THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, CALENDAR

FOR

THE SESSION 1853-4.

"Cuasti adhibet, meritoque expectent praemia palmae."

M. L. V.
"Nam vehementer intererat vestra, qui patres estis, liberovestros hic potissimum disceere. Ubi enim aut juicundias morarentur, quam in patria? aut pudicius continebantur, quam sub oculis parentum? aut minore sumtu, quam domi?"
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON, CALENDAR

FOR

THE SESSION MDCCCLIII.—IV.

"Cunque adsint, meritaeque expectent praemia palmae."

LONDON:
WALTON AND MABERLY,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
28 UPPER GOWER STREET.

PRESENTED-BY
The Council
**University College, London.**

**CALENDAR.—1853-54.**

**SEPTEMBER—1853.**

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**M.D. EXAM., vivâ voce, UNIV. LOND.**

**SESSION OF COUNCIL.**

Second Sunday in Advent.

LECTURES ON THE INTELLECTUAL POWERS AND LOGIC COMMENCE.

Third Sunday in Advent.

Full Moon 1h 34m P.M.

Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.

Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.

Fourth Sunday in Advent.

CHRISTMAS VACATION COMMENCES.

Christmas Day.

New Moon 6h 6m A.M.
## JANUARY—1854.

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**JUNIOR SCHOOL SUMMER TERM ENDS. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.**

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**SESSION OF COUNCIL.**

- Eighth Sunday after Trinity.
- **FIRST M.B. EXAM., UNIV. LOND.**

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**FIRST M.B. EXAM., vivā voce, UNIV. LOND.**

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- Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
- **FIRST M.B. EXAM., vivā voce, UNIV. LOND.**

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- Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
- New Moon 6th P.M.

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- Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
University College, London.

FOUNDED IN THE YEAR 1826.

OPENED ON THE 1st OCTOBER 1828.

CHARTER OF INCORPORATION
DATED THE 28th OF NOVEMBER, 7 WILL. IV. (1836).

PURPOSE OF ITS FOUNDATION
as expressed in the Charter

The General Advancement of Literature and Science
by affording to young men adequate opportunities
for obtaining Literary and Scientific Education
at a moderate expense.

GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE:

GENERAL MEETING
OF MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATE BODY

THE COUNCIL
the usual governing body of the College;

THE SENATE
for the regulation of the Academical business of the College, consisting
of all the Professors with a Member of Council for President,

THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS
each consisting of the Professors attached to it according to the sub­
jects of their teaching, a Dean being annually elected by
its own Members from among themselves.

THE HEAD MASTER OF THE JUNIOR SCHOOL.
OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE.

President.—LORD BROUGHAM.
Vice-President.—THE EARL FORTESCUE.
Treasurer.—JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., F.R.S.

COUNCIL.

The President.
George Bishop, Esq.
James Booth, Esq.
*Dr. Boot.
Charles W. Dilke, Jun., Esq.
*Thomas H. Farnie, Esq.
*Thomas Field Gibson, Esq.
The Baron de Goldsmid,
*Francis Henry Goldsmid, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P.
George Grote, Esq.
Robert Hutton, Esq.

*The Vice-President.
**The Treasurer.
P. W. MacKenzie, M.D.
John Mellor, Esq.
Alexander P. Prevost, Esq.
*Henry Crabbe Robinson, Esq.
*Edward Romilly, Esq.

**Chairman, *Member, of the Committee of Management.

AUDITORS.
Richard Martineau, Esq.
Samuel Morley, Esq.
Henry Robarts, Esq.
Charles Hill, Esq.

SENATE.

President.—THE EARL FORTESCUE.
Vice-Presidents.—H. C. ROBINSON, ESQ.; THE BARON DE GOLDSMID, F.R.S.

Faculty of Arts and Laws.

DEAN.—Richard Potter, A.M...... Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
Edward S. Creasy, A.M.......
Augustus de Morgan, Esq....... Mathematicians.
Charles J. Foster, LL.D.....
Signor A. Gallenga........... Italian.
Theodor Goldstücker, Ph.D...
Thomas Graham, Esq...........
Robert Edmond Grant, M.B...... Sanscrit.
Adolph Heimann, Ph.D.......
Eaton Hodgkinson, Esq......... Chemistry.
The Rev. John Hoppus, Ph.D.......
Thomas Hewitt Key, A.M........ Education of the Mind, and Logic.
Harman H. Lewis, A.M......... Comparative Grammar.
John Lindley, Ph.D............. Civil Engineering.
Henry Malden, A.M...........
David Masson, A.M............Botany.
P. F. Merlet, Esq............. Greek.
John Morris, F.R.S............ English Language and Literature.
Frances W. Newman, Esq........ French.
John A. Russell, B.A...........
Alexander W. Williamson, Ph.D...... Geology and Mineralogy.
Offices vacant...........

DEAN.—William Sharpey, M.D..... Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
William B. Carpenter, M.D...... Medical Jurisprudence.
George V. Ellis, Esq...........
John E. Errichsen, Esq...........
Alfred Buxin Gastrol, M.D...... Anatomy.
Thomas Graham, Esq...........
Robert Edmond Grant, M.D...... Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
William Jenner, M.D...........
Thomas Wharton Jones, Esq....... Materia Medica, and Clinical Medicine.
John Lindley, Ph.D...........
Edward W. Murphy, M.D......... Chemistry.
Edmund A. Parkes, M.D...........
Richard Quain, Esq...........
W. H. Walshé, M.D............ Comparative Anatomy.
Alexander W. Williamson, Ph.D...... Pathological Anatomy.

Faculty of Medicine.

Junior School.

HEAD MASTER.—Thomas Hewitt Key, M.A.

Secretary to the Council.—Charles C. Atkinson.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

Prospectus.

SESSION 1853–54.

1. The Classes commence on Thursday the 13th of October, and terminate at the end of June.
2. There is an unrestricted admission for all persons, without previous examination, except in the case of Students who are under fifteen years of age: these must be examined before they can be admitted.
3. Students, on applying to enter any class belonging exclusively to the Faculty of Arts, are required to sign an engagement, that they will conform to such regulations as have been or may be made for the maintenance of order in the College, and in the Classes which they attend.
4. All Fees are paid at the Office of the College, which is open from 9 to 4 o'clock, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2. Students nominated by a Proprietor must bring a written nomination, but no particular form is necessary. Matriculated Students, who during a previous Session were nominees of Proprietors, are not required to renew the nomination.
5. In all the Classes, attendance on which may be counted for Studentship in Arts, and which belong exclusively to the Faculty of Arts, a daily record is kept of the attendance and conduct of the Students in the Lecture Rooms, and a report is sent every month to their Parents or Guardians. An abstract of the report is preserved in the Office.
6. The Christmas vacation will commence on the 24th of December, and continue till the 10th of January, both days inclusive; and the Easter vacation will commence on the day before Good Friday, and continue till the following Monday week, both days inclusive.
7. There is at the end of the Session an Examination by printed questions to which written answers are given; from these answers it is determined to whom Prizes and Certificates of Honour shall be awarded. There will also be such other examinations as the several Professors may judge to be necessary for ascertaining the progress of their pupils and reporting thereon to the Council.
8. The Library is open to Students every day throughout the year.
from 9 in the Morning to 5 in the Evening, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2.

9. A Steward is permitted to provide for the Students Breakasts, Dinners, and other refreshments, on his own account, at fixed prices.

10. The Beadles have orders to admit any gentlemen, as an occasional visitor, to any of the Classes, on the delivery of his card.

11. The payments stated below for each Class are made by Students nominated by Proprietors: those not nominated pay 5s. additional for every pound, until that extra payment amounts to 4l. 10s.

12. A College Fee of 10s. for one Class, and 1l. for two or more Classes, is paid by each Student every Session: where, however, the course is of short duration, this Fee is diminished. The Matriculation Fee of 2l. relieves the Student during the whole course of his study from the College Fee.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

One Andrews Scholarship of 100l., and One of 60l., will be awarded in October 1854 to proficientes in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the Aca­demical year immediately preceding, Students in the College, or Pupils in the School. The Examination will commence between the 1st and 6th of October, and be conducted by Examiners appointed by the Council. Vide Regulations, page 38.

Printed copies of the regulations concerning these Scholarships may be had on application at the Office.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

In the Office of the College there is kept a Register of parties who receive Boarders into their families; among these are some of the Professors and several medical gentlemen. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

DEGREES IN ARTS AND LAWS.

The Examinations for Degrees in Arts and Laws, and for Honours, Exhibitions and Scholarships conferred by the University of London, take place annually as follows:—For Matriculation in July;—For A.B. in October;—For A.M. in June;—For LL.B. in June, and LL.D. in July, vide Regulations.

LATIN.—Professor Newman.

Senior Class.—Daily, except Saturday, from 12½ to 1½.
Junior Class.—Daily, except Saturday, from 1½ to 2½.
Fee for each Class, 7l. 10s.
Senior Class.—Cicero Pro Archia, Pro Lege Manilia, Somnium
Scipionis and Pro Marcello. Selections from the first decade of Livy, on Roman Constitutional History, avoiding book iii.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Virgil's Georgics i. and iv. Cicero Pro Milone.

Other books in both Classes will be decided in the course of the Session.

**GREEK.**—Professor Malden, A.M.

**SENIOR CLASS.**—Daily, except Saturday, from 11½ to 12½.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Daily, except Saturday, from 12½ to 1½.

Fee for each Class, 7l. 10s.

**SENIOR CLASS.**—Alcestis, and Iphigenia in Aulis, of Euripides; and Herodotus, Book IX.

**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Medea of Euripides; and Xenophon's Anabasis, Book III.

N.B.—The Lectures on the Anabasis will not begin till after Christmas.

Exercises in both Classes.

**EXTRA CLASS.**—Monday and Friday, from 4½ to 5½. The Frogs of Aristophanes, Nicomachean Ethics, and Lectures on subjects of Greek Grammar, &c.

Fee 3l. 10s.; for Students who have entered the ordinary classes in three sessions, 1l.

**SANSKRIT.**—Professor Th. Goldstücker, Ph.D.

**SENIOR COURSE.**—Monday and Thursday, from 2 to 3.

Explanation of the Aphorisms of Panini.

**MIDDLE COURSE.**—Tuesday and Friday, from 2 to 3.

Explanation of the Laws of Manu.

**JUNIOR COURSE.**—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 3 to 4.

Grammar and Readings in Sanscrit authors.

Fee for the Senior or Middle Course, 4l., and for the Junior Course, 7l. 10s.

These Courses will be preceded by Three Lectures, to be delivered on Monday 17th, Wednesday 19th, and Friday 21st of October, at 3 p.m., on the Study of the Sanscrit Language and Literature, and on its Relation to the Study of Languages and Philosophy in general. (Admittance to these lectures gratis.)

Students wishing to attend any of these Courses are requested to apply for further particulars to the Professor.


**JUNIOR CLASS.**—Tuesday and Friday.

**SENIOR CLASS.**—Monday and Thursday.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

The hour of Lecture will be fixed when the Classes meet. Fee for each Class, £5.

Two Goldsmid Prizes—£15 and £10 respectively—offered by the Baron de Goldsmid, will be at the disposal of the Professor for presentation to Students of this Class at the end of the present Session, if he consider the proficiency of his Students deserving of such rewards. If not, the Prizes will be retained for award in a future year.

CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professorship vacant.

ARABIC, &c.
Professorship vacant.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Masson, A.M.

Junior Class.—Monday and Thursday, from 3 to 4: A Course on the History, Structure and Idiom of the English Language, and on the History of English Literature.

Monday.—History, Structure, and Idiom of the Language; Exercises in Composition.

Thursday.—History of the Literature. The early part of the Session (till about Christmas) will be devoted to critical readings in Shakespeare; the remainder to Lectures on the History of the Literature from the Elizabethan period onward.

Fee, £3: for the Thursday Course alone, £1 10s.

Senior Class.—Monday and Thursday, from 10½ to 11½.

A systematic Course of Rhetoric, illustrated by critical Studies of the more remarkable English Authors. The Course is arranged as follows:

I. Historical Literature. II. Expository or Didactic Literature. III. Eloquence and Oratorical Literature. IV. Poetry and the Literature of Prose Fiction.

Exercises in Composition.

Fee, £3.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Merlet.

Senior Class.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 8 to 9 A.M.

Junior Class.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 8 to 9 A.M.

For those who are prevented from attending either of these Classes in the morning, there will be an afternoon Class on the same days from 4½ to 5½.

Evening Class.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 6 to 7, for French Conversation, Composition, and the Study of Literature.

Fee for each Class, £5.
For Medical Students, and any other gentlemen desirous of learning the French Language, there will be a Summer Class beginning in the first week of May. Fee, £2.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Gallenga.

LECTURES ON THE LANGUAGE.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Tuesday and Friday, from 3 to 4.
SENIOR CLASS.—Tuesday and Friday, from 2 to 3.
Fee for each Class, £3.

LECTURES ON THE LITERATURE.—Tuesday and Friday, from 1 to 2. Fee, £3.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.
Professor Adolph Heimann, Ph.D.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 6½ to 7½.
SUBJECTS:—Grammar, Recitation, Exercises for writing and speaking, Study of easy German authors.

SENIOR CLASS.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5½ to 6½.
SUBJECTS:—Translation from English prose-writers; Composition on familiar and literary topics; Reading of Wieland's Oberon; Schiller's Geisterseher; and Goethe's Wahrheit und Dichtung; Study of the literary history of Germany, particularly during the last 150 years.

The instruction in this Class will be conveyed only through the medium of the German Language.

Fee for each Class, £5.

A SUMMER CLASS for Medical Students, and gentlemen who could not join the Winter Classes, will begin in the first week of May. Fee, £2.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—Professor Key, A.M.
There will be a Course of about twenty Lectures on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4½ P.M.; to commence on Tuesday, October 18th. Fee, £2.

MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Lower Division, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 9 to 10½.
Higher Division, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 10½.

SENIOR CLASS.—Lower Division, Tuesday, and Thursday, from 3 to 4½; and Saturday, 11½ to 12½.
Higher Division, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 3 to 4½.

Fee for each Class, £7.
The Lower Division of the Junior Class is intended for those Pupils
who possess very little previous acquirement. The Subjects read are, the First Four Books of Euclid; Arithmetic, and the Arithmetical Theory of Proportion; the Sixth Book of Euclid; Solid Geometry; Algebra, arithmetically considered, as far as equations of the first and second degrees.

The Higher Division of the Junior Class is intended for those whose previous reading will enable them to begin the Fifth Book of Euclid. The Subjects read are, the Fifth and Sixth Books of Euclid; Solid Geometry; a Review of the Principles and Operations of Arithmetic; Algebra; Plane Trigonometry; and, if time permit, the Conic Sections geometrically.

The Lower Division of the Senior Class will comprehend those who have (either in the College or elsewhere) passed through the Subjects of the preceding Class. The Subjects here read are, Spherical Trigonometry; Conic Sections; application of Algebra to Geometry; higher parts of Algebra; Differential and Integral Calculus. The Subjects read in the Higher Division will consist of Developments of the Differential and Integral Calculus, to prepare the Student for the higher applications of Mathematics to Physics.

It is to be understood that any Pupil has the option of attending more than one Division in the same Session without any additional fee.

The interval between the two Lectures on Saturday morning (from 10½ to 11½) will be devoted to the explanation of such difficulties as occur in the reading of the Pupils. And the Professor is very desirous that the Pupils of every Division should avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Professor reminds all who enter his Class, that nothing can be more erroneous than the impression that much can be done by merely attending the Lectures. Unless such attendance be accompanied by regular Study of the Books recommended, and attention to the Exercises given out in the Class-room, he cannot guarantee that any Pupil shall find himself able to keep up with the Class.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering, page 23.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.
Professor Potter, A.M., late Fellow of Queen’s College, Cambridge.

EXPERIMENTAL AND DESCRIPTIVE COURSE.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 4½ to 5½.
Fee for the entire Session, £6.


MATHEMATICAL COURSE.
JUNIOR CLASS.—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 9 to 10 A.M.
Fee, £7.
A previous knowledge of Euclid, Books 1 to 4 and 6, and the more elementary parts of Algebra and Plane Trigonometry, is requisite for Students attending this Class.

Subjects:—Elementary Statics, comprehending the Mechanical powers and their combinations: Dynamics, as far as variable forces: Newton’s Principia, sections 1 to 3: Elementary Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, with the theory and uses of Hydrostatical instruments: the elementary parts of Optics, and the theory of Optical instruments, as far as the Mathematical attainments of the Students will permit: Elementary Astronomy.

Senior Class.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 9 to 10 A.M. Fee, £7.

A previous knowledge of Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and the more elementary parts of the Differential Calculus, is requisite for the Students of this Class.

Subjects:—Analytical Statics: Dynamics, commencing with variable forces: the higher branches of Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics: Optics: and Plane Astronomy.

N.B. Students entering on either of the Mathematical Classes of Natural Philosophy have the privilege of attending the Experimental Class at half the regular Fee for that Class.

In the Mathematical Classes examination questions are proposed to the Students at the latter part of each Lecture, to which they are expected to write the answers in the Lecture Rooms. This enables the Professor to direct the studies of his Classes more effectively.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering, page 24.

Chemistry.—Professor Graham, F.R.S.

Daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12 A.M., beginning on the 3rd of October.

Payment to the College for the entire Term, £6: First Half Term, £3: Second Half Term, £3. Perpetual, £9.

The Subjects of this Course will be discussed in the following order:

1. Heat:—its influence upon the physical condition of matter, and the laws of its transmission, with the useful applications of our knowledge to domestic economy and the arts.
2. Light, chiefly in its chemical relations.
3. History and properties of the non-metallic elements, such as Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, &c.; of their mixtures and combinations, such as Air, Water, Sulphuric Acid, Ammonia, Coal-Gas, &c.
5. The metallic elements, such as Potassium, Iron, &c.; their ores, oxides, salts, and other combinations.
6. Substances derived from the vegetable kingdom; changes which they undergo; fermentation, &c.

7. Substances from the animal kingdom; chemical changes observed in respiration, digestion, &c.

The subjects of the Lectures will be fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, diagrams and models.

In discussing chemical laws and the properties of bodies, their bearing upon the economy of nature, and their useful applications in the arts will be particularly insisted upon. Hence it will be a prominent object of the Course to develop the principles of important chemical manufactures, such as glass-making, the working of metals, gas-making, bleaching and dyeing, calico-printing, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of the various chemical products used in pharmacy. The manipulations and practices of testing will also be exhibited and applied, particularly in the detection of poisons, and of adulteration in the case of various chemical products.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Professor Williamson, Ph.D.

The Professor is aided in the direction of the Students by H. Watts, B.A.

INSTRUCTION IN ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Birkbeck Laboratory.

The Course of Instruction in this department is intended for the assistance of Senior Students in the pursuit of all branches of Chemical Investigation, more especially Organic Research, and for the instruction of less advanced pupils in Elementary Analysis. It qualifies the Student for the application of Chemical Science to Agriculture, Medicine, and the Mechanical Arts. The Laboratory and offices are fitted up completely with the most improved apparatus and utensils for experimental research both for beginners and advanced Students. They are open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., from 1st of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and Easter.

Fee for the Session 25 guineas; six months, 18 guineas; three months 10 guineas; one month, 4 guineas; exclusive of the expense of materials.

A Prize of 50l. has been offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq., for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory during the Session 1853–54. This prize may be competed for by all Students who attend the Annual Course of Instruction in the Laboratory. It will be awarded in August 1854 at the end of the Session. Mr. Williamson has desired that it may be announced that he will probably offer a similar prize for the following year. Vide Regulations, page 40.

The Gold and Silver Medals as rewards of merit for this Class will be given by the Council as usual.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Instruction given in the Analytical and Practical Laboratories, page 34.
COURSES.

Elementary Classes of Practical Chemistry.

Summer Course.—A Course of Forty Lessons, of one hour each, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 12, commencing the first week in May.

Fee £4. This payment includes the cost of Materials, &c.

Birkbeck Course.

For Persons practically engaged in Manufactures.

A Course of Fifteen Lessons, of two hours each, on Wednesdays and Fridays, from the beginning of May to the end of June. Hours 7 to 9 p.m.—Fee, including the cost of Materials, &c., £2.

Each Course will include the most important ordinary operations of the Laboratory, according to the following classification:

Chemical Manipulation.—Construction of Tube Apparatus.
Of the Pneumatic Trough. Filtration, washing of Precipitates, and other operations of Analysis. Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.
Preparations.—Of Gases, Acids, Alkalies, Earths, Metals, and a number of Organic Substances.
Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.—Of Organic and Inorganic Substances.

All the processes and operations are repeated by each Student, or by not more than two Students jointly.

Civil Engineering.—Professor Harman Lewis, M.A.

Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, First Division from 6 to 7 p.m., Second Division from 7½ to 8½. During the months of February, March, April, and May. Fee; for each Division £5; for both Divisions in one payment, £9.


First Division. First Year.

A.—Material: The principal materials will be studied as to their Physical, Chemical, Mechanical Properties and Preservation, as Stone, Iron, Copper, &c.

Foundations.


Second Division. Second Year.

D.—Municipal Engineering: Water Works, and Distribution of
FACULTY OF ARTS.


E.—HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING: Canals: Principles guiding the selection of their Route; Feeders, Ascent and Descent of Vessels, Locks, Lock-gates, Towing-paths, &c.


A Course of instruction in SURVEYING will also be given.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering, page 28.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

Professor DONALDSON, M.I.B.A.

This subject is treated of in four separate Courses under two heads—ARCHITECTURE as a Fine Art (A.—1, first year’s Course; and 2, second year’s Course); ARCHITECTURE as a Science (B.—1, first year’s Course; and 2, second year’s Course).

Each Course consists of Twenty-five or Thirty Lectures in the year, divided into Three Terms of Eight or Ten Lectures, one of which will be delivered every week, viz. First year’s Course, A, every Tuesday, 6½ to 7½. B. every Friday, 6½ to 7½. Second year’s Course, A. every Tuesday, 7½ to 8½. B. every Friday, 7½ to 8½.

FEES:—For one year’s Course in either A. or B., £3 10s.; for both £6. For two years’ Courses in either A. or B., £6; or for two years’ Courses in both, ££.

A.—Art: Division of Architecture into Styles, either of Countries or Periods: Subdivision of Styles, as in Classical Architecture, the Orders: Constituent Members of an Order: Mouldings in Greek and Roman Architecture contrasted: Composition of Plans, whether as distinct parts of a building, or of edifices separately and grouped, or for particular purposes: Styles of Architecture, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Norman, Pointed, Ogival, Revival, Italian: illustrated by nu-
numerous full-sized drawings of the finest examples: Observations on the Lives and Styles of the most distinguished Architects; on the best works on Architecture; on the Education of an Architect, his Character, Attainments, and Duties.

B.—Science: Materials used in Construction (mineral and vegetable), their properties and application, with practical experiments: Timber Framing, exemplified by Drawings and Models, for Roofs, Cupolas, Floors, Scaffolding, Shoring, &c. Dry rot. Stones converted into Lime by Calcination, and mixture with other substances for Mortars; Pozzolona; Traas, Plaster, Aluminous Cements, natural and artificial, Concrete: Construction: Foundations: Walls of Brick or Stone, in Mortar or Cement: Arches and Vaults of Halls, Churches: Damp, its prevention and cure, &c. Stone, Slate, or Tile Roofs. Application of Metals, as Bronze, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron: Glass, its Manufacture and Application.

Sewerage of Buildings: Specifications: Contracts.

The entire Course of instruction in these branches embraces two years, and consists of 100 or 120 Lectures: some of the Students however attend both years’ Courses at once. During the Session some of the buildings in London are visited by the Classes, and their construction and design explained by the Professor; and Examinations occur every fourth or fifth Lecture.

See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering and Architecture for a more enlarged Syllabus, page 31.

MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING.—Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.

Lectures on the Strength of Materials, and on Machinery,—Mondays and Thursdays during the Months of April and May, from 4 to 5 P.M. Fee £3 3s.

A Course of Fifteen Lectures will be given on the Strength of Materials in general, as Wrought and Cast Iron, Stone, Timber, &c., with their uses in constructions. These Lectures will include recent researches on the strength of Columns and of Iron Beams; on the tensile, crushing, and transverse strength of Materials, particularly Cast Iron, with the leading results of the late Government Commission upon the subject: and on the defect of Elasticity of Bodies. The Lectures will likewise include the Theory of Bridges, particularly that of Suspension Bridges, with an account of those at Bangor and Freyburg: and of Tubular Bridges, with the experimental and other researches made preparatory to the erection of the Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges.

N.B.—An Elementary Course of Lectures adapted to those who are commencing the study of Practical Engineering will be given, if an adequate Class can be formed. The Professor proposes in this Course
to discuss the theory of the various forms of Water Wheels, of Turbines, of Windmills, and of Steam Engines, together with collateral subjects connected with them.

*See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering, page 30.*

**MACHINERY.—Professorship vacant.**

**DRAWING.—Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore.**

Geometrical and Isometrical Projection, including the delineation of shadows applicable to Architecture, Engineering and Machinery. The Drawing of Architecture, Perspective, Landscape, Figure and Ornament.

Three Courses during the Session.
1. From 13th October to Christmas.
2. From Christmas to Easter.
3. From Easter to the end of June.

Monday, from 2 to 4; Wednesday and Saturday, 11½ to 1½.

Fees:—for each Course, £2 2s.

*See also the Supplemental Prospectus of the Classes of Civil Engineering, page 28.*

**BOTANY.—Professor Dr. Lindley.**

A Course of between Thirty and Forty Lectures will be given during the months of March and April to a Junior Class for the purpose of teaching Botany in an elementary manner.

The Lectures are confined to such an account of Vegetable Structure as enables the Student to understand the Flora of Europe. In the early part of the Course the elements of Structural Botany are explained, and the Student is made familiar with the commoner terms of the science. The remainder of the Lectures is occupied by a demonstration of the characters and distinctions of the principal Natural Orders of plants belonging to the Flora of Europe, in illustration of which constant use is made of fresh specimens.

The Senior Class commences in the beginning of May, and terminates at the end of July. During the first six weeks the attention of the Student is confined to Vegetable Physiology and the theory of Structural Development, &c. The last six weeks are devoted to Practical Botany; especially the more important parts of Systematical Botany which relate to the extra-European Flora, and to plants useful in Medicine or otherwise. With reference to the latter object, a large and valuable series of drawings and specimens of medicinal and other plants is brought before the Class, in such a manner as to enable the Student to consider them at his leisure.

Fee for the Junior Class, £2; for the Senior Class, £3; Perpetual, £6.
The Lectures to the Senior Class will be daily, except Mondays, from 8 to 9 A.M., with the exception of one Saturday, in each of the months of May, June and July.

Due notice will be given of the commencement of the Junior Course, which is regulated by the state of vegetation.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.
Professor Dr. Grant.

Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4, from the 1st of October to the 1st of July.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—From the beginning of October to the end of January.

ZOOLOGY.—From the 1st of February to the 1st of May.

ELEMENTARY COURSE OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.—May and June.

Payments to the College, for Comparative Anatomy, £4; for Zoology, £3; Elementary Course, £2; Perpetual, £9.

In the Course of Comparative Anatomy the varieties of form and structure and the phases of development presented by the internal organs, and the consequent modifications of their functions, are examined in every class of animals. The physiological details connected with the structure and development of the different organs, and the applications of the facts of comparative anatomy to the structure and physiology of man, and to zoology, geology, and other sciences, are pointed out while demonstrating their various forms of internal organization presented by the different classes of animals. The Lectures and Demonstrations are illustrated by recent dissections, and by a series of zootomical preparations, drawings and diagrams.

The Course of Zoology embraces the History of the Recent and the extinct Species of every Class of the Animal Kingdom, and is illustrated by the Specimens and Preparations of the Zoological Museum, and by Drawings, Diagrams, &c. The Principles of Classification, as applied to every Division of the Animal Kingdom, are explained. The arrangements of naturalists are compared. The characters and organization of all the classes and subordinate divisions are described and illustrated. The peculiarities of form and structure, the living habits and instincts, the various economical and other uses, and the geographical distribution of the recent species of every division are detailed; and the distinctive characters, the zoological history, and the geological relations of the extinct species are illustrated and described.

Lectures on Palæo-Zoology are given during the month of April. Fee, £1.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

The Elementary Course of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, adapted for Junior Students, is given during May and June.
GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—Professor Morris, F.G.S.

Tuesdays and Thursdays, 4½ to 5½ P.M. commencing January 12th, 1854.

The Course will consist of from 25 to 30 Lectures, and will comprise a general consideration of the elementary principles of Mineralogy and Geology; attention being specially directed to the modes of formation of the various mineral masses composing the surface of the earth.

In the first part the Physical agencies at present in operation, as illustrative of terrestrial changes in present and past time, will be considered. Mineralogy in its relation to Geology will form a special subject of study. The simple and compound mineral substances constituting the rock-masses will be treated of in a classified arrangement; and their characters and physical properties will be explained.

The second part of the Course will include the stratigraphical arrangement of the various mineral masses, and the relation of the Remains of Organic Life to the mode of accumulation.

Under Mineralogy, the different systems, used in the Classification of Minerals, and based on their chemical and physical characters, will be treated of, as also Crystallography and its applications, and notices of the more important earthy and metallic substances, used in the Arts, Manufactures, &c. Fee, £2.

Two Murchison Prizes.—£15 and £10 respectively—offered by the Baron de Goldsmid, will be at the disposal of the Professor, for presentation to Students of this Class, at the end of the present Session, if he consider the proficiency of his Students deserving of such rewards. If not, the Prizes will be retained for award in a future year.

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC.

Professor, the Rev. John Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10½ to 11½.

Fee for the Course, £5. For each Division, or “Short Course,” to, and from, the end of February, £3. Logic and its cognate subjects, alone, £2. A second attendance on the Course, £3.

In this Class the object is to train the Student to reflect on the phenomena of the Human Mind, the instrument of all our knowledge and activity. The aim will be so to treat the subject as to meet the wants of those to whom it is new, as well as of such as may have already directed some attention to it. Exercises, short themes, and vivâ voce questions, will enable the Professor to enter into more familiar explanations when required; but Students may attend as hearers only.

The following Topics will come under review. Terms used by various Schools for designating the subject. Advantages of studying Psychology—“Metaphysic” how involved in it. What relation to ontological speculations of the Greek and German Schools, or to any theory of the

The above and the like topics will be discussed throughout, in connection with the History of Opinions, Ancient and Modern. An Account of Locke and his Critics will be given.

\textbf{LOGIC}, and its cognate subjects. References to the Logical Treatises (\textit{Organon}) of Aristotle. The Logic Course will not be limited to the Text-book (Whately); the views of other modern Logicians will also be brought forward.

Attendance on a Course of Lectures on "the Intellectual Powers and Logic" being by a recent regulation required of Candidates for appointments in the Army Medical Service, a Course on the above subjects will be delivered by Professor Hoppus, commencing on Friday the 9th December at 10\textdegree{} A.M., and continuing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till the close of the Winter Term. Fee, inclusive of the College payment, £4.

\textbf{HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY}.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 9\textdegree{} to 10\textdegree{}, or as may be arranged. Fee £4; or for Students who have attended or are attending the other Course, £3. After the end of February, £2.

The leading views of Descartes, Malebranche, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Wolf, Kant and Fichte, will be stated.—If time permit, some account will be given of the philosophy of Plato and Aristotle.

\textbf{HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY}.—This Course, consisting of not less than 12 Lectures, will form the concluding part of the Course on the History of Philosophy, by extending it to the History of \textit{Theories of Natural Ethics}. The object, here, will be to meet the wants of Students preparing for the Degree of B.A.: the Systems of Butler and Paley will be especially noticed. Fee for History of Moral Philosophy alone, £1 10s.

Students intending to attend both whole Courses should, if possible, attend the General Course before that on the History of Philosophy, or in connexion with it.
ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY.

Professor Edward S. Creasy, A.M., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5½ to 6½ P.M.

Two Courses of about Ten Lectures each will be delivered; one before Christmas on Ancient History; and one between Easter and Midsummer on English History, especially during the reign of Henry the Third.

Short examinations will be introduced in the Lectures, in order to enable the Professor to advise each Student what historical books he had better read.

At the end of the Lectures on Ancient History, the Professor will give directions to those Gentlemen, who are entered for both Courses, respecting the best mode of studying General Modern, as well as English History. And in the interval between the two Courses (on some days in February that will be hereafter arranged), the Professor will attend at the College for the purpose of giving further advice, and of examining the Students in General Modern and in English History.

The General Examination at the end of the Session will comprise Ancient, General Modern, and the Special English History.

Fee for each Course separately, £1 10s.; for the two Courses, Two Guineas.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Lecturer, Jacob Waley, M.A., Fellow of the College.

The Council have accepted a proposal made to them by Mr. Waley, to deliver a Course of Lectures as a Teacher in connection with the College for the Session 1853-54.

First Course.—Eight Lectures before Christmas. The Production and Distribution of Wealth, including the Principles of Population, and the Theories of Wages, Profits, and Rent.

Second Course.—Eight Lectures between Christmas and Easter. Theories of Value and Price—Money, Credit, Commerce, Taxation. Thursday, 8 to 9 P.M.

Fee for each Course, separately, £2. For the two Courses, £3.

LECTURES TO SCHOOLMASTERS.

These Lectures have been established out of funds placed at the disposal of the College by an anonymous benefactor, who signed himself A PATRIOT.

Four Courses will be delivered, each of Fifteen Lectures, on Latin, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Greek, by the Professors in the College of the respective subjects, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 7 to 9 P.M.
The Lectures on Latin will begin on Thursday, October 20th, and continue till Thursday, February 2nd, inclusive.

It is hoped that there will be time to read all the books named by the University for the Examinations this year, and also to give some half-hours to details which bear on Latin Composition. The books are for the B.A. degree, Cicero pro Archia, Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Marcello, Somnium Scipionis; and for Matriculation, the first Georgic of Virgil.

The Lectures on Mathematics will begin on Tuesday, October 18th, and continue till Tuesday, February 7th.

The Lectures on Greek will begin on Thursday, February 9th, and continue till Thursday, June 1st, on the Iphigenia in Aulis, and Xenophon's Anabasis, Book iii., which are the subjects selected by the University of London for the B.A. and Matriculation Examinations, 1854.

The Lectures on Natural Philosophy will begin on Tuesday, February 14th, and continue till Tuesday, June 6th.

Fee to Masters of unendowed schools and Ushers, for a single Class, £1; for all the Classes, £1 10s.

Attendance upon these Lectures and the examination, during two years, will entitle the parties to be called Students of the College, and so to be Candidates for Degrees in Arts in the University of London, if they have complied in other respects with the Regulations of the University.

Gentlemen, who are not Schoolmasters, on special application will be admitted to attend these Lectures at a fee of £3 for each Class. This attendance will count towards a Certificate of Studentship with a view to a degree, for gentlemen who, on their admission to the Class, shall show themselves to be twenty-five years of age, and who are matriculated Students of the College, as follows:—the Courses of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy as one short Course, and the Courses of Latin and Greek as one short Course.

Masters of unendowed schools and Ushers may also attend the Birkbeck Evening Course of Instruction in Practical Chemistry, given by Professor Williamson. The Course consists of Fifteen Lessons, of two hours each, on Wednesdays and Fridays in the months of May and June, from 7 to 9 P.M. Fee, £2. See Supplemental Prospectus for Chemistry, page 34.

ENGLISH LAW.

Professor, John A. Russell, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

Mondays, from 7 to 8 P.M., commencing on 7th November.


Fee for the Course, £2 2s.

As there will be no Introductory Lecture, it is particularly requested, that Gentlemen who purpose to attend the above Course, will enter on or before the 7th November.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Professor, Charles James Foster, Barrister-at-Law, M.A., LL.D., Fellow of University College, London.

One course: consisting of from fifteen to twenty lectures, on Tuesdays, from 7 to 8 P.M., commencing on Tuesday, November 8th.
Fee, £3.

Subjects:—The claim of Jurisprudence to the character of a science, its relation to cognate sciences, and its peculiar province.—The development of Law (the subject matter of this science), as appearing in Custom, Judicial Decision, Professional Opinion, Writings on Morals and Law, Statute and Treaty. Its varieties of development in particular systems, and their authority as between different communities. The conditions and uses of Codification.

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* For those who are prevented from attending at this hour there will be an Afternoon Class on the same days, from 4:30 to 5:30.
† Saturdays, from 9 to 2.
‡ Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11:30 to 1:30.
§ Saturdays, from 11:30 to 12:00.
∥ The days and hours of lecture to be fixed.
SUPPLEMENTAL PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE.

The Education in the department of Civil Engineering and Architecture will be conducted by the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanical Principles of Engineering, Machinery, Geology, Mineralogy, and by the Teacher of Drawing.

The Courses recommended are:—First Year, Junior Mathematics, Natural Philosophy (Experimental Course), Inorganic Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Drawing. Second Year, Senior Mathematics, Natural Philosophy (Mathematical Course), Civil Engineering, Architecture, Machinery, Geology, Mineralogy, Drawing. Third Year, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Mechanical Principles of Engineering, Organic Chemistry, Drawing.

If the Student be sufficiently advanced he may omit the attendance on any of the above-mentioned classes, and pursue the other branches in their higher departments.

The proficiency and progress of pupils will be tested by the Annual Examinations; and such pupils as shall, for regularity of attendance and for satisfactory proficiency in all the branches of Study enumerated in the preceding Curriculum, obtain the testimonials of the respective Professors, shall receive a Diploma or Certificate, testifying the same, from the College.

It is not intended that the School of Civil Engineering and Architecture should supersede the necessity of the pupil completing his studies in the office of a Civil Engineer or Architect; it is considered, however, that attendance on the Courses above-mentioned, in addition to the usual acquirements and experience attained in the office of a master, will enable him to enter with superior qualifications on his career of professional practice.

While the above would be the Course which the College undertakes to give, it is by no means to be understood that it includes all the studies necessary to qualify a Student for either of the professions of Civil Engineer or Architect; it may rather be considered as the outline of what is absolutely indispensable. It is therefore recommended that the several Professors should be consulted as to the proper amplification of their respective Courses in special instances; and further, it is suggested that the study of the French, Italian and German languages should be steadily pursued, so far as to enable the student to read the many valuable elementary and practical works on Civil Engineering and Architecture published on the continent. A facility of speaking
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES.

those languages is further desirable, as members of both these profes­
sions are continually called on to examine into and to report and ad­
vise upon, and even to execute, works in foreign countries.

MATHEMATICS.—Professor De Morgan.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Lower Division, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
from 9 to 10½.
Higher Division, Monday, Wednesday, and Fri­
day, from 9 to 10½.

SENIOR CLASS.—Lower Division, Tuesday, Thursday, 3 to 4½;
Saturday, 11½ to 12½.
Higher Division, Monday, Wednesday, and Fri­
day, from 3 to 4½.

Fee for each Class, 7†.

The Lower Division of the Junior Class is for those Pupils who
possess very little acquirement. The Subjects are, the First Four Books
of Euclid, Arithmetic, and the Arithmetical Theory of Proportion; the
Sixth Book of Euclid, with an Arithmetical Theory of Proportion; the
First Book of Solid Geometry in Lardner's Euclid; Algebra arith­
metically considered, as far as equations of the first and second degrees.

The Higher Division of the Junior Class is for those who can begin
the Fifth Book of Euclid. The Subjects read are, the Fifth and Sixth
Books of Euclid; the First Book of Solid Geometry in Lardner's Eu­
clid; a Review of the Principles and Operations of Arithmetic; Alge­
bra; Plane Trigonometry; and, if time permit, the Conic Sections
geometrically.

The Lower Division of the Senior Class will comprehend those who
have (either in the College or elsewhere) passed through the Subjects
of the preceding Class. The Subjects here read are, Spherical Trigo­
nometry; Conic Sections; application of Algebra to Geometry; higher
parts of Algebra; Differential and Integral Calculus. The Subjects
read in the Higher Division are Developments of those which have been
read in the preceding Division, to a greater or less extent, according to
the acquirements of the Pupils.

It is to be understood that any pupil has the option of attending
more than one Division in the same Session without any additional fee.

The interval between the two Lectures on Saturday morning (from
10½ to 11½) is devoted to the explanation of difficulties. And the Pro­
fessor is very desirous that the Pupils of every Division should avail
themselves of this opportunity.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the impression that much can
be done by merely attending the Lectures. Unless such attendance be
accompanied by regular Study of the Books recommended, and atten­
tion to the Exercises given out in the Class-room, he cannot guarantee
that any pupil shall find himself able to keep up with the Class.

The Courses above announced, as given in the Higher Junior and
Lower Senior Classes of the Faculty of Arts, are amply sufficient for the ordinary purposes of the future Engineer. In the former are taught, among other things, the higher operations of Arithmetical Computation; the nature and use of Logarithms; the ordinary rules of Mensuration and Trigonometry; and the language and elementary operations of Algebra: in the latter, the rules of Spherical Trigonometry; the Conic Sections; and the principles of the Differential and Integral Calculus, to an extent which contains the higher parts of Mensuration.

In the Higher Division of the Senior Class are taught the Subjects which all must learn who wish to become analysts, whether for Engineering or any other pursuit.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.**

Professor Potter, A.M., late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

**Experimental and Descriptive Course.**

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 4½ to 5½ p.m. Fee, £6.

**Subjects:**—I. Mechanical Sciences. Statics: on the nature of Statical Forces and the modes of measuring them; the composition and resolution of Forces; on their tendency to produce rotatory motion: on the finding of the Centre of Gravity of Bodies, and its properties; the principle of Virtual velocities; on the Elementary Machines; on the effects of Friction in statical problems. These lectures are illustrated by many experiments. Dynamics: the measure of Forces when they produce Motion—on bodies impinging; on bodies moving by the action of accelerating and retarding forces; on the lunar and planetary motions, and tides; on the constrained motion of bodier; on the Dynamical principles; on the moment of Inertia in rotating bodies; on oscillation; on percussion; on motion in a resisting medium, &c. With many experimental proofs and illustrations. Hydrostatics: the properties of fluids; their transmission of pressure; their pressure on surfaces; on floating bodies; on elastic fluids; on heat; on the Hydrostatical Instruments,—the Thermometer, the Barometer, Bramah's Press, the Air-Pump, the Steam-Engine, &c. &c. The experimental proofs very numerous. Hydrodynamics: the form of Jets of Fluids; the construction of Water-wheels; the properties of diverging and converging streams of air, &c. II. Acoustics. III. Optics, including the properties of ordinary and Polarized Light; Optical Instruments. IV. Electricity, comprising Electrostatics, Electrodynamics, Electro-magnetism, Thermo-Electricity, &c. V. Astronomy: Astronomical Instruments; Methods of observing; Phenomena of the Universe.

In the above Course continual use is made of the apparatus in the Natural Philosophy Museum of the College.
JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL CLASS.—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 9 to 10 A.M. Fee, £7.

A previous knowledge of Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI., and the more elementary parts of Algebra and Plane Trigonometry, is requisite for Students attending this Class.

The Subjects:—Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Hydrodynamics, the first three sections of Newton's Principia, Optics and Astronomy. The most approved University treatises are adopted as text-books in these sciences, and the Class is conducted through them as high as their Mathematical attainments permit.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL CLASS.—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 10 A.M. Fee, £7.

A previous knowledge of Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, and the elementary parts of the Differential Calculus, is requisite for the Students of this Class.

The Subjects:—Analytical Statics and Dynamics; the Theory of Fluids, comprehending the higher Hydrostatics and Hydrodynamics, with the Theory of Sound; Optics, to second approximations, oblique and excentrical pencils of light; and generally the higher propositions beyond the reading of the Junior Class: Astronomy; by means of Spherical Trigonometry, the propositions in use in observatories, and in the applications of Astronomical observations to practical uses; the Theory of Charts and of Dialling. For this Class the text-books used are the higher treatises used in University education.

CHEMISTRY.—Professor GRAHAM.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. (FIRST YEAR.)

Daily, from 11 to 12. From October to February.

The Subjects of this Course will be discussed in the following order:—

1. Heat;—its influence upon the physical condition of matter, and the laws of its transmission, with the applications of our knowledge to domestic economy and the arts.

2. Light, chiefly in its chemical relations.

3. History and properties of the non-metallic elements, such as Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, &c.; of their mixtures and combinations, such as Air, Water, Sulphuric Acid, Ammonia, Coal-Gas, &c.

4. The metallic elements, such as Potassium, Iron, &c.; their ores, oxides, salts, and other combinations.

The Lectures will be illustrated by experiments, specimens, diagrams, and models.

In discussing chemical laws and the properties of bodies, their bearing upon the economy of nature, and their useful applications in the arts will be particularly insisted upon. Hence it will be a prominent object of the Course to develop the principles of important chemical manufactures, such as glass-making, pottery, common and hydraulic,
mortar, concrete, &c., the working of metals, gas-making, bleaching, and dyeing, calico-printing, and the preparation of the various chemical products used in the arts. The manipulations and practices of testing will also be exhibited and applied, particularly in the estimation of the value of lime-stones, alkaline salts, metallic ores, and other chemical products.

**Organic Chemistry. (Third Year.)**

Daily, from February to the middle of April.

1. Before treating of substances derived from the vegetable and animal kingdoms, the proper subjects of this Course, the principles of Chemical Philosophy will be considered, including a discussion of the atomic theory, the doctrine of volumes, isomorphism, affinity and voltaic electricity.


4. Cyanogen compounds, including the manufacture of prussiate of potash.

5. Growth of plants and chemical principles of agriculture.

6. Animal substances, albumen, fibrine, gelatine, &c.; with preparation of glue, preservation of animal food, soap-making, tanning, &c.


Fee for perpetual attendance, £9.

**Practical Chemistry.—Professor Williamson, Ph.D.**

*The Professor is aided in the direction of the Students by H. Watts, B.A.*

**Instruction in Analytical Chemistry.**

**Birkbeck Laboratory.**

The Course of Instruction in this department is intended for the assistance of Senior Students in the pursuit of all branches of Chemical Investigation, more especially Organic Research, and for the instruction of less advanced pupils in Elementary Analysis. It qualifies the Student for the application of Chemical Science to Agriculture, Medicine, and the Mechanical Arts. The Laboratory and offices are fitted up completely with the most improved apparatus and utensils for ex-
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES.

Experimental research, both for beginners and advanced students. They are open daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., from the 3rd of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and Easter.

Fee for the Session, 25 guineas; six months, 18 guineas; three months, 10 guineas; one month, 4 guineas; exclusive of the expense of materials, &c.

A prize of £50 has been offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq. for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory during the Session 1853-54. This prize may be competed for by all students who attend the Annual Course of Instruction in the Laboratory. It will be awarded in August 1854, at the end of the Session. Mr. Williamson has desired that it may be announced that he will probably offer a similar prize for the following year.

The Gold and Silver Medals as rewards of merit for this Class will be given by the Council as usual.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor Morris, F.G.S.

The Days and Hours of Lecture will be fixed at the commencement of the Session.

The course will consist of from 25 to 30 lectures, and will comprise a general consideration of the elementary principles of Mineralogy and Geology; attention being specially directed to the modes of formation of the various mineral masses composing the surface of the earth.

In the first part the physical agencies at present in operation, as illustrative of terrestrial changes in present and past time, will be considered. Mineralogy in its relation to Geology will form a special subject of study. The simple and compound mineral substances constituting the rock-masses will be treated of in a classified arrangement; and their characters and physical properties will be explained.

The second part of the course will include the stratigraphical arrangement of the various mineral masses, and the relation of the remains of organic life to the mode of accumulation.

Under Mineralogy, the different systems, used in the classification of minerals, and based on their chemical and physical characters, will be treated of, as also crystallography and its applications, and notices of the more important earthy and metallic substances, used in the arts, manufactures, &c. Fee, £2.

Two Murchison Prizes—£15 and £10 respectively—offered by the Baron de Goldsmid, will be at the disposal of the Professor, for presentation to students of this Class at the end of the present Session, if he consider the proficiency of his students deserving of such rewards. If not, the prizes will be retained for award in a future year.
FACTOR OF ARTS.

DRAWING.—Teacher, Mr. C. B. Moore.

Geometrical and Isometrical projection and drawing, including the delineation of shadows, as applicable to Architecture, Engineering, and Machinery: Perspective, Landscape, Figure and Ornament.

Three Courses during the Session:—
1. From 13th October to Christmas. 2. From Christmas to Easter.
3. From Easter to the end of June.

Morning Class.—Monday, from 2 to 4; Wednesday and Saturday, from 11½ to 1½.

Fees:—For one Course of either Class, £2 2s.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Professor, Harman Lewis, A.M.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, First Division, from 6 to 7 p.m., Second Division from 7½ to 8½. During the months of February, March, April, and May. Fee: for each Division, £5; for both Divisions in one payment, £9.


First Division. First Year.


A. The principal materials studied will be Wood, Brick, Stone, Iron. The different kinds of wood, their decay and preservation. Brick-making: different kinds of Bricks, and their application. Principal stone-quarries. The composition and resistance to disintegration of the chief Building-stones: methods for testing their capability to resist decomposition. Cast and soft iron; preservation of iron: Copper, Lead, Tin, and Zinc.


Slopes and Revetment Walls.—Natural slope assumed by different materials. Earth and rock cutting. Nature of soil, and physical conditions influencing slips. Methods of hindering or remedying these latter: On the contents of Embankments or Cuttings: working drawings for their construction. Theory of retaining walls: Determination of the pressure against them: Superior limit of that pressure. Prism of greatest thrust.

Theory of Roofs.—Construction of wood and iron roofs: pressure at points of support.

Arches.—Voussoir theory of the Arch: Polygonal theory. Flat and
oblique Arches. Different species of Domes and Vaults. Principles for the construction of Centres.


SECOND DIVISION. SECOND YEAR.—General Construction.


D. MUNICIPAL ENGINEERING.—Water-works.—Reservoirs and supply of towns with water: Filters: Distribution: Passage of fluids in Pipes: Influence of the Jet.

Artesian Wells.—Origin of: Methods of boring.

Sewerage of Towns.—Nature of the sewerage-water: its utility as Manure: Methods proposed to render it available.


Ventilation, Heating, &c.


Drainage in general: Of Land, Fens, Marshes: Machines used for Draining: Reclaiming Land from Water.

Formation of Docks.—Retaining Walls, and generally on the employment of Tidal Water.


SURVEYING.

An Elementary Course of Theoretical and Practical Surveying, under the superintendence of Professor Lewis, during the months of February, March, April, and May.

Tuesdays, Field Practice: Wednesdays, Plotting.

Fee for Students of the Class of Engineering, £5; for others, £6.

FIRST PART.—Linear Measurement.—Gunter's Chain and Foot Chain: application to measure lines straight or curved: Plotting Lines: Offset Staff. Methods for determining a right line on the ground, and for fixing a line perpendicular to a given one.


SECOND PART.—Surveying with Angular Instruments.—Construction and adjustment of the Theodolite; application to Surveying. Mensuration of Heights and Distances. Traversing. Survey of Roads, &c.


FOURTH PART.—Trigonometrical Surveying.—General Explanation of the Principles and Operations: Instruments employed: Reduction of Angles to a given plane: Determination of the Meridian: Refraction: Levelling: Pendulum Observations: Geographical Latitude and Longitude: Figure of the Earth.

Appendix.—Mensuration of Heights by the Barometer.

MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING.

Professor Eaton Hodgkinson, F.R.S.

Lectures on the strength of Materials, and on Machinery.—Mondays and Thursdays, during the months of April and May, from 4 to 5 P.M. Fee, £3 3s.
CIVIL ENGINEERING COURSES.

A Course of twelve Lectures will be given on the Strength of Materials in general, as on wrought and cast Iron, Stone, Timber, &c., with their uses in constructions: these Lectures will include recent researches on the strength of Columns and of Iron beams; on the tensile, crushing and transverse strength of Materials, particularly cast Iron; on the defect of elasticity of bodies, the consequent falling off in their strength, the necessity of remodelling existing theories on the subject. Approximate formulae for calculating the strength of Bodies. The Lectures will likewise include the theory of Bridges; especially that of Suspension Bridges, with the causes of their former failure, particularly in France; and an account of those at Bangor and Freyburg; the Tubular Bridges at Conway and the Menai Straits will be treated of, with an account of the experiments and investigations made to determine the best form, and the strength of these. An abstract will likewise be given of the extensive researches forming the basis of the Report lately published by Government on the application of Iron to Railway Structures.

N.B.—An Elementary Course of Lectures adapted to those who are commencing the study of Practical Engineering will be given, if an adequate Class can be formed. The Professor proposes in this Course to discuss the theory of the various forms of Water Wheels, of Turbines, of Windmills, and of Steam Engines, together with collateral subjects connected with them.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.

Professor DONALDSON, M.I.B.A.

This subject will be divided into four separate Courses, under two heads;—Architecture as a Fine Art, A. Architecture as a Science, B. Each Course will consist of 25 or 30 Lectures in the year, and will be divided into three parts of 8 or 10 Lectures, one of which will be delivered every week.

First year's Course,—A.—Tuesday, 6½ to 7½ P.M.
B.—Friday, 6½ to 7½ P.M.

Second year's Course,—A.—Tuesday, 7½ to 8½ P.M.
B.—Friday, 7½ to 8½ P.M.

Fee for one year's Course in either A. or B., £3 10s.; for both, £6.
Fee for two years' Courses in either A. or B., £6: or for two years' Courses in both, £11.

A.—Art: Division of the Architecture of Monumental Buildings into Styles, either of countries or periods, each style reducible into certain subdivisions, as in Classical Architecture the Orders. Constituent Members of an Order, Pedestal, Column, Entablature; classification of Mouldings and ornament, with the peculiarities of the Greek and Roman profiles and enrichments contrasted; Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian Orders, their forms and proportions, and various modifications, as in the Tuscan and Composite Styles of Architecture, and examination of the essential differences which distinguish each. Egyptian, Greek,
Roman, Byzantine, Norman, Pointed, Ogival, Revival, Italian, and its Modifications in France, Germany and England; Eastern Architecture, Western Architecture. Principles of Architectural Composition with respect to Convenience, Solidity and Decoration (Esthetics); rules to be observed in distribution of Plans, whether in single apartments or rooms, or in a group of several; on grouping several parts of a Composition in one Building; on grouping an assemblage of Buildings in Plan, and the most judicious mode of laying down a Plan for a City; on the different parts of Elevations of Buildings, considered separately or individually in themselves, and relatively with each other, as Porticoes, Colonnades, Domes or Cupolas, Towers, Doors, Niches, Windows, &c.; Grouping of several Buildings in Elevation. Peculiarities requisite in designing Edifices, such as Churches, County Halls, Courts of Justice, Prisons, Hospitals, Houses of Parliament, Theatres, Markets, Bazaars, Public Institutions, Custom Houses, Government Offices, Barracks, arsenals, Docks, Exchanges, Insurance and Banking Offices, Libraries, Museums. Baths, Palaces, Private Houses, and other classes of dwellings, as Farms, and also Stables and Riding Houses. Modes of measuring Plans and Elevations of Edifices, ancient and modern. History of the Buildings of the principal Architects, and Books on Architecture. On the Education of an Architect; his character, attainments and duties.

B. — Science: Construction; Materials, their properties, and method of experimenting; selection and mode of application. Materials of two descriptions—Vegetable and Mineral.

1. Vegetable.—Timber: on the Natural Structure of a Tree, and the varieties of Timber Trees; different sorts of Timber, and the mode in which it is manufactured for the market: on dry rot, its prevention and cure. On the Resistance or Force of Timber in reference to Tension, Compression and Torsion; of the Theory and Resolution of Forces, and the practical application of these mathematical principles to Framing of Roofs with king-trusses, queen-trusses, compound trusses, Gothic collar Roofs, Cupolas, Spires; the Systems of Philibert de Lorme, Mansard, Laves; construction of Floors, whether single-joisted or framed; and the framing of partitions, shoring and scaffolding, with an analytical investigation of different modes of scarfing, jointing and articulation of timbers at points of juncture. Systems for transporting and erecting large monoliths, as obelisks, columns, &c.

2. Mineral.—Limestones for the purpose of mortars, which may be divided into two classes, Calcareous Cements and Aluminous Cements. —1. Calcareous Cements; selection of stones for the purpose of conversion into lime; process of calcination; different forms of kilns. Of mortars, and of the substances which enter with lime into their composition, divided into inert, as sand, ashes, cinders, scorie, and burning clay; active, as trassa, pozzolana, and metallic oxides: concrete, hydraulic mortars, and various artificial compounds. On plaster and
stucco; selection of the gypsum or alabaster, and calcination and preparation for use; method of application, on walls, ceilings, in mouldings, cornices, and ornaments; Patent Inventions, as Martin’s and Kean’s. 2. Aluminous Cements: discovery of this class by Dr. Parker; description of different sorts of natural cement stones, their tests; mode of burning and pulverization, application; artificial aluminous cements, as Frost’s, Pasley’s.

Masonry.—General explanation of the crust of the earth, and relative position of the strata; selection of stones for different purposes, and examination of the causes of disintegration; Brard’s system of testing by salts. Granite and other plutonic rocks, stratified rocks, as limestone and sandstone, Portland, Bath, Caen, Yorkshire, &c. Method of application in buildings, walls, piers, columns, arches, vaults, buttresses, staircases, “Coupe des pierres.” Brickwork: Different sorts of bricks and peculiar fitness for different purposes; method of making and burning; construction of old English bond and Flemish bond, and their relative values; herring-bone courses; hollow walls; flues; brickwork in mortar, in cement, in walls: Brunel’s system, with iron-hooping; construction in arches and vaults; chimney shafts. Roofing with slates and tiles; of the different qualities and sizes of slates, and proper method of laying them. Damp, its prevention and cure.

Metals.—Iron: Different qualities of wrought and cast iron; application for bond in walls, in ties and cramps for stone and woodwork, piping, guttering. Copper and bronze used for monumental columns, and for covering flats and roofs, and as cramps, plugs, dowels, nails, &c. Lead for roofing, gutters, cisterns, pipes, plugs, &c. Zinc for roofing, guttering, pipes.

Painting.—Fabrication of colours, and application in oil or distemper; graining in imitation of marbles and woods. Varnishes, their composition and application.

Glazing: process of manufacture; the different sorts of glass, plate, flatted, British plate, crown glass, and their application, whether to lead lights or sashes with large squares.

Ventilation, Heating, Lighting, Acoustics, Sewerage, Drainage.

The entire Course of instruction in these branches embraces two years, and consists of 100 or 120 Lectures: some of the Students however attend both years’ Courses at once. During the Session some of the buildings in London are visited by the Classes, and their construction and design explained by the Professor, and each subject is developed by full-sized drawings of the finest examples, and where possible by experiments and practical illustrations.

Periodical Examinations will take place throughout the Course. The Students are expected to take notes.
BIRKBECK LABORATORY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

PROSPECTUS OF THE COURSES GIVEN IN THE ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL LABORATORIES; PROFESSOR ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, PH.D. THE PROFESSOR IS AIDED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE STUDENTS BY HENRY WATTS, B.A.

Course of Practical Instruction in Organic and General Chemistry, and the Principles of Chemical research.

The general course of instruction is framed with a view to impart a clear and practical knowledge of the principles and operations of Chemistry. It qualifies the Student for the application of Chemical Science to Agriculture, Medicine, or the Manufacturing Arts, by teaching him to understand and regulate Chemical changes. It is suited to form part of a general education, from the illustrations which it affords of experimental and inductive reasoning.

The usual course of instruction is susceptible of being modified in its details, for better adaptation to the individual capacities and tastes of Students.

Beginners are taught by simple and varied instances to familiarize themselves with the properties of the common elements, and to avail themselves of those properties for the formation and decomposition of compound substances.

Advanced Students are instructed in the principles and methods of original research, in both Mineral and Organic Chemistry. They occupy themselves with subjects of their own choice, under sanction of the Professor, who assists them as far as possible with information and advice.

Monthly examinations serve to test the proficiency and consolidate the knowledge of the Students. A Gold Medal, two Silver Medals, and Certificates of Honour are awarded for proficiency in analysis as shown by these examinations.

A Prize of £50 has been offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq., for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory during the Session 1853–54. This Prize may be competed for by all Students who attend the Annual Course of Instruction in the Laboratory. It will be awarded in August 1854, at the end of the Session. Mr. Williamson has announced that he will probably offer a similar prize for the following year, vide Regulations, page 40.

The Laboratory and Offices are spacious and commodious. They are completely fitted up with the most improved apparatus and utensils for experimental research, both for beginners and advanced Students.

A Library is attached to the Laboratory containing text books and Manuals of Chemistry, and the leading English and Foreign Chemico-Physical Journals.

The Laboratory is open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. excepting Satur-
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Clay, when it is closed at 1 o'clock. The Session extends from the beginning of October till the end of July, with a vacation of a fortnight at Christmas, and a similar period at Easter. Students are allowed Fuel, Gas, Water and Attendance free of expense; they are also supplied, gratis, with certain Articles and Preparations, renewed monthly. A stock of apparatus is also entrusted to the care of each Pupil, who will be required to maintain it complete, and in good order, at his own expense, and deliver it up to the Steward of the Laboratory in that state at the close of the Session, or of his period of study; but he is required to furnish himself at his own expense with the materials required for his experiments.

For the convenience of the Pupils, and to prevent loss of time and needless expense, a stock of Chemical Preparations is placed in charge of the Steward for sale in large or small quantities at cost prices. Paper, Corks, Cautchouc, Glass-tubing, Flasks, and other small articles, are also supplied on the same terms.

Other articles of apparatus for particular experiments may be had on loan by application to the Steward of the Laboratory. The Pupil borrowing such apparatus is also required to fill in the form, and to return the apparatus in the same clean and efficient state in which it was received. The Steward, if not satisfied, is entitled to claim from the Pupil the value of the apparatus.

The fees are:
- Session of ten months, £26 5s.
- Six months, £18 18s.
- Three months, £10 10s.
- One month, £4 4s.

Course on General Chemistry.

Professor Graham's Lectures are daily, except Saturday, from the 3rd of October to the 15th of April, at 11 A.M. Fee: For perpetual admission to the Class, £6. For the Term, £2. For the Half Term, £1. Fees. Session of ten months, £16 16s. Six months, £10 10s. Three months, £4 4s.

Particulars of this Course are given in the Prospectuses of the Faculties of Arts and Medicine.

ELEMENTARY CLASSES OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Professor Williamson.

Summer Course.

A Course of Forty Lessons, of one hour each, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 12 to 1, commencing the first week in May, and ending the last week in June. Fee: £4. The payment includes the cost of Materials.

This Course is intended to meet the requirements of the University of London and other Medical Examination Boards.
Birkbeck Course, for Persons Practically Engaged in Manufactures.

In the year 1841, the Mechanics' Institution, and similar bodies in London and the country, determined to open a subscription for the purpose of commemorating the services rendered by Dr. Birkbeck to the cause of Education.

The Council of the College having soon afterwards erected a Laboratory for Practical Instruction in Organic and General Chemistry, and the Principles of Chemical Research as applied, more particularly, to the Manufacturing Arts, it was thought that this Laboratory would constitute a most appropriate Testimonial to Dr. Birkbeck, under the title of the Birkbeck Laboratory of Chemistry; especially if an Evening Course of Instruction in Practical Chemistry at a reduced fee and at times suited to the convenience of persons practically engaged in Manufactures could be connected with it. Accordingly the Laboratory has been so named and inscribed, and the Course of Instruction instituted; and the amount of subscription received for the Testimonial, was, with the consent of the subscribers, paid over to the Council of the College. It was also agreed that the Committee of Subscribers should co-operate with the Council in an appeal to the Public for further contributions towards the twofold object of an acknowledgement of the services of Dr. Birkbeck, and promoting a most useful Scientific Institution. The Sums received by the College amounted to £711. The cost of the Laboratory exceeded £2500.

A Course of Fifteen Lessons, of two hours each, on Wednesdays and Fridays, from the beginning of May to end of June. Hours 7 to 9 P.M. Fee, including the cost of Materials, &c., £2.

Each of the preceding Courses will include the most important ordinary operations of the Laboratory, according to the following Classification:

Chemical Manipulation.—Construction of Tube Apparatus. Of the Pneumatic Trough. Filtration, washing of Precipitates, and other operations of Analysis. Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

Preparations.—Of Gases, Acids, Alkalies, Earths, Metals, and a number of Organic Substances.

Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.—Of Organic and Inorganic Substances.

All the processes and operations are repeated by each Student, or by not more than two Students jointly.
CERTIFICATES OF STUDENTSHIP.

REGULATIONS FOR GRANTING THE CERTIFICATES REQUIRED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON OF CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES.

1. The Certificates required by the University are to be given in the name of the Council, and signed by the Secretary. In such Certificates it is to be stated in what Faculty or Faculties the Candidate is a Student.

CERTIFICATES OF STUDENTSHIP.

ARTS.

2. A Student will be required to have attended, during each of two years, two long Courses of Lectures, or one long and two short Courses, or four short Courses, on subjects included in the Examination of the University for the Degree of B.A.

3. Those Courses will be accounted long Courses in which Lectures are delivered during eighty hours in the Session; and those Courses only will be counted as short Courses in which Lectures are delivered during forty hours in the Session, and less than eighty.

4. Attendance on either French or German, the Course consisting of eighty hours of Lectures, will be counted as attendance on a long Course, but not attendance on both as two long Courses.

5. Each of the four Courses of Lectures on Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, delivered to Schoolmasters and Ushers, although not amounting to forty hours, will be counted as a short Course for such Schoolmasters and Ushers as attend them: for other gentlemen who are matriculated Students of the College, and on their admission to the Classes shall show themselves to be twenty-five years of age, these Courses will be reckoned as follows—the Courses of Latin and Greek as one short Course, and the Courses of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy as one short Course.

6. A Student will not be accounted to have attended a Class unless he go through the Examinations of that Class, both before Christmas, if the Class is then examined, and at the close of the Session.

In case of there being no examination of the Extra Senior Classes of Latin and Greek, Students desirous of counting attendance on those Courses must go through the Examinations of the ordinary Senior Classes.

Attendance on the Courses addressed to Schoolmasters and Ushers will not be counted unless the Student submit to Examination.

7. The Professors of all the Classes, attendance on which may be counted for Studentship, and which belong exclusively to the Faculty of Arts, keep a record of the attendance of Students, and a monthly abstract of these records is made and preserved in the office, in which the number of times that each student has been absent during the month is noted.

