeding each other, if any other voter who offers to vote objects thereto; nor shall any battalion or company in the pay of the Continent, or of this or any other state, be suffered to remain at the time and place of holding the said elections, nor within one mile of the said places respectively for twenty-four hours before the opening said elections, nor within twenty-four hours after the same are closed, so as in any manner to impede the freely and conveniently; carrying on the said election: *Provided always*, That every elector may in a peaceable and orderly manner give in his vote on the said day of election.

ART. 29. There shall be no establishment of any  
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same offenders come not as afore is said, and the proclamation made and returned, they shall be convicted and attainted of the riot, assembly, or rout aforesaid: And moreover the Justices of Peace in every county or corporation, where such riot, assembly, or rout of people shall be made, in case the same be made in their presence, or if none be present, then the justices having notice thereof, together with the sheriff, under sheriff, or serjeant, of the same county or corporation, shall do execution of this act, every one upon pain of twenty pounds, to be paid to the Commonwealth, as often as they shall be found in default of the execution of the said act; and on such default of the justices and sheriff, under sheriff, or serjeant, a commission shall go from the General Court at the instance of the party grieved, to enquire as well of the truth of the case, and of the original matter for the party complainant, as of the default or defaults of the said justices, sheriff, under sheriff, or serjeant, in this behalf supposed, to be directed to sufficient and indifferent persons at the nomination of the Judges; and the said commissioners presently shall return into the General Court the inquests and matters before them in this behalf taken and found: But no persons convicted of a riot, rout, and unlawful assembly, shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one year. Persons legally convicted of a riot, rout, or unlawful assembly, otherwise than in the manner directed by this act, shall be punished by imprisonment and amercement, at the discretion of a jury, under the like limitation.

## C H A P. XLIX.

*An ACT forbidding and punishing AFFRAYS.*

**B**E it enacted by the General Assembly, That no man, great nor small, of what condition soever he be, except the Ministers of Justice in executing the precepts of the courts of justice, or in executing of their office, and such as be in their company assisting them, be so hardy to come before the justices of any court, or either of their Ministers of Justice, doing their office, with force and arms, on pain; to forfeit their armour to the Commonwealth, and their bodies to prison, at the pleasure of a court, nor go nor ride armed by night nor by day, in fairs or markets, or in other places, in terror of the county, upon pain of being arrested and committed to prison by any Justice on his own view, or proof by others, there to abide for so long a time as a jury, to be sworn for that purpose by the said Justice, shall direct, and in like manner to forfeit his armour to the Commonwealth; but no person shall be imprisoned for such offence by a longer space of time than one month:

## C H A P. L.

*An ACT against CONSPIRATORS.*

**B**E it declared and enacted by the General Assembly, That conspirators be they that do confederate and bind themselves by oath, covenant, or other alliance, that every of them shall aid and bear the other falsely and maliciously, to move or cause to be moved any enticement or information against another on the part of the Commonwealth, and those who are convicted thereof at the suit of the Commonwealth, shall be punished by imprisonment and amercement, at the discretion of a jury:

## C H A P. LI.

*An ACT against conveying or taking PRETENSED TITLES.*

**B**E it enacted by the General Assembly, That no person shall convey or take, or bargain to convey or take, any pretended title to any lands or tenements, unless the person conveying or bargaining to convey, or those under whom he claims shall have been in possession of the same, or of the reversion or remainder thereof one whole year next before; and he who offendeth herein knowingly, shall forfeit the whole value of the lands or tenements; the one moiety to the Commonwealth, and the other to him who will sue as well for himself as for the Commonwealth: But any person lawfully possessed of lands or tenements, or of the reversion or remainder thereof, may nevertheless take or bargain to take the pretended title of any other person, so far and so far only as it may confirm his former estate.

## C H A P. LII.

*An ACT to punish BRIBERY and EXTORTION.*

**B**E it enacted by the General Assembly, That no Treasurer, Keeper of any Public Seal, Councillor of State, Counsel for the Commonwealth, Judge, or Attornies at law, practising either in the General Court, High Court of Chancery, Court of Appeals, Court of Admiralty, or Inferior Courts, Clerk of the Peace, Sheriff, Coroner, Escheator, nor any officer of the Commonwealth, shall, in time to come, take, in any form, any manner of gift, brokerage, or reward for doing his office, other than is, or shall be allowed by some act of General Assembly, passed after the institution of the Commonwealth; that is to say, after the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy six; and he that doth, shall pay unto the party grieved, the treble value of that he hath received, shall be amerced and imprisoned at the discretion of a jury, and shall be discharged from his office forever; and he who will sue in the said matter, shall have suit as well for the Commonwealth as for himself, and the third part of the amercement.

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At a meeting of the Visitors of the University, at the University, on Monday the 2<sup>nd</sup> of October 1822. at which were present Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Breckenridge, John H. Cooke, George Loyall and Joseph C. Cabell.

