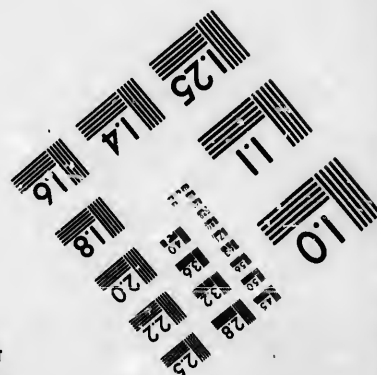
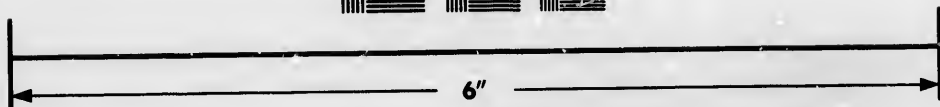
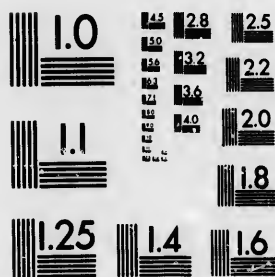


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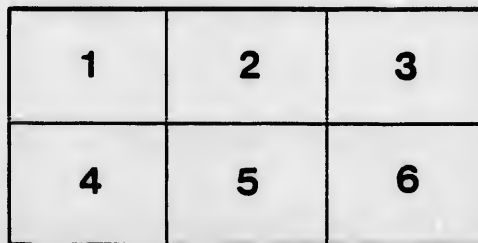
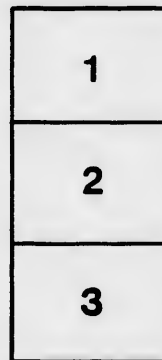
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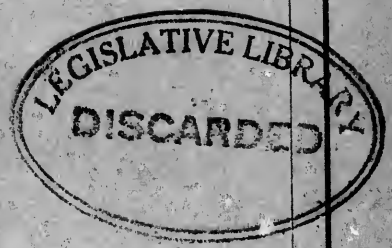
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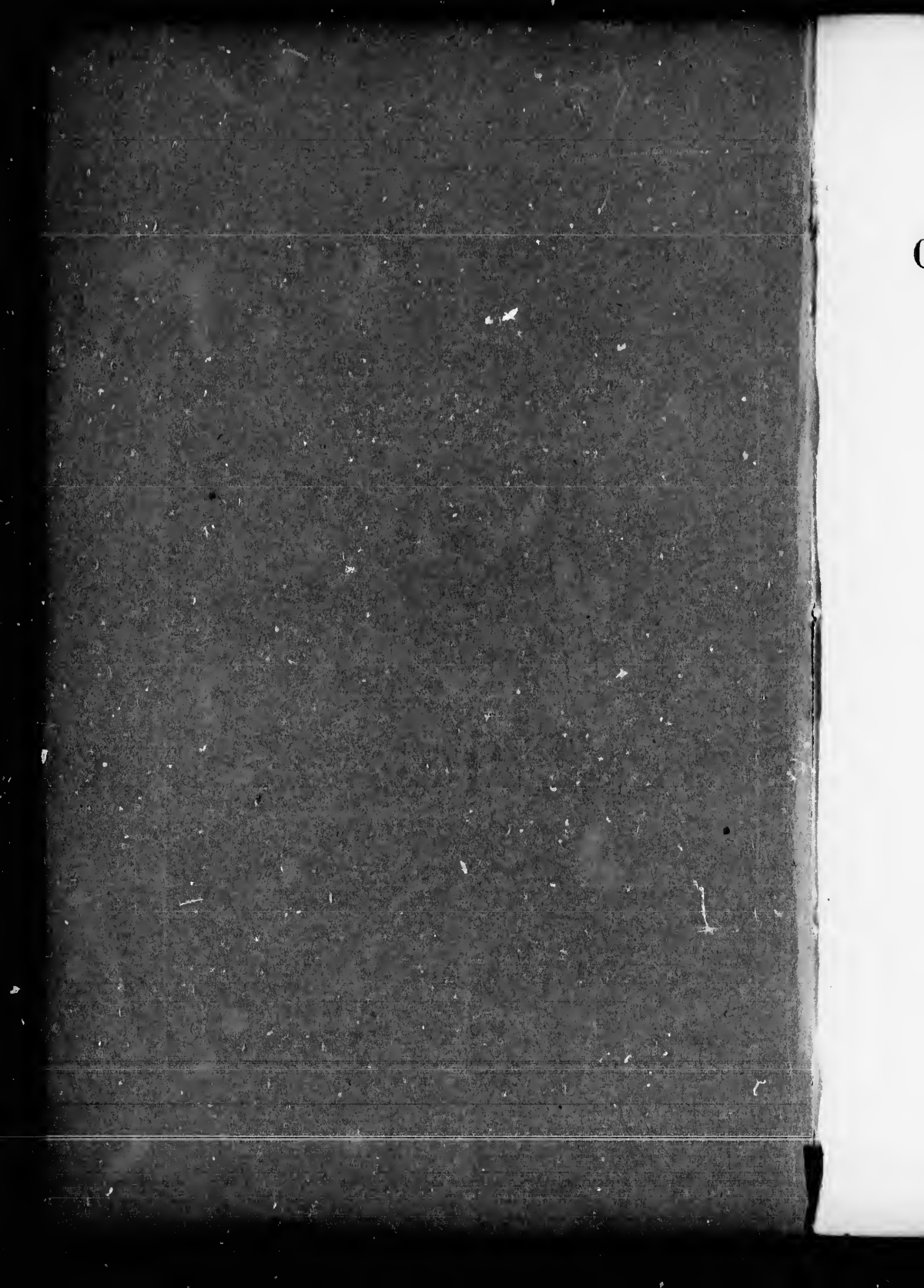
LONDON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

SCHOOL CLASS LISTS.



MIDSUMMER, 1866.

Toronto :
PRINTED BY LOVELL & GIBSON,
YONGE STREET.
1866.



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COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
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Toronto:
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1866.

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THE VERY REVEREND DEAN HELLMUTH, D.D.

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MAJOR EVANS, LATE OF H. M. 16TH REGT.
THE HON. D. L. MACPHERSON, M.L.C.
ADAM CROOKS, ESQ., Q.C., LL.D.

London Collegiate Institute.

INCORPORATED 1865.

Visitor:

THE RIGHT REVEREND, THE LORD BISHOP OF HURON.

President:

THE VERY REVEREND ISAAC HELLMUTH, D.D., DEAN OF HURON.

Secretary and Treasurer:

MAJOR EVANS, LATE OF H. M. 16TH REGIMENT.

Head Master:

THE REVEREND ARTHUR SWEATMAN, M.A.,
LATE SCHOLAR CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Assistant Masters:

THE REVEREND PROFESSOR HALPIN, A.M., EX-SCHOLAR AND CLASSICAL
MODERATOR, TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

THE REVEREND J. S. BAKER.

JACOB E. BOWERS, ESQUIRE, M.A.

J. C. MORRIS, ESQUIRE.

THE REVEREND DANIEL DEACON.

WILLIAM LOGAN, ESQUIRE.

WILLIAM MAYBURY, ESQUIRE.

Music Master:

ST. JOHN HYTTENRAUCH, ESQUIRE, B.M.

Teacher of Drawing:

MRS. WALKER.

Drill Instructor:

SERGEANT-MAJOR GRAY, LATE OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

Matron:

MRS. DAMPIER.

The First Annual Distribution of Prizes, took place on Friday, 29th June, 1866; the President, the Dean of Huron, in the Chair. Present: the Visitor, the Lord Bishop of Huron; Colonel Hawley, 60th Rifles; Colonel Burrows; the Venerable Archdeacon Brough; the Venerable Archdeacon Maclean; Major Evans; the Rev. the Head Master; and the Rev. Professor Halpin.

Prayer was offered by the Lord Bishop of Huron.

After remarks by the Chairman and the Bishop, the Prizes adjudged at the Christmas Examination were distributed by the Very Rev. the President, and those adjudged at the Midsummer Examination, by the Right Rev. the Visitor.

Addresses were delivered by Archdeacons Maclean and Brough, and by the Head Master.

During the intervals between the addresses, selections of music were performed by the pupils, under the direction of the Music Master.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

Number of Pupils, Midsummer Term, 1866 :

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Boarders | 101 |
| Day Scholars | 31 |
| Total | 132 |

PRIZES.

CHRISTMAS, 1865.

CLASSICS:

- Upper V. Young 1us.
- Lower V. Mackenzie.
- IV. Smyth 1us.
- Modern. Drummond.
- Upper III. Galt 2us.
- Lower III. Hellmuth 1us.
- II. Crooks.

GENERAL SUBJECTS:

- Upper V. Watson.
- Lower V. Burton.
- IV. Hebden.
- Modern. Peters.
- III. Boyd.
- II. Sandys.
- I. Halpin 2us.

MATHEMATICS:

- VI. VanEvery.
- V. Watson.
- IV. Strathy.
- III. Mercer.
- II. Meredith 2us.
- I. Reid.

FRENCH:

- Upper V. Watson.
- Lower V. Mackenzie.
- IV. Morrison 1us.
- Modern. Peters.
- III. { Dunn 2us.
- { Morrison 2us.
- II. Reid.

GERMAN:

- Watson.

WRITING:

- IV. Perkins 2us.
- Modern. Peters.
- III. Galt 2us.
- II. Swinyard.
- I. Wood 2us.

SCIENCE:

- Mackenzie.

ENGLISH ESSAY:

- Burton.

MIDSUMMER, 1866.

CLASSICS:

- Upper V. Watson.
- Lower V. Weir.
- IV. Smyth 1us.
- Modern. Michie.
- Upper III. Smyth 2us.
- Lower III. Hurst.
- II. Crooks.

GENERAL SUBJECTS:

- Upper V. Watson.
- Lower V. Burton.
- IV. Hebden.
- Modern. Peters.
- Upper III. Boyd.
- Lower III. McCallum.
- II. Reid.
- I. Wood 1us.

MATHEMATICS :

- VI. VanEvery.
- V. Edsall.
- IV. Michie.
- Upper III. Manning.
- Lower III. Spangler.
- II. Shaw.
- I. Jeffreys.

FRENCH :

- Upper V. Watson.
- Lower V. Kittson.
- IV. Morrison 1us.
- Modern. Brown 1us.
- Upper III. Morrison 1us.
- Lower III. Dunn 2us.
- II. Cottle 2us.

GERMAN :

Watson.

WRITING :

- IV. Morrison 1us.
- Modern. Peters.
- Upper III. Mills 1us.
- Lower III. Despard.
- II. { Brown 2us.
- { Crooks.
- I. Wood 1us.

SCIENCE :

Mackenzie.

MUSIC :

Watson.
Grant.
Fiskeu.

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MIDSUMMER EXAMINATION, 1866.

CLASSICS.

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

1. WATSON, *Prize*.
2. Young 1us, hon. men.
3. VanEvery, hon. men.
4. Mackenzie.
5. Galt 1us.

LOWER FIFTH FORM.

1. Wiza, *Prize*.
2. Young 2us, hon. men.
3. Grasett 1us, hon. men.
4. Burton, hon. men.
5. Baldwin 1us.
6. Strathy.
7. Torrance.
8. Kittson.
9. Griffin.
10. Burnham.
11. Harper.
aegr. Gourlay.

FOURTH FORM.

1. SMYTH 1us, *Prize*.
2. Haultain, hon. men.
3. Perkins 1us, hon. men.
Macbeth, hon. men. }
Osborne, hon. men. }
6. Morrison 1us, hon. men.
7. Galt 2us, hon. men.
8. Williams.
9. Perkins 2us.
10. Macfie.
11. Hebden.
12. Salter.
13. Bernard.
14. Hope.
15. Hunt.
16. Caulfeild.
17. Buckley.
18. Molson.
19. Strange.
aegr. Holmwood.

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

1. MICHIE, *Prize*.
2. Beddome, hon. men.
3. Meredith 1us, hon. men.
4. Peters.
5. Helliwell.
6. Meredith 2us.
7. Manning.
Killa'y }
Shanly }
10. Mead
11. Jarvis 1us.
aegr. Jarvis 2us.

UPPER THIRD FORM.

1. SMYTH 2us, *Prize*.
2. Boyd, very hon. men.
3. Morrison 2us, hon. men.
4. Grant.
5. Cottle 1us.
6. Mercer.
7. Baldwin 2us.
8. Gamble 1us.
9. Smith.
10. Grasett 2us.
11. Flaken.
12. Hellmuth 1us.
13. Henderson 1us.
14. Würtele.
Gates. }
Mills 1us. } *aeg.*

LOWER THIRD FORM.

1. Hurst, Prize.
2. Hyman 1us, hon. men.
3. Johnson, hon. men.
- Perkins 3us, hon. men. } *aeq.*
- Wright 2us, hon. men. }
6. McCallum.
7. Morrison 3us.
8. Moffatt 1us.
9. Shannon.
10. Hellmuth, 2us.
11. Dunn, 2us.
- Wilson } *aeq.*
- Young 3us. }
14. Dampier 1us.
15. Gamb'le 2us.
- Despard.
- Henderson 2us.

SECOND FORM.

1. Crooks, Prize.
2. Cottle 2us, hon. men.
- Brown 2us. } *aeq.*
- Meredith 3us. }
- Howitt. }
- Lester 1us. } *aeq.*
- Sandys. }
8. Mills 2us.
9. Moffatt 2us.
10. Reid.
11. Halpin 1us.
- Halpin 2us. } *aeq.*
- Moffatt 3us. }
- Shannon. }
- Shaw. }
- agr.* Swinyard.

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

1. Watson, Prize.
2. Young 1us, hon. men.
3. Van Every, hon. men.
4. MacKenzie.
5. Galt 1us.

LOWER FIFTH FORM.

1. Burron, Prize.
2. Weir, hon. men.
3. Grasett 1us, hon. men.
4. Torrance.
5. Young 2us.
6. Strathy.
7. Baldwin 1us.
8. Harper.
9. Griffin.
10. Kitteon.
11. Burnham.
- agr.* Gourlay.

FOURTH FORM

1. Herden, Prize.
2. Morrison 1us. very hon. men.
3. Williams, hon. men.
4. Osborne, hon. men.
5. Macbeth, hon. men.
6. Macfie.
7. Bernard.
8. Galt 2us.
9. Perkins 1us.
10. Haultain.
11. Smyth 1us.
12. Buckley.
13. Hunt.
14. Molson.
15. Perkins 2us.
16. Hope.
17. Strange.
18. Salter.
19. Caulfeild.
- agr.* Holmwood.

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

1. PETERS, *Prize*.
2. Benson, very hon. men.
3. Helliwell, hon. men.
4. Pease 1us, hon. men.
5. Redding, hon. men.
6. Brown 1us.
7. Pickard.
8. Michie.
9. Meredith 1us.
10. Mead, hon. men.
11. Manning, hon. men.
12. Edsall.
13. Beddome.
14. Dunn 1us.
15. Wright 1us.
16. Carling.
17. Bennett 1us.
18. Bennett 2us.
19. Killaly.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Jarvis 1us. | } |
| Zimmerman. | } |
22. Shanly.
23. Becher.
24. Meredith 2us.
25. Jarvis 2us.
26. Spangler.

| | |
|------------|---|
| Brown 3us. | { |
| Gunn. | { |
| Munford. | { |
| Shepard. | { |
| Spencer. | { |

LOWER THIRD FORM.

1. McCallum, *Prize*.
2. Hyman 1us, very hon. men.
3. Moffatt 1us, hon. men.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Johnson, hon. men. | } <i>aeq.</i> |
| Wright 2us, hon. men. | |
| Young 3us, hon. men. | |
7. Despard.
8. Hurst.
9. Morrison 3us.
10. Dampier 1us.
11. Hellmuth 2us.
12. Housman.
13. Gamble 2us.
14. Dunn 2us.
15. Henderson 2us.
16. Perkins 3us.
17. Wilson.

1. Wood 1us, *Prize*.
2. Morrison 4us, hon. men.
3. Hyman 2us, hon. men.
4. Jeffreys, hon. men.
5. Pease 2us.
6. Davidson.

UPPER THIRD FORM.

1. Boyd, *Prize*.
2. Fiske, hon. men.
3. Grasett 2us, hon. men.
4. Mercer, hon. men.
5. Würtele.
6. Smyth 2us.
7. Morrison 2us.
8. Mills 1us.
9. Grant.
10. Gamble 1us.
11. Baldwin 2us.
12. Cottle 1us.
13. Smith.
14. Henderson 1us.
15. Hellmuth, 1us.
16. Galca.

SECOND FORM.

1. Reid, *Prize*.
2. Sandys, hon. men.
3. Moffatt 2us, hon. men.
4. Brown 2us.
5. Lester 1us.
6. Shaw.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Halpin 1us | } <i>aeq.</i> |
| Shannon. | |
| Cottle 2us. | } <i>aeq.</i> |
| Edmiston. | |
| Moffatt 3us. | |
12. Mills 2us.
13. Crooks.
14. Meredith 3us.
15. Howitt.
16. Halpin 2us.

aeq. Swinyard.

FIRST FORM.