8. Students attending such Classes are required to assign a reason, in writing, whenever they have been absent.
9. When any Student shall have been absent more than a fortnight, from illness, the certificate of his medical attendant shall be required, and shall be without delay submitted to the Faculty of Arts, or to any Committee appointed by them from Session to Session, who shall decide upon the circumstances of the case, as to whether the Course or Courses which the Student shall have been attending shall be allowed or not.

10. Certificates of Studentship are to be granted in the first instance by the Faculty of Arts, and signed by the Dean on behalf of the Faculty before they are signed on behalf of the Council; and a Meeting of Faculty for the purpose of granting Certificates is to be held on the day of the distribution of Prizes.

11. Every Student requesting a Certificate of Studentship will be required to send to the Dean at least two days before the Meeting of Faculty the Certificates of attendance from the Professors whose Courses he has attended.

CERTIFICATES OF GOOD CONDUCT.

12. Every Student applying to the Council for the required Certificate of good conduct must produce Certificates of good conduct from every Professor in the Faculty of Arts whose Lectures he has attended. When, however, a Student shall have attended Lectures during more than two Sessions, Professors' Certificates will be required only for the last two Sessions of such attendance.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Scholarships, one of £100, and one of £60, will be offered in October next to the best proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, without limitation as to age.

REGULATIONS.

1. Each Candidate for a Scholarship must have been, during the Academic year immediately preceding, either a matriculated Student in the College, or a Pupil in the Junior School; if a Student, he must have attended during the same year at least two long Courses of Lectures, or one long and two short Courses, or four short Courses, of the Faculty of Arts.

2. Those Courses will be accounted long Courses in which Lectures are delivered during eighty hours in the Session; and those Courses only will be counted as short Courses in which Lectures are delivered during forty hours in the Session, and less than eighty. Attendance on either French or German, the Course consisting of eighty hours of Lectures, will be counted as attendance on a long Course, but not attendance on both as two long Courses. A Student will not be accounted to have attended a Class unless he go through the Examinations of that Class, both before Christmas, if the Class is then examined, and at the close of the Session. In case of there being no examination of the Ex-
SCHOLARSHIPS REGULATIONS.

SCHOLARSHIPS REGULATIONS.

tra Senior Class of Latin or Greek, a Student desirous of counting attendance on either of those Courses must go through the Examinations of the ordinary Senior Class.

3. Every Candidate must announce his intention to the Secretary on or before the 19th September, and forward to the Council certificates of satisfactory attendance and general good conduct from every Professor in the Faculty of Arts whose lectures he has attended, or from the Head Master of the Junior School. Provided, however, that when a Student shall have attended lectures during more than two Sessions, Professors’ Certificates shall be required only for the last two Sessions of such attendance.

4. The Examination to begin on some day between the 1st and 6th October, appointed by the Council; and to be conducted by printed papers, the papers of each Examiner being previously submitted to the other Examiners for their approval. The answers to be inspected by every Examiner.

5. If the Examiners be not in the first instance unanimous in their opinion respecting the superiority of any candidate, all to re-examine the answers sent in by every Student respecting whom the Examiners shall not be unanimous, and a majority of Examiners then to decide; but if there be no majority, a fresh examination to take place of the Students thus placed in opposition by the Examiners.

6. The Examiners to be appointed by the Council.

7. The Council will withhold all or any of the Scholarships in the event of the majority of the Examiners being of opinion that the candidate or candidates have not sufficient merit.

8. For every Scholarship not awarded, an extraordinary Scholarship may be awarded in the next year, together with, but independently of, the ordinary Scholarships then to be given.

9. Each Scholarship will be tenable for one year only, and be payable, in the succeeding Session, by two equal instalments, on the 1st December and 1st July. To be entitled to the payment of the instalments of the £60 Scholarship, the Scholar must produce to the Council Certificates from Professors of regular attendance during the current Session on two Classes in the Faculty of Arts. The holder of the £100 Scholarship will not be subject to that condition.

10. The Scholar may be twice re-elected to a Scholarship, provided he continues to be a Student of the College according to the first Regulation.

11. It is intended that these Scholarships should be awarded to distinguished proficients in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, jointly. But in case there should not be a sufficient number of Candidates exhibiting marked joint proficiency, either of the Scholarships may be awarded to any Candidate manifesting very extraordinary merit either in Latin and Greek, or in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, though he may not exhibit marked proficiency in the other.
BIRKBECK LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY.

WILLIAMSON PRIZE FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

A Prize of £50 is offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq., for the most successful experimental research undertaken in the Birkbeck Laboratory during the Session 1853-54. It will be awarded in August 1854, at the end of the Session. Mr. Williamson has announced that he will probably offer a similar Prize for the following year.

REGULATIONS.

Competitors must be entered as Students of the Birkbeck Laboratory of the College for the entire Session 1853-54, and attend and work diligently in the Laboratory during that period.

The Researches shall be directed to the elucidation of points of either theoretical or practical interest, and will be judged of by the importance of their results, together with the skill and perseverance of which they give evidence.

Researches by one Competitor may include distinct Subjects; but a higher value will be placed by the Examiners on completeness of the results than on their extent or number.

The Examiners will be the Professor of Chemistry, the Professor of Practical Chemistry, and a third Professor of the College, appointed by the Council.

Competitors may receive from the Examiners suggestions of Subjects for research; they shall however be free to select Subjects for themselves, provided the same be not already taken by another Competitor. As soon as a subject is selected, notice of it shall be given in writing to the Professor of Practical Chemistry.

An exact diary of operations and results shall be kept by each Competitor in a book given for the purpose; and every weighing shall be there entered in ink without previous notes. The books shall be kept in the Laboratory, and must be produced at any time on the demand of an Examiner.

When a Competitor has obtained a result, his claim to which he desires to secure, he may present a written account of his experiments on the subject for signature by one of the Examiners. The Competitor shall however use in his final paper no more of the matter thus shown than he may deem fit.

The Examination Papers must contain facts not previously published, unless the Competitor had secured priority by the signature of an Examiner before their publication. They shall always show the original numbers obtained by analysis, and must describe every new process with sufficient detail to enable a Chemist to repeat it.

No paper will be received after the last day of July.
No successful Candidate for the Prize shall be allowed to compete for a similar Prize in a subsequent Session.

In the event of the majority of the Examiners being of opinion that none of the Researches are of sufficient merit, the Council shall withhold the Prize, which, in that case, shall be competed for in the following year as an extraordinary Prize.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR. SESSION 1852-53. WITH THE EXAMINATION PAPERS.

METHOD OF AWARDING PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

A series of Questions for the Class of each Professor is privately printed, and a copy is delivered to the Student after he comes into the Examination-Room.

The Answers are written in the Examination-Room, into which no book is allowed to be brought.

The paper containing the Answers is signed with a number; and the name of the Student using it, inclosed in a sealed envelope inscribed with the Number, is left before the day of Examination at the College, to be opened at the Distribution of the Prizes.

Besides the Prizes in each of the Classes, Certificates of Honour are awarded to all who have attained in their Answers a certain amount of excellence previously fixed.

The same Student may gain a Prize or Certificate in every Class.

No Student who obtained a First Prize in a former Session, is allowed to contend for a Prize in the same Class in a subsequent Session; and no Student who obtained a Second Prize in a former Session, is entitled to receive a similar Prize in the same Class.

The Examinations for Prizes and Certificates of Honour began on the 16th of June, and ended on the 25th of the same month.

On Friday the 1st of July, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour were publicly distributed by

SIR RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, F.R.S.,

who presided at the request of the Council.

The Rev. Professor Hoppus, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, on the part of his Colleagues and himself, read the following
REPORT.

SIR,—It is my official duty to preface the business of the day with the usual brief Report of the present state of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, in University College.

The total number of Students, in this Faculty, for the present Session, has been 249; of whom 97 have been new Students, and 54 have been Schoolmasters. The total number, last Session, was 236; the difference being 13 in favour of the present Session. The amount is also somewhat greater than it was two Sessions ago, when it was 241. The General School, therefore, may fairly be regarded as keeping its ground, at the present time, amidst the wide diffusion of the benefits of Academical Education, by means of multiplied Institutions, the existence or greater efficacy of which may be directly traced to the original establishment of this College:—a result which will always be its honourable distinction among kindred Institutions. The admission of nearly 100 new Students, during each of the three last Sessions, may, we trust, be interpreted as a hopeful sign that the demand for University Education is steadily though but gradually increasing; and that this vast metropolis, which seems to know no bounds, may yet, one day, furnish an amount of Students, on which only the most sanguine have ventured to calculate in time past.

Since the last Report of this Faculty, four of our Students have been added to the list of Bachelors of Law. The University Law Scholarships for this degree were obtained by Mr. Francis Guthrie and Mr. John Hutton Tayler.

Six Students of this College have taken the Degree of M.A. Of these, Mr. J. C. Addyes Scott has obtained the Gold Medal in Classics, and Mr. Edward J. Routh the Gold Medal in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Out of forty-nine Students, from fourteen Colleges, who have graduated as B.A., twenty are from University College; and sixteen of these were in the first division. Among this number, Mr. James Savage has obtained the Scholarship in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Mr. Henry E. Roscoe the prize of Books for his examination in Chemistry. At the Matriculation Examination, eight Students of the College obtained honours; two of these in more than one branch. Mr. Thomas Savage gained the Exhibition in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and Mr. William Stanley Jevons obtained the prize of Books for Botany.

From this brief glance at the past year, it will be sufficiently manifest that University College has still continued to maintain its position, both as to the great proportion of Graduates which it furnishes to the University, and the large share which they claim of the higher honours awarded to merit.

The Andrews' Scholarships belonging to this College, and which are
given for proficiency in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, were awarded to Mr. Thomas Savage and Mr. Thomas Key; the value of the former being £70, and of the latter £50.

Six of our former Students have been appointed, by the Council, Fellows of the College: Dr. Edward Ballard and Dr. John Topham as Medical Fellows; Mr. W. Ridout Wills, Mr. Charles Somerton, and Mr. Robert N. Fowler, as Fellows in Arts; and Mr. John Hutton Tayler as Fellow in Law.

During the Session which is now closing, one Professorship has become vacant—that of Mineralogy, by the appointment of Professor Chapman to the Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in the University College, Toronto. The Professorship of Geology still remains vacant. It is to be hoped that both these important departments of science will soon be again adequately represented in University College.

One Chair has been filled up—that of the English Language and Literature, by the appointment of Mr. Masson, who entered on the duties of his Professorship immediately after the Christmas vacation.

Since the death of Dr. Rosen, we have, until this Session, had no Professor of the Sanscrit Language and Literature; the study of which branch of the Indo-European family of languages, when once introduced into the West, gave rise to a new philological science. This want is now supplied; Dr. Goldstücker having entered on the duties of this Chair, at the beginning of the Session, in a spirit worthy of his predecessor; so that our Classical Students have again the opportunity of advantageously pursuing a study so eminently calculated to throw light on the laws and formation of language.

At the end of last Session, the Council received from Alexander Williamson, Esq., the sum of £50, as a Prize for the most successful Experimental Research, during the Session, by a Student of the Birkbeck Laboratory. Mr. Williamson at the same time intimated his intention to offer Prizes of the same amount for the two succeeding years. Regulations for the competition for these Prizes were drawn up by the Senate and approved by the Council. Professor Williamson informs me that the Prize for this Session will be awarded at the beginning of August. The Professor also testifies that the effect of the institution of this Prize has evidently been greatly to promote original chemical research, more having been done, in this way, during the past Session than in any previous one.

By a late regulation of the Army Medical Board, testimonials are required from Gentlemen seeking employment in the Medical Department of the Army, of having attended one Course of Lectures on the "Intellectual Powers and Logic." On communication with the Board for the sake of inquiry, it was found that the middle part of the usual course delivered in this College on the Philosophy of the Mind and Logic, would answer the object contemplated by the new regulation; and the Board has made this arrangement in reference to applications
which may be made to us, for this Course of Lectures. Four medical gentlemen have attended it accordingly, in the past Session.

A Course of six Lectures on the History of Sculpture and Painting was given, in April and May last, with free admission, by Dr. Kinkel, formerly Professor of Modern Civilization, Literature, and Fine Art, in the University of Bonn. This Course, though extra-academical, as having been delivered to a mixed audience of Ladies and Gentlemen, deserves notice in our Report, both from the high reputation of the distinguished lecturer, in his own country, and because of the great acceptance of the lectures themselves, which were attended, in this theatre, by very large audiences, throughout the Course.

Previously to the commencement of our last Session, the College of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, in England, was established in the neighbourhood of this College, and Students from that Institution have attended our lectures during the Session. We are informed that the Manchester New College will also shortly be transferred from that city to our own immediate locality. It is gratifying to find that, while we have lost Coward College from our neighbourhood, in consequence of the recent combination of three Theological Institutions into one, other Colleges appear likely to avail themselves of our courses—furnishing a new illustration of the liberality and soundness of our own constitution, and a tacit but decisive attestation to the consistency with which our principles have been maintained.

The next Prospectus will announce a Course of Lectures on Political Economy, to be delivered by Mr. Jacob Waley, M.A., Fellow of University College, and one of our former and most distinguished Students.

Information has been received of the intention of Robert Bousfield, Esq., of Newington Butts, to devote £1000 to the foundation of a Scholarship in connection with Mill Hill School; the holder of which, if a lay Student, is to pursue his studies, for three years, at University College, London.

I have only to add, in conclusion, Sir, that the discipline of the College, in the department of Arts and Laws, has not presented any cases of difficulty during the late Session. The matters which have called for some notice from the Dean of the Faculty, have in no instance, I am happy to say, required to be brought before any other authority.

The Professors then announced the results of the Examinations in their respective Classes; and the successful competitors, on their names being ascertained and declared, received from the Chairman the Prizes and Certificates of Honour, according to the lists which will be found in the sequel, commencing at page 51.

After the distribution, the Chairman, Sir R. I. Murchison, addressed the Meeting as follows:—
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

PROFESSORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The duty having terminated, which, through the kindness of the Council, and I fear their over-partiality, I have been called upon to perform, it is now my duty, according to custom, to offer to you a very few parting words. And these you must be content to receive, not arranged with scholastic taste like those which have been uttered by many of my distinguished predecessors in this office, but simply as the expression of a practical man of science, who had no other early education than that of a soldier in the stirring times of the old war.

Permit me then to tell you, that I was one of the individuals who disembarked alongside of that great and illustrious man the Duke of Wellington in the year 1809, when he first landed in Portugal, and I merely state the fact to explain why I could not receive that academical education which would have enabled me to judge of the higher branches of the studies of this College. For at thirteen years of age I was sent to the Military College; at fifteen I entered the army; and at sixteen I was on active foreign service. The noble lord on my right (Earl Fortescue) can in some manner testify to the accuracy of what I assert; for when he visited Sicily during the war, I had the honour, as a young aide-de-camp, of accompanying him over a part of that country.

This, my apology, is the more called for as you have on former occasions been addressed by orators,—members of both houses of the legislature,—men educated in our universities—who have had great practice in public assemblies, and have doubtless been able to impress you with many truths necessary for your instruction. On my part, however, I have no claims upon your notice, except that through no brief space of time I have been endeavouring to throw a little light upon the structure of the globe.

At the same time that I make this apology, let me say, that no one who, like myself, has been, when not occupied in distant lands, a long resident among you, can have failed to mark, and marking it, to acknowledge gratefully, that this College having led the way in opening out avenues of knowledge which previously could alone be approached through the ancient abodes of learning, has demonstrated its usefulness, and has established the justest claims to national distinction.

It has indeed been my gratification to have formed the acquaintance of many of your eminent Professors; and although, from my own deficiencies in early days, I have been unable to estimate, like your eminent President Lord Brougham, the full value of those enlightened men, whose chief attainments consist in Classics, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, I have not the less admired their acquirements; whilst in the departments of knowledge with which my own pursuits have connected me, or those of Natural History and applied Physical Science, I have not been an unconscious witness of the excellence of your leaders.
Have you not had a Lindley to unfold the principles and philosophy of vegetation—a Graham, the successor of my lamented friend Turner, to illustrate by happy experiments, and by the employment of the highest mathematical calculus, the great truths of inorganic chemistry, and a Williamson to apply the powers of analysis to the organic branch of that noble science and demonstrate its value—a Carpenter to open out a new world by the aid of the microscope—a Grant to expound the structure of animals, and to carry back his pupils from the numerous beings now living to the contemplation of their countless prototypes in former conditions of our planet—a Chapman to indicate the marvels of crystalline action in the formation of simple minerals—a Sharpey to detect the most recondite phenomena in physiology—a Ramsay to conduct you through the devious paths of ancient nature, and the numerous revolutions of those previous epochs, the history of which half a century ago would have been treated as romance, but which is now known to have been registered by the fiat of Almighty power?

And whilst we have had before us this day men of profound acquirements in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Classics, the deserts of many of whom I cannot presume to scan, let me assure Professors De Morgan and Potter, that even geologists like myself can esteem the value of their labours, if it be only in making us better acquainted with the physical features of our satellite the moon, the real nature of whose so-called volcanos are beginning to be of high interest to us. Let me also state, that when writing upon the ancient configuration of Russia, as compared with its existing physical geography, I received much aid from your learned Greek Professor Malden, who, explaining the true reading of Herodotus respecting the outline of the southern parts of Scythia in the early historic period, enabled me to show what amount of change had supervened in the last two thousand years*.

With such teachers as these, was it not certain that this establishment would be raised to a position of high intellectual power?

Whether then, as interested in its pursuits or as an admiring spectator of the good deeds of this College, which I am happy to find is augmenting its pupils, I cannot but augur for it, and its friendly rival the King’s College, that they will soon obtain for themselves that solid position in the consideration of the country to which their learning and labours have so well entitled them. I trust that, in honour of their successful energy in advancing knowledge, the Professors and Graduates of the University of London, of which this College is one of the chief organs, will very soon be called upon, like the old Universities of the land, to send their representative to Parliament, or at all events be entitled, in common with other well-educated classes, to have their wishes expressed in the legislature. In this way the nation will, it is hoped, not only recognize the amount of good which you are working

* Russia in Europe and the Ural Mountains, vol. i. p. 574.
out, but will cordially acquiesce in the belief, that representatives selected by such enlightened bodies will be best qualified to take a leading part in any discussions which demand in our senators an acquaintance with science and art. Such representatives, let me add, must also prove as true supports of all sound old institutions, as they will be the advocates of every rational improvement.

And when that day of representation shall arrive (and to my sanguine eye it seems near in the offing), will it not be a subject of sincere gratulation to the good men who founded this College—the earliest of the establishments of the London University—to have lived to see themselves in less than a quarter of a century interwoven with our time-honoured abodes of learning, and acting in the same great cause for the maintenance of those principles and that learning through the duration and extension of which the glories of our country will be best secured?

And here I must be permitted to express the single sentiment of regret which I have experienced this day, in perceiving by your lists that the chair of Geology is vacant, and that that of Mineralogy is about to become so by the translation of its Professor to the shores of Canada. It is unnecessary for me to say, that the teaching of these sciences, whether as connected with physical geography or numerous branches of natural history, is not only certain to enlarge the mind, but is, in truth, second to no department of knowledge for its usefulness. It has, indeed, rejoiced me to see that our government has appreciated these sciences as they deserve, and that the Geological Museum in Jermyn Street has proved, what I was sure it must become, under the direction of such able men as Sir Henry De la Beche and his associates, a great centre from which highly valuable instruction is spreading through the kingdom and its colonies. But with all its virtues, this one establishment, which is mainly devoted to the training of youths to a practical acquaintance with the subsoil of our globe, ought not to stand almost alone in Britain.

Look to North America, and see how it is following and rivalling the old country; although when I first applied myself to science, there was scarcely a geologist in the United States. Our kinsmen of the far West have truly in no one sense shown their sagacity more than in holding out to young men of ability, the prospect of gaining independence and distinction as explorers of the rocks; and to the great honour of their separate governments as well as to the Congress, nearly all parts of their vast regions—even those which are yet unsettled—have had their structure made known for the benefit of future colonists; and this too in costly and beautiful works, which rival, if they do not excel, anything which Europe has produced.

Turn then to our own country, and you will, alas! find how unequal is the supply to the demand for persons qualified to execute such extensive labours as our country now requires. Look to Australia and
its golden attractions, and the enormous tracts unpeopled and untrod-
den by civilized beings which are destined to pass through the same
phases of history as the old world, and you will at once perceive, that
if our seminaries of education had had qualified persons ready to issue
from them, capable of applying the knowledge of mines and minerals
which they had acquired in college, they would now all find lucrative
appointments, and prove of vast service to their country.

I should wish, in short, to see the chairs of Geology and Mineralogy
in this College rendered as useful and instructive as those of Architec-
ture, Construction and Engineering are at the present moment, through
the efforts of your present leaders in those departments of applied sci-
ence, Professors Donaldson and Eaton Hodgkinson.

Indeed, I have only to quote one of the questions put by the former
to his pupils last year, "Where and in what stratum of the earth's
crust is this stone to be found?" to show you how inseparably the
study of the subsoil to which I devote myself, is connected with those
branches of knowledge in which your students are already proficient.

Let me therefore express the hope, that the vacant Chairs to which
I have felt myself compelled to allude, may soon be efficiently
filled, and that a college which had amongst its founders and first officers
such men as Leonard Horner and Henry Warburton, both of them
former Presidents of the Geological Society of London, and which has
still for its Treasurer (and may he long continue so) that eminent and
successful leader of British Miners, John Taylor, may be brought to as
flourishing a state in the cultivation of those sciences with which I am
familiar, as it has been in other departments of knowledge.

To the youths who have now won their first honours let me say, that
I trust their early success may lead them onwards to fresh triumphs of
mind over matter. May they recollect that they have this day entered
into an obligation not to fall backward in the race, but to strive to
maintain that mental mastery of which they have already shown such
good signs. May the laurels they have won serve to them as mementos
through life, that as they have a reputation to sustain, so a brilliant de-
stiny ought to be their future!

But it is specially to those who have not been so fortunate that I
would offer the consolation, that the race in life is not always to the
swift, nor the battle to the strong. To those young men who are now
behind in that race, I could cite numerous examples of success in after-
life attending those who at school and college have never risen beyond
mediocrity.

Let me now, however, simply direct their attention to the career of
my former illustrious chief, and point to him only as the most striking
evidence in modern times of the truth of this position. Whether as a
boy at Eton, a youth studying at Angers in France, or even as a young
officer, Arthur Wellesley was undistinguished and held of no account
among his comrades. But though uncultured, the seeds of future great-
ness were there, and when as a man he was thrown into a responsible station, that character was for the first time unfolded by his own energy which made him the great hero—the Wellington of all history.

Thus, then, whilst we honour the successful competitors of this day, let us be assured, that several of you who on this occasion have fallen behind, have within yourselves the power, if only well exerted, of gaining high, or at all events creditable stations. I would even impress upon those youths who are diffident of their own abilities, that with a stout heart and a stern resolve, they may eventually win for themselves the most substantial prizes. Let them rely on it, there is no phrase more misapplied even in worldly affairs, than that of the so-called “Wheel of Fortune”; for though chance may in some cases benefit a thoughtless individual, it is the patient and steady workman only who can look with confidence to the ultimate realization of any great success in life.

I now bid you farewell, Ladies and Gentlemen, with my best wishes for the continued prosperity of University College, and for the maintenance of that hearty union of good men, who, holding different opinions as to forms of religious worship, are here united in their resolution to uphold the glory of God, by developing the beauty of his works and by enlarging the sphere of usefulness of his creatures.

Born of Episcopalian parents in the Highlands of Scotland and reverencing the creed of my ancestors, I have always felt grateful for that toleration, which respected those who like myself are dissenters among their native mountains, but here form part of the Established Church. Shunning that narrow view, so antagonistic to the mild spirit of Christianity, which would attribute exclusive perfection to one form of worship, I rejoice, therefore, in saying, that I consider it a high privilege to have been called upon to preside over you on this occasion, and to have been the witness of so much rising excellence, as recorded in the report of your enlightened Dean, among men of various religious persuasions, all thirsting after knowledge, and all revering the Omniscient Being whose works are the unerring evidences of everlasting Truth.

The Earl of Fortescue, Vice-President of the College and President of the Senate.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have now to perform the pleasing duty of requesting those present to concur with the Council of the College, in conveying their cordial thanks to Sir Roderick Murchison, for his kindness in taking the chair on this occasion, and for the manner in which he has discharged its duties. I will not weaken, by attempting to follow, the arguments which he has so ably brought forward for the encouragement of youth in the various branches of study which this Institution holds out,—arguments which come with peculiar grace and peculiar force from one who exhibits in his own person a bright example of the successful pursuit of scientific knowledge. In the opening of his speech he thought it necessary to apologize for not having had in early youth an oppor-
tunity of pursuing the various branches of study which are accessible to
the youth of this Institution; but he did not, in my opinion, dwell as
he might have done upon the glory belonging to his deeds in camps
and fields, and amidst the din of arms. But he has made that subsidiary
to the successful pursuit of geological science, which, especially at the
present time, holds a position of the highest importance. He has illus-
trated the structure of our own country; and let me tell you, that in our
own country, in the neighbourhood in which I live, a portion of gold
has been lately found, and a sufficient portion, I believe, to enrich the
proprietor, or at least to pay well for the working of the mine. But when
we see the untold treasures that are developing themselves in Australia,
under the influence of British energy and British connection, how essen-
tial is it that the utmost extent of knowledge and science should be united
with that energy and adventure which at present distinguish the work
carrying on in that part of the world! I therefore most cordially con-
cur in the hope that the Chairs of Geology and Mineralogy at present
vacant in this College may at an early period be filled; and that when
filled, the professors will find no lack of pupils to profit by the lessons
which they will give in those most interesting and useful branches of
science. With respect to the general advantages which this College
holds out, I, who have watched its progress from the laying of the
first stone, to the high eminence which it has now gained,—and gained
through evil as well as through good report,—feel that it is unnec-
essary at this time, in any assembly, to dwell upon those advantages;
they are sufficiently well known. With regard to those gentlemen who
have appeared before us today as successful candidates, the rewards
they have received in the plaudits of their friends and the whole of this
respectable assembly, must, I think, be to them a sufficient inducement
to persevere in the path in which they have embarked. To those who
have been unsuccessful, I would repeat what bas been so well said by
Sir Roderick Murchison: let them remember that the race is not always
to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; but that Providence, which
works out everything for the best, will seldom fail to reward, with more
or less of success in the path of life, continued and unremitting exer-
tions in well-doing. And let them also recollect, that the greater the
difficulties to be surmounted, the greater the obstacles to be overcome,
—the more glorious is the triumph, and the more satisfactory the atta-
tainment of success. I cordially concur also in the hope that has been
expressed by Sir Roderick,—that in a future parliament, this, in com-
mon with the other learned bodies of England, may be allowed to have
some share in the national representation. I will also take this oppor-
tunity of stating, though it is not strictly connected with the object of
the meeting, that in the Charitable Trusts Bill, to which the attention
of Lord Brougham and myself, as members of the House of Lords, was
particularly called on a recent occasion, by the Council of this College,
the University of London will be allowed to take its place with the
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and be exempt from the visit-a-
tion to which other charitable corporations will be subject. We should have been glad that that visitation should be extended to all; but if it is not extended to all, we certainly think that it ought not to be extended to us.

BARON GOLDSMID.—I beg, in a very few words, to second the motion of the noble lord. No man can more thoroughly respond to the sentiments uttered by my excellent friend in the chair than I do.

The noble lord then put the motion for a vote of thanks to Sir R. Murchison, and it was carried amidst loud acclamation.

SIR R. I. MURCHISON.—Ladies and Gentlemen,—In returning you my heartfelt thanks for the honour which you have conferred upon me, and for the very kind manner in which you have received my imperfect address, I can say nothing which would sufficiently satisfy my own feelings. But I am sincerely grateful for the kindness with which you have been pleased to acknowledge the services which I have been able to render you on this occasion. I will merely conclude by reiterating my warmest wishes for the continued prosperity of University College, whose motto must be always dear to every liberal mind, and especially to a geologist like myself,—

"CUNCTI ADSINT."

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.

The Rev. John Hoppus, Ph.D., Professor.

Examination Questions, page 69.

I. 1st Prize and 1st Cert.—Alexander Doull, of Greenwich. See A III. F II.

II. 2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—John Rankine Black, of Homerton. See T.

III. 3rd Certificate.—William Macintosh, of Islington.

LOGIC (alone.)

B I. Certificate.—Joseph Howard, of Tottenham. See C I. H.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

Prize and Certificate.—Alexander Doull. See A I. F II.

LATIN.

Francis W. Newman, Professor.

Examination Questions, page 77.

SENIOR CLASS.

1st Prize and 1st Cert.—Robert Henry Gibson, of Plymouth. See C II. E II.

2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—John Frederick Cheetham, of Staley Bridge Cheshire. See C II.

3rd Certificate.—Henry Mason Bompas, of London. See I I. K I.
4th ditto;  
   equal.—  
   Frederick C. J. Millar, of London. See C II. E I. III.  
   William B. Jones, of Camden Road. See C II. E I. II.  
   Thomas B. Baines, of Leeds. See F II. I II.  

7th Certificate.—Michael Foster, of Huntingdon. See C II. G. I II.

8th ditto  
   —Francis Edward Fox, of Tottenham. See C II. H.

9th ditto  
   —Henry John Manning, of Kentish Town.

10th ditto  
   —John Horne Payne, of Bridgwater, Somerset. See K III.

11th ditto  
   —Philip John Worsley, of London. See E I.

12th ditto;  
   equal.—  
   Edward H. Harbour, of London. See I III.

13th ditto  
   —Henry S. Tabor, of Bocking, Essex. See I III.

JUNIOR CLASS.

1st Prize and 1st Cert.—Sedley Taylor, of London. See C III.

2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—John Hennell, of Wandsworth. See C III.

3rd Certificate;  
   equal.—  
   Francis William Gibson, of Plymouth. See C III.
   Alexander Waugh, of London. See C III. I III.

6th ditto  
   —Nathan S. Joseph, of London. See I II. M.

7th ditto  
   —Henry C. Leonard, of Clifton. See D II. I II.

8th ditto;  
   equal.—  
   William Bellamy Clifton, of London. See I II.
   Matthew Thomson, of Southgate.

10th ditto  
   —William Leech, of Staley Bridge, Cheshire. See C III.

11th ditto  
   —Charles R. Robinson, of Leamington.

12th ditto  
   —Grosvenor Talbot, of Honey Brooke, Kidderminster. See C III.

SCHOOLMASTERS' CLASS.

C I. Certificate.—John Bell. See I V.

GREEK.

HENRY MALDEN, A.M., Professor.

Examination Questions, page 82.

EXTRA CLASS.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Joseph Howard. See A II. H.

2nd Certificate.—John Martineau, of London. See D I. F I. G.

3rd ditto  
   —Henry C. Hull, of Tonbridge Wells.

II. SENIOR CLASS.

1st Prize and 1st Cert.—John Frederick Cheetham. See B I.

2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—George Waugh, of London. See I II.

3rd Certificate.—Robert H. Gibson. See B I. E II.

4th ditto  
   —William B. Jones. See B I. E I. I.

5th ditto  
   —Michael Foster. See B I. G. I II.

6th ditto  
   —Frederick C. J. Millar. See B I. E I. I III.

7th ditto  
   —Francis Edward Fox. See B I. H.
PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

C III. 
JUNIOR CLASS.
1st Prize and 1st Cert.—Sedley Taylor. See B II.
2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—John Hennell. See B II. I III.
3rd Certificate.—Alexander Waugh. See B II. I III.
4th ditto —Francis W. Gibson. See B II.
5th ditto —William Leech. See B II.
6th ditto —Grosvenor Talbot. See B II.

IV. SCHOOLSMASTERS’ CLASS.—MATRICULATION DIVISION.
1st Certificate.—William Saville Sprague, of London.
2nd ditto —Alfred Bourne. See I V. K IV.
3rd ditto —James Scotson.
4th ditto —Charles J. Hutchinson. See I V.
5th ditto —Henry Townsend.

D 1.
ENGLISH.
DAVID MASSON, A.M., Professor.
Examination Questions, page 102.

SENIOR CLASS.
Prize and Certificate.—John Martineau. See C I. F I. G.

JUNIOR CLASS.
Prizes and Certs.; if Henry C. Leonard. See B II. I III.
equal.—Robert Spencer Watson, of Newcastle on Tyne.

FRENCH.
P. F. MERLET, Professor.
Examination Questions, page 106.

SENIOR CLASS.
Prize and 1st Cert.—Daniel Makinson Littler, of London. See G.
2nd Certificate.—Hugh Williams, of London. See I III.
3rd ditto —Philip J. Worsley. See B I.
4th ditto ; { William B. Jones. See B I. C II. I I.
equal.—{ Frederick C. J. Millar. See B I. C II. I III.
5th ditto —Robert Hope, of London. See F I.

JUNIOR CLASS.
Prize and 1st Cert.—Thomas Savage, of Camden Town. See K I. V.
2nd Certificate.—Robert Henry Gibson. See B I. C II.
3rd ditto —William Whitaker, of Highgate. See K III.

F I.
GERMAN.
ADOLPH HEIMANN, Ph.D., Professor.
Examination Questions, page 109.

SENIOR CLASS.
Prize and 1st Cert.—Robert Hope. See E I.
2nd Certificate.—Charles J. Tuffnell, of London.
3rd ditto —John Martineau. See C I. D I. G.
F. JUNIOR CLASS.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Thomas B. Baines. See B I. II.
2nd Certificate.—Francis Merlet, of London. See I. IV.
3rd ditto —Frederick Southey, of Hampstead.
4th ditto —Alexander Doull. See A I. A III.
5th ditto —Henry J. Alford, of Taunton.

G. COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M., Professor.

Examination Questions, page 114.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Michael Foster. See B I. C II. I II.
2nd Certificate.—John Martineau. See C I. D I. P I.
3rd ditto; fArthur Greg, of Norcliffe, Cheshire.
equal.— \[ Daniel Makinson Littler. See E I. \]

H. HISTORY.

EDWARD S. CREASY, A.M., Professor.

Examination Questions, page 116.

Prizes and 1st Certs.; fFrederick A. Philbrick, of Colchester.
equal.— \[ Joseph Howard. See A II. C I. \]
2nd Certificate.—Francis E. Fox. See B I. C II.

I I. MATHEMATICS.—AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Professor.

Examination Questions, page 118.

HIGHER SENIOR CLASS.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Henry Mason Bompas. See B I. K I.
2nd Certificate; fJohn W. Mellor, of London.
equal.— \[ William B. Jones. See B I. C II. E I. \]
3rd ditto —Charles Follen, of Boston, U.S.
4th ditto —James Napper Smith, of Islington.

II. LOWER SENIOR CLASS.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Robert B. Clifton. See B II.
2nd Certificate.—Thomas B. Baines. See B I. F II.
3rd ditto; fMichael Foster. See B I. C II. G.
equal.— \[ George Waugh. See C II. \]

William Stanley Jevons, of Liverpool. See K III.
4th ditto; \[ Alexander Eccles, of Lower Darwen, Lancashire. \]
equal.— \[ See K II. \]

Frederick M. Needham, of London. See K II.
5th ditto —John Savage, of Camden Town.
6th ditto —Nathan S. Joseph. See B II. M.
7th ditto —Albert Greg, of Norcliffe, Cheshire. See K II.
PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

I III. HIGHER JUNIOR CLASS.

Prize and 1st Cert.—James Spencer, of Stockbridge, Hants. See Q.

Hugh Williams. See E I.

2nd Certificate; George Martineau, of Tulse Hill.
   equal.— William Vernon Martineau, of Tulse Hill. See K III.
   Frederick C. J. Millar. See B I. C III. E I.

3rd ditto; Edward H. Harbour. See B I.
   equal.— James Kitson, of Leeds. See N.
   John Hennell. See B II. C III.

4th ditto; equal.—
   Robert Railton, of Blackburn, Lancashire. See K III. Q.

5th ditto; equal.—
   George Kay, of Bury, Lancashire. See Q.
   Louis Courtauld, of Braintree, Essex.

6th ditto; equal.—
   John Home, of Hadnall, Salop. See Q.
   John Dean, of Halifax, Yorkshire. See K III.

IV. LOWER JUNIOR CLASS.

Prize and 1st Cert.—William A. Cumming, of Old Charlton, Kent. See K III.

2nd Certificate; James H. Molyneux, of Dublin.
   equal.— Fletcher Norton, of East Dulwich, Surrey. See Q.
   Morgan H. Davies, of London. See K III. M.

3rd ditto; equal.—
   John Henry Troy, of London.
   Francis Merlet. See F II.
   John T. Mills, of Englefield Green.

V. SCHOOLMASTERS’ CLASS.

Certificates.

John Bell. See B III.
   Alfred Bourne. See C IV. K IV.
   Adam Gielgud.
   C. L. Hutchinson. See C IV.
   J. L. Kinton.
   William Paice.

K I. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Professor.

Examination Questions, page 126.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL CLASS.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Thomas Savage. See E II. V.

2nd Certificate.—Henry Mason Bompas. See B I. I I.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

K II. JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL CLASS.
1st Prize and 1st Cert.—Frederick B. Edmonds, of London.
2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—Alexander Eccles. See I II.
3rd Certificate.—Albert Greg. See I II.
4th ditto —Frederick M. Needham. See I II.
5th ditto —Charles D. Roberts, of Bideford, Devonshire.

III. EXPERIMENTAL CLASS.
1st Prize and 1st Cert.—William Stanley Jevons. See I II.
2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—Morgan H. Davies. See I IV. M.
3rd Certificate.—William A. Cumming. See I IV.
4th ditto —William V. Martineau. See I III.
5th ditto —William Whitaker. See E II.
6th ditto —John Dean. See I III.
7th ditto —John H. Payne. See B I.
8th ditto —Robert Ralston. See I III. Q.

IV. SCHOOLMASTERS’ CLASS.
Certificate.—Alfred Bourne. See C IV. I V.

Examination Questions, page 133.

FIRST YEAR’S COURSE.
Fine Art.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Charles W. Wilson, of London.
2nd Certificate.—Charles L. Luck, of Brompton. See L II.
3rd ditto —Thomas Sich, of Chiswick. See L II.
4th ditto —Stanley C. McMurrie, of Camberwell.

Construction.

Prize and 1st Cert.—George Webb, of London.
2nd Certificate; f Charles L. Luck. See L I.
equal.— Isaac Wilkinson, of London.
3rd ditto —Thomas Sich. See L I.

SECOND YEAR’S COURSE.
Fine Art.

Prize and 1st Cert.—J. Hargreave Stevens, of Camden Town.
2nd Certificate.—Frederick Austin, of Canterbury. See L IV.
3rd ditto —Henry A. Leonard, of Brompton.
4th ditto —Thomas Allen Britton, of Camden Town. See L IV.

Construction.

Prize and 1st Cert.—Frederick Austin. See L III.
2nd Certificate.—Thomas Allen Britton. See L III.
3rd ditto —Henry Hughes, of Kensington.
M.  CIVIL ENGINEERING.—HARMAN LEWIS, A.M., Professor.
  Examination Questions, page 140.

Prize and 1st Certificate.—Nathan S. Joseph. See B II. I II.
2nd Certificate.—Bryan Donkin, of London. See N.
3rd ditto — Morgan H. Davies. See I IV. K III.

N.  MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING.
  EATON HODGKINSON, F.R.S., Professor.
  Examination Questions, page 140.

1st Prize and 1st Cert.—James Kitson. See I III.
2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—Bryan Donkin. See M.

O.  BOTANY.—JOHN LINDLEY, Ph.D., Professor.
  Examination Questions, page 141.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Silver Medal and 1st Cert.—William Pile, of Barbadoes.
2nd Certificate; 
  equal.—
  William F. Teevan, of London.
  Robert M. Theobald, of Kentish Town.
  James G. Bake, of Taunton, Somersetshire.
3rd ditto; 
  equal.—
  Michael Castaneda, of London.
  Robert E. Graves, of Kentish Town.
  Thomas Jackson, of London.
4th ditto; 
  equal.—
  Albert Buchanan, of London.
  Roger Hughes, of Bala, North Wales.
5th ditto — William E. Baylis, of London.

P.  ZOOLOGY.—ROBERT E. GRANT, M.D., Professor.
  Examination Questions, page 142.

Silver Medal and Cert.—Joseph Godfrey, of Turvey, Bedfordshire.

Q.  ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.
  ALEXANDER W. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D., Professor.
  Examination Questions, page 143.

Gold Medal and 1st Cert.—Robert Railton. See I III. K III.
1st Silver Medal and 2nd Cert.—George Kay. See I III.
2nd Silver Medal and 3rd Cert.—William John Powell, of Tisbury, Wiltshire.
4th Certificate.—James Fairlie, of Killcara, N. B.
5th ditto — James Spencer. See I III.
6th ditto — John Home. See I III.
7th ditto — Fletcher Norton. See I IV.
8th ditto — Thomas J. Denman, of London.
R. ENGLISH LAW.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL.B., Professor.

Examination Questions, page 143.

1st Prize and 1st Cert.—Thomas Key, of Camden Town. See S. V.
2nd Prize and 2nd Cert.—Frederick H. Robarts, of London.
3rd Certificate.—John Brend Winterbotham, of London.

S. ESSAY OF TENURES.

Examiners, Professors Foster and Russell.

Prize.—Thomas Key. See R. V.

T. JURISPRUDENCE.

CHARLES JAMES FOSTER, M.A., LL.D., Professor.

Examination Questions, page 144.

Prize and Certificate.—John Rankine Black. See A I.

V. ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

IN LATIN, GREEK, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Examiners,—

Professors Newman, Malden, De Morgan and Potter, Arthur
Hugh Clough, Esq., M.A., and R. B. Hayward, Esq.

Examination Questions, page 59.

£70, Scholar, Thomas Savage. See E II. K I.
£50, Scholar, Thomas Key. See R. S.

WILLIAMSON PRIZE.

£50 offered by Alexander Williamson, Esq., for the most successful experimental research undertaken in Birbeck Laboratory.

Examiners, Professors Graham, Sharpey, and Williamson.

Prizeman.—Arthur Winkler Wills, of Birmingham.
EXAMINATION
FOR THE
ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS
IN CLASSICS, MATHEMATICS, AND NATURAL
PHILOSOPHY.
OCTOBER 1852.
EXAMINERS.

Classics.
Professor NEWMAN. Professor MALDEN, M.A.
ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH, Esq., M.A.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
Professor DE MORGAN. Professor POTTER, A.M.
R. B. HAYWARD, Esq.

Wednesday, October 6, 9 to 12.

1. Required, geometrically, the locus of a point which moves in such man
ner that its distances from two given points are always in a given ratio.

2. Rationalize one of the following equations:
   \[ \sqrt{(x-a)} + \sqrt{(x-5a)} = \sqrt{(x-3a)}, \]
   \[ x^3 + 2x^2 + 3 = 1. \]

3. Prove, from the definitions of double algebra, the equation
   \[ A(B+C) = AB + AC, \]
   and the identity of
   \[ (a+b\sqrt{-1})^2 \text{ and } a^2 - b^2 + 2ab\sqrt{-1}. \]

4. What is the value of the series
   \[ x \sin \theta - x^3 \sin 3 \theta + x^5 \sin 5 \theta - \cdots \frac{2.3}{2.3.4.5} \cdots? \]

5. What is the probability that, in successive throws with a pair of dice, a
   pair of consecutive numbers shall be thrown before any doublets?

6. Apply Fourier's theorem to the detection of the character of the roots of
   \[ x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + x - 100 = 0, \]
   and find a positive root to six decimal places.

7. Demonstrate the rule of connexion of the sums of the powers of the roots
   of the equation
   \[ x^n - p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} - \cdots = 0. \]

8. Determine any or all of the following:—the coordinates of the centre,
   the directions of the principal axes, and their lengths, in the curve
   \[ ay^2 + bxy + cx^2 + dy + ex + f = 0. \]
9. Write a few remarks on the following assertion:—an infinitely small arc of a curve is equal to and coincident with its chord.

10. Show that the meaning of \( \phi x \) can always be determined by that of \( \phi' x \), when \( \phi x \) and \( \psi x \) both vanish. Are we entitled to say that the two are then equal, always? If not, distinguish the cases in which we may not say so.

11. Trace the curve \( y = \frac{\sin x}{x} \), and determine its radius of curvature. How do you most easily show that the area from \( x=0 \) to \( x=\infty \) is finite when the parts have their proper signs?

12. Find \( \int \frac{dx}{x^4 + x^2} \) and \( \int \frac{x}{\sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta} \, d\theta \).

13. Integrate the following differential equations:
   (a.) \( y'' - y = 2x \).
   (b.) \( xy' - y = xy^2 \).
   (c.) \( \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{du}{dy} = \frac{dx}{dy} \).

14. A straight line passes through the axis of \( x \), and through the circumference of the circle \( x^2 + y^2 = 1 \), and beginning in the plane of \( xy \), the points on the axis and on the circumference move uniformly. Determine the equation of the surface, and of its tangent plane.

15. Determine \( \int_0^1 \frac{x^{10} \, dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} \) by use of the factorial function.

16. Describe the mode of determining \( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \) but without completing the calculation.

A. DE MORGAN, Professor.

October 6, Afternoon.

His tam assiduis tamque moestis modica laetitia interjicitur, quod C. Cominiun equitem Romanum probrosi in se carminis convictum Caesar precibus fratris, qui senator erat, concessit. Quo magis mirum habebatur, nec ullam et quae fama sequeretur, magis tristiora se. Neque enim sanum erat; nee occultum est, quando ex veritate, quando adumbrata laetitia, facta Imperatorum celebrentur. Quin ipse, compositus alias et elucubrantium verborum, solutius promptiusque eloquebat, quoties subveniret. At P. Suillium, quaestorem quondam Germanici, cum Italia arceterat convictus pecuniam ob rem judicandam cepisse, amovendum in insulam censuit tanta contentione animi, ut et jurando obstringeret e re publica id esse. Quod, aspere acceptum ad praeclum, max in laudem verit regresso Suilio; quem vidit sequens actas praepotentem, venalem, et Claudii principis amicitia diu prospere, munquam bene, usum. Eadem poena in Catum Firmium senatore statuitur, tanquam falsis majestatis criminius sororem petivisset. Catus, ut retuli, Libonem illexerat insidiis, dein indicio perculerat: ejus operae memor Tiberius, sed alia praetendens, exsilium deprecatus est; quominus senatu pelleretur, non obstitit. Pluraque eorum quae retuli quaque referam, parva forsitan et levia memoratu videri non nescius sum: sed nemo annales nostros cum scrip-
ANDREW'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Detail the relationship of Tiberius to Augustus, and the circumstances which long stood between him and the prospect of supreme power.

2. Explain the words Princeps, Imperator, Imperium, and their gradual change of meaning.

Caelo supinas si tuleris manus
Nascente Luna, rustica Pheïcyle,
Si thure placaris et horna
Frugo Lares aidaque porca;
Nec pestilentem sentiet Africum
Foecunda vitis, nec sterilem seges
Robiginem, aut dulces alumni
Pomiferò grave tempus anno.

Nam quae nivali pacitur Algido
Devota, quercus inter et ilices,
Aut crescit Albanis in herbis,
Victima Pontificum secures
Cervice tinguet. Te nihil attinet
Tentare multe caede bidentium
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore deos fragilique myrto.

Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farre pio et saliente mica.—Hos. Od. iii. 23.

3. Accurately explain supinus, torus and immunis.

4. Describe the functions and position of the Pontifices in the Roman republic.

(Letter to Rome, B.c. 58.)
Cicero S. D. Q. Caecilio Q. F. Pomponiano Attico. Quod quidem ita esse, et avunculum tuum functum esse officio, vehementissime probo: gaudere me tum dicam, si mihi hoc verbo licebit uti. Me miserum! quam omnia essent ex sententia, si nobis animus, si consilium, si fides eorum quibus credidimus, non defuisset: quae colligere nolo, ne augeam moerorem. Sed tibi venire in mentem certo scio quae vita esset nostra, quae suavitias, quae dignitas: ad quae recuperanda, per fortunas! incumbe, ut facis; diemque natalem reditus mei cura ut in tuis aedibus amoenissimis agam tecum et cum meis. Ego huic spei et expectationi, quae nobis proponitur, maxime tendem volui praestolari apud te in Epiro: sed ita ad me scribitur, ut putem esse commodius, nos eisdem in

5. Give a concise account of the causes of Cicero’s banishment and restoration.

Translate into Latin:

Amidst these opposite counsels the queen, apprehensive of the consequences attending each extreme, was inclined to steer a middle course: and though such conduct is seldom prudent, she was not in this resolution guided by any prejudice or mistaken affection. She was determined not to permit without opposition the total subjection of the revolted provinces, whose interests she deemed so closely connected with her own: but foreseeing that the acceptance of their sovereignty would oblige her to employ her whole force in their defence, would give umbrage to her neighbours, and would expose her to the reproach of ambition and usurpation, imputations which hitherto she had carefully avoided, she immediately rejected this offer. She concluded a league with the States on the following conditions:—That she should send over an army to their assistance of five thousand foot and a thousand horse, and pay them during the war; that the general, and two others whom she should appoint, should be admitted into the council of the States; that neither party should make peace without the consent of the other; that her expenses should be refunded after the conclusion of the war; and that certain towns should in the meantime be consigned into her hands by way of security.

Translate into Greek:

When this shower of arrows was over, I fell a groaning with grief and pain; and then, striving again to get loose, they discharged another volley larger than the first, and some of them attempted with spears to stick me in the sides; but by good luck I had on me a leather jerkin which they could not pierce. I thought it the most prudent method to be still, and my design was to continue so till night, when my left hand being already loose, I could easily free myself: and as for the inhabitants, I had reason to believe I might be a match for the greatest armies they could bring against me, if they were all of the same size with him that I saw. When the people observed I was quiet, they discharged no more arrows: but by the noise I heard, I knew their numbers increased; and about four yards from me, over-against my right ear, I heard a knocking for above an hour like that of people at work; when turning my head that way, as well as I was able for the fastenings, I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants, with two or three ladders to mount it.
Translate, carefully expressing the tenses:

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσατο· τὸν δὲ ἐλευθερώθη ὑπὸ τούτων κατὰ θυμόν ἐξικόνωσε γυναικὸς,

τὴν γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἀδέκοντος ἀπῆμεν. αὐτὰρ ἴδεν ὁ δίκαιος ἔστη Χριστός ἐκεῖνος, ἀγὼν ἐπερείται ἐκατομβήν.

οἱ δὲ ὑείς ἱλιόνοι πολυβενθέντες ἐντοί ἱκανοὶ,

ιστία μὲν στείλαντο, θάνατο δὲ ἐν νηπί μελαίναι·

ιστόν δὲ ἵστοδέκη πέλασαν, προδόνοις ώστες,

καρπαλίμως τὴν δὲ ἔσ όρμον προφέρσαν ἐπεμοῦς.

ἐκ δὲ εὐνός ἐξαλον, κατὰ δὲ προμηθήτ' ἐδήσαν,

ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν βαϊνον ἐπὶ βηγμέναν ἀλάσασις,

ἐκ δὲ ἐκατομβήν βῆσαν ἐκβιβάζον Ἀπόλλωνι,

ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆς νηός βῆ πυντοπόρου.

τὴν μὲν ἐστει' ἐπὶ βωμὸν ἄγων πολύνητι ὁδυσσεῦς

πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερι αἰθεί, καὶ μιν προσέαπεν.

Give a brief summary of the plot of the Iliad, comparing it with that of the Aeneid.

A. H. CLOUGH, Professor.

Thursday, October 7, 1852: 1 to 4.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. When two forces act at a point, show that the moment of their resultant about any point in the plane of the forces, is equal to the sum of the moments of the component forces, about the same point.

2. Prove the principle of virtual velocities, when forces acting upon a rigid body are in equilibrium.

3. Investigate the equation of the catenary curve to rectangular coordinates.

4. A heavy body falls from a certain height to the earth's surface and descends through the last one-tenth of the height in one-fourth of a second. What is the height from which it falls?

5. When a body describes an orbit which is an ellipse about a centre of force in the focus, show that the force varies inversely as the square of the distance.

6. Find the time of oscillation of a body as a simple cycloidal pendulum. Also find an expression for the length of the simple pendulum which is equivalent to a body of any form suspended from a fixed axis.

7. Investigate an expression for the pressure of a fluid on the surface of a body immersed in it.

Ex. 1. Compare the pressure on the base of a given cylinder filled with fluid with that on the concave surface.

Ex. 2. Find the pressure on the surface of a hemispherical cup with the axis vertical, when filled with fluid.

8. Show how the metacentre of a floating body is connected with the sta-
bility or instability of the equilibrium; and investigate an expression for determining its position in a given body.

9. Investigate a formula for finding the heights of mountains by means of the barometer.

10. When a pencil of diverging rays is incident on a concave spherical mirror, find the focus of the reflected rays to a first approximation, and also to a second approximation. Explain also the effect of the oblique aberration.

11. Investigate expressions for the longitudinal dispersion, and the least circle of chromatic dispersion of a given lens.

12. Show how the achromatism of the double eye-pieces of telescopes or microscopes arises. Investigate a formula for the achromatism of a double eye-piece.

13. Explain the construction of the transit instrument, and state its requisite adjustments. Show fully how the right-ascentions of the heavenly bodies are determined.

14. Show what are meant by sidereal and mean solar time. Investigate a formula for converting an interval, given in sidereal time, to the corresponding expression in mean solar time.

15. Explain the astronomical terms true anomaly, mean anomaly and equation of the centre. When the mean anomaly is given, find an expression for the true anomaly in orbits of small eccentricity.

16. Explain what are meant by lunar ecliptic limits in the calculation of eclipses. How has a lunar eclipse been employed to determine the longitude of places, and what lunar observations are now more accurately used for that purpose?

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Professor.

Friday Morning, October 8.

Translate:

SOPHOCLES, PHILOCT., vv. 276—299.

σὸ δῆ, τέκνον, ποιαν μ' ἀνάστασιν δοκεῖ, αὐτῶν βεβώτων, ἐὰν ὑπνοῦ στῆνοι τότε; ποί' ἐκδικήσαμι, ποί' ἀπομισθαὶ κακά; ὁρῶντα μὲν νάεις, ὃς ἐχειν ἐναυστόλουν, πᾶσας βεβώσας, ἄνθρα δ' οἰδέει' ἐντοπον, οὐχ ὡσὶν ἀρκέσειν, ὡδ' ὡπειράν νόον κάμψοντι συλλάβονο. πάντα δὲ σκοπών, εὐρίσκουν οἰδέεν πλην ἀνώθαί παρὸν τούτον δὲ πολλὴν εὐμάρειαν, ὃ τέκνον. ὃ μὲν χρόνον δὴ διὰ χρόνου προβαίνει μοι, κάδει τι βαιὶ τυῇ' ὑπὸ στέγη μοῦν διακονέσθαι. γαστρὶ μὲν τὰ σύμφορα τῶν τὸν ἔξωρισκε, τὰς ὑποττήρους βάλλουν πελείαν' πρὸς δὲ τῶθ', ὃ μοι βάλοι
ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Give a short account of the plot of the Philoctetes.
2. In what year was it acted? How old was Sophocles then?

Friday Morning, October 8.

EUROPEUS, HECUBA, vv. 889—923.

Translate:

Σό μὲν, Ὅ πατρὶς 'Ιλιάς,
τῶν ἀπορηθέντων πόλει οὐκέτι λέγεται
τοιοῦ Ἐλλάνων νόμοι ἀμφὶ σε κρόπτει,
ὅτι δὴ, δορὶ πέρσαν,
καὶ τὸ δὲ στεφάναν κέκαρσαι
πώρις, κατὰ δὲ αἰθέλουν
χρίσαν ὀκτονιάταν κέρυσσαίν,
τάλαιν', οὐκέτι σ' ἐμματεύσω.

Μεσονέκτειος Ἵλλίμαν,
ἄμοι ἐκ δείπνων ἢν ὢς ἢν' ἔσθε
κινάσαται, μολὴν ὦ ἀπὸ καὶ χοροταύων
θυσίαν κατατιθῆσας
πόσιν ἐν θηλάμαις ἐκείνοι,
ἐκεῖνον ὦ ἐπὶ παειάλας,
ναῦταν ὀκεῖσθ' ὀρῶν ὄμλος
Τροίαν 'Ιλιάδ' ἐμβεβίων.

'Ἐγὼ δὲ πλάκαμον ἀναδέστους
μίμασαν ἐφρευμιζόμας,
χρυσέων ἐνόπτρων
λείψασαν' ἀφθημονας εἰς αὐγάς,
ἐπιδέμνοι ὡς πέσομ' εἰς εὐνάς.
ἀνὰ δὲ κελάδος ἔμπολε πόλιν,
κλείσαμα δ' ἄν κατ' ἀστυ 'Τροίας τοῦ· Ὡ
παιδές 'Ἑλλάνων, πότε δὴ, πότε τάν
Give an account of the kind of metre used in the first strophe and antistrophe.

2. In what Greek Epic Poems was the taking of Troy described?

3. What is the meaning of the comparison, ληόν ὡς ὑπόκοινον, λέον ἔτε πέλαγος?

Translate:

THUCYDIDES, Book IV. cc. 27, 28.

Friday Morning, October 8.
παραδιδόναι τὴν ἀρχήν καὶ ἑκάστων ἐπεθύμην πλεῖν. ὡστε οὐκ ἔχων ὅπως
tῶν ἑρμήμενων ὅτι ἐξαπαλλαγῆ, ψήφισται τῶν πλοίων.

1. What were the circumstances which led to this debate? In what year c.c. did it take place? In what year of the Peloponnesian War?

2. What is referred to in the words περὶ τῆς εὐκλήμενης τῆς ἐμπάθεις?

3. How many στρατηγοί were there? What were their powers?

4. ἐν τῇ νήσῳ. What was the name of the island? What is its modern name?

5. παραδοσείοντα. Explain the formation of this verb; and give examples of similar verbs, and of verbs of similar meaning in Latin.

HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

Friday, October 8, 1 to 4.

N.B. Where two questions are put together and marked (A.) and (B.), the solution of one or other, not of both, is required.

1. Compare the arithmetical definition of proportion with Euclid's, pointing out exactly wherein they differ, and the reason for the difference. Deduce the former from the latter.

2. Admitting that a tax upon income is equitable, when assessed in proportion to the capital which the income represents, compare the rates at which a perpetual annuity and an annuity terminable at the end of n years should be assessed. Calculate approximately the ratio of these rates, when n = 10, interest being reckoned at 3 per cent. per annum.

3. (A.) Prove that whatever be the value of θ,
\[ \cos \theta + \cos \left( \theta + \frac{2\pi}{n} \right) + \cos \left( \theta + \frac{4\pi}{n} \right) + \ldots \ (\text{to } n \ \text{terms}) = 0; \]
and sum the series
\[ x \sin \theta - \frac{x^3}{5} \sin 3 \theta + \frac{x^5}{5} \sin 5 \theta - \ldots \ (\text{ad inf.}). \]

(B.) Determine by any of the methods of the Theory of Equations the number and situation of the real roots of the following equations:

(1.) \[ x^2 - 7 x^2 + 9 x + 6 = 0. \]
(2.) \[ x^6 - 4 x^3 - 7 x^2 + 8 = 0. \]

4. Express \( (a + b \sqrt{-1})^p + q \sqrt{-1} \) in the form \( h + k \sqrt{-1} \) (all the letters denoting real quantities), and interpret the result according to the principles of Double Algebra, both when \( p \) and \( q \) are integral and when they are fractional.

5. (A.) A straight line meets the sides AB, AC of a triangle in H, K respectively, and also meets AD, which bisects BC, in L and AE, parallel to BC, in M; prove that it will be harmonically divided in these points, or, that HL will be to KL as HM to KM.

(B.) Find the area of a triangle in terms of the polar coordinates of its angular points; deduce the expression in terms of the rectangular coordinates, and thence infer the equation to a straight line passing through two points.

6. (A.) The sides of every parallelogram inscribed in an ellipse are parallel to a pair of conjugate diameters; prove this, and determine the area of the largest parallelogram which can be thus inscribed.

p 2
(B.) Find the equation to the hyperbolic paraboloid, considering it as the surface generated by a straight line, which remains always parallel to a given plane, and passes through two straight lines which do not meet and are not parallel to the given plane.

7. Given \( y^2 = x(a-x)^2 \), determine where \( y \) increases or diminishes as \( x \) passes from \(-\infty\) to \(+\infty\), and its maximum and minimum values; also trace the curve of which it is the equation.

8. Give a concise account of the principle of the Calculus of Operations, and prove that

\[
(d^2 y - a)^n y = e^{ax} x^2 (e^{-ay})^n.
\]

9. (A.) Prove that

\[
\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_a^b f(x,a) \, dx \right] = \int_a^b \frac{d}{da} \left[ f(x,a) \right] \, dx + \frac{db}{da} \left[ f(b,a) \right] \frac{da}{db};
\]

and apply the formula to find

\[
\int_0^a \frac{dx}{(a^2 + x^2)^3} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^a \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}.
\]

(B.) Solve the following differential equations:

(1.) \( \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - n^2 y = \cos mx \).

(2.) \( \frac{dz}{dx} \left( y + z - x \right) + \frac{dz}{dy} \left( z + x - y \right) \frac{dx}{dy} = x + y - z \).

(3.) \( z = \frac{dx}{dx} \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} \).

10. (A.) Assuming the general reduction of a system of forces to a single force acting at any point connected with the system and a couple, prove that it may be further reduced to a force acting in a determinate line and a couple whose plane is perpendicular to the direction of the force; and determine the equation to this line, and the moment of this couple.

(B.) Six equal forces act along the sides (taken in order) of the hexagon formed by those edges of a cube which do not meet a given diagonal: find their resultant.

11. Investigate the equation to the common catenary; and supposing the chain suspended at one end from a fixed point and the other end to rest on a rough horizontal table, determine the least length of the chain which must be in contact with the table for equilibrium.

12. Enunciate the second law of motion, and point out how it differs from the parallelogram of velocities. Mention any experimental facts suggestive of this law, and explain the grounds on which its truth as a physical law must be admitted.

13. (A.) A particle moving in a curvilinear orbit describes the arc PQ in the time T, and QR is the subtense parallel to the direction of the resultant force at P; prove that this force is equal to \( 2 \times \lim_{QR} \frac{QR}{T^2} \), and that the normal force at P = \( \frac{V^2}{\rho} \), \( V \) being the velocity, and \( \rho \) the radius of curvature at P.

(B.) Compare the force of gravity at the pole with that at the equator, sup-
posing the earth to be a sphere of uniform density, and taking the earth's radius = 4000 miles, and the accelerating force of gravity as 32 feet in a second.

14. State and explain D'Alembert's principle. Apply it to form the three equations for a heavy rod revolving in a vertical plane about one end fixed, and thence determine the motion, and the action between the rod and the hinge in the direction of the rod and perpendicular to it.

15. A heavy rod is fastened by a hinge to a point at a depth below the surface of a fluid less than its length, determine its position of stable equilibrium.

16. Determine the general equation to the surfaces of equal pressure in the fluid at rest under the action of any forces. What conditions must be satisfied by the forces in order that such a surface may exist? Show that this condition is satisfied for forces which are functions of the distances from determinate centres.

17. (A.) Describe the Astronomical Telescope in its simplest form; mention the nature and origin of the several defects in the image, and explain how they are obviated by the use of a double object-glass and an eye-piece.

(B.) Explain the different errors of adjustment of a transit instrument, and show how to determine the meridian error by observations on a circumpolar star.

18. Explain the error of aberration, and the nature of the apparent path of a fixed star in the heavens in consequence of this error.

ROBERT B. HAYWARD, Examiner.

Class Examination.—Session 1852-53.

JUNE 1853.

PHILOSOPHY OF MIND AND LOGIC.

I. PSYCHOLOGICAL COURSE.

1. Show that external manifestation is one great source of our knowledge respecting the human mind (e.g. in the various sensible expressions of what passes within, and in what has been done by man)—that another source is our immediate cognizance of the changes which go on in consciousness—and that a third source is the anatomy and physiology of the human frame.

2. Give some history of opinions regarding consciousness; especially distinguishing between the meaning of the term as signifying an à priori condition which renders possible all that passes in the mind, and the meaning which makes the term stand for the power of introspection and self-survey. What are the views of Locke, Kant, Reid, Stewart, Dr. T. Brown, and Sir W. Hamilton, on this subject, respectively? How do the writers who hold the latter view of the term distinguish consciousness from attention?

3. Classify sensations and sensational appetites and instincts, in the human
being. Distinguish the sensations of organic life—show the peculiar relation of those of the alimentary canal to emotions and the train of thought.

4. Distinguish between the kinds of muscular movements, as to their cause and circumstances—pointing out especially those which are reflex.

5. What information with regard to the faculty of sight may be gathered from the cases of persons who have undergone the operation *couching*? State and estimate instances of apparently conflicting evidence.

6. Classify those forms of human consciousness which originate within the mind, and not immediately from without.

7. Under what head did Aristotle treat of the doctrine of association—and what was his division of the sources of this mental phenomenon? State any other divisions which have been proposed.

8. What varieties of opinion have been held by philosophers on the subject of perception? What appears to be the theory of Sir W. Hamilton? Wherein do Berkeley, Malebranche, Kant, and Fichte, differ as to the causes of our sensations?

9. Give some account of the functions of the rational faculty, in judgment, comparison, belief, abstraction, generalisation, reasoning.

10. Wherein differ the English and the German sense of the term *intuition*? (anschauung.)

11. What terms have been employed by British and Continental writers to designate self-evident propositions—and what account can be given of our assent to them? What are “à priori conceptions” or “ideas”?

12. What relation does attention bear to volition?

13. What are Bacon’s "Four Idols"? What account does he give of the “Causes of Philosophic Error”?

14. What is the proper notion of the “infinite”? What are the views of M. Cousin on this subject, and what remarkable illustration do his writings furnish of departure from the psychologically negative notion of the infinite?

15. How are emotions distinguished, in general, from sensations? In what cases do the two appear to blend?

16. What classifications of the emotions are given by Hartley, Dr. Watts, Dr. Abercrombie, Dr. Cogan, and Dr. Thomas Brown, respectively?