Resolved that the board ratify two purchases of land in front of the Rotunda purchased of Daniel A. Piper, and Mary A. F. his wife.

Resolved that permission be given to Francis W. Gilmer, now on his mission to Great Britain for the purpose of engaging Professors for the University, to use for his expences six or seven hundred dollars of the 6000. D. put into his hands for the purchase of books and apparatus.

Resolved that it is the opinion of the board that if the arrears of subscription should not be sufficient to pay for the articles of marble contracted for in Italy, it will be proper to supply the deficiency from the annuity of the year 1825.

Resolved that the Bursar be authorised to enter into negotiation with any one of the banks for the purpose of procuring an advance of the separate part of the arrears of subscription, with an understanding that the University shall not be called on for the reimbursement of the monies till such time as they shall be paid by the subscribers, or within such other time as shall be reasonable.

Resolved that the rent for the hotels be fixed at 200. D. per annum.

The board then proceeding to consider of the regulations necessary for constituting, governing and conducting the Institution in addition to those passed at their last session, agreed to the following supplementary enactments.

Each of the schools of the University shall be held two hours of every other day of the week: and that every student may be enabled to attend those of his choice, let their sessions be so arranged, as to days and hours that no two

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of them shall be holden at the same time. therefore

The school of Antient languages shall occupy from  $7^h$  30' to  $9^h$  30' A.M.  
on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays - - - -

That of modern languages shall occupy the same hours  
on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

That of Mathematics shall occupy from  $9^h$  30' to  $11^h$  30' A.M.  
on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays

That of Natural Philosophy the same hours  
on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

That of Natural history shall occupy from  $11^h$  30' A.M. to  $1^h$  30' P.M.  
on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

That of Anatomy and Medicine the same hours  
on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

That of Moral Philosophy shall occupy <sup>from</sup>  $1^h$  30' to  $3^h$  30' P.M.  
on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

That of Law the same hours  
on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

The Visitors of the University shall be free, severally or together, to attend occasionally any school, during its session, as Inspectors and judges of the mode in which it is conducted.

Where the instruction is by lessons, and the class too numerous for a single instructor, assistant tutors may be employed, to be chosen by the Professor, to have the use of two adjacent dormitories each, rent-free, and to divide with the Professor the tuition fees, as shall be agreed between them.

The Professors, tutors, and all officers of the University shall reside constantly in the apartments of the University, or of its precincts, assigned to them.

At meetings of the Faculty of ~~the~~ Professors, on matters within their functions, one of them shall preside, by rotation, for the term of one year each. a majority of the members shall make a Quorum for business. they may appoint a Secretary of their own body, or otherwise, who shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and lay the same before the board of Visitors at their first ensuing meeting, and whenever else required.

M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	
$7^h$ 30' 9-30		$7^h$ 30' 9-30		$7^h$ 30' 9-30		Antient languages
	$7^h$ 30' 9-30		$7^h$ 30' 9-30		$7^h$ 30' 9-30	Modern languages
$9^h$ 30' 11-30		$9^h$ 30' 11-30		$9^h$ 30' 11-30		Mathe- matics.
	$9^h$ 30' 11-30		$9^h$ 30' 11-30		$9^h$ 30' 11-30	Natural Philosophy
$11^h$ 30' 1-30		$11^h$ 30' 1-30		$11^h$ 30' 1-30		Natural History
	$11^h$ 30' 1-30		$11^h$ 30' 1-30		$11^h$ 30' 1-30	Anatomy Medicine
$1^h$ 30' 3-30		$1^h$ 30' 3-30		$1^h$ 30' 3-30		Moral Philosophy
	$1^h$ 30' 3-30		$1^h$ 30' 3-30		$1^h$ 30' 3-30	Law

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the compensation to such Secretary shall be 50. D. yearly, payable from the funds of the University. 63.

Meetings of the Faculty may be called by the presiding member of the year, or by any three of the Professors, to be held in an apartment of the Rotunda, and the object of the call shall be expressed in the written notification to be served by the Janitor. but, when assembled, other business also may be transacted.

The Faculty may appoint a Janitor, who shall attend it's meetings, their several schools while in session, and the meetings of the Visitors; and shall perform necessary menial offices for them, for which he shall receive 150. Dollars yearly from the funds of the University, and be furnished with a lodging room.

No student is to be received under 16. years of age, rigorously proved. none to be admitted into the Mathematical school, or that of Natural philosophy, who is not an adept in all the branches of numerical arithmetic; and none into the school of antient languages, unless qualified, in the judgment of the professor, to commence reading the higher Latin classics; nor to receive instruction in Greek, unless qualified in the same degree in that language.

No one shall enter as a Student of the University, either at the beginning, or during the progress of the session, but as for the whole session, ending on the 15<sup>th</sup> day of December, and paying as for the whole.