1. Eggleston.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Eggleston. | } <i>aeq.</i> |
| Lester 2us. | |
9. Halpin 3us.
10. Macpherson.

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| Macpherson. | } <i>aeq.</i> |
| Thompson. | |
| Wood 2us. | |

aeq. Dampier 2us.

MATHEMATICS.

SIXTH FORM.

1. VAN EVERY, *Prize*.
2. Peters, very hon. men.
3. Williams.
4. Mackenzie.
5. Young 1us.
6. Meredith 1us.
7. Kittson.
8. Young 2us.
9. Watson.
10. Harper.

FOURTH FORM.

1. MICHIE, *Prize*.
2. Redding, hon. men.
3. Morrison 1us, hon. men.
4. Bennett 1us, hon. men.
5. Pickard, hon. men.
6. Perkins 1us.
7. Bennett 2us.
8. Zimmerman.
9. Morrison 2us.
10. Brown 1us.
11. Caulfeild.
12. Burton.
13. Hebden.
14. Hunt.
15. Helliwell.
- Holmwood. } *æq.*
- Grasett 1us. } *æq.*
- Burnham. } *æq.*
- Macbeth. } *æq.*
20. McCallum
21. Mercer.
22. Baldwin 1us.
23. Smyth 1us.
24. Perkins 2us.
- abs Shepard.

FIFTH FORM.

1. EDSALL, *Prize*.
- Galt 1us, hon. men. } *æq.*
- Bernard, hon. men. } *æq.*
4. Benson, hon. men.
5. Torrance, hon. men.
6. Fiaultain.
7. Pease 1us.
8. Beddome.
- Macfie. } *æq.*
- Mead } *æq.*
11. Strathy.
12. Dunn 1us.

UPPER THIRD FORM.

1. MANNING, *Prize*.
- Boyd, hon. men. } *æq.*
- Cottle 1us, hon. men. } *æq.*
4. Buckley.
5. Killaly.
6. Smith.
7. Carling.
- Dunn 2us. } *æq.*
- Weir. } *æq.*
10. Gamble 1us.
- Galt 2us. } *æq.*
- Mills 1us. } *æq.*
- Strange. } *æq.*
- Houseman. } *æq.*
- Wright 2us. } *æq.*
16. Morrison 3us.
17. Shanly.
18. Osborne.
19. Molson.
20. Hope.
21. Meredith 2us.

LOWER THIRD FORM.

1. SPANGLER, *Prize*.
2. Würtele.
- Grant. } *æq.*
- Henderson. } *æq.*
- Hurat. } *æq.*
- Wilson. } *æq.*
7. Hyman 1us.
8. Jarvis 1us.
- Baldwin 2us. } *æq.*
- Salter. } *æq.*
11. Wright 1us.
12. Grasett 2us.
15. Fiskén.
14. Hellmuth 1us.
- Gates. } *æq.*
- Mills 2us. } *æq.*
17. Hellmuth 2us.
- Dampier 1us. } *æq.*
- Moffatt 1us. } *æq.*
- abs. Jarvis 2us.

SECOND FORM.

1. **SEAW, Prize.**
- Despard, hon. men. } *æq.*
- Young 3us, hon. men. }
2. **Johnson, hon. men.**
3. **Brown 2us.**
4. **Sandys.**
- Reid. } *æq.*
- Smyth 2us. }
5. **Crooks.**
6. **Shannon.**
- Gamble 2us. } *æq.*
- Perkins 3us. }
7. **Moffatt 2us.**
8. **Henderson 2us.**
9. **Cottle 2us.**

FIRST FORM.

1. **JEFFREYS, Prize.**
- Edmiston, hon. men. } *æq.*
- Lester 1us, hon. men. }
4. **Howitt, hon. men.**
5. **Lester 2us.**
6. **Wood 1us.**
- Morrison 4us. } *æq.*
- Pease 2us. }
- Thompson,
10. **Hyman 2us.**
11. **Halpin 1us.**
- Eggleston. } *æq.*
- Meredith 3us. }
- Moffatt, 3us. }
15. **Davidson.**
- 16 **Wood 2us.**
- Halpin 2us. } *æq.*
- Halpin 3us. }

FRENCH.

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

1. **WATSON, Prize.**
2. **Young 1us, hon. men.**
3. **Mackenzie, hon. men.**
4. **Van Every.**
5. **Galt 1us.**

LOWER FIFTH FORM.

1. **KITTSOON, Prize.**
2. **Weir, hon. men.**
3. **Burton, hon. men.**
4. **Young 2us, hon. men.**
5. **Torrance.**
6. **Strathy.**
7. **Harper.**
8. **Grasett 1us.**
9. **Baldwin 1us.**
- Griffin, absent.

MODERN FORM.

1. **BROWN 1us, Prize.**
2. **Peters, hon. men.**
3. **Bedding, hon. men.**
4. **Dunn, 1us, hon. men.**
5. **Zimmerman.**
6. **Nichie.**
- Benson. } *æq.*
- Pease 1us }
7. **Meredith 1us.**
8. **Helliwell.**
- Beddome. } *æq.*
- Wright 1us. }
9. **Mead.**
10. **Edsall.**
11. **Pickard.**
12. **Manning.**
13. **Meredith 2us.**
14. **Killaly.**
15. **Jarvis 1us.**
16. **Carling.**
17. **Shanly.**

FOURTH FORM.

1. **MORRISON 1us, Prize.**
2. **Hebden, hon. men.**
3. **Perkins 1us, hon. men.**
4. **Hunt.**
5. **Perkins 2us.**
- Smyth 1us. } *æq.*
- Osborne. }
6. **Buckley.**
7. **Macfe.**
8. **Molson.**
9. **Hope.**
10. **Macbeth.**
11. **Salter.**
12. **Williams.**
13. **Galt 2us.**
14. **Strange.**
15. **Haultain.**
16. **Caulfeild.**

UPPER THIRD FORM.

1. MORRISON 2us, *Prize*.
2. Gates, hon. men.
3. Mercer, hon. men.
- Würtele. } *sq.*
- Cottle 1us. }
6. Grant.
7. Fischen.
8. Boyd.
9. Smyth 2us.
10. Mills 2us.
11. Gamble 1us.
12. Baldwin 2us.
13. Hellmuth 1us.
14. Smith.
15. Grasett 2us.
16. Henderson 1us.

LOWER THIRD FORM.

1. DUNN 2us, *Prize*.
2. Perkins 3us, hon. men.
3. Hyman 1us, hon. men.
4. McCallum.
5. Despard.
6. Morrison 3us.
7. Hurst.
8. Moffatt 1us.
9. Wright 2us.
10. Housman.
11. Hellmuth 2us.
12. Dampier 1us.
13. Gamble 2us.

SECOND FORM.

1. COTTE 2us, *Prize*.
 2. Reid, hon. men.
 3. Crooks, hon. men.
 4. Sandys.
 5. Howitt.
 6. Moffatt 3us.
 7. Moffatt 2us.
 8. Brown 2us.
 9. Shannon.
 10. Mills 3us.
 11. Shaw.
 12. Halpin 2us.
 13. Edmiston.
- Halpin 1us, absent.

G E R M A N .

UPPER FORM.

1. WATSON, *Prize*.
2. Van Every.
3. Grant.
4. Despard.
5. Young 1us.

LOWER FORM.

1. Benson.
2. Redding.
3. Würtele.
4. Helliwell.
5. Michie.

W R I T I N G .

FOURTH FORM.

1. MORRISON 1us, *Prize*.
2. Perkins 2us, hon. men.
3. Perkins 1us, hon. men.
4. Haultain.
5. Hebden.
6. Molsen.
7. Williams.
8. Macfie.
9. Caulfield.
10. Galt 2us.
11. Buckley.
12. Smyth 1us.
13. Salter.
14. Hope.
15. Bernard.
16. Hunt.
17. Macbeth.
18. Holmwood.
19. Osborne.
20. Strange.

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

1. PETERS, *Prize*.
2. Brown 1us, hon. men.
3. Michie, hon. men.
4. Manning, hon. men.
5. Jarvis 1us.
6. Beddome.
7. Mead.
8. Zimmerman.
9. Helliwell.
10. Edsall.
11. Carling.
12. Meredith 1us.
13. Wright 1us.
14. Pease 3us.
15. Killaly.
16. Meredith 2us.
17. Benson.
18. Bennett 1us.
19. Becher.
20. Shanly.

UPPER THIRD FORM.

1. MILLS 1us, *Prize*.
2. Grant, hon. men.
3. Fiske, hon. men.
4. Smith, hon. men.
5. Gates.
6. Gamble 1us.
7. Henderson 1us.
8. Boyd.
9. Mercer.
10. Morrison 2us.
11. Würtele.
12. Grasett 2us.
13. Baldwin 2us.
14. Cottle 1us.
15. Hellmuth 1us.
16. Smyth 2us.

LOWER THIRD FORM.

1. DESPARD, *Prize*.
2. Dampier 1us, hon. men.
3. Henderson 2us, hon. men.
4. Perkins 3us, hon. men.
5. Johnson.
6. Young 3us.
7. Housman.
8. Wilson.
9. Dunn 2us.
10. Wright 2us.
11. Hurst.
12. Morrison 3us.
13. Hyman 2us.
14. Moffatt 1us.
15. McCallum.
16. Hellmuth 2us.
17. Gamble 2us.

SECOND FORM.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------------|
| Brown 2us, <i>Prize</i> . | } | <i>eq.</i> |
| CAOOKS, <i>Prize</i> . | | |
| 3. Howitt, hon. men. | | |
| 4. Meredith 3us. | | |
| 5. Mills 2us. | | |
| 6. Lester 1us. | | |
| 7. Moffatt 2us. | | |
| 8. Reid. | | |
| 9. Sandys. | | |
| 10. Moffatt 3us. | | |
| 11. Halpin 1us. | | |
| 12. Edmiston. | | |
| 13. Cottle 2us. | | |
| 14. Shaw. | | |
| 15. Halpin 2us. | | |

FIRST FORM.

1. Wood 1us, *Prize*.
2. Morrison 4us, hon. men.
3. Davidson, hon. men.
4. Thompson, hon. men.
5. Dampier 2us.
6. Eggleston.
7. Pease 2us.
8. Jefferey.
9. Lester 2us.
10. Wood 2us.
11. Hyman 2us.
12. Macpherson.

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

1. **MACKENZIE, Prize.**
 2. **Baldwin Ius, hon. men.**
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The MIDSUMMER REMOVE Lists will be forwarded with the Terminal Reports.

The whole School will re-assemble on Saturday, 1st September.

ARTHUR SWEATMAN, M.A.,

Head Master.

EXAMINATION PAPERS,
MIDSUMMER, 1866.

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LONDON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MIDSUMMER, 1866.

FIFTH FORM.

GREEK TESTAMENT AND SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

1. Quote the allusions to St. Luke which occur in the Epistles of St. Paul. What is said to have been his history after the death of St. Paul?

2. Give a list of the Parables which are peculiar to his Gospel.

3. Translate:—

(α) Ἦν δὲ ἐκεῖ ἀγέλη χοίρων ἰκανῶν βοσκομένων ἐν τῷ ὄρει· καὶ παρεκάλεσαν αὐτὸν ἵνα ἐπιτρέψῃ αὐτοῖς εἰς ἐκείνους εἰσελθεῖν. καὶ ἐπέτρεψεν αὐτοῖς. ἐξελθόντα δὲ τὰ δαιμόνια ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου εἰσῆλθον εἰς τοὺς χοίρους, καὶ ὤρμησεν ἡ ἀγέλη κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ εἰς τὴν λίμνην καὶ ἀπεπνίγη.

Where did this take place and what were the antecedent circumstances?

(β) Μὴδὲν αἴρετε εἰς τὴν ὁδὸν, μήτε ραβδὸν μήτε πήραν μήτε ἄρτον μήτε ἀργύριον, μήτε ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας ἔχειν. καὶ εἰς ἣν ἂν οἰκίαν εἰσέλθῃτε, ἐκεῖ μένετε καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἐξέρχεσθε. καὶ ὅσοι ἂν μὴ δέχωνται ὑμᾶς, ἐξερχόμενοι ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐκείνης καὶ τὸν κοινορτὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ποδῶν ἀποτινάξατε εἰς μαρτύριον ἐπ' αὐτούς.

To whom were these words addressed, and on what occasion? What peculiarity do you observe in the grammatical construction of the first sentence in this passage? Give an instance of the literal fulfilment of this last injunction.

4. Explain the following phrases:—

(α) Ἐσὶ τινες τῶν ὧδε ἐστῶτων, οἳ οὐ μὴ γεύσονται θανάτου, ἕως ἄν ἴδωσι τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

(β) Ἄφες τοὺς νεκροὺς θάψαι τοὺς ἐαντῶν νεκροῦς.

- (γ) Οὐδείς ἐπιβαλὼν τὴν χεῖρα αὐτοῦ ἐπ' ἄροτρον, καὶ βλέπων εἰς τὰ ὀπίσω, εὐθετός ἐστιν εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.
- (δ) Ἐθεώρουν τὸν Σατανᾶν ὡς ἀστραπὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ πεσόντα.
- (ε) Πᾶσα βασιλεία ἐφ' ἑαυτὴν διαμερισθεῖσα ἐρημοῦται. καὶ οἶκος ἐπὶ οἶκον, πίπτει.
- (ζ) Θυαὶ ὑμῖν, ὅτι οικοδομεῖτε τὰ μνημεῖα τῶν προφητῶν, οἱ δε πατέρες ὑμῶν ἀπέκτειναν αὐτούς.
- (η) Οὐχὶ πέντε στρουθία πωλεῖται ἀσσαρίων δύο, καὶ ἐν ἐξ αὐτῶν οὐκ ἔστιν ἐπιλελησμένον ἐνωπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ;
- (θ) Τίς ἐξ ὑμῶν μερμυγῶν δύναται προσθεῖναι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν αὐτοῦ πῆχυν ἓνα;
- (ι) Βάπτισμα δὲ ἔχω βαπτισθῆναι, καὶ πῶς συνέχομαι ἕως οὗ τελεσθῆ;

5: Τίνα δὲ ἐξ ὑμῶν τὸν πατέρα αἰτήσῃ ὁ υἱὸς ἄροτρον, μὴ λίθον ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ; ἢ καὶ ἰχθύν, μὴ ἀντὶ ἰχθύος ὄφιν αὐτῷ ἐπιδώσει; ἢ καὶ ἐὰν αἰτήσῃ ὧν μὴ ἐπιδώσει αὐτῷ σκορπίον. In this passage point out the special signification of the three symbols λίθον, ὄφιν, and σκορπίον; and the lesson intended to be taught.

6. What were the "signs of the times" alluded to by our Lord in the reproof ὑποκριταί, τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον πῶς οὐ δοκιμάζετε;

7. In the Parable of the Great Supper, distinguish between the three excuses alleged by the bidden guests.

8. Translate and expound the following parable:—

Ἡ τὸς βασιλεὺς πορευόμενος ἐτέρῳ βασιλεῖ συμβαλεῖν εἰς πόλεμον, οὐχὶ καθίσας πρῶτον βουλευέται εἰ δυνατός ἐστιν ἐν δέκα χιλιάσιν ἵπαντῆσαι τῷ μετὰ εἴκοσι χιλιάδων ἐρχομένῳ ἐπ' αὐτόν; εἰ δὲ μήγε, ἔτι αὐτοῦ πόρρω ὄντος πρεσβείαν ἀποστείλας ἔρωτα τὰ πρὸς εἰρήνην.

Explain the force of the prepositions in ἐν δέκα χιλιάσιν and μετὰ εἴκοσι χιλιάδων.

9. In the Parable of the Prodigal Son, explain the tokens of reconciliation which his father bestowed upon him.

10. Explain and derive (where necessary) the following words:— συγκυρία, πανδοχεῖον, Βεελζεβοῦλ, ἡδύοσμον, πρωτοκαθεδρία, πλεονεξία ἀποθήκη.

11. Translate with short explanatory notes:—

Ἄνθρωποι δύο ἀνέβησαν εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν προσεύξασθαι, εἰς Φαρισαῖος καὶ ὁ ἕτερος τελώνης. Ὁ Φαρισαῖος σταθεὶς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ταῦτα προσήχητο—Ὁ θεὸς, εὐχαριστῶ σοι ὅτι οὐκ εἰμι ὡσπερ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ἄρπαγες, ἄδικοι, μοιχοί, ἢ καὶ ὡς οὗτος, ὁ τελώνης ἠηστειῶ δις τοῦ σαββάτου, ἀποδεκατῶ πάντα ὅσα κτῶμαι. καὶ ὁ τελώνης μακρόθεν ἑστὼς οὐκ ἤθελεν οὐδὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐπάραι εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, ἀλλ' ἔτυπεν εἰς τὸ στήθος αὐτοῦ λέγων, Ὁ Θεός, ἰλάσθητί μοι τῷ ἁμαρτωλῷ. λέγω ὑμῖν, κατέβη οὗτος δεδικαιωμένος εἰς τὸν δίκον αὐτοῦ παρ' ἐκείνων.