17. What is Cogan’s distinction between affections, emotions, and passions? How far is it satisfactory?

18. What account does Dr. Adam Smith give of the emotions of wonder, in connection with his theory that they are not original feelings? Wherein is this account unsatisfactory?

19. Classify the emotions on the principle of their main relation to ourselves or others.

20. What are the most important and difficult points connected with the philosophy of the esthetical and the moral emotions respectively?

21. What theories have been held respecting the causes which produce the emotions of the beautiful and the sublime? What foundation is there for Dr. Brown’s view, that the above two feelings are essentially the same?
22. What are the principal differences which have prevailed respecting the elements of conscience?
23. What are the three main questions respecting volition? On what principles should we attempt to determine them?
24. Name any writers who think that desire and volition are identical, and the arguments by which their theory is maintained.
25. State the reasons by which the theory that desire and will may ultimately be at variance in regard to the same object, is supported. Who advocate it? What are the reasons alleged to the contrary?
26. Give an account of the controversy respecting freedom (of the will). Explain some of the terms used in this controversy, as employed by Libertarians and Necessarians. State the opinions of Jonathan Edwards, Jouffroy, and Mr. John Mill, respectively; and any other opinions which you are acquainted with on this subject.

II. Logic.
1. What share had Zeno (of Elea) in the invention of Logic? (ἡ διάλεκτική.)
2. What is recorded of the labours of Euclid (of Megara) and Archytas?
3. In what state did Aristotle find the science of the dialectic art?
4. What is the subject of Porphyry's Introduction (εἰσαγωγή) to Aristotle's Organon? (Περὶ τῶν πέντε φωνῶν.)
5. Describe, generally, the contents of the several books of the Organon as now arranged. Point out the extra-logical discussions which pervade the whole. (κατηγορίας—περὶ ἐρμηνείας—ἀναλυτικὰ—προτήρα—ἀναλυτικὰ ὄντωρα—τὰ τοπικά—περὶ σοφιτικῶν ἐλέγχων.)
6. Enumerate the Categories. Compare them with those of Kant—and of Mr. John Mill (System of Logic). State Kant's Criticism of the Categories of Aristotle.
7. What is the fundamental principle of reasoning, according to Aristotle? (τὸ κατὰ παντὸς ἡ μνήμη κατηγορεῖσθαι.)
8. What is the Distinction of Terms—their Classification—Division—Definition?
9. What are Aristotle's πρῶτα οὐσίαι—δευτέρα οὐσίαι? (prima et secundae notiones of the Schoolmen.)
10. Distinguish between Categories and Predicables. Exemplify the latter, taking the term ellipse for the species, or any other term.
11. What differences exist among Logicians on the subject of Definition? (onomina—rei.)
12. What bearing has the theory that a proposition expresses the relation of subject to attribute, on the doctrine of the Syllogism?
13. What are the kinds of propositions—their opposition—and conversion?
14. What is the Syllogism? (τὰ θεύτων τινῶν, ἔτερον τι τῶν κατέχοντων ἐς ἀνάγκης συμβαίνει τῷ ταύτα εἰναι.—Analyt. Prior.)
15. On what principle are the 19 valid and useful modal figurations (vide mnemonic lines) deduced from the 64 possible forms of mood, and from their eliminations?
16. What is the history of hypotheticals? Give Aristotle's syllogism by hypothesis (ἐξ ὑποθέσεως).
17. What are the abridged forms of argument?
18. What is mathematical induction—the inductive syllogism of Aristotle—induction in the natural sciences?
19. Examples for exercise:—
   (a) The hour-hand of a clock is a foot before the minute-hand. The latter moves twelve times faster than the former, but will never overtake it: for while the minute-hand is moving over those twelve inches, the hour-hand will have moved one inch; so that they will then be an inch apart; and while the minute-hand is moving over that one inch, the hour-hand will have moved over \( \frac{1}{12} \) inch; so that it will be still a-head; and again while the minute-hand is passing over that space of \( \frac{1}{12} \) inch which now divides them, the hour-hand will pass over \( \frac{1}{12} \) inch; so that it will still be a-head; etc. etc. etc., and thus we may go on for ever: therefore the minute-hand can never overtake the hour-hand.
   (b) No trifling business will enrich those engaged in it: a mining speculation is no trifling business: it will therefore enrich.
   (c) A body in motion must either move in the place where it is, or in a place where it is not; but neither of these is possible; therefore there is no such thing as motion.
   (d) It is probable \( \left( \frac{7}{10} \right) \) that A is B; it is probable \( \left( \frac{3}{5} \right) \) that C is A: therefore it is probable that C is B.
   (e) Animal food may be dispensed with, as the vegetarians have exemplified; and vegetable food may be dispensed with, witness the Esquimaux: and therefore as all food is either animal or vegetable, all food may be dispensed with.
   (f) Theft is a crime; and the laws of Sparta, by encouraging it, encouraged crime.
   (g) Repentance is a good thing: wicked men abound in repentance (Aristot. Ethic. ix.): therefore wicked men abound in what is good.
   (k) Testimony is a kind of evidence very likely to be false: the evidence on which most men believe that there are pyramids in Egypt is testimony: therefore the evidence on which most men believe that there are pyramids in Egypt is very likely to be false.
20. Express the two equivalents to \( X:Y, X \cdot Y, X, Y, x, y, x \cdot y, xy \), respectively, on the contranominal system*.
21. What are the concomitants of a simple proposition? Give examples.
22. Verify the following: \( P=F, PF=L, SPF=S, ST=FT, SFT=T, SPFT=PT \).
23. What is a complex proposition? How many complex propositions would there be, if the above eight forms were all concomitants? Explain the following symbols, by giving the propositions \( P, D, D', C, C' \). What simple propositions do the six last respectively deny?
24. What are convertible and inconvertible propositions? Apply to them,

* This and the following questions are founded on Prof. De Morgan's "Formal Logic."
respectively, the operation of changing the subject, predicate, or order; of changing subject and predicate, subject and order, predicate and order; and subject, predicate, and order.

25. Add the conclusions to the following sixteen pairs of premises:—D,D′, D′D′, D,D′, D′D′, C,C′, C′C′, C,C′, C′C′, D,D′, D′D′, D,D′, D′D′, C,C′, C′C′, C,C′, C′C′. Illustrate by the diagrams.

26. Let P mean the complex particular proposition: interpret and illustrate by diagrams:

\[ D_C P, D'C'P, PD_C', PC_D'. \]

27. Examine D,D,D′ by the diagram. What are the four combinations for premises? Why is one of the combinations (O′O′) invalid? Show that the conclusion A,+O′ is threefold, O′ being obtainable on two different grounds, from the a fortiori principle here involved. Give any other derivations from any of the eight affirmative complex syllogisms.

28. By way of exercise, exemplify some of the changes indicated in the following table:

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<th>Alteration of</th>
<th>into</th>
<th>removes</th>
<th>substitutes</th>
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<td>O′A,O′</td>
<td>A,A′,I</td>
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III. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

(1.) Spinoza, 1632—1677.

1. Sketch briefly the history of Spinoza.

2. What subjects, principally, are treated of in the two works published in his lifetime—(Renati Descartes Principiorum Philosophiae pars prima et secunda.—Tractatus Theologico-Politicus); and in his most important posthumous work? (Ethica more geometrico demonstrata).

3. How may we account for the different estimates which have been formed of Spinoza's opinions? What is the general statement of Jouffroy—of Frederic Schlegel (in regard to his moral system)—of Paulus, Saintes, and Lewes (with respect to the charge of Atheism)?—(Expresse dixi legis divinae summam……

Deum ut summum bonum amare. Spinoz. Epistol. 49.)
4. Wherein did his doctrine of the Divine Being principally symbolize with the speculations of the Eleatic school, especially with those of Xenophanes?

5. What relation had Spinoza’s general method to that of Descartes, Malebranche, and Leibnitz—especially with regard to “clear and distinct ideas” as the criteria of truth? (Vera methodus polissimum constat in sola puri intellectus cognitione, ejusque naturae et legum. Epistol. 42.)

6. What was the general problem which Spinoza proposed to himself, by a priori deduction from the notion of substance, as the geometry works from the notion of space? and what traces has his method left on the speculations of the later German metaphysicians?

7. Into what four parts is the Treatise entitled Ethica divided? Describe the subjects briefly.


9. What do you say of his seven axioms which follow? (Omnia vel in se vel in alio sunt—quod per alium non potest, per se concipi debet—ex data causa necessari se quae sequitur effectus—effectus cognitio a cognitione causa dependet et eandem involvit—qua nihil commune habent, per se involvit—idea vera debet cum suo ideato convenire—quidquid ut non existens concipi potest, ejus essentia non involvit existentiam.)

10. What are the three classes of apparent existences, according to Spinoza?

11. How does he endeavour to establish the theory that there is but one substance in the universe; and that it is endowed with infinite attributes; (among which are infinite extension and infinite cogitation;) and produces all things necessarily as its own modifications; and which, alone, in all events, both physical and moral, is at once cause and effect, agent and patient?

12. What distinction did Spinoza draw between causa immanens and causa transiens? (Prop. 18.)

13. Why did he give the name of Ethics to his system of doctrine, speculative as well as practical? (Amor enim Dei non nisi ex cognitione ejus oritur. Tractat. Polit.-Theol. cap. 4.)

14. What consequences, as to the freedom of the Deity, followed from Spinoza’s theory that the divine intellect is the same thing as the divine power and will?

15. What was Spinoza’s theory of man—his existence—agency—freedom?

16. What are the passions or “secondary feelings,” the one primary sentiment being “the desire of continued existence”?

17. Distinguish the Pantheism of Spinoza, from that of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel.

18. Dr. Samuel Clarke and Spinoza agreed in the necessity of causation, in the eternity of time and space, and that the two latter imply a necessary, eternal Being—at what point did Clarke separate from Spinoza?

19. What is the fundamental error of Spinoza’s philosophical speculations with respect to method?

20. To what school does Spinoza belong, in the strictly ethical part of his
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

system? (Per bonum id intelligam quod certo scimus nobis esse utile. Ethices
pars IV. Def. 1, 2. Bonum et malum quod attinet, nihil positum in rebus in se
consideratis indicent, nec aliud sunt praeor cogitandi modos, seu notiones quas
formamus. Praefat. ad Ethic.)

21. Compare the general spirit of Spinoza's method with that of Locke.

(2.) LEIBNITZ, 1646—1716.

1. Sketch briefly the history of Leibnitz. What account does he give of
himself? (Guhrauer.) Name some of his most distinguished contemporaries,
and opponents in controversy.

2. What was the state of knowledge and philosophical speculation in Ger-
many at the time when he arose?

3. What circumstances were unfavourable to a systematic development of
his views, and to his influence on the public mind as an author?

4. In what manner did he set out in the search for a prima philosophia?
What estimate did he form of the writings of Descartes?

5. What is Leibnitz's general method in his endeavour to frame some theory
of human knowledge, in regard to its nature—origin—certainty—extent? What
principle did he lay down in reference to the comparative value of sense and
understanding, in the pursuit of truth? Compare his leading aim with that of
Bacon, Descartes, Spinoza, Locke. What account does he give of his
method in relation to that of Plato on the one hand, and Aristotle and Locke on
the other? (Nouveaux Essais, Introd.)

6. Compare his doctrine of "clear ideas" with that of Descartes.

7. Wherein did Leibnitz's general theory of ideas differ from the Peripatetic
idealism (i.e. that of the successors of Aristotle)—the spiritualistic idealism of
Berkeley—the Platonic or mystical idealism of Malebranche?

8. On what two principles does Leibnitz found all our reasonings? Explain
them (princeps de la contradiction, ou de l'identité—principe de la raison suffi-
sante. Monadol.). To what two kinds of truth do they respectively apply? and
in what sense does he reduce even the principle of contradiction or identity to
that of the sufficient reason?

9. What does Leibnitz say of the office of reason a priori, in the case of in-
duction? (Dissertatio de Stylo Philosophico Nizoli.)

10. What were his views respecting "innate ideas" and "principles"? How
does he state the difference between himself and Locke on this subject? Show
that Leibnitz, though controverting Locke's statements, more fairly represents
his opinions than many other writers have done. Name instances.

11. What remarkable apparent contradiction is there in the first book of the
Nouveaux Essais, respecting the "innate idea of a Deity"?

12. What does Leibnitz say of such ideas as existence—being—possibility—
impossibility—identity—substance—etc.? Do all these ideas stand on a similar
footing with regard to analysis?

13. Show that the doctrine concerning "clear ideas," and "innate ideas,"
was not sufficiently guarded, in many of Leibnitz's theories; and opened up a
wide field for imaginary assumptions. In what cases, for example?
14. Describe fully the doctrines of monadology—pre-established harmony—optimism.
15. What is Kant's criticism of Leibnitz's theories of the identity of indistinguishables—of the negative character of evil—of the properties of the monads—of time and space?
16. State the main topics of the controversy between Leibnitz and Clarke.
17. What notions did Leibnitz entertain respecting the "law of continuity"? Name some of the consequences which he draws from it. What others follow?
18. What are the merits of Leibnitz as a mechanical philosopher—mathematician—and metaphysician, respectively? On what does his fame principally rest?
19. What were the sources of his principal deficiencies and errors, as an inquirer after truth?

IV. HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. Distinguish Ethics ( trò δεόν), subjectively, from inquiries into the general pathology of human consciousness, and from Theology.
2. Wherein consists the propriety of Ovid's description of man as compared with the brute creation? (Sanctius his animal. Metam. I.)
3. Distinguish between theoretical and practical Ethics.
4. What are the essential characteristics of a moral agent?
5. Analyse conscience. State its elements according to different writers.
6. Adduce examples of moral principles substantially approved or disapproved among mankind, theoretically, amidst the variations of civilisation and practice.
7. Distinguish between objective and subjective good.
8. What is known of the ethical views of the Italic school—and from what sources principally? How was the Pythagorean doctrine of metempsychosis related to ethics?
9. What does tradition record of the theory of right and wrong held by Democritus (of the Eleatic school) in his application of the atomic doctrine to morals? What corresponding principles have been maintained in modern times—by whom?
10. What views does Socrates appear to have entertained respecting the chief good of man? Under what heads did he comprise all human duties? (Xenoph. Mem.)
11. What was the one virtue under which Plato (with Socrates) placed all the rest? What were the subordinate cardinal virtues?
12. What, according to Aristotle, is the object (τέλος) of man's existence? What is the law of deliberate free choice? (ἐὰν προαιρετικὴ ἐν μεσάντητι ὁμοσ. Eth. Nicom. II.) How does he distinguish intellectual from moral virtue? (ἐννοητική ὁρετή—ἡθική, Eth. Nicom. I. 13, II. 1.)
13. Point out the resemblance and the difference between the ethical views of Epicurus and those of Aristotle.—From what sources of information do we know the former?
14. In what sense did Epicurus mean that pleasure (ηδονή) is the chief good of man? What, according to him, were the principal virtues? What did he say of contracts, and of the principle which makes them binding? (Diogen. Laert. X. 150, 151.) What is the relation between the ethical system of Epicurus and the theory known by the name of utility, in modern times?

15. What were the characteristics of Epicurus’s polytheism, and what relation had it to his moral system? (Cic. de Nat. Deor. I. Lucretius, V.)

16. To which of the ancient schools of Ethics do Butler and Paley, respectively, most approach?

17. Sketch the moral system of Butler—and of Paley.

18. Wherein do they differ from each other, in regard to obligation, motive, the nature of rectitude, conscience, etc.?

JOHN HOPPUS, Professor.

SENIOR LATIN CLASS.

Morning.

HORAT. Epist. I. viii. I.

Translate:

Quinque dies tibi pollicitus me rure futurum, Sextilem totum mendax desideror. Atqui Si me vivere vis sanum etque valentem, Quam mihi das aegro, dabis aegrotare timenti, Maecenas, veniam; dum ficus prima calorque Designatorem decorat lictoribus atris, Dum pueros omnis pater et matercula pallet, Officiaque sedulitas et opella forensis Adducit febres et testamenta resignat.

Quodsi bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, Ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet Contractusque leget: te, dulcis amice, reviset Cum Zephyris, si concedes, et hirundine primâ.

Epist. I. xvii. 6.

Si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam Delectat, si te pulvis strepitusque rotarum, Si laedit caupona, Ferentinum ire jubebo: Nam neque divitisbus contingunt gaudia solis, Nec vixit male, qui natus morientque sefellit. Si prodesse tuis pauloque beaulignius ipsum Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum. Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti Nollet Aristippus. Si se ret regibus uti, Fastidiret olus qui me notat.

Translate into Latin:—

All the ancient writers without exception call the government of Dionysius a tyranny. This, as is well known, was with them no vague term. It conveyed matter of fact, not of opinion. It described a particular kind of government, the merits of which might be differently estimated, but the existence of
which admitted of no dispute. Dionysius was not an hereditary king; for hereditary monarchy had never been the constitution of Syracuse. He was not head of the aristocratical party; on the contrary, the richer classes were opposed to him; and he found his safety in banishing them in a mass, and confiscating their property. Nor was he the leader of a democracy, like Pericles; for what democratical leader ever surrounded himself with mercenary troops, fixed his residence in the citadel, or kept up the state and luxury of a king’s court? He had gained sovereign power by fraud, and he kept it by force. He represented no party, and sought to uphold no ascendency but that of his individual self. A government carried on for the advantage of one man and resting mainly on fear, with whatever brilliant qualities it might happen to be gilded, and however free it might be from acts of atrocious cruelty, was yet called by the Greeks a tyranny.

TACITUS. ANN. ii. 48.

Translate:—

Magnificentam in publicum largitionem auxit Caesar hand minus grata liberalitate, quod bona Emiliae Musae locupletis intestatae petitum in fiscum Emilio Lepido, cujus e domo videbatur, et Patulei divitis equitis Romani hereditatem, quamquam ipsa heres in parte legetur, tradidit M. Servilio, quem prioribus neque suspectis tabulis scriptum compererat; nobilitatem utriusque pecunia adjuvandum, praefatus. Neque hereditatem cujusquam adiit, nisi cum amicitia meruisse. Ignatos et alios infensos eoque Principem nuncupantes procul arcebat.

TACITUS. ANN. vi. 5.

Exin Cotta Messalina, saevissimae cujusque sententiae auctor, arguitur plebem ; inter alia, querens de M. Lepidii ac L. Arruntii potentia, addidisse : illos quidem senatus, me autem tuebitur Tiberius meus. Neque cuncta a prioribus civitatis revincebatur, iisque instantibus ad Imperatorem provocavit: qui, in modum defensionis, repetito inter se atque Cottam amicitia principio, ne convivialum fabularum simplicitas in crimen duceretur, postulavit. Insigne visum est earum Caesaris litterarum initium. “Quid scribam vobis, P. C. aut quomodo scribam, aut quid omajno non scribam hoc tempore, Di me Deaeque omnes pejus perdant quam perire me quotidie sentio, si scio.” Adeo facinora atque flagitia sua ipsi quoque in supplicium verterant. Neque frustra praestantissimus sapientiae firmare solitus est, si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse adspici laniatus et ictus ; quando, ut corpora verberibus, ita malis consulis animus diffeceret. Quippe Tiberium non fortuna, non solitudines protectionem, quin tormenta pectoris suasque ipse poenas fateretur.

Sketch the life of Maroboduus.

Afternoon.

Translate; and add, where necessary for clearness, the shortest explanations possible:—

JUVENAL, viii. 85.

Dignus morte perit, conet licet ostrea centum
Gaurana, et Cosmi toto mergatur aéno.
Exspectata diu tandem provincia quum te
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Rectorem accipiet, pone irae frenas modumque,
Pone et avaritiae; miserere inopum sociorum.
Ossa vides regum vacuis exsuxta medullis.
Respice, quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
Praemia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine justo
Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu,
Piratae Cilicum. Sed quid damnatio confert,
Quam Pansa cripiat, quidquid tibi Natta reliquit?
Praeconem, Chaerippe, tuis circumspice pannis,
Jamque tace. Furor est post omnia perdere naulum.
Non idem gemitus olim, neque vulnus erat par
Damnorum, sociis florentibus et modo victis.
Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingenis stabat acervus
Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchylia Coa,
Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis
Phidiasum vivebat ebur, nec non Polycleti
Multus ubique labor: rae sine Mentore mensae.
Inde Dolabella est, atque inde Antonius, inde
Sacrilegus Verres. Referebant navibus altis
Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.

State the series of Roman emperors from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius, with approximate dates, and the eras of our principal extant Latin classics who fall within that period.

Translato:

CICERO to ATTICUS. (Rome, B.C. 59.)

Universa res eo est deducta, spes ut nulla sit, aliquando non modo privatos,
verum etiam magistratus liberos fore. Hae tamen in oppressione, sermo in
circulis duntaxat et convivis est liberior quam fuit. Vincere incipit timorem
dolor, sed ut omnia sint plenissima desperationis. Habet etiam Campana
lex executionem in contione candidatorum, si mentionem fecerint, quo aliter
ager possideatur, atque ut ex legihus Julii. Non dubitant jurare ceteri: La­
terensis existimatione, si mentionem fecerint, quod tribunatum plebis petere destitit ne
juraret. Displicet mihi, nec sine summis scribo dolore. Me tuor, ut oppressis
omnibus, non demisse; ut tantis rebus gestis, parum fortiter. Libera legatio
voti causa mihi datur: sed haec et praesidii apud pudorem pulchelli non
habet satis, et a fratre adventu me ablegat.

Rome, B.C. 54.

Messala noster et ejus competitor Domitius valde liberalis in populum fuit.
Nihil gratius: certis erant consules. At senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium
ante comitia fieret. Comitia dilata ex senatus consulto, dam lex de tacito
judicio ferretur. Venit legi dies: Terentius intercessit, non invitit consulibus.
Senatus decretaverat, si qui intercessissent, res integra referretur: res ad sena­
tum: de eis ita censuerunt, comitia primo quoque tempore haberit, esse e re. —
Cuperem vultum videre tuum, cum haec legeres. Negotia multarum numina­
rum erunt. Sed senatus bodie fuerat futurus; ibi loquetur, prater Antium et
Favonium, libere nemo; nam Catop ægrotat. De me a nihil timueris; sed tamen
promitto nihil. Quid, quaevis, alius? judicia credo. Drusus, Scaurus non
fecisse videbantur. Tres candidati fore rei putabantur. Quid poteris, inquies, pro iis dicere? ne vivam, si scio. In ills quidem tribus librís, quos tu dilaudas, nihil reperio.

State briefly:
1. The steps and aids to Cicero's rise.
2. His relations with Pompey and Caesar.
3. His personal errors as a statesman.
4. The results of Atticus's influence over him.
5. The history of the Tribunate of the Commons and of the Censorship from the Gracchi to Cicero's day.
6. The relations of the three Comitia in Cicero's day.
7. Military changes, dangerous to the state, during the life of Pompey.

JUNIOR LATIN CLASS.

Translate into Latin:—

For seven years and more the Romans had been besieging Veii. The summer was far advanced, and all the springs and rivers were very low, when on a sudden the waters of the lake of Alba began to rise: and they rose above its banks, and covered the fields and the houses by the water-side: and still they rose higher and higher, till they reached the top of the hills which surrounded the lake as with a wall: and they overflowed where the hills were lowest: and behold! the water of the lake poured down in a mighty torrent into the plain beyond. When the Romans found that the sacrifices which they offered to the gods and powers of the place were of none avail, and their prophets knew not what counsel to give them, and the lake still continued to overflow the hills and to pour down into the plain below, then they sent over the sea to Delphi, to ask counsel of the oracle of Apollo, which was famous in every land.

LIVY, iii. 20.

Translate into English:—

Consul alter, comes animosior quam auctor, suscepisse collegam priorem actionem tam gravís rei facile passus, in peragendis consularis officii partem ad se vindicatam. Tum tribuni, eladentes velut vana dicta, persequi quaerendo, quonam modo exercitum educturi consules essent, quos delectum habere nemo passurus esset? Nobis vero, inquit Quinctius, nihil delectu opus est; quum, quo tempore P. Valerius ad recipiendum Capitolium arma plebi dedit, omnes in verba juraverint, conventuros se jussu consulis, nec injussu abituros. Edimus itaque, omnes qui in verba jurastis, die strati ad lacum Regillum adsitis. Cavillari tum tribuni et populum exsolvere religione velle: privatum eo tempore Quinctiumuisse, quum sacramento adactis sint.

LIVY, iii. 54.

Appius, truci ingenio et invidia praecipus, odium in se aliorum suo in eos metiens odio,—Haud ignaro, inquit, imminet fortuna. Video, donec arma adversaria tradantur, diúeri adversus nos certamen. Dandus invidiae est sanguis: nihil ne ego quidem moror, quo minus decemviratu abeam.—Factum senatus consultum, ut decemviri se primo quoque tempore magistratu abdicat.
rent; Q. Furius pontifex maximus tribunos plebis crearet; et ne cui fraudi esset secessio militum plebisque.

1. Explain the object aimed at in appointing the Decemvirate, and the avowed reasons of the patricians for opposing the movement.
2. State the principal laws enacted on the ejection of the Decemvirs.
3. What (in this period) were the functions of the Comitia Tributa?

Afternoon.

Cic. in Catil. II. 3.

Translate:—

Ego illum exercitum, praes Gallicanis legionibus et hoc delectu quem in agro Piceno et Gallico Q. Metellus habuit, magnopere contemptum, collectum ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis decortibus, ex ilis qui vadimonia deserere quam illum exercitum maluerunt: quibus ego non modo si aciem exercitus nostri, verum etiam si edictum praetoris ostendero, cencident. Hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, quos etiam in senatum venire; qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpura, mallem secum suos milites eduxisset: qui si hie permanent, mementote, non tam exercitum illum esse nobis, quam hos qui exercitum deseruerunt pertimescendos.

Cic. in Catil. IV. 5.

Habemus a C. Caesare, sicut ipsius dignitas et majorum ejus amplitudo postulabat, sententiam tanquam obsidem perpetuae in rempublicam voluntatis. Intellectum est, quid intersit inter levitatem contentionum et animum vere popularem, saluti populi consulentem. Video de istis qui se populares haberi volunt, abesse non neminem, ne de capite igitur civium Romanorum sententiam ferat: is et nudius tertius in custodiam cives Romanos dedit, et supplicationem mihi decrevit, et indices hesterno die maximis praemiis affectit.


Frigidus agricolam si quando continet imber, Multa, forent quae mox coelo properanda sereno, Maturare datur. Durum procudit arator Vomeris obtusi dentem, cavat arbore lintres, Aut pecori signum aut numeros impressit acervis. Exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Atque Amerina parant lentae retiaacula viti, Nunc facilis rubra textur fiscina virga; Nunc torrete ignis fruges, nunc frangite saxo. Quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus Fas et jura sinunt: rivos deducere nulla Religio vetuit, segeti praetendere sepeas, Insidias avibus moliri, incendere vepres, Balantiumque gregem fluvio mersare subsuri.

Georg. II. 362.

Ac dum prima novis adolescet frondibus actas, Parceandum teneris; et dum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit, laxis per purum inmissus habenis,
Ipsa acie nondum falcis tentanda; sed unciis
Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae.
Inde, ubi jam validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos
Exierint, tum stringe comas, tum brachia tondae.

TACIT. ANN. I. 42.

Divus Julius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit, Quirites vocando,
qui sacrum est ejus detrectabant. Divus Augustus vultu et adspectu Actia-
cas legiones exterruit. Nos, ut nondum eosdem, ita ex ipsis ortos, si Hispaniae
Syriaeae miles adspersaretur, tamen mirum et indignum erat. Primane et vi-
cesima legiones, illa signis a Tiberio acceptis, tu tot praetorius sociis, tot pra-
emlis aucta, egregiam duci vestro gratiam referis? Hunc ego nuntium patri,
laeta omnia aliis e provinciis audienti, feram? ipsius tirones, ipsius veteranos,
non pecunia, non pecunia satisces: hic tantum interici centuriones, ecici tri-
busos, includi legatos; infecta sanguine castra, flumina; meque precariam ani-
mam inter insensos trahere.

HORAT. Od. II. 16.

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
Majorumque fames. Sire perhorruit
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
Maecenas, equimum decus!
Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
Ab Dies plura feret. Nil cupientium
Nudus castra peto, et transgusa divitum
Partes linquere gestio;
Contemptae dominus splendidior rei,
Quam si, quidquid arat impiger Appulus,
Ocultare meis dicer horreus,
Magnas inter opes inops.
Purae rivus aquae silvaeque jugerum
Paucorum, et segetis certa fides meae,
Fulgentem imperio fertilis Africæ
Fallit sorte bestior.

FRANCIS W. NEWMAN, Professor.

EXTRA GREEK CLASS.
ARISTOPHANES. The Birds.
I. vv. 481—503.

Translate into English:

ΠΕΙ. ὥσοι θεόι τοίνυν ἤρχον τὸν ἀνθρώπων τὸ πάλαιν,
ἀλλ' ὅστις, καβασιλεύσει, πολ' ἐστὶ τεκμήρια τούσον.
ἀντίκα ὃ μίν πρῶτ' ἐπιδείξω τὸν ἀλεκτρον', ὥστε ἐτυπάνει,
ἡρχέ τε Περσῶν πρῶτων πάνων, Δαρείον καὶ Μεγαβάζιον,
ὅστε καλεῖται Περικός ὁρυπο ἀπὸ τῆς ἄρχης ἐτ' ἐκείνης.
EX. διὰ ταύτ' ἄρ' ἐξων καὶ νῦν, ὡσπερ βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας, διαβάσκει
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

83

ΠΕΙ. ούτω δ' ἰσχυει τε καὶ μέγας ἦν τότε καὶ πολύς, ὡστ' ἑτὶ καὶ νῦν ὑπ' ἧς ῥώμης τῆς τότ' ἐκείνης, ὡς τότε μόνον ὅρθρον ἀστη, ἀνατηκόμεν τάντας ἐπ' ὅργην, χαλκής, κεραμής, σκυλοδέφαι, σκυνή, βαλανίς, ἀλφητομαζοῦσα, τορνευτολυμαστιδομοιοῖ: οἱ δὲ βαδίζοντες ὑποδησάμενοι νέκτωρ. ΕΥ. ἤμε τούτῳ γ' ἐρώτα· χλαίναν γὰρ ἀπόλλος ὁ μόχθορος θρυγίων ἐρίων διὰ τοῦτον. ἢς δὲκάτην γὰρ ποτε παιδαρίου κληθεὶς ὑπέτινον ἐν ἄστει, κάρτι καθεῶν καὶ πρὶν δειπνῆν τεδε ἄλλους οὕτως ἀρ ὑσεν, καγὼ γούμισα ὅρθρον ἐχώρου Ἀλμιοντάδε, κάρτι προκεῖτο τὲς τείχους, καὶ λεποδύτης παίει ῥοτάλῳ με τὸ γόντον· καγὼ τίπτοτο, μῆλον τε βοῦν ὅ δ' ἀπέβλεψε θημάτων μον. ΠΕΙ. ἰκτινος δ' οὖν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἦρχεν τότε καβασίλευεν. ΕΠ. τῶν 'Ελλήνων: ΠΕΙ. καὶ κατέδεξεν πρώτος γ' οὗτος βασιλεύων προκυλλεῖσθαι τοῖς ἰκτίνοις. ΕΥ. τῇ τῶν Διόνυσον ἐγὼ γούν ἐκπλησίαμην ἰκτινων ἰδὼν καθ' ἵππος ὧν ἀναχάσκων ὰβυδον κατεβόχθισα· κάτα κενὸν τῶν θύλακον οἰκᾶθ' ἀφελεκον. Π. ν. 1088—1112. ΗΜΙΧ. Ἐθάλανοι φίλοι πτηνῶν ὀλωνα, οἱ χειμῶνοι μὲν χλαίναν οἷς ἀμπληνοῦνται· σιδ' αὐθεμή τνίγους ἡμᾶς ἀκτίς τηλαγῆς θάλπα· ἄλλ' ἀνθρώπων λειμῶνων φέλλων ἐν ἐλπίς ναίω, ἄνίς' ἃν ὁ θεσπίσεως ἐξ' μέλους ἀχέτας θάλπεα μεσημβριναὶ ἠλομανής βοῶ· χειμάζω δ' ἐν κάλους ἀντρούς Νύμφαις οἰχρεῖαι ξεμπαίζουν· ἠμιά τε βοσκόμεθα παρθέναι λευκότροφα μέρστα Χαλήτων τε κηπεύματα. ΧΟ. Τοῖς κρίταις εἰπεῖν τε βευλόμεσθα τῆς νίκῃς πέρι λα' ἀγάθο, ἣν κρίνωσιν ἡμᾶς, πάντας αὐτοῖς δύσομεν, ὡστε κρείττων δόρα πολλῷ τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου λαβεῖν. πρώτα μὲν γάρ, οὕτω μάλιστα πᾶς κριτῆς ἐφείται, γλάκον πάρον ἐπελείψατο Δαμαρτικαῖ, ἀλλ' ἐνυικόσιν ώστε, ἐν τε τοῖς βαλαντίοις ἐνυικήσατο μικρὰ κέρματα. εἴτε πρὸς τοῦτοις ὡσπερ ἐν ιεροὶς οἰκήσετε.
When was The Birds acted? Enumerate in chronological order the extant plays of Aristophanes which preceded The Birds.
2. Give a short sketch of the political state and relations of Athens at the time that The Birds was acted.

   οἱμοι, μηδαμῶς
   ήμῖν γε παρὰ θάλατταν, ἵνα ἀνακύψεται
   κληρήρ' ἄγουν ἐωθὲν ἡ Σαλαμίνια.

Translate and explain. In what notable recent instance had the Salaminia been sent to fetch home an accused person?

4. v. 186. τοῖς δ' ἀνθρώποις ἀπολείπει Λυμψίος Ἡνίλιος. Explain the allusion.

5. v. 296. οὖδ' ἵδειν ἐτ' ἔσθ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν πετομένων τὴν ἐσοδὸν. What was the εἰσοδὸς? What was the number of the Comic Chorus?

   Ὅ Κεραικὸς διέξεται νῷ-
   δημόσια γὰρ ἐνα ταφώμεν,
   φίλους πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς,
   μαχομένω τοῖς πολεμίοιςιν
   ἀποθαναίν ἐν Ὀρνεῖοι.

Translate and explain.

7. v. 521. Λάρμπων δ' ἡμυσ' ἐτ' καὶ νυνὶ τὸν χην' ἀταν ἕξαπατῇ τι,
   v. 988. μήτ' ἦν Λάρμπων ᾑ, μήτ' ἦν ὁ μέγας Διοπεΐθης.
   Who was Lamps?

8. vv. 665-6.
   ἔβαίνε, καὶ σαυτή ἐπιδείκνυ τοῖς ξένας.

What difference is there between the earlier and later versions of the story of the transformation of Procne? What part is she here made to take in the performance of the play?

9. vv. 798-800. ὡς Διειρέφη γε, παντιναία μόνον ἔχων πτερά,
   ψρόθθη φίλαρχος, έτθ' ἵππαρχος, έτθ' ἐκ οἰκενά -
   μεγάλα πράττει, καστὶ νυνὶ ζωθὸς ἵππαλετρών.
   v. 1442-3. δεινὸς γε μοι τὸ μερᾶκον Διειρέφης
   λέγων ἀναπτέρωκεν ὡθ' ἵππαλετάεῖν.

Translate. What were the offices of φίλαρχος and ἵππαρχος? What is the allusion in ζωθὸς ἵππαλετρών?

10. vv. 826-8.
    ΤΕ. τίς δαι θέσι
    πολυδύχος ἐσταί; τῷ ἑαυτοίμεν τὸν πέτλον;
    ΠΕΙ. τί ε' ὅτι 'Ἀθηναίαν ἔώμεν Πολλᾶδα;
    Translate, and explain the allusion to the πέτλος.

11. Explain v. 875, &c. καὶ φυγιλῷ Σαβαζίῳ, καὶ στροφὴν μεγάλη μη-
    τρὶ θέων καὶ ἀνθρώπων.
   12. v. 878. διόλον Ἡπειλοκοκκυγείνου ὕγειαν καὶ σωτηρίαν, αὐτοίσι
    καὶ Χίοισιν.
    ΠΕΙ. Χίοισιν ἡθὴν πανταχοῦ προσκεφάλισ.

Explain this introduction of the Chians.

13. v. 997. Μέτων, ἐν οἷς ἑδὲ Ελλάς. What was Meton known for?

14. vv. 1125-9. κάλλιστον ἐργαν καὶ μεγαλοπρεπέστατον,
   ὡστ' ἀν ἐπάνω μὲν Προκενίδης ὁ Κομπασῶς
   καὶ Θεαγένης ἐναντίω δ' ἄρματε,
   ἵππων ὑπόκειτον μέγεθος Ἰον ὁ δύριος,
   ὑπὸ τοῦ πλάτους ἁν παρελασαίτην.
Translate. By what was this description probably suggested? Explain the personal allusions. What is meant by ὃ διόριος? What is the etymology of the epithet, and how does it get its meaning?

15. v. 1541. τῶν κυλακρήτην, τὰ τριώμβολα. Dindorf writes κυλαγρήτην. What is the etymology of the name? What were the functions of this officer in earlier and later times?

16. v. 80. οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δράσον, ὃ τροχίλε; Translate, and explain the idiom.

17. v. 383. οἴδε τῆς ὁργῆς χαλῶν εἰκάσιν. v. 1298. καὶ γὰρ ἤκειν ὄρτυγι. Explain the forms εἰκάσιν and ἤκειν.

18. vv. 582–4.

οἱ δ᾽ αὖ κόρακες τῶν ζευγαρίων, οἷς τὴν γῆν κατατίσαν, καὶ τῶν προβάτων τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἐκωφάντων ἐκι πείρα ἐλθ᾽ ὑ᾽ Ἀπόλλων ἱατρός γ᾽ ὅν ἱκάσθο ἡμιθοροφεῖ δέ.

Translate. Illustrate etymologically the formation of ἐκωφάντων. Explain and illustrate the meaning of ἡμιθοροφεῖ as applied to an ἱατρόν.

19. Point out the differences in construction between the Comic Trimeter Iambic and the Tragic.

20. And between the Comic Tetrameter Trochaic and the Tragic.

21. Explain the metres of the following lines:

vv. 1095, 6. ὢν ἡ πηθέσεως δὲ μὲν ἀχέτας πάλαις μεσημβρινοίς ἤλισμαι βοᾶ.

and vv. 1188–1191.

πόλεμος αἰρεται, πόλεμος οὐ φατός, τρόφει ἥμε καὶ θεοίς ἀλλὰ φάλλαντε πᾶς ἀέρα περινέφελον, ἵνα ἐρεθοὺς ἐτέκετο, μὴ σε λάθο τειν τῷ ταῦτῃ περών.

PLATO'S GORGIAS.

I. §§ 83–86.

Translate into English:

ΚΑΛ. Ὅ Σώκρατες, ὠκεῖς μοι γεννεώθησαί ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ὣς ἀληθῶς ἐμηγόρος ὄν, καὶ νῦν ταῦτα ἐμηγορεῖς, ταῦταν παθόντος Πῶλον πάθος, ὑπερ Γοργίαν κατηγόρει πρὸς τὸ παθεῖν. Ἡθη γὰρ τοῦ Γοργίαν ἐρωτώμενον ὑπὸ σοῦ, ἓν ἀφίκηται παρ᾽ αὐτόν μὴ ἐπιστάμενον τὰ δικαία ὅ τὴν ἤρητης βουλήμενοι μοθεῖν, εἰ δεδαξάξαι αὐτὸν ὁ Γοργίας, αἰσχυνθήναι αὐτόν καὶ φάναι δεδαξάξαι διὰ τὸ ἔθος τῶν ἀνθρώπων, ὅτι ἀγανακτοῦν ἄν, εἰ τις μὴ φαίη διὰ δὴ ταῦτα τὴν ὡμολογίαν ἀναγκασθήναι ἐναντία αὐτόν αὐτῷ εἰπεῖν, οὔ δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἀγαπῆ, καὶ σοῦ κατεγέλα, ὃς γέ μοι δοκεῖν, ὥρθος τότεν γῦν ἐν πάλιν αὐτὸ παυντὸ τοῦτο ἐπάθη. Καὶ ἤγοι γεγα κατ᾽ αὐτῷ τὸτε οὐκ ἁγαρμαί Πῶλον, ὅτι σοι συνεκφρόσυν τὸ ἀδικεῖν αἰσχον εἶναι τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι.

Ἐκ ταῦτης γὰρ αὐτῷ τῆς ὡμολογίας αὐτὸν ὑπὸ σοῦ συμποτίσεθεν ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἐπεστομισθὴ, αἰσχυνθῆσθαι ἢ ἐνδει εἰπεῖν. Σὺ γὰρ τῷ ὀντὶ, ὁ Σώκρατες, εἰς τοιαῦτα ἄγεις ὕποτικα καὶ ἐμηγορικά, φάσκων τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐωτεῖν, α
ϕύσει μὲν οὐκ ἔστι καλά, νόμῳ δὲ ὡς τὰ πολλὰ δὲ ταύτα ἐναντία ἄλλοιος ἐστὶν, ἢ τε φόνος καὶ οὐ νόμος. Ἐάν οὖν τις αἰσχύνηται καὶ μὴ τομῆ λέγειν ἀπέρ νοεῖ, ἀναγκάζεται ἐναντία λέγειν. Ἡ δὴ καὶ σὺ, τοῦτο τὸ σοφὸν κατανενοθεύσας, κακουχεῖ τοῦ τοῖς λόγοις, ἐὰν μὲν τις κατὰ νόμον λέγῃ, τὰ κατὰ φύσιν υπερωθέν, ἐὰν δὲ τὰ τῆς φύσεως, τὰ τοῦ νόμου. "Ωσπερ αὐτίκα ἐν τούτοις, τὰ ἀδικεῖν τε καὶ τὰ ἀδικεῖσθαι, Πώλου τοῦ κατὰ νόμον ἀδίκουν λέγοντος, σὺ τὸν νόμον ἀδικεῖσθαι κατὰ φύσιν. Φύσει μὲν γὰρ πᾶν ἁσχύνης ἐστίν, ὑπὲρ καὶ κάκιον, ὅποι τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, νόμῳ δὲ τὸ ἀδίκειν. Οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς τούτῳ γ' ἀστι τὸ πάθημα τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἄλλα ἄνθραπόδου τινός, ὃς κρείττων τεθύναι ἐστίν ἢ ζην, ὅστις ἀδικοῦμενος καὶ προσηλακτικόμενος μὴ οἴστε ἐστιν αὐτὸς αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν μηδὲ ἄλλῳ, οὐ αὖ εἰσῆται. Ἄλλις, οἴμαι, οἱ τιθέμενοι τὸν νόμον οὐσίως ἀνθρώπωτοι εἰσί καὶ οἱ πολλοί. Πρὸς αὐτοὺς οὖν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸς συμφέρον τὸν τε νόμου τίθενται καὶ τοὺς ἐπιάνου ἐπαινοῦσι καὶ τοὺς ψόγους ψέγουσι, ἐκφοβοῦσι τε τοὺς ἐφρομενεστέρους τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ δυνατούν δυναῖς πλέον ἔχειν, ἵνα μὴ αὐτῶν πλέον ἔχωσι, λέγουσιν, ὃς ἀληχόν καὶ ἀδικεῖ τοῖς πλεονεκτεῖν, καὶ τοῖτο ἄστι τὸ ἀδικεῖν, τὸ πλέον τῶν ἄλλων ζήτων ἔχειν. Ἀγαπῶσι γὰρ, οἴμαι, αὐτοὶ, ἄν τὸν ἵστον ἔχωσι, κακόθεται διότι. Διὰ ταύτα δὴ νόμῳ μὲν τούτῳ ἄδικον καὶ ἀληχόν λέγεται, τὸ πλέον ζητεῖν ἔχειν τῶν πολλῶν, καὶ ἀδικεῖν αὐτὸ καλοῦσιν ἢ δὲ γε, οἴμαι, φύσις αὐτῆς ἀποφαίνει ἃν, ὅτι δίκαιον ἔστι τὸν ἀρετῶν πλέον ἔχειν καὶ τὸν ὑπερανωτερόν τοῦ ἀδικανωτέρου.

II. §§ 135-136.

'Εγὼ μὲν οὖν οὕτω ταύτα τίθεμαι καὶ φημὶ ταύτα ἄληθεν εἶναι. Εἰ δὲ ἔστιν ἄληθεν, τὸν βουλόμενον, ὡς ἐουκεν, εὐθαίρεια εἶναι σωφροσύνη μὲν διωκτέον καὶ ἀσκητέον, ἀκολούθια δὲ φιλεκτέον, ὃς ἔχει ποιῶν ἐκαστοῖς ἡμῶν, καὶ παρασκευασμένον μάλιστα μὲν μηδὲν δεῖσθαι τοῦ κολάξεθαι, ἐὰν δὲ δεηθῇ ἡ αὕτη ἡ ἄλλος τινὶ τῶν οἰκείων, ἡ ἱερωτὴ τῇ πόλι, ἐπιθετόν δίκην καὶ κολαστέον, εἰ μέλλει εὐθαίρεια εἶναι. Οὕτως ἐρωτευθήκει δὸ κειτίον εἶναι, πρὸς τὸν βλέποντα δὲ ζῆν, καὶ πάντα εἰς τοῦτο τὰ αὐτῶν συνεισνέχων καὶ τὰ τῆς πλέον ὡς, ὡς δικασθήσει παρέσται καὶ σωφροσύνη τῷ μακαρίῳ μέλλοντι εἶσθαι, οὕτω πράσσειν, οὐκ ἐπιθυμείειν ἐωντα ἀκολούθου εἶναι καὶ ταύτα ἐπιχειροῦντα πληροῦν, ἀνήνυντον κακών, ληπτοῦ βίον ζῶντα. Οὕτω γὰρ ἄν ἄλλω ἀνδρῷ προσφερή ἢν εἰς τὸν τινὸς όὕτω θεῷ κοινωνεῖν γὰρ ἀδίκους· ὡς δὲ μὴ ἔνθα κοινωνία, φιλία οὐκ ἂν εἴη. Φασὶ δ’ οἱ σοφοὶ, ὁ Καλλίδεος, καὶ ὁδαφόν καὶ γῆν καὶ θεόν καὶ ἀνθρώπους τὴν κοινωνίαν συνήχειν καὶ φιλίαν καὶ κοινωνίαν καὶ σωφροσύνην καὶ δικαίωσην, καὶ τὸ δίκων τοῦτο διὰ ταύτα κόσμον καλοῦσιν, ὦ ἐταίρε, οὐκ ἄκοσμαν ὁδὲ ἀκολούθιαν· σὺ δὲ μοι δοκεῖς διὸ προσέχεις τὸν νόμον τοῦτος, καὶ ταύτα σοφῶν ὡς, ἀλλὰ λέληθε σε, ὅτι ἡ ἱσότης ἡ γεωμετρικὴ καὶ ἐν
PLATO'S GORGIAS.

1. When was Plato born? How old was he at the time of the death of Socrates? Into what countries is he said to have travelled? From whom besides Socrates did he derive any portion of his philosophy (Cic. De Fin. v. 29.)?

2. Of what country and city was Gorgias? When, and on what occasion, did he visit Athens in a public character? What did he profess? What was the character of his eloquence?

3. Are there any indications which would lead us to refer this Dialogue to the time of the public visit of Gorgias to Athens? If so, what anachronisms are there in it?

4. Name the three kings of Macedonia who immediately preceded Archelaus. What does Thucydides say of the administration of Archelaus?

5. § 153. Μίλτιάδης ἤκουσεν τὸ πλῆθος Ἐπίδρασαν ἄλλως τὰς καταστάσεις, ἵνα αὐτῶν κυριαρχεῖν, ἡμὲν ἀρνεῖται, καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς, τά ταῦτα ἐπικρίνεται. Μεταλάβην δὲ τὸν ἔν Μαραθῶν εἰς τὸ διάβαθμον ἐμβάλειν ἐνεπηρεάσαντο, καὶ εἰ μή διὰ τὸν πρόταναι ἐνέπεσαν ἐν; Translate. For what act was Miltiades brought to trial? What is the account of the trial given by Herodotus? What functionary is intended here in the phrase ἐνεπηρεάσαντο? How did he differ from osticism? What was the occasion of the additional penalty on Themistocles? What circumstances led to the ostracism of Cimon?

6. § 151. Μεταλάβην δὲ τὸν τὰς καταστάσεις ἄλλως τὰς καταστάσεις, ἵνα αὐτῶν κυριαρχεῖν, ἡμὲν ἀρνεῖται, καὶ Θεμιστοκλῆς, τά ταῦτα ἐπικρίνεται. Μεταλάβην δὲ τὸν ἔν Μαραθῶν εἰς τὸ διάβαθμον ἐμβάλειν ἐνεπηρεάσαντο, καὶ εἰ μή διὰ τὸν πρόταναι ἐνέπεσαν ἐν; Translate. What was the μισθοφορία of which Pericles was the author? How does Plato distort and misrepresent the history of Pericles in the passage immediately following this? Explain the description τῶν τὰ ὑπὸ καταστάσεις.

7. With what public men of Athens was Plato connected by birth?

8. What is the main subject of the Gorgias? and how is it connected with the preliminary discussion on Rhetoric?
9. What is the position first maintained by Callicles? By what arguments does Socrates prove that the ἴδια differs from the ἄγαθος?

10. How does Socrates distinguish Ἰσρηπία and ἴνειον?

11. § 132. a:AAO: προσπράξεις, ἐκ παράδοσις καὶ ἁθανάτων, ἄγει, δεικνύων τὸ βαινότατον, ὑπερτάτα χειρὶ. Τεκμαίρομαι ἐργοσεν ἤπακλεόντας ἐπὶ Πηροῦκα βόας Κεκλωτών ἐπὶ προφύρων ἑσθοθέως ἀναινήτας τι καὶ ἀπριάτα ἡλασθεν.

Translate accordingly. What does Pindar appear to have meant by Νόμος? What meaning does Herodotus give to the maxim, νόμος πάντων βασιλεύ (iii. c. 38)? What meaning does Callicles give to Pindar's words?

12. Boeckh reads the fragment of Pindar, cited by Callicles, thus (See citation in Plat. Legg. iv. p. 714 d.):

Translate: 'Εσείῳ γὰρ ἐξηπάτησε μὲν ὡς ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλίππου διὰ τούτων τῶν ἐν ταῖς προσβείαις μεθοδοπάνων ἑαυτοῦ καὶ οὐδὲν ἄλλης ὑμίν ἀπαγειλάντων, ἐξηπάτησεν δὲ οἱ ταλαίπωροι θυσείς καὶ ἀνήμονα αἱ πόλεις αὐτῶν, τί ἐγένος; Οἱ μὲν κατάπτυστοι θεταλοί καὶ ἀναίσθητοι Θηβαίας φίλον, εὐεργέτην, σωτῆρα τὸν Φιλίππον ἴσχυστο, πάντ' ἑκείνον ἦν αὐτοῖς, οὐδὲ φωνή ἤκουσαν, εἰ τι ἄλλο τί βούλιου λέγειν. ὡμίς δὲ ὑφορῶμεν τὰ πενθαγμένα καὶ ὑστεροτήσασθεν ἡγετεῖ τὴν εἰρήνην ὑμῶν' οὐ γὰρ ἤν ὁ τί ἀν ἐστίν εἰρίστη εἰκάτω. καὶ ἦν ἀλλ' ἐκ ἐλληνικῆς φίλον ἑπεφανοκόσμοι καὶ διηματηκότες μὲν ἐξίπσαν, ἦγον τὴν εἰρήνην ἄσμενοι, καὶ αὐτοὶ τρόπον τινὰ εἰ πολλὰ πολεμοῦμεν. 'Ὅτε γὰρ περιοῦν ὁ Φιλίππος ἔλληνοι καὶ Τριβαλλοῖς, τινὰς δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐλληνῶν, καταστρέφετο, καὶ ὑπάρχεις πολλὰς καὶ μεγάλας ἐποιεῖτ' ὡς ἑαυτῷ, καὶ τινες τῶν εἰ τῶν πόλεων ἐπὶ τῷ τῆς εἰ
90 FACULTY OF ARTS.

"Αλλά μήν το μέν παρελθηκόντος δεῖ παρὰ πάνω ἀφείται, καὶ οδοεῖ περὶ τοῦτον προτίθησαν οἴδαμον βουλήν, το δέ μέλλων ἂ το παρὸν τὴν τοῦ συμβούλου τάξιν ἀπαστεί. τότε τοῖν τά μέν ἡμέλλει, ὃι ἔσσει, τῶν δεινῶν, τά δ' ἢ ἂν σαρώ, ἐν τις τὴν προαιρεῖσθαι μου σκέπε τῆς πολιτείας, μή τα συμβάντα συκοφάντω. το μὲν γὰρ πέρας, ὡς ἂν ὁ δαίμων βουλῆθη, πάντων γίγνεται, ἢ δὲ προαιρείσθαι αὐτῇ τὴν τοῦ συμβούλου διάνοιαν δηλοῖ. Μή δ' ἢ τοῦτο ὥς ἄδειμα ἢμῶν ὑπὲρ, εἰ κρατήσῃ συνεβῇ Φιλίππου τῷ μάχῃ ἐν γὰρ τῷ θεῷ τοῦτον τέλος ἦν, ὡς ἂν ἢ μοι ἂλλ' ὡς ἄχω ἁπάντα διὰ ἐνήν κατ' ἀνθρώπινον λογισμὸν εἰλήφη, καὶ δικαίων ταύτα καὶ ἐπιμελῶς ἐπηράζει καὶ ἀληθῶς ὑπὲρ ἐνυμνήμεν, ἥ ἃν καλά καὶ τῆς πόλεως ἄξια πράγματα ἐνστηθήσαμεν καὶ ἀναγέννα, ταῦτα μοι δείξω, καὶ τῷ ἢ ἂν κατηγόρω μοι. Εἰ δ' ὃ συμβᾶς σκηπτότο [ἢ χειρῶν] μή μόνον ἢμῶν ἄλλα καὶ πάντων τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων µαζίς γέγονεν, τι χρῆ τοιεῖν; Ὄσπερ ἄν εἰ τε ναβεῖλην πάντι ἂπι σωτηρίᾳ πρόξαντες, καὶ πάντα κατασκευάσαντες τὸ πλοῦτον ἀφ' ἃν ὑπελάβαμεν σωθῆσθαι, ἢτά χειμών χρησάμενον καὶ πονηρῶνταν ἀὐτῶν τῶν σκεφὼν ἢ καὶ συνιστήςαν ὄλως, τῆς ναυήγας αἰτήματος. ἄλλ' οὔτ' ἐκυβέρνητον τὴν ναυή, φήσων ἄν, ὃσπερ οὖθ' ἑστρατηγήνων ἐγὼ, ὅτε τῆς τέχνης κόρος ἦν, ἄλλα ἢκείνην τῶν πάντων. ἄλλ' ἢκείνη λογίζου καὶ δρά. εἰ μετὰ τῶν Θεσαλῶν ἢμῶν ἀγνοιχάριον οὖν ἔµαρτο προάζει, τι χρῆ προσδοκέην, εἰ μηδὲ τούτου ἐσχήκεν συμμάχους ἄλλα Φιλίππου προεδρεύετο, ὅπερ οὔτ' ἢκείνος πᾶσας ἐφήκε φωνᾶς; καὶ εἰ νῦν, τριῶν ἢμερῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ὄθος τῆς μάχης γενομένη, τοσοῦτος κίνδυνος καὶ ψάθος προείσθη τὴν πόλιν, ἄν, εἰ ποι τῆς χώρας ταῦτα τοῦτο πᾶθος συνέβη, προεδρεύει ὁχῆ; Ἀρ' οὖθ' ὅτι νῦν μὲν στῆραι, αναμεθίζεται, πολλὰ μᾶ ἡμέρα καὶ δόο καὶ τρεῖς ἐξίσους τῶν εἰς σωτηρίαν τῷ πόλει τοτε δ' οὔ, ὃκ οὖν ἢν εἴπείν, ἂ γε μηδὲ πείραν ἔκωκε θεῶν τινὸς ἐνιοίᾳ καὶ τῷ προβαλέωθαι τὴν πόλιν ταύτην τῆς συμμαχίαν, ἰδιὸν τι κατηγορεῖ.
DEMOSTHENES, DE CORONA.

1. § 46. συμβεβήκε τοις προστηθηκοσι καὶ τέλλα παλὴν ἐαντονι διομένουσι πωλέων πρότυτον ἐαντονι πεπρακόσιν αἰσθέσας. Translate; and explain all that is idiomatic in the syntax of πεπρακόσιν. What forms are used in Greek to express the different tenses of the verb "to sell"?

2. § 120. τὸ μὲν μηριάκει μορίον εκατέρθαι παραλεῖπο, καὶ τὸ πολ-λάκις αὐτὸς ἐσταφανίσασθαι πρότερον. Translate; and explain why αὐτός is in the nominative case.

3. § 131. οἴτωσ ἀχάριστοι εἰ καὶ πυντρόσ φύσει, ὅστε ὑλεύθερος ἐκ δού-λου καὶ πλούσιος ἐκ πτωχοῦ διὰ τούτους γεγονός ὁ β' ἀν' χάριν αὐτοῖς ἔχεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ μισθώσας σαντιν κατὰ τούτων πολτεύεις. Translate. Give an account of the demonstrative forms to which the suffix i is attached.

4. § 219. οὖνει πώσετε τούτον διὰ παντὸς ἐδώκεν ἐαυτόν τοῖς θαλασσιοῖς τῆς τοῦτον, ἀλλὰ ὥστε γράφον τούτων ἐπὶ τοῖς παρακότοις μὴ ἐκπατήσας, ἄν' ἐπὶ προσβεβεσθήσας, ἄν' ἐπὶ προσβεβεσθήσας, ἄν' ἐπὶ προσβεβεσθήσας, ἄν' ἐπὶ προσβεβεσθήσας. Translate. Explain this use of the particle ἃν.

5. § 276. ὅπερ αὐτὸς ἀπὸ καὶ μὲν εἰσοδίως πάντως εἰρήκων τοῦτοῦ λόγου, φυλαττέατον ἐμ القوم ἐκέλευαν ἄνω καὶ ἠπειροσκούσαμε μη' ἐκπατήσας, ἄνω καὶ ἠπειροσκούσας, ἄνω καὶ ἠπειροσκούσας, ἄνω καὶ ἠπειροσκούσας, ἄνω καὶ ἠπειροσκούσας. Translate.

Translate; and explain why αὐτός is in the nominative case.
Translate and explain the syntax of the clause 

Translate and explain what is meant by 

Show how this fact bore on the political relations of Athens.
17. § 234. ὅντοις μὲν τοῖς εἶχεν ἡ πόλις τοὺς νησίωτας, οἵς ἀπαντας ἐλλά τοὺς ἀνθρώπους οὕτε γὰρ Χίος οὕτε Ῥόδος ὦπε Κέρκυρα μεθ’ ἦμων ἦν χρημάτων δὲ σύνταξιν εἰς πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα τάλαντα, καὶ ταῦτ’ ἦν προεξειλεγέναι. Translate. Explain what is meant by χρημάτων σύνταξιν. How and when had Chios and Rhodes become alienated from Athens?

18. Describe the constitution of the Amphictyonic League. What were the meetings of the Council called? Where were they held? At what seasons? What were the representatives of the several states called? How had Philip obtained a voice in the Council?

Translate into Greek:

It was evening; and some one came to the Prytanes with the announcement that Elatea had been seized; and upon this some of them rose up straightway in the middle of supper, and proceeded to turn out the people from the booths in the public place, and set fire to the hurdles; and others were sending for the generals, and calling the trumpeter; and the city was full of uproar. But on the morrow at daybreak the Prytanes summoned the council to the council-chamber, and you went to the assembly; and before the council transacted business and passed any resolution, all the people was seated above. And after taís, when the council entered, and the Prytanes reported the tidings which had been announced to them, and brought forward the man who had come with the news, and he had told his story, the herald demanded “Who wishes to speak?” but no one came forward: and though the herald repeated the question many times, no one stood up at all the more, though all the generals were present, and all the orators, and though our country by her public voice called for some one to speak for her preservation.

SOPHOCLES: Ēdīrus Tyrannus, vv. 1—690.

Translate into English:

TE. φῆς, φῆς φρονεῖν ὡς δεινόν, ἐνθα μὴ τέλη λῶς φρονοῦντι. ταῦτα γὰρ καλῶς εἰγὼ εἰδὼς διώλεσ’ οἷς γὰρ ἂν δειρ’ ἱκόμην.

ΟΙ. τῷ δ’ ἦστιν; ὡς ἄθυμοι εἰσελήμβας. TE. ἄφης μ’ ἡ οἰκουμ’ ῥήστα γὰρ τὸ σὸν τε σῆ, κἀγὼ ἐοικῶν τοιμῶν, ἦν ὡμοὶ πίθυ.

ΟΙ. οὐτ’ ἐννομ’ ἐπισ, οὕτε προσφελίς πάλει τῦδ’, ἤ σ’ θροφεύε, τῦν’ ἀποστερῶν φάτιν.

TE. ὅρω γὰρ οὐδ’ σοι τὸ σὸν φώνημ’ ἵνα πρὸς καιρῶν’ ὡς οὖν μὴν εἰγὼ ταυτῶν πάθω. ΟΙ. μὴ, πρὸς θεών, φρονοῦν γ’ ἀποστραφῆς, ἐπει πάντες σε προσκυνοῦμεν σοὶ ἱκήρως.

TE. πάντεσ γὰρ ὡς φρονεῖτ’ ἐγὼ δ’ οὐ μὴ ποτε, τὰμ’ ὡς ἂν εἶπο, μὴ τὰ σ’ ἐκφήνω κακά.
Translate into English:

"Ως ἐφάμην· ἡ δ' αὐτικ' ἀμεῖβετο πῶνια μῆτηρ· καὶ λήνη κείνη γε μένει τετλῆτι θυμῷ· σοίσι ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν· ἔδιπορα· ὅ ἐν αἰεὶ φθινοσθεν νῦκτεσ τε καὶ ἡματα δακρυχεόσφ.· σὸν δ' ὅπως τὸς πρὸς καλὸν γέρας· ἀλλὰ ἐκήλοι· Τηλέμαχος τεμένης νῦμετα· καὶ βαῖναι ἐὰς σαΐς δαινυντα· δέ· ἐπέοικε διασπόλων ἀνδρ' ἀλγόνων· πάντες γὰρ καλούσει· πατὴρ· δέ· σος αὐτοῦ· μίμην· ἀγρίῳ· ὀδὺς· πόλεως· κατέρχεται· ὦδὲ· οἱ· εὐνι· δέμνια· καὶ· χαταίναι· καὶ· ρήγεα· συγάλεντα··

"Φίλλων· οὑδεμίνων· χαμαλαί· βεβλήμαται· εὐνι·· ἐντ' ὦδε· καὶ· ἀχέων·· μέγα· δε· φοσι· πόλιν· ἀξικε·· σον· πότμον· νοῦς·· χαλεπὰν· δ'· ἐπί· γάρας·· ικάνει·· οὔτω· γὰρ· καὶ·· ἐνων····

"Ος· ἀγανοίς· βελέσσαν·· ἐποιχομένη· κατόπιφερν."
STATE THE VOICE, TENSE AND MOOD OF THE FOLLOWING VERBS, AND THE PRESENT TENSE OF EACH:

τέτατο, σίνηαι, ἀδόξης, ἀνυμή, ἡράσσατο, ἀπεσκέδασε, ἀγηγέρατο, ἐνπληθῶν, ὀρῶν, δεδημην, ἤμεναι, τλήτω, φθίτω (v. 330, πρὶν γάρ κεν καὶ νῦ φθῖτ' ἄμβρος), θύσεω, ὀμορξάμενον, ἀποτάμενη.

ODYSSEY, Book XI.
2. v. 4. ἢν δὲ τὰ μῆλα λαβόντες ἱβήσας εἰν. What is the difference in meaning between ἱβήσας and ἱβην; Give examples of other First and Second Aorists which differ in like manner. What is the later verb equivalent to ἱβήσας?

3. Explain the formation of the following words:—καταλέγουσιν, τεθυλίζει, ἐρυκακίεσιν, εἰπατέρωσιν.

4. Prove that the infinitives of verbs in μι and verbs in ω were originally formed alike.

5. v. 392. πιτνᾶς εἰς ἐμὲ χείρας. Give examples of other verbs formed like πίτνημι.

6. Trace the etymology of the following words:—μελικόρης, νοσσοθείς, νημερτός, τεμένη, εὕματα, ἀτιγαλλέμεναι, εὐρυχώρης, ἀπερίσκοι, πολάρμαν, μυνονείδεις, ἀδύσφατος, ἐρέμην.

7. vv. 206—8. τρίς μὲν ἐφορμήθην, ἐλέει τε με θυμόν αὐτόνει, τρίς δὲ μοι ἐκ χειρῶν σκύ τεκλον ἡ καὶ ὅσιφιῳ ἐπετατέ μοί δ’ ἔχοι δὲ ἐν γενέσκετο εἰρόθη μᾶλλον.

Explain the formation and force of γενέσκετο.

8. What is the difference in meaning between γαμεῖν and γαμεῖσθαι (midd.)? Cite lines from this book which show it.

9. v. 144. εἰπέ, ἀναξ, πῶς κέν με ἀναγνωρίη τὸν ἔοντα; Explain the grounds for the admission of the real or apparent hiatuses in this line.

10. v. 139. Τερασείη, τὰ μὲν ἄρ πον ἐπέκλωσαν θεοὶ αὐτοὶ. Translate exactly. How was this metaphor embodied in a mythological shape by Homer? And what was the mythology of later poets on this subject?

11. How does Homer's account of Ariadne, and of Εἰδίπος, differ from the stories of later poets?

12. What is Homer's conception of the ὅκεανός; Why are the Κυμεῖροι represented as enveloped in perpetual darkness? What was the geographical position of the real Κυμεῖροι? Did Κυμεῖροι ever come into contact with Greeks?

13. How does Homer's representation of the state of the dead differ from that of the later poets and philosophers among the Greeks?