The Dormitories shall be occupied by two Students each, and no more, at 10. D. yearly rent to be paid to the Proctor at or before the end of the session, one half by each occupant, or the whole by one, if there be only one. and every student, within the same term, shall pay to the Proctor, also, for the University, 15. D. annually for his participation in the use of the public apartments, during the session.

The Students shall be free to diet themselves in any of the Hotels of the University, at their choice, or elsewhere, other than in taverns, as shall suit themselves. but not more than 50. shall be allowed to diet at the same Hotel.

No keeper of any of the Hotels of the University shall require or receive more than 100. D. for dieting any student and for performing the necessary offices of his Dormitory, during the session of ten months and an half, nor shall suffer ardent

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 spirits or wine mixed or unmixed, to be drunk within his tenement, on pain of an immediate determination of his lease, and removal by the Faculty; nor shall any person boarding elsewhere than with their parents, in any house, and using wine or ardent spirits, mixed or unmixed, within such house, or its tenement, or paying more than 120 Dollars, for diet, lodging, and other offices and accommodations of the house and tenement, during a like term, be admitted to any school of the University.

Every student shall be free to attend the schools of his choice, and no other than he chuses.

There shall be one vacation only in the year, and that shall be from the 15<sup>th</sup> day of December to the last day of January.

Examinations of the candidates for honorary distinctions shall be held in the presence of all the Professors and Students, in the week preceding the commencement of the vacation. at these examinations shall be given, to the highly meritorious only, and by the vote of a majority of the Professors, Diplomas, or premiums of Medals or books, to be provided by the University, to wit, Diplomas to those of the highest qualifications, medals of more or less value, to those of a 2<sup>d</sup> grade of acquisition, and books of more or less value to those of a 3<sup>d</sup>. these Diplomas shall be of two degrees; the highest of Doctor, the second of Graduate, and the Diploma of each shall express the particular school or schools in which the Candidate shall have been declared eminent, and shall be subscribed by the particular professors approving it. but no Diploma shall be given to any one who has not passed such an examination in the Latin language as shall have proved him able to read the highest classics in that language with ease, thorough understanding, and just quantity. and if he be also a proficient in the Greek, let that too be stated in his Diploma. the intantion being that the reputation of the University shall not be committed but to those who, to an eminence in some one or more of the sciences taught in it, add a proficiency in these languages which constitute the basis of good education, and are indispensable to fill up the character of a "well educated man".

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Punishments for major offences shall be Exulsion, temporary suspen-  
-sion, or interdiction of residence or appearance within the precincts of the  
University. The Minor punishments shall be Restraint within those Pre-  
-cincts, within their own chamber, or in diet; Reproof, by a Professor pri-  
-vately, or in presence of the school of the offender, or of all the schools, a seat  
of degradation in his schoolroom of longer or shorter duration, Removal to a  
lower class, Dismission from the schoolroom for the day, imposition of a task,  
and insubordination to these sentences shall be deemed & punished as Contumacy.  
Contumacy shall be liable to any of the minor punishments.

The Precincts of the University are to be understood as co-extensive with the  
lot or parcel of it's own grounds on which it is situated.

The major punishments of exulsion from the University, temporary sus-  
-pension of attendance and presence there, or interdiction of residence or appear-  
-ance within it's precincts, shall be decreed by the professors themselves. Minor  
cases may be referred to a board of six Censors, to be named by the Faculty, from  
among the most discreet of the Students, whose duty it shall be, sitting as a Board,  
to enquire into the facts, propose the minor punishment which they think  
proportioned to the offence, and to make report thereof to the Professors for  
their approbation, or their commutation of the penalty, if it be beyond the  
grade of the offence. These Censors shall hold their offices until the end of the  
session of their appointment, if not sooner revoked by the Faculty.

Inattendance on school, inattention to the exercises prescribed, and mis-  
-behavior or indecorum in school shall be subject to any of the minor punish-  
-ments; and the professor of the school may singly reprove, impose a task,  
or dismiss from the room for the day.

Habits of expence, of dissoluteness, dissipation, or of playing at games  
of chance, being obstructive to the acquisition of science by the student himself  
and injurious, by example to others, shall be subject, in the first instance,  
to admonition and reproof to the offender, and to communication & warning  
to the parent or guardian; and, if not satisfactorily corrected, to a refusal of  
further continuance at the University.

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No Student shall make any festive entertainment within the precincts of the University, nor contribute to, or be present at them there or elsewhere, but with the consent of each of the Professors whose school he attends, on pain of a minor punishment.

No Student shall admit any disturbing noises in his room, or make them any where within the precincts of the University, or fire a gun or pistol within the same, on pain of such minor sentence as the faculty shall decree or approve. but the proper use of musical instruments, shall be freely allowed in their rooms, and in that appropriated for instruction in music.

Ridiculous, disorderly, intemperate or indecent conduct of any student within the precincts shall be punished by interdiction of a residence within the precincts, and repetitions of such offences, by expulsion from the University.