12. Name the three eldest sons of Jesse. Where did he live?

13. Give a short account of David's combat with Goliath. What was the subsequent history of Goliath's sword?

14. Relate the circumstances of the slaughter of the priests. Who was the sole survivor?

15. Who was Nabal? Describe his conduct toward David.

16. What city of the Philistines was given to David, and by whom?

17. Where was Saul slain? What forewarning of his death had he received? What people rescued his remains from dishonour?

18. Who was Asahel? Describe the circumstances of his death, and state how it was avenged.

19. What led to the revolt of Abner from Ishbosheth to David?

20. Describe the ceremonies with which David celebrated the restoration of the Ark to Zion. Of what were they typical? How was Michal punished for her contempt of David's enthusiasm?

21. Who was Mephibosheth, and what was the cause of his lameness. Describe Ziba's scheme to possess himself of his master's property.

22. What was the cause of Absalom's expulsion from Jerusalem? How did Hushai serve David in the conspiracy? Narrate the manner of Absalom's death.

23. Locate the following places and state the incidents by which each is signalized:—Naioth, Engedi, Endor, Kirjath Jearim, Rabbah, Mahanaim.

24. State what you suppose to be the chronology of David's reign.

FOURTH FORM AND MODERN DEPARTMENT.

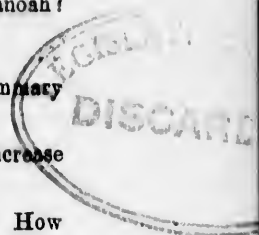
SCRIPTURE.

The Fourth Form will answer questions 1 to 14 and 26 to 36.

The Modern Department 15 to 36.

1. Give a very brief summary of the subjects treated of in the Book of Joshua. What period of time is it supposed to comprise?
2. State any incidents you can in the life of Joshua, prior to the commencement of this book. What was his original name? When changed and with what significance?
3. Describe the manner in which Jericho was taken. What other name is given to this city? What was to be done with the spoil? State the curse pronounced upon the rebuilding of Jericho and show how it was fulfilled.
4. What was Achan's sin and punishment?
5. Give an account of the battle against the confederate kings. Where was it fought and by what phenomenon was it signalized?
6. What was the original name of Hebron? To whose possession did it fall, and whom had he to dispossess?
7. Name the six cities of Refuge and describe their situations.
8. What cause of offence arose between the $2\frac{1}{2}$ tribes and the remainder of the Israelites? How was it satisfied?
9. At what age did Joshua die and where was he buried?
10. Who is supposed to have written the Book of Judges? Of what does it treat?
11. Who was Ehud and what deliverance did he effect for Israel?
12. State distinctly which tribes joined Barak in his attack upon Sisera. Where was the battle fought? How was Deborah's prophecy fulfilled that the Lord would sell Sisera into the hand of a woman?

13. Who were Gideon, Zeba and Zalmunna, Jephthah and Manoah?
14. Give a short account of Samson.
15. What is the meaning of the word Exodus? Give a summary of the contents of the book so called.
16. What were the first steps Pharaoh took to check the increase of the Israelites?
17. Who were Moses' parents? his sister and his wife? How old was Moses when he left Pharaoh's court, when he was sent to deliver Israel and when he died?
18. Give a list of the 10 Plagues of Egypt.
19. On what day was the Feast of the Passover appointed to be observed? Describe the ceremonies with which it was to be eaten.
20. What meaning have the names Massah and Meribah? Why were they so called? What was the former name of Massah?
21. Give a description of Manna and the mode and regulations of gathering it. How long was it supplied to the Israelites? Show in what respect it was a type, quoting references from the New Testament in illustration.
22. Describe the Ark and Mercy Seat, the Golden Candlestick, the altar of burnt offering and the brazen laver, the position they occupied in the Tabernacle and the purposes to which they were devoted.
23. Why were the Levites set apart for the office of the priesthood?
24. Who made the ark and the furniture of the Tabernacle?
25. State any events which happened at the following places:—Rephidim, Sin, Marah, Pihahiroth.
26. Who wrote the Acts of the Apostles? What share had he in the transactions he relates?
27. Who was Barnabas, where born? What is the meaning of this surname? Relate the cause of dissension between him and Paul.
28. On what doctrine were the Pharisees and Sadducees divided? State the belief of each sect as to this doctrine.



29. Give a list of the Seven Deacons, and distinguish between the several Herods who are mentioned in the Acts. Which was "eaten of worms?" Relate the circumstances.

30. Where did Saul change his name to Paul? Can you account for his adopting this latter name? State what you can about Elymas the sorcerer.

31. What miracle did Paul work at Lystra?

32. Who was Timotheus? Who accompanied Paul on his second journey? State what occurred during his stay at Corinth on this journey.

33. Narrate the circumstances of the uproar raised by Demetrius? What gave the silversmiths of this city their occupation?

34. Give a sketch of St. Paul's third missionary journey.

35. Relate the circumstances and the *grounds* of his arrest at Jerusalem.

36. Who were Lysias, Tertullus, Felix, Porcius Festus, Ananias, Agrippa and Bernice?

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

MEDEA, AND GREEK THEATRE.

LINES 39 TO 57.

Εγὼ δα τήνδε, δεμαίνω τέ νυ
 Μὴ θηκτὸν ὄσῃ φάσσανον δι' ἥπατος,
 Ἴη καὶ τύραννον τόν τε γήμαντα κτάνη,
 Κάπειτα μείζω ξυμφορὰν λάβη τινά·
 Δεινὴ γάρ, ὄντοι βιάδιως γε συμβαλὼν
 Ἐχθρῶν τις αὐτῇ καλλίνικον ἄσεται.
 Ἄλλ' οὔδε παῖδες ἐκ τρόχων πεπανμένοι
 Στείχουσι, μητρὸς οὐδὲν ἐννοούμενοι
 Κακῶν· νέα γὰρ φροντίς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ.

ΠΑΙΔΑΓΩΓΟΣ.

Παλαιὸν οἴκων κτῆμα δεσποίνης ἐμῆς,
 Τί πρὸς πύλαισι τήνδ' ἄγουσ' ἐρημίαν
 Ἔστηκας αὐτῇ θροασμένη σαντῇ κακά;
 Πῶς σὸν μόνη Μήδεια λείπεσθαι θέλει;
 ΤΡΟ. Τέκνων ὀπαδὲ πρέσβυ τῶν Ἰάσονος,
 Χρηστοῖσι δούλοις ξυμφορὰ τὰ δεσποτῶν,
 Κακῶς πιτυνόντα καὶ φρενῶν ἀνθάπτεται.
 Ἐγὼ γὰρ εἰς τόντ' ἐκβέβηκ' ἀλγηδόνας
 Ὡσθ' ἴμερος μ' ὑπήλθε γῆ τε κούρανῳ
 Λέξαι μολοῦσαν δεῦρο δεσποίνης τύχας.

LINES 115 TO 130.

Ἴω μοί μοι. ἰὼ τλήμων.
 Τί δὲ σοὶ παῖδες πατρὸς ἀμπλακίας
 Μετέχουσι; τί τούσδ' ἔχθεις; οἴμοι
 Τέκνα, μή τι πάθῃθ' ὡς ὑπεραλγῶ.
 Δεινὰ τυράννων λήματα, καὶ πως
 Ολίγ' ἀρχόμενοι, πολλὰ κρατοῦντες,
 Χαλεπῶς ὄργας μεταβάλλουσιν.
 Τὸ δ' ἄρ' εἰθίσθαι ζῆν ἐπ' ἴσοισιν

Κρείσσον' ἔμοιγ' οὖν, εἰ μὴ μεγάλως
 Ὀχυρῶς γ' ἔη καταγρηράσκειν.
 Τῶν γὰρ μετρίων, πρῶτα μὲν εἰπεῖν
 Τῶνομα νικῶ, χρῆσθαί τε μακρῶ
 Λῶστα βροτοῖσιν' τὰ δ' ὑπερβάλλοντ'
 Ὀυδένα καιρὸν δύναται θνατοῖς
 Μείζους δ' ἄτας, ὅταν ὀργισθῇ
 Δάμμων οἴκοις ἀπέδωκεν.

Parse, with derivations when known,—Θηκτὸν, φάσγανον, ἥπατος, γήμαντα, μείζω, ἔστηκας, ἐκβέβηκ'. (What difference in form and meaning between the 1st and 2nd Aor. of these verbs?) ἄλγηδόνος; (parallel in Latin for this last construction?) ἀμπλακίας, εἰθίσθαι, ζῆν; (what other verbs are similarly contracted?) λῶστα; what Latin word translates this last exactly? Τύραννον—who, and why? What various reading has been proposed?

- (a) Give the scale of the Iambic Trimeter.
- (b) Horace's account of the inventor, and definition of the Iambus.
- (a) Scale of the Anapæstic dimeter.
- (b) What is an Anapæstic system? Horace's definition of the duties of the chorus? What canon of the drama does Horace illustrate by reference to this tragedy?

GREEK THEATRE.

1. Describe the principal parts of the Greek Theatre.
2. Mention the various derivations of *Τραγωδία* and *Κωμωδία*, stating which you prefer.
3. Aristotle's definition of tragedy?
4. Whom does he pronounce to be the "*most tragic of poets*," and in what sense?
5. (a) Whence were derived the two elements of Tragedy, Dialogue and Chorus?
- (b) Describe the Drama of Thespis.

6. Give a brief sketch of the lives of the three great dramatists with the improvements effected by them severally.

- (a) Æschylus, }
 (b) Sophocles, } With what national exploit are they all con-
 (c) Euripides, } nected, and how?

7. In what manner did Euripides lower the dignity of Tragedy?

8. Define Prologue, Episode, Exode.

9. What was the Theatrical fund? By whom founded? Relate anything you know of its history.

10. How many Διονύσια, and which was the principal? Name the others.

11. Describe the duties of the Χορηγός.

ἦπαρος,
 and mean-
 γηδόμος;
 θαι, ἕτην;
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poets,"

, Dia-

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

ILIAD—BOOK 6TH.

LINES 111 TO 129.

1. Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι τηλέκλητοί τ' ἐπίκουροι
 Ἄνῆρες ἔστέ φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς
 Ὅφρ' ἂν ἐγὼ βεῖω προτὶ Ἴλιον ἠδὲ γέρουσιν
 Εἶπω βουλευτήσι, καὶ ἡμετέρης ἀλόχοισι
 Δαίμοσιν ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ' ἑκατόμβας.
 Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας, ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ·
 Ἄμφι δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ ἀνχένα δέρμα κελαινόν,
 Ἄντιξ ἢ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης.
 Γλαυκος δ' Ἰππολόχοιο παῖς καὶ Τυδέος υἱὸς
 Ἔς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἴοντες
 Τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 Τίς δὲ σὺ ἐσσι φέριστε καταβητηῶν ἀνθρώπων;
 Ὅυ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ὄπωπα μάχῃ ἐνι κυδιναιέρῃ
 Τὸ πρὶν ἂτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἀπάντων
 Σῶ θάρσει, ὅτ' ἐμὸν δολιχόσχιον ἔγχος ἔμεινας·
 Δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντίωσιν.
 Ἐὶ δέ τις ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας
 Οὐκ ἂν ἔγωγε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοις μαχοίμην.

LINES 344 TO 358.

2. Δᾶερ ἐμεῖο κυνὸς κακομηχάνου ὀκρυόεσσης
 Ὡς μ' ὄφελ' ἤματι τῷ, ὅτ' ἐμε πρῶτων τέκε μήτηρ
 Οἴχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακῇ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
 Εἰς ὄρος, ἢ εἰς κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
 Ἐνθα με κῦμ' ἀπόερσε πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι.
 Ἄντάρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὦδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήηραντο
 Ἄνδρὸς ἔπειτ' ὄφελλον ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἀκοίτις
 Ὅς ἦδη νέμεσίν τε καὶ αἴσχεα πόλλ' ἀνθρώπων.
 Τοῖσι δ' οὐτ' ἄρ νῦν φρένες ἔμπεδοι, οὐτ' ἄρ' ὀπίσσω
 Ἔσονται· τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι οἴω
 Ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν εἴσελθε καὶ ἕξεο τῷδ' ἐπὶ δίφρῳ

Δᾶερ ἐπεὶ σὲ μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν
 εἵνεκ' ἐμείο κυνὸς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρον ἕνεκ' ἄτης.
 Οἶσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόνον. ὧς καὶ ὀπίσσω
 Ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' αἰδιμοὶ ἰσομόνοισι.

LINES 486 AND 487.

3. Ἄμφ' Αἴαντε δῶ καὶ ἀγακλυτὸν Ἴδομενῆα
 Ἡδ' ἄμφ' Ἀτρείδας καὶ Τυδεὺς ἄλκιμον υἱόν.

4. Parse fully, with derivations when known:—

Θούριδος, βεῖω, ἰποσχέσθαι, πυμάτη, συνίτην, ὄπωπα, with what latitude of meaning is ἐκατόμβη used? ἀπέρσε, ὀκρνοέσσης, ἦδη, ἕξει—Θῆκε—Name the irregularly formed 1st Aorists. What are the dialectic forms of the genitive case? Do. do. of the infinitive mood?

5. Relate what you know of the heroes mentioned in the last passage.

6. L. 234. Γλαύκῳ φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς—Various renderings of ἐξέλετο. How does Horace view this transaction?

7. (a) Mark the digammated words in the above passages.
 (b) Shew from Latin words the force of the digamma.

8. Extreme dates assigned for the war of Troy.

9. (a) What places contended for the honor of being Homer's birth-place?

- (b) Which do you prefer, and what difficulties are removed by your selection?

10. Παρωδία. What various derivations?

11. State the various theories as to the authorship of the Homeric poems, with the principal supporters of each.

12. Discuss the question: was alphabetic writing known to Homer?

13. (a) By whom were these poems introduced into Greece?

- (b) What was Solon's regulation respecting them?

14. How does the religion of Homer differ from that of later times?—prove the fact by instances.

15. Mention at least two portions of the Iliad, which, it might be argued, were not the work of the author of other portions.

16. Name the four cardinal events of the heroic age in their order.

LOWER FIFTH FORM.

XENOPHON, AN. LIB. II. C. I.—III.

1. Give a brief summary of the contents of these three chapters.

2. Translate:—

Τὸ δὲ στράτευμα ἐπορίζετο σίτον ὅπως εὐόνατο, ἐκ τῶν ὑποζυγίων, κόπτοντες τοὺς βοῦς καὶ ὄνους· ξύλοις δ' ἐχρῶντο μικρὸν προϊόντες ἀπὸ τῆς φάλαγγος, οὗ ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο, τοῖς τε οἰστοῖς, πολλοῖς οὖσιν, οὓς ἠνάγκαζον οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐκβάλλειν τοὺς αὐτομολοῦντας παρὰ βασιλέως, καὶ τοῖς γέβροις, καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι ταῖς ξυλίναις ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις. Πολλὰ δὲ καὶ πέλται καὶ ἄμαξαι ἦσαν φέρεσθαι ἔρημοι· οἷς πᾶσι χρώμενοι, κρέα ἔψοντες ἦσθιον ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν.

3. What is the antecedent to *κόπτοντες* here? Describe the *γέβρον*, the *ἀσπίς ξυλίνη* and the *πέλτη*, stating by what nations they were severally used. Give the probable derivation of *οἶστος*.

4. Translate:—

Ἐκάλεσε γὰρ τις αὐτὸν τῶν ὑπηρετῶν, ὅπως ἴδοι τὰ ἱερὰ ἐξηρημένα· ἔτυχε γὰρ θύομενος.

5. Parse:—*ἴδοι*, *ἐξηρημένα*, *ἔτυχε*. Distinguish between *θύω* and *θύομαι*.

6. Translate:—

Ἐπειδὴν δε σημήνη τῷ κέρατι ὡς ἀναπαύεσθαι, συσκευάζεσθε· ἐπειδὴν δὲ τὸ δεύτερον, ἀνατίθεσθε ἐπὶ τὰ ὑποζύγια· ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ τρίτῃ ἔπεσθε τῷ ἠγουμένῳ, τὰ μὲν ὑποζύγια ἔχοντες πρὸς τοῦ ποταμοῦ, τὰ δὲ ὄπλα ἔξω.

Give the principal parts of the verbs in this passage. What river is alluded to? Explain the reasons for this order of march. What was the difference between *σάλπιγξ* and *κέρας*?

7. What stratagem did Clearchus adopt to appease the panic in the Grecian army during their night-march to the camp of Ariæus? How much was the *τάλαντον ἀργυρίου*?

8. Translate :—

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπήγγελλον οἱ προφύλακες, Κλέαρχος, τυχὼν τότε τὰς τάξεις ἐπισκοπῶν, εἶπε τοῖς προφύλαξι κελεύειν τοὺς κήρυκας περιμένειν ἄχρι ἂν σχολάσῃ. Ἐπεὶ δὲ κατέστησε τὸ στράτευμα ὥστε καλῶς ἔχειν ὄρασθαι πάντῃ φάλαγγα πυκνήν, τῶν δὲ ἀόπλων μηδένα καταφανῆ εἶναι, ἐκάλεσε τοὺς ἀγγέλους, καὶ αὐτὸς τε προήλθε, τοὺς τε εὐοπλοτάτους ἔχων καὶ εὐειδεστάτους τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις στρατηγοῖς ταῦτα ἔφρασεν.