THUCYDIDES, Book I. cc. 24—67.

Translate into English:

I. c. 28.

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐποθόντοι οἱ Κερκερίαιοι τὴν παρασκευὴν, ἔλθοντες ἐς Κόρινθον μετὰ Δακίασιμιῶν καὶ Σικυωνίων πρόσβεσιν, οὗτος παρέλαβον, ἐκέλευον Κορινθίους τοὺς ἐν Ἑπιδάμνῳ φρονοῦντα τε καὶ οἰκήτορας ἀπάγειν, δοῦ τι μετὸς αὐτοῖς Ἑπιδάμνοις. ἐὶ δὲ τι ἀντιποιοῦτον, δίκαι ήθολον ἀνίστατο ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ παρὰ πόλεις αἰς ἀν ἀμφότεροι ἦμα τιμήσανοι ἐποτέρων δ’ ἀν δικαιότητι εἶναι τὴν ἀποκαταστάσεις τοὺς κρατεῖν. ήθολον δὲ καὶ τῇ ἐν Δελφοῖς μαντεῖων ἐπιτρέψαι. πόλειρον δὲ οὐκ ἐλών ποιεῖν εἰ δὲ μη, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἀναγκασθήσεσθαι φρονών, καὶ τοῖς βιωζόμενοις, φίλοις παυέσθαι οὖν ὡς βούλονται ἀπέρου τῶν νῦν ὅτων μᾶλλον, ἀφελείαν ἐνεκα. οἱ δὲ Κορίνθιοι ἀπετρί—
III. c. 41.

Δικαιώματα μὲν οὖν τὰς πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἔχομεν ἑκατὸν κατὰ τοὺς Ἑλλήνων νόμους, παραίνεσαν δὲ καὶ ἀξίωσιν χάριτος τοιάνει, ἦν οὖν ἐχθροὶ ὑμεῖς, ὡσεὶ βλάπτειν, οὐδ' αὖ φίλοι, οὐσὶ' εἰπρήσθη, ἀντιδοθῆναι ἦμιν ἐν τῇ παράντι φιλον χρῆμα, νέων γὰρ μακρῶν σπανίαντές ποτέ πρὸς τὸν Ἀλιγνητῶν ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ πόλεμον παρὰ Κορινθίων εἰκοσι ναῦς ἐλάβετε· καὶ ἡ ἐνέργεια αὐτὴ τε καὶ ἡ ἐς Σαμίων, τὸ δὲ ὑμᾶς Πελοποννησίους αὐ· νοῦς μὴ βοηθήσατε, παρίσχεν ὑμῖν Αλιγνητῶν μὲν ἐπικράτησαν, Σαμίων δὲ κύλισαν, καὶ ἐν καροῖς τοιούτοις ἐγένετο οἷς μάλιστα ἄνθρωποι ἐπ' ἐχθροῖς τοῖς σφετέροις ὑμεῖς τῶν πάντων ἀπεριστοί εἰς παρὰ τὸ νικήν. φίλοι τε γὰρ ἠγούντα τὸν ὑπουργοῦντα, ἦν καὶ πρότερον ἐχθρὸς ᾣ, πολέμον τε τῶν ἀντισταντα, ἦν καὶ τόχη χιλιῶν ὕπει καὶ τὰ ὀίκεια χείρον τίθεναι φιλονεκίας ἑνεκε τῆς αἰτίας.

III. cc. 62, 63.

Καὶ αὐτὸ μὲν τὸ τοῦ Ἀριστέων κόρας, καὶ ὅσοι περὶ ἐκείνων ἦσαν Σαμίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λογάδες, ἀπέφαν τὸ καθ' ἐαυτοῦ καὶ ἐπεξήνθην διώκοντες ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ δὲ ἄλλο στρατόπεδον τῶν τε Ποτιδαιῶν καὶ τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἤσαντο ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ ἐς τὸ τείχος κατέφευξαν. ἐπαναχώρισαν δὲ ὁ Ἀριστείς ἀπὸ τῆς διώξεως, ὡς ὅρα τὸ ἄλλο στρατεύμα ἡσυχεῖν, ἑπόρισε μὲν ἄποστερος διακινδυνεύσει χρῆμα, ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλυνθοῦ ἦ ἐς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν, ἐξειρεθείς δὲ οὖν ἔννοιαν χρόνου δρόμος βιάσασθαι ἐς τὴν Ποτιδαίαν καὶ παρῆλθε, παρὰ τὴν χρῆμα διὰ τῆς ἐναπόθεσις βαλλόμενος τε καὶ χαλεπῶς, ἄλογοι μὲν τινα ἀποβαλλόμενοι, ροῖς δὲ πλεύσεως ὀφείλει, οἱ δ᾽ ἀπὸ τῆς Ὀλυνθοῦ τοῖς Ποτιδαιαίσι βοήθοι (ἀπέχει δὲ ἔξικτον μάλιστα στάδιον, καὶ ἐστὶ κατα· φανεῖ) ὡς μᾶχαι εἰγίνεται καὶ τὰ σημεία ᾤθη, βραγυῖ μὲν τι προῆλθον ὡς βοηθήσοντες, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες ἰπτής ἀντιπαρεσάζόμενοι ἐς κωλύσοντες ἐπειδὴ δὲ διὰ τἀχύν ἑνὴ τῶν Ἀθηναίων εἰγίνοτο καὶ τὰ σημεῖα κατεσπαθή, πᾶλιν ἐπανεχώρησαν ἐς τὸ τείχος, καὶ οἱ Μακεδόνες παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναίων ἰπτῆς δὲ ὀνειδειᾶσον παρεγένοντο.

Translate into Greek:—

1. Cleitias was killed by Alexander.
2. This has been well said by the wise men of old.
3. The Greeks were on their guard against the barbarians.
4. Antisthenes accounted wealth of no importance.
5. The army crossed the river.
6. I have now for many years been exercising myself in voluntary labours.
7. You taught letters, but I went-to-school (φοιτῶν).
8. Where there is need of strength of body, the slave often becomes master.
9. Both my uncles had adopted sons out of other families.
10. We shall be buried in the Ceraeicus.
11. The sea was frozen for three whole months.
12. If you desire honour, you must persuade the citizens that you are worthy of honour.

CLASS OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

DEMOSTHENES, De Corona.

I. §§ 66—69.

Translate:—

'Αλλ' εκείνος ἐπανέρχομαι. Τί τήν πόλιν, Λίσχινη, προσήκε ποιεῖν, ἀρχήν καὶ τυπανυῖα τῶν Ἐλλήνων ὑπόσαν λαυτῷ κατασκευάζομεν Φιλιστπον; ἢ τί τόν σύμβολον ἰδεῖ λέγειν ἡ γράφει τὸν Ἀθηναῖον ἃρμεν,—καὶ γάρ τούτο πλείστον διαφέρει,—θείον αὐτό τοῦ χρόνον μέχρι τῆς ἠρέμας, ἀφ' ἢ αὑτό ἐπι τὸ βῆμα ἀνέβησι, ἀεὶ περί πρωτείων καὶ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης ἀγωνιζόμενη τῆν παρόδια, καὶ πλείο καὶ σῶματα καὶ χρήματα ἀναλωκώντων ὑπὲρ φιλοτιμίας καὶ τῶν ἀπασι τοῖς Ἐλλησι συμφέροντων, ἢ τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἀναλώκασιν ἐκαστι' ἐώρων ἢ αὐτὸν τὸν Φιλιστπον, πρὶς δὲν ἦν ὁρῶν ὁ ἄρων, ἐκέφαρά καὶ δυναστείας τὸν ὑβαλμον ἐκεκομμένον, τὴν κλεῖν καταγότα, τὴν χεῖρα, τὸ σκέλος πεπηρωμένον, πάν ὁ τι βουληθεῖν μέρος ἡ τέχνῃ τοῦ σώματος παρελθεῖ, τοῦτο ἱδίοις καὶ ἐταίρως προϊέμενον, ὡστε τῷ λοιπῷ μετὰ τιμῆς καὶ δόξης λέγειν. Καὶ μήν οὖν τούτῳ γα ῶδεῖν αἰνεῖν τολμήσειν, ὁς τῷ μὲν ἐν Πέλλῃ πραγμεντὶ, χωρίω ἀδέξιον τόσο γα ἄντι καὶ μεριᾷ, τοσαίην μεγαλοφυχίαν προσηκεν ἐγγενέσθαι, ὡστε τῷ τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἀρχῆς ἐπιθυμήσαι καὶ τοῦτ' εἰς τὸν νοῦν ἤμαλλόσθαι, οὔτε τῷ οὖν Ἀθηναίους καὶ κατά τὴν ἢμέραν ἐκαστίν ἐν πᾶσι καὶ λέγοιν καὶ θεωρημασί τής τῶν πραγμάτων ἀστηθῆ ὑπομίμῃθ' ὀρῶσα τοσαίην κακίαν ὑπάρξει, ὡστε τῆς τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἀλθεῖρας αὐτατεγαλικὸς θελοντὸς παραχώρησας Φίλππυν. οὔτ' ἂν εἰς ταύτα φήσειν. Αὐτώ τῶν τόινυν ἦν καὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἢμα, πάντα ὃς ἐκεῖνος ἐπρατησεν ἀδικώτων ὑμᾶί ἐναντιόθησαν ἀκάκως. Τούτ' ἐποιεῖτε μὲν ἡμέρας ἐκείστω καὶ προσηκοῦνσι, ἐγραφον δὲ καὶ συνεργοῦσιν καὶ ἐγὼ καθ' οὗ ἐπολειτεύμην χρόνους.

II. §§ 199—203.

'Ἐπειδ' δὲ πολὺς τοῖς συμβεβηκόσι ἐγκακοῖ, βούλομαι τι καὶ παράδοξον εἰπεῖν. Καὶ μου, πρὸς Δίον καὶ θεῶν, μηδεὶς τὴν ύπερβολὴν θαυμάσῃ, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐνοικεῖς δ' λέγω θεωρητάτω. Εἰ γὰρ ἦν ἀπάτη πρόδηλα τὰ μέλλοντα γενήσομαι καὶ προβῆσαι ἀπαντεῖς, καὶ σὲ προείλογες, Λίσχινη, καὶ
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

1. Give the dates of the following events:—the accession of Philip; the delivery of the First Philippic; the termination of the Phocian War; the attack of Philip on Byzantium.

2. Narrate briefly the circumstances of the last struggle of Athens with Philip, which ended with the battle of Cheroneia; and give the dates of the battle, and of the death of Philip.

3. Describe the geographical positions of Elateia and Cheroneia.

4. What had been the relations of Eschines and Demosthenes, before Eschines indicted Ctesiphon?

5. When were the Speeches on the Crown delivered?

6. § 13. έλ μέν εἰσαγγελίας ἐξν πράττοντα με ἑώρα, εἰσαγγέλλοντα· εἶ δὲ γράφοντα παράνομα, παρανόμων γραφόμενον.

Give an account of these processes and explain the technical use of γράφειν and γράφοντα.

7. Give an account of the Trierarchia, and the nature of the reform introduced by Demosthenes.

8. § 117. Ἐπίδεικσκα ἐπανοιγμα διὰ ταῦτα, οὐκ ὄντι ἀπό τόλμησα ὑπεύθυνον. 'Ἡρώον καὶ ἐξύπικα ἄν ὑπόθυνοι, οὐχ ἄν ἐπίδεικνα. Νὴ Δ', ἀλλ' ἄδεικνα ἡρξα' εἶνα παρόν ὑπὲρ μὲ εἰσήγην οὐ λογισταί, οὐ κατηγορεῖα; Translate; and explain the process εἰσῆγαν διδόναι, and the functions of the λογισταί.

H 2
Translate into English:

"Ioanvovs Lαντιμη, πολυμήχανον 'Oδυσσεύ, ἀσίς μὲ δαίμονοι ἀσά κακῆ καὶ ἄδορφατοι οἴνους.

Κύρειρα δ' ἐν μεγάρῳ καταλέγερνοι οὐκ ἐνόησα ἄφοβόν καταβίναι ἢν ἐς κλίμακα μακρήν, ἀλλὰ καταντικρῷ τέγεος πίσον ἐκ δὲ μοι αἰχήν ἀστραγάλων ἐἀγγ. φυχῇ δ᾽ 'Ajaxόδε κατῆλθε.

νῦν δὲ σε τῶν ὅπιθεν γονναζόμαι, οὐ παραώντων, πρῶς τ᾽ ἄλχου, καὶ πατρῶν, δ᾽ ἐτρεφέ τυπὸν ἔόντα, Τηλεμάχου δ᾽ ὅν μοῦνον ἔνι μεγάρονεσ ἑλπίτες οἷδα γὰρ, ὡς ἐνθέδε κίῳν ὅμοιον ἐξ' Αἴας ἐνοῦν ἐς Αλαίην σχῆσει εὐεργεία νύς'

ἐνθα σ᾽ ἐπειτα, ἀναξ, κῆλομαι μνήσασθαι ἔμειν' ἡ μ' ἀκλαυστον, ἄβαπτον, ἢν ὅπιθεν καταλίπτεις, νοσθεῖες, μὴ τοὶ τι θεῶν μόνης γένεσαι ἀλλὰ μὲ κακκία σὺν τεθέσισι, ἅσσα μοὶ ἔστιν, σιμὰ τέ μοι χεῦα πολίη ἐπὶ θωί βαλάσῃς, ἀνδρὸς δυσήνου, καὶ ἑσομένους πυθόσθαι πατὴτά τέ μοι τελέσαι, πηξία τ᾽ ἐπὶ τῷμβῳ ἐρεμών, τῷ καὶ ζωῆς ἔρεσον, ὅων μετ᾽ ἐμοῖς ἑτάροισιν.

II. 440—455.

τῷ νῦν μήποτε καὶ σοῦ γυνακὶ περ ἥπιος εἶναι, μηδ’ οί μυθὸν ἄπαντα πτιαυσκέμεν, ἐν κ’ εὖ εἰεῖς, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν φάσθαι, τὸ δὲ καὶ κεκρυμμένον εἶναι. ἀλλ’ οὐ σοιγ’, 'Οδυσσεύ, φόνον ἔσσεται οὰ γε γυναικός λινὴ γὰρ πινυτὴ τε καὶ εὖ φρεις μῦδεα εἴδε κοβρή Ἰκαρίου, περίφρον Πηνελόπεα.

ἡ μέν μὲν νύμφην γα νῦν κατελείφομεν ἤμεις ἐρχόμενοι πολεμοῦνες πάις δὲ οἱ ἢν ἐπὶ μαζί νήπιος, ὅ τοι νῦν γε μετ’ ἄνθρων ζειν ἄρισον, ὅλιγον’ ἡ γὰρ τὸγε πατὴρ φίλος ὑφεται ἐλθὼν, καὶ κεῖνος πατέρα προσπετέεται, ἡ βέμεν ἐστὶν. ἡ δ’ ἐρή οὖν τε περ νίο εὑπλησθήναι ἅκοιτε ὀφθαλμοί δέ εὶς πέφυν καὶ αὐτόν. ἀλλ’ εἰ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνι φρεις βιδίλεο σύγ’ κρίβαθεν, μηδ’ ἄναφανδα, φίλην ὡς πατρίδα γαίαν νύς κατισχέμεναι ἐπεὶ οὐκ ὅτι πιστὰ γυναικίν.
STATE the Voice, Tense and Mood of the following Verbs, and the Present Tense of each):

1. Δλισάμην, ἀφίκησι, περιστάθη, ἅλασεις, ὑπέσχησε, ὑνομήν, ἀνασχοίμην, πέτυςσαί.

2. The same of the following Verbs:

κακήθη, ἑφίην, ἐνίης, ἄλλημ, ἀπεσπόν, κεφαλισάθη, ἀψίνητο, φβητο, ἐμπρερ, ἔστασαι.

3. Give the Attic equivalents of ἵμεν (infinitive), ναίμεν, κατασχέμεναι, and τεμεν: and prove that the infinitives of verbs in ῥ and verbs in μυ were originally formed in the same manner.

4. Give the Attic equivalents of ὕφεσιν, ἀγγείρατο, λελόγχασι, ᾽Αλδοο, κόινται, ἡράσσατο, εἰσόκε.

5. Explain the peculiarities of formation in the following words:

phiηθ, ἐρωκεκέεις, τεθαλύσσα, ἔξωβλημενος.

6. vv. 206—8. τρυ μεν ἐφωρμήθην, ἐλέειν τε με θυμοι αὐōγες, τρτις δε μοι έκ χειρων σκύ εἰκελον κα κα όνείρφ
ἔπτατι· ἐμοι δη αχο δε γενέσκετο κυροθι μάλλον.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

III. vv. 540—563.
Translate; and explain the formation and force of γενέσεως.
7. Show by references what was Homer’s conception of the Όδειανώς.
8. What was the geographical position of the historical Κυμάμεια? 
9. What are the chief differences between Virgil’s representation of the abode of the dead, and Homer’s? HENRY MALDEN, Professor.

SENIOR ENGLISH CLASS.
1. State the general division of Literature into kinds or departments adopted in the arrangement of the Course; and explain the grounds of that division. Under which heads would you rank the following passages, intrinsically considered; and why?
   (1.) “White night-butterflies flitted, white blossoms fluttered, white stars fell; and the white snow-powder hung silvery in the high shadow of the earth, which reaches beyond the moon, and which is our Night.”
   (2.) “So, oft it chances in particular men,
That, for some vicious mole of nature in them,
As, in their birth, (wherein they are not guilty,
Since nature cannot choose its origin)
By their o’ergrowth of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason;
Or by some habit that too much o’erleavens
The form of plausible manners,—that these men
Carrying, I say, the stamp of one defect,
Being nature’s livery, or fortune’s scar,
Their virtues else (be they as pure as grace
As infinite as man may undergo)
Shall in the general censure take corruption
From that particular fault.”

2. Distinguish between the objective and the subjective tendency in literature, and derive a rule from the distinction specially applicable to descriptive and narrative writing.

3. If you were required to draw up an account of the social state of any country at any given period—say of Portugal at the present time—where would you begin, and how would you proceed? Is there any general scheme or method useful as a mechanical help in such cases, to make up for the deficiency of literary art; and, indeed, instinctively adopted, more or less, by the best literary artists? State the principle of such a scheme; and refer, in connexion with it, to Mr. Macaulay’s survey of the social state of England before the Revolution.

4. Mention some of the chief English historical writers, and briefly characterize Gibbon and Sir Walter Scott as historians.

5. Explain Emphasis and Exemplification as principles or rules in expository writing. State some of the ways in which emphasis may be attained; and apply the principle of Exemplification to an exposition of the differences between Simile and Metaphor.

6. What did the ancient Rhetoricians discuss under the head of “Invention”; and what was the nature and use of the Topics in ancient Rhetoric?
7. What is the meaning of the phrase "clarescit urendo," as applied to the orator? Convert the phrase into a formal definition of the constitutional peculiarity of the Orator; and discuss, in connexion with it, the opinion, "Orator fit."

8. Characterize the style of Burke's writings and speeches.

9. State Aristotle's theory of the nature of Poetry, and contrast it with that of Bacon. Test Aristotle's theory upon the following passage from Spenser:—

"At length they came into a larger space,
That stretcht itself into an ample plain;
Through which a beaten broad highway did trace,
That straight did lead to Pluto's griesly raigne:
By that way's side there sate infernal Pain,
And fast beside him sat tumultuous Strife;
The one in hand an iron whip did strain,
The other brandishd a bloody knife;
And both did gnash their teeth and both did threaten life."

10. What is the common element in the following passages which makes them all poetical? Define this common element—the essence of Poetry—in as precise scientific language as you can; and then apply the definition to each of the passages in succession (citing each by its number), so as briefly to point out in what respects, though all poetical, they yet differ.

(1.) "The Percy leaned on his brand,
And saw the Douglas dee;
He took the dead man by the hand,
And said 'Wo is me for thee.'"—Ballad of Chevy Chase.

(2.) "A sompnoour there was with us in that place
That had a fire-red cherubinnes face."—Chaucer.

(3.) "To the ocean now I fly,
And those happy climes that lie
Where day never shuts his eye,
Up in the broad fields of the sky:
There I suck the liquid air,
All amidst the gardens fair
Of Hesperus and his daughters three,
That sing about the golden tree."—Milton.

(4.) "A drainless shower
Of light is Poesy; 'tis the supreme of power;
'T is might half-slumbering on its own right arm.
The very archings of her eyelids charm
A thousand willing agents to obey,
And still she governs with the mildest sway;
But strength alone, though of the Muses born,
Is like a fallen Angel."—Keats.

(5.) "Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean!
Tears from the depths of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
When looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more."—Tennyson.
(6.) Macbeth. "How now, you secret, black, and midnight hags,
What is 't you do?
All. "A deed without a name.
Macbeth. "I conjure you by that which you profess
(How'er you come to know it), answer me:
Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up;
Though bladed corn be lodged, and trees blow down;
Though castles topple on their warders' heads;
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations; though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together
Even till destruction sicken—answer me
To what I ask you."—Shakespeare.

11. State Wordsworth's theory of Verse as connected with Poetry; criticise that theory; and suggest another.

JUNIOR ENGLISH CLASS.

I. LANGUAGE AND GRAMMAR.

1. Sketch, ethnologically, the history of the formation of the English nation; and state how far this history represents also the history of the formation of the English language.

2. What is the meaning of the following remark of Jacob Grimm:—"The English Language proceeds from a remarkable union of the two noblest tongues of Europe—the German and the Roman; the former supplying the sensuous foundation, while the latter has furnished the more speculative expressions"? Illustrate the remark by writing two English sentences, one composed chiefly of Gothic words, the other chiefly of words of classical origin.

3. What is the meaning of the term Anaptotic, as applied by Dr. Latham to the English Language? Illustrate the term by stating some points of contrast between the English and the classical languages.

4. Explain the distinction between Connotative and Non-connotative names, and apply it to the definition of Proper names.

5. Point out what is etymologically curious in each of the following words—wizard, spinster, songstress, kine, twain, whilom, near, former, uttermost, the (in the phrase "all the more"), its, which, caught, could, did.

6. State, in its most general form, the etymological principle advanced by Horne Tooke. Give some of his examples.

II. LITERATURE.

1. Divide the history of British Literature into periods, as in the Course; and mention the most conspicuous names belonging to each period. Give more exactly the dates of Chaucer, Skelton, Spenser, Bacon, and Shakespeare.

2. Rewrite the following passage from Chaucer, modernizing the spelling so far as not to interfere with the metre or the rhyme; and, where the metre is not then obvious to the eye, indicate it by an accent.
An Haberdasher, and a Carpenter,
A Webbe, a Deyer, and a Tapisier,
Were alle yclothed in o livere,
Of a solemnne and grete fraternite.
Ful freshe and newe hir geré ypiked was.
Hir knives were ychaped not with bras,
But all with silver wrought ful clene and wel,
Hir girdeles and hir pouches every del.
Wel semed eche of hem a fayre burgeis
To sitten in a gild halle, on the deis.
Everich, for the wisdom that he can,
Was shapelich for to bren an alderman;
For catel hadden they ynough and rent,
And eke hir wives wolde it wel assent.

Note in the margin the meanings of the words Webbe, Tapisier, fraternite, gere, ypiked, ychaped, del, deis, can. Also point out in which line the humour of the passage chiefly lies, and explain it.

3. What was the nature of Skelton's literary activity; and in what respect may he be taken as the literary representative of the period to which he belonged?

4. Paraphrase the following sentences from Bacon's Essay on Friendship, so as to evolve the full meaning of every clause.

"Heraclitus saith well, in one of his enigmas, 'Dry light is ever the best'; and certain it is that the light that a man receiveth by counsel from another is drier and purer than that which cometh from his own understanding and judgment, which is ever infused and drenched in his affections and customs." Counsel is of two sorts—the one concerning manners, the other concerning business. As for business, a man may think, if he will, that two eyes see no more than one; or that a gamester seeth always more than a looker-on; or that a man in anger is as wise as he that hath said the four and twenty letters; or that a musket may be shot off as well upon the arm as upon a rest; and such other fond and high imaginations, to think himself all in all: but, when all is done, the help of good counsel is that which setteth business straight."

5. From what poet do you judge the following stanza to be taken; and in what respects is it characteristic of him?

"The joyous birds, shrouded in cheerful shade,
Their notes unto the voice attemp'red sweet;
Th' angelical, soft, trembling voices made
To th' instruments divine respondence meet;
The silver sounding instruments did meet
With the base murmur of the water's fall;
The water's fall, with difference discreet,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call;
The gentle warbling wind low answered to all."

6. Mention the principal known facts in the life of Shakespeare, and state what tradition we have as to his personal characteristics. What was the tenor of Ben Jonson's gossip regarding him, as noted down by Drummond of Hawthornden?
FACULTY OF ARTS.

FRENCH.

[To be translated into French by the Senior Class.]

I have often wondered at the extreme fecundity of the press, and how it comes to pass that so many heads, on which nature seemed to have inflicted the curse of barrenness, should teem with voluminous productions. At last I chanced to blunder upon a scene which unfolded to me the mysteries of the book-making art.

I was one summer's day loitering through the great saloons of the British Museum, when my attention was attracted to a distant door, at the end of a suite of apartments. It was closed, but every now and then it would open, and some strange being, generally clothed in black, would steal forth, and glide through the rooms, without noticing any of the surrounding objects.

Now and then one of these personages would write on a small slip of paper, and ring the bell, whereupon a familiar would appear, take the paper in profound silence, glide out of the room, and return shortly loaded with ponderous tomes, which the other would seize with voracity. I had no longer any doubt but that I had discovered a body of magi, deeply engaged in the study of occult sciences. My curiosity being now fully aroused, I whispered to one of the familiars, and begged he would give me an interpretation of the scene before me. A few words were sufficient for the purpose. He gave me to understand that those individuals I had taken for Magi, were only authors, in the very act of manufacturing books.

[To be translated into English by the Senior Class.]

Par fois des circonstances particulières viennent donner à un autographe une valeur inattendue.

Un banquier, curieux d' autographes contemporains, fait courir le bruit qu'il vient d'obtenir la concession d'une grande et séduisante entreprise industrielle dont les actions doivent infailliblement débuter avec une forte prime. La nouvelle accréditée à la Bourse, est reproduite par les journaux ; aussitôt les amateurs de primes prennent la plume, et, dans l'espace de trois jours, le financier reçoit douze mille lettres qui toutes lui adressent la même demande avec une piquante variété de style. Toutes les formes de la sollicitation, de la requête, de la prière sont mises en œuvre dans cette volumineuse correspondance. Parmi les signatures de ces autographes figurent en foule les noms connus, considérables, célèbres, appartenant à tous les rangs de la société. La littérature et les arts se pressent à cet appel de la fortune. Pour demander des actions, le poète rêveur descend de son nuage, le romancier quitte un instant le monde imaginaire dans lequel se meuvent ses créations ; l'auteur dramatique qui s'est donné la mission de signaler et de corriger les travers de l'époque, se lance résolument dans ce travers-la ; le philosophe satirique, qui flagelle avec tant de verve mordante et d'élocution persuasive la soif du gain, l'avidité passion du lucre, se précipite avec ardeur, et les deux mains tendues, dans le domaine des bénéfices industriels. Ainsi va le monde. Étonnez-vous après cela, que les moralistes de profession aient si peu de succès!
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

[To be translated into French by the Senior Class.]

At that siege the women themselves assisted in defending the town.
Try to make the most of what I have given you; for you shall not have any more assistance; I am certain you can do without it.
Do not those poor exiles long to see their native land again?
In vain we try to persuade them; their prejudices are such that they will not listen to our advice.
Be careful, and act in such a manner as no one can find fault with what you do.

[To be translated into English by the Senior Class.]

A force de travailler, il viendra à bout de tout ce qu'il a entrepris.
S'il venait à trouver à redire à ce que je fais, je ne tarderais pas à me défaire de lui.
Ne vous tarde-t-il pas de faire du bien à ceux qui vous ont si généreusement secouru?
Tout orgueilleux qu'il est, il ne laisse pas cependant de proéter des avis qu'on lui donne.
Nous étions dans le malheur, et vous nous avez tenu lieu de père.
Il faut apprendre à se passer du superflu.
Il ne tient qu'à vous de nous être très-utile; et cependant nous avons beau vous prier et supplier, vous êtes sourd à nos prières. N'importe, je saurai prendre mon parti, et me passer de vos services.

Qu'aux accents de ma voix la terre se réveille;
Rois, soyez attentifs; peuples, ouvrez l'oreille;
Que l'univers se taise, et m'écoute parler.
Mes chants vont seconder les accords de ma lyre;
L'Esprit saint me pénètre; il m'échauffe et m'inspire
Les grandes vérités que je vais révéler.

L'homme en sa propre force a mis sa confiance,
Ivre de ses grandeurs et de son opulence,
L'éclat de sa fortune enfle sa vanité;
Mais, ô moment terrible, ô jour épouvantable
Où la mort saisira ce fortuné coupable,
Tout chargé des liens de son iniquité!
Vous avez vu tomber les plus illustres têtes,
Et vous pourriez encore, insensés que vous êtes,
Ignorer le tribut que l'on doit à la mort?
Non, non, tout doit franchir ce terrible passage:
Le riche et l'indigent, l'impudent et le sage,
Sujets à même loi, subissent même sort.
Justes, ne craignez point le vain pouvoir des hommes;
Quelque élevés qu'ils soient, ils sont ce que nous sommes:
Si vous êtes mortels, ils le sont comme vous,
Nous avons beau vanter nos grandeurs passagères,
Il faut mêler sa cendre aux cendres de ses pères;
Et c'est le même Dieu qui nous jugera tous.
Dans la partie la plus âpre de la chaîne des Vosges, un vallon, presque séparé du monde, nourrissait, il y a soixante ans, une population restée à demi-sauvage ; quatre-vingts familles, réparties dans cinq villages, en composaient la totalité ; leur misère et leur ignorance étaient également profondes ; elles n’entendaient ni l’Allemand ni le Français ; un patois inintelligible pour tout autre qu’elles, faisait leur seul langage ; et, ce qu’on n’aurait pas de peine à croire, ni leur pauvreté ni leur ignorance n’avaient adouci leurs mœurs ! Ces paysans se gouvernaient par le droit du plus fort, presque comme les seigneurs du moyen âge ; des haines héréditaires divisaient leurs familles, et, plus d’une fois, il en était né des violences coupables.

Un pieux pasteur, Frédéric Oberlin, devenu depuis si célèbre, entreprit de les civiliser, et pour cet effet, en connaisseur des hommes, il s’attaqua d’abord à leur misère ; de ses propres mains il leur donna l’exemple de tous les travaux utiles ; armé lui-même d’une pioche, il les guida dans la construction d’une route ; bêchant, labourant avec eux, il leur enseigna la culture de la pomme de terre, il leur fit connoître les bons légumes, les bons fruits, il leur montra à greffer, il leur donna de bonnes races de bestiaux et de volailles. Leur agriculture une fois perfectionnée, il introduisit différentes industries pour occuper les bras superflus ; il leur créa une caisse d’épargne, et les mit en rapport avec des maisons de commerce des villes voisines. Leur confiance croissait avec leur bien-être, des leçons d’un ordre plus élevé se mêlaient par degrés à celles-là. Dès l’origine il s’était fait leur maître d’école, en attendant qu’il en eût formé un pour le seconder. Dès qu’ils aimèrent à lire, tout devint facile ; des ouvrages choisis venant à l’appui des discours et des exemples du pasteur, les sentiments religieux, et avec eux la bienveillance mutuelle, s’insinuèrent dans leurs cœurs ; les querelles, les délits, les procès même, disparurent, ou, s’il naissait quelque contestation, d’un commun accord on venait prier Oberlin d’y mettre un terme ; en un mot, lorsqu’il fut près de sa fin, cet homme vénérable put se dire que, dans ce canton pauvre et de peuple, il laissait trois cents familles réglées dans leurs mœurs, pieuses et éclairées dans leurs sentiments, jouissant d’une aisance remarquable, et pourvues de tous les moyens de la perpétuer.

The laborious exercise to which Henry IV. of France had been accustomed from his youth, had rendered him indefatigable; he suffered, with patience, cold, heat, hunger, thirst, and want of sleep. He was born a warrior: intrepid in danger, cool and deliberate when commanding, possessed of a surprising quickness and presence of mind in the execution of his designs; bold in his enterprises, but bold with judgment. His reign was a course of victories, crowned by clemency, and upheld by a skilful policy in the government. He was magnificent on great occasions; and yet so good an economist, that, notwithstanding the considerable expenses incurred by his wars, he left, after paying all his debts, more than fifteen millions in his coffers at his death, which, in that time, was a very large sum. His principal fault was his too great love of women; to which may be added, his passion for gaming:
he was a master over all other passions, and a slave to these. Posterity has almost forgotten his defects, to dwell upon the remembrance of his great qualities; his heroic valour, and his clemency towards so many persons, deserve immortal praise—it was by them he vanquished his enemies; and it is difficult to determine whether he conquered his kingdom by his clemency, or by force of arms.

[To be translated into French by the Junior Class.]

The more a man is endowed with moderation and justice, the more he is esteemed.

The greater the difficulty, the more pleasure there is in conquering it.

Love and esteem that being whose eye has constantly watched you when in your childhood, and whose small fortune you have since always shared.

That is an evil which you cannot remedy.

It is fortunate that we do not know what is to come.

Whatever politeness a refusal may be accompanied with, it always seems bitter to those who are exposed to it.

Where are the ladies you were speaking of? I have not seen them for a long time.

Is there a man whom she does not slander?

It was so long since those ladies had seen each other, that they found one another very much altered.

Profit by the opportunities which I have procured you.

Thank him for what he has done, and do not blame him for not having granted all the favours for which you asked him.

In falling from a tree, he has broken both his legs, and cut his face very severely.

He has accidentally put his friend's eye out.

Here is some money, take care of it; if you have a purse, put it into it.

When you receive any fruit from the country, send me some.

You have plenty of money, and your brother has none; you enjoy every luxury, while he is starving.

That river is just a mile wide, and fifty feet deep in the middle.

To whose honesty can one trust now?

P. F. MERLET, Professor.

SENIOR GERMAN CLASS.

1. Uebersetzen Sie ins Deutsche:

During a long succession of ages, extending from the earliest period of recorded history down to the seventh century of the Christian era, that great peninsula formed by the Red Sea, the Euphrates, the Gulf of Persia, and the Indian Ocean, and known by the name of Arabia, remained unchanged and almost unaffected by the events which convulsed the rest of Asia, and shook Europe and Africa to their centre. While kingdoms and empires rose and fell; while ancient dynasties passed away; while the boundaries and names of countries were changed, and their inhabitants were exterminated or carried into captivity, Arabia, though its frontier provinces experienced some vicissi-
tudes, preserved in the depths of its deserts its primitive character and independence, nor had its nomadic tribes ever bent their haughty necks to servitude. The Arabs carry back the traditions of their country to the highest antiquity.—(Washington Irving’s Life of Mahomet, ch. 1.)

2. Übersehen Sie ins Englische:

a. Trost aller bösen, zum Theil auch schrecklichen Folgen, die für Heloten, Pelasger, Colonien, Ausländer und Feinde mancher Griechen­staat gehabt hat: so können wir doch das hohe Ede jenes Gemeinsinnes nicht verkennen, der in Lacedämon, Athen und Thebe, ja gewissermaßen in jedem Staate Griechenlands zu seinen Zeiten lebte. Es ist völlig wahr und gewiß, daß nicht aus einzelnen Gesegen eines einzelnen Mannes erwachsen, er auch nicht in jedem Gliede des Staates auf gleiche Weise, zu allen Zeiten gelebt habe; gelebt hat er indes unter den Griechen, wie es seltsam noch ihre ungerechten, neidischen Kriege, die harten ihrer Bedrückungen, und die treuesten Verräther ihrer Bürger tugend zeigen. Die Grabeskrit jener Spartaner, die bei Thermopalaen fielen:

"Wanderer, sag’ es in Sparta, daß seinen Gesegen gehorsam
Wir erschlagen hier liegen—"

bleibt allemal der Grundsaß der höchsten politischen Tugend, bei dem wir auch zwei Jahrtausende später nur zu bedauern haben, daß er zwar einst auf der Erde der Grundsaß weniger Spartaner über einige harte Patricier-Gesegen eines engen Landes, noch nie aber der Grundsaß für die reinen Gesegen der gesammten Menschheit hat werden mögen. Der Grundsaß selbst ist der höchste, den Menschen zu ihrer Glückseligkeit und Freiheit erinnern und ausüben mögen.—(Herder’s Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte, Buch XIII.)

b. O glücklich! wer noch hoffen kann
Aus diesem Meer des Frethums aufzutauchen.
Was man nicht weiß, das eben brauchte man,
Und was man weiß, kann man nicht brauchen.

5 Doch las und dieser Stunde schönes Gut
Durch solchen Trübsinn nicht verflümmern!
Betrachte, wie in Abendsannenlust
Die grüngezogenen Hütten schimmern.
Sie rastet und weicht, der Tag ist überlebt,
10 Dort gibt sie hin und fördert neues Leben.
D das kein Flügel mich vom Boden hebt,
Für nach und immer nach zu streben!
Ich säh' im ewigen Abendstrahl
Die stille Welt zu meinen Füßen,

15 Engländet alle Höhn', beruhigt jedes Thaf
Den Silverbach in goldne Ströme fließen.
Nicht hemmte dann den göttgerleichen Lauf
Der wilde Berg mit allen seinen Schluchten;
Sobn thut das Meer sich mit erwärmten Buchten

20 Vor den erfaunten Augen auf,
Doch scheint die Göttin endlich wegzusinken;
Allein der neue Trieb erwacht,
Ich eile fort, ihr ew'ges Licht zu trinken,
Vor mir den Tag, und hinter mir die Nacht;

25 Den Himmel über mir und unter mir die Welten.
Ein schöner Traum, indessen sie entweicht.
Ach! zu des Geistes Flügeln wird so leicht
Kein körperlicher Flügel sich gesellen.
Doch ist es jedem eingeboren,

30 Das sein Gefühl hinauf und vorwärts bringt,
Wenn über uns, im blauen Raum verloren,
Ihre schmetternden Lied die Verthe singt;
Wenn über schroffen Fichtenhöhen
Der Adler ausgebreitet schwebt,

35 Und über Flächen, über Seen,
Der Kraneich nach der Heimath strebt.

(Goethe's Faust. "Vor dem Thor.")

3. Beantworten Sie folgende Fragen:
1. Wie viele Jahrhunderte umfaszte die dritte Periode der deutschen Literaturgeschichte?
2. Welches ist der Character der meisten Werke aus dieser Periode?
3. Was für ein Buch ist "Till Eulenspiegel"?
4. Welches waren die besten Autoren unmittelbar nach "Luther"?
5. Was können Sie über "Ulrich von Hutten" sagen?
6. Welche drei Männer waren die Gründer der deutschen Metaphysik?
7. Hat die Englische Literatur einen Einfluss auf die neueren Deutschen Dichter gehabt?
8. Welches waren die grössten Schriftsteller im achtzehnten Jahrhundert?
10. Wodurch ist Wieland in seinen Schriften besonders merkwürdig?
11. Welches ist der Hauptinhalt von Wieland's "Oberon"?
12. Was können Sie von der Form dieses Gedichtes sagen?
13. Sagen Sie mir einiges über Wieland's "Abderiten."
14. In wie fern war Wieland auch als Gelehrter ausgezeichnet?

JUNIOR GERMAN CLASS.

1. Translate into German:

"Unb fremmt zum Freunde: "Der König gebeut,
Dass ich am Kreuz mit dem Leben
Regeste das frevelnde Streben;

Doch will er mir gönnen drei Tage Zeit,

Bis ich die Schwester dem Gatten gefreit,
So bleib du dem König zu Pfade,
Bis ich fomme, zu lösen die Bande."

Und schweigend umarmt ihm der treue Freund,
Und liebert sich aus dem Tyrannen,

Der andere ziehet von bannen.
Und ehe das brütte Morgenrot scheint,
Hat er sühnel mit dem Gatten die Schwester vereint,
Gitt heim mit sorgender Seele,
Damit er die Frift nicht versfehe.

Da ziest unendlicher Regen hereh,
Ben den Bergen stürgen die Quellen;
Und die Brüche, die Strōme scheidten.

2. Translate into English:

Mahomet, the great founder of the faith of Islam, was born in Mecca, in April, in the year 569 of the Christian era. He was of the valiant and illustrious tribe of Koreish, of which there were two branches, descended from two brothers, Hashem and Abd Shems. Hashem, the progenitor of Mahomet, was a great benefactor of Mecca. This city is situated in the midst of a barren and stony country, and in former times was often subject to scarcity of provisions. At the beginning of the sixth century Hashem established two yearly caravans; one in the winter to South Arabia, the other in the summer to Syria. By these means abundant supplies were brought to Mecca, as well as a great variety of merchandise. The city became a commercial mart, and the tribe of Koreish, which engaged largely in these expeditions, became wealthy and powerful. Hashem, at this time, was the guardian of the Caaba, the great shrine of Arabian pilgrimage and worship, the custody of which was confided to none but the most honourable families.—(Washington Irving's Life of Mahomet, ch. 2.)
UND ER FEMMT AUS UFER MIT WANDRENDEN STAB,
DA REISSER DIE BRUCKE DER STRUDEL PINAB,
20 UND DONNERND SPRENGEN DIE BOGEN
DES GEWOLBES FRACHENDE BOGEN.

(SCHILLER'S BURGSHAFT.)

b. Die Deutschen, aufgeschreckt, aber kriegsgewohnt, wehrten
sich tapper, sammelten sich schnell in gedrängten Häufen, und
bahnten sich in den Straßen, um zu einander zu kommen, für;
25 tertiich mit dem Schwerte nüchtern. Gege durch die eingeschlossene
Menge der Bürger. Ein Bayerischer Graf Eppe, ein tapferer
Krieger, brach aus der Stadt, um das königliche Banner zu retten.
über die Brücke des Flusses Montene, stürzte die ihm entgegen
stehenden Rävenmatten in den Fluss, und bemächtigte sich der
30 Brücke. Die der König in seinem Schlafzimmere den Lärm
hörte, sprang er auf, griff zu dem Waffen, keßte sein Roß, sprang
aus dem Palaste in die Stadt, und als er sah, wie die schon flüch-
tigen Rävenmatten sich in die Kirche retteten, und überall ver-
schwanden, so erheß der Nordm Einhalt. (STENZELS
FRÄNKISCHE KAISER).

3. Answer the following questions:
1. Mention the irregular forms of the verbs 'kommen', 'gebieten', l. 1; 'bleiben', l. 2; 'schweigen', l. 8; 'ziehen', l. 10; 'scheinen', l. 11; 'grieszen', l. 15; 'schwellen', l. 17; 'reiszen', l. 19; 'brechen', l. 27; 'stehen', l. 29.
2. What can you observe about the conjugation of derivative verbs like 'bezahlen', l. 3; 'vereisen', l. 12?
3. How are compound verbs conjugated, like 'ausliefern', l. 9; 'heimen', l. 13; 'herabgießen', l. 15; 'aufschrecken', l. 22; 'aufspringen', l. 31?
4. How do you explain the form 'gehehn', l. 1?
5. Of what gender are the following substantives? And give a reason for your statement.—'Leben', l. 2; 'Streben', l. 3; 'Morgearothen', l. 11; 'Flus', l. 29; 'Einhalt', l. 34; 'Strudel', l. 19.
6. Decline 'das frevelnde Streben', l. 3; 'der treue Freund', l. 8; 'sorgende Seele', l. 13; 'unendlicher Regen', l. 15; 'die eingeschlossene Menge', l. 25; 'ein Bayerischer Graf', l. 26.
7. What can you observe about the construction of the sentences, l. 4; 8; 15; 16; 19; 20?
8. What is omitted, l. 5? And how is this omission to be explained?
9. What can you remark about the construction of sentences, headed by conjunctions like 'daß', l. 2; 'bis', l. 5; 'ehe', l. 11; 'damit', l. 14; wie', l. 30; 'als', l. 32?
10. How is the Subjunctive Imperfect formed both in regular and irregular verbs?
11. When is the Subjunctive Present used instead of that of the Imperfect?
12. With what cases are the following Prepositions united:—zu, an, von, mit, in, durch, aus, über, auf?
13. Explain the construction of chief sentences, when the subordinate sentences precede? And give examples from the above pieces.
14. What can you remark about the formation of the Participles present and past in regular and irregular verbs?
15. Explain the participial construction in 'die eingeschlossene Menge', l. 25; 'die ihm entgegen stehenden Ravennaten', l. 29.
16. What is the meaning of the Particle 'so', l. 34?

ADOLPH HEIMANN, PH.D., Professor.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

1. What claim has the letter A to the first place in the alphabet? What probably were the four 'tetrads' which Plutarch assigns to the early alphabet?
2. Show that the Chinese and Hebrew characters are alike of pictorial origin. What pictorial symbol existed in the Hebrew letter shin? Whence probably arose the Chinese and Roman symbols for 'ten'? Whence our own habit of crossing our 't's and dotting our 'i's? Whence the French so-called cedilla? and the German symbol of two dots so often seen over the vowels a, o, u?
3. Bopp (Vergleichende Grammatik, § 105) says: "There are in Sanscrit and the languages related to it two classes of roots. From the one arise verbs and nouns. These we call verbal roots. From the second class arise pronouns, all original prepositions, conjunctions, and particles. These we call pronominal roots."—Criticise this passage.
4. The Sanscrit, a language possessed of a valuable literature, comes into contact with the Tamul, a language with but little literature—What kind of admixture is likely à priori to take place? Illustrate your statement from what has occurred in any European languages.
5. A monosyllabic verb which has either two initial or two final consonants will often turn out not to be a primitive. Show this in four words (two out of each class) selected by yourself from the following:—(a) bring, throw, fly, flow; trah-ere, plect-ere (to plait), frui; (b) turn, yawn, work, holk (Old Scotch in the sense of 'dig', Jamieson's Dict.); volc-ere, carp-ere, neel-ere, vert-ere, scalp-ere.
6. When a word begins with an r, there is generally reason for suspecting the loss of some preceding letters—Show such to be the case in the German rad (a wheel), red-en (to speak), renn-en (to run); in the Latin rep-ere, res, radix; and the Greek ῥαξεν. Give instances of a similar decapitation in words that appear with an initial l.
7. A writer in the 'Proceedings of the Philological Society,' vol. iv. p. 98, has said: "There is not a true participle, analogous to a Greek or Latin one, in any Polynesian language. Their place is supplied by a circumlocution with the abstract noun and particles."—Show that such is the origin of participles in several of the European languages also.
8. In the same page we find: "In the Harafora of Ceram the personal
pronomns used in conjugating verbs are often in the genitive form."—Show that the power of the genitive is well adapted for such an office.

9. The suffix ing is found in the Anglo-Saxon and our present tongue in many constructions apparently unconnected, as in (a) Frisogar Bronding, ‘Frisogar the son of Brond’; (b) Svbrihtingland, ‘Sibbert’s land’ (Phil. Soc. iv. 3); (c) soaling, darling, farthing; and (d) the names of existing towns, Reading, Lancing.—Show that, as regards power, all these usages of the suffix may be deduced from a common idea.

10. Show that in expressing the three tenses, an imperfect present, a recent past and an early future, prepositions may be turned to account in connection with an abstract verb.

11. It is commonly assumed that with the liquids, especially r, a metathesis of the vowel is apt to occur.—What is probably the more correct view?

12. There is a tendency in many languages to assimilate discordant vowels when the formation of words brings them into adjoining syllables. This may be done by adapting the vowel of the suffix to the root-vowel or by the converse. Mention in separate classes languages in which these two processes frequently occur. Are instances found in English, Greek, or Latin?

13. Why are the irregularities in the present tense of a German verb commonly confined to the second and third persons of the singular?

14. It has been contended that better through such a form as gewetter comes from the positive good or gut.—Give other instances in which such a change of the initial consonant has taken place under like circumstances.

15. Trace the root man in the Greek, Latin, Italian, French and English languages, (a) in its fuller form with an initial m; (b) in its corrupted form with an initial digamma; and (c) without any initial consonant. Trace in the same languages a root of nearly similar form and subject to similar corruptions, which signifies unity.

16. Show that the Chinese verb ni, ‘sink,’ Sanscrit ni, ‘down,’ Lithuanian nu, ‘down,’ represent a root whence probably proceed some of the following words: novus, numen, juven, in, infra and de of the Latin, as well as under, down and beneath of our own language.

17. Give as many derivatives as you can think of in English, Latin and Greek from a root (kel) or gel- which signifies ‘thickening.’

18. Exhibit, in Latin or Greek, words which are or contain the equivalents of our or, come, then, wake, such, shoot, flea, answer, fall, barley, toe, he, fly, ken, fare, you, quick, love, nail, yet, hate, head, for, daughter, tongue, eleven.

19. Explain by comparison with another language or languages the phrases and forms: je m’en vais, aime-t-il, finirai, finissant, je ne vois rien, aucune, alors, aujourd’hui, queue, congé, oindre, gendre.

20. Define the terms case and preposition; and show in detail that they are in all substantial respects identical.
23. What is the power of the accusative case? Deduce from your definition the propriety of the different uses to which it is applied.

24. Write a detailed paper on any philological subject of your own selection, which is not included in the preceding questions.

T. HEWITT KEY, Professor.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

1. What nations were comprised in the Persian Empire at the close of the reign of Darius Hystaspis?

2. What confirmation or contradiction do the Cuneiform Inscriptions at Behistun (as deciphered by Major Rawlinson) give to the Greek accounts of early Persian history? Show particularly how they bear upon the different lists of the early Persian kings which we find in Æschylus, Herodotus and Ctesias.

3. Mention the principal Greek colonies; and state, as nearly as you can, the date when each was founded.

4. Describe the Athenian Senate of Five Hundred, as contrasted with (A.) the Spartan Senate, and (B.) the Roman Senate after the Licinian Reforms and before the Empire. State the manner in which each was elected or formed,—who elected or appointed the members of each?—and who were capable of becoming members?

5. Explain briefly the following terms and phrases:

Ærarian.
Antidosis.
Eisangelia.
Jus Latii.
Lex Regia.
Metic.
Symmoria.
Tribune.

6. When, and between whom, was each of the following battles fought?

Allia.
Arginusæ.
Carrae.
Cunaxa.
Dyrrhachium.
Leuctra.
Munda.
Trebia.

7. Mention (very briefly) the principal events in the lives of Conon, Dion, Seleucus Nicator, Caius Gracchus, Agricola, and Aurelian.

GENERAL MODERN HISTORY.

1. Mention the States of modern Europe that were formed by Germanic conquerors out of provinces of the Ancient Roman Empire in the West.

2. Draw a map showing the extent of the dominions of Charlemagne.
3. Name the emperors of the House of Franconia, and mention the principal events in the life of each.

4. What caused the establishment of the Latin Empire in Constantinople? How long did it last? Name some of the most remarkable of the Greek emperors after the restoration.

5. What were the four greatest events in the History of the World between 1450 and 1550?

6. What caused the Thirty Years' War? What powers took part in it?

7. Mention (very briefly) the principal events in the lives of the four cardinals, Wolsey, Ximenes, Richelieu, and Alberoni.

8. When, and between whom, was each of the following battles fought?—
   - Carlowitz
   - Fontenai
   - Fontenoy
   - Lepanto
   - Pavia
   - Plassey
   - Pultowa
   - Quebec
   - Ramillies
   - Ravenna
   - Rosbach
   - Steinberg
   - Wagram

ENGLISH HISTORY, ESPECIALLY DURING THE REIGN OF THE PRINCES OF THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1. Explain the constitution and the power of the Saxon Witenagemote.

2. Explain the following clauses of the Magna Carta of John. Are they all contained in the Great Charter as issued by Henry III.? How do you explain the omission or variation of any of them? State what immediate evils of the time these provisions of the Great Charter were intended to restrain. State also what light they throw on the origin and early constitution of our Houses of Parliament, and also how far clause 39 applies to or recognizes Trial by Jury.

"12. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our kingdom, unless by the general council of our kingdom; except for ransoming our person, making our eldest son a knight, and once for marrying our eldest daughter; and for these there shall be paid a reasonable aid. In like manner it shall be concerning the aids of the City of London. 13. And the City of London shall have all its ancient liberties and free customs, as well by land as by water: furthermore we will and grant, that all other cities and boroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs. 14. And for holding the general council of the kingdom concerning the assessment of aids, except in the three cases aforesaid, and for the assessing of scutages, we shall cause to be summoned the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons of the realm, singly by our letters. And furthermore we shall cause to be summoned generally by our sheriffs and bailiffs, all others who hold of us in chief, for a
certain day, that is to say, forty days before their meeting at least, and to a certain place; and in all letters of such summons we will declare the cause of such summons. And summons being thus made, the business of the day shall proceed on the day appointed, according to the advice of such as shall be present, although all that were summoned come not. 39. No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or any ways destroyed, nor will we pass upon him, nor condemn him, unless by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. 40. We will sell to no man, we will not deny to any man, either justice or right."

3. State the probable amount of the population of England at the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. What was the proportion of the rural to the town population? What proof is there in the Rolls of Parliament of the influx of the lower agricultural classes into the towns at this period? What other documentary evidence is there of the extent to which Villeinage still existed in England?

4. What statutes were passed in the reigns of Henry IV., V. and VI. respecting Parliamentary Elections and Electors?

5. What was Henry the Fifth's claim to the crown of France?

6. Mention (very briefly) the principal events in the career of Joan of Arc.

7. What were the essential checks upon the Royal authority at the accession of Henry the Seventh?

8. Name the principal colonies and other transmarine possessions of England. State when and by whom each was founded or acquired.


EDWARD S. CREAKY, Professor.

MATHEMATICS.

HIGHER AND LOWER SENIOR CLASSES.

1. Point out the deduction of the meaning of $\sqrt{-1}$, from the complete principles of algebra: thence show that this symbol is all that is wanted, in addition to those of common algebra, to secure every possible expression.

2. Find $(1 + \sqrt{-1})^4 + 4\sqrt{-3}$, first by construction, secondly by algebraical transformation.

3. Reduce $\cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$ to dependence upon simple sines and cosines, by rule; and give a sketch of the demonstration.

4. Show how $\cos \theta + \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{-1} = e^{\theta \sqrt{-1}}$ is a consequence of the meanings of the terms, in everything but the connexion of the angular unit and the base of the logarithms; and prove this connexion.

5. Find the series $1 + \frac{x^4}{2.3.4} + \frac{x^8}{2.3.\ldots8} + \ldots$.

6. The arc of any parallel intercepted between two secondaries is the arc of the primary multiplied by the cosine of the departure.

7. Prove the formula $\cos c = \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b \cdot \cos C$, and deduce from it that any two sides of a spherical triangle are greater than the third.

8. Explain distinctly the properties and use of the supplemental triangle.

9. Given $a = 29^\circ 1'3$, $b = 48^\circ 27'6$, $C = 112^\circ 39'0$, required $A$, $B$, $c$, and the area of the triangle on a radius of 1000.
10. If the sides of the spherical triangle ABC be cut by a great circle, BC
in D, CA in E, AB in F, then
\[
\frac{\sin AF \cdot \sin BD \cdot \sin CE}{\sin FB \cdot \sin DC \cdot \sin EA} = 1.
\]

11. Given two angles of a spherical triangle, and a side opposite to one of
them, the triangle may be either of two. Point out when and how this
happens.

12. Show that if it be granted that every algebraic equation has one root,
it follows that there are always as many roots as dimensions, and no more.

13. Prove the truth of the development
\[
\sin \theta = \theta \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{x^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\rho}{4x^2}\right) \ldots...
\]

14. Demonstrate either Fourier's theorem or Sturm's, on the limits of
the root of equations.

15. Find a root of \(x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x - 10 = 0\) to eight figures by Horner's
method, and to four quotients by Lagrange's.

16. Find the sum of the powers of the roots of the equation \(x^5 - 2x - 1 = 0\),
up to the sixth powers; and also the value of the symmetrical function of
the form \(\sum a^b y^n\).

17. Determine the three values of \(\sqrt[3]{2 - 11\sqrt{-1}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - 11\sqrt{-1}}\),
and the equation which has these roots.

18. Determine the equation of a straight line, laying stress on those cir-
cumstances by which the reasoning applied to one diagram is really general.

19. Through the point (4, -1) draw a line perpendicular to the lines
joining the intersections of
\[
y = 2x - 1, \quad y = \frac{1}{3}x + 4 \quad \text{and} \quad 2y = 3 - x, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x + 1.
\]

20. Given two circles \((x-m)^2 + (y-n)^2 = a^2\), and \((x-m')^2 + (y-n')^2 = a'^2\),
required the equation of their common chord; and taking a third circle
\((x-m'')^2 + (y-n'')^2 = a''^2\), show that the three chords common to the pairs
of circles, two and two, meet in one point.

21. A line of given length moves with one end on each of two given straight
lines; required the curve described by its middle point.

22. Defining the ellipse by its focus and directrix, proceed from the de-
finite to the central equation.

23. Assuming the properties of the conjugate diameters, convert the central
equation of the ellipse from the principal axes to any other conjugate dia-
meters; and reduce the result to a particular case of a more general property.

24. Ellipses of the same eccentricity are similar curves.

25. Trace the curve
\[
4y^2 - xy + x^2 - 10x - y - 1 = 0.
\]

26. Prove Pascal's theorem, and assuming the properties of poles and polar
lines, the corresponding theorem for a circumscribed hexagon.

27. The origin being one focus, and the equation of the curve being
\(r = ax + by + c\), where \(r\) is the distance of \((x, y)\) from the origin find the
other focus.
28. Show that two curves of the second degree cannot cut in more than four points.

29. Trace either the curve \( y = x \sqrt{1-x^2} \), or \( y = \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} \). Apply the differential calculus to the tangent, radius of curvature, and area.

30. Prove that the differential coefficient is positive or negative, according as the function and variable change similarly or oppositely—and hence find by reasoning, the maximum value of \( x: (1+x^2) \).

31. Differentiate, by rule, \( \cos^{-1} a + \frac{b}{c} \cos x \) and \( \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1-x^2} \).

32. Prove \( \phi(x+h) = \phi x + \phi ' x \cdot h + \frac{1}{2} \phi ''(x + \phi x) \cdot h^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3 ( \theta < 1) \), and state distinctly the conditions under which the proof is valid.

33. Develop either \( \log (1 + \frac{2a}{x} + x^2) \) or \( x \cos x \) in powers of \( x \).

34. Prove by the calculus of operations, 
\[ u_{m+n} = u^m + n u^{-1} + \frac{n-1}{2} \Delta^2 u_{m-2} + \ldots \]

35. Determine either the sum of \( n \) terms of \( 1 + 4 + 10 + 20 + 35 + 56 + \ldots \), or the finite expression for the series, 
\[ 1 + 4n^2 + 9n^2 + 16n^2 + \ldots \]

36. Find the value of \( x - (n+1)x^{n+1} + nx^{n+2} \) divided by \( (1-x^2) \), when \( x = 1 \), and prove the rule employed.

37. Find some of the following integrals:
\[ \int_0^a \frac{dx}{a+bx^2} \quad \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \, dx \quad \int_0^a \sin^4 x \cos^4 t \, dt, \]
\[ \int_0^1 x^{n+1} \, dx \quad \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \quad \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} \, dx \sin x \, dx, \]

38. Prove that if \( a = \psi , b = \psi , \int_a^b \phi x \, dx = \int_a^b \phi x . \psi x \cdot dx \).

39. Show that \( \int_a^b \phi x \, dx \cdot (b-a) \) is the mean of all the values of \( \phi x \) included within the limits.

40. Reduce \( \frac{dy}{dx^2} \) into terms of \( t \), \( t \) being \( = x^4 \).

41. Make an approximation to the arc of the ellipse, up to the sixth power of the eccentricity.

42. Find the surface of a ring in two parts, generated by the upper and under halves of the revolving circle.

43. Solve one of the following:
\[ (a) \quad (1+x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x. \]
\[ (b) \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} = x - y. \]

44. Given, when \( x = 0, u = a, u' = -a, u'' = 2a \), required in a series the value of a function in which \( u'' = uu' + u'' \).

45. Expand \( (a+bx+cx^2+ex^3)^{-1} \) as far as \( x^5 \).
46. Granting the development of \((x^2 - 1)^{-1}\), determine \(v_0 + u_1 + \ldots + u_t\) in terms of \(u_i dx\), \&c., and apply the result to determine \(1^2 + 2^2 + \ldots + t^2\).

47. Determine \(1.2.3^2 + 2.3.4^2 + \ldots + x(x+1)(x+2)^2\).

48. Show the mode, having \(y = F(x + \alpha y')\), of expressing any diff. coeff. of a function of \(y\) with respect to \(x\) in terms of those with respect to \(x\).

49. Find some of the following integrals:—
   \((a) \int_0^\alpha \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{(1+x^2)}}\)  
   \((b) \int -ax \sin bx \, dx\)  
   \((c) \int \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} (b < a)\)  
   \((d) \int \frac{x^d dx}{\sqrt{(2ax - x^2)}}\)  
   \((e) \int \frac{x^a dx}{x^2(1 + \frac{3}{x^2})}\)  
   \((f) \int \frac{(x^2 + 1)dx}{(x-1)(x+1)}\)

50. Solve some of the following differential equations (one at least out of each set):—
   \((a) (1 + x^2)dy - xydx = x\)  
   \((b) (x+y)y' = x - y\)  
   \((c) x = y' \log y\)  
   \((d) y = y^2 x + 1\)  
   \((a') y'' + 2y' + y = \cos x\)  
   \((b') y''(y' + y^2) = 1\)  
   \((c') 2y'' + 3y' - 5y = 2 + x\)  
   \((d') y''' = xy'\)  
   \((a'') \frac{du}{dx} + \frac{dy}{dy} = xy\)  
   \((b'') xy^2 \frac{dy}{dy} = 1\)  
   \((c'') q = \phi(y)\)

51. Establish the method of integrating \(X \frac{du}{dx} + Y \frac{dy}{dy} = U\).

52. The primary solution being \(c = \phi(x, y)\), show the manner in which all other solutions are derived from \(\phi_x = \infty, \phi_y = \infty, \&c.\).

53. Describe and prove the method of transforming \(\phi(x, y, y', \ldots) = 0\) into dependence upon \(\phi(y', xy' - y, x, \ldots) = 0\), and take some very obvious instance for exemplification.

54. Prove one of the equations:—
   \[\tan \mu = \frac{d\rho}{dr} \quad r \frac{d\phi}{dp} = \rho(\text{rad. of curv.})\]

55. Trace the curve \(x^2 + y^2 = xy^2 - x^2 y + x^2\) with especial reference to asymptotes and multiple points.

56. Find the equations of a straight line in space, the angle of two such lines, and the condition of perpendicularity.

57. Draw a plane at two given angles with two given straight lines.

58. Distinguish the three species of contact of a tangent plane and surface, deducing their several characteristics from the deflection.

59. Explain the meaning of the term \(\text{polar surface}\), and find the polar surface of the curve \(z = x^2, x = 1 + y^2\).

60. All parallel sections of a surface of the second order are similar conic sections.

61. Show that in the calculus of variations \(dy - qdx, dq - rdx, \&c.\) are successive differential coefficients of \(dy - px\). Examine the meaning of this last.
62. Find the curve of shortest descent from a given point to a given curve.

63. Deduce $\int_{0}^{\alpha} e^{-x^2} dx$ from $\int_{0}^{\alpha} e^{x^2} dx$.

64. Deduce $\int_{0}^{1} e^x (1-x)^2 dx$ from $\int_{0}^{1} e^x e^{x^2} dx$, and thence determine $\int y^2 e^x dx$ for all values of $x$, in which $x+y+z<1$.

65. Find the solidity of an ellipsoid, first by actual integration, next by use of the general formula.

66. Express a function which is $x^2$ for all values of $x$ except when $x$ lies between 0 and $a$, and is then $x^3$.

67. An event has happened five times running in one of the two possible ways, which is all that is known: what presumption is there that the probability of the event lay between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$?

68. The observations giving 1.12, 1.17, 1.29, 1.61, what is the probable error of the mean?

**Higher and Lower Junior Classes.**

1. Give an instance in which a proposition of Euclid is a particular case of a preceding one.

2. State the postulates on which our geometry is founded. Distinguish postulate and common notion in Euclid's system from postulate and axiom in that of his editors.

3. The external angle of a triangle is greater than the internal and opposite. Prove this, and show where a logical equivalent of it occurs in the sequel.

4. The square on the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides. Prove this with as little use of the letters in the diagram as you can.

5. The rectangle under the sum and difference of two lines is equal to the difference of their squares.

6. The angle at the centre of a circle is double of the angle at the circumference. Prove this, and its immediate consequences.

7. Draw a circle through two given points touching a given straight line.

8. Show how to divide a circle into five equal parts.

9. Show that the common arithmetical definition of proportion being given, the definition given by Euclid follows from it. Explain what you mean by the common arithmetical definition in a case in which the quantities in proportion are magnitudes, not numbers.

10. If four magnitudes of the same kind be proportional, they are proportional when taken alternately.

11. The ratio compounded of $A : B$ and $C : D$ is also that compounded of $A : D$ and $C : B$.

12. Two parallelograms having any two of the following relations, have the third: (1) a pair of angles equal or supplemental; (2) equal areas; (3) sides reciprocally proportional.

13. Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides. Prove this, and explain the words duplicate and homologous.

14. If $A$, $B$, $C$ be points in a line, and $O$ a point outside it, the ratio com.
pounded of OA to AB and BC to CO is the ratio of the sines of the angles BOC and AOB. Prove this, and from it show that the anharmonic ratio is the same for any pencil of four lines, on whatever transversal it may be formed.

15. Given two figures, to find a third which shall have the form of one and the size of the other.

16. Two planes, each of which passes through one (only) of two parallel lines, intersect in a third parallel.

17. If the sides of two angles be severally parallel, the angles are equal, and their planes are parallel.

18. Pyramids upon equal bases and between the same parallels are equal.

19. Calculate the angle made by two faces of a regular octahedron which meet in an edge.

20. Assuming that the faces and corners always outnumber the edges by two, prove that no solid can have all its faces of six or more sides.

21. Demonstrate the method of turning a common into a decimal fraction of a given degree of approximation, on the instance \( \frac{7}{13} \).