Fighting with weapons which may inflict death, or a challenge to such fight, given or accepted, shall be punished by instant expulsion from the University, not remissible by the Faculty; and it shall be the duty of the Proctor to give information thereof to the civil magistrate, that the parties may be dealt with according to law.

Offences cognisable by the laws of the land shall be left to the cognisance of the civil magistrate, if claimed by him, or otherwise to the judgment of the Faculty; all others to that of the Faculty. and such of these as are not specially designated in the enactments of the Visitors may be subjected by the Faculty to any of the minor punishments permitted by these enactments.

Sentences of expulsion from the University (except in the case of challenge or combat with arms) shall not be final until approved by the board of Visitors or, when they are not in session, by a majority of them, separately consulted. but residence within the precincts, and attendance on the schools may be suspended in the mean time.

No Student shall, within the precincts of the University, introduce, keep or use any spirituous or vinous liquors, keep or use weapons or arms of any kind,

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or gunpowder, keep a servant, horse or dog, appear in school with a stick, or  
any weapon, nor, while in school, be covered without permission of the Professor,  
nor use tobacco by smoking or chewing, on pain of any of the minor punishments  
at the discretion of the Faculty, or of the board of censors, approved by the Faculty. <sup>69.</sup>

All damages done to instruments, books, buildings, or other property of the  
University by any student, shall be made good at his expence; and wilful injury  
to any tree, shrub, or other plant, within the precincts, shall be punished by fine,  
not exceeding ten dollars, at the discretion of the Faculty.

When a Professor knocks at the door of a student's room, any person being within,  
and announces himself, it shall be opened, on pain of a minor punishment; and  
the Professor may, if refused, have the door broken open; and the expences of  
repair shall be levied on the Student, or Students within.

At the hour appointed for the meeting of every school, the roll of the school  
shall be called over, the absentees, and those appearing tardily, shall be noted,  
and, if no sufficient cause be offered, at the rising of the school, to the satisfaction  
of the Professor, the notation shall stand confirmed, and shall be given in to the  
Faculty, the presiding member of which for the time being shall, on the 15<sup>th</sup> days of  
May, August and December, or as soon after each of these days as may be, transmit  
by mail a list of these notations to the parent or guardian of each delinquent.

When testimony is required from a Student, it shall be voluntary, and not  
on oath. <sup>if unwilling to give it, let the moral obligation be explained and used</sup>  
~~under which everyone is bound to bear witness, where wrong has been done. But~~  
~~finally let it be left to his own sense of right.~~

Should the religious sects of this state, or any of them, according to the invitation  
held out to them, establish within, or adjacent to, the precincts of the University,  
schools for instruction in the religion of their sect, the students of the University will  
be free, and expected to attend religious worship at the establishment of their respec-  
-tive sects, in the morning, and in time to meet their school in the University at  
it's stated hour.

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70 The Students of such religious school, if they attend any school of the University, shall be considered as Students of the University, subject to the same regulations, and entitled to the same rights and privileges.

The room provided for a schoolroom in every Pavilion shall be used for the school of its occupant Professor, and shall be furnished by the University with necessary benches and tables.

The upper circular room of the Rotunda shall be reserved for a Library.

One of its larger elliptical rooms on its middle floor shall be used for annual examinations, for lectures to such schools as are too numerous for their ordinary school-rooms, and for religious worship, under the regulations allowed to be prescribed by law. The other rooms on the same floor may be used by schools of instruction in drawing, music, or any other of the innocent and ornamental accomplishments of life; but under such instructors only as shall be approved and licensed by the Faculty.

The rooms in the Basement story of the Rotunda shall be, one of them for a Chemical laboratory; and the others for any necessary purpose to which they may be adapted.

The two open apartments, adjacent to the same story of the Rotunda, shall be appropriated to the Gymnastic exercises and games of the Students, among which shall be reckoned military exercises.

✓ A military Instructor shall be provided at the expence of the University, to be appointed by the Faculty, who shall attend on every Saturday from half after one o'clock, to half after three P.M. and shall instruct the Students in the Manual exercise, in field evolutions, manœuvres and encampments. The Students shall attend these exercises, and shall be obedient to the military orders of their Instructor. The roll shall be regularly called over by him at the hour of meeting, absences and insubordinations shall be noted, and the list of the delinquents shall be delivered to the presiding member of the Faculty for the time being, to be animadverted on by the Faculty, and such minor punishments imposed as each case shall, in their discretion, require. The school of Modern languages shall be pretermitted on the days of actual military exercise.

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Substitutes in the form of arms shall be provided by the Proctor, at the expence of the University; they shall be distinguished by numbers, delivered out, recieved in and deposited under the care and responsibility of the Instructor, in a proper depository to be furnished him; and all injuries to them by a student shall be repaired at the expence of such Student.