On what occasion and with what object did Clearchus adopt this policy ?

9. Derive and explain :—ἐπιτίθεται, ὀπισθοφυλακῶ, κεφαλαγῆς, πρόφασις, ὑπομαλακισμένους, ὑπολαμβάνω.

10. Translate :—

Καὶ ἐνταῦθα ἦν Κλέαρχον καταμαθεῖν ὡς ἐπεστάται, ἐν μὲν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ χειρὶ τὸ δόρυ ἔχων, ἐν δὲ τῇ δεξιᾷ βακτηρίαν καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοῖη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων βλακέειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαισεν ἂν, καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων ὥστε πᾶσιν ἀισχύνην εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπουδάζειν.

What do you understand by the βακτηρία here? Explain the force of ἂν with the aorist (ἔπαισεν ἂν). How do you account for the double negative μὴ οὐ?

Parse fully καταμαθεῖν, ἐπεστάται, ἔπαισεν, πᾶσιν.

11. Translate :—

Αὐταὶ δὲ αἱ βάλαναι τῶν φοινίκων, οἷας μὲν ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ἔστιν ἰδεῖν, τοῖς οἰκέταις ἀπέκειντο, αἱ δὲ τοῖς δεσπότηταις ἀποκείμεναι ἦσαν ἀπόλεκτοι, θαυμάσιαι τὸ κάλλος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος, ἣ δὲ ὄψις ἡλέκτρον οὐδὲν διέφερε. Τὰς δὲ τινὰς ξηραίνοντες τραγήματα ἀπετίθεσαν. Καὶ ἦν καὶ παρὰ πότον ἡδὺ μὲν, κεφαλαγῆς δέ. Ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὸν ἐγκέφαλον τοῦ φοίνικος πρῶτον ἔφαγον οἱ στρατιῶται, καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ ἐθαύμασαν τό τε εἶδος καὶ τὴν ἰδιότητα τῆς ἡδονῆς. Ἦν δὲ σφόδρα καὶ τοῦτο κεφαλαγῆς. Ὁ δὲ φοινῆς ὄθεν ἐξαυρεθείη ὁ ἐγκέφαλος ὅλος ἀναίνεται.

12. Explain the phrases εὐρημα ἐποισίμην, ταῦτα ὑπήγετο, ἀμφὶ δειλην.

Distinguish between ἀποδρᾶναι and ἀποφεύγειν. When the Greeks proposed to return they were 93 σταθμοί, or 535 parasangs from Ephesus, and were said to be 360 stadia distant from Babylon; how many halting-places would they have on the march, reckoning a stathmos at 5 parasangs?

LOWER FIFTH FORM.

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION.

I. Translate into Greek:—

- (1) The judge often admired the beauty of virtue.
- (2) The hen laid three eggs.
- (3) The boy admires the beauty of Athens.
- (4) The father rejoiced in his son's being wise.
- (5) My mother was suffering from a pain in her hands.
- (6) The people in the city admire the beautiful mother of the damsel.
- (7) The King marches into the country of the Scythians.
- (8) They did this the next day.
- (9) They love the present life.
- (10) I am astonished at the cleverness of those who manage my affairs.
- (11) The people here admire my daughter and my brother's.
- (12) Let us avoid talking fast.
- (13) The citizens prosecute Philip on a charge of murder.
- (14) And he, riding at full speed, flies from those who are pursuing him.
- (15) I will give the whole egg to my brother.
- (16) Accustom yourself to be contented with your present condition.
- (17) He spent half his life in a most disgraceful way.
- (18) It is not lawful to speak ill of the gods.
- (19) I was here to see the battle.
- (20) The boy told me that the road led to Athens.

- (21) He asked me who I was.
- (22) If he had had even three talents, he would have given them to his brother.
- (23) If you should be found guilty of murder, the citizens will put you to death.
- (24) One cannot find a blacker dog.
- (25) It is not possible that you being a man should be able to deceive the gods.
- (26) How much do you think the eagle will fetch if offered for sale?
- (27) If the citizens had been what they ought, they would be prosperous (*now*).
- (28) The judge said that he would come if he were wanted.

2. What do nouns of the 3rd in *μα* and of the first in *της*, derived from verbs, denote?—Give an example of each. From what part of speech are nouns in *ια* derived?—Example.

3. Distinguish between *φοβέω* and *φοβέομαι*, *ελαύνω* and *πορεύομαι*, *αὐτός ὁ δοῦλος* and *ὁ αὐτὸς δοῦλος*, *ἐπ' ἐμοῦ* and *ἐπ' ἐμοί*, *κτάομαι* and *κέκτημαι*.

4. What is the force of an adjective placed *before* the article of its substantive?

5. What difference of signification is caused by using or omitting the article with the singular of *πᾶς*?—Example.

6. What do the moods of the Aorist express, compared with those of the present?

7. Which mood is the regular attendant of the historical tenses?

8. What expression does the particle *ἄν* give to an assertion and where is it chiefly used in a sentence?

9. State the four hypothetical constructions, implying—(a) *Possibility*; (b) *Uncertainty*, with the *prospect of decision*; (c) *Uncertainty* (absolute); (d) *Impossibility* (belief that the thing is *not* so.)

FIFTH FORM.

HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Give an account of the *First Sacred War*, with dates.
2. Name the four principal festivals of the Greeks, where and at what intervals they were celebrated, giving a short account of one of them.
3. Narrate the conspiracy of Cylon.
4. Which were the three factions in Attica in the time of Solon? Give a brief analysis of Solon's laws, with date.
5. Describe the struggles for the supremacy in Athens between Pisistratus and the other factions. How was he succeeded? What was the nature of the rule under the Pisistratides and by what circumstances was it materially changed?
6. Which of the Alcmaonidæ succeeded in establishing that family at Athens, to which party did he attach himself, and what changes did he introduce into the constitution?
7. Describe the Greek colonies in Asia Minor and the Islands, and the order in which they were settled.
8. Name the principal Greek lyric poets in the 11th century, B.C. Who perfected choral poetry and who introduced Attic Tragedy? Who were the Seven Sages of Greece? What was the philosophy of Pythagoras?
9. What were the causes which led to the First Persian War?
10. Give an account of the Ionian revolt and the capture of Sardis.
11. Who guided the Persians in their Second Expedition against Greece? What was its termination? What was the political importance of the battle of Marathon?
12. Who were the leaders in Athens after the death of Miltiades? To what was her supremacy on the sea indebted?

13. Who led the Third Persian Invasion into Greece? Recapitulate his forces.

14. Give short accounts of the Battles of Thermopylæ, Salamis, and Plataea.

15. What was the end of Themistocles? Who were the two rival leaders in Athens? Contrast their characters.

16. Describe the subjugation of Samos.

17. What was the character of the age of Pericles? What tragic dramatists then flourished?

FOURTH FORM.

GREEK AND ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

1. Translate:—

(α.) Κώνωψ ἐπὶ κέρατος βουὸς ἐκαθέσθη καὶ ἤλει· εἶπε δὲ πρὸς τὸν βοῦν,—Εἰ βαρῶ σου τὸν τένοντα, ἀναχωρήσω. Ὁ δὲ ἔφη,— Οὔτε ὅτε ἤλθες ἔγνω, οὔτε ἂν μένης μελήσει μοι.

(β.) Ἐριφος ἐπὶ τινος δώματος ἑστῶς, ἐπειδὴ λύκον παρίοντα εἶδεν, ἐλοιδορεῖ καὶ ἔσκωπτεν αὐτόν. Ὁ δὲ λύκος ἔφη, ὦ οὔτος, οὐ σὺ με λοιδορεῖς, ἀλλὰ ὁ τόπος.

(γ.) Παῖς λουσόμενος ἐν ποταμῷ ἐκινδύνευε πνιγῆναι· καὶ ἰδὼν τινα παροδίτην, ἐπεφώνει,—βοήθησον. Ὁ δὲ ἐμέμφετο τῷ παιδί τὴν τολμηρίαν. Τὸ δὲ παιδίον εἶπεν,—Ἀλλὰ νῦν μοι βοήθησον, ὕστερον δὲ σωθέντι μέμφοι.

2. Parse the following words in the above passages:—(α.) ἐκαθέσθη, ἔφη, ἤλθες. (β.) ἑστῶς, παρίοντα. (γ.) πνιγῆναι, ἰδὼν, βοήθησον, σωθέντι.

3. Give the principal parts of:—(α.) ἤλει, εἶπε, ἔγνω. (β.) ἔσκωπτεν. (γ.) λουσόμενος, ἐμέμφετο.

4. Decline:—(α.) κώνωψ, βουὸς. (β.) ἔριφος, δῶμα. (γ.) παῖς, τίς, παροδίτης.

5. Translate the following phrases:—γάλα πολὺ καὶ μέλι ἐν τῇ τοῦ Πέρσου σκηπῇ εἰσι. τὸ τοῦ ἄρχοντος ὑπηρέτα ἐν τῷ ἄρματι ἔστον. κόρας τινὰς ἐν τῷ τοῦ ἀνακτος κήπῳ βλέπομεν. τινὰς ποιμένας λέγεις; ἀνὰ τὸ τοῦ ναοῦ τεῖχος κοχλίας τις ἔρπει. ναοῦ τινος τὸν ὄροφον ἐν τῇ τοῦ ὄρεος κορυφῇ βλέπει ὁ ποιμὴν. τὸν μέγαν βοῦν θαυμάζει ἡ γρᾶς. οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν γέφυραν φυλάττουσι. οἱ κύνες οὓς βλέπεις λαγῶν ἀνὰ τὰ ἄλση διώκουσι. τὰ μῆλα ἃ ἐσθίωμεν ἐν μέρει τινὶ τοῦ ἄλσους εὗρίσκει ὁ δοῦλος.

6. Decline ἀνάγειν, θήρ, ἦρως, κυων, ἄρμα, μέγας, πολὺς.

7. Write out the Plupf. and Aor. i. Ind., the Perf. Subj., the Aor. i. Opt., the Perf. Inf. and Aor. i. Part. Active and Passive of the verb τύπτω.

8. Turn into Greek :—The bull pursues the farmer along the road. The girls are chasing the flies away from the bread. The queen admires the beautiful triremes. In Athens there was a beautiful temple to Minerva. The boy eats much bread and honey. Two merchantmen of some kind are sailing into the harbour. Which key has the slave? Old woman, why do you run to the city? Where were the boys' parents? The giant stalks down from the mountain towards the sea. The horsemen who are descending from the mountain are throwing their javelins against the lines of infantry in the plain.

9. What is the great difference in *physical* features between the two great divisions of Italy—Italia propria and the basin of the Padus? By what name was this latter division formerly known to the Romans?

10. Name three tributaries of the Padus on its north side, and state how the basin which it waters is shut in?

11. Describe the positions of Fæsulæ, Tibur, Capua, and Cannæ, and mention any historical events which have signalized them.

12. Enumerate the six maritime provinces of ancient Italy which bordered on the Adriatic. Name the principal towns on the coast of Campania.

13. For what were Sybaris, Croton, and Mount Garganus famed?

14. Draw a sketch map of Sicily, naming its three promontories and putting in its principal towns and mountains. What was its chief river? What natural phenomenon existed on its coast, and where? Quote the proverb in reference to this phenomenon.

15. What divisions are embraced under the general name of Hellas? State the boundaries of this peninsula.

16. Name the four principal mountains and the two principal rivers of the Peloponnesus. Enumerate the six Departments into which it was divided.

17. Locate the following places in Græcia Propria :—Platæa, Sunium, Marathon, Parnassus, Actium. For what was Bœotia proverbial? Name its capital.

18. Trace the course of the Cephissus, and of the Achelous.

ἔπρὸς τὸν
δὲ ἔφη,—

ὄντα εἶδεν,
οὗτος, οὐ

ἰδῶν τινα
ἢ παιδὶ τὴν
βοήθησον,

) ἐκαθέσ-
ῆναι, ἰδῶν,

β.) ἔσχω-

παῖς, τίς,

ἐν τῇ τοῦ
ἄρματι
ν. τίνας

τίς ἔρπει.

ἢ ποιμήν.

γέφυραν

ἀσπὶ διώ-

εὐρίσκει

bj., the
ssive of

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

HORACE. ODES.—3RD BOOK.

ODE 4.—LINE. 1, &c.

Descende cœlo, et dic age tibia,
 Regina, longum, Calliope, melos,
 Seu voce nunc mavis acuta,
 Seu fidibus citharaque Phœbi.

Auditis ? an me ludit amabilis
 Insania ? audire et videor pios
 Errare per lucos, amœnœ
 Quos et aquæ subeunt et auræ.

Me fabulosæ, Vulture in Apulo,
 Altricis extra limen Apuliæ,
 Ludo fatigatumque somno
 Fronde nova puerum palumbes

Texère ; mirum quod foret omnibus,
 Quicumque celsæ nidum Acherontiæ,
 Saltusque Bantinos, et arvum
 Pingue tenent humilis Forenti :

Ut tuto ab atris corpore viperis
 Dormirem, et ursis ; ut premerer sacra
 Lauroque collataque myrto,
 Non sine Dis animosus infans.

Parse fully, melos, mavis, fidibus, texère, viperis, premerer, collata.

State the various readings in the above passage

Why invoke Calliope ?

Distinguish between lucus, nemus, and saltus. Explain the seeming contradiction in lines 9 and 10.

What are the geographical positions of the places mentioned in the 4th stanza?

Scan the first stanza, giving the names of the lines.

What rule does Horace observe in the construction of the 3rd line in this metre?

ODE 14.—LINE 1, &c.

Herculis ritu modo dictus, O Plebs!
Morte venalem petiisse laurum,
Cæsar Hispanâ repetit Penates
Victor ab orâ.

Unico gaudens mulier marito
Prodeat, justis operata Divis;
Et soror clari ducis, et decoræ
Supplice vittâ

Virginum matres, juvenumque nuper
Sospitum. Vos, O pueri, et puellæ
Jam virum expertes, male nominatis
Parcite verbis.

Parse gaudens, prodeat, operata, sospitum, parcite.

State any various readings.

Herculis ritu—explain.

Why is the ode addressed to the *Plebs*?

Hispana victor ab ora. Relate the occurrence here alluded to.

Mulier et soror. Who were meant?

Scan the 1st stanza, marking the two plans for dividing the first three lines, and giving the names of the feet.

Sketch briefly, with dates when possible, the principle events in the life of Horace.

collata.

e seeming

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

LIVY, BOOK V., AND ROMAN HISTORY.

CHAP. XIV.—TRANSLATE:—

Hæc eo anno acta. Et jam comitia tribunorum militum aderant, quorum propè major patribus, quam belli, cura erat; quippe non communicatum modò cum plebe, sed propè amissum, cernentibus summum imperium. Itaque clarissimis viris ex composito præparatis ad petendum, quos prætereundi verecundiam crederent fore, nihilominus ipsi, perinde ac si omnes candidati essent, cuncta experientes, non homines modo, sed deos etiam excipiebant; in religionem vertentes comitia biennio habita: priore anno intolerandam hyemem prodigiisque divinis similem coortam: proximo non prodigia, sed jam eventus, pestilentiam agris urbique illatam haud dubiâ irâ Deum; quos pestis ejus arcendæ causâ placandos esse, in libris fatalibus inventum sit. Comitibus, auspicato quæ fierent, indignum diis visum honores vulgari, discriminaque gentium confundi.

CHAP. XX.—TRANSLATE:

Dux senatum distinebant sententiæ; senis P. Licinii, quem primum dixisse, à filio interrogatum, ferunt, edici palam placere populo, ut qui particeps esse prædæ vellet, in castra Vejos iret; altera Ap. Claudii, qui largitionem novam, prodigam, inæqualem, inconsultam arguens si semel nefas ducerent captam ex hostibus in ærario exhausto bellis pecuniam esse, auctor erat stipendii ex eâ pecuniâ militi numerandi, ut eo minus tributis plebes conferret.

3. Conjugate, cernentibus, composito, petendum, prætereundi, experientes, coortam, illatam.

4. Names of the several comitia, and what parties were influential in each?

5. Candidati—derivation? and why?

6. In libris fatalibus—History of these books.

ROMAN HISTORY.

1. (a) The landing of Æneas in Italy is a myth, directly contradicted by a passage in Homer.
(b) Whence, then, did the idea of a Trojan origin suggest itself to the Romans?
2. (a) Explain the rule regarding the temple of Janus.
(b) Also, the legend of the "Rape of the Sabine Maidens."
3. (a) Names and origin of the three original tribes?
(b) When do the Plebs appear as a distinct body in the State?
4. What, according to Niebühr, is the first *historical* event in Roman history, and to whose reign is it assigned?
5. Describe the constitution of Servius Tullius, and show how it was calculated to throw all the power into the hands of the wealthy.
6. Point out the inconsistencies connected with the story of Brutus.
7. Shew that Rome was a powerful commercial state at the time of this revolution.
8. Was the departure of Porsenna as peaceable as Livy represents it?
9. Describe the battle of Lake Regillus.
10. (a) State the objections to the date commonly assigned for the story of Caius Marcius Coriolanus.
(b) As also, when, and how far, the events described may be historical.
11. (a) Describe the Roman Law of Debt.
(b) Also, those relating to the Public Land.
12. What event accounts for the worthlessness of historical documents in early Roman history?