22. Demonstrate the method of finding the new figure, in the extraction of the square root.

23. If £13 17s. 4½d. make a profit of £7 2s. 0½d., how much will £109 17s. 8d. make?

24. What per-cent age of £100 16s. 11d. is £7 9s. 6½d. per cent of £33 13s. 4½d.?

25. Calculate \( \sqrt[3]{ab^7c^3} \times \sqrt[2]{e^7} \), where \( a = 14.6163 \), \( b = 0.0192986 \), and \( c = 6299794 \).

26. Calculate either \( \sqrt{399} \) or the solution of \( 2x^3 + x = 1633 \), to eight places of decimals.

27. The two sides of a triangle and the included angle being 64° 11' feet, 93° 28' feet, and 104° 11' 6", required the remaining side and angles.

28. What is the weight avoirdupois of a sphere of 7.264 inches diameter, and specific gravity 2.113?

29. How many combinations are there of 7 out of 10? How many permutations are there of 4 out of 6, on condition that no succession of three shall contain the same letter twice? How many combinations with unlimited repetition can be made of 5 out of 5? (To be done by rules without reasoning.)

30. Show how to find the number of ways in which \( m \) can be divided into \( n \) parts, all arrangements counting, first, when no part is allowed to be 0, secondly when 0 is allowed, thirdly when no part is less than \( k \).

31. Describe the mode by which chances are measured, and show that the probability that two independent events will both happen is the product of their separate probabilities.

32. Six dice are thrown,—what is the probability, first, that no two shall show the same face, secondly, that three and no more shall be aces?

33. Find the formula for the present value of an annuity of \( n \) years certain; also for its accumulations; and show that the present value of the annuity will realize the accumulations themselves by the end of \( n \) years.
34. The value of a life annuity being 12.146 years' purchase and the rate of interest 3\% per cent., required the single and annual premiums of life assurance for £1000. Required also the annual premium on the supposition that no premium is paid till the end of each year.

35. Extract √47 by help of a continued fraction, and demonstrate a step of the process.

36. Find the square of the product of \(x^2-3x+2\) and \(x^2-7x+6\) and the quotient after division by \(x^2-8x+12\).

37. Expand \((1+x+x^2)(1-2x-x^2+x^3)^{-1}\) into an infinite series.

38. Solve and verify some of the following equations:—
   
   \[(a) \frac{x-2}{11} \frac{2x-3}{44} = \frac{x}{8}.
   
   \[(b) \frac{ax-b}{c} \frac{bx-c}{a} + \frac{cx-a}{b} = 1.
   
   \[(c) 4x+11y=19, \quad 5x-4y=3.
   
   \[(d) ax+y+z=b, \quad x+by+z=c, \quad x+y+cz=a.
   
   \[(e) (1+a)^2 x^2 - (2+a-a^2)x + (1-a) = 0.
   
   \[(f) \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{x+4}{x-3} = 3\frac{a}{b}.
   
   \[(g) \sqrt{(x-1)} + \sqrt{(x+1)} = a.
   
   \[(h) x+y=1, \quad x^6+y^6=x^6+y^6.
   
   \[(i) 11x+13y=1005 \quad \text{(in integers)}.

39. State and establish the mechanical rule of solution for \((c)\) preceding, and apply it.

40. A cistern is filled by three cocks, the second and third of which severally take to fill it 2 and 3 hours more than the first. Together, they fill it in \(1\frac{1}{3}\) hour: what is the time taken by each cock?

41. Establish the equation of a straight line, and verify the solution of \((c)\) preceding by means of it.

42. When \(ax^2+bx+c\) has \(b^2-4ac\) positive, it has two real roots, can be decomposed into factors of the first degree, and never differs in sign from \(a\) except when \(x\) lies between the roots.

43. When the preceding expression degenerates (by \(a=0\)) into one of the first degree, one of its roots becomes infinite. Prove this, and briefly state the sense you put on assertions containing the word 'infinite.'

44. Prove that \((ab)^n = a^n b^n\) for all species of value of \(n\). What is the name given to this kind of property, and why? Does it hold when sums are written for products?

45. What are
   
   \(\frac{a^\frac{2}{3}b-\frac{y}{3}}{a^\frac{2}{3}b-\frac{1}{3}}\) and \(\frac{1}{p^m-n} - \frac{1}{p^m-n} \frac{1}{p^m+n}\)

46. Prove that \(\sin \theta \to \theta\) (when \(\theta\) is actually expressed) approaches without limit to unity when \(\theta\) diminishes without limit; and explain fully what the proposition means.

47. A series is convergent when the limit of \(a_{n+1} = a_n, \quad a_n\) being its \(n\)th
term, is less than unity. Prove this, proving also the convergency of the series on which it depends.

48. Rationalize the denominator of one or other of the following expressions:

\[(2 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{5})^{-4}, \frac{1}{a + \sqrt{b + \sqrt{(c + \sqrt{d})}}},\]

49. Distinguish real and imaginary, rational and irrational, and show that if \(a, b, c, d\) being rational, and one of the two \(\sqrt{b}, \sqrt{d}\) irrational, \(a + \sqrt{b} = c + \sqrt{d}\) gives \(a = c, b = d\).

50. What are \(\sqrt{(11 - \sqrt{21})}\) and \(\sqrt{(20 + 3 + \sqrt{(13 + 12 \sqrt{5})})}\)?

51. Find when the following series are convergent:

\[1 + \frac{x}{1 + x^2} + \frac{x^2}{1 + x^4} + \frac{x^3}{1 + x^6} + \frac{x^4}{1 + x^8} + \cdots \]
\[1 + \frac{6}{1 + 1.2} x^2 + \frac{10}{1.2.3} x^3 + \cdots \]

52. Show that an alternating series of terms diminishing without limit is convergent, and show how the error of stopping at any term may be limited.

53. Prove that \(\phi(x) \times \phi(y) = \phi(x + y)\) is satisfied only by \(\phi = ce^x\), where \(c\) is independent of \(x\). Show that \(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2.3} + \cdots\) satisfies this condition, and thence find it.

54. From the series \(\log (1 + b) = b - \frac{1}{2} b^2 + \cdots\), prove one or other of the following:

\[\log (x + 1) = \log x + 2 \left\{ \frac{1}{2x+1} + \frac{1}{3(2x+1)^3} + \cdots \right\} \]
\[\log y = \frac{1}{2} \log x + \frac{1}{2} \log y + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{3(x+1)^3} + \cdots \]  
\((y=x+1, z=x+1)\)

55. Find \((1.001)^2\) by the binomial theorem, to seven decimal places.

56. Explain how the equations \(r \cos \theta = x, r \sin \theta = y\) are true when \(r\) is negative.

57. Prove some of the following formulæ:

\((a)\) \(\sin (\phi + \theta) = \sin \phi \cos \theta + \cos \phi \sin \theta\).
\((b)\) \(\sin 2 \tan^{-1} \sin 2 \tan^{-1} x = \frac{1 + 6x^2 + x^4}{1 + 4x^2 + 2x^4}\).
\((c)\) \(1 + \cos 2 \theta \cos 2 \phi = 2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi + 2 \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi\).
\((d)\) Expression of \(\cos \theta\) in terms of \(\tan \frac{\theta}{2}\).
\((e)\) \(\tan A - B = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot \frac{C}{2}\).
\((f)\) Reduction of \(\sin^n \theta \cos^6 \theta\).  
\((g)\) \(\cos n \theta = \cos^n \theta - n \frac{n-1}{2} \cos^{n-2} \theta \sin^2 \theta + \cdots\).

58. Show that if \(\sqrt{-1}\) be admitted as subject to the same laws as other symbols, \(e^{i\sqrt{-1}} = \cos 1 + i \sin 1\). \(\sqrt{-1}\) must follow: and deduce and explain

\(a + b \sqrt{-1} = \sqrt{(a^2 + b^2)} \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{-1}\).
59. Prove that \( \tan^{-1}x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \ldots \), and explain the extent to which this is true.

60. Find one of the two following series:
\[
x \sin \theta - x^2 \sin 2\theta + x^3 \sin 3\theta - \ldots
\]
\[
1 + \frac{x \cos \theta}{1} + \frac{x^2 \cos 2\theta}{1.2} + \frac{x^3 \cos 3\theta}{1.2.3} + \ldots
\]

61. If \( 2 + 5 \sqrt{-1} = r \theta \), determine \( r \) and \( \theta \).

62. Describe the mode in which the complete definition of \( A + B \) is suggested by the arithmetical definition. State that definition, and, \( A + B \) being \( (r, \theta) \), determine \( r \) and \( \theta \).

63. Construct \( (1+2\sqrt{-1}) \times (1+\sqrt{-1}) \) and \( (3+4\sqrt{-1}) \div (3-4\sqrt{-1}) \), and show that the cube roots of \( -1 \) are \( -1 \) and \( \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} \sqrt{-1} \), also by construction.

64. Explain the meaning of \( (1+\sqrt{-1})^{\sqrt{-1}} \).

A. DE MORGAN, Professor

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY AND ASTRONOMY.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL CLASS.

MECHANICS.

1. If two forces acting at a point be represented by two sides of a parallelogram, show that their resultant will be represented by the diagonal drawn from that point, both in direction and magnitude.

2. When a number of forces act in various directions at one point, find the magnitude and direction of their resultant.

3. Show that a statical couple may be turned round in its own plane, and removed into any parallel plane without altering its effect.

4. When any number of forces act, in one plane, at different points of a rigid body, show that they can always be reduced to either a single resultant force or a single couple.

5. When a number of forces act at different points of a rigid body and in any direction, explain what is meant by the minimum couple, and find an expression for its value.

6. Investigate the position of the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid.

7. Find the centre of gravity of an arc of a circle.

8. Find the centre of gravity of the node of the lemniscate, whose equation is \( r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta \).

9. Assuming the position of the centre of gravity of a semicircle, find the volume of a sphere by Guldinus' method.

10. Find the relation of the power to the weight, in a pair of toothed wheels.

11. Find the equations bordering on motion, when a body rests on an inclined plane, the force acting up the plane, and friction acts.

12. Show, that if a frame-work of beams connected by hinges, from which
weights are suspended, be in equilibrium, then the horizontal thrust of every beam is the same.

13. Find the velocities of two imperfectly elastic balls after impinging directly.

14. If chords be drawn from either extremity of a vertical diameter of a circle, the time of descent down each of them will be equal to the time down the diameter.

15. Investigate a formula for the change in the length of the seconds' pendulum arising from a change in the force of gravity at different places.

16. Two bodies being projected at the same moment in a vertical direction with given velocities from two points in a horizontal plane, it is required to find the greatest altitude to which their common centre of gravity will rise.

**DYNAMICS AND HYDROSTATICS.**

1. A body moving in an orbit about a fixed centre of force, investigate the expression

\[ F = -\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + r \left( \frac{d^b}{dt} \right) \]

and explain the meaning of the terms.

2. Investigate the nature of the orbit described about a fixed centre of force, when the force varies inversely as the square of the distance.

3. When a body moves along a smooth curve surface, show that the whole pressure on the surface equals the statical pressure due to the impressed forces, plus the statical pressure due to the centrifugal force.

4. When a body oscillates in a small circular arc of given radius, determine the time of oscillation.

5. Form the equations of motion, for a particle moving on a smooth surface of revolution, when acted on by forces in the plane of a generating curve.

6. When a body moves in any manner whatever, show that its vis viva at any instant is equal to the vis viva due to translation, plus the vis viva due to rotation.

7. Find the simple pendulum which will oscillate in the same time as a given sphere about a tangent line.

8. A heavy body falls from rest in a medium, the resistance varying as the square of the velocity; determine the motion.

9. Find the attraction of a thin circular plate on a particle situated in a line through its centre, perpendicular to its plane.

10. Assuming the general differential equation of the equilibrium of fluids, show that in elastic fluids, surfaces of equal pressure are surfaces of equal temperature.

11. When a cylinder filled with fluid rotates about a horizontal axis the pressures on the ends and on the concave surface.

12. Describe the siphon, and explain fully the circumstances of its action.

13. Investigate the position of the centre of pressure of a right-angled triangle, with its base in the surface of the fluid.

14. Show that the intersection of the two planes of floatation, of a floating body, is a line passing through their common centre of gravity.
15. Investigate a formula for determining the whole weight of the earth's atmosphere.

16. When a cone filled with fluid, with its axis vertical, empties itself through a small orifice in the base, find the time the fluid occupies in flowing out.

OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

1. When a spherical telescopic mirror is to be reduced to a paraboloidal one, show that the thickness of the metal to be polished away at each point, varies as the fourth power of the distance from the centre.

2. Find the primary and secondary foci of a small pencil of rays reflected obliquely at a concave spherical mirror.

3. When a small direct pencil of rays has traversed a plate of a medium, with parallel plane surfaces, find the form of the emergent pencil to a second approximation.

4. The aberration of a lens being put in the form
   \[ \frac{v^2}{\mu^2} \times r(\mu - 1) \cdot A, \]
   describe the procedure in order to find the forms of the lenses which are aplanatic, and state the result for convex lenses.

5. Describe the figures of oblique aberration, when rays from a luminous point have been transmitted by an equi-convex lens.

6. Find the condition of achromatism when the two lenses of an object-glass are separated by a given interval.

7. Find the magnifying power and field of view of the Newtonian telescope.

8. Explain the origin of the advantages obtained in the use of Ramsden's eye-piece.

9. Explain the distinction between the true and the corrected latitude of a place, and find a formula for determining one of them when the other is given.

10. Investigate the method of finding the latitude from two equal altitudes of the sun, observed before and after noon.

11. The length of the tropical year being 365·242218 days, show the degree of approximation which is attained to it in the civil year by means of the Gregorian intercalation.

12. Investigate an expression for the difference of the lengths of the morning and afternoon arising from the sun's change of declination.

13. Investigate a formula for the refraction of a heavenly body, considering the atmosphere homogeneous.

14. Find expressions for the effects of the precession of the equinoxes, on the right ascension and declination of a given star.

15. Show how to find the inclination of a planet's orbit, from observations made on the planet when the earth is in the line of nodes.

16. Explain what are meant by the lunar ecliptic limits in the calculation of eclipses, and investigate a formula for finding their values.
1. Explain how statical forces are measured. If two forces act at a point, what are the conditions that they may be in equilibrium?

2. Assuming the truth of the parallelogram of forces, show that if three forces be in equilibrium at a point, they are respectively proportional to the three sides of a triangle drawn parallel to their directions.

3. How is the effect of a statical couple measured? Show that a couple can be moved into any plane parallel to its own without altering its effect.

4. Show that the moment of the resultant of two forces acting at a point, equals the sum of the moments of the component forces, about any point in the plane of the forces.

5. Show how to find the resultant of a number of forces which act at given points in one plane, by a graphical method.

6. If a body with a flat base is placed upon a plane which is either horizontal or inclined, find the conditions that it may stand or fall over.

7. Supposing the position of the centre of gravity of a cone to be known, investigate a formula for finding the centre of gravity of a frustum of a cone.

8. When a given bent lever with unequal arms turns about a pivot at their point of junction, find the position of equilibrium in which it will rest.

9. Find the relation of the power to the weight in the first system of pulleys, taking into account the weights of the pulleys.

10. Find the relation of the power to the weight on the inclined plane, the force acting up the plane, by the principle of virtual velocities.

11. Enunciate and prove the parallelogram of velocities.

12. When two non-elastic balls impinge directly, show that the motion of their common centre of gravity is the same after impact as before.

13. Apply the expressions for the relations of the velocity, force, space and time under the action of uniform accelerating forces, to find the height to which a body projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 1000 feet per second, will ascend; and find the time it occupies in ascending and descending.

14. Show that the path of a projectile is the conical parabola, and find the time of flight on a horizontal plane.

15. Show that the times of bodies falling down all chords of a circle, drawn from the curve to the lowest point, are the same.

16. A body suspended by a cord from a fixed point, describes a circle in a horizontal plane; determine the time of its making one revolution.

HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

1. When a fluid presses upon a surface of any form, explain what is meant by the unit of pressure.

2. If a cylinder filled with fluid be placed with its axis horizontal, compare the pressure on the concave surface with that on the two ends.

3. When the area of the upper board of a pair of hydrostatic bellows is one square foot, and the surface of the fluid in the pipe is six feet above it, find the weight which is supported on the board.
4. If a heavy body descends in a fluid, find the expression for the force of relative gravity, with which it descends.

5. Explain the method of finding the specific gravity of liquids by means of the specific gravity bottle. Ex. If 1000 gms. of distilled water fill the bottle, what weights of sulphuric acid, specific gravity 1·85, and of alcohol, specific gravity 0·83, will fill it?

6. Investigate Amonton’s law for the relation of the pressure, density and temperature of a gas.

7. Prove the law that the intensity of the light radiating from a luminous point varies inversely as the square of the distance.

8. If a small diverging pencil of rays is incident directly on a convex spherical mirror, determine the position of the focus of the reflected rays.

9. Show, from the result of the last question, that the image of an object placed before a convex mirror, is always erect, virtual and diminished.

10. When a small diverging pencil of rays is incident on a plane surface of a medium, find the focus of the refracted rays.

11. Assuming the formula \( \frac{\mu}{\nu} = \frac{\mu - 1}{\rho} \) for a diverging pencil and a convex spherical refracting surface, adapt it to the case of a converging pencil and a concave surface.

12. Find the conjugate focus when a small pencil of diverging rays is incident obliquely on a thin double convex lens.

13. Find the focal length of the lens which is equivalent to two lenses, as in an eye-piece, separated by a given interval.

14. Investigate the expression for the dispersive power of a refracting medium.

15. Investigate expressions for the magnifying power and field of view of the Newtonian telescope.

16. Explain the construction of the erecting day eye-tube of a telescope, and trace a visual pencil through it.

NEWTON AND ASTRONOMY.

1. Enunciate and prove Newton’s second lemma.

2. Enunciate and prove Newton’s seventh lemma.

3. Show that if a body moves in any orbit about a fixed centre of force, the areas described by lines drawn from the centre to the body, lie in one plane, and are proportional to the times of describing them.

4. Show that if a number of bodies describe orbits which are ellipses, with the centre of force in the focus, then the periodic times squared are proportional to the cubes of the mean distances.

5. Explain the astronomical terms zenith, nadir, azimuth and altitude.

6. Explain the construction of the altitude and azimuth instrument, and describe the method of determining the north and south points.

7. The force of gravity being found to vary with the latitude of the place of observation, explain the physical cause of this; and state the ratio which the force of gravity at the equator bears to that at the pole.

8. Explain fully how the longitudes of places on the earth’s surface are determined from lunar observations.
9. State the principle on which Mercator's chart is constructed, and give its advantages and disadvantages.

10. Show how the sidereal year differs from the tropical, and show how the civil year has been brought to agree very nearly with the latter by means of the Gregorian intercalation.

11. Investigate a formula for the astronomical correction called aberration.

12. Enunciate Kepler's three laws of the solar system, and show the physical laws of which they are the consequences.

13. Explain the cause of the change of the seasons and of the lengths of the days and nights throughout the year.

14. Describe the circumstances attending an eclipse of the moon.

15. Give Bode's law of the distances of the planets from the sun.

16. Explain what are meant by binary stars, and state what important conclusions have been arrived at from the phenomena exhibited by them.

EXPERIMENTAL CLASS.

MECHANICS.

1. Give the definitions of statical and dynamical science. Show in what way statical forces are represented by lines.

2. Enunciate the proposition of the parallelogram of forces, and describe the experimental proof.

3. When a number of forces act all at one point, show how to find their effect in any given direction. Give a practical instance in which the method might be applied.

4. When a free body has a tendency to rotatory motion only, from the action of two forces, show how that tendency arises. Show in what way that tendency can be balanced.

5. Show how to find the centre of gravity of a uniform straight rod, of a triangular plate, and of a parallelogram of uniform thickness and density. Show how to verify the results by experiment.

6. Describe the construction of the second system of pulleys, and show how to find the mechanical advantage obtained by it.

7. Explain the desirable properties of a good balance, and show how they are to be obtained.

8. Describe the construction of the common weighing machine, and show how to find its mechanical advantage.

9. Give the definition of a uniform accelerating force, and show how it is measured. Apply the rule to the case of gravity at the earth's surface.

10. Describe the method of trying experiments with Atwood's machine, and give the formula for the effects of accelerating forces, which are proved by means of it.

11. Explain what is meant by a cycloidal pendulum. Show how a body may be made to oscillate in a cycloid, and show what is meant by its isochronism.

12. If a heavy body be tied at the end of a cord and whirled round in a vertical circle, show what is required to be known, in order to find the tension in the cord, when the body is at the highest and lowest points.
13. Explain the construction of the *compensation* balance-wheel of a chronometer, and state the nature of the *compensation* effected by it.

14. Describe the construction of the *metronome*, and state how it is used.

15. Explain the construction of the *ballistic pendulum*, and the principle involved in its use.

16. Explain what is meant by a *resisting medium*, and state the law of the resistance, with respect to the *density* and *velocity*.

**HYDROSTATICS, ACOUSTICS, AND ELECTRICITY.**

1. Explain how the *densities* of bodies are measured.

2. Describe the experiment called the *hydrostatic bellows*, and show how to calculate the *weight* supported on the board when the fluid in the pipe is at a given height.

3. Describe an experiment which proves that the *pressure* on the base of a vessel containing fluid, is independent of the *quantity* of the fluid in the vessel.

4. Explain fully the conditions that a *balloon* may ascend or descend in the atmosphere.

5. Explain how the *oscillations* of a floating body are connected with the *state* of equilibrium before it was disturbed. What is meant by the *meta-center* of a floating body?

6. Describe the construction of the *common hydrometer*, and show how it is graduated.

7. Describe fully the construction and *mode of action* of the common lifting pump.

8. Explain the principle of *re-action* as it occurs in Barker's mill. Show the connection of this with the motion of certain fire-works.

9. Describe what is meant by the *interference of waves*, and show how to try an experiment to prove the conclusions arrived at.

10. Explain what is meant by the *conduction* of heat, and give examples of some of the *best* conducting metals.

11. Enunciate the laws of the relations of the *elastic force*, *density* and *temperature* in *elastic* fluids.

12. Describe the instrument called the *siren*, and show how the number of vibrations of the atoms of air in one second, which correspond to a musical note of a given *pitch*, are found by means of it.

13. Explain what are meant by *electrics*, and *conductors of electricity*, and give examples of each.

14. Describe the construction of the *electrical battery*, and state the nature of the experiments in which it is used.

15. Explain how the effects of the older galvanic batteries soon became *feeble*; and describe the construction of some of the *new* and *powerful* batteries.

16. Explain the *arrangements* necessary in order to produce *rotation* in temporary magnets.
GEOMETRICAL AND PHYSICAL OPTICS AND ASTRONOMY.

1. Give examples of primary and secondary origins of light, and enunciate the laws on which the science of geometrical optics is founded.

2. Show how the circular arrangement of the images arises, when an object is placed between two plane mirrors which meet at an angle.

3. Show how the images are formed in Gregory’s telescope, and give the rule for calculating the magnifying power.

4. When a diverging pencil of rays traverses a plate of a medium, with parallel plane surfaces, show the position of the point from which the transmitted pencil diverges.

5. Describe the different forms of lenses, state the two classes in which they may be arranged, showing the effect of each class on a pencil of incident parallel rays.

6. Explain the principles on which an achromatic prism can be constructed, and show how the secondary spectrum arises.

7. Describe the construction of Ramsden’s eye-piece; state the cases in which it is employed, and give the reasons for its being so used.

8. Show how the interference of light arises, when a pencil of light, diverging from a luminous point, is reflected by two plane mirrors slightly inclined, or is transmitted by a prism with a very obtuse angle.

9. Explain what is meant by the diffraction of light, and describe the appearances seen in and near the shadow of a narrow body, placed in a diverging pencil of rays.

10. Explain the arrangement of the apparatus requisite in order to see the interference spirals around the axis of a quartz crystal.

11. Explain what is meant when a telescope is said to be equatorially mounted in an observatory; what observations are facilitated by such a mounting?

12. Describe the different kinds of years which astronomers recognise, and show how the others are connected with the sidereal year.

13. Explain what is meant by the astronomical correction nutation, and describe its cause.

14. Explain the nature of the observations and measurements by which the varying curvature of the meridian of any place is determined.

15. Show the observations required to find the excentricity of the moon’s orbit round the earth. State what are her greatest and least apparent diameters.

16. Explain what is meant by the equation of time, and show how it arises.

RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Professor.

ARCHITECTURE AS A FINE ART.

(Course A.) First Year.

EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.

1. Which are the original types of Egyptian Architecture?

2. What is the nature of their construction?

3. Give a plan and section of one, and describe the forms and decorations.
of the walls, piers, ceilings and chambers; and name the several parts and specify their uses.

4. Is there any particular fact in connection with the duration of the reigns of these Monarchs connected with these specimens of earliest Egyptian art?

5. Describe the form, sizes, materials and decorations of Egyptian Sarco­phagi.


7. Describe the sphinxes, colossal statues, obelisks and propylæ; their appropriate forms, sizes, positions, material and purpose.

8. Give the plan and section of an Egyptian temple with its several courts, halls, porticoes, sanctum, etc., and describe the same.

9. When was the earliest pyramid erected?

10. Describe the size, form and peculiarities of one of the large pyramids of Ghizeh, their number, construction and position in regard to the points of the compass.

11. What modern traveller discovered the entrance of one? which was the one? how did he effect it?

12. Give a plan and section.

13. Analyse the peculiar character of Egyptian Architecture.

14. Name the principal works on this subject.

15. Which were the nations, which at various periods held Egypt in subjection and what was the name and nation of the foreign monarch, who destroyed so many of their finest buildings?

GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.

1. To what structure may be traced the origin of the elements of Greek architecture?

2. Make a sketch of it, and describe the parts and their reference to the subsequent divisions of a building.

3. What is an order?

4. What constitute the essential parts of an order?

5. Upon what natural general divisions of nature are the three modifications of the orders founded? and do those writers err, and if so why, who attribute to the Romans an extended classification?

6. Sketch an example of each of the three Greek orders, put the names to the several parts, and state the respective proportions, taking the diameter as the unit of measure.

7. State the peculiar general character of the orders employed in Græcia Propria, Asiatic Greece and Magna Græcia.

8. Where, and which were the states comprehended in Magna Græcia?

9. In what parts of buildings was sculpture introduced, and of what class was it?

10. Was there any other than sculptural embellishments admitted in Greek architecture?

11. Give by sketches the progressive steps, by which the Corinthian capital attained its fullest development, and draw an acanthus leaf at large.
12. Draw the profiles of the several mouldings of classic architecture, show the laws of their modinature and combination, and state their original purpose and use.

13. Draw plans of the different classes of temples, with the names attached.

14. Give the parts and proportions of doorways.

15. What relation should the entablature bear to a column?

16. Give the plan and some sections of one of the large Roman Thermæ, and one of the Circi.

17. Who was the architect of the Trajan Forum? State his death.

18. What were the names of the architects, whose emblems were a lizard and a toad, and how did they record them on their works?

19. Sketch some varieties of ancient triumphal arches of one, two and three openings.

20. Draw an elevation of the Trajan column and of a rostral column.

ARCHITECTURE AS A SCIENCE.
(Course B.) First Year.

CONSTRUCTION.

1. State the number and names of the classes, into which may be divided the materials used in construction.

2. Describe the natural structure of a tree, and give a section of the trunk.

3. Name the leading varieties of timber trees.

4. State the principal countries and ports in Europe and America, whence timber is imported into this country.

5. What is the relative value for constructive purposes of European and American timber?

6. State the leading features of dry rot,—the causes, effects and remedies.

7. Describe the different sorts of resistance, which timber has to offer in construction.

8. What are the principal and different manners of placing a piece of timber so as to support or resist a force or weight, and their relative efficiency?

9. If a beam have one end fixed in a wall, and its fibres were wholly incompressible, what would be the effect of a load placed upon its other or projecting end?

10. What would be the effect of a load placed upon the projecting end of a beam with the like conditions, but with the fibres wholly inextensible or non-elastic?

11. Draw a simple king truss for a span of twenty feet, put the name to each piece of timber, describe its use, and indicate by arrows the course of the forces acting upon the truss, and the point of resolution of the forces.

12. Draw a queen truss with the like details.

13. Sketch the articulations of the timbers at the heads and feet of king and queen posts, and at the ends of the beams and joints for plates, ties and braces.

14. Sketch various sorts of scarfings, distinguishing those which are soundest.

15. Sketch the section of a Gothic collar roof; name the various timbers.

16. Describe the timbers of single-joisted floors, single-framed and double-framed floors.

17. Describe the system of Philibert de Lorme.
18. Describe the geometrical principle, upon which centring should be constructed, and where the straining piece should be.
19. Make a plan and elevation of the scaffolding for the Nelson Monument.
20. Describe the scaffoldings used for raising the Obelisks at Rome and at Paris.
21. Describe the machinery employed for raising the last statue of Napoleon to the summit of the Colonne Vendôme.

**Limes, Mortars, Cements.**

22. State the classes into which mortars or cements may be divided.
23. What are the leading distinctive features of the various classes of limestones?
24. State the basis and also the component part which renders a lime hydraulic.
25. Are we to rely upon the physical or chemical features of a stone, in order to ascertain whether it will produce a good lime? and why?
26. What is the test?
27. Describe the processes of calcination.
28. Make a plan and section of a kiln for each process.
29. Does a limestone gain or lose weight by calcination, and in what proportion?
30. What are the different modes and phenomena of slaking lime?
31. Is lime strengthened or weakened by the addition of other substances?
32. State how many classes of substances are used with lime to produce mortar, and their respective influences upon mortar, whether mechanical or chemical.
33. Describe the features of good and bad mortars.
34. From what stone is plaster of Paris made? State its qualities, and whence procured.
35. How many qualities of plaster of Paris are there, and to what uses is each applied?
36. How, where, by whom, and when was the cement discovered usually called Roman cement?
37. What is the term, by which the Professor recommends this cement to be designated?
38. What are the peculiar features of the cement stone, physically and chemically, and in what stratum found?
39. Does this stone exist in other countries; and where?
40. Is the cement weakened or strengthened by the addition of other substances?
41. How and for what purposes is it used?
42. How may the strength of cement be tested?

**ARCHITECTURE AS A FINE ART.**

(Course A.) Second Year.

**Medieval Architecture.**

1. At what period and by what Emperor was the Christian faith adopted as the religion of the Roman state?
2. What religious edifices did he construct for divine worship?
3. When were they erected? In what form?
4. Give a general plan of one of the primitive Christian churches, with the names of the several parts attached.
5. Describe the purpose or destination of each part.
6. Had the position of these early churches originally any reference to the cardinal points?
7. State the origin of the term Byzantine, and describe the characteristics of that style of architecture.
8. Give a plan of the church of St. Vitale at Ravenna.
9. Give a plan and section of a Greek church.
10. Sketch the varieties in the cruciform plan adopted in the Christian churches.
11. By whom were baptistries first built? Enumerate the most celebrated ones, and describe their forms.
12. Give plans of some, and state their relative position in regard to the church to which they belonged.
13. Give a plan of the baptistry and church at Parenzo in Istria.
14. With what previous style is Norman identical, and in what respects?
15. What is the distinctly different feature, which prevailed in the Norman and preceding style, as contrasted with that of the subsequent styles of medieval art?
16. Sketch the varieties of the Norman arch.
17. Give profiles of the mouldings, plans of columns, elevations of caps and bases.
18. Sketch windows with single or double lights.
19. Sketch an elevation and section of a Norman buttress.
20. What was the general form of the altar end of a Norman church, and how called?
22. Give the names of succeeding Gothic styles in this country, and dates of duration.
23. Sketch the forms of arch prevalent in each style, and the varieties in the arch of each epoch.
24. Whence may it be supposed that we derive the pointed arch? why; and at what period?
25. State some of the theories of the origin of the pointed arch.
26. Were the caps and bases of the lancet circular or polygonal in plan?
27. Of what material were the columns, and why?
28. Sketch elevation and section of buttresses; and in what particular did the lancet buttress present a character essentially different from that of the preceding style?
29. When did the succeeding style commence and finish? and state the origin of the name given to it by Rickman.
30. What is the peculiarity of the door of this period? Sketch one.
31. What peculiarity in the tracery of the windows?
32. Note the progressive development of tracery, and notice any peculiarities in the transoms of the windows.

33. What crowning enrichment exists in the cornice of the later periods, and in what respects does it correspond with a like feature in classic architecture?

34. In what parts were heraldic embellishments introduced, and when?

35. State instances of heraldic punning in Gothic architecture.

36. Sketch different forms of shields in the order of their respective epochs.

37. Give a plan of a Gothic cathedral, with the names of the parts attached.

38. Sketch plans and sections of Gothic vaultings.

39. Define the different features and parts of arch vaultings, the classes of ribs, and the difference between a groin and a rib.

40. Name distinguished instances of vaultings.

41. Give a brief notice of mediæval architecture in Italy, and compare it in its progress and results with the architecture of northern Europe during the same period.

42. Sketch varieties of brick gables.

43. Show the leading characteristic features to render cottages picturesque.

44. Name the most eminent authors on architecture, classified according to the subjects on which they treated.

45. State the qualifications and studies to be acquired by the architect.

46. Take a review of the history of architecture from the third century of the Christian era, and investigate the influences which probably caused the modifications of sentiment and expression perceptible in the edifices of the different epochs of mediæval art in various countries.

ARCHITECTURE AS A SCIENCE.

(Course B.) Second Year.

CONSTRUCTION.

1. Describe the difference between stratified and unstratified rocks, and the formations to which they respectively belong.

2. Describe the elementary substances of which stones generally are composed, and how the particles are combined.

3. Describe granite, sandstone and limestone respectively; and the different purposes for which they are most adapted in construction.

4. Give the section of a Bath quarry; state the average depths of the beds, with the names.

5. Particularize the evidences of good and bad specimens of Portland stone.

6. Describe Brard's process for testing stones. Can it be relied upon? State the reasons.

7. What are the general physical evidences of the hardest stones?

8. Are hard stones more easily split or crushed?

9. Which is the most advantageous form for the surface of the base of a pier? and state the relative strengths of a square, circle, or triangle, having the same superficial area.

10. Name the effects, which tend to destroy buildings.

11. What is the relation of weight to resistance?
CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

12. State the relative weights upon the superficial foot of the points of support of
   St. Peter's at Rome,
   St. Paul's, London.
   The French Pantheon.

13. State the precautions to be taken in the construction of masonry; and how should sills be fixed?

14. Sketch various combinations of arch stones over openings.

15. Draw varieties of channeled work.

16. Describe the construction of the columns of the Parthenon, Agrigentum, Basilica of Pompeii, portico of Terminus Euston Square, and of the Nelson Column.

17. Give sketches of the construction of the base of the Eddystone Lighthouse.

18. In the construction of an isolated wall, what is the most important point to be observed, and how is it to be attained?

19. With respect to isolated points of support, what are the precautions to be taken?

20. Sketch and define various forms of cupolas, as to plan, elevation, and section.

21. Give the definition of the term dome or cupola.

22. Show the relative thrust and resistance, which occur in the parts of spherical and cylindrical vaults.

23. Draw a plan and section of the Baptistry of Pisa, a section of the drum and cupola of St. Peter's at Rome, and state by whom and when built, and the leading principles of their construction.

24. Describe the mode of constructing the footings of brick walls and footings of towers, hoop-iron bond, discharging arches, inverted ditto, drains, cesspools.

25. State the various causes of damp.

26. Give a diagram, showing the mode in which water will penetrate a wall.

27. What are the precautions to be taken to prevent damp rising in a wall through the footings, or penetrating through a wall, one face of which is next the earth?

28. How may stone pavements be kept dry, and the timbers of wood floors free from damp?

29. What are the precautions to be taken in regard to the feet of discharging pipes, and the cistern heads of rain-water stacks?

30. Which are the best forms for drains?

31. Sketch arches of different forms, as semicircular, pointed, flat, &c. over apertures, and show varieties in the form of the voussoirs or stones.

32. Which is the best form for gutters on roofs, so as to produce the greatest hydraulic depth by a simple expedient?

33. Explain the best mode of arranging the form of a gutter at the angles of buildings.

34. Specify the purposes respectively for which cast and milled lead should be used, and the peculiar qualities of each.
35. State the elementary substances, and their proportions, of which glass is composed; enumerate the different kinds of glass, their manufacture and application.

36. Describe the properties of iron, where properly introduced, and its most economic form and sections.  

T. L. DONALDSON, Professor.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

FIRST YEAR.

1. State the stones used for Engineering purposes; also give their mineralogical composition, geological formations in which they are found, and their principal quarries.

2. Give a summary of what is known concerning the action of water on iron.

3. What are the drawings necessary to show the construction of a proposed bridge?

4. State fully the preliminary observations and operations to fix the direction of a bridge at a proposed site.

5. What are the conditions of construction for timber bridges not to exert any thrust on the abutments?

6. (a) State the advantages and disadvantages of suspension bridges, and give the principal points connected with the chains in bar bridges or the cables in iron rope bridges.

(b) The span being 579 feet and deflection 43 feet, what is the equation to the catenary? Also calculate the maximum tension for this case, the suspended weight being 643 tons.  

HARMAN H. LEWIS, Professor.

MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES OF ENGINEERING.

1. What are the materials principally employed in engineering and architecture?

2. What are the strains to which they are usually subjected?

3. What is the mean tensile strength of cast iron?

4. What is the mean ratio of the tensile to the crushing strength of that metal?

5. What is the tensile strength of good wrought iron?

6. What are the tensile and crushing strengths of timber; as English Oak, Ash, Pine, &c.?

7. What is the formula for the transverse strength of rectangular bars, supported at the ends and loaded in the middle, the weight of the bars being neglected?

8. Give a formula for the deflection of the bars with a given weight.

9. If two bars, of the same material, are precisely similar, but one has its lineal dimensions \( n \) times those of the other, what is their relative strength?

10. Show the form of section into which cast-iron bars may be moulded to bear four times as much one way up as the other.

11. Give the form of section of cast-iron beams of the greatest strength; and the simple formula for the computation of their strength, as deduced from the writer's experiments.
12. Describe the beautiful wedge-like figure, separated, during transverse fracture, from cast iron, glass, ivory, &c., and frequently exhibited in the fracture of cast-iron beams of the best form of section.

13. Give the formulae, obtained from experiment, for the strength of cast-iron pillars, both solid and hollow, their ends being flat and well-supported.

14. Show that two-thirds of the strength of pillars may be thrown away by injudicious management of their ends.

15. Do pillars acquire any increase of strength, comparatively with the increase of matter, by being enlarged in the middle?

16. Give a formula for the strength of a simple wrought-iron riveted tubular bridge, rectangular in section, without additional cells; the plates at the top and bottom being equal in thickness; and those at the sides, though not necessarily of equal strength with the former, being of any thickness at pleasure.

17. How is the deduction, obtained in No. 9, supported by experiment, in the computation of the strength of large tubes, such as that across the Menai Straits, from that of models? 

EATON HODGKINSON, Professor.

BOTANY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Explain the meaning of the following terms:—

1. Rhizome.
2. Tuber.
5. Digitate.
6. Pinnate.
7. Parietal placentation.
8. Spathe.
10. Estivation.
11. Amentum and Amentaceous.

Define the following natural orders:—

13. Iridaceae.
15. Labiatae.
17. Labiatae.
18. Polygalaceae.

Name the natural orders to which the following characters apply:—

19. Calycifloral Exogens, with stamens equal in number to the lobes of a valvate calyx but opposite the petals, and a superior few-seeded ovary.

20. Corollifloral Exogens, with a trochlear stigma, unequally-sided lobes to the corolla, and a bifoiliferous fruit.

JOHN LINDLEY, Professor.
1. Define the animal kingdom. Enumerate the characters physical, chemical, and vital, which distinguish the objects that compose it. Contrast their characters with those of plants and minerals. And state the general principles on which primary divisions should be founded in this kingdom of nature ................................................................. 35

2. Describe the relative value of the following divisions of the animal kingdom, state the kind of characters on which they are respectively established, and cite one or more examples in illustration of the objects embraced by each division; viz. subkingdoms, classes, subclasses, orders, suborders, genera, subgenera, species, subspecies, varieties, subvarieties, families, subfamilies................................................................. 25

3. By what anatomical or zoological characters do we distinguish the subkingdoms encephalea or vertebrata, cycloganglia or mollusca, diploganglia or entomoidea, diploneura or helminthoidea, and cycloneura or radiata, and what are the several classes which belong to each of these primary divisions of the animal kingdom? .................................................. 20

4. Illustrate by the citation of one or more genera of each, the following orders of mammalians and birds, but without entering into a description of their zoological characters, or a definition of them, or an explanation of the meaning or applicability of their names; viz. mammalia bimana, quadrumana, chiroptera, insectivora, carnivora, probosedia, pachyderma, solidungula, ruminantia, edentata, marsupia, monotremata, cetacea, aves rapaces, omnivora, insectivora, graminivora, alcyones, alectorides, cursores, grallatores, pinnipede, palmipede................................................................. 30

5. In like manner illustrate merely by citing one or more genera of each, without entering into any descriptive details, the following orders of the cold-blooded classes of vertebrated animals; viz. reptilia chelonia, sauria, ophidia, amphibia, caducibranchia, perennibranchia, pisces plagiosomi, acanthopterygii, lophobranchii, plectognathi, cyclostomi................................................................. 3

6. Explain the meaning of the terms employed to designate the molluscan or cyclogangliated classes, cephalopoda, pteropoda, gasteropoda, conchifera, tunicata; define these classes; describe briefly their living conditions and phenomena; and enumerate the orders into which they are respectively divided, without defining or illustrating these orders ................................................................. 35

7. What are the principal distinctive characters of the entomoid or diploneurose or helminthoid classes, annulida, cirrhopoda, suxtoria, rotifera, polycystica, and those of the orders of insects, coleoptera, dermaptera, orthoptera, hemiptera, neuroptera, hymenoptera, lepidoptera, rhipiptera, diptera, siphonaptera, parasites, thysanura? ................................................................. 40

8. Cite examples of one or more genera of each of the diploneurose or helminthoid classes, annulida, cirrhopoda, suxtoria, rotifera, polycystica, and describe the principal distinctive characters of the orders of suctorial or parasitic worms, entomoida or epizoia, nematoidea, acanthocephala, trematoda, cestoidea, and cystica ................................................................. 3
9. Describe the chief distinctive characters of the several classes composing the cycloneurose or radiated subkingdom of animals, echinoderma, acalepha, foraminifera, polypifera, porifera, protozoa, and cite one or more genera in further illustration of the kinds of animals comprehended under each of these classes ........................................ 35

ROBERT E. GRANT, Professor.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

Mixtures given for qualitative examination:
1. Nitrate of potash, sulphate of soda, chlorate of potash, arseniate of potash, trace of hydrochloric acid.
2. Hydrofluosilicic acid with excess of soda, ammonia, cyanide of mercury.
3. Sulphtates of strontia, baryta and lead.
4. Iodine dissolved in soda, chromate of potash, bichloride of tin.
5. Protochloride of tin, arsenic acid, sulphate of cadmium, trace of nitric acid.
6. Sulphocyanide of potassium, trace of sesquichloride of iron.
7. Tartaric acid, formiate of lime, excess of caustic soda.
8. Chlorine, bromine and iodine, dissolved in soda.

For quantitative determination:
Solution containing potash, sulphuric acid, and protoxide of iron.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, Ph.D., Professor.

ENGLISH LAW.

Morning, 10 till 1.

1. Of what subjects is Real Property generally said to consist?
2. State what these terms respectively include.
3. State the meaning of the terms corporeal and incorporeal hereditament.
4. What hereditaments are said to lie in grant, and what to lie in livery? and give the reason for this distinction.
5. When is an incorporeal hereditament said to be held in gross, and when as appendent or appurtenant? and illustrate this by an example.
6. Can such a hereditament be enjoyed by custom or prescription?
7. On what presumption is a title by prescription, at common law, founded?
8. State the difference between a custom and a prescription.
9. State the theory on which the doctrine of tenure is founded.
10. How many kinds of lay tenure now exist, and what are they?
11. Define the term Estate, and distinguish it from the term Tenure.
12. How are estates classified,—

1st. With reference to the quantity of interest possessed by the tenant?
2nd. With reference to the time at which the tenant is to come into possession? and
3rd. With reference to the number and connexion of the tenants?
13. By what circumstance was the creation of an estate of freehold distinguished at common law, from that of every other estate?

14. How are freehold estates of inheritance divided?

15. Enumerate the different kinds of estates in fee simple which existed at common law, and give an example of each.

16. State shortly the origin and nature of estates tail.

Afternoon, 1⁄4-past 1 till 4.

17. Wherein does an estate for years differ from an estate of freehold?

18. What interest has tenant for years before entry?

19. What is the distinction between an estate at will, and an estate by sufferance?

20. Explain the distinction between an estate in reversion, and an estate in remainder.

21. What is an estate in joint-tenancy?

22. What is meant by the jus accrescendi in cases of joint-tenancy?

23. State, shortly, the reasons on which this rule is founded.

24. What is the rule on this subject in the case of tenants-in-common? and state the reason on which it is founded.

25. What is meant by the terms title by descent and title by purchase?

26. Can an estate of freehold be conveyed under the Statute of Uses without delivery of seizin? and explain, shortly, the operation of the statute on this subject.

JOHN A. RUSSELL, LL.B., Professor.
sions of a complete course of natural Law, and the points to be investigated under them.

7. Define a 'thing.' Show that an undivided share of a field is a thing. What is a debt? Classify the various matters which are 'things' within the definition, and show how they are so considered. State some principles ruling in cases of artificial alteration of a physical substance.

8. Define a person. Define Status. Point out the objection to Austin's definition. State the distinction as to status between a trustee and a British subject. Classify the leading facts from which conditions originate. Point out some of the different results attributed to particular occupations. Can you distinguish (and if so, how) public from private conditions?

9. Show how principles of law are affected (a) by the nature of the subject-matter, (b) by the conduct pursued in regard to it, (c) by the force of social arrangements.

10. State Blackstone's requisites to a Custom, distinguishing such as are not in fact peculiar to customary law. State its general characteristics; and show the necessity of other modes of legislation.

11. State the conditions under which judicial opinion becomes part of the corpus juris. Explain the character of precedent, and state what you conceive to be its true force. How far do you admit Bentham's objections to plurality of judges?

12. State the leading points of the controversy respecting Codification.

13. Show the necessity of legislation by the Supreme power, and distinguish the objects of judicial and statutory legislation.

14. State the leading principles determining the admissibility and choice of foreign law.

15. State the conditions under which Procedure becomes necessary; the principal contingencies for which it ought to provide; and the principles regulating such provision.

16. What are the main objects of Civil procedure? What is the true objection to, and the proper weight of, hearsay evidence?

CHARLES J. FOSTER, L.L.D., Professor.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

PROSPECTUS.

SESSION 1853—54.

The Session is divided into Two Terms,—a Winter and a Summer Term. The Winter Term begins on Monday, 3rd of October, and ends on the 15th of April. The Summer Term begins on the 1st of May, and ends on the 31st of July.

Frequent examinations are held in every Class. Medals and Certificates of Honour are given in every Class at the end of each Term; but those pupils only who have regularly attended the examinations will be admitted to contend for them.

At the end of every Session the "Longridge" Exhibition of £40 is awarded as a prize for General Proficiency.

The payments stated below for each Class are made by Students nominated by Proprietors: 5s. additional for every pound, until this extra payment amounts to £4 10s., are paid by those not nominated.

A College Fee of 10s. for one Class, and £1 for two or more Classes, is paid by each Student every Session: where, however, the Course is of short duration, this fee is diminished. The Matriculation Fee of £2 relieves the Student, during the whole course of his study, from the College Fee.

All Fees are paid at the office of the College, where the Student receives his Tickets, which he afterwards takes to be signed by the Professor. The office is open from 9 o'clock till 4, except on Saturdays, when it closes at 2.

The General Library is open daily from 9 to 5 during the Session: the Medical Library from 9 to 6 during the Winter Term, from 9 to 5 during the Summer Term, and from 9 to 4 during the Vacations. On Saturdays the Libraries close at 2. The Museum of Anatomy and the Museum of Chemistry and Materia Medica are open daily.

Residence of Students.

Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the office of the College there is kept a Register of Parties unconnected with the College who receive Boarders into their families; among these are several Medical Gentlemen. The Register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.
COURSES.

DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The Examinations for Degrees in Medicine, and for Honours, Exhibitions, and Scholarships, conferred by the University*, take place annually, as follows: For Matriculation, in July;—For M.B., the first in August,—the second in November;—For M.D., in November.

* * * The Courses of the Medical Faculty of this College are recognised by the Universities of Scotland as Academical Courses.

WINTER TERM.

From 3rd of October to 15th of April.
(The Classes are placed in the order in which the Lectures are delivered during the day.)

ANATOMY.—Professor, Mr. ELLIS.
Lectures, Daily, from 9 to 10.

Payment to the College for Lectures and Practical Anatomy: the entire Term, £6; First Half Term, £3; Second Half Term, £3. Perpetual, £9.

The Lectures include Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.—This department will comprise a systematic examination of the various parts of the body. The osseous system, the ligaments, muscles, vessels, nerves, and the organs contained in the head, thorax and abdomen will be fully described. SURGICAL ANATOMY will form a separate section at the end of the Course. It will consist of a series of demonstrations of the more important “regions” of the body viewed in their practical relation to Operative Surgery.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations will be held on Saturdays. During the first half of the term there will be an additional examination every Wednesday from 12 to 1, which will be specially adapted to students beginning the study of Anatomy.

Besides the Examinations for Honours corresponding with those in other classes, there will be at the close of the term a separate examination (with Honours) for students of the first year.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

In the Dissecting-room the Pupils will be directed in their studies during several hours daily by Mr. ELLIS, and by Mr. F. W. Sayer, Demonstrator.

* The Regulations of the University may be had of Messrs. Walton and Maberly, Booksellers to the College, 28 Upper Gower Street; or of the Publishers, Taylor and Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor, Dr. SHARPEY, F.R.S.

Daily, from 10 to 11.

Payment to the College for the entire Term, £6: First Half Term, £3: Second Half Term, £3. Perpetual, £9.

The subjects included in this Course, are—1. General Anatomy, comprehending an account of the structure and properties of the textures of the human body. 2. Physiology, or a systematic exposition of the phenomena which present themselves in the living body, and of the general principles or laws by which they are regulated. This part of the Course will include the Anatomy of the viscera, the Brain and organs of the senses, so far, at least, as regards their intimate structure.

CHEMISTRY.—Professor, Mr. GRAHAM, F.R.S.

Daily, except Saturday, from 11 to 12 A.M., beginning on the 3rd of October.

Payment to the College for the entire Term, £6: First Half Term, £3: Second Half Term, £3: Perpetual, £9.

The subjects of this Course will be discussed in the following order:

1. Heat:—its influence upon the physical condition of matter, and the laws of its transmission, with the useful applications of our knowledge to domestic economy and the arts.
2. Light, chiefly in its chemical relations.
3. History and properties of the non-metallic elements, such as Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, &c.; of their mixtures and combinations, such as Air, Water, Sulphuric Acid, Ammonia, Coal-Gas, &c.
4. Atomic theory, chemical affinity, and electricity.
5. The metallic elements, such as Potassium, Iron, &c.; their ores, oxides, salts, and other combinations.

Organic Substances.

6. Substances derived from the vegetable kingdom; changes which they undergo; fermentation, &c.
7. Substances from the animal kingdom; chemical changes observed in respiration, digestion, &c.

The subjects of the Lectures will be fully illustrated by experiments, specimens, diagrams, and models.

In discussing chemical laws and the properties of bodies, their bearing upon the economy of nature and their useful applications in the arts will be particularly insisted upon. Hence it will be a prominent object of the Course to develop the principles of important chemical manufactures, such as glass-making, the working of metals, gas-making, bleaching and dyeing, calico-printing, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of the various chemical products used in pharmacy. The manipulations and practices of testing will also be exhibited and applied, particularly
in the detection of poisons, and of adulteration in the case of various chemical products.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Professor, Dr. Grant, F.R.S.—Daily, except Saturday, from 3 to 4.

Comparative Anatomy.—From the beginning of October to the end of January.

Zoology.—From the 1st of February to the 1st of May.

Payment to the College, for Comparative Anatomy, £4; for Zoology, £3. Perpetual, £9.

In the Course of Comparative Anatomy the varieties of form and structure and the phases of development presented by the internal organs, and the consequent modifications of their functions, are examined in every class of animals. The physiological details connected with the structure and development of the different organs, and the applications of the facts of comparative anatomy to the structure and physiology of man, and to zoology, geology, and other sciences, are pointed out while demonstrating the various forms of internal organization presented by the different classes of animals. The Lectures and Demonstrations are illustrated by recent dissections, and by a series of zootomical preparations, drawings, and diagrams.

The Course of Zoology embraces the History of the Recent and the Extinct Species of every Class of the Animal Kingdom, and is illustrated by Zoological Specimens and Preparations, and by Drawings, Diagrams, &c. The principles of Classification as applied to every Division of the Animal Kingdom are explained. The arrangements of naturalists are compared. The characters and organization of all the classes and subordinate divisions are described and illustrated. The peculiarities of form and structure, the living habits and instincts, the various economical and other uses, and the geographical distribution of the recent species of every division are detailed; and the distinctive characters, the zoological history and the geological relations of the extinct species are illustrated and described.

* * * Attendance on Dr. Grant’s Courses of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology at this College is recognised by the Army Medical Board as equivalent to the Course of Natural History required as a qualification for Army Surgeons.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Professor, Mr. Erichsen.—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, from 4 to 5 P.M.

Payment to the College for the Term, £4 10s. Perpetual, £6.

This Course will be in four Divisions.

1st Division.—Principles of Surgery.

2nd Division.—Nature and Treatment of Injuries.
3rd Division.—Pathology and Treatment of Special Surgical Diseases.
4th Division.—The Operations of Surgery.
The Course will be illustrated by drawings, wax models, preparations, recent specimens, and Diagrams.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
Professor, Dr. Walshe.—Daily, except Saturday, from 5 to 6 P.M.
On Saturdays at an earlier hour.

Payment to the College for the entire Term, £5: First Half Term, £3: Second Half Term, £3. Perpetual, £8.

This Course will be divided into two parts.
The first part will embrace a succinct account of the principal facts and doctrines of General Pathology in their relation to Etiology, to the intimate constitution, the anatomical characters, evolution and pathogeny of disease, to Diagnosis, Prognosis, Therapeia, Prophylaxis, Vital Statistics, and Nosology.

In the second part the nature and treatment of individual diseases, arranged under the heads of General, Constitutional and Local, will be described.

The Course will be illustrated by drawings, wax-models and preparations, by recent specimens of morbid structures, and occasionally by microscopical demonstrations.

DENTAL SURGERY.
(At present vacant.)

SUMMER TERM.
From 1st of May to 31st of July.
BOTANY.—Professor, Dr. Lindley, F.R.S.

Senior and Junior Classes.
Fee for the Junior Class, £2; for the Senior Class, £3; for any single part, £2: for Perpetual Admission, £6.

Junior Class.
Daily, from 8 to 9 o’clock a.m. until the end of April.
A course of about forty Lectures, commencing in March, as early as the season will permit, for the express purpose of teaching Botany in an elementary manner.

The Lectures are confined to such an account of vegetable structure as enables the Student to understand it as regards the Flora of Europe. In the early part of the Course, the elements of Structural Botany are
COURSES.

explained, and the Student is made familiar with the commoner terms of the Science. The remainder of the Lectures is occupied by a demonstration of the characters and distinctions of the principal Natural Orders of Plants belonging to the Flora of Europe, in illustration of which constant use is made of fresh specimens.

A Silver Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.

SENIOR Class.

Daily, except Mondays, from 8 to 9 A.M., with the exception of one Saturday in each of the months of May, June and July.

The Course, to the SENIOR Class, is divided into two parts. The division, which commences in the beginning of May and terminates in the middle of June, is occupied with Vegetable Physiology and Structural Botany, and especially with such parts of those branches of the science as are required for the examination for Degrees in Medicine and Arts in the University of London. The second division, beginning in the middle of June, and terminating at the end of July, is devoted to an explanation of General Systematic Botany; it consists of Botanical Demonstrations, particularly referring to Medical and Economic Plants, and explanatory of the connection that exists between external forms and sensible properties. The matter introduced into this division of the Course, forms what is called Medical Botany, for which the Student will have prepared himself by attendance on the first division; in addition to which it will be very advantageous to him to have acquired some previous knowledge of the subject, either by attendance upon the Junior Course in this College, or elsewhere.

The Lectures are abundantly supplied with living specimens, and are illustrated by a very extensive series of drawings and diagrams.

A Gold and a Silver Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.—Professor, Dr. Jenner.

Tuesday and Friday from 9 to 10 A.M., and Wednesday from 9½ to 10½ A.M.

Fee, £3. Perpetual, £4.

The object of this Course is to make the Student acquainted with the organic changes to which the human frame is subject.

The Microscopical and Chemical, as well as the more obvious Physical characters of the essentially morbid products, and of those normal elements of the body which by their presence in abnormal situations constitute disease, are severally examined; the peculiarities attending their development in particular tissues or organs are subsequently considered.

The Lectures will be illustrated by recent specimens of diseased structure; by the preparations preserved in the Museum, and by models and coloured delineations. Microscopical demonstrations will be given at least once weekly.

A Gold Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.
COMPARATIVE ANATOMY AND ZOOLOGY.

Professor Dr. Grant, F.R.S.

Elementary Course.

Daily, except Saturdays, from 3 to 4.—Fee, £2.

This Course presents an outline of the leading facts connected with the Structure, Classification, and History of Animals, detailed in the more extended Winter Courses of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and is illustrated by the same specimens, preparations and diagrams employed to illustrate them.

The various divisions of the Animal Kingdom are treated of successively, in zoological order, from the lowest to the highest classes, and the different organic systems of each are examined according to their physiological connections.

The Course continues to the 1st of July.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Professor Williamson, Ph.D.

Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 11 to 12.—Fee, £4. This payment includes all cost of materials, apparatus, &c.

The Course will consist of forty lessons. All the processes and operations are repeated by each Student, or by not more than two Students jointly.

The experiments will be selected with a view to combining practice in the more simple mechanical processes with a study of such general results of the Chemical comparison of substances as can be made practically useful in analysis.

The first part of the Course will be devoted to the examination of some phenomena of electricity and heat intimately connected with chemical action, and to the preparation and examination of gases, acids, &c., during which the Student will construct and use the more important forms of apparatus.

This will be followed by a complete outline of the method of qualitative examination of mineral substances (omitting those of very rare occurrence). The third part of the Course will be occupied by the study of the reactions and in some cases in the preparation of certain well-characterized organic bodies.

MIDWIFERY, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Professor, Dr. Murphy.

Daily, except Saturdays, from 12 to 1.—Fee, £4. Perpetual, £6.

In the Course of Midwifery the following subjects will be fully treated of:—

1st Division.—Parturition.

COURSES.

2nd Division.—Lactation.

3rd Division.—Diseases of Children.

These Lectures are illustrated by diagrams, models and casts.
A Gold and two Silver Medals and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.
Professor, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, at 10 A.M.—Fee, £3.

FORENSIC MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.
The object of the first part of this Course will be to point out the nature of the information which the Medical Witness ought to be prepared to give, in the several kinds of judicial investigation in which his testimony is required; and to lay down rules for the guidance of Medical men under various circumstances, with a view to the admissibility and value of their evidence.

The second part will be devoted to an exposition of the principles of Sanitary Legislation and Administration, as founded on the teachings of Medical Science and experience in regard to the conservation of the public health.

A Gold Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.

PALÆO-ZOOLOGY.—Professor, Dr. Grant.
Daily, except Saturdays, from 3 to 4. Commencing on the second Monday of April.—Fee, £1.

This Course embraces an outline of the Structure, Characters, Classification and History of the Extinct species of all the Classes of the Animal Kingdom, commencing with the lowest Radiated animals, and terminating with the highest Vertebrated species. The Course continues to the 1st of May.

OPHTHALMIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY.
Professor, Mr. Wharton Jones, F.R.S.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 3 to 4 P.M.  Fee, £3.

This Course will comprise:
1. The method of exploring the eyes in order to establish a diagnosis; and the various forms and modes of application of Ophthalmic remedies.
2. Inflammation in general;—Inflammation as it occurs in the dif-
ferent tissues of the eyes;—the various forms of Ophthalmia;—the
morbid states of the eye left by the Ophthalmia.
3. Tumours, &c. of the Eyeball.
4. Cataract and the operations performed for its cure.
5. Operations for Artificial Pupil, &c.
6. Abnormal states of the Optical refractions and adjustments of the
eye.
7. Amaurotic affections—Loss of correspondence of the sensations
and movements of the two eyes—Strabismus.
10. Injuries of the Eye and its appendages.
The Course will be illustrated by Drawings, preparations and the de­
monstration of the various operations.
A Silver Medal and Certificates of Honour are given in this Class.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.
Professor, Dr. A. B. Garrod.
Daily, except Saturdays, from 4 to 5 P.M.—Fee, £4. Perpetual, £6.
The subjects treated of in this Course will be thus divided:
1. Materia Medica, including the history, physical and chemical cha­
racters of all the substances used in the treatment of disease, the various
pharmaceutical preparations, active principles, &c. This portion of the
Course will be illustrated by a Museum, and the most important pro­
cesses displayed by experiment.
2. Therapeutics, or the influence of Medicines in diseased conditions
of the animal economy, the mode of combining remedies, and the art
of prescribing.
A Gold and two Silver Medals and Certificates of Honour are given
in this Class.

WINTER AND SUMMER TERM.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.
Clinical Instruction is given by the Physicians and Surgeons of the
Hospital in their daily visits, and also by means of Lectures and Exami­
nations upon the cases. Payment included in the Hospital Fee. Vide
page 158.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.
Lectures once a fortnight by Dr. Walshe, twice a week by Dr.
Parkes, and once a fortnight by Dr. Garrod.
Dr. Parkes, whose special duty it is to train the Pupils in the prac­
tical study of disease, gives a series of practical lessons and examina­
tions on the physical phenomena and diagnosis of disease to classes consisting of limited numbers and meeting at separate hours. This instruction is conducted in the wards, and is made as systematic as the cases available for illustration will permit.

FELLOWS CLINICAL MEDALS.

Fellowes Clinical Medals, one Gold, and one Silver, and further Certificates of Honour, will be awarded at the end of each term, to the Pupils who shall have most distinguished themselves by reports and observations on the Medical cases in the Hospital. Competitors must be Students of the College, and have complied with the regulations for competition. Vide page 159.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

Lectures twice a week by Mr. Quain, and once a fortnight by Mr. Erichsen.

LISTON MEDAL.

The Liston Gold Medal and further Certificates of Honour, will be awarded at the end of the Session, to the Pupils who shall have most distinguished themselves by reports and observations on the Surgical cases in the Hospital. Competitors must be Students of the College, and have complied with the regulations for competition. Vide page 161.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Professor Williamson, Ph.D.

The Instruction in this Department is conducted in a spacious Laboratory with complete arrangements for the pursuit of all branches of Chemical investigation, by the Senior Pupils, and for the practical study of Elementary Analysis by those less advanced.

The Laboratory is open daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., from the 1st of October until the end of July, with a short recess at Christmas and Easter. The Professor is aided in the direction of the Students by Henry Watts, B.A.

Fee, exclusive of the expense of Materials, 25 Guineas; for 3 months, 10 Guineas; for a single month, 4 Guineas.

For additional particulars, see Special Prospectus, page 34.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

An experimental Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy is delivered by Professor Potter from 4½ to 5½ on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from the 13th of October to the 16th of April. Fee, £4. (See Prospectus of the Faculty of Arts, page 8.)
PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND AND LOGIC.

Professor, the Rev. John Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.

Attendance on a Course of Lectures on "the Intellectual Powers and Logic" being by a recent regulation required of Candidates for appointments in the Army Medical Service, a Course on the above subjects will be delivered by Professor Hoppus, commencing on Friday the 9th of December at 10½ A.M., and continuing on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till the close of the Winter Term.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LANGUAGES.

Classes for Medical Students, to continue during the Summer Term, will be opened in the first week of May by the Professors of French and German.—Fee for each subject, £2.

TABLE OF MEDICAL CLASSES.

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* Including Apothecary's fee, 10s., and Office fee, 5s.
† On Saturdays at an earlier hour.
‡ On Wednesdays, 9½ to 10½.
COURSES.

Lectures and Hospital Practice required by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, under Regulations commencing October 1849.

Winter Term 1st October to end of April; Summer Term 1st May to end of July.

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<th>Classes</th>
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Payments.—1st Winter Term................. £53 0
1st Summer Term ......................... 13 0
First Year ................................ £66 0
2nd Winter Term ......................... 14 0
2nd Summer Term .......................... 10 0
Second Year ................................ 24 0
£90 0

For the College of Surgeons alone .......... £72 0
For the Society of Apothecaries alone..... £84 0
Facility of Medicine.

University College Hospital.

Physicians.—Dr. Walshe, Dr. Parkes, Dr. Garrod.
Dr. Murphy, Obstetric Physician.
Dr. Jenner, Dr. Hare, Assistant Physicians.

Surgeons.—Mr. Quain, Mr. Erichsen.
Mr. Quain, Consulting Surgeon to the Eye Infirmary.
Mr. Wharton Jones, Ophthalmic Surgeon.
Mr. Marshall, Mr. Statham, Assistant Surgeons.

Terms of Admission to the Practice and Clinical Lectures.

To Students who have already entered, in the Medical Faculty of the College, to three Classes, of which the Courses are of six months’ duration,—(two Classes, in which the Courses are of three months’ duration, being considered equivalent to one of six months)—

Also to Pupils who produce Certificates of having attended a Course of Lectures of a recognised School of Medicine, and during one year the practice of a recognised Hospital:

For perpetual admission to the Medical and Surgical Practice, £26 5s.
For one year to the Physicians’ and Surgeons’ Practice, £21; Physicians’ or Surgeons’ Practice separately, £15 15s.
For six months to the Physicians’ and Surgeons’ Practice, £15 15s.; Physicians’ or Surgeons’ Practice separately, £10 10s.