Work-shops shall be provided, whenever convenient, at the expence of the University, wherein the Students, who chuse, may exercise themselves in the use of tools, and such mechanical practices as it is convenient and useful for every person to understand, and occasionally to practice. These shops may be let, rent-free to such skilful and orderly Mechanics as shall be approved by the Faculty, on the condition that they will permit the use of their tools, instruments and implements, within the shop, to such students as shall desire and use the permission discreetly, and under a liability for any injury they may do them; and on the further condition, if necessary, of such Mechanic's receiving instruction gratis in the mechanical and philosophical principles of his art, so far as taught in any of the schools.

The Board then proceeded to consider the draught of a Report to be made, as required by law, to the President and Directors of the Literary funds, and before concluding it finally they adjourned to tomorrow morning.

th  
Tuesday October 5. 1824.

The board met pursuant to adjournment. present Thomas Jefferson, James Breckenridge, John H. Cocke, and Joseph C. Cabell.

On motion, Resolved that the Proctor be authorised and required, after the 15<sup>th</sup> day of November next, to lease the Hotels of the University to such persons, offering, of worthy and proper character, as he shall approve; that the leases shall not be of a longer term than one year; and that he cause to be inserted therein such covenants as he shall deem necessary as to the preservation of the houses, inclosures, and appurtenances of the tenements, and observance of the preceding regulations

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and that this be published without delay, that all persons may have notice who may desire to apply.

And the Board, having concluded, and agreed to the Report to be made to the President and Directors of the Literary fund, adjourned without day

October 5<sup>th</sup>. 1824.

W. Jefferson Rector.

Which Report is in the words following.

To the President and Directors of the Literary fund.

In obedience to the law requiring that the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia should make report annually to the President and Directors of the Literary fund (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session) embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the said University, the said Rector and Visitors make the following

Report.

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To the President and Directors of the Literary fund.

In obedience to the law requiring that the Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia should make report annually to the President and Directors of the Literary fund (to be laid before the legislature at their next succeeding session) embracing a full account of the disbursements, the funds on hand, and a general statement of the condition of the sd University, the sd Rector and Visitors make the following

### Report.

In that of the preceding year it was stated that the buildings for the accomodation of the Professors & Students were in readiness for their occupation, and that the walls of the larger building, intended for a library and other purposes, were completed. in the course of the present season this building has recieved it's roof, and will be put into a condition for preservation and use, although it's interior cannot be completed. It was then also stated that, without awaiting that completion, the institution might be put into operation at the close of this present year were it's funds liberated from the incumbrances with which they were charged. this distacke was removed by the act of the legislature of January 27. of the present year concerning the University of Virginia.

In consequence of this liberation, the board of Visitors at their ensuing meeting, on the 5<sup>th</sup> of April last, proceeded to take such preparatory measures as could be taken at that time to carry the views of the legislature into effect with as little delay as practicable. from the accounts and est-

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- mates then rendered by the Bursar and Proctor, it  
 appeared that on the last day of the preceding year, 1823  
 the funds in hand and due to the University, of the last loan,  
 and of the arrears of subscriptions, would be sufficient,  
 when received, to pay all debts then existing on any account,  
 and to leave a sum of about 21,000.£. applicable to the build-  
 - ing of the library; which with the sum of 19,370.40<sup>2</sup> already  
 paid or provided for that edifice, would put it into a state of  
 safety, and of some uses, until other and more pressing objects  
 should have been accomplished. They considered the University  
 therefore as having had in hand, on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the present year  
 1824. the annuity of this year (clear of all prior claims) as a fund  
 for defraying the current expenses of the year, for meeting those  
 necessary towards procuring Professors, paying any commene-  
 - ments of salaries which might be incurred to the end of the year,  
 and to leave a small surplus for contingencies.

They found, from a view of the future income, consist-  
 - ing of the annuity, and such rents for buildings as may be rea-  
 - sonably required, that it would not be adequate to the full  
 establishment of the 10. Professorships contemplated by the legis-  
 - lature in their act of Jan. 25. 1819. for establishing the Univer-  
 - sity; but that it might suffice for instituting 8. professorships,  
 for the present, and that the branches of science proposed to be  
 taught in the University might be arranged within the compe-  
 - tence of that number, for a time, and until future & favorable  
 circumstances might enable them to add the others, and to  
 lighten ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> duty the professorships thus overcharged with duties

They proceeded therefore to settle the organisation of the  
 schools, and the distribution of the sciences among them, and  
 they concluded on the same as follows.

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In the University of Virginia shall be instituted eight <sup>75</sup> professorships, to wit: 1<sup>st</sup> of Antient languages; 2<sup>dly</sup> Modern languages; 3. Mathematics; 4. Natural philosophy; 5. Natural history; 6. Anatomy and Medicine; 7. Moral Philosophy; 8. Law.