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

LATIN VERSIFICATION.

HEXAMETERS AND PENTAMETERS.

There is near the purple hills of the flowery Hymettus
 A sacred fountain, and the ground (is) soft with green turf;
 A wood not lofty, forms a grove; the arbute-tree covers the grass,
 Rosemary and bays, and the dark myrtle send forth their fragrance.

Where Cumæan rocks rise upright over raging waves,
 And dismal horror broods over cruel waters,
 Caverns worn with age give an abode to the prophetic Sibyl;
 Nor far off is the dire way to the black gods.

HEXAMETERS.

The lamb in company with the wolf shall gambol through the valleys.
 Around the tame tiger, sportive* boys the flowery fetters
 Shall cast in play; ay, and serpents the wearied
 Limbs of the traveller shall refresh [by licking them] with their cold
 tongue.

LATIN PROSE.

1. Volsinii, the most wealthy town of the Tuscans, was entirely destroyed (burnt) by lightning.
2. He dedicated as dictator the temple of Salus, which he had vowed when consul.
3. Caius used to call Athens the inventor of all branches of learning.
4. Of some things we have need of a great many examples.
5. The Athenians (falsely) charged Socrates with impiety, and condemned him to death.

* Boys in next line.

6. It is not every man who can leave life with an even mind.

7. It makes a great difference to us, whether death is a perpetual sleep or the beginning of another life.

8. It is your business to strive that no one may be dissatisfied with the peace.

9. Pompeius in forty-nine days added Cilicia to the Empire of the Roman people.

10. Many persons have laid down their dictatorship within twenty days.

11. Pericles was admirably skilled in ruling the state.

12. There is no doubt that he was a person of most approved merit both at home and in the field.

GREEK PROSE.

1. I am vexed that the bad are wealthy.

2. I am surprised at the madness of the Persians of old times.

3. Sophroniscus was tried for murder.

3. I feel pain in every part of my head.

5. The son of Philip will command the army with three others.

6. He told me that the road led to the city which I saw.

7. If any one should do this, he would do me a great service.—If he had any thing he would give it.—If he had had any thing he would have given it.

8. One could not find a more shameless fellow.

9. It is not possible that one man should ever be able to do all this.

10. Then only will you be prosperous when you do what you ought.—Then only are you prosperous when you do what you ought.

11. All men, and you as much as any body, praise this man.

12. We should set about the work.—We should punish the boy.

LOWER FIFTH FORM.

HORACE, Od. I. 1-30. SALLUST, Cat. —xxxv.

1. Translate:—

Audax omnia perpeti
 Gens humana ruit per vetitum, et nefas.
 Audax Iapeti genus
 Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit:
 Post ignem ætheria domo
 Subductum, Macies et nova Febrium
 Terris incubuit cohors:
 Semotique prius tarda necessitas
 Leti corripuit gradum;
 Expertus vacuum Dædalus aëra
 Pennis non homini datis;
 Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor.

2. Parse *perpeti*, *semoti*, *expertus*. Quote the syntactical rules for the government of *gentibus*, *domo* and *terrīs*.

3. What is the distinction between *vetitum* and *nefas*?

4. Who was the son of Iapetus and what feat of his is alluded to here? Give the Mythological legend of Dædalus, and explain the reference to the labor of Hercules.

5. Translate:—

(a) Quo nos cunque feret melior Fortuna parente,
 Ibimus, o socii comitesque!
 Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro;
 Certus enim promisit Apollo

Ambiguan tellure nova Salamina futuram.
 O fortes, pejoraque passi
 Mecum sæpe viri, nunc vino pellite curas:
 Cras ingens iterabimus æquor.

- (b) Iræ Thyesten exitio gravi
 Stravere, et altis urbibus ultimæ
 Stetere causæ, cur perirent
 Funditus, imprimeretque muris

Hostile aratrum exercitus insolens.
 Compesce mentem: me quoque pectoris
 Tentavit in dulci juvena
 Fervor et in celeres iambos

Misit parentem: nunc ego mitibus
 Mutare quæro tristia, dum mihi
 Fias recantatis amica
 Opprobiis, animumque reddas.

- (c) Vile potabis modicis Sabinum
 Cantharis, Græca quod ego ipse testa
 Conditum levi, datus in theatro
 Quum tibi plausus,

Care Mæcenas eques, ut paterni
 Fluminis ripæ, simul et jocosa
 Redderet laudes tibi Vaticani
 Montis imago.

- (d) Natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis
 Pugnare Thracum est: tollite barbarum
 Morem, verecundumque Bacchum
 Sanguineis prohibete rixis.

Vino et lucernis Medus acinaces
 Immane quantum discrepat! impium
 Lenite clamorem, sodales,
 Et cubito remanete presso.

6. Parse fully (a) *feret, pejora, passi*, (b) *stravere, pectoris*, (c) *vile, levi*, (d) *Thracum, acinaces*.

State how the following words are governed:—(a) *parente, tellure*
 (b) *muris, opprobiis*, (c) *testa*, (d) *rixis*.

Explain the meaning of *ambiguam Salamina*.

7. What is the title of the Ode from which extract (b) is taken? With what purpose was it written?

Who was Mæcenas? What is the modern name of Tibur?

8. Scan the first four lines of each of the above extracts except (d), marking the quantities and feet, and naming the metre.

9. Describe the *metæ* in a Roman race course, also *frena lupata*, the *diota* (derivation?), *cantharus*, *testa*, and *acinaces*. Distinguish between the *tuba* and the *lituus*. What is said to have been the origin of the lyre, and to whom is reference made in the epithet *Lesbian lyre*?

10. Draw a diagram of the winds with their Latin names.

11. Write a short sketch of Sallust's life.

12. Give a chronological summary of the incidents of the Cataline conspiracy from the postponement of the consular comitia on the 22nd Oct., to Cataline's flight from the city.

13. Translate:—

(a) *Ac mihi quidem, tametsi laudquaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et actorem rerum, tamen inprimis arduum videtur res gestas scribere; primum quod facta dictis exæquanda sunt; dehinc quia plerique, quæ delicta reprehenderis, malevolentia et invidia dicta putant; ubi de magna virtute et gloria bonorum memores, quæ sibi quisque facilia factu putat, æquo animo accipit, supra ea veluti ficta pro falsis ducit.*

(b) *Post paulo Catalina, pecuniarum repetundarum reus, prohibitus erat consulatum petere (quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit.) Erat eodem tempore Cn. Piso, adolescens nobilis, summæ audaciæ, egens, factiosus, quem ad perturbandam rem publicam inopia atque mali mores stimulabant. Cum hoc Catalina et Autronius circiter Nonas Decembris consilio communicato parabant in Capitolio Kalendis Januarii L. Cottam et L. Torquatum consules interficere, ipsi fascibus correptis Pisonem cum exercitu ad obtinendas duas Hispanias mittere.*

(c) *Quibus rebus permota civitas atque immutata urbis facies erat; ex summa lætitia atque lascivia, quæ diuturna quies*

pepererat, repente omnes tristitia invasit; festinare, trepidare, neque loco neque homini cuiquam satis credere, neque bellum gerere neque pacem habere, suo quisque metu pericula metiri. Ad hoc, mulieres, quibus reipublicæ magnitudine belli timor insolitus inceserat, afflictae sese, manus supplices ad cælum tendere, miserari parvos liberos, rogare, omnia, pavere, superbia atque deliciis omissis, sibi patriæque diffidere.

14. Explain fully the offence "pecuniarum repetundarum," and the phrase "inter legitimos dies profiteri."
15. Construct a Roman Calendar for the months December and January.

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LOWER FIFTH FORM.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

PROSE.

I. Translate :—

- (1) I will live virtuously that I may die the more courageously.
- (2) It is certain that the boy is striving to learn.
- (3) The consuls publish a proclamation, that no one should leave the city. So great was the fear of all men that no one left the city.
- (4) I am within a very little of being most miserable.
- (5) No one is so iron-hearted as not to love his own children.
- (6) Nothing deters a wise man from obeying the laws of nature.
- (7) Was it not owing to you that we did not leave the city?
- (8) Do men govern the winds and seasons?
- (9) I will leave nothing undone to finish the business to your satisfaction.
- (10) I will enquire of Balbus how many there were.
- (11) It makes a great difference whether death be a perpetual sleep or the beginning of another life.
- (12) Whether the Romans have conquered or not is uncertain.
- (13) Ought we (then) to be the slaves of glory?
- (14) Caius used to call Athens the inventor of all branches of learning.
- (15) It cannot be denied that few have leisure to be luxurious.
- (16) Antisthenes, being asked what advantage he had received from philosophy, 'To be able,' says he, 'to converse with myself.'
- (17) How many of you are there?

2. Distinguish between *properare* and *festinare*; *videri* and *apparere*; *neesse est*, *oportet*, *opus est* and *debeo*; *jubere*, *imperare* and *præcipere*.

3. Convert the following lines into Hexameter aud Pentameter distichs :—

Fære volüces que picturatæ certavêre
 Quæ pôtiora dona dãrent suo vâti
 Fortuna non traxit illum vârio tũmultu ;
 Næc bibit ignotas åguas mōbilis hospēs.

Ego non rēquiro divitias patrum fructusque
 Quos messis condita tũlit antiquo åvo.
 Cum vênãtōr rēponit dēfessa membra tōro
 Tamen mens rēdit åd silvas èt lustra suã.

Ipse rusticus, sēram teneras vites māturo tempore, et grandia
 poma facili mǎnu.

Sēgēs parva, est sātis ; est satis, si licet rēquiescere lecto, et
 lēvare membra sōlito tōro.

4. Translate into Latin Elegiacs :—

There was once on a time a goose (so the fable of the ancients
 tells),

Which brought forth golden eggs to her mistress,

O happy mistress, and most beautiful bird ! certainly

From thy eggs all [things] can come.

We gave credit to flattering words of which you have plenty.

We gave credit to [your] family, and your titles ;

We gave credit to [your] tears : are these also taught to feign ?

Have these also [their] arts : and do they flow where they are
 ordered ?

It is certainly lawful [for me] to weep : by weeping we discharge
 [our] anger,

And tears flow down my bosom like a river,

These alone I always have, and always shed forth,

My unadorned cheeks are wet with a continual shower.

VOCABULARY.

Once on a time, quondam.
tell, narro.
bring forth, profero.
beautiful, pulcher.
all, cuncta.
flattering, blandus.
I have, est mihi.
family, genus.
title, nomen.
feign, simulo.
and where, quaque.
flow, eo.
discharge, diffundo.
like, instar.
cheek, gena.
be wet, humeo.
unadorned, incultus.
continual, perennis.
shower, fons.

FOURTH FORM.

—
 OVID, ECL. I.—X. CÆSAR DE B. G. III. 16.—IV. 12.

1. Give a brief account of Ovid's principal works.

2. Translate :—

Jam violam puerique legunt hilaresque puellæ,
 Rustica quam nullo terra serente gerit.
 Prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum,
 Indocilique loquax gutture vernat avis.
 Utque malæ crimen matris deponat hirundo
 Sub trabibus cunas parvaque tecta facit.

3. Explain the allusion to the swallow in line 5.

4. Parse *serente*, *colorum*, *gutturæ*, *deponat*, *trabibus*, giving principal parts of verbs.

5. Translate :—

Ipsæ, papyrifera qui non angustior amne
 Miscetur vasto multa per ora freto,
 Cæruleos ventis latices durantibus, Ister
 Congelat, et tectis in mare serpit aquis.
 Quaque rates ierant, pedibus nunc itur, et undas
 Frigore concretas ungula pulsat equi.
 Perque novos pontes, subterlabentibus undis,
 Ducunt Sarmatici barbara plaustra boves.

6. What is the river called *papyrifera*? And what the modern name of the Ister? Where are this river's *multa ora*?

7. How are the following nouns in the above passage governed: *amne*, *freto*, *ventis*, *frigore*? Explain the construction *pedibus itur*.

8. Translate :—

Me miserum! quantis increscunt æquora ventis;
 Erutaque ex imis servet arena vadis!

Monte nec inferior proræ puppique recurvæ
 Insilit, et pictos verberat unda deos.
 Pineæ texta sonant; pulsī stridore rudentes;
 Aggemit et nostris ipsa carina malis.

9. Scan the first four lines of this passage, marking the feet and quantities.

10. Describe the various parts of a ship here mentioned. What were the *picti dei*?

11. Parse *eruta*, *puppi*, *insilit*, *stridore*. Give the principal parts of *pictos*, *sonant*, *pulsī*, *aggemit*. Give the degrees of comparison of *imis*.

12. Who was sent to conduct the war with the Unelli? And by whom was he opposed? What was the result of Cæsar's expedition against the Morini and Menapii?

13. Translate:—

(a) Impeditis hostibus propter ea, quæ ferebant onera, subito duabus portis eruptionem fieri jubet. Factum est opportunitate loci, hostium inscientia ac defatigatione, virtute militum, superiorum pugnarum exercitatione, ut ne unum quidem nostrorum impetum ferrent, ac statim terga verterent.

What battle was this?

(b) Illi, ut erat imperatum, eductis quatuor cohortibus, quæ præsidio castris relictæ, intritæ ab labore erant, et longiore itinere circumductis, ne ex hostium castris conspici possent, omnium oculis mentibusque ad pugnam intentis, celeriter ad eas, quas diximus, munitiones pervenerunt, atque his prorutis, prius in hostium castris constiterunt, quam plane ab iis videri, aut, quid rei gereretur, cognosci posset.

(c) Est autem hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis, uti et viato es, etiam invitos, consistere cogant, et, quod quisque eorum æe quaque re audierit aut cognoverit, quærant; et mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant, quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronunciare cogant.

14. Decline *onera*, *duabus*, *militum*, *itinere*.

15. Parse *ferrent*, *intritæ*, *prorutis*, *cognosci*, *cogant*, *circumsistat*.

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16. Translate and explain the phrases *sub coronâ vendere, sibi mortem consciscere, multâ nocte, sub pellibus.*

Derive and explain *ephippium.*

17. *Rursus reverterunt* : what is the grammatical term for such an expression as this ?

18. Describe the manners of the Suevi and their mode of life.

FOURTH FORM.

LATIN PROSE.

1. Translate into Latin :—

- (1) He answered that Caius had had a prosperous voyage.
- (2) He says that he will not fight on horseback.
- (3) Not every field which is sown bears a crop.
- (4) I have planted a tree, the fruit of which I shall myself never behold.
- (5) It is a breach of duty for a man to revile men.
- (6) The rule of expediency is the same as that of honour.
- (7) There is no one but knows that the past cannot be changed.
- (8) He rejects glory, which is the most honorable fruit of true virtue.
- (9) I will send the most faithful slave I have.
- (10) I hope that you, such is your temperance, are already well.
- (11) You promised that you would send me all the news of the town.
- (12) No one, so far as I know, had praised Balbus, that he might himself be praised by Balbus.
- (13) He told many falsehoods about his age, that he might appear younger than he is.
- (14) Religion warns men not to lie.

2. What construction must be used after the verbs *hope*, *promise*, *undertake*, &c., and what after *pretend*?

3. Which tenses of the Indicative are followed by the Pres. and Perf. Subj., and which take the Imperf. and Pluperf. Subj.?

4. From what are the words *quin* and *possum* contracted? Distinguish between *indies* and *quotidie*; also, between *jubere*, *imperare*, *præcipere*, and *mandare*.

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5. How do you translate the English infinitive expressing a purpose? What class of verbs followed by the infinitive in English require the same construction? Give the Latin idioms for—

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I will come to see you.

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MODERN DEPARTMENT.

LATIN.—CÆSAR.

1. Describe the reasons which induced the Helvetii to invade the Roman provinces of Gaul. Who was their instigator and what was his fate ?

2. Translate :—

Ubi jam se ad eam rem paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, reliqua privata ædificia incendunt ; frumentum omne, præter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt ; ut domum reditionis spe sublata, paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda essent ; trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo efferre jubent.

3. Parse *portaturi, sublata, paratiores, molita*. Why is *domum* in the accusative ? Give the principal parts of *incendunt, comburunt, jubent*.

4. Translate :—

Eo opere perfecto, præsidia disponit, castella communit, quo facilius, si se invito transire conarentur, prohibere possit. Ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, et legati ad eum reverterunt, negat, "se more et exemplo Populi Romani posse iter ulli per Provinciam dare : et, si vim facere conentur, prohibitorum ostendit."

5. Parse *facilius, conarentur, more, prohibitorum*. Decline *opera, iter, ulli*. Point out all the instances of the ablative used absolutely in the two foregoing passages.

6. Explain the phrases *Citerior Provincia* and *Ulterior Provincia*. What is the modern name of the Arar ? What time is indicated by *de tertia vigilia* ? Give an account of the divisions of the Roman night into watches.