To Pupils other than as above specified:
For perpetual admission to the Medical and Surgical Practice, £36 15s.
For one year to the Physicians’ and Surgeons’ Practice, £30; Physicians’ or Surgeons’ Practice separately, £22.
For six months to the Physicians’ and Surgeons’ Practice, £22; Physicians’ or Surgeons’ Practice separately, £16.

The above fees to be paid at the Office of the College.
(Note.)—These Fees are devoted to the maintenance of the Hospital, the Physicians and Surgeons having relinquished their proportion of them for its benefit.

Every Pupil pays, in addition to the Fees, 10s. Apothecary’s, and 5s. Office Fee.

Physicians’ Assistants, House Surgeons, Midwifery Assistants, Physicians’ Clerks, Surgeons’ Dressers, and Ophthalmic Surgeons’ Assistants are selected from Pupils, being Students of the College and of unexceptionable moral character, without additional payments. In case of the qualifications of the candidates for the respective offices being equal, preference will be given to those who have obtained the highest honours in the Medical Classes of the College. The Physicians’ Assistants and House Surgeons reside in the Hospital, paying for their board.
The Physicians' and Surgeons' visits are made daily at 1 and 2 o'clock. Each of the three Physicians visits his patients three times a week.

Clinical Lectures, see page 154.

Obstetric Department.—Dr. Murphy attends three times a week to see patients affected with uterine diseases, and children; and on alternate days to receive applications from women who wish to be attended in their confinement.

Ophthalmic Department.—Mr. Wharton Jones attends three times a week to see patients affected with diseases of the Eye; and will occasionally deliver Lectures at the Hospital, on the cases under his charge.

Bandaging.—A Course of Practical Instruction in the application of Bandages and other Surgical apparatus is given by Mr. Marshall, Assistant Surgeon.

An Assistant Physician and an Assistant Surgeon attend four days in the week for the care of Out-Patients.

REGULATIONS FOR PRIZE FOR GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

A Prize of £40, called the “Longridge Prize for General Proficiency,” is annually offered for adjudication among Students in the Medical Faculty of the College.

The Prize is awarded after the end of the Summer Term of each year for the greatest proficiency evinced in the Sessional Examinations for Honours in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine during the three years immediately preceding: creditable performance of duties of offices in the Hospital is also taken into account.

The Prize cannot be awarded to any Student, who, at the end of the Term, had been longer than four years and three months in attendance on Medical Classes in the College, or elsewhere.

FELLOWES CLINICAL MEDALS.

Two Gold and Two Silver Clinical Medals, founded by the late Rev. Robert Fellowes, LL.D., with further Certificates of Honour, will be annually awarded by the three Physicians who visit the In-Patients of the Hospital, to Students who shall most distinguish themselves by Reports and Observations on the Medical Cases in the Hospital.

REGULATIONS.

Periods of Competition.—One Gold Medal and One Silver Medal and Certificates will be awarded at the end of each of the two College Terms, Winter and Summer; the periods of Competition being, for the former,
the months of November, December and January; for the latter, May, June and July.

Conditions of Competition.—The Competition for these Prizes is open to all Perpetual Pupils of the Hospital, who at the end of the period of Competition shall have completed one year's study (a Winter and a Summer Term) at the College and Hospital, and have attended at least three Courses of Lectures in the College during that year.

Mode of Competition.—I. Two beds under the charge of each Physician are appropriated to the reception of Patients, whose Cases are to be reported and commented on in writing by the Competitors:—these Cases are nevertheless to be explained and treated by the Physician, and recorded by his Clinical Clerks as usual. When empty, these beds are to be filled by new Patients before other empty beds; and if the Physician sees fit, they may be filled by the transfer of Patients from other beds, provided such Patients have not been more than four days in the Hospital.

II. At the commencement of each period of Competition, a question in Practical Medicine is proposed by each of the Physicians who have Patients in the Hospital; the answers to these questions are to be supplied by the Competitors from observations of the Cases of the respective Physicians.

III. Towards the end of each period of Competition, a Patient, not previously seen by the Pupils, is selected by each of the Physicians, and examined by the Competitors in succession in the presence of the Physician or some one appointed by him; thirty minutes being allowed to each Competitor for the examination and making notes of the results. Each Competitor after this examination retires into a room, and in the presence of the Physician writes down all that he has made out of the case, its symptoms, and causes, and the opinions which he has formed of the diagnosis and prognosis, and mode of treatment which should be pursued, and the grounds of these opinions; an equal time being allowed for that purpose to each Candidate.

The papers produced for these three tests are to be transmitted sealed, with a distinctive number or motto, to the respective Physicians to whose Patients they refer, within twelve days after the termination of each period of Competition.

Mode of Adjudication.—Each Physician examines the three sets of papers referring to his own Cases, and arranges the Competitors in the order of their merit.

The Physicians then meet in Committee, and by comparing their returns, determine the position of the Competitors for the Prizes. The result is to be stated in a report signed by the three Physicians, which report is to be read by the special Professor of Clinical Medicine at the Public Distribution of Prizes.
PRIZES.

LISTON CLINICAL MEDAL.

A Gold Clinical Medal, founded by the Subscribers to a Testimonial in honour of the late Professor Liston, will be annually awarded with further Certificates of Honour by the Surgeons who visit the In-Patients of the Hospital, to Students who shall most distinguish themselves by Reports and Observations on the Surgical Cases in the Hospital.

REGULATIONS.

Period of Competition.—The time for the Competition to extend from the 15th of October to the end of the first week in July.

Conditions to be complied with.—The Students competing are to be Perpetual Pupils of the College and Hospital, who, at the beginning of the Period of Competition, have completed one year's study (a Winter and a Summer Term) in the classes of the Faculty of Medicine of the College.

Subjects for Competition and the manner of conducting it.—The knowledge of Competitors will be tested by Clinical Observations, by practical exercises, and by original investigation of disease, in the manner stated below.

1. As evidence of Clinical Knowledge the Competitors will be required to furnish reports of Surgical Cases in the Hospital. These Clinical Exercises will be continued from the 15th of October to the end of March. Two or at most three Cases will be selected by each Surgeon for Observation and Report by the Competitors, and the Cases will be varied by fresh selection from time to time throughout the period above mentioned.

The cases thus set aside, may, if it is judged expedient, be recorded in the Case-book and commented on by the Surgeons as usual.

2. The Competitors will be required to give evidence of their manual skill, by the application of Surgical Apparatus, and if need be, by Surgical Operations on the dead body. This examination, which will be conducted by the Surgeons in private, will be held during the first or second week in April.

If it be deemed expedient, the practical knowledge of the Competitors will be further tested by their being required to investigate in presence of the Examiners a case of Surgical Disease in a Patient whom they have not previously seen, and to point out the diagnosis and suitable mode of treatment.

The day on which these examinations are to take place, and the mode of conducting them, are to be decided by the Surgeons of the Hospital.

3. The Competitors are to furnish an Essay on some Pathological subject of inquiry, which shall contain original observations, and be founded, if possible, on some Case or Cases occurring in the practice
DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF
HONOUR. SESSION 1852-53. WITH THE EXAMINA-
TION PAPERS, AND LIST OF GRADUATES.

[For the Method of awarding Prizes and Certificates of Honour, see page 41.]

WINTER TERM.

The Examinations for Prizes and Certificates of Honour began on
the 8th of April and ended on the 13th.

On Saturday the 30th of April, the Prizes and Certificates of Honour
were publicly distributed by

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES, Esq., M.P.,
who presided at the request of the Council.

Professor SHARPEY, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, on the part
of his Colleagues and himself, read the following

REPORT.

SIR,—On the part of the Faculty of Medicine, I have the honour to
communicate a Report of our proceedings for the past year.
The number of Students who have attended the Classes is 169, of whom 48 commenced their studies in the Medical department of the College since this time last year.

The attention bestowed and proficiency attained by these gentlemen must of course vary in individual cases, but we are gratified in being able to report favourably of their general diligence and progress, whilst their behaviour has been most exemplary, and they have been animated throughout with the best possible spirit.

The Prize of £40 for General Proficiency, which is conferred at the end of the Summer Term, was awarded for the year 1852 to Mr. William Roberts of Anglesea.

Several of our Students have distinguished themselves in the Examinations at the University of London. Mr. Joseph Lister obtained the University Scholarship and a Gold Medal in Surgery, and Mr. George Buchanan the first place in Honours and a Gold Medal in Chemistry; whilst Mr. John Zachariah Laurence gained the second place in Honours and a Gold Medal in three examinations, namely, in Anatomy and Physiology, in Chemistry, and in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

The several Classes have been conducted as heretofore, with the addition of that of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, the institution of which was announced in our last Report. Since last year also, the Council, on the recommendation of the Faculty, have made what we hope will prove another valuable addition to the instruction afforded in the Medical School, by introducing a Course of practical lessons in the art of applying bandages and other surgical apparatus. In this Course, which is conducted by Mr. Marshall, Assistant-Surgeon to the Hospital, the different methods are exhibited and explained by the Teacher, and the Pupils are practically exercised in the application of them under his superintendence. It was late in the Summer Term before arrangements could be completed for commencing the Course; still a fair proportion of Students took advantage of it. During the present Summer the Course will be given on a more extended plan, and, looking to the obvious advantage of early acquiring command over the more common manual resources of our art, it is to be hoped that the Pupils attending the Hospital will earnestly avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them, although the Class does not enjoy protection as part of the Curriculum of Study enjoined by the Examining Boards.

The Faculty have lately been presented with a highly interesting Report from the Medical Society of University College, giving an account of its present state and its proceedings for the past year, which appears to afford a fitting opportunity of referring to a most useful Association which has existed among the Students of the Medical Department ever since the opening of the College. The members of this Society hold fortnightly meetings during the Session for the purpose of reading essays and communications, and discussing questions on medical sub-
jects. They possess a Library now numbering upwards of one thousand volumes, an extensive Herbarium, and collections in Osteology and Materia Medica, which are so managed as to afford special facilities for private study. Whilst the Authorities of the College have been ever disposed to foster and encourage an institution among the Students having such laudable aims, they have also acted in the persuasion that it would best thrive under self-government. Subject, therefore, to certain regulations approved by the Council, the internal management of the Society has been wholly entrusted to its own youthful members, and its present state of vigour and efficiency, after nearly twenty-five years of active existence, evinces the soundness of this determination.

By a recent salutary enactment of the more influential medical licensing bodies, certain Classes have been transferred from the Winter to the Summer Term, and the work of the Student has been thus distributed more equally over the academical year. But this improved arrangement, which has already been two or three years in force, has had the effect of lessening the interest of our Annual Meeting at this season, inasmuch as the Examinations for Honours, in at least one half of the Classes, are now held in July, and the Prizes are then conferred in a less public and conspicuous manner. The names of the successful competitors of last summer will, however, be again announced in the course of this day's proceedings.

The result of the Examinations having been declared by the Professors, and the Prizes presented to the successful competitors, the Chairman addressed the Students and their Friends as follows:—

PROFESSORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have been reminded, since I came into this assembly, that today is the anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of University College. It is now twenty-six years old, has past its majority, and is going on to a good, healthy maturity. The University of London and its subordinate Colleges have had considerable difficulties to contend with, by coming into competition with those great institutions which have accumulated the knowledge and science of ages, and are looked upon with reverence on account of their antiquity and prescription. But perhaps this consideration less applies to the Medical Faculty than to the other branches of education. In the University to which I belong, and to which I preserve the deepest attachment, the Medical Faculty, I am sorry to say, though headed by so eminent a man as Professor Clarke, was the object of little attention; and although, at that time, I had the pleasure of being one of his amateur pupils, I am afraid I have nearly forgotten even the very little of the matter that I there learned. I learned, however, and I still remember, to esteem, and perhaps in some degree to appreciate, the importance of that profession to which you aspire to belong. It is a profession which has been, in all times and
countries, honourable; in ruder societies almost sacred. You know very well that there are certain parts of the world and certain tribes of mankind, where the physician, under the name of the "mystery-man," guides all the affairs of the community. As we have advanced in civilization, we have divided the business of life; and I do not think that you have lost anything by not being "mystery-men" in politics, as well as in science. For I think you will find that the "mystery-men" in the state have very difficult diagnoses to make, and very complicated diseases to deal with; that they have a pulse to feel very uncertain and intermittent in its character; and that they have to confront this additional inconvenience, that the patient never allows himself to be well, and shows very little gratitude to any doctor who may attempt to cure him.

I believe that the three great objects of that science to which you, as medical students, have to devote your attention, are—the prolongation of human life—the diminution of human suffering—and the extension of scientific knowledge. When I see here my friend Mr. Grote, and when he remembers, as he always does, that Solon, and Thales, and Psittacus lived to above 100 years of age,—that Sophocles wrote his "Edipus Coloneus" at about eighty, and Isocrates his most distinguished work at ninety-four, I am afraid he must consider that the medical science since that day can have made little progress. But he knows very well, and I need hardly tell you, that among the old Greeks the body was tended with so much reverence, that the persons of whom we hold such records were necessarily picked men, for children who showed any symptoms of disease were not allowed to live; and we must therefore consider that medical science, however imperfect, had in truth very little to do with the matter. For, as Plato has told us in his "Republic,"—after saying that it is a disgraceful thing for a man to go to a doctor, because it is in fact going to some one else for that health which his own prudence ought to give him,—he goes on to say that no physician who has a proper value for his own profession will ever pay any attention to the life of a man who has brought sickness on himself by his own intemperance and carelessness; even though he be as rich as Midas; and that it is a wrong thing to take care of such men, whose lives are of no value either to themselves or others. I have sometimes thought how singular it would be if the same doctrine were to prevail now; that is to say, if the physician were to follow his own opinions as to whom he thought right to visit, or not. For instance, if some eminent statesman were to call for a physician, and the physician should send him word that he was very sorry he could not attend on him because he considered his life to be an injury rather than a benefit to society, and that the sooner he got out of it the better. Or if an eminent citizen were to wish for a doctor, and the doctor should write to tell him that it was his duty not to visit him, as by so doing he should only be encouraging others to indulge in an
decent superfluity of turtle. Or if a lady were to summon her favourite physician, and she were to receive an answer from Sir So-and-so, presenting his respectful compliments to the lady, but stating that he could not attend her lest he should encourage her in habits of frivolous dissipation in unhealthy atmospheres, and in a course of life which contravened the laws of nature. So that they who, like the old Greeks, draw out their long lives by the simplicity of their habits and their temperance, may feel as Seneca did when he said, "Simplex erat in simplici vita valetudo; multos morbos multa fercula fecerunt." A great many courses make a great many diseases; and I am afraid that, in that case, we are worse off than the ancients. Therefore, in the great advance which has been made in the duration of human life, we must take into consideration the other causes which have led to its diminution; and thus, I think, it is undeniable that medical science has reason to congratulate itself on a great progress in this particular.

The diminution of human suffering is your daily task and your most noble duty. The benevolence of Christianity, which instead of exposing the infant to destruction, when blind, or deaf and dumb, or even idiotic, rather regards these outcasts of nature with especial care,—has led you to look upon yourselves, not as the stern vindicators of the law, but as the chosen ministers, set aside by Providence, to mitigate the pains and sorrows of humanity. You, the young men of this audience, may well be thankful that it has come into your time to witness that great discovery of the anaesthetic power, by means of which, it is impossible to say to what amount human suffering may not be diminished. To those of you who are prosecuting your studies in surgery, this will be a very important element in your education, because it will enable you to treat the human frame on which you are operating as if it were a lifeless subject, and thus on the one hand to relieve your mind from all anxiety as to the pain of the sufferer, and on the other, to relieve yourselves from the more unhappy chance of becoming obdurate to his sufferings. But even this great discovery will not detract from the importance of the relief which you may give to the sick bed, by the moral consolations of sympathy and care. By taking a personal interest in your patient, you will derive great advantage for him, and for yourselves. And therefore I would anxiously urge upon you the duty of attending most sedulously to the business of the Hospital which is attached to this establishment, and of considering that, in fact, your daily attendance there is more important than the intellectual information you may receive elsewhere. It is by that continual practice alone, and by the interest which you thus acquire in your patients, that you will be able to fulfil those double duties to which I have already alluded.

In the course of your professional life you will frequently meet with a class of persons who most demand your care, and who have perhaps the least means of compensating it. I allude to the sons of literature and science. Remember, that to those to whom Providence has given
intellectual gifts, he has often denied the other advantages of wealth and fortune; and that there is no more noble object for you than to attempt to alleviate the sufferings of that portion of your fellow-creatures. In a little work which I edited, namely the Life of the poet Keates, I speak of what Sir James Clark did for that man of genius, when driven from his home and friends by an incurable disease to close his life in great suffering in Italy. I am sure, in the life of that eminent physician, there is no passage more delightful for him to recall than to think that he soothed the death-bed of so great a poet.

Beyond the alleviation of suffering, I may also say that it is a legitimate object of the medical man to attempt to increase the comforts and happiness of his fellow-creatures; and your science has tended a great deal to that in many points. To one of those I will allude, as I see a great many ladies present,—namely the enormous advantage which beauty has acquired by the almost total abolition of that disorder for which inoculation was the first remedy, and for which vaccination is now resorted to, and which no doubt has added, in an amazing degree, to the agreeable appearance of the ladies in modern times. We read that Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who was thought an extremely beautiful woman in her day, had lost all her eyelashes by small-pox. Now I do not think we should consider such a woman beautiful in these days; and therefore we may argue, that the advantage which medical science has conferred on that delightful portion of our fellow-creatures can hardly be over-estimated.

In the pursuit of science you will be called upon to act with the severest attention, and also with great discrimination. For, in all processes of knowledge, and especially in those connected with medical science, it is extremely difficult at first to determine whether any matter of discovery is really worth serious attention. You may remember some lines of Pope, which express the difficulty that attends similar investigations:—

"Thus, at one passage, oft you may survey
A lie and truth contending for the way;
And long time doubtful, both so closely pent,
Which first shall issue through the narrow vent;
At last, agreed, together out they fly;
Inseparable now the truth and lie."

Now, this is just what your science is called on to discriminate, and it is this divorce that you are called on to accomplish. Do not suppose a novel theory or an untried practice may not deserve anxious inquiry, simply because it has been ushered into the world with a great train of humbug. Many truths have at last developed themselves to the world, which seemed, when they first appeared, to be stained with folly and tainted with imposture: you must cultivate your faculties into the critical condition necessary to test and weigh the evidence on these sub-
jects, and wherever it is possible, to dispel the parasitic error and let the truth go free.

And now, Gentlemen, before I conclude, I would say a few words on what our lively neighbours on the other side of the Channel, who like long words, call “the physiology of the medical student.” No easy subject is it to talk about;—because although this noble science to which you have devoted yourselves leads to all the advantages which I have mentioned, there is no doubt that it carries along with it certain moral and intellectual dangers—the danger of limiting the intellect, the danger of hardening the heart. It will be your business to confront these dangers, and to see what remedies you can provide against them. I believe there is no man who thinks on the subject, who does not see, that in the case of a student who concentrates his mind on the anatomy of the human frame, there is considerable peril of his being absorbed in the contemplation of the wonderful machine which is daily exhibiting itself before him, and of his being insensibly led on to attach importance to nothing of which he does not see both cause and effect immediately before him, and thus to transfer to other and heterogeneous subjects those conclusions which belong to phenomena of mechanical order. I believe that, with a sane-minded man, this will be only a transient impression; because I can hardly imagine any study which arouses a deeper sense of humility than that to which you are destined. When you see, in each direction of knowledge, the wide tracts of ignorance beyond,—when you argue, from what you know, how much there is that you do not know,—I believe you will be led up from the consideration of this mechanical order to the clear consciousness of that which the Greek philosophers expressed in the word Ἐπειδήκεια, and what I must call, the presence of that internal physician, that counsellor and aid, which in every individual organization binds and holds together in an inscrutable manner the finite and the infinite,—that power which in modern language we call—the Soul. As an illustration of the humility which is, as it were, forced upon you, I would mention the very discovery of the anaesthetic powers. Just think how strange it is, when you read of Dioscorides writing of some drug by which he was enabled to produce senselessness,—when we read of a monk in the 13th century, Theodoric, talking of the spongia somnifera,—and then that, with all this knowledge flushing, as it were, through the mists of the past, it should be reserved to a Mr. Morton, a gentleman residing in Boston, to produce this anaesthetic power, in such a manner that it should really be applicable to scientific purposes,—I for one must feel that if I had had some dreadful operation to undergo some twenty years since, the painful part of which might have been prevented by the application of this power, I should have felt something like indignation at the medical professors that it had not been found out before. These things show that there are influences which are open to all your studies, and the discovery of which may make yours as famous as any one name which has ever illustrated science.
Now, your moral dangers are perhaps quite as great. You, while quite young, are brought into contact with those circumstances of life which ordinary persons only experience occasionally,—namely with disease and with death. Things which strike persons not engaged in those pursuits with horror and dismay, are almost familiar objects of your contemplation. It is very difficult, therefore, for you to preserve due reverence for those things, and to give them their fit place among the phenomena that surround us. I do not know what other remedy I can suggest to you than that of preserving to the uttermost, on all occasions in your power, all the domestic and social relations which Providence may have given you. Keep up, to the fullest extent you can, the family life, which the existence of these convenient schools of knowledge in this city enables so many of you to do. Hold fast by your youthful friendships, remembering that while you may easily contract those blessed relations now, you will find it hard to do so in maturer life, just as it is difficult to make old bones knit well together. And above all, if you have the means to do so, as reasonable men, looking before and after, marry as soon as you can—and I wish you all good wives.

It has been my happiness to-day, in distributing these prizes, to place several of them in the hands of the same honoured individuals; and I was delighted to see that those gentlemen, who were thus doubly and trebly favoured, according to the extent of their industry, were heartily welcomed by this audience. I trust that those feelings will grow up and on with you,—that those who are favoured by fortune will be regarded with sympathetic admiration, rather than with any baser feeling of your nature. You must remember that success carries along with it many inconveniences,—that there has hardly been in the history of science, and in that of medical science especially, any great discovery which has not brought upon the discoverer many annoying and painful circumstances of life. There are men of this class at the present hour who suffer quite as much as those who were the victims of antique and worn-out legislation, or of the ignorance of former times. Let it be a consolation to you, to every one of you who is not so successful, that he has other advantages and other benefits, which will perhaps be to him more, and to others not less. There is not one of you here present who, within some circles, more or less extensive, may not exercise a beneficial influence, making him an object of veneration, of love, and of interest, to a few, if not to many. In your profession especially, even more than in others, the man who forms around him a band of persons interested in his success and in his welfare, is perhaps even to be envied by him who, having climbed to the higher grades of his profession, has his interests, as it were, so scattered and divided that it is almost difficult for his self to have a personal place in them, and who thus is forced to live more in the pursuit of abstract science, than in the enjoyment of conferring and receiving the benefits of amicable intercourse. Above all things do your best to preserve contentment and good-humour in your own minds. The
physician or surgeon who allows himself to be troubled in his own conscience is so far utterly unable to prosecute his profession with success. In all times it is important, and in these more than others, that the physician should hold, as it were, a moral power and pre-eminence over his patients. We are becoming every day, I am afraid, a more nervous generation. Diseases connected with the nervous system are on the increase; and therefore it is all-important to you and to us, that you should be calm and reasonable men, able to add your moral influence to your scientific skill, and thus to increase your authority and your value. And as for reward, follow this generous precept, which is at once a prayer and a sermon, and which I will make my benediction:—

"Nor Fame I slight, nor for her favours call;  
She comes unlook'd for if she comes at all.  
But if the purchase cost so dear a price  
As soothing Folly, or exalting Vice,—  
Or if no basis bear my rising name  
But the fall'n ruins of another's fame,—  
Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown;  
O, grant an honest fame, or grant me none!"

GEORGE GROTE, Esq., Member of the Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to propose that the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes, for his kindness in presiding at our meeting to-day, and for the address which he has just delivered,—a combination of generous sympathy, useful admonition, and entertaining pleasantry. I think it will need little eloquence to recommend this motion to your adoption, and to induce you to express—what the Council of University College most heartily feel—the gratitude which they owe to the honourable gentleman in the Chair, for presiding at this distribution. When we recollect that this is the full tide of the parliamentary session, and when we call to mind the amount of fatiguing duty imposed on members, in committees as well as in the House, we shall duly appreciate the friendship of Mr. Milnes in devoting to us these hours on the only leisure day of his parliamentary week. I rejoice particularly, having invited my honourable friend to come and preside here to-day, that we have been fortunate enough to bring before him a report such as that made by the Dean of the Faculty, Dr. Sharpey, of the creditable behaviour, diligence, and proficiency of the Students receiving medical education in this College. I know nothing more gratifying to a gentleman like Mr. Milnes, who takes a warm and earnest interest in the cause of general improvement, than to be introduced into a place of education where the promise of future excellence is so great and considerable as we have heard announced in our Report of this day. My honourable friend has told you that he belongs to a university more purely literary, and where positive science generally, and medical sci-
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

ience especially, receives less honour than is shown to it here. But though, from his own personal taste and inclination, he has entered into the field of literature, in which his name stands honourably enrolled among the classical poets of our day, rather than that of science—though that is the bent of my honourable friend's inclination and genius—nevertheless, his warm sympathy, and comprehensive views of society, teach him that science and literature ought not to be divorced, and never can be divorced without detriment. In this establishment, above all others, it has been our care, from the beginning of the Institution, to keep them hand in hand, and to ensure, if possible, a steady and an equable progress in both one and the other. And if we look to the records of that most distinguished race, the ancient Greeks, whom our President has noticed in connection with my name, we find that not merely could they boast of those well-trained bodies, and that remarkable longevity to which he has alluded,—but that science was hardly less indebted than literature to their genius and originality. Among that race, alike distinguished in body and in mind, the routine of medical practice first began to be exalted into an art founded on scientific observation. The name of Hippocrates, and his manner of studying the phenomena of disease, still obtain and still deserve respect, even from medical writers of the present day. And although medical science has been now exalted to a wonderful pitch, beyond what could have been anticipated or conceived as possible by the greatest intellects of that age; nevertheless, it is an interesting process to trace the march of science from its early times—to show how errors have been successively overthrown—how defective knowledge has been rectified by patient and continual observation—and how the true principles of philosophic method and inquiry have developed themselves from a cloud of error and superstition. It will be your task, who have received the well-earned reward of your diligence from the hands of my honourable friend in the Chair this day, to see that you leave medical science in a better and more advanced state than you found it. Marked out as you have thus been for distinction among your comrades, I trust you will not forget the duty of contributing some addition of your own—it may be greater or it may be less—to that which your teachers have communicated to you. You of the rising generation will be called upon to show that, beyond the great body of positive knowledge and truth inherited from your predecessors, beginning with the Greeks and accumulated so prodigioulsy under the improved circumstances and encouragements of modern times,—that, beyond this inheritance, you are still able to achieve further conquest in the region of science, and to plant the banner of improvement and discovery at a more elevated point than it was found at the beginning of your career. I shall add nothing more to the impressive admonition which my honourable friend in the Chair has given to those young men who have been happy enough to receive the prizes from his hands to-day; I shall merely conclude by
expressing, in conjunction with him, my hope and confidence that the promise held out by that good conduct which we are this day assembled to acknowledge and recompense, will be realized in their future life, and by their eminence as professional and scientific men.

H. C. Robinson, Esq., Member of the Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise, in conformity with the practice of that house of which our honourable and learned Chairman is one of the ornaments, to second the motion of thanks to him. It would be impertinent, in one so insignificant as myself, to add any lengthened observations to those so eloquently and beautifully made by the gentleman who has preceded me. I should be sorry to detract from an excellent speech; but our learned and distinguished Chairman has, I may be permitted to remark, thought it right to give a piece of advice, at no time necessary; that is, to do that which the instincts of our nature sufficiently prompt us to do—to marry soon—advice peculiarly superfluous addressed to young men on their entrance into life. Neither was it necessary to direct our attention to that beauty, which, being now present, we can all behold. I wish, however, to make one observation of a more serious kind. The honourable and learned gentleman is one of our legislators, and he is therefore justly aware of the political advantages of the present age over the preceding. But in so doing he has pronounced a eulogy, to which, I am sorry to say, I cannot assent. He spoke of this as if it were a peculiarly enlightened age, and as if the superstition of our ancestors were dying away. I am an old man, and, recollecting what I thought and expected in my youth, I must declare that I do not believe this, from the very bottom of my soul, and that I am not aware of any superstition more flagrant than that this is an enlightened age. At this very moment, when we are boasting of our enlightenment, we behold those impudent false miracles, which we thought to be the peculiar characteristic of the middle ages, revived in the midst of those countries which are generally considered to be the most enlightened in Europe. As to science, indeed, the fine didactic lines of Pope, which have been so well introduced by our Chairman, are well illustrated by the occurrences of the day. For, at the very time that science, real genuine science, founded on true observation, is advancing with marvellous rapidity, a false and lying science is marching side by side, with steps equally confident and making converts in all directions. We have now, in this great city, privileged persons from the opposite side of the globe, who not only call spirits from the vasty deep, but—therein more happy than the Welsh hero—those spirits will “come when they do call for them,”—making their presence sensible, not to sight but to hearing! When we find these pretensions acknowledged, and a belief in the presence of departed friends thus unhesitatingly avowed and declared to have passed, not before their eyes, but before their ears; this,
I say, is a warning that we should not over-estimate the intellect of this age, or to be too confident of our being free from the terrors and other evils to which the infirmities of our nature expose us. It should teach us a little forbearance. Indeed, it is because I give you credit for good-nature that I have ventured on these idle remarks, in the hope that you will pardon them.

The Chairman.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for your kind recognition of my poor services. I can assure you that it is a very agreeable change to come to this topic and to this audience, after the employment of all the rest of the week. I will not, however, take the advantage, which perhaps I might have done, from the habit of attending a society where gentlemen, so far from agreeing, as you have kindly done to-day, make a point of always differing, and therefore indulge in continual debate. I will, I say, not take advantage of that, so far as to permit myself to enter into any discussion with my learned friend Mr. Robinson on the points to which he has alluded. Judging from the tone of mind exhibited here to-day,—judging from the personal knowledge of many who are here present,—judging from my information as to what the London University has done and what it is doing,—judging from all the ordinary sources of indication,—I do say, I see no reason whatever for fearing that a professor of “rapping” will be established in the London University! And on the point of intolerance, my learned Friend’s observations on “rapping” go for nothing; because, while some classes of persons are allowed to “rap,”—others to believe in “rapping,”—others to disbelieve in “rapping,”—and at the same time, without attempting to “rap” one another, we show that we are better than those who went before us. There is another point, of greater interest, on which I can only say that my learned Friend is not so qualified to judge as the very youngest gentleman here present; he is really out of court, and all we can do is to wonder how it has come to pass that so pleasant a person as my learned Friend has remained a bachelor. One word more, and I have done. My friend Mr. Grote spoke of the intimate connection between literature and science. One of the very first acts which I performed to-day was to present a gold medal to a gentleman who has already distinguished himself in the Faculty of Arts. I am thankful to think that such is the spirit that animates you. The monastic notion of devoting life to the contemplation of any one particular object failed; because, to be really powerful and successful, man must derive his mental food from several and varied sources. It is thus that the complexity of our nature exhibits itself, and that such a phenomenon as a man who knows one thing entirely and nothing at all of anything else, does not exist in the world. I do not wish to draw you from your own particular studies; but at the same time, I would
observe, if any one tells you that you are going away from your specific pursuits, when you engage in other serious or attractive studies, I would have you to tell him that you will come back to your scientific studies refreshed by literature and the arts, and that you will be better able to comprehend what you have learned, in its full meaning and power, by having at the same time extended your minds to other spheres of intellectual interest.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS FOR PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

Prize of £40.

August 1852.—William Roberts, of Bodedern, Anglesea.

WINTER TERM, 1852-53.

A. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Professor Sharpey, M.D.

Examination Questions, page 179.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.

Silver Medals and Second Certificates.
   \ William Harris, of Waterford.

Certificates of Honour.
8. William J. Spencer, of Ware, Hertfordshire.

B. ANATOMY.—Professor Ellis.

Examination Questions, page 180.

SENIOR CLASS.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.
PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

First Silver Medal and Second Certificate.

Second Silver Medal and Third Certificate.

Certificates of Honour.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Silver Medal and First Certificate.
1. James Gibbs Blake, of Taunton. See G 2.

Certificates of Honour.
5. William Henry Carden, of London.

C.

CHEMISTRY.—Professor Graham.

Examination Questions, page 181.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.
1. William Stanley Jevons, of Liverpool.

First Silver Medal and Second Certificate.

Second Silver Medal and Third Certificate.
3. George Martineau, of Tulse Hill.

Certificates of Honour.
5. Robert Hope, of London.
6. Frederick B. Edmunds, of London.
7. George C. Foster, of Sabden, Lancashire.

BIRKBECK LABORATORY STUDENTS.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.
1. James Spencer, of Stockbridge, Hants.

Silver Medal and Second Certificate.
2. William Melhuish, of Dalston.
Certificates of Honour.

4. Thomas J. Denman, of London.
5. George Kay, of Bury, Lancashire.
6. John Dean, of Halifax, Yorkshire.

D. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—Professor Grant, M.D.

Examination Questions, page 182.

Gold Medal and Certificate.

Thomas Hollingsworth, of London.

E. SURGERY.—Professor Erichsen.

Examination Questions, page 184.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.


First Silver Medal and Second Certificate.


Second Silver Medal and Third Certificate.

3. James Turle, of Holloway.

Certificate of Honour.


F. MEDICINE.—Professor Walshe, M.D.

Examination Questions, page 184.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.


Silver Medal and Second Certificate.

2. Wilson Fox, of Wellington, Somersetshire. See M.

SUMMER TERM.

G. BOTANY.—Professor Lindley, Ph.D.

Examination Questions, page 186.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Silver Medal and First Certificate.

1. William Pile, of Barbadoes.
PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

Certificates of Honour.

2. equal Robert M. Theobald, of Kentish Town.
3. equal James G. Blake, of Taunton, Somersetshire. See below and B 1.
4. equal Michael Castañeda, of London.
5.equal Robert E. Graves, of Kentish Town. See below.
6. equal Thomas Jackson, of London.
7. equal Albert Buchanan, of London. See B 3. L 4.
8. equal Roger Hughes, of Bala, North Wales.

G. II.

Senior Class.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.

Silver Medal and Second Certificate.

Certificates of Honour.
3. equal Henry Maudsley, of Settle, Yorkshire.
5. equal Robert E. Graves. See above.

H. Pathological Anatomy.—Professor Jenner, M.D.

Examination Questions, page 187.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.

Silver Medal and Second Certificate.
2. Julius W. de Tunzelmann, of Bath. See K 3.

Certificates of Honour.

I. Midwifery.—Professor Murphy, M.D.

Examination Questions, page 188.

Gold Medal and First Certificate.

First Silver Medal and Second Certificate.

Certificates of Honour.
4. Walter B. Ramsbotham. See B 3.
6. equal | John Footman, of Ipswich. See K 2.
     | John Michael, of Swansea.
10. William J. Lewis, of Carmarthen.

K. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.
   Professor CARPENTER, M.D.
   Examination Questions, page 188.
   Gold Medal and First Certificate.
1. Frederick G. Clarkson. See A 2. I 1.

Certificates of Honour.

L. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.
   Professor GARROD, M.D.
   Examination Questions, page 189.
   Gold Medal and First Certificate.
1. William Price Jones, of Bala, North Wales.
   First Silver Medal and Second Certificate.
   Second Silver Medal and Third Certificate.

Certificates of Honour.

FELLOWS MEDICO-CLINICAL MEDALS.

Summer Term, Session 1851-52.
Gold Medal.
1. Joseph S. Gamgee, of London. See N.
   Silver Medal.
2. Thomas Hillier, of Newmarket, Gloucestershire.
   Winter Term, Session 1852-53.
   Gold Medal.
   Silver Medal.
4. Robert Bath Smart, of Balsham, Cambridgeshire.

N. LISTON CLINICAL MEDAL.
   Session 1852-53.
   Gold Medal.
Joseph Sampson Gamgee. See M 1.
EXAMINATIONS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.—SESSION 1852-53.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

Hours from 9 to 5.

1. Give an account of the ciliated epithelium, including the following points, viz.:—its structure, the parts where it exists in the human body, the motion of the cilia and the purposes for which it is employed in the animal economy, the reasons for or against the doctrine that ciliary motion and muscular action are manifestations of the same vital property... 12

2. Describe the process of formation of a cylindrical bone, from its earliest condition to its final completion .................................................. 16

3. Describe the act of deglutition; indicating the mode in which the nerves of the throat and gullet cooperate in the process ..................... 6

4. What changes do the different kinds of food undergo in the alimentary canal, and by what agencies are these changes effected? .............. 16

5. Describe the internal structure of the Liver.................................. 12

6. Describe the phenomena of the heart's action, and state what seems to be the most probable explanation of the impulse and sounds to which it gives rise. On what evidence, derived from observation or experiment, can it be shown that the motions of the heart and the contractility of the blood-vessels are capable of being influenced through the nervous system, and in what way is such influence exerted? ..................... 18

7. Describe the external configuration and intimate structure of the spinal cord. Specify its different functions, and state the evidence by which they are determined.................................................. 12

8. Required:—
   a. The diameter of a red blood-corpuscle.
   b. _______ of a striated muscular fibre.
   c. _______ of the tubules of dentine.
   d. The weight of the right and left kidney.
   e. The number of respirations per minute.
   f. The volume of air inhaled in an ordinary respiration.
   g. The proportion of oxygen withdrawn from, and of carbonic acid added to 100 parts of air that has been once expired.
   h. The specific gravity of blood. The specific gravity of blood-serum.
   i. The percentage of animal matter in bone.
   j. _______ of water in muscle ........................................... 20

W. SHARPEY, Professor.
ANATOMY.

Hours from 9 to 5.

Senior Class.

No credit will be given for anything in the answers, however accurate, which is not required by the questions, and deductions from the estimated value will be made for errors in all unnecessary matter.

1. Enumerate the articulations of the sphenoid bone with other bones of the skull, and specify the surfaces by which it is connected with each.

Describe the ossification of the bone, and state the resemblance that the bone has when complete to other vertebrate segments of the body.

What parts of vertebrate segments of the skull does the bone form in the earlier periods of its growth, and what is the condition of the bone in an anencephalic fetus of nine months?

2. Give the osseous attachment, and the length (in inches and parts of an inch) of the following ligaments of the knee-joint:

   Anterior and posterior.
   Internal and external lateral.
   Crucial ligaments and the semilunar cartilages.

What is the condition of these as to tenseness and laxness, and their use in the different movements of the joint?

3. What part or parts of the right subclavian artery may be safely tied with a thread, and what are the anatomical circumstances that warrant the conclusion arrived at? If it was necessary to put a ligature around the artery, what observed peculiarities in the vessels and the surrounding parts should be borne in mind?

4. What is the anatomy of a spinal nerve (the first lumbar for instance) from its superficial attachment to the spinal cord to its bifurcation into the anterior and posterior primary branches?

Let it be supposed that the cord has been removed with its membranes entire, and that the nerve referred to has been cut just beyond the point of bifurcation. The student is to indicate how the anatomical facts may be demonstrated by dissection.

5. In what respects does the cochlea of the human ear resemble, and differ from the spiral shell of a mollusk (that of the common snail for example)?

[The description of the dissection required in the answers to the following questions is to contain a statement of the manner in which the several incisions are to be made through the different structures, and an enumeration of the parts successively brought into view, with an account of their relative position, but without further anatomical detail, unless this is specially required.]

6. Give the dissection of the part of the front of the fore-arm that is included in the following bounds:—above by a horizontal line two inches below the bend of the elbow; below by a transverse line one inch higher than the cross markings at the wrist; and on each side by a line on a level with the middle of the bones.

The dissection is to be carried down to the bones: supposing it to be made on an arm of average size, the width of the several structures at the middle
of the space under examination is to be expressed in inches and parts of an inch.

7. The dissection of the thoracic duct from its origin to its ending in the neck is required.

N.B. The thorax and the abdominal cavity may be supposed to be open.

JUNIOR CLASS.

No credit will be given for anything in the answers, however accurate, which is not required by the questions, and deductions from the estimated value will be made for errors in all unnecessary matter.

1. What difference in the shape of the articulating surfaces of the carpal ends (bases) of the metacarpal bones will serve to distinguish one bone from another?

2. Give a definition of the terms centrum, hemal arch, and neural arch of a vertebrate segment of the skeleton. Explain the use of each of those parts, and state how each differs with respect to general form and number of elements in the following trunk segments, viz. the first two cervical, the third dorsal, the fourth lumbar, and the second sacral.

3. Describe the lower half of the humerus, and specify the precise attachment of muscles to it.

4. Describe the ossification of the lower end of the bone. Supposing the epiphyses to be forcibly detached shortly before their final union to the rest of the bone, what muscles would be separated from the shaft of the humerus?

5. What are the kinds of movement allowed at the ankle-joint, and by what muscles are they produced? What is the length of each muscle concerned in the movements?

6. Describe the connections of the trunk of the brachial artery in the middle third of the arm. Supposing two vessels to be present at the spot chosen, from what sources may they be derived?

[The description of the dissection required in the answer to the following question is to contain a statement of the manner in which the several incisions are to be made through the different structures, and an enumeration of the parts successively brought into view, with an account of their relative position, but without further anatomical detail.]

7. Give the dissection of the great sciatic nerve in the lower limb as far as two inches below the knee-joint. Mention from what sources the several muscles that will be laid bare in the dissection, receive their nerves.

G. V. ELLIS, Professor.
3. State shortly the composition and chemical properties of atmospheric air. ................................................................. 15

4. What are the densities and combining volumes of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon vapour (theoretical), chlorine; of aqueous vapour, carbonic acid and hydrochloric acid? ........................................... 10

5. What are the usual earthy and metallic impurities of well and river water, and how are they distinguished by chemical tests? ................................................................. 10

6. Describe the composition and relations of the following groups of salts: sulphate of water, sulphate of potash, bisulphate of potash, sulphate of magnesia, sulphate of magnesia and potash, subsulphate of copper; nitrate of water, nitrate of copper, subnitrate of copper; common phosphate of soda, subphosphate of soda and biphosphate of soda ............ 15

7. What are the equivalents and distinguishing characters of the bases, potash, soda, baryta, strontia, lime, magnesia and alumina? ................................................................. 10

8. Describe the processes of organic analysis for the determination of carbon and hydrogen ...................................................... 10

9. Give the composition of wine-alcohol and of its principal derivatives: represent them according to the type H₂O₂ ................................................................. 20

10. Explain what is meant by a homologous group, and illustrate the doctrine by the series of alcohols and of adipic acids ................................................................. 15

11. Give a short account of the benzoyl series and of the production of benzole and aniline ................................................................. 10

THOMAS GRAHAM, Professor.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Hours from 10 to 4.

1. What does Comparative Anatomy treat of, and how far is it founded on observation, induction, or analogy? What relation has it to human anatomy and physiology, and to the structure and physiology of plants? What relation has it to geology and the so-called theory of the earth; to the principles of classification, and the history of species, in zoology; and to the fine arts, as poetry, painting, and sculpture? ................................................................. 25

2. Enumerate and classify in systematic order, according to their physiological relations, the various organs and systems of organs, which compose the animal frame; and compare the different methods of treating of them, by stating the advantages or disadvantages of considering them in succession, according to a zoological arrangement, or according to a physiological arrangement, or according to a mixed method partly physiological and partly zoological ................................................................. 25

3. Describe the sanguiferous system of fishes. Trace the venous blood of the body, to the sinus venosus and sinus hepaticus. The uses of these sinuses, and their position with relation to the diaphragm and pericardium. Valves of the ostium auricule, and of the coronary veins opening into the sinus venosus. Structure, position, opening, and valves of the auricle, in osseous and cartilaginous fishes. Form, structure, position, and valves of the ventricle, in different orders. Structure, forms, valves, and analogies of the bulbus arteriosus of fishes. Number, position, and
mode of distribution, of the branchial arteries; and origin, course, and
distribution of the coronary arteries in this class. Formation of the
systemic arteries from the branchial veins, and distribution of the prin­
cipal arterial trunks through the body. Origin, course, and mode of
distribution of the venous blood in the renal portal, and the hepatic portal
circulation of fishes ...................................................... 35

4. Enumerate the chemical elements which enter into the constitution
of the skeletons of animals, whether dermal or osseous, external or internal.
State the principal differences observed in the chemical constitution of
the skeleton, in the great divisions of the animal kingdom, and the rea-
sons for these differences respectively. Describe the cytoblastic origin,
the mode of growth and consolidation, and the microscopic structure, of
the principal forms of the dermal skeleton in the invertebrate classes,
and compare these with the characters of the internal organized vascular
skeletons of the higher vertebrata ........................................ 35

5. Describe the forms, structure, and connexions of the parts composing
the skeleton of insects. The composition of the cranium; the parts it
supports, and contains; its relations to the brain, first pair of spinal
ganglia, arches of the aorta, cephalic tracheae, and air-cells, muscles of
mastication, buccal cavity, salivary glands, lingua, mentum, labium, la-
brum, mandibula, maxillae, labial palpi, maxillary palpi, antennae, com-
pound eyes, and ocelli. The composition and characters of the segments
of the thorax, and their relations to the parts they support, and contain;
the structure and connexions of the prothorax, mesothorax, metathorax,
tergum, pectus, scutum, prescutum, scutellum, postscutellum, paraperta,
 sternum, episterna, epimera. The structure of the organs of motion; the
mesoptera, metoptera, halteres, elytra, propoda, mesopoda, metapoda,
coxa, trochanter, femur, tibia, tarsus, ungues, and chilii. And the osteo-
logical structure of the nine abdominal segments, and their relations to
the stigmata, sting, ovipositor, caudal appendages, and internal organs of
nutrition and generation .................................................. 30

6. Describe the digestive apparatus of birds, and compare its different
parts, with the homologous parts of other classes higher or lower in the
scale. The structure of the jaws, and the forms of the mandibles, with
relation to difference of food. The structure and peculiarities of the
salivary glands, and the openings of their ducts, and the relations of the
different forms of the tongue. The structure of the oesophagus and crop,
the reasons for the different forms of this cavity in the different orders of
birds, the rationale of the series of changes this cavity undergoes during
the so-named lactation of pigeons. The modifications of the glandular
structure observed in the proventricular cavity or ventriculus sucenturi-
atus in birds, and the reasons for the remarkable differences presented by
the muscular gizzard, in the various tribes of this class. The relations of
the duodenum to the pancreas and liver, and the normal openings of the
ducts of these glands. The nature and relations of the vitelline cæcum
on the small intestine, and of the two cæca on the commencement of the
colon. The structure and homologies of the different parts of the cloaca,
and the passages communicating with it, the rectal vestibule, rudimentary bladder, uretrosexual canal, prepucial cavity, and openings of the ureters, vasa deferentia, and oviducts .................................................. 35

ROBERT E. GRANT, Professor.

SURGERY.

Hours from 9 to 5.

1. What is meant by union by the first intention? Describe the process up to its completion.
2. Describe the principal varieties as to kind, of chronic abscess, and the treatment appropriate to each.
3. Describe the principal forms of Traumatic Gangrene, and the treatment to be adopted.
4. What is meant by Phlegmonous Erysipelas? Describe the treatment, constitutional and local, of that disease.
5. Describe the mode of union in a simple and in a compound fracture.
6. Mention the principal points to be attended to in the treatment of a compound fracture up to a favourable issue.
7. The symptoms of compression of the Brain arising from extravasation of blood following an injury of the head, and its treatment.
8. Mention the different situations in which the stricture may be found in a strangulated femoral hernia; the direction in which it should be divided, and why?
9. Describe the lateral operation of Lithotomy; state the principal dangers during the operation, and how they may be avoided.
10. Describe the operation of ligaturing the subclavian artery in the third part of its course, and the principal forms to be attended to in its performance.

JOHN ERICHSEN, Professor.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Hours from 9 to 5.

1. Illustrate the influence of age on the character and localization of diseases .......................................................... 8
2. What are the chief laws apparently regulating the transmission of viruses, generated by animals of one species, to those of another? ........ 12
3. Give a general outline of the effects produced by the molecular introduction of lead into the human system; and describe in detail the symptoms, prognosis and treatment in cases of so-called "lead colic" ... 14
4. What are the physical signs, valvular, cardiac and vascular, of aortic regurgitation, mitral regurgitation, and tricuspid regurgitation?........ 20
5. (a.) Describe the anatomical appearances, symptoms and diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis. (b.) Do you, or do you not (and on what grounds), consider it correct to use the terms "tuberculous meningitis,"
and "acute tuberculization of the meninges," as either synonymous or convertible? ......................................................... 20

6. Contrast, in regard of prominent points, scurvy and purpura .......... 6

7. What is the treatment of chorea,—of "malignant" scarlatina—and of rheumatic fever? All three affections are supposed to occur in individuals of previously fair health and good constitution,—the first two in children, between the ages of, say, five and twelve, the last in a young adult ................................................................. 10

8. What is the prognosis in young adults of (a) rheumatic endocarditis occurring for the first time; (b) enlargement of the left ventricle (hypertrophy and dilatation being pretty equally balanced) unattended by valvular disease or chronic pericarditis? ..................................................... 8

9. Cite such numerical evidence, as you can, on the etiology of epilepsy ................................................. 10

10. A. B., female, ætat. 67, was engaged in the forenoon in packing her trunks to start for the country, when she suddenly, and without the least warning, fell down in a state of absolute unconsciousness, passing the contents of the bladder and rectum; at the same moment her friends found she was paralysed on the right side. She was still unconscious when brought in the evening of the same day to the hospital; in the course of the following day she recovered consciousness.

**Third day of attack, 1 p.m.**—Decumbency dorsal; general relaxation of body and limbs; expression of face tranquil; skin warm generally; lower extremities highly anasarous; pulse frequent, uncountable from irregularity of force and rhythm; R. 42; heart's impulse too extensive, broad, not heaving, nor forcible; apex—heat not to be seen or felt (but the chest-walls loaded with fat); percussion—dulness (both superficial and deep-seated) inclining to squareness of outline; resonance good at second left interspace; heart's sounds toneless; no distinct murmur, either cardiac, aortic or carotid; nothing notable in jugular veins; respiration not stertorous nor even sniffling; posterior bases sound well on percussion, no rhonchus; no cephalalgia, no tinnitus aurium; tongue deviates to the right; dribbling of saliva at right commissure; articulation, except of monosyllables, unintelligible; considerable dysphagia; faeces and urine passed involuntarily and unconsciously still; no vomiting; the right arm utterly paralysed, when raised by observer falls as a dead weight; the right leg similarly affected; in neither limb is there now, or has there been observed the least inclination to rigidity; sensibility of right arm very obtuse, of right leg less so; appears to understand what is going on about her, her answers to simple questions, when intelligible, are correct; pupils equal, round, medium size, right sluggish; no paralysis of left side.

**On the 8th day from seizure,** deglutition easy.

**On the 22nd day,** slight control over lower right limb recovered; occasional and very slight even over the upper limb; the sensibility of both had improved.

**On the 23rd day,** signs of pneumonia appeared, and the patient died of this intercurrent affection on the 25th day.
Comment on the diagnosis of the apoplectic seizure, and on that of the heart-disease ................................................................. 22

WALTER H. WALSH, Professor.

BOTANY.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Explain the meaning of the following terms:—
1. Rhizome.
2. Tuber.
5. Digitate.
6. Pinnate.
7. Parietal placentation.
8. Spatha.
10. Estivation.
11. Amentum and Amentaceous.

Define the following natural orders:—
13. Iridaceae.
15. Labiatae.
17. Polygalaceae.

Name the natural orders to which the following characters apply:—
18. Calycifloral Exogens, with stamens equal in number to the lobes of a valvate calyx but opposite the petals, and a superior few-seeded ovary.
19. Corollifloral Exogens, with a trochlear stigma, unequal-sided lobes to the corolla, and a bifollicular fruit.

SENIOR CLASS.

1. Describe the origin and progressive development of the vegetable cell.
2. Explain the theory of the multiplication of cells.
3. Describe the structure and function of Epidermis.
4. What is the difference between the tissue composing the pith and that of the bark of an Exogen?
5. Describe the structure and functions of the Leaf.
6. What circumstances are most favourable to the formation of vegetable secretions?
7. Explain the different states of the growing point, whether in the leaf-bud or elsewhere.
8. Describe the ovule, and explain the manner in which it is acted upon by pollen.
9. In the progressive development of an embryo, which part is first organized?

10. What is Vitellus; and in what natural orders does it occur?

11. What is the distinctive character of Fungi; and to what part of their structure is their formidable action upon living as well as dead matter owing?

12. What is the history of the Prothallium; and in which Cryptogamic plants does it occur?

13. What is the characteristic mark of a Smilax?

14. In what way do Magnoliaceae and Anonaceae differ from each other, and from Ranunculaceae?

15. Distinguish Urticaceae from Euphorbiaceae.


17. Distinguish Solanaceae from Gentianaceae.

18. Point out the difference between Verbascum and Digitalis in the leaves.

19. Distinguish Galiaceae from Umbelliferae, in the absence of their corolla.

20. Give the diagnosis of Anacards, and mention the usual properties of that order.

21. The genera Geum, Arctium and Agrimonia are all glochidate. What are the differences in the nature of their glochidation?

JOHN LINDLEY, Professor.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

Hours from 9 to 5.

1. There is sometimes seen in one or more of the small vessels of an inflamed spot an accumulation of white corpuscles. Describe the mode in which you have witnessed the white corpuscles accumulate in the vessels of the web of the Frog's foot when inflammation was excited in that structure.

2. What are the varieties of pigment met with in the subject, considered in relation to physical characters, their chemical constitution, mode of origin, and structure they occupy? What do you understand by the term melanosis?

3. What are the leading varieties of lymph exuded in inflammation?

4. Describe at length the structure, chemical constitution, situation, and progress of Enchondromata.

5. The breast is a common seat of cystic formations. Describe the different kinds of cysts found in that organ, their contents and mode of origin.

6. What do you understand by a locally malignant as distinguished from a constitutionally malignant growth? Illustrate your answer by reference to examples of locally malignant and constitutionally malignant growths occurring in the same organ, and state what you know of the conversion of innocent into malignant tumors.

7. What are the chief lesions of the Heart and Great Vessels that have been observed after death in cases of Cyanosis? State the relation observed in the order of sequence of these lesions. Point out any abnormalities of the heart, found in such cases, by which you could determine the period at which the primary change of structure occurred. What are the efficient lesions in the production of the discoloration of the skin?
8. Describe the textural and chemical changes observed in rickety bones; the deformities that follow on those changes, and the causes of those deformities; and enumerate the deviations from health observed in other structures than the bones in those who die while suffering from rickets.

Name the objects placed in the field of the microscopes A, B and C. If chemical re-agents are required to enable you to name them, state what you would require.

In the plates D, E, F are specimens of diseased structures; name them.

WILLIAM JENNER, Professor.

MIDWIFERY.

Hours from 10 to 5.

1. Describe the form of the pelvic cavity, and its effect on the passage of the child's head; explain especially its influence on deviations from the positions most favourable for delivery.

2. When the head of the child is impacted in the cavity of the pelvis, state the mode in which it should be delivered, and the conditions that would determine your selection of the operation, whether extraction by the forceps or the crotchet.

3. If, in a case of natural labour, you purpose to employ chloroform, state the period of labour you would select for its inhalation, and the cautions necessary to observe in its administration.

4. Describe the progressive effects of chloroform on the nervous system, and the manner in which it may cause death.

5. When chronic or sub-acute inflammation attacks the womb (not gravid), enumerate briefly the symptoms and signs that indicate its seat, whether in the body, the cavity of the neck, or the external surface of the neck and os tinnae.

EDWARD WILLIAM MURPHY, Professor.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Hours from 10 to 5.

1. What is the difference between direct and inferential evidence; what is the meaning of demonstration as distinguished from moral certainty; why does every additional link in a chain of inferences weaken the latter, and not the former; and under what circumstances may a concurrence of independent probabilities have the probative value of a demonstration? Illustrate these principles by any examples that may occur to you.

2. What is the distinction between Somatic and Molecular death; in what modes of death does the cessation of all vital activity soonest and most completely supervene upon the stoppage of the Circulation; in what classes of cases is the subsequent persistence of a certain degree of vital activity the most marked; and how may the changes to which this gives rise come to be of importance in juridical investigations?

3. What are the substances which most frequently act as Corrosive Poisons? Describe the symptoms they produce; the mode in which they cause death,
immediately or remotely; and the post-mortem appearances which would lead you to suppose that a corrosive poison had been taken.

4. What are the chemical means of recognizing Sulphuric and Oxalic Acids respectively; and how would you apply these in a case of suspected poisoning by either of these substances?

5. Describe the usual symptoms of acute and chronic poisoning by Lead; state the circumstances under which this substance most commonly enters the system, and the causes of its special tendency to accumulate therein; and describe the treatment to which you would have recourse for its elimination.

6. State what you regard as the essential characteristics of Insanity; and why, if any of these unequivocally show themselves, you would consider restraint of some kind to be called for.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, Professor.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Hours from 10 to 5.

1. What preparations of Carbon are officinal? how are they obtained? 
   Describe their uses as medicinal agents ........................................ 10

2. Enumerate the salts of lime and magnesia contained in the London Pharmacopoeia. Give their composition, and mention the purposes for which they are employed as remedies ........................................ 24

3. Describe the preparation and composition of "Syrupus Ferri Iodidi," Ph.L. What changes does it undergo when long kept or exposed to the air? ........................................................................................................ 8

4. What is Scammony? Give the characters of the pure drug. With what substances is it adulterated? how are these discovered? Describe the action of Scammony upon the system. Name the official preparations and doses ........................................ 20

5. Give the distinctive characters of the alkaloids, Quinine, Cinchonine, and Quinidine. What is the so-called Quinoidine? ........................................................................................................ 12

6. Name the principal remedies employed as anthelmintics .......... 6

7. Describe the seed of the Strychnos nux vomica; the alkaloids contained in it; the effects produced by the drug upon the system; the diseases for which it is used; the doses of the different preparations, and the precautions to be observed in their medicinal employment .......... 20

8. What changes take place during the passage of the following drugs through the system: Salts of Ammonia, Acetate of Potash, Benzoic and Cinnamic Acids, and Salicine? How is the urine affected by their administration? ........................................................................................................ 15

9. Name the substances marked 1, 2, 3, 4. State their composition ... 12

A. B. GARROD, Professor.
JUNIOR SCHOOL.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

SESSION 1853–54.

HEAD MASTER

THOMAS HEWITT KEY, M.A.,
Late Professor of Latin, University College.

W. A. Case, M.A., University of London.

Mr. ERNEST ADAMS.

WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A., University of Lond.

HENRY IERSON, B.A.

NEWENHAM TRAVERS, B.A., late Scholar of
Lincoln College, Oxford.

J. ANTHONY SPENCER, B.A., Univ. of Lond.

WILLIAM WATSON, B.A., University of Lond.

Mr. DAVIS.

M. MERLET, Professor in University College.

Mr. McCULLOCH.

Mr. PŁOSZCZYNSKI.

Mr. FISK.

Mr. EGLEY.

Mr. CHIOSSO.

N.B. HENRY MALDEN, M.A., Professor of Greek, will have the
charge of the highest Greek Class.

The School Session is divided into three Terms; viz. from the 23rd
of September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, from Easter to
the 4th of August. The Vacations are Three Weeks at Christmas,
Ten Days at Easter, and Seven Weeks in the Summer.

The Head Master and Assistant Masters will attend on Friday the
23rd, Saturday the 24th, and Monday the 26th September, for the sole
purpose of receiving and classifying the New Boys, and it is earnestly requested that the Parents and Friends of Pupils will assist in this new arrangement by presenting them on one of these days, so that there may be no interruption to the ordinary business of the School afterwards.

All the Boys must appear in their places on the morning of the 27th; any delay in this respect will be regarded as a serious offence.

The Hours of attendance are from a Quarter past 9 to Three Quarters past 3; in which time One Hour and a Quarter is allowed for Recreation.

The yearly payment for each Pupil is £18, of which £6 are paid in advance in each Term on the first day after the Vacation on which the Pupil begins to attend the School. The payments are made at the Office of the College.

A fixed charge of Three Shillings and Sixpence a Term is made for Stationery. Books and Drawing Materials are provided for the Pupils as required, and a charge is made accordingly.

Boys are admitted to the School at any age under Fifteen, if they are competent to enter the lowest Class. When a Boy has attained his sixteenth year, he will not be allowed to remain in the School beyond the end of the current Session.

The subjects taught are Reading; Writing; the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, both physical and political; Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, and of Natural Philosophy; Drawing.

Classes for beginning a language are formed only in the first Term after the Summer Holidays.

Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of education.

Those Pupils are allowed to learn German who are considered to have made sufficient progress in their other studies.

The lessons in Drawing are given in the Afternoon on Wednesday and Saturday, when there is a half-holiday from the ordinary business of the School. Pupils who learn Drawing may attend on both days, or on one only. Pupils, whose parents do not wish them to learn Drawing, may be absent from the School at those times, if a proper notice is given to that effect. There will also be Writing Classes on the Wednesday afternoon.

Fencing on Tuesday and Thursday, from 12½ to 1½. Fee, £1 1s. per term, paid in advance.

Gymnastics and Drilling, Wednesday and Friday, from 12½ to 1½, except during the latter part of the Summer Term. Fee 10s. per term, paid in advance.

The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment. The extreme punishment for misconduct is the removal of the Pupil from the School.

Encouragement is given to diligent and orderly pupils by Rewards;
especially by the loan of Books from the School Library, and by the
gift of Prize Books at the end of the year.

At the end of each of the two first terms there will be short exami-
nations, which will be taken into account in the general examination at
the end of the Session. No absence by a boy from any one of the ex-
aminations of his classes will be permitted except for reasons sub-
mitted to, and approved by the Head Master.

A monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil is sent to his Parent
or Guardian.

Suitable Refreshments are provided for the Pupils by a person ap-
pointed by the Council. For those Pupils who make known their wish
in the Morning, Dinner is provided during the hour of recreation at an
expense of One Shilling each, one of the Masters presiding. The pay-
ment for Dinner is made every Monday.

Care has been taken to seclude the Pupils of the School from the
Students of the College, and a separate access in Upper Gower Street has
been made for the former. The Playground is open for them until Six
o’clock in the Evening during Summer.

It is requested that when a Boy is about to leave the School, a writ-
ten notice to that effect be given to the Head Master.

HOLLOWAY SCHOOL FUND.

The Council, in concurrence with the wishes of the late Mr. Hollo-
way, and in order to extend the benefits of his bequest of £2000 as
widely as possible, have determined that the dividends shall be appro-
priated for paying the School-fees of boys in the School distinguished
for their merit, and needing pecuniary assistance for their education.
Such assistance to be granted for three Terms, and renewable by the
Council at their pleasure for the like or a less number of Terms, as
often as they may think advisable, in reference to the state of educa-
tion of the Pupil, and the circumstances of his parents or friends.

Boarders are received in their houses by the following Masters:—
E. Adams, Esq., 17, Upper Gower Street; W. A. Case, Esq., 1 Mon-
tem Villas, Adelaide Road; Dr. Heimann, 57 Gordon Square;
M. Ragon, 26 Great Coram Street; N. Travers, Esq., 21 Euston
Square.

NOTICE TO PARENTS.

The Council and the Head Master earnestly request the attention of
parents to some new regulations which have been adopted for the pur-
pose of securing a more regular attendance of the boys both at the be-
ginning and end of each Term, and giving greater efficiency to the in-
struction.
In the first place, it has been determined that two or three days before the commencement of the School Session in the last week of September shall be set apart for the reception and classification of new boys, viz. in the present year Friday the 23rd, Saturday the 24th, and Monday the 26th September.

Secondly, that all the boys without exception shall appear in their places without fail on the morning when the regular school work recommences, that is, in the present year, on Tuesday September the 27th at 9½ A.M.

Thirdly; to enable the Head Master to complete the arrangements of the new classes before the re-opening of the School, it is essential that parents should communicate any suggestions that they may wish to make as soon as possible after the receipt of this Circular. These suggestions should especially include a statement of the Parents' views with regard to such subjects as Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Book-keeping, German, when the time for commencing those studies may be thought to be drawing near.

Lastly, the attention of Parents is requested to the new arrangement, by which at the end of the first and second Terms there are to be short Examinations, which will be taken into account in awarding the Prizes and other distinctions in connection with the General Examination at the end of the Session.

Absence from any of the Examinations will be regarded as a serious violation of duty, subjecting the Offender to punishment, and it may be to a forfeiture of all distinction on the day when the Prizes are distributed. But for preventing such cases the chief reliance must be upon the Parents, who are earnestly invited to insist, except under extraordinary circumstances, on their sons' attending every Examination of their respective Classes.

Parents are urgently recommended to communicate freely with the Head Master, or if they prefer it, with the Council, whenever they have a complaint to make, or any suggestion to offer, with regard to the treatment of their sons or the conduct of the School. They may feel assured that their representations will meet with attention, and be treated as strictly confidential, if that be desired.

It will be convenient if the Letters from Parents to the Head Master be directed to him at the College, with the words 'Re School' on the outside.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND MY YOUNG FRIENDS,

In accordance with the general custom on these occasions, it is now my duty to say a few words on the very interesting and very gratifying ceremony to which you have this day been witnesses, and which has already taken up so much time that I will not trespass long on your attention. Indeed, the distribution of these prizes has occupied an hour and a half, as there have been so many prizes and so few blanks; at any rate, I have seen very few blank faces, for those who have not obtained prizes appear to me to have shown themselves as much gratified by the success of their fellow-students, as the more fortunate have been by the honours conferred upon them.

Before proceeding further, let me express the gratification which I personally feel at having been called upon to preside on so interesting an occasion. I confess, when my excellent friend, whom I regret not to see here today,—one of the most devoted friends of this Institution,—Mr. Henry Crabb Robinson,—requested me to take this Chair; I felt that, totally unconnected as I was with the Institution, it would little become me, especially as there are so many persons of eminence among your own officers, to accede to that request. However, it was very kindly pressed upon me, and I now rejoice at having accepted the invitation. It is a gratifying ceremony to all who are concerned in it. It is gratifying to those who took the first part in this great work, who witnessed all the struggles, the bickerings, and the contentions which had to be met before it could be carried through. Thank God, you, my younger friends, will not be witnesses of such things; they are gone. The great experiment has been tried, and that experiment has proved eminently successful. It is an equally gratifying sight to those who, like myself, of a younger stamp, witnessed the first struggles of this Institution, when the experiment was met with that opposition which such attempts usually call forth, when every expedient was resorted to, if not to prevent its success, at least to discourage those who had engaged in it, and to lead others to augur ill of it. It must be gratifying to the Professors and Masters, who sit at the table below me, to see their efforts so amply responded to, and the number of their pupils who have received prizes and honourable mention. It must be no less gratifying to the parents of those who have been thus distinguished.