In the school of Antient languages <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught the higher grade of the Latin and Greek languages, the Hebrew, rhetoric, belles lettres, antient history & antient geography.

In the school of modern languages <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught French, Spanish, Italian, German, and the English language in it's Anglo-Saxon form; also modern history, & modern geography.

In the school of Mathematics <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught Mathematics generally, including the higher branches of Numerical arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry plane and spherical, geometry, mensuration, navigation, conic sections, fluxions or differentials, military and civil architecture.

In the school of Natural philosophy <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught the laws and properties of bodies generally, including mechanics, statics, hydrostatics, hydraulics, pneumatics, acoustics, optics, and astronomy.

In the school of Natural history <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught, botany, zoology, mineralogy, chemistry, geology, and rural economy.

In the school of Anatomy and <sup>medecine</sup> ~~surgerie~~ <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught anatomy, surgery, the history of the progress and theories of medicine, physiology, pathology, materia medica and pharmacy.

In the school of Moral philosophy <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught Mental science generally including ideology, general grammar, and ethics.

In the school of Law <sup>are to</sup> ~~shall~~ be taught the Common and Statute law, that of the Chancery, the laws Feudal, civil, mercatorial, ~~maritime~~ and of Nations and Nations; and also the principles of government & Political economy.

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But it was meant that this distribution should give way to occasional interchanges of particular branches of science, among the professors, in accomodation of their respective qualifications.

The Visitors were sensible that there might be found in the different seminaries of the U.S. persons qualified to conduct these several schools with entire competence; but it was neither probable that they would leave the situations in which they then were, nor honorable or moral to endeavor to seduce them from their stations: and to have filled the professional chairs with unemployed and secondary characters, would not have fulfilled the object, or satisfied the expectations of our country in this institution. it was moreover believed that, to advance in science, we must avail ourselves of the lights of countries already advanced before us. it was therefore deemed most advisable to resort to Europe for some of the professors, and of preference to the countries which speak the same language, in order to obtain characters of the first grade of science in their respective lines. and, to make the selection with proper information, caution and advisement, it was necessary to send an agent of science and confidence. Francis W. Gilmer, a learned and trust-worthy citizen of this state, was appointed, and has proceeded on the mission; and should his objects be accomplished as early as expected, we count on opening the institution on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of February next.

Could the donation of the last legislature, out of the debt due to this state from the U.S. have been obtained for the purposes of procuring a library and the apparatus necessary for the several schools the opportunity would have been highly advantageous of having them chosen by this agent, while in Europe, with the advice and assistance of the respective professors. but the application was not in time to be acted on before the adjournment of the late Congress. yet some books were

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 indispensable, and some apparatus to make even an imperfect commencement. to procure these articles therefore, & to defray the expences necessary for the other objects of the mission, the board was under the necessity of applying to these purposes a sum of 10,500*l.* of the annuity of the present year, and to leave the internal finishing of the Library, however much to be regretted, until some opportunity of greater convenience should occur.

There is some reason to doubt, from the information received whether our agent will be able to effect his objects at as early a day as we had expected. but of this more will be known in time for it; communication by the Rector with this Report: were it still possible to obtain from the U.S. a settlement of so much of the claim on them as was appropriated to this institution, in time to find our agent and professors yet in place to invest it, our University would open under auspices highly propitious in comparison with those to which it will be subjected by this unfortunate delay.

The success of our Collector in his applications for the arrears due from subscribers, has not been as great as <sup>it has been</sup> or further securing the sums which had not yet been secured. the receipts from this resource, since the date of our last Report have amounted to  $2069. 88 \frac{1}{2}$  and the sums deemed sperate and still to be received amount to  $7468. 92 \frac{1}{2}$

The accounts of the receipts, disbursements, and funds on hand for the year ending with the last month of September, as rendered by the Bursar and Proctor, are given with this Report as is required by law.

Th: Jefferson Rector

Oct. 5. 1824.

**FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS**

**OF THE**

**CENTRAL PARK.**

**JANUARY, 1861.**



**NEW YORK:**  
**WM. C. BRYANT & CO., PRINTERS, 41 NASSAU STREET, CORNER LIBERTY.**

**1861.**

## APPENDIX.

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### A.

#### ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park do ordain as follows:

All persons are forbidden—

To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

To climb or walk upon the wall.

To turn cattle, horses, goats, or swine into the Park.

To carry firearms or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf, or any of the buildings, fences, or other constructions upon the Park ;

Or to converse with, or in any way to hinder those engaged in its construction.

Two pounds are hereby established within the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine, and geese found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept enclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided that within two days after they shall have been impounded, notice of the sale shall have been conspicuously posted in the pound.

Any person claiming property in such impounded animals before the day of sale, may recover the same after suitable proof of his or her right thereto, upon payment for each animal

# GENERAL LAWS

OF THE

TWELFTH LEGISLATURE,

OF THE

# STATE OF TEXAS.

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CALLED SESSION.