7. Translate :—

Interim quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum, quod essent publice polliciti, flagitare ; nam, propter frigora, quod Gallia sub

septentrionibus, ut ante dictum est, posita est, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat: eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, propterea uti minus poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat. Diem ex die ducere Ædui; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret; convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratui præerat (quem Vergobretum appellant Ædui, qui creatur annuus, et vitæ necisque in suos habet potestatem) graviter eos accusat, quod, cum neque emi, neque ex agris sumi posset, tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, ab iis non sublevetur; præsertim cum magna ex parte eorum precibus adductus bellum susceperit: multo etiam gravius, quod sit destitutus, queritur.

8. Why is *flagitare* in the infinitive? How do you account for Cæsar's speaking of the *severe cold* of Gaul? In what sense could it be spoken of as "sub septentrionibus?"

FOURTH AND FIFTH FORMS.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Enumerate (1) the principal lochs on the West and (2) the principal capes on the East coasts of Scotland. For what are the islands of Iona and Staffa celebrated? Where are they situated?
2. Describe the course of the Tweed, the Clyde and the Forth.
3. Enumerate the counties on the East and South borders of Scotland.
4. State the manufactures, productions, objects of historical interest, &c., of the following places:—Prestonpans, Bannockburn, Dundee, Wick, Glasgow, Paisley.
5. Sailing from Fair Head, in Ireland, to Cape Clear, along the East coast, what Bays and Capes would you pass?
6. Which is the most mountainous part of Ireland? Name the mountains in Tipperary.
7. Give the names and length of the seven largest rivers in Ireland. What are the chief minerals?
8. State in which province each of the following counties is situated, and name its principle towns:—Donegal, Tipperary, Queen's County, Mayo, and Clare.
9. Name the chief rivers and lakes of Sweden. What is the Mälström, and where situated?
10. Give the boundaries of Russia. What rivers empty themselves into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof?
11. How are Sweden, Finland and Russia separated from each other? Name the Russian islands in the Baltic and Arctic Ocean.
12. Give the divisions of Prussia. Name the towns which are situated on the Oder. On what rivers are Memel, Halle and Berlin?
13. Locate the following towns:—Archangel, Balaklava, Düsseldorf, Coblenz, Elsinore, Bremen, Haarlem, Hague, Ostend, Ghent.
14. Describe the coast of the Netherlands.

FIFTH FORM.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

1. Describe the auspicious circumstances under which Henry VII ascended the throne.
2. Give a brief account of the impostures of Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck.
3. What was the origin of the Star Chamber and the modern *beef-eaters*?
4. Name the most important discoveries of this reign with dates.
5. Give a list of Henry VIIIth's wives, with the fate of each.
6. Write a short sketch of Wolsey's life. Who succeeded him as Chancellor?
7. Describe the cause of Henry's rupture with the Papal power. How many monasteries, chantries, &c., did he dissolve? Give an estimate of the revenue thus confiscated.
8. Name any charities and educational institutions which were endowed out of the appropriated church property in the reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI.
9. How did Henry VIII devise his crown, and what complications arose as to the succession on his death?
10. How long did Edward VI reign? When did he die, and at what age?
11. What influence did Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, exercise over Edward VI in the disposal of the succession?
12. Who was the mother of Mary I? What opposition had Mary to overcome in taking possession of the throne? Whom did she marry?
13. What was the first cause of Mary's unpopularity? Describe the manner in which she dealt with Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion.

14. Enumerate the most distinguished martyrs of the Marian persecution ?

15. Draw the character of Elizabeth. What was the great stain upon her memory ?

16. Give a list of the chief celebrities of her reign ; statesmen, commanders, dramatists, &c.

17. Give an account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

18. Furnish the dates of the following events :—(1) Henry VII. (2) Discovery of America. (3) Canada first visited. (4) Battle of Flodden. (5) Field of the Cloth of Gold. (6) Order of Jesuits founded. (7) Suppression of Monasteries. (8) Council of Trent. (9) Queen Mary. (10) Lady Jane Grey beheaded. (11) Thirty-Nine Articles. (12) Bishop's Bible. (13) Massacre of St. Bartholomew's day. (14) Spanish Armada. (15) Edict of Nantes.

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FOURTH FORM.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. Whom did Henry II. marry, and what possessions did he acquire by this marriage? Give a short account of Thomas à Becket. What was the cause of the odium into which he fell?
2. Describe the quarrel which led to the subjugation of Ireland.
3. Give the dates of Richard I. and John, with their surnames; and state the order of succession to Richard II.
4. Whom did Richard I. marry? Describe the fortunes of the Third Crusade. How did Richard meet with his death?
5. Narrate the causes and consequences of John's dispute with the Pope.
6. Give some account of each of the following persons:—Peter des Roches, Piers de Gaveston, Hugh Despenser.
7. Who was Henry III's rival for the throne?
8. What was the treatment of the Jews in Edward I's reign? What was the fate of Edward II.
9. Which were the chief battles of Edward III.? Who was Wickliffe? Give a short sketch of his life. What terrible calamity visited England in this reign?
10. Write a concise account of Wat Tyler's insurrection.
11. What difficulty occurred in the Papacy in Richard II's reign?
12. Describe the battle of Chevy Chase.
13. Who were the rival leaders in government in Richard's minority and what was the consequence to them of his assuming the reins?
14. Describe the state of Ireland at this time. Who was Robert de Vere?
15. Give an account of the circumstances which terminated Richard II's reign.

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Who administered the government during the minority of Edward III.? Describe the infamy and fate of Mortimer.
2. Give an account of the battle of Poitiers.
3. What grievances in Edward III's reign gave birth to the design of throwing off the papal authority? Describe the practices of the mendicant friars. Who opposed them?
4. Who was the first king of the house of Lancaster? What was the origin of the house of York? Why were the struggles between these two factions called the wars of the Roses?
5. Who were Owen Glendower and Harry Hotspur?
6. Describe the battle of Agincourt.
7. Whom did Henry V. marry and what royal line was descended from his widow's second marriage?
8. Give a short account of Jean d'Arc. What events ultimately proved fatal to the English cause in France?
9. Relate the circumstances of Jack Cade's insurrection.
10. To what malady did Henry VI. become subject, and how was his reign terminated?
11. What was the issue of the battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury?
12. Describe the steps by which Richard III. gained possession of the throne. What was the date?
13. Give a list of the Tudor Sovereigns with dates. From whom and how were they descended?
14. Name some of the chief geographical discoveries in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII.
15. Give a list of Henry VIIIth's wives, with their fate.
16. State the chief events of Edward VIth's reign.

17. Give an account of Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection. Whose fate did it involve? Name some of the most prominent of the Marian martyrs.

18. Describe the natural features of Norway. Name three rivers of Sweden. How is Stockholm situated?

19. What are the productions of Russia? Name the rivers which fall into the Arctic, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Describe the position of Kronstadt, Helsingfors, Astrakhan.

20. Give the divisions of Prussia. Name the principal towns in the valley of the Rhine.

21. State the boundaries of Denmark. Name the islands of Denmark. What foreign possessions has the Danish crown?

22. Give a list of the Northern German States. How are the Netherlands bounded? For what are Haarlem, DeHelder and Leyden famous? Name some of the Dutch colonies.

23. Describe the boundaries of France. What bays, mouths of rivers, and capes would you pass in sailing from Calais to Brest? Name the principal towns seated on the Seine and the Loire. Trace the course of the Garonne and the Rhone.

24. Name the southern cantons of Switzerland. Give the capitals of Wurtemberg, Bavaria and Saxony. Which are the Hanse towns? Where were watches invented? Name the manufactures or trades of Munich, Schemnitz and Leipzig.

25. Which are the chief mountains of Austria and their minerals?

26. Give the rivers of Spain and Portugal. On which are Oporto, Lisbon, Saragossa, Madrid and Toledo respectively situated? Name the mountain ranges of this peninsula.

27. Where are the following (1.) Capes:—Spartivento, Colonna, Passaro, Leuca; (2.) Straits:—Bonifacio, Otranto, Messina.

28. Describe the mountain system of European Turkey. How is the Capital situated? Name the chief Islands of Turkey.

29. Locate the following places:—Karlsruza, the Scaw, Turin, Chambery, Leghorn, Cadiz, Mantua, Trieste, Wiesbaden, Neufchatel, Nantes, Liege.

30. Name and Locate the Seas and Capes of Asia.

FIFTH FORM.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

1. What period do you regard as the Third Era of English Literature?
2. Give some account of the earliest form of the English drama. Show how Tragedy and Comedy sprang from the two phases of the same element. Who was the most noted writer of Interludes? Instance a specimen of this description of play.
3. Which was the first English Comedy and which the earliest known Tragedy?
4. Who was Roger Ascham? Name his greatest work.
5. Give a short account of Sir Philip Sydney.
6. Describe the plot of the "Faerie Queen." What office did Edmund Spenser hold? Relate the circumstances of his death.
7. Enumerate a few of the chief works of the following writers:—Richard Hooker; Thos. Sackville; Lord Buckhurst; Sir W. Raleigh; Ben Jonson.
8. Give a list, with dates, of the various translations of the English Bible. Relate the proceedings of the Hampton Court Conference.
9. State the chief incidents in the lives of William Shakspeare and Francis Bacon, with dates. Give a classified list of Shakspeare's plays; and the plan of Bacon's *Instauratio Magna*.
10. Furnish brief particulars of the following minor writers of this era:—Christopher Marlow, Beaumont and Fletcher, Philip Massinger, George Herbert, John Selden, Thomas Hobbes and Izaak Walton.
11. How does a "living" language give evidence of its vitality? What was the cause of the first great augmentation by foreign words of the Saxon vocabulary? What influence had Chaucer's writings in this respect?
12. Describe the effect upon our language of the revival of learn-

ing: what still more important movement, following hard on this, tempered and moderated its influence?

13. What political change checked the process of the naturalization of Latin words in the English language? State the kind of change which a foreign word usually has to undergo before it becomes completely naturalized:—examples?

14. Give some of the words most recently imported into our language, excluding *scientific* terms, (properly so called). Trace the source to which we owe *ice-berg*, *life-guard* (?), *hand-book*, *folk-lore*.

15. Give an account of the origin of the word *starvation*. Show how some words have recovered themselves back into use, after slipping into a temporary oblivion. Quote Horace's saying on this phenomenon; and illustrate the principle from Dryden's comments on Chaucer and Shakspeare.

16. Furnish examples of words formed from Proper Names. What is the history of the word *chouse*? Give examples of two words, with slightly different meanings, growing out of one by change of accent, pronunciation or slight modification of spelling.

FIFTH FORM AND MODERN DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. Explain the purpose for which inflexion of words is needed. Distinguish between the different relations which are expressed by the use of the Preposition and the Conjunction.
2. Give an analytical Table of Adverbs fully subdivided, with an example of each.
3. Into what classes are words subdivided, with respect to structure and derivation? Give three examples of words passing through each of these stages. State very shortly how the two classes of derivatives are formed.
4. Explain accurately the following words, pointing out the language from which the prefix in each instance is derived:—*forebode, ashore, diverge, introduce, subterfuge, autocrat, heterogeneous, euphony, sympathy.*
5. State the significance of the affix in each of the following words:—*shovel, widowhood, hillock, drunkard, windward, wooden.*
6. Give the corresponding *Verbs* which are Primary derivatives from the following roots:—*fall, bath, hound, wring.*
7. Define a *simple sentence*, an *indirect object*, a *noun sentence*, and a *compound sentence*.
8. State how each of the primary elements of a sentence may be expanded.
9. Analyze the following Simple Sentences:—
 - (a) "Some to the fascination of a name surrender judgment hoodwinked."
 - (b) "All our knowledge is ourselves to know."
10. What places in a complex sentence may a noun-sentence occupy?

11. By what connectives is an Adjective sentence introduced? Specify accurately what relations of time or place are implied in the following Adverbial sentences:—

- (a) While I call for justice upon the prisoner, I wish also to do him justice.
 (b) Where thou goest I will go.
 (c) Where the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together.

12. Analyze the following sentences:—

- (a) "'Tis better to have loved and lost
 Than never to have loved at all."

TENNYSON—*In Memoriam*.

- (b) Therefore, friends,
 As far as to the sepulchre of Christ,
 (Whose soldier now, under whose blessed cross
 We are impressed and engag'd to fight),
 Forthwith a power of English shall we levy;
 Whose arms were moulded in their mother's womb
 To chase these pagans, in those holy fields,
 Over whose acres walk'd those blessed feet,
 Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nail'd
 For our advantage, on the bitter cross.

K. Hen. IV., pt. I., Act I., Sc. 1.

FOURTH FORM.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Give a sketch with dates, of Geoffrey Chaucer's life. What was the plan of the Canterbury tales? Name any other of his works.
2. Who was John Gower? Give the titles of his three chief works, and the plot of the only one which is extant in print.
3. What did James I. of Scotland write? Relate the circumstances of his death.
4. What period do you understand by the First Era of English Literature?
5. Who was the author of *Piers Ploughman*? What is the distinctive peculiarity of its style?
6. Who were the principal writers of the Second Era? What event introduced this era?
7. Give a sketch of Caxton's life. What was the first *English* book printed? Date? Relate the circumstances to which the production of this book was due. Which was the earliest book issued from the Westminster press?
8. Name Sir Thomas More's great work, and describe its plot.
9. For what is Tyndale's name memorable? What were Cranmer's literary achievements?
10. Write a short sketch of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.
11. Give a short account of the following writers of this period:—William Dunbar, John Skelton, Nicholas Udall, John Leland, Sir John Cheke, John Fox.

FOURTH FORM.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

1. What is meant by the inflexion of words. Explain the use of inflexion.
2. In what particulars are nouns inflected? Name some nouns which have the Plural the same as the Singular. What difference is there in the use of the two plurals, *pennies* and *pence*; *fish* and *fishes*. What is the difference between *dies* and *dice*, the two plurals of *die*?
3. Compare *far*, *fore*, *ill* and *near*.
4. *I*, *thou*, *she*, *we*, *you* and *they* have two forms of the possessive case. Give them; and explain the distinction in their use.
5. State the various Mood in the inflexion of a Verb, and the distinction of meaning which each serves to express.
6. How do you distinguish between a Regular and an Irregular Verb? Point out to which conjugation each of the following belongs:—*Strike*, *teach*, *learn*, *share*, *wring*, *bind*.
7. State the Auxiliaries of Moods, explaining what each denotes. "If he would tell me, I should be satisfied." In what Mood are the Verbs here?
8. For what purposes is the Verb "to do" used as an Auxiliary?
9. Give the principal parts of the following Verbs:—*Beware*, *crow*, *saw*, *shoe*, *chide*, *grave*, *shear*, *slink*, *thrive*.
10. Parse the Verbs in each of the following sentences:—(a) "If the mighty works had been done in Tyre and Sidon, which have been done in thee, they would have repented." (b) "I dare do all that may become a man; who dares do more is none."

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Write a short life of Sir Thomas More, with dates; and describe the plot of his chief work.
2. Relate the fate of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and the causes which brought it about. What is the character of his writings?
3. Give a short account of the following writers of the Second Era:—William Dunbar, John Skelton, Nicholas Udall, Sir Thomas Elyot and Miles Coverdale.
4. What period do you regard as the First Era of English Literature?
5. Give some account of the earliest form of the English Drama. Show how Tragedy and Comedy sprang from the same origin in its opposite phases. Who was the most noted writer of Interludes? Instance a specimen of this description of play.
6. Which was the first English Comedy, and which the earliest known Tragedy?
7. Who was Roger Ascham? Name his greatest work.
8. Give a short account of Sir Philip Sidney.
9. Describe the plot of the "Faerie Queene." What office did Edmund Spenser hold? Relate the circumstances of his death.
10. Enumerate the chief works of Richard Hooker, and Thomas Sackville, *Ld. Buckhurst*.
11. Give a list, with dates, of the various translations of the English Bible. Relate the proceedings of the Hampton Court Conference.
12. State the leading incidents in the life of Shakspeare, with dates; and give a classified list of his plays.

MODERN DEPARTMENT.

BIOGRAPHY AND ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

1. Explain the fundamental advances in the science of Astronomy which were made by Copernicus, Galileo and Newton respectively.

2. State very briefly the prominent points in the history of these three men.

3. Write a short life of Columbus up to the date of his first discovery of America. After whom is America named?

4. Where and when was John Guttenberg born? For what is his memory famous? Who was his successor in his craft?

5. Narrate the early life of James Brindley. With what works is his name associated? Describe his peculiar habits of work.

6. Give a short account of the history of the Steam Engine, before the time of Watt. Explain the fundamental improvements which he introduced.

7. Who was Sir Thomas Lawrence?

8. Write a short descriptive account of any journey you remember to have made.

9. Compose a business letter advising a consignment of goods, with documents, and giving instructions for their disposal.

EUCLID AND TRIGONOMETRY.

Form VI. will answer questions 22 to 45.

| | | | | | |
|--------|---|---|----|---|-----|
| " V. | " | " | 11 | " | 23. |
| " IV. | " | " | 6 | " | 16. |
| " III. | " | " | 1 | " | 10. |

1. Define a plane superficies, a circle, an acute angled triangle and a square.

2. When are straight lines said to be (1) perpendicular, (2) parallel to each other?

3. What is the difference between an axiom and a postulate? Define a problem and a theorem.

4. The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to one another; and if the equal sides be produced, the angles on the other side of the base shall be equal.

5. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise their bases equal; the angle which is contained by the two sides of the one shall be equal to the angle contained by the two sides, equal to them of the other.

6. The angles which one straight line makes with another upon one side of it, are either two right angles, or are together equal to two right angles.

7. Any two angles of a triangle are together less than two right angles.

8. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of one of them greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other; the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.

9. If a straight line fall upon two parallel straight lines, it makes the alternate angles equal to one another; and the exterior angle equal to the interior and opposite upon the same side; and likewise the two interior angles upon the same side together equal to two right angles.

10. All the exterior angles of any rectilineal figure, made by producing the sides successively in the same direction, are together equal to four right angles.

11. Parallelograms upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

12. To a given straight line apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

13. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle, be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it; the angle contained by these two sides is a right angle.

14. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square on the whole line is equal to the squares on the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

15. If a straight line be bisected and produced to any point, the square on the whole line thus produced, and the square on the part of it produced, are together double of the square on half the line bisected; and of the square on the line made up of the half and the part produced.

16. Describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

17. Define the angle of a segment and the angle in a segment. What is the sector of a circle?

18. If two circles cut one another they shall not have the same centre.

19. If a point be taken within a circle, from which there fall more than two equal straight lines to the circumference, that point is the centre of the circle.

20. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle; and of the rest, that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than one more remote: and conversely, the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.

21. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

22. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle;

and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

23. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them, is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

24. Describe a circle about a given triangle.

25. Inscribe a circle in a given square.

26. Inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.

27. Inscribe a circle in a given equilateral and equiangular pentagon.

28. If the angle of a triangle be divided into two equal angles, by a straight line which also cuts the base; the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have to one another.

29. If the sides of two triangles, about each of their angles, be proportionals, the triangles shall be equiangular; and the equal angles shall be those which are opposite to the homologous sides.

30. In a right-angled triangle, if a perpendicular be drawn from the right angle to the base; the triangles on each side of it are similar to the whole triangle and to one another.

31. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

32. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides.

33. Equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio which is compounded of the ratios of their sides.

34. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which also cuts the base; the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square on the straight line which bisects the angle.

35. The semi-sum of two angles of a triangle is 40° and their semi-difference 5° ; Find the three angles.

36. Convert $64^\circ 30' 15''$ into English measure, and reconvert the complement of the result into grades.

37. An isosceles triangle is inscribed in a circle, having the ratio of its vertical to each of its base angles as 2 to 5. Prove that the base is the side of a regular hexagon inscribed in the circle.

38. Explain the *circular measure* of an angle. What is the unit of measurement? and what the value in degrees of the angle subtended by an arc equal to the radius.

39. The Sun's diameter is 882000 miles, that of the Earth 8000 miles, compare the length of an arc of 1° on the two spheres.

40. Find the angle whose circular measure is $\frac{1}{4}$.

41. Prove geometrically that $\sin. A = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 A}$, and find the Trigonometrical functions of 30° and 60° .

42. Given $\cot. A = \frac{3}{2}$, find all the other functions.

43. Write down the algebraical signs of the several functions of an angle in the 3rd. quadrant, and the magnitudes of the functions of 270° .

44. Find the $\sin.$ and $\cos.$ of $(A - B)$; and write down the $\sin.$, $\cos.$, and $\tan.$ of $2A$.

45. Prove (1). $\sin. A \cos. A = \frac{1}{\tan. A + \cot. A}$ (2). $\tan. A = \frac{\sin. 2A}{1 + \cos. 2A}$ (3). $\frac{\sin. (A - B)}{\sin. A \sin. B} + \frac{\sin. (B - C)}{\sin. B \sin. C} + \frac{\sin. (C - A)}{\sin. C \sin. A} = 0$.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

Form VI. will answer questions 5, 12 to 26, and 35 to 45.

V & IV. do 4 to 23 and 27 to 36.

III., do 1 to 16 and 27 to 33.

1. Explain what is the effect of dividing the denominator of a fraction. Define an improper and a compound fraction, giving examples.
2. A copy-book contains 48 pages; when a boy has written 30 pages, what fractional part of the book remains?
3. Find the value of $\frac{2}{3} + 7\frac{2}{11} + \frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{7}$ of $10\frac{1}{2}$; and of $3\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{3}{8} - 5\frac{1}{2} + 16\frac{2}{3} - 7\frac{1}{4} + 10 - 14\frac{1}{6}$.
4. Multiply the sum of $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ by the difference of $\frac{4}{15}$ and $\frac{2}{30}$; and divide the product by the double of $21\frac{1}{3}$.
5. Simplify $\frac{5\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{2}{3}}{1\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{5}{9} \div 10\frac{2}{3}} \times \frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{5}}{13\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}$.
6. Multiply 6·804 by ·003; and divide ·12341234 by 10001. Express ·00075 as a vulgar fraction.
7. A book which has 625 pages is $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch thick; what decimal of an inch is the thickness of each page?
8. Find the Vulgar Fractions equivalent to the recurring Decimals: $1\cdot145$ and $2\cdot642857\bar{1}$.
9. Find the value (correct to 5 places) of $7\cdot4 + \cdot037 + 5\cdot619 + 23\cdot237 + \cdot0235$ and of $\cdot3 \div 0\bar{9}$.
10. A bag of gold weighs 10 lbs. 8 oz. 8 dwts. 5 grs., and a sovereign weighs 123·274 grains, how many sovereigns are there in the bag?
11. A silversmith had orders to melt down a silver tankard weighing 5 lbs. 2 oz. 11 dwts. and make spoons of it. How many did he make, each spoon weighing 2 oz. $12\frac{1}{8}$ dwts.?
12. After taking out of a purse $\frac{2}{3}$ of its contents, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder was found to be 13s. $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.; what sum did it contain at first?

13. Find the value of $1\frac{1}{2}$ of 10s. 6d. — $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2s. 6. + $\pounds\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ of 21s.
14. Reduce $2\frac{1}{2}$ of 45 yds. to the fraction of 10 miles; \$2.50 to the decimal of \$100; and 4 hrs. 8' 24" to the decimal of a day.
15. Find what decimal multiplied by 175 will give the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$.
16. (1) If $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of cotton cost \$1.08, what will be the cost of $13\frac{5}{8}$ yards?
- (2) What is the height of a steeple whose shadow was 148 feet 4 in. at the same time that the shadow of a staff 6 feet 4 in. long was 5 feet 3 in.
- (3) If 7 masons can erect a certain piece of wall in $20\frac{5}{8}$ days of $9\frac{3}{4}$ hours each, how long would it take three masons to do $2\frac{3}{4}$ of the same work, reckoning 12 hours to the day?
17. Find the value of
- (1) 516 lbs. of pepper @ 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
- (2) 34 A. 1 R. 16 P. @ £2 3s. 4d. per acre.
18. A grocer mixes 2 cwt. 15 lbs. of sugar, @ £5 2s. 8d. per cwt, with 4 cwt. 30 lbs. @ £2 6s. 8d. per cwt. What does the mixture cost him per cwt.? (1 cwt. = 112 lbs.)
19. A trench is dug $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and 8 feet wide, and 1400 cub. yards of earth are taken out of it. How long is the trench?
20. What length of timber planking 9 inches wide will be required to lay the floor and sides of a ball court 96 ft. 6 in. long, 24 ft. 4 in. wide, and 18 ft. 9 in. high?
21. Find the simple interest on £238 6s. 8d. for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
22. Find the difference between the simple and compound interest on £225 for 3 years @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
23. At what rate per cent. will the interest on £200 for 146 days amount to £4 16s.?
24. What sum must be invested in the 3 per cents. @ $94\frac{1}{4}$ to yield an annual income of £500?
25. A person invests £18150 in the 3 per cents. at $90\frac{3}{4}$ and on their rising to 91, transfers it to the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. @ $97\frac{1}{2}$; what increase does he make in his income?

26. Bought quills @ 4s. 7d. the hundred, and sold them so as to gain $\frac{2}{3}$ of the selling price. What is the selling price? and what the profit per cent. upon the cost price?

27. If $a = 1, b = 3, c = 2, d = 4, g = 0$; find the value of:

(1) $abc + bcd - abd + cdg$.

(2) $\frac{a+b}{c} - \frac{b-c}{a} + \frac{a+c}{b} - \frac{d+g}{c}$.

(3) $a\sqrt{b^2+4d} - b\sqrt{d^2-4b} + \sqrt{a^2-g} \times \sqrt{c^2-b}$.

28. Find the value of $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$ when $a = \frac{1}{2}$ and $b = \frac{2}{3}$.

29. Add together:—

(1) $2x^3 - 4x + x^2 + 13, 3x^2 - 12 + x^3 + 5x, 4 - 12x - 4x^3 - 2x^2$, and $-x + 7 + 13x^3 + 10x^2$.

(2) $ax - by, x + y$, and $(a-1)x - (b+1)y$.

30. Simplify $a - [2b + \{3c - 3a - (a+b)\}] + 2a - (b + 3c)$.

31. Multiply:—

(1) $2x^3 + 4x^2 + 8x + 16$ by $3x - 6$.

(2) $x^3 + 4x^2 + 5x - 24$ by $x^2 - 4x + 11$.

(3) $(1+a)a^2y + y^2 + ay^2$ by $a^2 - y$.

32. Find the continued product of $x - a, x + a, x^2 - ax + a^2$ and $x^2 + ax + a^2$.

33. Divide:—

(1) $a^3 - 2a^2b - 3ab^2$ by $a + b$.

(2) $6a^4 - a^3b + 2a^2b^2 + 13ab^3 + 4b^4$ by $2a^2 - 3ab + 4b^2$.

(8) $\frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{11x^3}{12} + \frac{41x^2}{8} - \frac{23x}{4} + 6$ by $\frac{2x^2}{3} - \frac{5x}{6} + 1$.

34. Write out the expansions of $(2x - 3y)^2, \left(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{2b}{3}\right)^3$ and $(1 - x + x^2 - x^3)^2$. Extract the square root of $4x^4 + 12x^3 + 5x^2 - 6x + 1$ and the cube root of $8x^6 - 36x^5 + 66x^4 - 63x^3 + 33x^2 - 9x + 1$.

35. Simplify $\left(\frac{a}{a+b} + \frac{b}{a-b}\right) \div \left(\frac{a}{a-b} - \frac{b}{a+b}\right)$ and

$$\frac{\frac{m^2 + n^2}{n} - m}{\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{m}} \times \frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^3 \times n^3}$$

36. Solve the following equations:—

$$1. 3x - \frac{x-4}{4} - 4 = \frac{5x+14}{3} - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$(2) (a+x)(b+x) - a(b+c) = \frac{a^2 c}{b} + x^2$$

$$(3) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} &= 7 \\ \frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} &= 8 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$(4) \left. \begin{aligned} x + y + z &= 29 \\ x + 2y + 3z &= 62 \\ \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} &= 10 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

37. A cistern into which water was let by two cocks, A and B, will be filled by them both running together in 12 hours, and by the cock A alone in 20 hours. In what time will it be filled by the cock B alone?

38. Some smugglers discovered a cave, which would exactly hold the cargo of their boat, viz: 13 bales of cotton, and 33 casks of rum. Whilst they were unloading, a custom-house cutter coming in sight, they sailed away with 9 casks and 5 bales, leaving the cave two thirds full. How many bales, or casks respectively would it hold?

$$39. \text{Simplify } \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{12} + 4\sqrt{27} - 2\sqrt{\frac{3}{16}} \text{ and}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{ab^3}{c^2}} + \frac{1}{2c} \sqrt{a^3 b - 4a^2 b^2 + 4ab^3}$$

$$40. \text{Extract the square root of } 4a - 12a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + 9b^{\frac{2}{3}} + 16a^{\frac{1}{4}}c^{\frac{1}{2}} - 24b^{\frac{1}{3}}c^{\frac{1}{4}} + 16c^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ and of } 28 + 10\sqrt{3}$$

$$41. \text{Rationalize the denominator of the fraction } \frac{8 - 5\sqrt{2}}{3 - 2\sqrt{2}}$$

42. Solve the equations:—

$$(1) \frac{x}{7-x} + \frac{7-x}{x} = 2\frac{2}{5}$$

$$(2) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x+y}{x-y} + \frac{x-y}{x+y} &= \frac{5}{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 &= 20 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

43. Discuss from the general equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, the several cases in which the roots will be *real and different, real and equal, or impossible*.

44. Prove that if α, β be the roots of $x^2 + px + q = 0$, then $x^2 + px + q = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$. Of what practical use is this truth?

45. A and B set out from two towns which were at the distance of 247 miles, and travelled the direct road till they met. A went 9 miles a day; and the number of days, at the end of which they met, was greater by 3 than the number of miles which B went in a day. How many miles did each go?

EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES.

HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.

[*Not more than twelve questions to be answered.*]

1. What are the properties possessed by Mercury that render it so convenient a fluid for filling thermometers. What degree of Fah. corresponds to 4° c.
2. Describe Rumford's Differential Thermometer, and show in what respects it is superior to the ordinary Air Thermometer.
3. Shew that water is at its maximum density when at the temperature of 4° c.
4. A metal and a wooden cylinder of the same size are each wrapped round with a half sheet of note paper, and then placed within the flame of a spirit-lamp; on which cylinder does the paper first catch fire, and why?
5. Account for the production of "Land and Sea breezes."
6. What is the principle of Freezing Mixtures?—and state how you would contrive to freeze water without the aid of a so-called freezing mixture.
7. Describe how it is possible to freeze water in a red hot vessel.
8. What do you understand by saying that the latent heat of steam equals 540° c? What weight of steam at 100° c. is necessary to raise the temperature of 208lbs of water from 14° to 32° c?
9. State the resulting temperature, when 4 lbs. of water at 100° c. are poured on 3 lbs. of ice at zero.
10. Define the term specific-heat. What substance has the greatest specific heat? Required the capacity for heat of a body if on 2 lbs. of it being taken out of boiling water and plunged into 8 lbs. of water at 60° F., it raised the temperature of the water to 62° F.
11. How would you determine the Latent heat of Steam? Why

can you plunge the hand into high pressure steam with safety, while it would be scalded in low pressure ?

12. State how you would show that Vapors are elastic.

13. Define the term dew-point. State how you would determine the dew-point with Daniel's Hygrometer.

14. If a vessel of ice be placed in a warm room every thing around it is cooled. Explain how this result ensues, and also how the result is affected by the material of the vessel, whether it be bright tin, or earthenware, or be covered with felt.

15. Describe how you would electrify a metallic rod.

16. Describe how the prime conductor of the electrical machine is charged.

17. Given a stick of sealing wax, and a piece of flannel, you are required to charge a gold-leaf electroscope with positive electricity. Describe how you would proceed.

18. While standing upon an insulated stool, and holding a pointed brass rod towards the prime conductor while the machine is in action, I find myself charged with negative electricity. With what kind was the prime conductor charged ? Give reasons for your answer.

19. Describe Volta's Electrophorus, and state how you would charge a Leyden jar with same instrument.

20. What is the use of the metallic coating on the Leyden jar ?

UPPER FIFTH FORM.

FRENCH.

1. Translate:—Pendant que Rome conquérait l'univers, il y avait dans ses murailles une guerre cachée : c'étaient des feux comme ceux de ces volcans, qui sortent sitôt que quelque matière vient en augmenter la fermentation. Après l'expulsion des rois, le gouvernement était devenu aristocratique : les familles patriciennes obtenaient seules toutes les magistratures, toutes les dignités, et par conséquent tous les honneurs militaires et civils. Les patriciens, voulant empêcher le retour des rois, cherchèrent à augmenter le mouvement qui était dans l'esprit du peuple ; mais ils firent plus qu'ils ne voulurent : à force de lui donner de la haine pour les rois, ils lui donnèrent un désir immodéré de la liberté. Comme l'autorité royale avait passé tout entière entre les mains des consuls, le peuple sentit que cette liberté dont on voulait lui donner tant d'amour, il ne l'avait pas : il chercha donc à abaisser le consulat, à avoir des magistrats plébéiens, et à partager avec les nobles les magistratures curules. Les patriciens furent forcés de lui accorder tout ce qu'il demanda : car, dans une ville où la pauvreté était la vertu publique, où les richesses, cette voie sourde pour acquérir la puissance, étaient méprisées, la naissance et les dignités ne pouvaient pas donner de grands avantages. La puissance devait donc revenir au plus grand nombre, et l'aristocratie se changer peu à peu en un état populaire.—Montesquieu, Grandeur et Décadence des Romains, chap. viii.

2. *Conquérât*.—Give the past participle with its feminine, both singular and plural.

3. *Comme ceux de ces volcans*.—Mention the singular of *ceux* and *ces*. What difference is there between them as here used?

4. *Qui sortent.....vient en augmenter*. What are the three persons singular of the present indicative of *sortent* and *vient*? What is the future and preterite of *vient*? What does *en* refer to?

5. *Patriciennes*.—What adjectives double the final consonant for the formation of the feminine?