It will be well for me to allude briefly to the circumstances under
which this great Institution was founded, and the several events which have taken place during the few years that it has now been in existence.

The names of some of the greatest men in this country are connected, as you are well aware, with the foundation of University College. I need scarcely call to your mind those of Lord Brougham, and of a gentleman to my left, whom I have the honour of calling my friend,—and I am sure I may well call him your friend—Mr. Grote. From time to time, gifts and bequests of a most valuable nature,—gifts which have rarely been exceeded in their munificence,—have been made to this Institution, and have contributed to its success. I have been furnished with a list of those who have thus nobly contributed, and I find that in the quarter of a century during which the College has existed, these gifts have amounted to upwards of £127,000.

It is a particularly gratifying feature in this list to find, that among the most distinguished of the donors are persons with whose names we are unacquainted; indeed, the greatest good is generally done under that veil of modesty which so well becomes those who engage in great and good works. The first anonymous donor, under the name of "Patriot," gave £3500 towards the funds of the College, to be applied as Lord Brougham should think fit. That sum, as you are probably aware, was devoted to procuring for schoolmasters the advantage of attendance on certain lectures. "Patriot" wished to be unknown. It is believed that he is now dead; the sole depositary of his secret is Mr. Grote; and it may never transpire. Then followed Mrs. Flaherty's splendid gift of £5000, "out of love for civil and religious liberty, and in full confidence that that cause would triumph;" hopes which will not, thank God, be disappointed. Mr. Brundrett gave £2000 in his lifetime, and his residuary estate, amounting to no less than £23,000. Another anonymous donor gave £5000 to be applied to scholarships, which are to bear the name of the "Andrews Scholarship." There is a curious circumstance connected with that bequest, which may not be known to all of you. A gentleman called upon the late Lord Auckland, and intimated his intention of making a gift to the College, on condition that his name should not be asked; and a certain time was given for the Council to notify, by advertisement in the Times, whether the gift would be accepted or not upon the terms proposed: the only additional condition was that the scholarship should be called "The Andrews Scholarship." The offer was accepted, and the munificent sum of £5000 was placed at the disposal of the College.

The donation of £2000 by Mr. Holloway is one that interests you more particularly, as it was given for extending the advantages of the Junior School to the sons of parents who might require assistance in the education of their children; an endowment which conferred very great benefits on this school, is entitled to the highest praise, and, I may venture to add, deserves imitation.
Many young men on leaving this school are prevented by various causes, particularly by the religious opinions in which they may have been brought up, from entering the universities of Oxford or Cambridge; but it will be gratifying to you to hear that several among those who have so entered have much distinguished themselves. I would mention,—Hayward, who in 1850 was fourth wrangler, and is now a fellow of St. John's; Yool, who often the competitor and equal of Hayward, was third wrangler in 1851, and has a fair prospect of soon being a fellow of Trinity; Batty, who was second wrangler in 1853; Routh, and John Power Hicks, the first now at Cambridge, and the second at Oxford, of whom high expectations are entertained; Mr. Thomas Key, who constantly took class prizes here in classics, and good certificates in mathematics and natural philosophy, obtained the Andrews Scholarship of £50 for proficiency in classics and mathematics, and who, his elementary course being finished, obtained high prizes last session in a professional class—that of English Law.

I need scarcely dwell upon the great importance of an establishment of this kind. It was, until a very recent period, a reproach to this great city that there was no public institution within its precincts, in which youths of all classes, and of all religious opinions, could receive together the advantages of a school and college education, without any reference whatever to their station in life, or to the religious convictions of their parents. The private educational establishments in this country were generally either confined, in the instruction given, to the classics or to commerce: but, thanks to those who founded this school and College, the means of acquiring knowledge, in the most varied departments of science, of art, and of learning, are now thrown open to all those who will avail themselves of them.

I need, therefore, scarcely point out to you the importance of a public institution of this nature. Every day we are furnished with fresh instances of the necessity of a liberal education, and of the advantages it confers upon those who seek for success in any sphere of life. I may, for instance, call to your recollection that in a Bill relating to the Government of India, which has recently passed the House of Commons, it is provided that, hereafter, the highest appointments in that country shall be open to public competition, and they will consequently be bestowed upon those who most distinguish themselves in public examinations. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that such schools as these should exist, in which young men may be educated in those various branches of knowledge which may fit them to compete successfully for such appointments. I am glad to observe that amongst the various languages taught in this College is Sanscrit.

I feel that I labour under a great disadvantage in speaking to you upon subjects immediately connected with the course of study here, with which I have very little acquaintance, for, I regret to say, it was only this morning that I visited this magnificent establishment for the first time.
I will venture, however, to add a few words as to the study of Art,—a subject in which I take a deep interest. With the exception of the drawings that have been handed up to me, I confess that the examples in that department are not so satisfactory as one could wish. It has been observed that most of the great Catholic establishments of this country are adorned with pictures which have induced, among the students, a love for art. But your Institution decidedly possesses as great an advantage; for in this building you have one of the most interesting collections in the kingdom,—that of the original works of a fellow-countryman of whom we may be justly proud,—of Flaxman. It reflects the greatest credit on the Council, that such a hall, in every way admirably suited to the purpose, has been fitted up for the reception of these remarkable works, and I trust that those who are able to profit by them will not fail to do so. The study of the Fine Arts is, perhaps, not so important as some other studies, but it is still of considerable importance in many respects. The old Latin adage, with which you are all acquainted, tells us that a refined taste does much towards improving the character and softening the feelings; and perhaps, for this end, no study is more eligible than the study of the Fine Arts. Though I am aware that your drawing lessons must take up part of a half-holiday, I trust you will not begrudge the leisure time thus spent in so useful, elevating, and pleasant an occupation.

I will now say one word to the parents who may be present. I trust their efforts to educate their children will not end here. This school was originally intended as a prelude to the higher branches of education taught in this great building; and I hope that those who are able to avail themselves of the benefits of the College will not hesitate to do so. In this building, and reserved for those who enter the College, you have well-selected museums of almost every description, an admirable library, and every advantage from lectures, and from that instruction which Professors of the highest character and attainments in this country can give. With regard to the boys now present, I trust you will allow me to say, with the learned Professor, that it is of the utmost importance that those educated in this school should be punctual in attending to their duties; and I hope they will take the hint he has given, and come here on the very first day that it is possible for them to return to their studies.

Permit me to congratulate most sincerely those who have today distinguished themselves by obtaining the prizes which I have had the honour to distribute. To those who have not been so fortunate, let me speak a word of encouragement. The next time, I have no doubt, many of you will be more successful. Your after-life will be one series of such struggles. We are all anxious to get a prize. I have the satisfaction of feeling that I am enjoying today a prize, which your Council has awarded me for endeavouring to do something in life, for struggling to do one's best. But we cannot all obtain prizes; we cannot all, like my young friend Mr. Hoare, carry away a whole armful of books. While
some of us may carry away one or two, others, though not successful, may still pass through life as useful members of society, and may equally contribute in their way to the general good, distinguishing themselves not less as private individuals than as public characters.

Let me again express to you the sincere pleasure I have experienced in presiding today over this meeting. I trust that hereafter you will have those to address you who are more competent than I am. I am labouring, as I have just observed, under considerable disadvantages. I wish it had been in my power to have dwelt more on the great benefits conferred upon all classes of persons by institutions like this. However, you must take the wish for the deed.

In conclusion,—whatever may be your future fate,—and I wish you heartily every happiness and success,—I trust you will always have occasion to look back to the education you have received at this College as the foundation of your career, whatever that career may be, and remember the words spoken by Professor Key,—little words but of the deepest significance,—"that he is satisfied with the morality of his scholars, and that, whatever may be the little faults which young gentlemen may occasionally commit," and some of which perhaps, after all, are not without commendation in youth, "they are always forward in confessing the truth." Those are the great touchstones in life—morality and the truth. Remain true to them, and whether you obtain prizes in the great struggle of life, or pass through it as private individuals, you will always be useful members of society and good citizens. Let me finish by thanking you cordially for the kindness with which you have listened to the few remarks I have ventured to address to you.

GEORGE GROTE, Esq., Member of Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I think you will agree with me that our best thanks are due to Mr. Layard, who has been kind enough to take the Chair at this meeting. I need not use many words in recommending to your attention the merits of Mr. Layard. To the large majority of those whom I address, his name must be perfectly familiar; for his travels in the East, together with his account of the important researches which he has carried on, and of the valuable achievements which he has been able to effect, in that untried and dangerous quarter, are among the most interesting books in our language. And if there are any present to whom those books are unknown, and to whom the pleasure of reading them is yet to come, such persons will have been rendered familiar with the name of Mr. Layard by visiting the British Museum, and seeing the curiosities and treasures of ancient art with which he has enriched our national collection. As a member of the Council of this College, I am grateful to my honourable friend for having presided at this distribution of prizes to the students of our Junior School,—the youngest, but not the least interesting, portion of the students belonging to this College. I certainly feel a high degree of gratification that he and we have been enabled to hear so
DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

satisfactory a report as that which has proceeded from the Head Mas-
ter, to whose zeal and exertions the prosperity of this School is so
deeply indebted. I rejoice to have heard the names of so many stu-
dents announced as deserving of prizes; while the repetition of the
same names in many different departments exhibits proof of that com-
bination of diligence and ability which is the best earnest of future
success in life. I need not say how cordially I sympathise with the
feelings of the parents here present, who have been witnesses of the
success of their sons, and of the good working of those exhortations
which they have addressed to them at home. They are now receiving
a suitable recompense,—and a recompense, I hope, satisfactory to
themselves,—for the labour and anxiety bestowed on their sons' pre-
vious education. Mr. Layard has enumerated to you the names of
several gentlemen who, after receiving their education in this School
and the College connected with it, have attained distinguished posi-
tions in literature and in the ancient Universities of the country. You
will be happy to know that there are such names existing to do us
honour. I trust that they will be multiplied more and more as years
run on, and I am glad to be able to add one more name to the list
which he has furnished, as being, in my judgment, a valuable testimony
of the good teaching of University College School, and of University
College itself. I allude to the fact, that Dr. William Smith, once a
student, and afterwards a master in this School and in this College,
was, in the course of last spring, appointed to the distinguished posi-
tion of one of the classical examiners to the University of London,—
appointed, I will say it to his honour, after fair and strict comparison
with some scholars of the highest eminence in our national Universities
of Oxford and Cambriâgé. It is an honour to this College to have
presented to the world so distinguished a scholar as Dr. William Smith,
who has, by his valuable manuals of classical antiquity and classical
history and biography, done as much as any man living to promote the
accurate knowledge of the Greek and Roman world among the students
of this age. I trust that among those names which we have heard
mentioned today, and to whom my honourable friend has given prizes,
there may be found more than one who will aspire to emulate his dili-
gent and honourable course, and to render himself in future life the
means of conveying to others that knowledge and instruction which he
has received within these walls. Before I sit down, I will say one word
in enforcement of that most important part of Mr. Key's address, in
which he expressed his wish that parents would take greater pains to
ensure the punctual attendance of their sons at the commencement of
the Session. Considering how large and varied is the range of know-
ledge taught in this establishment,—much larger indeed than anything
that was ever taught when I was a boy,—considering the number of
different pursuits and studies which a pupil is required to attend in
this College in order to do himself honour,—it is of the utmost import-
ance that not a day should be lost in the period that goes to constitute the Term. Great is the inconvenience and loss occasioned by unpunctual boys, not only to themselves, but to their fellow-pupils also; for no class can be arranged in an orderly and effective manner until all its members are present. I trust that Mr. Key's hint will meet a due attention and response. I will only further express my own deep interest in the scene that has passed today, and my conviction that its general effect, strengthened by the impressive remarks of my friend in the Chair, will not be lost upon those young persons for whose especial instruction it is designed. They must be aware (and trite as the observation is, it needs to be repeated year after year), that the period of youth, if once lost, can never be regained; and that unless a due foundation of general knowledge and mental capacity be laid in boyhood and in youth, it is in vain that the future man, the industrious but uneducated man, will labour to rectify the deficiencies of his boyhood or the neglect of his parents. I trust that these observations will be laid to heart by the students who hear me, and that at our meeting next year in this hall, on an occasion similar to the present, we may have the satisfaction of listening again to a report equally satisfactory, and to a number of names not less considerable and distinguished than those to whom prizes have been awarded today. I beg to move that the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Layard for his kindness in taking the Chair this day, and for the impressive admonitions which he has addressed to the meeting.

John Taylor, Esq., Treasurer, Member of Council.

I have great pleasure in seconding this motion; and I hope you will express your approval of the same by unanimously sanctioning it.

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman.

I feel most deeply the honour which you have conferred upon me, and I shall always be glad to have the opportunity of seeing how well your exertions in the cause of education are repaid.

James Cox, Esq., Parent of a Pupil in the School.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—One duty yet remains to be performed, and that a very important one. We, as parents, are deeply indebted to Professor Key for the education which our sons here receive. For myself, I feel at a loss for words to express my feelings, and to describe the care and attention which I am confident is bestowed upon them. I have a son who has been educated in this school; and I have been gratified by the careful vigilance which is here exercised over the morals of the pupils, and which is not the least consideration in a school like this. Masters have a most arduous duty to perform, for the work of education cannot but be irksome; nevertheless in this
school, I am certain the work is well performed. The boys are so satisfied with the conduct of their masters generally, that they do not find attendance at school a task, and in some cases are anxious for the close of the holidays that they may return to their studies. I beg to propose that the best thanks of this meeting be given to Professor Key and the gentlemen who surround him, as masters of this school, for their continued exertions for the welfare of their pupils.

ROBERT CHARLES, Esq., Parent of Pupils of the School.

I am happy to second the resolution that has been just proposed. I have the pleasure of having had, at different times, five boys in this school, one of whom, though he did not get prizes for everything, was successful in most branches of education. I am happy to have this opportunity of assuring Professor Key thus publicly, that young men are rising up who love him, and who will never forget him. I can bear testimony to that in my own family; therefore, with the gratitude of a father, I would second the motion.

Carried unanimously.

Professor Key.

I will not detain you further than simply to state that I most heartily thank you for the great kindness which you have shown to myself and the gentlemen around me.

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DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

I. GREEK.

6th or Highest Class.

Prizes.
Hoare, Thomas.
Hennell, Thomas.

Mentioned with praise.
Charles, Arthur.
Adler, Marcus.
Jones, Foster.
Gasquet, Joseph.

5th Class.

Prizes.
Martin, S. Henry.
Solomon, Joseph.

Mentioned with praise.
Guy, Gordon.
Power, Wilmot.

M-Culloch, Alexander.
Smith, John C.
Draper, John Henry.
Eldridge, Edward.

4th Class.

Prizes.
Davis, Henry.
Roberts, Llewellyn R. H.

Mentioned with praise.
Ely, Talfourd.
Greenwood, Charles E.
Bellamy, Alan.
Blagden, William.
van Sandau, Barnard.
Ellis, Edward.
Watson, Thomas G.
II. LATIN.

6th Class.

Prizes.
Hoare, Thomas.
Gasquet, Joseph.

Mentioned with praise.
Hennell, Thomas.
Solomon, Joseph.
Bellamy, Percy.

Prizes.
Butlin, George.
Roberts, Lincoln.
Needham, William.
Punch, James.

Order of Merit in Exercise, &c.
(Division B.)
Chester, John.
Martin, S. Henry.} Equal.
Heymann, John.
Adler, Hermann.
Smith, John C.
Price, Granville.
Roberts, Llewellyn R. H.
M'Culloch, Alexander.
Bassett, Henry.
Thomas, John.

Lower 6th Class. Exercise, &c.

Mentioned with praise.
Jackson, Augustus.
Solomon, Joseph.
Goldsmith, Henry.} Equal.
Power, Wilmot.
Goodman, Joseph.
Finney, William.
Atkinson, Warner.
Dowson, Benjamin.} Equal.
Ellis, Edward.

Prizes.
Chester, John.
Ely, Talfourd.
Martin, S. Henry.} Equal.
Order of merit in translation from
Latin.
Chester, John.
Ely, Talfourd.
Martin, S. Henry.} Equal.

Order of Merit in Exercise, &c.
(Division A.)
Ely, Talfourd.
Draper, John Henry.
Perreau, Montague.
Methvin, James.

4th Class.

Prizes.
Martin, Charles.
Roberts, Llewellyn R. H.

Mentioned with praise.
Smith, John C.
Watson, Thomas G.
Bellamy, Alan.
Heymann, John.
Carpenter, William.
Chamberlain, Richard.} Equal.
Salter, Thomas.
M'Culloch, Alexander.

5th Class.

Prizes.
Chester, John.
Ely, Talfourd.
Martin, S. Henry.} Equal.
Order of merit in translation from
Latin.
Chester, John.
Ely, Talfourd.
Martin, S. Henry.} Equal.

Order of Merit in Exercise, &c.
(Division B.)
Ely, Talfourd.
Draper, John Henry.
Perreau, Montague.
Methvin, James.

3rd Class. (Mr. Adams's.)

Prizes.
Coote, John.
Verry, George.

Mentioned with praise.
Davis, Henry.} Equal.
Guy, Gordon.
Greenwood, Charles E.
Stiebel, Jacob.
van Sandau, Barnard.
Heward, John W.
Dickie, James.

3rd Class. (Mr. Case's.)

Prizes.
Blagden, William.} Equal.
Meyrick, James.
**PRIZES, &c.**

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**Upper 2nd Class.**

*Prizes.*

Harben, Charles H. *Equal.*

*Mentioned with praise.*


Wethered, William.

Bailey, John.

De Morgan, George.

Tait, George.

Barlin, Frederick.

Grundy, Herbert.

**Lower 2nd Class.**

*Prizes.*

Haddon, Thomas Robinson.

Martin, Joseph.

*Mentioned with praise for Examination in Caesar.*

Waterhouse, James.

Gundry, Joseph.

Goodman, Henry.


Pickering, John.

Gundry, Horace.

Robson, Thomas.

**Mentioned with praise for Exercise, &c.**

Gundry, Horace. *Equal to Haddon.*

Jacobs, Alfred.

Martin, Joseph.

Waterhouse, James.

Gundry, Joseph.

**1st Class.**

*Prizes.*

Key, Richard Troward.

Deed, Alfred.

Hyam, Frederic Michael.

*Order of Merit in Exercise.*

Key, Richard Troward.

Hyam, Frederic Michael.

Deed, Alfred.

Healey, Edward.

Coxeter, James John.

Levy, Alfred.

Collard, Charles W.

*Order of merit in translation from Latin and in Grammar.*

Key, Richard Troward.

Deed, Alfred. *Equal.*


Collard, Charles W.

Hyam, Frederic Michael.

Coxeter, James John.

Levy, Alfred.

**Lower 1st Class.**

*Prize.*

Coote, Frederick.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Neal, John.

Elias, Robert.

Godbold, Henry.

Gehle, Henry.

Lewis, Thomas.

Nicholson, Beresford.

Leveroni, Antonio.

**III. FRENCH.**

*Prizes.*

Chester, John.

Martin, S. Henry.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Bellamy, Percy.

Goldsmith, Henry.

Dettelbach, Sigismund.

Spyer, James.

Goldsmith, Montague.

Jones, Foster.

Clenneil, Walter.

Finney, William.

Charles, Arthur.
5th Class.

Prizes.
Hoare, Thomas.
Power, Wilmot.

Mentioned with praise.
Hennell, Thomas.
Eldridge, Edward.
Solomon, Joseph.
Jackson, Augustus.
de Zubiria, Francisco.
Price, Granville.
Bassett, Henry.
Guy, Gordon.
Stevenson, Robert.

4th Class.

(Division A. Mr. Cabasse’s.)

Prize.
Heymann, John.

Mentioned with praise.
Cox, Herbert E.
Roberts, Llewellyn R. H.
Leveroni, Antonio.
Goodman, Joseph.
Taunt, John B.
McCulloch, Alexander.

4th Class.

(Division B. Mr. Ragon’s.)

Prize.
Davis, Henry.

Mentioned with praise.
Leadbitter, Francis.
Ely, Talfourd.
van Sandau, Barnard.
Verry, George.
Mitchell, Champion.
Methvin, James.

4th Class.

(Division C. Mr. Ragon’s.)

Prize.
Asher, Edward.

Mentioned with praise.
Martin, Charles.
De Morgan, William.
Watson, Thomas G.
Durand, Charles.
Durand, Alfred.
Varicas, Horatio.
Gundry, Joseph.

3rd Class.

(Division A. Mr. Merlet’s.)

Prizes.
Gee, Samuel.
Stiebel, Jacob.

Mentioned with praise.
Healey, Alfred.
Hamel, Alfred.
Lea, Thomas.
Coote, John.
Heward, John W.
Dickie, James.
Greenwood, Charles E.

3rd Class.

(Division B. Mr. Merlet’s.)

Prize.
Banks, Lewis P.

Mentioned with praise.
Strachan, Josiah.
Bellamy, Lytton.
Martin, Joseph.
Phillips, William.
Lewis, Thomas.
Reid, William.
Rowland, Richard.
Bruce, Henry.
Goodman, Henry.

3rd Class.

(Division C. Mr. Cabasse’s.)

Prize.
Harben, Charles E.

Mentioned with praise.
Hyam, Arthur.
Wethered, William.
Stephens, Henry C.
Tait, George.
Barlin, Frederick Michael.
Boyd, James A.

2nd Class.

Prizes.
Hyam, Frederick Michael.
Meyrick, James.
Waterhouse, James.
Mentioned with praise.
Gamble, George.
De Morgan, George.
Dunnage, George.
Key, Richard Troward.
Ormsby, Robert.
Bailey, Thomas.
Chamberlain, Richard. \{Equal.
Deed, Alfred.
Levy, Albert.
Coote, Charles. \{Equal.
Owen, Henry.
Sasse, George.
Collard, Charles W.

1st Class.
(Division A. Mr. Merlet's.)
Prize.
Carter, John C.

IV. GERMAN.

Highest Class. (Upper Div.)
Prize.
Adler, Marcus.
Second Prize.
Goldsmith, Henry.
Order of Merit.
Adler, Marcus.
Dettelbach, Sigismund.
Goldsmith, Henry.
Goldsmith, Montague.

Highest Class. (Lower Div.)
Prize.
Bellamy, Percy.
Mentioned with praise.
Charles, Arthur.
Stiebel, Jacob.
Smith, John.

Middle Class.
Prizes.
Hoare, Thomas.
Cox, Herbert.

V. ENGLISH, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY.

6th Class. English. (Div. A.)
Prizes.
Coote, John.
Perreau, Montague.

Mentioned with praise.
Solomon, Joseph.
Bellamy, Alan.
Gasquet, Joseph.
Bassett, Henry.

Lowest Class.
Prize.
Power, Wilmot.

Mentioned with praise.
Leadbitter, Francis.
Parsons, Thomas.
Chester, John.
Heward, John W.
Gee, Samuel.
Meyrick, James.
Perreau, Montague.
Spyer, James.
Jacobs, Alfred.

Mentioned with praise.
Bolton, Robert Henry. \{Equal.
Bright, Heywood.
6th Class. English. (Div. B.)

Prize.

Verry, George.

Mentioned with praise.

Leadbitter, Francis.

Spyer, James.

Gladding, John.

5th Class. Geography.
(Division A.)

Prizes.

Martin, S. Henry.

Perreau, Montague.

Mentioned with praise.

Dickie, James.

Goldsmith, Montague.

Todhunter, Charles.

Verry, George.

Ely, Talfourd.

Adler, Hermann. } Equal.

Baker, Arthur.

5th Class. Geography.
(Division B.)

Prizes.

Spyer, James.

Bridgett, Ronald. } Equal.

Mentioned with praise...

Leadbitter, Francis.

Hennell, Frank.

Eldridge, Edward.

Goldsmith, Henry. } Equal.

Smith, Edward.

Hamel, Alfred.

Meyrick, James.

Methvin, James.

Gladding, John.

5th Class. English History.

Prizes.

Adler, Marcus.

Goldsmith, Henry.

Mentioned with praise.

Spyer, James.

Hennell, Frank.

Leadbitter, Francis.

Guy, Gordon.

Eldridge, Edward.

Durand, Charles.

5th Class. English.

Prizes.

Spyer, James.

Leadbitter, Francis.

Mentioned with praise.

van Sandau, Barnard.

Noble, Robert.

Durand, Charles.

Dettelbach, Sigismund.

4th Class. English History.

Prize.

Hardy, Ralph.

Mentioned with praise.

Heymann, John.

Gee, Samuel.

Parsons, Thomas.

Carpenter, William.

Carvalho, Samuel N.

Dunnage, George.

Finney, William.

Goldsmith, Lewis. } Equal.

Bailey, Thomas.

Manning, Edward.

Chard, Samuel.

Chamberlain, Richard. } Equal.

Power, Edward.

4th Class. Grecian History.

Prize.

Martin, Charles.

Mentioned with praise.

Bruce, Alexander.

Carpenter, William.

Hayward, William. } Equal.

Payne, John.

4th Class. History.
(Mr. Robson's Division.)

Prizes.

Stiebel, Jacob.

Falkner, Henry.

Mentioned with praise.

Martin, Charles.

Varicas, Horatio.

Barlin, Frederick.

4th Class. Geography.
(Division A.)

Prizes.

Heymann, John. } Equal.

Stiebel, Jacob.
PRIZES, &c.

Mentioned with praise.
Bassett, Henry.
Carvalho, Samuel N. } Equal.
Carpenter, William.
Gee, Samuel.
Marlin, Thomas John.
De Morgan, William.
Varicas, Horatio.
Chamberlain, Richard.

4th Class. Geography.
(Division B.)
Prize.
Gundry, Joseph.
Mentioned with praise.
Martin, Charles.
Everitt, Herbert.
Dettelbach, Sigismund. } Equal.
Gundry, Horace.
Harben, Charles E.

Mentioned with praise.
Bassett, Henry.
Carvalho, Samuel N. } Equal.
Carpenter, William.
Gee, Samuel.
Marlin, Thomas John.
De Morgan, William.
Varicas, Horatio.
Chamberlain, Richard.

4th Class. English.
Prize.
Varicas, Horatio.
Mentioned with praise.
Stiebel, Jacob.
Parsons, Thomas.
Meyrick, James.
Carpenter, William.
Ray, Charles.
Chamberlain, Richard.
Dunnage, George.
Haddon, Thomas Robinson.
Bailey, Thomas.
Goldsmith, Lewis.

3rd Class. History.
(Division A.)
Prize.
Banks, Lewis P.
Mentioned with praise.
Waterhouse, James.
Heward, John W.
Gregory, John.
Hardy, Peter.
Ormsby, Robert.

3rd Class. History.
(Division B.)
Prize.
Bruce, Alexander.

3rd Class. Geography.
(Division A.)
Prize.
Godbold, Henry.
Mentioned with praise.
Jacobs, Alfred.
Asher, Edward.
Hawksley, Charles.
Carter, John C.
Hyam, Arthur.
Key, Richard Troward. } Equal.

3rd Class. Geography.
(Division B.)
Prize.
Godbold, Henry.
Mentioned with praise.
Jacobs, Alfred.
Asher, Edward.
Hawksley, Charles.
Carter, John C.
Hyam, Arthur.
Key, Richard Troward. } Equal.
3rd Class. English.
(Division B.)

Prizes.
Hawksley, Charles.
Carter, John C.

Mentioned with praise.
Robson, Thomas.
Wethered, William.
Hyam, Arthur.
Jacobs, Alfred.
Godbold, Henry.

3rd Class. English.
(Division C.)

Prize.
Martin, Charles.

Mentioned with praise.
Gee, Samuel.
Heymann, John.
Harben, Charles H.
Stevenson, Robert.
Healey, Edward.
Paget, Frank.
Barlin, Frederick.
Dodds, James.

3rd Class. English.
(Division D.)

Prize.
Waterhouse, James.

Mentioned with praise.
Gladding, John.
Martin, Joseph.
Macfarlane, Donald.
Pickering, John.
Phillips, William.
Bellamy, Lytton.

2nd Class. History and Geography.

Prize.
Tait, George.

Order of merit in History.
Tait, George.
Ridley, Edward.
Martin, Joseph.
Crouch, Robert.
Stephens, Henry.

Udney, Charles.
Hyam, Frederic Michael.
Bellamy, Lytton.

Order of merit in Geography.
Tait, George.
Owen, Henry.
Martin, Joseph.
Rowland, Richard.
Hyam, Frederic Michael.
Udney, Charles.
Read, Henry.
Bellamy, Lytton.

2nd Class. English.

Prize.
Martin, Joseph.

Mentioned with praise.
Hyam, Frederic Michael.
Tait, George.
Crouch, Robert.

1st Class. History and Geography.

Prize.
Lewis, Thomas.

Mentioned with praise.
Hutchinson, Henry.
Grundy, Herbert.
Williams, Howard.
Purdie, Robert.
Smith, Clinton.
De Morgan, Edward.

1st Class. English.

Prize.
Grundy, Herbert.

Mentioned with praise.
De Morgan, George.
Lewis, Thomas.
Phillips, Edmund.
Levy, Albert.
Orme, Campbell.
Green, George.
Rathbone, William.
Baumann, Benjamin.
Hutchinson, Henry.
Smith, Clinton.
Purdie, Robert.
VI. PURE MATHEMATICS.

Upper 6th Class. Solid Geometry, Analytical Geometry, &c.

Prizes.
Cox, Herbert.
Goodman, Joseph.
Taunton, John P.
Charles, Arthur.

Lower 6th Class.

Prizes.
Hoare, Thomas.
Solomon, Joseph.

Order of merit in Geometry.
Hoare, Thomas.
Adler, Marcus.
Solomon, Joseph.
Hennell, Thomas.
Coote, John.

Order of merit in Algebra.
Hoare, Thomas.
Adler, Marcus.
Solomon, Joseph.
Hennell, Thomas.
Coote, John.

Order of merit in Trigonometry.
Hoare, Thomas.
Solomon, Joseph.
Hennell, Thomas.
Adler, Marcus.
Coote, John.

Upper 5th Class. Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry.

Prizes.
Clennell, Walter.
Dudden, Henry.

Mentioned with praise.
Smith, John C.
Adler, Hermann.
Hymann, John.

Lower 5th Class. Mathematics.

Prizes.
Carvalho, Samuel N.

Roberts, Llewellyn R. H.
Mentioned with praise.
Thomas, John.
Goodman, Henry.

4th Class. (Mr. Cook’s Div.)

Prizes.
Meyrick, James.
Varicas, Horatio.
Leadbitter, Francis.

Mentioned with praise.
Gundry, Horace.
De Morgan, William.
Gundry, Joseph.
Chard, Samuel.
Gee, Samuel.
Porrean, Montague.
Chamberlain, Richard.
Dettelbach, Sigismund.

In Algebra.
Strachan, Josiah (had the 6th place).

4th Class. (Mr. Spencer’s Division.)

Prizes.
Hardy, Ralph.
Methvin, James.
Phillips, Walter.

Order of merit in Geometry.
Hardy, Ralph.
Methvin, James.
Hamel, Alfred.
Marlin, Thomas.
Phillips, Walter.
Bellamy, Alan.
Roberts, Lincoln.
Ely, Talfourd.

Order of merit in Algebra.
Hardy, Ralph.
Phillips, Walter.
Methvin, James.
Draper, John Henry.
Stevenson, Charles.
Goodman, Henry.
Hamel, Alfred.
Paget, Frank.
Punch, James.
4th Class. (Mr. Davis’s Div.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Davis, Henry.</td>
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</table>

Mentioned with praise.

Greenwood, Charles.

VII. MIXED MATHEMATICS, EXPERIMENTAL NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY.

Upper 6th Class. Mechanics, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Herbert.</td>
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<td>Hoare, Thomas.</td>
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Mentioned with praise.

Carvalho, Samuel N.
Clennell, Walter.
Smith, John C.
Dowson, Benjamin.
Jackson, Augustus.
Jackson, George.
Moss, Michael.

6th Class. Exp. Nat. Phil. (Mr. Spencer’s Division.)

First Prize.

Hennell, Thomas.

Second in Examination.

Goodman, Joseph.*

Second Prize.

Coote, John.

Mentioned with praise.

Charles, Arthur.
Solomon, Joseph.
Thomas, John.
Bassett, Henry.
Draper, John Henry. } Equal.
Gasquet, Joseph.
Adler, Marcus.

5th Class. Experimental Nat. Philosophy. (Mr. Cook’s.)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Prize.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Varicas, Horatio.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mentioned with praise.

Gundry, Horace.

* Obtained the Second Prize in this Class last year.

5th Class. Experimental Nat. Phil. (Mr. Spencer’s.)

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Cox, Herbert.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stiebel, Jacob.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Mentioned with praise.

Dudden, Henry.
Bright, Heywood.
Marlin, Thomas.

Senior Class. Chemistry.

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Goodman, Joseph.</td>
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<td>Coote, John.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy, Ralph.</td>
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</table>

Mentioned with praise.

Bassett, Henry.
Hennell, Thomas.
Gasquet, Joseph.
Gee, Samuel.
Charles, Arthur.
Asher, Edward.
Thomas, John.

Junior Class. Chemistry.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Prizes.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Herbert.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carvalho, Samuel N.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mentioned with praise.

Stiebel, Jacob.
Baker, Arthur.
Bright, Heywood. } Equal.
Gundry, George.
VIII. BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.

Book-keeping.

Prizes.

Meyrick, James.
Noble, Robert.

Mentioned with praise.

Gundry, Horace.
Chard, Samuel.

Gundry, Joseph.
Dettelbach, Sigismund.
Moss, Michael.

Healey, Alfred.
Hardy, Ralph.

5th Class. Arithmetic.

Prize.

Meyrick, James.

Mentioned with praise.

Leadbitter, Francis.

Methvin, James.
Gundry, Horace.
Gundry, Joseph.
Durand, Alfred.
Bassett, Henry.

Durand, Charles.
Phillips, Walter.
Robson, Thomas.
Smith, John.

Varicas, Horatio.
Hennell, Frank.

4th Class. Arithmetic.

(Mr. Watson's.)

Prizes in Division A.

Davis, Henry.
Hymann, John.

Prizes in Division B.

Spyer, James.
Chard, Samuel.

Mentioned with praise.

Blagden, William.
De Morgan, William.
Jones, Foster.

Finnay, William.
Carpenter, William.
Haddon, Thomas Robinson.
Gladding, John.

Stevenson, Robert.
Thomson, Maxwell.
White, John.

Knaggs, Sydney H.
Marlin, Thomas.
Goodman, Henry.

Stevenson, Charles.

3rd Class. Arithmetic.

(Mr. Cook's.)

Prizes.

Falkner, Henry.

Harben, Charles.
Mentioned with praise.

Healey, Edward.
Martin, Charles.
Deed, Alfred.

Pickering, John.

3rd Class. Arithmetic.

(Mr. Watson's.)

Prizes.

Batty, Edward.

Heward, John W.
Mentioned with praise.

Stevenson, John Erskine.
Godden, Frederick.

Cooke, Arthur.
Waterhouse, James.

Phillips, William.
Banks, Lewis P.

3rd Class. Arithmetic.

(Mr. Davis's.)

Prize.

Tuke, William.
Mentioned with praise.

Gehle, Henry.
Godbold, Henry.

Hyam, Arthur.

Coxeter, James John.

Jacobs, Alfred.

Carter, John C.

2nd Class. Arithmetic.

Prizes.

Kennedy, George.

Udny, Charles.
Mentioned with praise.

Martin, Joseph.
Stephens, Henry.

Hyam, Frederic Michael.
IX. PERSPECTIVE, DRAWING, &c.

Highest Class. Perspective.

Prize.
Benedict, Jules.

Mentioned with praise.
Smith, John C.
Rhodes, Arthur.

Middle Class. Perspective.

Prize.
Methvin, James.

Mentioned with praise.
Banks, Lewis P.
Carvalho, Samuel N.

Lowest Class. Perspective.

Prize.
Hennell, Thomas.

Mentioned with praise.
Asher, Edward.
Collard, Charles W.

6th Class. Drawing.

Prizes.
Smith, John C.
Knaggs, Sydney H.

Mentioned with praise.
Hennell, Frank. \( \text{Equal} \)
Meyrick, James.
Varicas, Horatio.
Durand, Charles.
Hennell, Thomas.

5th Class. Drawing.

Prize.
Banks, Lewis P.

Mentioned with praise.
Roberts, Llewellyn R. H.
Verry, George.
Mitchell, Champion.

4th Class. Drawing.

Prize.
White, John.

Mentioned with praise.
Healey, Alfred.
Sasse, George.
Smith, John.

3rd Class. Drawing.

Prize.
Marlin, Thomas John.

Mentioned with praise.
Healey, Alfred.
Phillips, Walter.
Robson, Thomas.
Davis, Henry.

2nd Class. Drawing.

Prize.
Leadbitter, Francis.

Mentioned with praise.
Hawksley, Charles. \( \text{Equal} \)
Punch, James.
Godbold, Henry.
Carpenter, William.

1st Class. Drawing.

Prize.
Hymann, John.

Mentioned with praise.
Waterhouse, James.
Tait, George.
Valentine, W. B.
Dickie, James.
Thomson, Maxwell. \( \text{Equal} \)
Nicholson, Beresford.
Crouch, Robert.
Ray, Charles.
**X. WRITING.**

Upper 4th Class.

*First* and Second in merit.

Mitchell, Champion.
Smith, Edward.

*Prize.*

Dodds, James.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Methvin, James.
Finney, William.
Banks, Lewis P.
Batty, Edward.
Buxton, Edward.
Leadbetter, Francis.
Paget, Frank.
White, John.
De Pass, Daniel.
Bridgeitt, Randal.
Gee, Samuel.
Cook, Arthur.
Neal, John.
Varicas, Horatio.
Heward, John W.
Godden, Frederick.
van Sandan, Frederick.
Edwards, Joel.

Lower 4th Class.

*First* in merit.

Jackson, William.

*Prize.*

Rhodes, Arthur.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Moss, Michael.
Jackson, Edward.
Gladding, John.
Harben, Charles.
Spyer, James.
Healey, Edward.
Mortimer, James.
Deed, Alfred.

4th Class. (Wednesdays.)

*First* in merit.

Meyrick, James.

*Prize.*

Morgan, Charles.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Dettelbach, Sigismund.
Todhunter, Charles.
Knaggs, Sydney H.
Greenwood, Charles.
Hennell, Frank.

3rd Class. (Division A.)

*Prize.*

Parsons, Thomas.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Stevenson, Charles.
Gundry, Joseph.
Manning, Edward.
Carpenter, William.
Bailey, Thomas.
Goldsmith, Lewis.
Gundry, Horace.
Dunnage, George.

3rd Class. (Division B.)

*Prize.*

Robson, Thomas.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Boyle, James.
Healey, Alfred.
Tuke, William.
Wethered, William.
Phillips, William.
Carter, John C.
Andoe, Hilary.
Goodiff, Frederick.

2nd Class.

*Prize.*

Bellamy, Lytton.

*Mentioned with praise.*

Meyer, Edward.
Elias, Robert.
Owen, Henry.
Mardon, Lawrence.
Stephens, Henry.
Hyam, Frederick Michael.

*But had Prizes on former occasions.*
JUNIOR SCHOOL.

1st Class.

Prizes.
Purdie, Robert.
Key, Richard Troward.

Mentioned with praise.
Lewis, Thomas.

De Morgan, George.
Levy, Albert.
Grundy, Herbert.
Baumann, Benjamin.
Coote, Edward.

XI. FENCING, GYMNASTICS.

Fencing.

Prize.
Benedict, Jules.

Senior Class. Gymnastics.

Prize.
Noble, Robert.

Mentioned with praise.
Carter, John C.
Grundy, Herbert.
Coxeter, James John.
De Morgan, George.
De Morgan, Edward.
Stevens, Henry C.

Junior Class. Gymnastics.

Prize.
Orme, Campbell.

Mentioned with praise.
Kennedy, George.
Hutchinson, Henry.
Elias, Ellis.
Bailey, Thomas.
Baumann, Benjamin.
Tuke, William.
Lewis, Thomas.
Ridley, Edward.

XII. PRIZES FOR GENERAL DILIGENCE, PROGRESS AND GOOD CONDUCT were awarded to:

Carpenter, William.
Dettelbach, Sigismund.
Gundry, Horace.
Greenwood, Charles.
Basset, Henry.
van Sandan, Bernard.
Guy, Gordon.

Jacobs, Alfred.
Jackson, Augustus.
De Morgan, George.
Alfred Healey.
Edward Healey.
William Phillips.

T. HEWITT KEY, M.A., Head Master.
FELLOWS OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Vide p. 228.

ARTS.
1843. Jacob Waley, A.M.
1844. J. G. Greenwood, A.B.
1845. Wm. Arthur Case, A.M.

LAW.
1843. John E. Quain, LL.B.
1844. C. J. Hargrave, LL.B.
1845. Chas. James Foster, LL.D.

Masters of Arts.
1844. Leonard Field, A.B.

MEDICINE.
1844. F. W. Mackenzie, M.D.
1845. Richard Quain, M.D.
1846. E. A. Parkes, M.D.
1847. J. C. Bucknill, M.B.

GRADUATES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
FROM
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

DOCTORS OF LAWS.
1843. Freeth, Thomas Jacob.
1840. Foster, Charles James, A.M.
1852. Spicer, Thomas T.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE.
1843. Garrod, Alfred Baring.
1849. Goodridge, H. F. A.
1849. Harling, R. D.
1843. Heaton, John Deakin.
1852. Jackson, Alfred.
1845. Leonard, Thomas.
1841. Mackenzie, Fred. Wm.
1844. Meryon, Edward.
1853. Morris, James.
1846. Parkes, Edmund Alex.
1842. Quain, Richard.
1848. Ransom, Wm. Henry.
1841. Rayner, William.
1842. Reynolds, John Russell.
1845. Routh, C. H. F.
1845. Savage, Henry.
1859. Shearman, Charles James.
1833. Stedman, Silas S.
1840. Storrer, John.
1845. Timms, Godwin Wm.
1849. Topham, John.
1842. Unwin, David.
1847. Williams, William Henry.
1853. Woodforde, Wm. T. G.

Masters of Arts.
1849. Jennings, Nathaniel.
1844. Jessel, George.
1851. Leatham, Edward Aldam.
1849. Lewis, Bunnill.
1842. Newth, the Rev. Samuel.
1838. Randall, Uriah Brodribb.
1858. Routh, Edward John.
1850. Rushton, William.
1848. Shedd, William.
1850. Sherring, Matthew A.
1846. Spicer, Thomas T., B.L.
1853. Sprange, Alfred Daniel.
1850. Stevenson, W. Rawson.
1844. Stratton, John R.
1853. Tarn, Edward W.
1850. Tayler, John Hutton.
1847. Tolithunter, Isaac.
1850. Tolithunter, W. Bower.
1847. Tomkins, Rev. Frederick.
1840. Waley, Jacob.
1849. Weymouth, R. F.

* Professor of Greek and Latin at Owens College, Manchester.
† Professor of Classics, Queen's College, Cork.
‡ Commissioner for Sale of Encumbered Estates, Ireland.
§ Professor of Jurisprudence, U. C. L.
° Professor of Clinical Medicine, U. C. L.
¶ Professor of Materia Medica, U. C. L.
** Professor of Pathological Anatomy, U. C. L.
BACHELORS OF LAWS.

1840. Hawkes, Sidney Milnes.
1841. Hepburn, John Gutch.
1841. Hoggins, Albany Wylly.
1852. Marissap, Philip M.
1849. Matthews, Henry.
1851. Mullins, Samuel.
1848. Oster, Timothy S.
1851. Palmer, Hamilton Chas.
1839. Quain, John Richard.

BACHELORS OF MEDICINE.

1843. Heath, George Yeoman.
1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
1839. Hobson, Benjamin.
1851. Jackson, Edward.
1843. Jones, Thomas Lloyd.
1848. Lang, Henry.
1839. Lewis, Thomas.
1852. Lister, Joseph.
1847. Littleton, Nicholas H. 1842.
1852. Littleton, Thomas.
1844. Marshall, Frederick Wm.
1840. Paddon, John.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

1849. Dunn, E. C.
1849. Durant, B. C.
1848. Eccles, Alexander.
1849. Edger, E. R.
1850. Evans, Edward Josiah.
1850. Evans, Evan.
1848. Fellowes, Wm. Mazeres.
1849. Featon, Roger.
1849. Fernandes, Joseph.
1849. Field, Horace.
1849. Field, Leonad.
1850. Field, Rogers.
1845. Fison, Thomas.
1849. Fletcher, William Evans.
1840. Fordham, J. Hampden.
1850. Fox, Francis Edward.
1849. Fox, Sampson Lindoe.
1851. Fry, Edward.
1849. Gibson, Robert.
1849. Gibson, Robert Henry.
1840. Gifford, Charles.
1852. Giles, Samuel.
1841. Godden, William.
1849. Gould, J. H.
1849. Goulty, J. R.
1849. Gowing, George J.
1853. Green, John Mathias.
1853. Greenhow, Wm. Thomas.
1849. Greenwood, Joseph G.
1853. Greg, Albert.
1839. Griffith, W. H.
1852. Guthrie, Francis.
1852. Guthrie, Frederick.
1845. Guyer, John G.
1846. Hahn, John C.
1851. Hall, Theophilus D.
1844. Hall, Thomas.
1853. Harbour, Edward Henry.
1848. Harnett, Wm. Francis.
1847. Hayward, Rob. Baldwin.
1851. Heath, Richard C.
1853. Henmans, Alfred Peach.
1849. Hepburn, F.
1846. Eccles, Albert Kibble.
1849. Hillier, Thomas.
1851. Hodgkin, Thomas.
1850. Hull, Henry Charles.
1850. Hunt, Henry.
1849. Hunter, Thomas.
1840. Hurndall, Wm. Flavel.
1844. Hutton, Joseph Henry.
1853. Howard, Joseph.
1853. Hunt, Henry Charles.
1840. Innes, Wm. Tanner.
1851. Janson, John William.
1845. Jesel, Henry.
1849. Jessop, R. C.
1849. Kinham, Thomas.
1850. Kinneir, David.
1849. Lawford, Frederick.
1850. Lee, Thomas Yate.
1850. Leech, William.
1855. Lennon, William George.
1832. Leonard, Frederick.
1841. Levy, Adolphus.
1846. Lewis, Leigham.
1853. Lingham, Thos. Lawford.
1847. Lister, Joseph.
1840. Logan, Donald Malcolm.
1844. Long, Robert Weaver.
1833. Macaulay, George H.
1845. Macdonald, John Randal.
1853. Magrath, Miles Monk.
1844. Malleson, W. T.
1840. Martineau, P. M.
1850. Martineau, Russell.
1849. Mason, Charles Peter.
1852. Metivier, John.
1851. Morris, James.
1843. Mott, Albert.
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BACHELORS OF ARTS (Continued).

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>1841</td>
<td>Mullens, Joseph</td>
<td>1844</td>
<td>Russell, Charles Jos. S.</td>
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<td>1852</td>
<td>Murch, Charles Jerom</td>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Satchell, Wm. Fletcher</td>
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<tr>
<td>1849</td>
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<td>1852</td>
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HONOURS.

[Conferred on Students of the College on taking Degrees at the University of London.]

LL.D.

**GOLD MEDAL OF THE VALUE OF £20.**

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M.D.

**GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5 EACH.**

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE BEST COMMENTARY ON A CASE IN MEDICINE.

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TO THE FIRST IN MEDICINE.

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CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL PROFICIENCY IN MEDICINE.

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A.M.

**GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £20.**

TO THE FIRST IN CLASSICS.

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TO THE FIRST IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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TO THE FIRST IN LOGIC, MORAL PHILOSOPHY, PHILOSOPHY OF THE MIND, POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, POLITICAL ECONOMY.

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GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

LL.B.

SCHOLARSHIPS, £50 PER ANNUM FOR 3 YEARS.—HONOURS.

JURISPRUDENCE.

1839. Quain, John Richard, Scholarship.
1840. Wood, Frederic John, Scholarship.
1842. Foster, Charles James, Scholarship.
1843. Hargreave, Charles James, Scholarship.
1848. Opler, Timothy S., Scholarship.
1849. Matthews, Henry, Scholarship.
1850. Fowler, William, Scholarship.

PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION.

1851. Wills, Alfred, Scholarship.
1852. Guthrie, Francis, Scholarship.
1849, Matthews, Henry, Scholarship.
1850, Fowler, William, Scholarship.

CERTIFICATES OF SPECIAL PROFICIENCY.

CONVEYANCING.

1843. Hargreave, Charles.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF EQUITY.

1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1846. Bompas, J. C.
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.
1849. Morris, James, Medal.

LAW OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.

1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1846. Bompas, J. C.
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.
1849. Morris, James, Medal.

M.B.

SCHOLARSHIPS OF £50 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS OF THE VALUE OF £5, IN I. II. III.—HONOURS.

I. PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1840. Quain, R., Scholarship and Medal.
1841. Carllill, John B.
1842. Williams, William Henry.
1843. Ballard, E., Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1846. Bompas, J. C.
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.
1849. Morris, James, Scholarship and Medal.

II. SURGERY.

1840. Bucknill, J. C., Medal.
1841. Carllill, John B.
1842. Williams, William Henry.
1843. Topham, J., Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Timms, G. W., Medal.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1846. Bompas, J. C.
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Scholarship and Medal.
1849. Morris, James, Medical.

III. MEDICINE.

1840. Strang, John D., Medal.
1842. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1844. Harling, R. D., Scholarship and Medal.
1846. Bompas, J. C.
1848. Palmer, Edward.
1849. Statham, S. F., Medal.

IN MIDWIFERY, FOR GOLD MEDAL.

1840. Strang, John D., Medal.
1843. Tapson, Alfred J.
1847. Wiglesworth, H., Medal.

1849. Hewitt, William M. G.
1850. Shearman, Charles James.
1851. Reynolds, John Russell, Scholarship and Medal.
1852. Lister, Joseph.
1853. Roberts, William, Scholarship and Medal.
1851. Thompson, Henry, Medal.
1852. Lister, Joseph, Scholarship and Medal.
1853. Littleton, Thomas.
1853. Roberts, W., Gold Medal.

1850. Hewitt, William M. G.
1851. Reynolds, John Russell.
1852. Lister, Joseph.
1853. Roberts, William, Scholarship and Medal.
1853. Roberts, W., Gold Medal.

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1853. Roberts, W., Gold Medal.

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1851. Reynolds, John Russell.
1852. Lister, Joseph.
1853. Roberts, William, Scholarship and Medal.
1853. Roberts, W., Gold Medal.
### HONOURS.

**A.B.**

[Candidates of the same year are arranged in the order of proficiency.]

#### SCHOLARSHIPS, £50 PER ANNUM FOR 3 YEARS.—HONOURS.

#### IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

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#### IN CLASSICS.

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#### EXAMINATION IN CHEMISTRY.

**Book Prize of the Value of £5.—Honours.**

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#### EXAMINATION IN ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY.

**Book Prize of the Value of £5.—Honours.**

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<tr>
<td>1852</td>
<td>Rooce, Henry Keifled, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Eccles, Alexander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Oats, Henry Carne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>Guthrie, Frederick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Topham, Charles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teveran, William F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EXAMINATION IN VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY AND STRUCTURAL BOTANY.

**Book Prize of the Value of £5.—Honours.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Candidate Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Jessel, George, Prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mott, Albert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>Buchanan, George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Roberts, William</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Candidate Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>Jessel, George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1851</td>
<td>Buchanan, George</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>Bennett, Alfred William.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note: The table is truncated for brevity.*
GRADUATES FROM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

HONOURS.

EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW, AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

Prizes of Books of the value of £2 to each of the First Class.—Honours.

1840. Gibson, Robert, Prize.
    Spelling, Samuel, Prize.
1841. Davison, S. C.
1842. Mullens, Joseph.
    Todhunter, Isaac.
1843. Champion, Wm. James, Prize.
1844. Edkins, Joseph.
1845. Kimber, Thomas.
    Tomkins, Frederick.
1848. Halley, Robert, Prize.

Prizes of Books of the value of £5 to each of the First Class.

1840. Gibson, Robert, Prize.
1848. Stevenson, William R., Prize.
    Fowler, Robert Nicholas.
    Sherring, Matthew Atmore.
    Williams, Robert Griffith.
1849. Fletcher, James Bealey.
1850. Fitch, Joshua Girling.
1852. Sprange, Alfred Daniel.
1853. Bennett, Alfred William.
    Jessop, Richard Charles.

AT THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR MB.

EXHIBITIONS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS, AND GOLD MEDALS.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

1841. Ballard, E., Exhibition and Medal.
    Matthew, Tho. P., Medal.
1842. Harling, R. D., Exhibition and Medal.
    Edwards, W. T., Medal.
1843. Jackson, Alfred, Exhibition and Medal.
1844. Cadge, Wm., Exhibition and Medal.
1845. Ransom, Wm. H., Exhibition and Medal.
1846. Littleton, Thos., Medal.
1847. Morris, James, Medal.

1849. Thompson, Hen., Medal.
1850. Lister, Joseph, Medal.
1851. Hillier, Thomas, Exhibition and Medal.
    Tunzelmann, Julius W. de, Medal.
1859. Laurence, J. E., Medal.
1853. Edwards, St. John, Medal.

CHEMISTRY.

1841. Ballard, E., Exhibition and Medal.
    Fox, Joseph John, Medal.
1843. Rakes, Jas., Exhibition and Medal.
1844. Grimsdale, T. F., Exhibition and Medal.
1845. Ransom, W. H., Exhibition and Medal.
    Randell, Cornelius W., Medal.
1846. Cammack, Thomas Armstrong, Medal.
1851. Roberts, William, Exhibition and Medal.
1852. Buchanan, George, Medal.
    Laurence, John E., Medal.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1842. Edwards, William Thomas, Medal.
1843. Rakes, Jas., Exhibition and Medal.

1851. Tunzelmann, Julius W. de, Medal.

STRUCTURAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL BOTANY, FOR GOLD MEDAL.

1841. Heaton, John D., Medal.
1850. Lister, Joseph, Medal.

1851. Tunzelmann, Julius W. de, Medal.

EXHIBITIONS ON MATRICULATION.

£30 PER ANNUM FOR TWO YEARS.

IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

1838. Hargreave, C. J.*
1839. Todhunter, Isaac.
1840. Davison, William.
1841. Spencer, Joseph A.
1845. Batty, Robert Breithwaite.
1850. Savage, James.
1852. Savage, Thomas.

IN CLASSICS.

1838. Mason, Charles Peter.*
1839†. Ellis, Barrow H.
1840. Maitrion, John P.
1849. Osler, T. S.
1841. Lewis, Bunnell.
1845. Bowring, Charles Algernon.

* Equal with another: the Exhibition divided.
† Three equal: the Exhibition divided.
STUDENTS.—COLLEGE PROPERTY.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE DURING THE SESSION 1852–53.

**Faculty of Medicine** .................................................. 165
**Faculty of Arts and Laws** .............................................. 195
(Schoolmasters' Classes) .................................................. 54
**Number of Students** .................................................. 221

**Pupils in the Junior School** ........................................ 300

THE PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£  s.  d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freehold Land</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>107,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Museums*</td>
<td>2,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophical Apparatus*</td>
<td>2,798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Apparatus</td>
<td>1,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analytical Chemistry Laboratory*</td>
<td>2,825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural History Collection*</td>
<td>671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum of Materia Medica</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library*</td>
<td>3,775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>7,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Largely increased by presents.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

**Holme Fund**: the yearly income to be applied for the purposes of the Medical Department of the College as the Council shall order ................................................................. £13,374 14 7 Consols.

**Holloway Fund**: the Income to be applied to Junior School Exhibitions .................................................. £2,295 11 0

**Andrews Fund**: the Income to be applied to Scholarships for proficiency in General Literature and Science, or other purposes, bearing the name of "Andrews" .............................................. £6,042 8 11

**Ricardo Library Fund** .................................................. £600 0 0

**Fellowes Clinical Medal Fund (Medical)** .................................................. £800 0 0 3½ per Cents.

**Liston Clinical Medal Fund (Surgical)** .................................................. £500 0 0 3½ per Cents.

**Fenn's Legacy**: the Dividends to be applied to the purchase of Books, chiefly of Foreign Literature and Science, to augment the Library .................................................. £1,500 0 0 Consols.

**Bacon Bequest** .................................................. £8,972

**Bunnett Fund (Reversionary, after the death of Annuitant)** .................................................. £1,144 11 3 Consols.

**Niven Fund** .................................................. £400 Cash at Bankers.

**Hollies Legacy**: Reversion of Residuary Personal Estate in the hands of Executors, amount not ascertained.

**Hospital** .................................................. £26,600 16 2 3½ per Cents.

* See page 280.
THE LIBRARY.

The library contains upwards of 43,000 volumes and 7726 pamphlets. It is preserved in two divisions, General and Medical. Each of these departments is well supplied with works adapted for the use of students in their progress through the courses of instruction in the College.

The principal additions by gift or bequest have been the following.

**The Bentham Collection.**—A considerable portion of the library of the late Jeremy Bentham, Esq., bequeathed by him to the College.

A further portion containing the works on jurisprudence, American, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian, with an unusually complete collection of the *Bulletins des Lois* during and since the French Revolution, procured by Mr. Bentham for codification, and bequeathed by him to Edwin Chadwick, Esq. (C.B.), who was then engaged, in connection with Mr. Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, in a jurisprudential work. These works have been lately presented by Mr. Chadwick to the College.

The MSS. of Mr. Bentham, bequeathed by him to Dr., now Sir John Bowring, and presented several years afterwards by Dr. Bowring to the College.

**The Blackburne Law Books.**—The Law Library of the late William Blackburne, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, after his decease presented to the College by his Sister, Miss Eleonora Blackburne.

**The Holme Collection.**—The contents of the library of the late Edward Holme, M.D., of Manchester, received by the College as part of the residuary estate of the deceased. This collection is especially rich in works of natural history and medicine, and comprises many valuable ancient and modern classics.

**The Morrison Chinese Library.**—A collection of Chinese works formed during several years' residence in China by the late Rev. John Morrison, D.D. These books were presented to the College after the decease of Dr. Morrison by Trustees of his Library, Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., W. Alers Hankey, Esq., and Samuel Mills, Esq., on condition that the College should institute a Professorship of Chinese, with an endowment of £60 per annum for five years, out of the funds of the College, as a stipend to a Professor. The Rev. Samuel Kidd, recommended by the Trustees, was appointed Professor, and received the stipend.

**The Peene Collection** is in progress of formation. The dividends of £1730 three per cent. Consols, bequeathed by Dr. Peene, of Maidstone, will, according to directions in his Will, be annually expended in the purchase of works, principally of foreign literature and science. From this source a set of books useful to instructors as well as to students will be provided.
THE RICARDO COLLECTION.—A Library of Political Economy presented to the College by a Society of Subscribers to Lectures on Political Economy. To the original collection additions have been made from time to time by purchases out of dividends of a fund given to the College by the same Society.

The College is also indebted for valuable and interesting presents of books from various donors. Of those more particularly requiring mention are:—

The Maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland.
Publications of the Record Commission.
Publications of the Poor Law Commission.
Publications of the Society of Useful Knowledge.
Transactions of the Society of Arts.
Publications of the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh.
Publications of the College of Surgeons.
Transactions of the Statistical Society.
Contributions of Works of Oriental Literature from the Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company.
A Collection of Translations into Arabic of European Scientific works; a gift through Lord Brougham from the late Pacha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali.

The published works of Flaxman, presented to the College by Miss Maria Denman.
Outline Engravings and Descriptions of the Marbles in the Gallery at Woburn Abbey, and the Salicium Woburnense, a Catalogue of Willows, in the collection of plants at Woburn; both unpublished works, given to the College by the late John Duke of Bedford.
Journals of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and other Parliamentary publications, presented by Lord Denman.
A collection of Parliamentary Reports, and several volumes of general literature, by the Earl Fortescue.
The Volumes of the Philosophical Transactions from 1825 to this date, by John Taylor, Esq., Treasurer to the College, with the right to the volumes to be hereafter published during his life.
Five hundred and thirteen volumes of Theological Works, presented by the Trustees of "The Theological Institution."
A choice selection of foreign Chemical Works, for the commencement of a special library for the Birkbeck Laboratory of Analytical Chemistry, presented to the College after the decease of the late Professor Fownes, in accordance with his desire, by his father.
Present of useful books, exceeding in every case one hundred in number, have been made by the following friends of the College:—Dr. Boott; W. D. Christie, Esq.; Miss Duckworth, who gave a portion of the library of the late Samuel Duckworth, Esq.; Dr. Elliotson;
LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

the late Rev. Dr. Fellowes; Leonard Horner, Esq., formerly Warden of the College; Geo. Ward Norman, Esq.; the late Major Oliver; Mark Phillips, Esq.; Mrs. Reid; Dr. Somerville; Messrs. Wornum.

MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.—This consists of a collection more than usually complete of instruments and models illustrative of Mechanics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Magnetism, and Astronomy.

The original collection has been increased by many purchased additions; and by numerous gifts, among which is a considerable number of models of inventions, machines and contrivances presented by the Society of Arts.

Among the curiosities of the collection is an Orrery, made by the celebrated self-taught astronomer James Ferguson, presented to the College by Mr. George Walker, of Port Louis, France, through his relative Sir George Cayley, Bart. The donor's father, the late Rev. Geo. Walker, President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, had purchased the Orrery on the death of Ferguson and repaired it with his own hands.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—This is in progress of formation. A useful collection of specimens of rocks purchased by the College soon after its foundation formed the nucleus of this Museum. It has recently received very valuable additions by presents;—from Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, of a cabinet of rocks and fossils from various countries;—from George Bellas Greenough, Esq., of an extensive collection of organic remains, zoologically arranged, and illustrative of the several geological formations.

THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY consists of an extensive collection of preparations and models illustrative of Natural Structure and Diseases of the Human Body.

The Museum was commenced by the purchase of a large series of specimens of surgical disease, collected by the late Sir Charles Bell. Besides the additions that have been constantly made from year to year by the Professors, and those which have been received as presents from friends of the college, the Museum contains the Pathological Drawings made at the cost of the College by Dr., now Sir Robert, Carswell, M.D., when he held the Professorship of Pathological Anatomy in the College; a portion of the Pathological Collection of the late Professor Liston, purchased during his life by the College; Preparations of Varieties of Arteries by Professor Quain, presented by him to the College; a collection of preparations of Morbid Anatomy, presented by John Colley Taunton, Esq., F.R.C.S.E.; a valuable series of Calculi, the gift of John Crichton, Esq., of Dundee; and a comprehensive series of well-executed Wax Models made at the expense of the College, principally by the late Mr. William Tuson.
LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS.

THE MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA AND CHEMISTRY contains an abundant store of choice specimens in each of those branches of science, recently collected.

MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—The collection of specimens of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, besides the specimens belonging to the College, contains the comprehensive and valuable private Museum of Professor R. E. Grant, M.D., which is at present placed in the College, and used to illustrate his Courses of Lectures.

FINE ARTS' COLLECTIONS.

THE FLAXMAN GALLERY.—The Hall under the Dome of the College, with the adjacent apartments and staircase, are adorned with works by the late John Flaxman, the first Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy. These consist principally of the Casts in plaster from the original models in clay of groups of Figures, Statues, and Compositions in Alto and Basso Rilievo, and include many of the great Artist's noblest productions. They were the contents of his Studio at the time of his decease, and then became the property of his Executrix, Sister-in-law, and adopted daughter, Miss Maria Denman, who, being affectionately devoted to his fame, and regarding herself as entrusted with these precious relics for the Public, preserved them for many years with an anxious wish that they should be placed where they deserved to be. Such a situation she at length found in University College, London, and to the College she presented them as a free gift.

The expense of cleaning, repairing and affixing these Sculptures is defrayed out of a fund subscribed by friends of the College and admirers of the genius of Flaxman, with His Royal Highness Prince Albert at their head.

The DRAWING SCHOOL contains a choice collection of Models and Casts, well-adapted for the purposes of instruction. Among them are, from the studio of the late Mr. Flaxman, presented by Miss Maria Denman, several excellent casts in plaster from celebrated antique works; a fine Cast of the Laocoon, presented by Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; and several copies in marble and lead of ancient statues, presented by the late Dr. Fellowes.

Also three marble statues of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. These were dug up from the ruins of a city in India, fifty miles east of Baroda, by the late Dr. R. H. Kennedy; they were presented to the College in the year 1835 by his brother J. Kennedy, Esq., Judge of the Mixed Court of Havannah.

A set of impressions from ancient Gems and Coins, by Mr. Tassie, presented by him; and a Case of Architectural Models, by Mr. Day, his gift, are kept in the Library.
CHARTER AND BYE-LAWS.

SUBSTANCE OF THE CHARTER OF INCORPORATION,
Dated 28th Nov., 7 Will. IV. (A.D. 1836).

Name of the Corporation.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Purpose for which the College is constituted.
The Purpose for which the College is constituted is, THE GENERAL ADVANCEMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, BY AFFORDING TO YOUNG MEN ADEQUATE OPPORTUNITIES FOR OBTAINING LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION AT A MODERATE EXPENSE.

Members of the College.
The Members of the College are to consist of its Proprietors and Donors. Proprietors are to be Members so long only as they continue Proprietors; Donors are to be Members for life. What constitutes a Proprietor or Donor, is to be determined by the Bye-Laws of the College for the time being.