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BY AUTHORITY.



AUSTIN:

PRINTED BY TRACY, SIEMERING & CO.

1870.

GENERAL LAWS.

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CHAPTER XLVI.

AN ACT REGULATING THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That if any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for educational, literary or scientific purposes, or into a ball room, social party or other social gathering composed of ladies and gentlemen, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this State are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to perform any other public duty, or any other public assembly, and shall have about his person a bowie-knife, dirk or butcher-knife, or fire-arms, whether known as a six shooter, gun or pistol of any kind, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to locations subject to Indian depredations; and provided further, that this act shall not apply to any person or persons whose duty it is to bear arms on such occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force in sixty days from the passage thereof.

Approved August 12, 1870.

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CHAPTER XLVII.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO ORDER AN ELECTION TO BE HELD IN HILL COUNTY FOR THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THEIR COUNTY SEAT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the Governor of the State of Texas be, and is hereby authorized to order an election to be held in the county of Hill, on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1870, (or as soon thereafter as possible), for the permanent location of the county seat of the

GENERAL LAWS.

county of Hill; said election shall be held at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Governor may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That the returns of said election shall be made to the Secretary of State, within twenty days after said election shall have been held, and the town receiving two-thirds of the votes cast shall be the permanent county seat of the county of Hill, but should no place receive two-thirds of the votes cast, the present county seat shall remain the permanent one.

SEC. 3. That the Governor shall, within twenty days after the returns of said election shall have been received, notify the Police Court of the county of Hill of the result of said election.

SEC. 4. That this act be in force from and after passage.  
Approved August 12, 1870.

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CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING RANGING COMPANIES ON THE FRONTIER.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State Treasury (derived from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds of the State issued for frontier protection), for the purpose of paying all expenses connected with the organization, arming and maintenance of the ranging companies on the frontier, called into service under the provisions of the act approved June 13, 1870.

SEC. 2. That this appropriation shall be expended under the direction of the Governor; and the Comptroller of Public Accounts shall, under the special direction of the Governor, audit all claims and accounts incurred for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.  
Approved August 12, 1870.

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# LAWS OF MISSOURI,

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF THE

THIRTY-SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF JEFFERSON,

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1883.

(REGULAR SESSION.)

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*BY AUTHORITY.*

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JEFFERSON CITY:  
STATE JOURNAL COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.  
1883.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

SECTION 1. Any person or persons doing a commission business in this state who shall receive cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, cotton or other commodities consigned or shipped to him or them for sale on commission, and who shall wilfully make a false return to his or their consignor or shipper, in an account of sale or sales of any such cattle, hogs, sheep, grain, cotton or other commodities made and rendered by such person or persons for and to such consignor or shipper, either as to weights or prices, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or by fine not less than one hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months.

Approved April 2, 1883.

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CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: CONCEALED WEAPONS.

AN ACT to amend section 1274, article 2, chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, entitled "Of Crimes and Criminal Procedure."

SECTION 1. Carrying concealed weapon, etc., penalty for increased.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:*

SECTION 1. That section 1274 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the word "twenty" before the word "five" in the sixteenth line of said section, and by striking out the word "one" in the same line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "two," and by striking out the word "three" in the seventeenth line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six," so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows: Section 1274. If any person shall carry concealed, upon or about his person, any deadly or dangerous weapon, or shall go into any church or place where people have assembled for religious worship, or into any school room or place where people are assembled for educational, literary or social purposes, or to any election precinct on any election day, or into any court room during the sitting of court, or into any other public assemblage of persons met for any lawful purpose other than for militia drill or meetings called under the militia law of this state, having upon or about his person any kind of fire arms, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slung-shot or other deadly weapon, or shall in the presence of one or more persons exhibit any such weapon in a rude, angry or threatening manner, or shall have or carry any such weapon upon or about his person when intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicating drinks, or shall directly or indirectly sell or deliver, loan or barter to any minor any such weapon, without the consent of the parent or guardian of such minor, he shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved March 5, 1883.

A C T S

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

PASSED BY THE FIRST SESSION OF

THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE YEARS 1869-70.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.:  
JONES, PURVIS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1870.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN ACT to Amend An Act, passed on the 13th of March, 1868, entitled "An Act to amend the revenue laws of the State."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That An Act to amend the revenue laws of the State, passed on the 13th day of March, 1868, be so amended as to impose a tax of fifty cents on each room except two in a hotel or tavern, and a tax of fifty cents on each stall in a livery stable, or stable kept by hotel or tavern keepers, instead of one dollar, as now imposed by law. <sup>Hotels and Livery Stable</sup>

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That this Act take effect from and after its passage.

W. O'N. PERKINS,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
D. B. THOMAS,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

Passed November 27, 1869.

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CHAPTER XXII.