6. *Obtenaient*.—Give the preterite and future.
7. *Voulant empêcher*.—Change the participle into a relative clause.
8. Point out all the verbs in the preterite definite from *les patri- ciens* to the end.
9. *Tout entière*.—What part of speech is *tout* here? Why not feminine? Give the rule applying.
10. *Dont on voulait*.—Give equivalents for *dont*.
11. *Furent forcés*.—When does the past participle vary?
12. *L'aristocratie*.—Add the verb to which this noun is the subject.
13. Translate :—A Rome, faite pour s'agrandir, il avait fallu réunir dans les mêmes personnes les honneurs et la puissance; ce qui, dans des temps de trouble, pouvait fixer l'admiration du peuple sur un seul citoyen.
- Quand on accorde des honneurs, on sait précisément ce que l'on donne; mais, quand on y joint le pouvoir, on ne peut dire à quel point il pourra être porté.
- Des préférences excessives données à un citoyen dans une république ont toujours des effets nécessaires: elles font naître l'envie du peuple, ou elles augmentent sans mesure son amour.
- Deux fois Pompée, retournant à Rome maître d'opprimer la république, eut la moderation de congédier ses armées avant que d'y entrer, et d'y paraître en simple citoyen. Ces actions, qui le comblèrent de gloire, firent que dans la suite, quelque chose qu'il eût fait au préjudice des lois, le sénat se déclara toujours pour lui.—Montesquieu, chap. xi.
14. *Les mêmes personnes*.—When is *personne* masculine and when is it feminine?
15. *Un seul citoyen*.—Put the whole into the feminine.
16. *On sait*.—What is the past participle, the preterite definite, and the subjunctive? When is the subjunctive used for the indicative.
17. State the difference between *savoir* and *connaître*.
18. *D'y entrer, et d'y paraître*.—What does *y* refer to?
19. *Qui le comblèrent*.—Who is *le*?

20. *Quelque chose qu'il.*—Is *quelque chose* masculine or feminine here? Give the rule.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the third person singular of *falloir* in all its tenses. Mention its two modes of construction according to DeFivas.
2. Translate,—*Is there any one here? No there is nobody.*
3. When do you double the *l* in verbs ending in the infinitive in *eler*?
4. Conjugate *aller* in the present indicative. Does it take *être* or *avoir* for the compound tenses? When does the imperative *va* take *s*?
5. Give the participles past of *bénir* with signification.
6. Mention the peculiarity of *fleurir* with examples.
7. What is the meaning of *mourir* when reflective?
8. State as near as you can when the article is used and when not.
9. Translate and give rule,—“A shilling a pound.” “So much a week.”
10. When masculine and when feminine,—*aigle, mémoire, gens, voile?* and give plural—*un chef-lieu, un chef-d'œuvre, un Hotel Dieu, un Coq-à-l'âne?*

LOWER FIFTH FORM.

FRENCH.

1. Translate.—Tout cela s'était fait à la vue de la flotte danoise, qui n'avait osé s'avancer. Copenhague intimidée envoya aussitôt des députés au roi pour le supplier de ne point bombarder la ville. Il les reçut à cheval, à la tête de son régiment des gardes: les députés se mirent à genoux devant lui; il fit payer à la ville quatre cent mille rixdales, avec ordre de faire voiturer au camp toutes sortes de provisions, qu'il promit de faire payer fidèlement. On lui apporta des vivres, parce qu'il fallait obéir; mais on ne s'attendait guère que des vainqueurs daignassent payer; ceux qui les apportèrent furent bien étonnés d'être payés généreusement et sans délai par les moindres Soldats de l'armée. Il régnait depuis long temps dans les troupes suédoises une discipline qui n'avait pas peu contribué à leur victoire: le jeune roi en augmenta encore la sévérité. Un soldat n'eût pas osé refuser le paiement de ce qu'il achetait, encore moins aller en marche, pas même sortir du camp. Il voulut de plus que dans une victoire ses troupes ne dépouillassent les morts qu'après en avoir eu la permission: et il parvint aisément à faire observer cette loi. On faisait toujours dans son camp la prière deux fois par jour, à sept heures du matin, et à quatre heures du soir; il ne manqua jamais d'y assister, et de donner à ses soldats l'exemple de la piété, qui fait toujours impression sur les hommes quand ils n'y soupçonnent pas de l'hypocrisie.—Histoire de Charles XII., page 49.

2. *Envoya aussitôt.*—What is the future of this verb?

3. *De ne point bombarder.*—Why are both *ne* and *point* placed before the verb?

4. *Régiment des gardes.*—When is *garde* masculine, and when is it feminine?

5. *Se mirent à genoux.*—Give the past participle and the future of *mirent*, and conjugate it in the present indicative.

6. *Quatre cent mille.*—When does *cent* take the mark of the plu-

ral? What other word follows the same rule? Give the three ways in which *mille* is used.

7. *Toutes sortes de provisions.*—Why not *des* provisions?

8. *Fallait.*—What kind of verb is it? What is the future?

9. *Le jeune roi.*—Give the feminine.

10. *Aller, voulut, parvint.*—Give the present indicative of all these verbs, and also the future.

11. Translate,—On apporte aux désordres qui naissent de cette loi un remède plus dangereux encore. La Pologne est rarement sans deux factions. L'unanimité dans les diètes étant alors impossible, chaque parti forme des confédérations, dans lesquelles on décide à la pluralité des voix, sans avoir égard aux protestations du plus petit nombre. Ces assemblés, illégitimes selon les lois, mais autorisées par l'usage, se font au nom du roi, quoique souvent contre son consentement et contre ses intérêts; à peu près comme la Ligne se servait en France du nom de Henri III. pour l'accabler; et comme en Angleterre le parlement, qui fit mourir Charles I. sur un échafaud, commença par mettre le nom du prince à la tête de toutes les résolutions qu'il prenait pour le perdre.—Histoire de Charles XII., page 64.

12. *Qui naissent de cette loi.*—What is the infinitive of this verb, and to what conjugation does it belong?

13. *La Pologne.*—When do the names of countries take the article, and when not?

Translate,—“*When I come from Italy I will live in England.*”

14. *Chaque parti.*—What is the difference between *chaque* and *chacun*?

15. *Se font au nom du roi.*—What is the infinitive of *font*? Conjugate it in the preterite definite. What other verbs can you mention that make the third person plural of the present indicative in *ont*?

16. *Qui fit mourir.*—Conjugate *mourir* in the present and preterite definite. What is the past participle?

17. *Qu'il prenait pour le perdre.*—When is the *n* of the verb *prendre* doubled? What does *le* refer to?

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What do you mean by an impersonal verb? Give examples, and translate,—*There is nothing to do. I must sell my horse.*
2. Conjugate in the present indicative, *appeler* and *jeter*.
3. How many irregular verbs are there in the first conjugation?
4. Write out the present indicative, the preterite and future of *courir*. Give the three persons singular of *dormir*.
5. Translate and give the rules applying to the following sentences: *Jupiter and Venus were Pagan divinities*; and, *The Jupiter of Homer*.
6. When are *aigle, livre, mémoire, personne, quelque chose*, masculine and when feminine? Explain the gender of *gens*.
7. Mention some words, taken from other languages, which have not yet become naturalized as French words.
8. When a compound noun is composed of a noun and an adjective, how does it make the plural? How when composed of two nouns? Give the plural of *un Hotel-Dieu, un chef-d'œuvre, and un tête-à-tête*.

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FOURTH FORM AND MODERN DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH.

I. Translate,—Leur religion était et est encore celle des chrétiens grecs, mais mêlée de superstitions, auxquelles ils étaient d'autant plus fortement attachés qu'elles étaient plus extravagantes, et que le joug en était plus gênant. Peu de Moscovites osaient manger du pigeon, parce que le Saint-Esprit est peint en forme de Colombe. Ils observaient régulièrement quatre carêmes par an, et dans ces temps d'abstinence ils n'osaient se nourrir ni d'œufs ni de lait. Dieu et Saint Nicholas étaient les objets de leur culte, et immédiatement après eux le czar et le patriarche. L'autorité de ce dernier était sans bornes comme leur ignorance : il rendait des arrêts de mort, et infligeait les supplices les plus cruels sans qu'on pût appeler de son tribunal. Il se promenait à cheval deux fois l'an, suivi de tout son clergé en cérémonie ; et le peuple se prosternait dans les rues comme les Tartares devant leur grand lama. La confession était pratiquée, mais ce n'était que dans le cas des plus grands crimes : alors l'absolution leur paraissait nécessaire, mais non le repentir : Ils se croyaient purs devant Dieu avec la bénédiction de leurs papas.

II. Le conseil délibéra en sa présence sur le danger où l'on était : quelques conseillers proposaient de détourner la tempête par des négociations ; tout d'un coup le jeune prince se lève avec l'air de gravité et d'assurance d'un homme supérieur qui a pris son parti : “Messieurs, dit-il, j'ai résolu de ne jamais faire une guerre injuste, mais de n'en finir une légitime que par la perte de mes ennemis. Ma résolution est prise ; j'irai attaquer le premier qui se déclarera ; et quand je l'aurai vaincu, j'espère faire quelque peur aux autres.”—Histoire de Charles XII., pages 35 and 44.

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. How do you translate *of the* and *to the* before plural nouns? When do you use *de l'* and *à l'*? *Of the curtains, to the houses.*

2. How are *some* or *any* to be translated before nouns used in a partitive sense? *Give me some paper, ink, and pens.*

3. The general rule is that nouns make the plural by adding an *s*. Give the three rules for the exceptions.

4. Mention some nouns ending in *al* and *ou* that make their plural by adding *s*. Translate,—*The boats of the sailors. The balls of the nobility.*

5. Mention two plurals for each of the nouns *áíeul* and *ciel*; what is the plural of *œil*, the eye?

6. Give the feminine of the adjectives *joli*, *bref*, *jaloux*, *heureux*, *doux* and *vieux*.

7. How do adjectives that end in *el*, *on*, *en*, or *et*, make the feminine? Translate,—*She is pretty and she is good also. Are you ready my dear sister?*

8. Give the feminines of *vengeur*, *inventeur*, *majeur*, *Empereur*, and *serviteur*.

9. Give the two feminines of each of these nouns: *chasseur* and *chanteur*, with feminines of *blanc*, *public*, *bas*.

10. Give the masculine and feminine plural of *tout*, *all*.

11. When do the numeral adjectives *vingt* and *cent* take the mark of the plural?

12. How is the pronoun expressing the object of a verb generally placed? Translate,—*He hurts me. This picture pleases me.*

13. What noun does the possessive always agree with? and when do you use *mon*, *ton*, *son*, before a feminine noun instead of *ma*, *ta*, *sa*? *Her brother is brave. His sister is amiable. My ambition is equal to thy honesty.*

14. Give the present participle of *avoir* and *être*. Conjugate them both in the preterite definite and future.

15. How many regular conjugations are there? How do they end in the infinitive? Write out the present indicative of one verb of each conjugation.

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GERMAN.

1. Translate,—Der Engel, der die Blumen verpflegt und in stiller Nacht den Thau darauf tränfelt, schlummerte an einem Frühlingstage im Schatten eines Rosenstrauchs. Und als er erwachte, da sprach er mit freundlichen Antlitz: „Lieblichstes meiner Kinder, ich danke dir für deinen erquickenden Wohlgeruch und für deinen kühlen Schatten. Könntest du dir noch etwas erbitten, wie gern würde ich es dir gewähren.“ — „So schmilcke mich mit einem neuen Reize,“ flehte darauf der Geist des Rosenstrauchs. Und der Blumenengel schmilckte die schönste der Blumen mit einfachem Moose. Lieblich stand sie da in bescheidenem Schmuck, die Meosrose, die schönste ihres Geschlechtes.—Adler's Reader, page 13.

2. Der Engel, der die Blumen.—What is the difference between *der* as used in these two cases?

3. Den Thau.—What case is this noun, and why? What does *darauf* refer to?

4. Im Schatten eines Rosenstrauchs.—What case is each of these nouns. Give the reason for each?

5. Frühlingstage, Rosenstrauchs.—Of what words are each of these nouns compounded?

6. Als er erwachte.—Who is *er*? Give the German word.

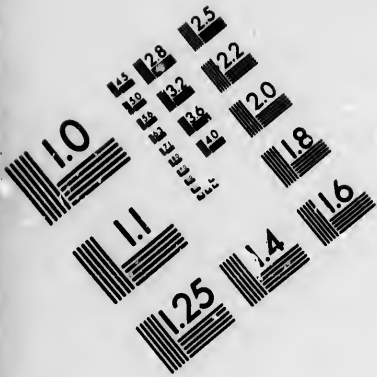
7. Und der Blumenengel.—What gender? In compound nouns, which of the component parts gives the gender to the noun?

8. Point out all the verbs of the Strong Conjugation.

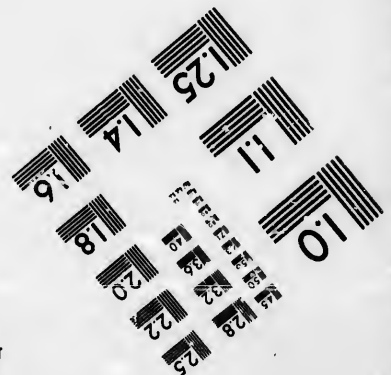
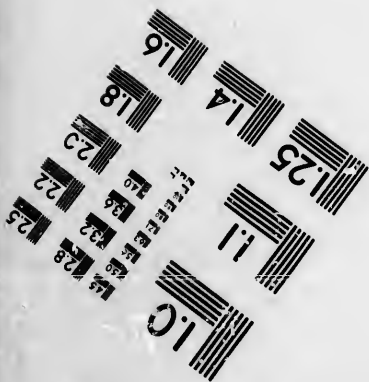
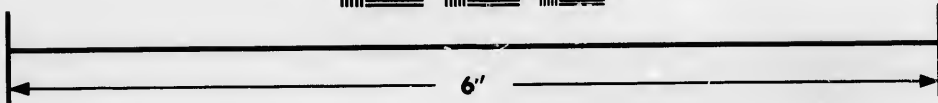
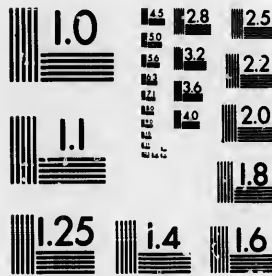
9. Die schönste ihres Geschlechtes.—Add the noun after *schönste*, and give the other degrees of comparison.

10. Translate,—Ein Wanderer kam im heißesten Sommer zu einer Quelle. Er war stark und lange gegangen; Schweiß stand auf seiner Stirne und seine Zunge war vom Durste fast vertrocknet. Da sah er dies silberhelle Wasser, glaubte, hier neue Kräfte zu sammeln, und trank mit gierigen Zügen. Aber die schneidende, zu schnell abwechselnde Kälte wirkte so schädlich auf ihn, daß er zu Boden sank. „Ach, schändliches Gift!“ rief er. „Wer hätte unter einem so reizenden Anschein solch eine Bosheit vermuthet?“





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„Ich ein Gift?“ sprach die Quelle. „Wahrlich du verlüumdest mich. Sieh, die Flur rings umher grünlet und lebet durch mich. Von mir tränken sich die Heerde, und Tausende deiner Brüder fanden hier Erfrischung und Labetrant. Nur Uebermaß und Unvorsichtigkeit von deiner Seite machen dir den Genuß schädlich. Ich bin schuldlos an deinen Schmerzen und selbst an deinem Tode, sollte er dir bevorstehen.“—Adler's Reader, „Der Wanderer und die Quelle“ page 29.

11. Ein Wanderer kam.—What is the infinitive and past participle of kam?

12. Wargegangen.—Give the infinitive and imperfect of this verb, and state with what auxiliary it is conjugated.

13. Vom Durste.—What is vom contracted for? Mention as many similar contractions as you can.

14. Hier neue Kräfte zu sammeln.—What case is neue Kräfte? What number is it? Give the nominative singular with the definite article.

15. Mention all the verbs of the Strong Conjugation in the piece.

16. Daß er zu Boden sank.—What is the difference between daß and das?

17. What gender are Wanderer, Sommer, Quelle, Wasser, Gift, and Bosheit?

GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Write out in full the declension of the definite article der, die, das, and state what other parts of speech it may be.

2. How does the strong declension make the genitive, and how the weak?

3. Decline der junge Mann, die gute Frucht, das große Haus, Mein schönes Bild, and der Sohn.

4. What does the dative plural of all nouns end in?

5. Decline the pronouns ich and er.

6. Give the nominative plural of Vater, Mutter, Frucht, Baum, Mann and Bruder.

7. Give the imperfect and past participle of *binden*, *nehmen*, *biegen*, *sitten*, *geben*, *reiten*, and *faugen*.

8. What prefix is generally used in the formation of the past participle? What verbs do not take this prefix?

9. Conjugate *wissen*, to know, in the present indicative. What is the difference between *wissen* and *fennen*? What two French verbs have the same distinction?

10. Mention the six auxiliary verbs of mood. What is the difference between these verbs in German, and the corresponding ones in English, as regards conjugation? What is their chief peculiarity?

11. How many auxiliary verbs are there? Name them. Which one is used for the formation of the future?

12. Translate the following sentences,—I shall drink a cup of tea or coffee. At what o'clock begins the lecture? Do you speak German? The bird flew upon the tree. The dog has bitten me. What are you reading there? You must have patience. Thou shalt not steal.