AN ACT to Amend the Criminal Laws of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That all voters in this State shall be required to vote in the civil district or ward in which they may reside. Any person violating this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall not be fined less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; *Provided,* that sheriffs and other officers holding elections shall be permitted to vote at any ward or precinct in which they may hold an election. <sup>To vote in Civil District or Ward.</sup>

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall not be lawful for any qualified voter or other person attending any election in this State, or for any person attending any fair, race course, or other public assembly of the people, to carry about his person, concealed or otherwise, any pistol, dirk, bowie-knife, Arkansas tooth-pick, or weapon in form, shape <sup>Deadly Weapons.</sup>

or size, resembling a bowie-knife, or Arkansas tooth-pick, or other deadly or dangerous weapon.

Penalty. SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons convicted under the second section of this Act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Liquor Shops. SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no liquor shop in this State, shall be kept open on election days, nor shall any person, on said days, give or sell intoxicating liquors to any person for any purpose at or near an election ground.

Grand Juries. SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the grand juries of this State shall have inquisitorial powers concerning the commission of the offenses created by these Acts, and may send for witnesses, as in cases of gaming, illegal voting, tippling and offenses now prescribed by law.

Judges. SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Circuit and Criminal Judges of this State to give the above in special charge to the several grand juries of the courts.

Proviso. SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be no property exempt from execution for fines and costs for this offense; *Provided*, That, if from any cause, there should be a failure to hold an election in any civil district or ward, then nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any voter from voting in any other civil district or ward in his county or town, for State or county officers, at the time prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

W. O'N. PERKINS.  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*  
D. B. THOMAS,  
*Speaker of the Senate.*

Passed December 1, 1869.

ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF GEORGIA,

PASSED IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

AT THE

SESSION OF 1870.

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COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA:  
PRINTED BY THE PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1870.

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To preserve the peace and harmony of the people of this State, etc.

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## TITLE XVI.

### PENAL CODE—AMENDMENTS TO.

## SECTIONS.

1. Carrying deadly weapons to certain places prohibited.
2. Violation—misdemeanor—penalty.
3. Chain-gang punishment prohibited.
4. Punishment in lieu of chain-gang.

## SECTIONS.

5. Section 415 of the Code changed—*nolle prosequi*.
6. All indictments, etc., submitted to a jury.

(No. 285.)

*An Act to preserve the peace and harmony of the people of this State, and for other purposes.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That, from and immediately after the passage of this act, no person in said State of Georgia be permitted or allowed to carry about his or her person any dirk, bowie-knife, pistol or revolver, or any kind of deadly weapon, to any court of justice, or any election ground or precinct, or any place of public worship, or any other public gathering in this State, except militia muster-grounds.

Carrying deadly weapons to certain places prohibited.

Exception.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That if any person or persons shall violate any portion of the above recited section of this act, he, she or they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense, or imprisonment in the common jail of the county not less than ten nor more than twenty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Violation a misdemeanor—penalty

SEC. 3. All laws and parts of laws militating against this act are hereby repealed.

Approved October 18, 1870.

(No. 286.)

*An Act to alter and amend section 4245 of Irwin's Revised Code, by striking out of said section the words "to work in a chain-gang on the public works," and for other purposes.*

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That the words "to work in a chain-gang on the public works," which occur in fourth and fifth lines of section 4245 of Irwin's Code, be, and the same are hereby,

Chain-gang punishment prohibited.

To repeal Section 415 of the Revised Code.

stricken from said section, and chain-gangs shall no longer exist, or be tolerated in the State of Georgia, for persons convicted of misdemeanors.

Punishment in lieu of chain-gang. SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That said section be further amended, by substituting for the words herein stricken out, the words "to work on the city or town streets, or county roads, not longer than six months; but in no case shall such prisoners be chained or otherwise confined in a gang, but shall be guarded."

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and they are hereby, repealed.

Approved October 27, 1870.

(No. 287.)

*An Act to repeal section four hundred and fifteen (415) of Irwin's Revised Code, in relation to entering nolle prosequis, and to prescribe the mode of settlement in criminal cases.*

Section 415 of Code, as to nolle prosequi, repealed. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section four hundred and fifteen (415) of Irwin's Revised Code of Georgia, which said section authorizes Solicitors-General in this State to enter a *nolle prosequi* on indictments, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and no *nolle prosequi* shall be allowed, except it be in open court, for some fatal defect in the bill of indictment, to be judged of by the court, in which case the presiding Judge shall order another bill of indictment to be forthwith submitted to the grand jury. Judge shall order second bill.

All indictments submitted to jury. Settlement—when good. SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all cases of indictments, or special presentments, shall be submitted to and passed upon by the jury, under the direction of the presiding Judge, unless there is a settlement thereof between the prosecutor and defendant, which settlement shall be good and valid only by the approval and order of the court on examination into the merits of the case.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted, etc.*, That all laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved October 28, 1870.