General Meetings of the Members.
The Members of the College are from time to time to hold General Meetings.
The General Meetings and the Council are to have the entire direction and management of the concerns of the College, in the manner, and subject to the Regulations hereinafter mentioned.
At all General Meetings the majority of the Members present, and having a vote, are to decide on the matters propounded at such Meetings; and in case of equality, the person presiding is to have a second or casting vote.
One General Meeting, at the least, is to be held in every year for the purposes hereinafter mentioned: namely,
The College shall at a General Meeting choose the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, and other the Members of the Council.
The College shall have full power at any General Meeting to make and establish such Bye-Laws as they shall deem useful and necessary for the regulation of the College; and also to alter or revoke such Bye-Laws, and also to make such new and other Bye-Laws as they shall think most useful and expedient. The College may at any General Meeting enter into any resolution, or make any regulation that shall be thought necessary and proper respecting any of the affairs and concerns of the College: but no resolution or Bye-Law shall be made in opposition to the general scope and true intent of the Charter, or to the Laws of the Realm; and if any such rule or Bye-Law shall be made, it shall be null and void.
COLLEGE LAWS.

Bye-Laws.

The College shall have full power, at any General Meeting, to make and establish such Bye-Laws as they shall deem useful and necessary for
1. The regulation of the College.
2. The admission of Members.
4. For fixing and determining the manner of electing the President, Vice-President, and Treasurer, and other the Members of the Council, and the period of their continuance in office.
5. For fixing and determining the manner of the electing and appointing Professors, Tutors, and such Officers, Attendants, and Servants, as shall be deemed useful or necessary for the College.

The Council.

The Council are to consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and not more than twenty-four, nor less than sixteen other Members, to be elected out of the Members of the College by a General Meeting. The manner of their election, and the period of their continuance in office, are to be determined by the Bye-Laws. The Council are to have the sole and entire management and superintendence of the College, as well relating to its income and funds as to the teaching the various branches of Literature and Science therein, the appointment of Professors, Tutors, and other Masters and Instructors, and all its other affairs and concerns. They may do all such acts and deeds as shall appear to them necessary for carrying into effect the objects of the College, but not inconsistently with its Charter or Bye-Laws, nor with the Laws of the Realm.

Gifts and Endowments.

The Council are empowered to accept gifts or endowments for promoting particular objects of education, or otherwise, in aid of the general purposes of the College, on such terms and conditions, not inconsistent with the Charter, or the Laws of the Realm, as may be agreed upon between the Council and the persons bestowing such gifts or endowments.

Property.

The whole property of the College shall be vested solely and absolutely in the Members, who shall have full powers to sell, alienate, charge, or otherwise dispose of the same.

Real Estate.

The Real Estate to be held by the College is limited to £10,000 annual value, to be computed at the rack rent at the time of the acquisition thereof by the College. No sale, mortgage, incumbrance, or other disposition of the Real Estate is to be made, except with the approbation of a General Meeting.
BYE-LAWS.

Passed 1842; Amended as to Sections XI., XIII. and XIV., 1851.

SECTIONS I.—X.

CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COLLEGE AS A CORPORATE BODY.

EXTRACTS.

FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE.

Extract from Section I. §§ 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

13. For the purpose of forming a Class of Members from Graduated Students of the College, it shall be lawful for any Proprietor to cede a Share or Shares, either immediately or in reversion, to the College; and a book shall be kept in the office of the College, in which any Proprietor may, by writing signed by him, make such cession. After such signature, either immediately, or on the falling in of the reversion, as the case may be, the Share or Shares shall be at the disposal of the Council, for the purpose for which they have been so ceded.

14. It shall be lawful for the Council, by a resolution to that effect, at such times as they shall think fit, to confer any Share so ceded or forfeited, as aforesaid, on any Student of the College who may have taken a Degree with Honours in the University of London. Immediately on any such resolution being come to by the Council, the Secretary shall enter the Student's name in the Register of Shareholders, next under the name of the preceding holder of the Share intended to be conferred, with the title of "Fellow" appended to the Student's name; and such Student shall thereupon be deemed the holder of such Share, and, in respect thereof, shall become a Proprietor of the College. No fee shall be payable for the registering of any such Fellow.

15. Not more than one-third of the Shares which may be so conferred in any one year, shall be conferred on Graduates in Medicine, nor more than two-thirds among the Graduates in Arts and Law.

16. Shares so conferred shall not be capable of transfer or transmission, but shall revert to the College on the death of the possessors thereof, to be again conferred on Graduated Students as before.

17. In case of its appearing on the proceedings of any Court of Justice that a Fellow has been guilty of unbecoming conduct, he may be deprived of his Share in the College; but no Fellow shall be so deprived, except in the following manner. The Council must have referred the case to be inquired into by the Committee of Management,
who, after inquiry, must have reported thereon to the Council. A Meeting of the Council must have been convened to consider such report by a notice of not less than ten days, and the major part, being in number not less than nine, of the Members of Council present at such Meeting, and voting on the question of the Fellow's deprivation, must have voted that he be so deprived.

SECTIONS X.—XIV.

CONCERNING THE ACADEMIC BUSINESS OF THE COLLEGE.

X.—THE SENATE.

1. For the better regulation of the Academic business of the College, there shall be a Senate, which shall consist of a President, or in his absence, of a Vice-President, and of all the Professors of the College.

2. The President of the Senate shall be chosen in the following manner:—The Council, at their first Meeting after the Annual General Meeting, in every year, shall choose, by Ballot, three Members of their own body, for presentation to the Professors; who shall, within one week, choose by Ballot one of the three for President.

3. The President of the Senate shall appoint two Members of the Council to be Vice-Presidents of the Senate, one to be termed the first, the other the second Vice-President. He shall communicate their names to the Secretary of the College.

4. At all Meetings of the Senate, the President is entitled to take the Chair; but in his absence, the first Vice-President, or in the absence of both, the second Vice-President shall do so.

5. A Vice-President, so long as he officiates, shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the President. Of the President and the two Vice-Presidents, one only shall officiate at the same time. One of these being in the Chair, the others may be present at the Meetings of the Senate, but can take no part in its proceedings.

6. In the Senate, the President, or a Vice-President, together with six Professors, shall be a quorum; except in the case of the Senate agreeing to a Report to the Council or Committee of Management respecting unbecoming conduct within the precincts of the College, or neglect of duty, on the part of a Professor; and in that case the attendance of not less than half the Members of the Senate, exclusive of the President or Vice-President, shall be requisite to constitute a quorum.

7. In all questions which shall come before the Senate, the votes of the majority of the Professors present shall decide. The Chairman shall have a vote in case only of an equality.
8. The Secretary of the College shall be the Secretary of the Senate, and shall attend its Meetings, and keep the Minutes.

9. On the requisition of the Council, or of the Committee of Management, or of the Dean of one of the Faculties, or of any five Professors, the President shall call a Meeting of the Senate, to be held within four days after his receiving the requisition, if it be so desired in the requisition itself.

10. Whenever a Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership is vacant, the Council, before they fill up the same, shall advertise the vacancy, and allow a reasonable time for Candidates to come forward. Under special circumstances, however, it shall be lawful for them to dispense with such advertisement, if a Resolution to that effect have been previously come to by the Council, embodying a statement of those circumstances. Every Candidate shall be required to send a certificate of his age. The Council shall communicate to the Senate the names of all the Candidates, with their testimonials. The Senate shall report their opinion thereon to the Council; and they shall do so, if required, within a fortnight, or such other longer period as the Council may fix. No appointment shall be made until either the Report shall have been made to the Council, or the time so limited shall have expired. The Council, however, may make an immediate appointment of a temporary substitute for any Professor whose course has been suddenly interrupted.

11. The Council shall have power to institute any new Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership, or to discontinue any existing Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership, or to appoint any person to deliver an occasional course of Lectures or Lessons; but before exercising any such power, the Council shall lay the matter before the Senate for consideration, and the Senate shall report their opinion thereon to the Council. If the Report of the Senate be not made to the Council within one month, as regards the institution or discontinuance of a Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership, and within one week as regards the appointment of an occasional Lecturer or Teacher, it shall be lawful for the Council to act without further delay.

12. The Council may, if they think fit, appoint a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, for a limited period.

13. The Senate shall, from time to time, make such suggestions to the Council for the management of the Libraries and Museums as they think fit.

14. At the commencement of the Session, in every year, tables of the Meetings of the Senate during the preceding year, and of the attendances of each Professor at those Meetings, shall be entered on the Minutes of the Senate.

15. The Minutes of the Senate shall be open to the inspection of every Member of the Council.
XI.—THE FACULTIES.

1. There shall be two Faculties:—
   I. That of Arts and Law:
   II. That of Medicine.

The following Professors, together with the Head Master or Head Masters of the Junior School, shall belong to the Faculty of Arts and Law:—

Professor of
Latin;
Greek;
English;
German;
French;
Italian;
Hebrew;
Arabic, Persian and
Hindustani;
Sanskrit;
Chinese;
Comparative Grammar;
History;
Political Economy;
Philosophy of the Mind and
Logic;

Professor of
Jurisprudence;
English Law;
Mathematics;
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy;
Architecture;
Civil Engineering;
Mechanical Principles of Engineering;
Machinery;
Chemistry;
Practical Chemistry;
Zoology;
Botany;
Geology;
Mineralogy.

The following Professors shall belong to the Faculty of Medicine:—

Professor of
Anatomy and Physiology;
Anatomy and Practical
Anatomy;
Pathological Anatomy;
Comparative Anatomy;
Practice of Medicine;
Clinical Medicine;
Surgery;

Professor of
Clinical Surgery;
Midwifery;
Materia Medica;
Chemistry;
Practical Chemistry;
Botany;
Medical Jurisprudence.

But if any two of the said Professorships, one in one Faculty, and the other in the other Faculty, be held by the same person, or if the subject of one Professor’s teaching belong to both Faculties, or when a Professor is appointed to any newly-instituted Professorship, the Senate shall recommend to the Council, and the Council shall determine, whether the Professor shall be attached to the one, or to the other, or to both the Faculties, either for the purposes of Discipline, or for other purposes only, or for all purposes, including those of Discipline.

2. At the end of the Session, in every year, the Professors in either Faculty shall choose from among themselves, by Ballot, a Dean. If a
I. If the Dean die, or vacate office, the Professors of his Faculty shall meet and choose in like manner another Dean.

3. The Dean of a Faculty shall act as Chairman and Secretary to his Faculty.

4. Every Dean elected at the end of a Session shall, on his election, appoint another Professor of his own Faculty, to be Vice-Dean. In the absence of a Dean, or during a vacancy in the office of Dean, the duties and authority of the Dean shall devolve upon the Vice-Dean. If the Vice-Dean be unable to discharge the duties of his office, the Dean shall thereupon appoint another Professor of his own Faculty to act for the time as Vice-Dean. If the Vice-Dean resign his office, the Dean shall thereupon appoint another Professor of his own Faculty to be Vice-Dean. Every such appointment shall be notified in writing by the Dean to the Secretary.

5. No Professor shall be at the same time the Dean or the Vice-Dean of more than one Faculty, nor the Dean of one Faculty and the Vice-Dean of another.

6. The Dean, or the Vice-Dean, with two other Professors of the Faculty, shall be a quorum, except in the case provided for in Section XIII., Clause 4.

7. If in either Faculty, at any Meeting thereof, which shall not have been convened as a Special Meeting, any one Professor of the Faculty, attending the Meeting, and without assigning a reason, or any two Professors of the Faculty, not attending the Meeting, and who shall assign their reasons in writing, require that the consideration of any new matter propounded at the Meeting be specially adjourned, a Special Meeting shall be convened for the purpose of considering the matter, and such Special Meeting shall be held within one week of the day of adjournment.

8. All communications from the Council or Committee of Management to the Faculties shall be made to their respective Deans.

9. The Dean of a Faculty shall, on the requisition of the Council, or of the Committee of Management, or of any two Professors of his Faculty, convene a Meeting of his Faculty, to be held within three days after his receiving the requisition, if it be so required therein.

10. Every Lecturer or Teacher in the College shall, according to the matter which he teaches, be subject to one of the Faculties. The Dean may request a Lecturer or Teacher to attend a Meeting of his Faculty.

11. In either Faculty, the Dean shall, on the expiring of his year of office, enter on the Minutes of his Faculty a table of the Meetings held by the Faculty during the year, and of the attendances of each Professor at those Meetings; and he shall transmit a copy of such table to the Senate.

12. The Minutes of either Faculty shall be open to the inspection of any Member of the Council, or of the Senate.
XII.—LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

1. The times of opening and closing the Session, in every year, and the times and length of the vacations, shall be determined by the Council; but the times of commencing the several courses of Lectures or Lessons, the length of the several courses, and the days and hours of giving the several courses, shall be determined by the Senate, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.

2. Except with the permission of the Senate and of the Committee of Management, no Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, shall fail to commence his course of Lectures or Lessons at the appointed time, nor, except with the like permission, shall any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, discontinue his course before the appointed time.

3. Any Professor, Lecturer or Teacher, omitting or postponing any Lecture or Lesson, shall notify such omission or postponement, together with the causes of it, to the Dean of the Faculty to which his Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership belongs; and the Dean shall record the same in the Minutes of his Faculty.

4. Any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, who, during two successive yearly academical Sessions, shall not have delivered any course of Lectures or Lessons, shall, at the end of the second Session, if not sooner required to vacate, cease to hold his Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership. If, however, in any such case, the Senate recommend that the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, be reappointed, the Council shall consider of that recommendation, and may reappoint him. On the Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership being declared vacant, any party so vacating shall be deemed re-eligible.

5. Each Faculty shall from time to time make regulations for examining its several Classes, subject to the approval of the Committee of Management.

6. Each Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, shall examine his own Class; but the Faculty may, if they think fit, appoint one or more additional persons to examine any Class. Copies of the questions proposed at the Class-examinations shall be preserved amongst the proceedings of the Faculties; and other copies shall be deposited in the Libraries.

XIII.—PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS.

1. No Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership in the College shall be charged with the payment of any annual or other allowance to any retired or retiring Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher.

2. If any person, holding any Professorship or other office of emolument in the College, be proved, to the satisfaction of the Council, to have paid, or agreed to pay, to any party who shall have retired, or shall propose to retire, from any Professorship or other office of emolument in the College, any sum of money by way of compensation to
such party for his having so retired, or so proposing to retire, every such person shall forfeit the Professorship or other office of emolument in the College whereof he shall be the holder. On every such occasion the Committee of Management shall investigate the facts of the case, and shall report the evidence, and their opinion thereon, to the Council.

3. Any Professor retiring from the College by reason of his age, may, if he shall think proper, assume the title of Emeritus Professor.

Jurisdiction over the same.

4. If any complaint of unbecoming conduct within the walls of the College, or of neglect of duty, on the part of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, be preferred to the Dean of the Faculty to which the Professorship, Lectureship or Teachership held by the party complained of is attached, the Dean shall give immediate notice of the complaint to the party complained of, and at the first Meeting of his Faculty after he shall have received the complaint, shall lay the complaint before them; who, as they shall see cause, shall either at once dismiss the complaint, or investigate the case, or refer it at once to the Senate for investigation. If, on the investigation of the case by the Faculty, they consider the conduct of the party complained of to have been improper, they shall, as they shall see cause, either admonish him, or report the case to the Senate for further investigation. On all such occasions, the presence of one-third of the Professors belonging to the Faculty, including the Dean, or the Vice-Dean, shall be necessary to form a quorum. The party complained of may be present to hear the complaint stated; and the Faculty, before coming to any decision thereon, shall hear his explanation or defence, if any; and, if they investigate his case, shall allow him to call witnesses, and permit him to be present during the investigation. During deliberation on his case he shall not be present. The proceedings, on all such occasions, shall be entered on the Minutes of the Faculty. Any failure to form a quorum, in such a case, shall be reported by the Dean, or the Vice-Dean, to the Secretary, and by him to the Committee of Management, and to the Council.

5. If a Faculty refer or report any such case as aforesaid to the Senate, the Senate shall investigate it; and if, on such investigation, they consider the conduct of the party complained of to have been improper, they shall, as they shall see cause, either admonish him, or report the case, with their opinion thereon, to the Committee of Management, or to the Council. On agreeing to any such report, the attendance of not less than half the Members of the Senate, exclusive of their President or Vice-President, shall be necessary to constitute a quorum. The conduct to be observed by the Senate towards a party complained of, shall, on all such occasions, be the same, as nearly as may be, as was hereinbefore directed to be observed by a Faculty towards a like party when complained of. The proceedings, on all such occasions,
shall be entered on the Minutes of the Senate. Any failure to form a quorum, in such a case, shall be reported by the Secretary to the Committee of Management, and to the Council.

6. If any complaint of unbecoming conduct within the walls of the College, or of neglect of duty, on the part of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, be preferred to the Council or to the Committee of Management, the Council or the Committee of Management, as the case may be, shall give immediate notice of the complaint to the party complained of, and may, if they see cause, at once dismiss the complaint uninvestigated; or, if they do not so dismiss the complaint, shall, in case the party complained of require it, refer the complaint to the Senate for investigation; and in case such party do not require such reference to be made to the Senate, shall, as they may see cause, either refer the complaint to the Senate for investigation, or otherwise deal with the complaint.

Whenever such a complaint is so referred to the Senate by the Council or the Committee of Management, the Senate shall investigate the case, and shall report the evidence, together with their opinion thereon, to the Council, or the Committee of Management, as the case may be. The quorum of the Senate, and the conduct to be observed by the Senate towards the party complained of, shall, on all such occasions, be the same as was hereinbefore directed, on the investigation of any like complaint when referred or reported to the Senate by one of the Faculties.

The Council, or the Committee of Management, may, on any such occasion, if they think proper, require the Senate to report to them, within a limited time, not less than fourteen days; and upon no case so referred shall the Council or the Committee of Management proceed to determine, until either the report of the Senate shall have been made, or the time so limited shall have expired.

The Council, or the Committee of Management, may, if they think proper, investigate any such complaint preferred to them, which shall not have been dismissed by them uninvestigated, or shall not have been referred by them to the Senate for investigation. In all such cases, the conduct to be observed by the Council or the Committee of Management towards the party complained of shall be the same as was hereinbefore directed to be observed on the investigation of any like complaint by the Senate or one of the Faculties.

7. Except in the cases hereinbefore provided for, no Professor shall be removed from his Professorship before the expiration of the term of his appointment, unless in the following manner. Either the Senate must previously have investigated the complaint, and reported the facts and their opinion thereon to the Committee of Management; or the Committee of Management must previously have investigated the complaint; and in either of those cases, the Committee of Management must have reported the facts to the Council, and their opinion that the
Professor ought to be removed. A Meeting of the Council must have been convened to consider of such report, by a notice of not less than seven days; and the major part, being in number not less than nine, of the Members of Council present at such Meeting, and voting on the question of the Professor's removal, must have voted that he be removed.

REGULATIONS BY THE COUNCIL AND SENATE, OR BY THE COUNCIL, AFFECTING PROFESSORS.

1. Every Professor and Teacher is required to deliver the three first Lectures of his Course announced in the Prospectus of the Faculty; but unless four Students shall have entered to his Class before the delivery of the fourth Lecture, he is not required to continue the Course.

2. Professors, by leave of the Senate, confirmed by the Council, may in alternate years omit giving their Courses of Lectures.

3. The Professors of the Faculty of Arts, on the approach of the Christmas Vacation, ascertain, by such means as they respectively think fit, the Progress made by the Students of their Classes, and report to the Council.

4. Every Professor of the Faculty of Arts keeps a Register of his Lectures, daily entering in it the subject of his Lectures.

5. The Professors insert in their Monthly Returns notice of the omission of Lectures, adding, where they think proper, the reason.

6. The Beadle of each Faculty and of the Hospital is provided with a book entitled "Register of Omitted Lectures:" and it is the duty of the Beadle, whenever a Lecture is omitted, to bring the book to the Professor at the next Meeting of the Class in order that the Professor may register the omission with his signature. The books are laid on the table of the Council at every Session.

7. No Class in the College is to meet at any other times than those announced for its Meetings in the Prospectus for the Session, unless by express permission of the Senate and Committee of Management. This Regulation not to prevent a Teacher from holding an Extra Meeting of his Class on an emergency, at an hour not assigned to any other Class in the same Faculty, provided he notify the same to the Dean, and provided he do not hold more than three such Extra Meetings in the same Session. The Deans of the respective Faculties are to make returns at the first Session of Council in every Academical Year of the Extra Lectures in the previous Session of which they have had notice, stating the number and the Classes.

8. The sons of Professors, and of Professors who have died during their tenure of Office, are admitted to all Classes of the College without payment of fees.

9. In Professorships of which the Fees of Students do not exceed
£100 in a Session, the Professor takes the whole amount; when the Fees exceed the sum of £100, but do not exceed £300, the Professor takes the first £100 and half of the sum over £100; when the Fees exceed £300, the Professor takes two-thirds of the whole amount. The surplus in the two latter cases is retained by the College.

XIV.—JURISDICTION OVER STUDENTS.

Maintenance of Order in Class-rooms.

1. During the attendance of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, he is charged with the maintenance of order therein. The word Class-room shall apply to any Room, or Ward, in the College, or Hospital.

2. Should it appear to any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, on any such occasion, that the behaviour of a Student in the Class-room is disorderly, he may, if he think proper, report the Student, as herein-after directed.

3. The Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, if he deem the case urgent, may require the misbehaving Student to withdraw from the Class-room. He may also, if he think proper, report the Student.

4. If during the attendance of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher in his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, disorderly acts be of frequent occurrence in the Class; or if the same Student behave in the Class in a disorderly manner repeatedly, it is the duty of the Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher to report the circumstances.

5. Whenever a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher has occasion to report on the occurrence of disorder in his Class-room, or on the disorderly behaviour of a Student therein, he shall report as soon as possible after the occurrence. The Report shall be in writing, and shall be made to the Dean of the Faculty to which the Class belongs.

Maintenance of Order throughout the College.

6. Any Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, while attending his Class-room for the purpose of teaching, may require any Student present to state his name, and the Class or Classes, Lecture or Lectures, to which he is entered. Any Professor, or the Secretary of the College, may, in any part of the College, and at any time (except in a Class-room, during the attendance therein of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, for the purpose of teaching), require a Student present to give the like information; and any Officer of the College or Hospital may, in such part of the College or Hospital as is entrusted to his care, require a Student present to give the like information. If any Student, on being duly required to give such information as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to give it, or make untrue answer to such requirement, he shall be deemed guilty of a Breach of Discipline.
COLLEGE LAWS.

7. The Secretary shall have charge at all times of all parts of the College, and shall have authority to maintain order therein, except in a Class-room during the attendance therein of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, for the purpose of teaching.

8. If it appear to the Secretary, on his own view as witness of any proceeding in the College, or on the report made to him by any Professor, Lecturer, Teacher, Officer, or servant of the College, or other credible person, witness of any proceeding in the College, that the behaviour therein of any Student is or has been disorderly, he shall report the occurrence, and the name, if known, of any Student implicated therein. If there is actual disorder in the College, and the Secretary considers the case urgent, he may require any Student whose behaviour he considers to be disorderly, to withdraw from the College, or from such part thereof as he may direct; and in case the disorder appear to him of an aggravated character, he may require Students, whether disorderly or not, to withdraw from the College, or from such part thereof as he may direct.

9. The Chief Officer to whose care any particular part of the College is entrusted, shall have authority to maintain order therein, unless he call in the Secretary to maintain order; or unless the Secretary deem it expedient on any occasion to exercise his authority, for the purpose of maintaining order in such part of the College. The Chief Officer entrusted with the care of any particular part of the College, on the occurrence of any disorder in that part of the College, shall report the occurrence to the Secretary with the least delay possible. If the Officer considers the case urgent, he may require any Student, whose behaviour appears to him disorderly, to withdraw from the part of the College entrusted to his care.

10. In the absence of the Chief Officer in charge of the College, or of any particular part of the College, the duties and authority assigned by the present Section of the Bye-Laws to any such Chief Officer, shall devolve on the highest Sub-Officer in the same Department, who may be present. The order in which such duties and authority shall devolve on the Sub-Officers, shall be determined from time to time by the Committee of Management, and shall be recorded in their Minutes.

11. If any disorder occur in the College, in the presence of a Professor, and if neither the Secretary, nor any Sub-Officer of the Secretary, nor any Officer entrusted with the care of that part of the College wherein the disorder occurs, be then present, the Professor shall, until the arrival of the Secretary, or of such an Officer, have authority to maintain order. If he deem the case urgent, he may require any Student, whose behaviour appears to him disorderly, to withdraw from such part of the College as he, the Professor, may direct. He shall give to the Secretary the earliest possible notice of the occurrence which he has witnessed.
12. If any Student, duly required to withdraw from the College, or from some part thereof, do not forthwith withdraw pursuant to such requirement, he shall be deemed guilty of a breach of discipline; and the Professor, Secretary, Officer, or other person, charged with the maintenance of order, may then, if he think fit, call in the Beadle, or other person or persons, to remove from the College, or from any part thereof, the Student so offending against discipline; and the Beadle, or other person or persons so called in, shall remove the Student accordingly.

13. Any Member of Council shall have the same power as the Secretary of requiring information from a Student, and of maintaining order.

14. The provisions of the present Section shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to Professors, Teachers, Lecturers, Students, Officers, and other persons concerned, as well in the Hospital as in all other ground and buildings belonging to the College.

15. All Reports and complaints of disorderly behaviour, except in a Class-room during the attendance therein of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, shall be made to the Secretary.

16. On the occurrence of any misbehaviour or disorder in the College which the Secretary has himself witnessed, or of which a complaint or Report has been made to him, he shall form his own opinion on the magnitude of the offence, and shall report the case to such one of the herein undermentioned powers, charged with the cognizance of offences against Discipline in the College, as he considers most fit. Every act of misbehaviour defined in this Section of the Bye-Laws to be a breach of discipline, shall be reported by the Secretary to the Court of Discipline hereinafter constituted. The Report in every case shall be made with the least delay possible.

17. The Secretary shall enrol every Student in the Faculty or Faculties to which the Student has entered; and shall furnish each of the Deans with lists of Students enrolled in the respective Faculties, and with accounts of the several Classes to which the Students have respectively entered.

Jurisdiction of the Deans.

18. Whenever a Report in writing is made to a Dean by a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher of his Faculty, charging a Student by name with disorderly behaviour in a Class-room during the attendance therein of such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, the Dean, if he think fit, may forthwith suspend the Student from attending any Course of Instruction, or from entering any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation, pending the inquiry before the Dean into such Student's conduct; or if the case be remitted to the Court of Discipline, until the case come before that Court: and every other
Authority, hereinafter constituted for the cognizance of offences against Discipline in the College, shall possess the like power of suspension.

19. If the Dean, on receiving such Report, be of opinion that, supposing the charge proved, some sentence which he has the power of passing, would be adequate to the offence, he shall forthwith proceed to investigate the case. But if, on receiving such Report, or in any further stage of the investigation, he considers the offence of so grave a character that he could not himself visit it with an adequate sentence, or for any other cause which may seem to him sufficient, he shall remit the case to the Court of Discipline. Every case described by this Section of the Bye-Laws as a breach of Discipline, and reported to the Dean, shall be remitted by him to the Court of Discipline.

20. Whenever the Dean investigates such a charge, he shall require the Student to attend before him in the College. If the Student attends, the Dean shall state to him the charge; and if the Student admits it to be true, the Dean shall record the admission; but if the Student denies the charge, in whole or in part, the Dean shall, in the Student's presence, hear the evidence in support of it, and shall then hear any evidence, defence, or explanation, which the Student may have to offer. If the Student do not attend, the Dean shall hear evidence. Whether the Student attend or not, the Dean shall pronounce and record his judgment on the Student's behaviour; and if he considers that behaviour to have been disorderly, he shall pass and record sentence accordingly. The sentence may comprehend any one or more of the following Penalties:

*Admonition,* by the Dean.

*Reprimand,* or severe *reprimand,* by the Dean, in private, or in the presence of the Faculty, or of a Class or Classes.

*Suspension from attendance* on any Course or Courses of Instruction in the College, for any such time as will not, of itself, disqualify the Student from receiving a Certificate or Certificates of attendance on such Course or Courses.

*Exclusion* from any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation, in the College for any period, not extending beyond the end of the current Academical year if the Student be entered to the Faculty of Arts only, or not extending beyond the end of the current Winter term, or current Summer term, if the Student be entered to the Faculty of Medicine only.

N.B. When the Student is enrolled in both Faculties, the Dean who investigates the charge, shall not, of his own authority, pass any heavier sentence than he might have passed, had it been in his Faculty only that the Student was enrolled: but if the Dean be of opinion that, in the sentence to be passed, such suspension or exclusion, as aforesaid, ought to extend to Courses of Instruction or places of Instruction or Study appertaining to both Faculties, he may report that opinion to the
hereinafter-constituted Committee of Discipline, and, with their written sanction, he may pass sentence accordingly.

21. Whenever a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, reports in writing to the Dean of his Faculty the occurrence of Disorder in a Classroom during the attendance therein of such Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, but the name of the Student or Students committing the offence is not stated in the Report, the Dean shall forthwith investigate the case with the view of discovering the offenders; and shall have authority, in furtherance of that object, to call before him and to examine parties. Every circumstance known to the Professor shall be stated by him to the Dean. If it appears from evidence taken in the course of such investigation that some known Student has taken part in the offence, the proceedings of the Dean in respect of that Student are to be conducted in like manner as if the Student had been charged by name in a Report to the Dean with having committed an Act of disorder.

22. Whenever a Report in writing is made to a Dean by the Secretary, charging a Student enrolled in such Dean's Faculty with disorderly behaviour in the College, and the Report states that the act complained of was not committed in a Classroom during the attendance therein of a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher for the purpose of teaching, the proceedings of the Dean in respect of that Student are to be as nearly as may be the same as would or might have been taken had the Student been charged in a written Report made to the Dean by a Professor, Lecturer, or Teacher, in conformity with the provisions of Clauses 18, 19, and 20; and the duties and authority of the Dean to pronounce and record judgment on the Student's behaviour, and to pass and record sentence, shall be the same in both cases; and he shall have the same authority in this case, which he had in the former one, of remitting the case to the Court of Discipline.

23. Each of the two Deans shall keep a Minute-book, in which he shall enter or cause to be entered the dates and particulars of all such Reports as aforesaid, and of the proceedings thereon; and he shall cause all the Documents relating to such Reports and Proceedings to be filed and preserved; and on his vacating office he shall hand over all such Books and Documents, including those which he may have received from his Predecessor, to his Successor; and he shall produce such Books and Documents, or any of them, when called for, by the Council, the Committee of Management, the Committee of Discipline, or the Court of Discipline.

The Committee of Discipline.

24. The Committee of Discipline shall consist of the Deans of the respective Faculties, together with one Member of the Council, not being the President or one of the Vice-Presidents of the Senate. The Chairman for the time being of the Committee of Management may
either himself serve as the third Member of the Committee of Discipline, or may nominate, from time to time, as often as he shall see occasion, some other Member of the Council to serve as such third Member in his place. The Vice-Deans of the respective Faculties may serve in place of the respective Deans, when absent. Two Members of the Committee of Discipline, one being a Member of the Council, shall constitute a quorum. The Member of the Council shall take the Chair, and shall in case of equality have a second or casting vote.

25. Whenever the Secretary has occasion to report a Student who is entered to both Faculties, or to report, as implicated in one and the same disorderly occurrence, several Students, some entered to one Faculty, and some to the other Faculty, and the offence charged appears to the Secretary to be the same in magnitude as, if committed by a Student or Students entered to one Faculty only, he would have reported to the Dean of that Faculty; in every such case the Secretary shall report to the Committee of Discipline, and the duties and authority of such Committee shall be the same as the duties and authority of a Dean would have been in the cases provided for in Clauses 18, 19, 20 and 22.

26. Whenever the Secretary has occasion to report the occurrence of disorder in the College, but is not informed of the name or names of the Student or Students whose conduct has been disorderly, and the offence committed appears to the Secretary to be the same in magnitude as, if committed by a known Student enrolled in one Faculty only, he would have reported to the Dean of that Faculty, in every such case he shall report the occurrence to the Committee of Discipline; and the duties and authority of such Committee shall be the same as the duties and authority of a Dean would have been in the case provided for in Clause 21.

27. The Committee of Discipline may, if they think fit, remit any case to the Court of Discipline.

28. The Committee of Discipline shall take Minutes of their proceedings, and shall file and preserve the Documents relating to such Minutes and proceedings in the same manner as the Deans are directed to do in Clause 23, and shall produce these Minutes and documents when called for by the Council or the Committee of Management, or the Court of Discipline.

The Court of Discipline.

29. The Court of Discipline shall be constituted in the following manner:—The Senate shall in the month of July in every year, elect by ballot Two Professors, one of each Faculty, who, together with three Members of the Council, to be nominated by the Chairman of the Committee of Management, from time to time as he shall see occasion (but neither of whom shall be the President nor a Vice-President of the Senate), shall constitute the said Court. The Chairman of the Com-
mittee of Management may himself be one of the three Members of the Council.

If on any occasion when the said Court is called upon to sit, such Professor of either Faculty is unable to attend, the place of the absent Professor shall be filled by the Dean, or in case of his absence, by the Vice-Dean of the Faculty to which the absent Professor belongs:

And if any one or more of the three Members of the Council is or are unable to attend, the place or places of such absent Member or Members shall be filled by a like number of Members of the Council, nominated by the Chairman of the Committee of Management.

Any Four Members of the Court shall be a quorum. The Chair shall be taken by a Member of the Council, who in case of equality shall have a second or casting vote.

30. The Secretary of the College shall act as Secretary to the Committee of Discipline and to the Court of Discipline.

31. The Court of Discipline shall sit to hear and investigate cases of disorderly conduct and of breach of discipline occurring within the College, whenever such a case is duly reported to the Court in writing by the Secretary, or is duly remitted to the Court from either of the two Deans or from the Committee of Discipline; and whether the act of disorder or breach of discipline is charged against a Student by name or is alleged without naming the offender: and if in the course of any investigation the Court obtain evidence that any known Student has behaved in a disorderly manner or has committed a breach of discipline, they shall have authority to proceed against that Student as though he had been charged by name with such an offence in a Report duly made or remitted to them. And the mode of procedure shall in all such cases be as nearly as may be the same as is prescribed in Clauses 20 and 21; and they shall have full authority to hear and decide all or any such cases, and to pronounce and record their judgment on the behaviour of the Student concerned, and to pass and record sentence on any Student.

32. The sentence passed by the Court of Discipline may be such as either of the Deans or the Committee of Discipline might pass; and may also comprehend any one or more of the following Penalties: that is to say,—

Exclusion of the Student from any place or places of Instruction, Study, or Recreation in the College, and from any Course or Courses of Instruction in the College during such period as the Court think fit.

Prohibition against granting to the Student any Certificate or Certificates of his having attended during the current Session or term any Course or Courses of Lectures or of Instruction.

Exclusion of the Student from becoming a Candidate for, or receiving any Prize Certificate of Honour, Scholarship, or other reward given by the College.

Rustication from the College.
Expulsion from the College.

N.B. If the sentence of the Court be that a Student be admonished or reprimanded, they shall carry the sentence into effect in such manner as they shall consider most fit.

33. The Court of Discipline shall take Minutes of their proceedings, and shall file and preserve the documents relating to such Minutes and proceedings.

34. Neither pending inquiry into the conduct of any Student charged with an Offence which if proved, may subject him to a sentence containing such prohibition as aforesaid, nor after a sentence containing such prohibition has been passed on a Student, shall any Professor, Lecturer or Teacher in the College, grant to such a Student any such Certificate of attendance as aforesaid.

35. No Professor shall, either as a Dean or a Vice-Dean, or as a Member of the Court of Discipline, sit in judgment on any case which he has himself reported. The place of such Professor shall then be filled by the person hereinbefore directed to act in case the Dean, the Vice-Dean, or such Member of the Court of Discipline were absent, or unable to discharge the duties of his office.

36. The Council shall have power to refer to either of the Deans, or to the Committee of Discipline, or to the Court of Discipline, the consideration of any matter concerning the discipline of the College, and the Authority to which the matter has been referred shall report thereon to the Council.

37. If any doubt arise as to the interpretation of any provision in this Section of the Bye-Laws, the Council shall have the power to interpret such provision, and to give effect to that interpretation.

38. Nothing contained in this Section of the Bye-Laws shall be held to take away from the Council, as the chief governing body of the College, the power which they possess of taking cognizance of the conduct of any Student, or of any matter, relating to the discipline and good order of the College, and of dealing with the case as they may think fit.

REGULATIONS BY THE COUNCIL AFFECTING STUDENTS.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

1. Perfect silence must be maintained.

2. Students are to sit at the tables, and not to stand together in any other part of the Library.

3. A Student wishing for a book is required to write the name of the book, with the Library mark, his own name, and the date, on a piece of paper, and hand it to the Library Beadle.

4. Students must not displace the books on the shelves; the books are to be taken down and replaced by the Library Beadle only.
STUDENTS.

5. A Student writing must not place his paper on a book, nor lean on it with his arm, nor make any mark in any book; nor do anything else, which in the opinion of the Library Beadle may damage the books.

6. The Library Beadle is directed to preserve order, and to report to the Dean any continued breach of these regulations, and any attempt to disturb the order of the Library.

Loan of Books.

7. Students who wish to have the privilege of taking books out of the Library, must deposit £2 in the Office; and an account shall be kept of these deposits, and a receipt given to the Student.

8. Any Student who has paid this deposit shall be entitled (under the restrictions hereinafter mentioned) to receive any books from the Library, upon giving a written order to the Library Beadle, and to keep them for one week; but he must not have more than three volumes at a time.

9. Any Student detaining a book more than a week will be fined a shilling, and a shilling for every additional week; these fines to be paid in the Office for the use of the Beadles' Library.

10. If a Student lose any volume and do not replace it, he must pay the full value of the set to which it belongs, the value to be estimated by the Library Committee of the Senate; and if he damage any volume and do not replace it, he shall be liable to pay the full value of the set, or any sum less than the full value, at the discretion of the Library Committee.

11. Any payment thus ordered or any arrear of fines not otherwise paid, will be payable out of the deposit; and when any deposit is thus diminished, the depositor shall lose his privilege of taking out books until the sum of £2 is made good.

12. The Library Beadle shall not suffer to be taken out of the Library by a Student, any Dictionary or any work of reference arranged in alphabetical order, or any work of which the chief value consists in Plates and embellishments.

13. Any Professor may prohibit a book being issued from the Library during a limited time, and the Library Committee may make a permanent list of books not to be issued.

14. The Library Beadle shall have a discretionary power of refusing the issue of any book, but on so doing he shall be bound to report the fact and his reason to the Chairman of the Library Committee.

Whitmonday is observed as a Holiday by the Faculty of Arts.

Smoking in any part of the College or its precincts is forbidden.
SECTION XV.

THE JUNIOR SCHOOL.

1. The Junior School is established in order to further the objects of the College, by affording improved means of instruction to young persons preparing to enter the Junior Classes of the College.

2. The Junior School is conducted by a Head Master or Head Masters, appointed by the Council, and subject to the control and regulations of the Council.

3. Each Head Master has the rank and privileges of a Professor in the College, and holds his office by the same tenure as a Professor.

SECTION XVI.

THE HOSPITAL.

1. The Hospital in connexion with the College is established in order to further its objects, by affording improved means of instruction in Medicine and Surgery to the Medical Students of the College, under the superintendence of its Professors.

2. The government of the Hospital is vested in the Council of the College, and is conducted according to rules framed and established by them.

3. Subject to those Rules, the ordinary Management and Superintendence of the Hospital are entrusted to a General Committee annually appointed by the Council, and a Medical Committee consisting of the Medical Faculty of the College, and the Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital. The Members of the Council are ex officio Members of the General Committee.

4. The Medical Officers of the Hospital are appointed and removed by the Council in conformity with the Rules established by them for the government of the Hospital. They consist chiefly of Professors in the College attached to the Faculty of Medicine.

5. The fees received from the Hospital Pupils are applied to the maintenance of the Hospital; and in certain cases, determined by the Council, to the payment of Medical Officers to the Hospital.
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

OUTLINES OF THE REGULATIONS FOR DEGREES IN ARTS, LAW, AND MEDICINE.

[For details the Calendar of the University should be consulted.]

MATRICULATION.

The Matriculation Examination takes place once a year, commencing on the first Monday in July.

No Candidate is admitted to the Examination unless he have completed his sixteenth year. Fee £2, to be paid previously.

The Subjects of Examination are—

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic and Algebra (as far as Simple Equations), Geometry, the First Book of Euclid.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, and Optics.

A popular knowledge only of these subjects in Natural Philosophy is required, such as may be obtained by attending a Course of Experimental Lectures.

CHEMISTRY.—Description of the principal elementary substances and their compounds, including air, water, acids, alkalies, and salts; combination in definite proportions, chemical affinity, heat and combustion, with the chief elements of Vegetable and Animal bodies.

CLASSICS.—One Greek and one Latin Subject from the following authors:—Homer—Xenophon—Virgil—Horace's Odes—Sallust—Caesar—Livy—Cicero.

For the year 1854:—Xenophon—Anabasis, Book III. Virgil—Georgics, Book I.

For the year 1855:—Xenophon—Hellenics, Book I. Cicero—Pro Milone.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Grammatical Structure.

OUTLINES OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century.

THE FRENCH OR THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Translation into English.

The Candidates who pass are arranged in two Divisions, in alphabetical order in each Division.

HONOURS.

An Examination for Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Classics, Chemistry, and Natural History, viz. Botany and Zoology, takes place subsequently, commencing in the week next but one after the Pass Examination. Candidates are arranged in the order of Proficiency.—Exhibitions of £30 per Annum for two years may be obtained by the best in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and by the best in Classics; and Prizes of Books to the value of £5 by the best in Chemistry, and by the best in either branch of Natural History.

[For details see the University Calendar.]
The Examination for this Degree takes place once a year, and commences on the fourth Monday in October. No Candidate is admitted to the Examination within two Academical years of his Matriculation Examination. Candidates must, 14 days before the Examination, produce Certificates from one of the Institutions from which the University is authorized to receive Certificates:

1. Of having been a Student during two years at one of the such Institutions.
2. And of Good Conduct, so far as their opportunities of knowledge have extended.

Fee £10, payable previously.

The Subjects of Examination are—

**Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.**


**Animal Physiology.**

Classics.—The Greek and Latin Languages, various authors.

For 1854:—Euripides—The Iphigenia in Aulis.

Cicero—The Somnium Scipionis, and the Orations for the Manilian Law, for Marcellus, and for Archias.

For 1855:—Demosthenes—Speech against Leptines.

Tacitus—Agricola; Germania; Histories, Book I.


**The French or the German Language.**—Translation into English—Translation from English into French or German.


Moral Philosophy.—First, Third, and Fourth Books of Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy, and Butler's three Sermons on Human Nature.

Candidates must show a competent knowledge in the four branches of Examination:—1. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. 2. Animal Physiology. 3. Classics, including French or German. 4. Logic and Moral Philosophy.

**Honours.**

An Examination for Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Classics, Chemistry, Animal Physiology, and Vegetable Physiology and Structural Botany takes place subsequently, commencing in the week following the Pass Examination. Candidates are arranged in the order of Proficiency.—Scholarships of £50 per Annum for three years may be obtained by the best in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and by the best in Classics; and Prizes of Books to the value of £5 by the best in Chemistry, by the best in Animal Physiology, and by the best in Vegetable Physiology and Structural Botany.

[For details see the University Calendar.]
MASTER OF ARTS.

The Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts takes place once a year, commencing on the first Monday in June.

No Candidate is admitted to the Examination within two Academical years from his obtaining the Degree of A.B. in the University of London, or in one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and Durham, nor until he have completed his Twentieth year. Fee £10.

The Certificates must be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins.

Candidates are examined in one or more of the following branches of knowledge:—I. Classics. II. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. III. Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Mind, Political Philosophy, Political Economy.

In each Branch a Medal of £20 may be obtained by the best Candidate, if the Examiners are of opinion that he has evinced sufficient merit.

The Candidates are placed in the order of proficiency.

EXAMINATION IN THE HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, IN THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, AND IN SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

The Examination takes place once a year.

No Candidate is admitted to the Examination unless he have previously obtained the Degree of A.B. in the University of London.

No question is put to any Candidate bearing upon any doctrinal point disputed between Christians and Christians; and no question is put so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the Candidate.

No answer or translation given by any Candidate is to be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarity of doctrinal views.


Candidates who show a competent knowledge in any two out of the four subjects of Examination are approved by the Examiner.

The Candidates are divided into three Classes according to their proficiency, and alphabetically arranged in each Class; and Books to the value of Five Pounds are awarded to each of the First Class.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

The Examination for the Degree of LL.B. takes place annually in the last fourteen days of June.

No Candidate is admitted to the Examination until after the expiration of One Academical year from the time of his obtaining the Degree
of A.B. in the University of London or in one other of the Universities of the United Kingdom.

Persons who have taken the Degree of M.B. in the University of London, can, if otherwise qualified under the Charter, be admitted as Candidates for the Degree of LL.B.

The Certificates must be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins. Fee £10.

Candidates are examined in the following subjects:—Stephens’ Blackstone. The three portions of Dumont’s edition of Bentham’s Morals and Legislation, which contain the Principles of Legislation, the Principles of a Civil Code, and the Principles of a Criminal Code.

Candidates who pass are arranged in two Divisions.

HONOURS.

There is a subsequent Examination for Honours in the first fourteen days of July, in which Candidates who acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Examiners are arranged in the order of Proficiency.

A Scholarship of £50 per annum for three years may be obtained.

[For details, see the University Calendar.]

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Laws takes place annually in the first fourteen days of July.

No Candidate under the age of Thirty can be admitted to the Examination until after the expiration of Two Academical years from the time of his obtaining the Degree of LL.B. in the University of London, or in any other University from which the University of London is authorized to receive Certificates. For persons above the age of Thirty, no interval between the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. and that of LL.D. is required. Fee £10.

From Candidates is required a practical professional knowledge of the Law of the Common Law Courts of England, and one of the three following other branches of Positive Law:—

1. Conveyancing; according to the laws of England and Ireland.


A Gold Medal in value £20 may be obtained.
BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine are required—
1. To have been engaged during Four years in their professional studies at one or more of the Institutions or Schools recognized by the University of London.
2. To have spent One year at least of the four in one or more of the recognized Institutions or Schools in the United Kingdom.
3. To pass Two Examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

The First Examination takes place once a year, and commences on the first Monday in August.

The Candidate must produce Certificates to the following effect:—
1. Of having completed his Nineteenth year.
2. Of having taken a Degree in Arts in the University of London, or in a University the Degrees granted by which are recognized by the Senate of the University of London; or of having passed the Matriculation Examination.
3. Of having been a Student during Two years at one or more of the Medical Institutions or Schools recognized by the University of London, subsequently to having taken a Degree in Arts, or passed the Matriculation Examination.
4. Of having attended a Course of Lectures on each of Four of the subjects in the following list:—
5. Of having Dissected during Nine Months.
6. Of having attended a Course of Practical Chemistry, comprehending Practical Exercises in conducting the more important processes of General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; in applying Tests for discovering the Adulteration of articles of the Materia Medica, and the presence and nature of Poisons; and in the Examination of Mineral Waters, Animal Secretions, Urinary Deposits, Calculi, &c.
7. Of having attended to Practical Pharmacy during a sufficient length of time to enable him to acquire a practical knowledge in the preparation of Medicines.

These Certificates to be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins. Fee £5.
Candidates are examined in the following subjects:—
Anatomy and Physiology; Chemistry; Botany*; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; by printed papers and *vivd voce* examinations; and by Demonstrations, Dissections and Experiment respectively; Translation of passages from the Latin Pharmacopoeia.

The Candidates who pass are arranged in two Divisions.

**Honours.**

There is a subsequent Examination for Honours for Candidates who have passed in the first Division.

Candidates are arranged according to the several subjects and according to the Proficiency in each.

Exhibitions of £30 per annum for two years for the first Candidate, and Gold Medals for the first and second, may be obtained at the Examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, in Chemistry, and in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; and a Gold Medal by the first in Structural and Physiological Botany.

*[For fuller details respecting these Examinations, see the Calendar of the University.]*

**SECOND EXAMINATION.**

The Second Examination takes place once a year, commencing on the first Monday in November.

No Candidate is admitted to the Examination within Two Academic years of the time of his passing the First Examination, nor unless he produce Certificates to the following effect:—

Of having passed the First Examination.

Of having subsequently to having passed the First Examination, attended a Course of Lectures on each of two subjects comprehended in the List, page 251, No. 4, and for which the Candidate had not presented Certificates at the First Examination, and of having dissected during Six Months.

Of having conducted at least Six Labours; and of having attended the Medical Practice and the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals during Twelve Months, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Of having, subsequently to the completion of his attendance on Surgical and Medical Hospital Practice, attended Practical Medicine in a recognized Hospital, Infirmary or Dispensary, during Six Months.

The Candidate must also produce a Certificate of Moral Character from a Teacher in the last School or Institution at which he has studied, as far as the Teacher’s opportunity of knowledge has extended.

*The nature and extent of the Examination will be seen on reference to the Syllabus given in the Calendar of the University.*
These Certificates to be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins. Fee £5.

Candidates are examined by printed papers and by *Viva Voce* Interrogation and Demonstration from preparations, in the following subjects:

- Physiology—General Pathology, General Therapeutics, Hygiene, Surgery—Medicine—Midwifery—Forensic Medicine.

The Candidates to report on the Cases of actual Patients.

Candidates are arranged in two Divisions.

**Honours.**

For Candidates placed in the first Division, there is a subsequent Examination for Honours, at which Candidates are arranged according to the several subjects, and according to their proficiency in each.

Scholarships of £50 per annum for two years, with the title of *University Medical Scholar*, by the first, and Gold Medals, by the first and second, may be obtained for the Examinations in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, in Surgery, and in Medicine respectively. A Gold Medal may be obtained by the first in Midwifery.

*For further details, see the Calendar of the University.*

**Doctor of Medicine.**

The Examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine takes place once a year, and commences on the fourth Monday in November.

No Candidate is admitted to the Examination unless he produce Certificates to the following effect:

- Of having taken a Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University of London, or a Degree in Medicine or in Surgery at a University the Degrees granted by which are recognized by the Senate of the University.
- Of having attended, subsequently to having taken one of the above Degrees in Medicine,—
  - To Clinical or Practical Medicine during Two years in a Hospital or Medical Institution recognized by the University.
  - Or, to Clinical or Practical Medicine during One year in a Hospital or Medical Institution recognized by the University, and of having been engaged during Three years in the Practice of his Profession.
  - Or, if he have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine in the University of London, of having been engaged during Five years in the Practice of his Profession. One year of attendance on Clinical or Practical Medicine, or Two years of Practice are
dispensed with in the case of Candidates who at the Second Examination were placed in the First Division.

Of Moral Character, signed by two persons of respectability.

The Certificates to be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examination begins. Fee £10.

The Examination is conducted by means of Printed Papers and Vivó Voce Interrogation.

Candidates are examined in the following subjects:—Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy (Graduates in Arts are exempt from this); Medicine.

A Commentary on a Case in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery, at the option of the Candidate; and reports on the Cases of actual Patients are required.

The Candidates who pass are arranged in two Divisions.

There are Special Regulations for the First and Second Examinations, relating to Students who commenced their Medical Studies on or before January 1839; to Practitioners in Medicine or Surgery desirous of obtaining Degrees in Medicine; and for the M.D. Degree relating to B.A.'s who have been engaged during Five years in the Practice of their Profession.

[For the expense of Medical Education see the table at p. 157.]

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING STUDENTS.

Candidates for the License must produce Certificates of having completed their Twenty-sixth year of age, of moral character, of having during five years pursued Medical Studies, viz. Anatomy and Physiology, the Principles of Medicine, the Practice of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Natural History, especially Botany, Midwifery and the Principles of Surgery; of having attended during three years the Physicians' Practice in a Medical and Surgical Hospital having 100 beds.

Candidates who have been educated abroad must have attended the Physicians' Practice of a Medical and Surgical Hospital in this country for at least twelve months.

There are three Examinations:—

First, in Physiology.
Second, in Pathology.
Third, in Therapeutics.

The Candidate is required to give an account of his literary and scientific acquirements, of the school in which he studied, and of the honours and degrees obtained by him either in Classics or Philosophy, or in Medicine.

An Examination is held in Medical Greek, viz. on Hippocrates, Galen, or Aretæus. Candidates who are not versed in Greek are re-
required to translate into English a passage from the works of Celsus or Sydenham, or some other Latin book treating of Medical subjects.

Fees.—For License, £56 17s., including £15 Stamp Duty. Fellowship, £55 1s., including £25 Stamp Duty. Extra License, about £24 18s.

[For fuller details reference should be had to the authorities of the College, or their published papers.]

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.


The Court of Examiners meets, with few exceptions, on the first Friday in every month, except September, and at such other times as the number of applicants renders necessary.

Candidates who have pursued their studies in Schools in England are required to produce Certificates,—1. Of being twenty-one years of age. 2. Of having been engaged during four years in the acquirement of professional knowledge. 3. Of having studied Practical Pharmacy during six months. 4. Of having attended at a recognized Hospital or Hospitals in the United Kingdom the Practice of Physic during one Winter and one Summer Session. 5. Of having attended, during three Winter and two Summer Sessions*, the Practice of Surgery at a recognized Hospital or Hospitals in the United Kingdom. 6. Of having studied Anatomy and Physiology, by attendance on Lectures and Demonstrations, and by Dissections during three Winter Sessions. 7. Of having attended, during two Winter Sessions, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. 8. Of having attended, during one Summer Session, Lectures on Materia Medica, and Lectures on Midwifery; Practical Midwifery to be attended at any time after the conclusion of the Session. 9. And of having attended one Course of Lectures on the Practice of Physic and one Course on Chemistry.

Graduates in Medicine of any legally constituted College or University requiring residence to obtain Degrees, are admitted for examination on adducing, together with their Diploma or Degree, proof of having completed the anatomical and surgical Education required by the foregoing Regulations, either at the School and Hospital of the University where they shall have graduated, or at one or more of the recognized Schools and Hospitals in the United Kingdom.

Candidates from recognized Colonial Hospitals and Schools must produce Certificates of having attended in London, during one Winter Session, the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures

* "Session" corresponds with "Term" of the Prospectus of University College.
on Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, with Demonstrations and Dissections.

Certificates are not received from Candidates who have studied in London, unless they have registered their Tickets at the College during the last ten days of January, March and October in each year.

The Fee payable for the Diploma is £21.

Certificates of Qualification in Midwifery are granted by the College of Surgeons after examination according to Bye-Laws and Regulations of the College.

Fees.—To Fellows of the College, 2 Guineas. To Members of a College of Surgeons or Graduates in Medicine, 3 Guineas. To other persons 10 Guineas.

FELLOWSHIP OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Outline of the Bye-Laws and Regulations.

I. Every Candidate, except in the cases and instances after provided for, is required to produce the following Certificates, viz.—

1. That he is twenty-five years of age.

2. That he is (if found qualified upon his examination) a fit and proper person to be admitted to the Fellowship, the Certificate to this effect to be signed by three Fellows.

3. That he has been examined as to his knowledge of the Greek, Latin and French Languages, and of the Elements of Mathematics, by the Examiners appointed by the Council of the College.

4. That he has been engaged for six years in the acquirement of professional knowledge in recognized Hospitals or Schools of Surgery and Medicine within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in Foreign Countries; and that three of such years at least have been passed in one or more of such recognized Hospitals or Schools in London.

5. That he has attended the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals during four years, and the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital or Hospitals for one year.

6. That he has studied Anatomy and Physiology by attendance on Lectures and Demonstrations, and by Dissections, during three Winter Sessions of not less than six months each, at one or more recognized School or Schools.

7. That he has attended Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, and on Clinical Medicine, and also on the Theory and Practice of Surgery and on Clinical Surgery, during two Sessions of six months each, at one or more recognized School or Schools.

8. That he has attended one course of Lectures on each of the following subjects, viz. Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, and Comparative Anatomy, at one or more recognized School or Schools.
9. That he has served the office of House Surgeon or Dresser in a recognized Hospital in the United Kingdom.

10. Every Candidate is also required to present for examination Clinical Reports, with observations, of six or more Surgical Cases taken by himself at a recognized Hospital, or recognized Hospitals within the United Kingdom, with sufficient Certificates of their authenticity and genuineness.

II. A Candidate, who shall have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in an English University, must, instead of the Certificate or Certificates that he has been engaged for six years in the acquirement of the professional knowledge as before mentioned, produce a Certificate or Certificates that he has been engaged for five years in the acquirement of professional knowledge in recognized Hospitals and Schools of Surgery and Medicine within the United Kingdom, or in Foreign Countries, and that three of such years at least have been passed in one or more of the recognized Hospitals or Schools of London; and will not be required to produce a Certificate or Certificates of having been examined as to his knowledge of the Greek, Latin and French Languages, and of the Elements of Mathematics, by the Examiners appointed by the Council of the College.

The preliminary Examination in Classics, Mathematics, and French, is held twice in the year, in the months of April and October.

Candidates are admitted to this Examination upon having completed the eighteenth year of their age, and on payment of the fee of Ten Guineas.

The Professional Examination is held twice in the year, in the months of May and November.

There are further Regulations applicable to the following classes of Candidates:

1. Persons who were Members of the College on the 14th September 1844, may become Candidates for the Fellowship after eight years from the date of their Diploma.

2. Persons who have become Members of the College after the 14th September 1844, may become Candidates for the Fellowship after the expiration of twelve years from the date of their Diploma.

3. Fellows ad eundem.

[For the Regulations respecting these Classes the reader is referred to the College of Surgeons, and their publications.]

For fees for attendance on Lectures, &c., see p. 157.

Studentships in Human and Comparative Anatomy of the Royal College of Surgeons.

There are two Studentships, each tenable for the term of two years, at a Salary of One Hundred Pounds per annum.
Candidates for the appointment must be Members of the College, under twenty-six years of age.

The appointment is made in the month of June, or as soon after as possible.

The Students are subject to such duties and restrictions as the Council may from time to time direct; they are required to devote their whole time to the study of Anatomy, Physiology, and the connected Branches of Knowledge, and to the service of the College in the Museum.

N.B. Candidates for the appointment must transmit their Applications to the Secretary on or before the 1st of May, together with Certificates of general good character and of fair acquirements in general learning, signed by two qualified Members of the Medical Profession.

[For further details see the publications of the College of Surgeons.]

PRIZES OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Collegial Triennial Anatomical Prize, of Fifty Guineas.
The next will be offered in 1856.

Jacksonian Prize, of Twenty Guineas.
The subject of this Prize for the Year 1854 is the Structure and Treatment of Erectile Tumours.

[For the conditions of competition see the publications of the College of Surgeons.]

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS IN THE ARMY.

QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED BY THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD DIFFERING FROM THOSE COMPRISED IN THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DIPLOMA OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Practice of Physic 12 months, or 6 months' practice of Physic, and 6 of General Pathology. Chemistry, 12 months; Practical Chemistry, 6 months; Botany, 3 months; Natural History, 3 months; Natural Philosophy, One Course; Logic, One Course.

The Candidates must be unmarried, not beyond 25 years of age, nor under 21 years.

Candidates who have had an University Education, and have the Degree of A.B. or A.M. as well as that of M.D., are preferred; but a liberal Education, and a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, are required in every Candidate.

The Certificate of the Teacher of Practical Anatomy must state the number of subjects or parts dissected by the pupil. All Candidates for Medical Appointments are required to be conversant with Cullen's Nosology.
ASSISTANT-Surgeons in the Navy.

Qualifications Required by the Navy Medical Board Differing from Those Comprised in the Examinations for the Diploma of the College of Surgeons.

The Candidate must not be less than 20 years nor more than 26 years of age, and must be unmarried.

Attendance at a Hospital must be for eighteen months, subsequently to the age of 18.

The Certificate of Practical Anatomy from the Teacher must state the number of subjects or parts dissected by the Candidate.

Surgery, 18 months, or General Surgery, 12 months, and Military Surgery, 6 months; Theory and Practice of Medicine, 18 months; Materia Medica, 6 months; Midwifery, 6 months; Botany, 3 months; 6 months' Comparative Anatomy would be considered as an equivalent to 6 months' General Anatomy.

In addition to the Tickets for the Lectures, Certificates must be produced from the Professors, &c. by whom the Lectures were given, stating the periods (in months) actually attended by the Candidates. The time also of actual attendance at a Hospital or Infirmary must be certified; and the Tickets, as well as Certificates of attendance, age, moral character, &c., must be produced by the Candidate previously to his examination.

Favourable consideration is given to the cases of those who, besides the required qualifications, have obtained the Degree of M.D. at either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, London, or Aberdeen; or who possess a knowledge of Diseases of the Eye, and of any branch of science connected with the profession, such as Medical Jurisprudence, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, &c.

Outline of the Regulations of the Society of Apothecaries.

Every Candidate for a Certificate of Qualification to Practice as an Apothecary, is required to produce Testimonials,—

1. Of having served an Apprenticeship of not less than Five years to an Apothecary*.
2. Of having attained Twenty-one years.
3. Of good Moral Conduct.
4. And of having pursued a Course of Medical Study in conformity with the Regulations of the Court of Examiners of the Society.

* The Terms of Apprenticeship for the Apothecaries' Society at University College Hospital are: — For Resident Pupils, Premium £150; Payments for Board and Lodging, One Guinea per week. For non-resident Pupils, Premium £100. Stamp Duty £6 and £3 respectively.
For Candidates whose attendance on Lectures commenced on or after the 1st of October 1849, the Course is as follows, during not less than three Winter and two Summer Sessions*:

**FIRST YEAR.**—**WINTER SESSION:**—Chemistry—Anatomy and Physiology—Anatomical Demonstrations. **SUMMER SESSION:**—Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Botany and Vegetable Physiology—Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.


**THIRD YEAR.**—**WINTER SESSION:**—Dissections—Principles and Practice of Medicine—Medical Practice†—Clinical Medicine and Morbid Anatomy.

Practical Midwifery at any time after the conclusion of the first Course of Midwifery Lectures.

The Course of study may be extended over a longer period than three Winter and two Summer Sessions, provided the Lectures and Medical Practice are attended in the order prescribed.

Those gentlemen whose attendance on Lectures commenced before the 1st of October, 1849, will be allowed to complete their studies in conformity with the previous Regulations of the Court.

The Fees at University College and Hospital for the required attendance may be seen in the table at p. 157.

All Testimonials for Apothecaries’ Hall must be given on a printed Schedule, and the blanks therein must be filled up by the Lecturers themselves. Students are supplied with Schedules at the time of their first Registration at the Hall.

All Students in London are required personally to register at Apothecaries’ Hall their several Tickets of Admission to Lectures and Medical Practice in the months of October and May; no Ticket is registered unless it be-dated within seven days from the commencement of the Course. Certificates of attendance must be registered in the months of April and August. Notice of the days and hours of such Registrations is given from time to time.

The Court of Examiners is held every Thursday. Hour for the attendance of Candidates 3h 45m. Notice of the intention to be examined must be given to the Clerk of the Company, and Testimonials de-

* The “Session” corresponds with “Term” of the College Prospectus.
† Medical Practice must be attended during the full term of Eighteen Months; Twelve Months at a Hospital connected with a recognized Medical School, and Six Months either at a recognized Hospital or Dispensary, if more convenient.
SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

posited at the Office of the Beadle, by the Candidate on the previous Monday.

The Examination is as follows:—In translating portions of the first four books of Celsus de Medicina, and of the first twenty-three chapters of Gregory's Conspexitus Medicinae Theoretice—In Physicians' Prescriptions, and the Pharmacopoeia Londinensis—In Chemistry—In Practical Chemistry—In Materia Medica and Therapeutics—In Botany—In Anatomy—In Physiology—In the Principles and Practice of Medicine, including Midwifery and the Diseases of Children.

An Examination in Classics and Mathematics is held at the Hall three times in the year, viz. on the third Tuesday in the months of March, July, and November. Medical Students are admitted to that Examination at any period from the date of their Apprenticeship to the commencement of the second Winter Session of their curriculum, and those who pass it will not be subject to any subsequent Examination in Latin, except in the Pharmacopoeia Londinensis and Prescriptions. The subjects of Examination are announced in the Medical Journals three months before each Examination. Candidates must enter their names one month previously in a book kept at the Office of the Hall Beadle.

On the first Saturday in the months of October, December, January, February, April, May, and June, gentlemen who have completed two Winter Sessions of their Medical Studies, may be admitted to an Examination in Celsus and Gregory provided there be twenty names on the List. Candidates will be required to enter their names in a book kept at the Beadle's Office, on or before the preceding Monday, and to attend at Half-past three o'clock. P.M. on the day of Examination.

Those Gentlemen who fail to pass this Examination satisfactorily, will not be readmitted until they appear for their General Examination.

The following sums are to be paid for certificates:—For London, and within ten miles, Ten Guineas. For all other parts of England and Wales, Six Guineas.

Persons having paid the latter sum become entitled to practise in London, and within ten miles, by paying Four Guineas in addition.

[For further details of the Regulations of the Society of Apothecaries, of which an outline only is here given, reference should be had to the book of Regulations distributed by the Society.]
THE LAW PROFESSION.

1. Barristers.

In order to be entitled to act as a Barrister, a person must have been called to the Bar by one of the Inns of Court, viz. Lincoln’s Inn, the Middle Temple, the Inner Temple, Gray’s Inn.

For admission at one of the Inns of Court a person must be recommended by a Bench of the Inn, or two Barristers of any Inn.

He must declare that he is not an Attorney at Law, Solicitor, a Writer to the Signet, a Writer of the Scotch Courts, a Proctor, a Notary Public, a Clerk in Chancery, a Parliamentary Agent, an Agent in any Court, original or appellate, a Clerk to any Justice of the Peace, and that he does not act, directly or indirectly, in any such capacity, or in the capacity of Clerk of, or to, any of the persons above described, or as Clerk of, or to, any officer in any Court of Law or Equity.

In order to be called to the Bar he must be twenty-one years of age, and have kept twelve Terms: the year being divided into four terms.

Terms are kept by dining in Hall at the respective Inns of Court any three days in each Term if Students are Members of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London or Durham—Six days in each Term are required of other Students.

No Student is eligible to be called to the Bar who shall not either have attended during a whole year the Lectures of two of the Readers of the Inns of Court, or have satisfactorily passed a Public Examination.

Examinations are held three times a year, in Michaelmas Term, Hilary Term, and Trinity Term, and are conducted jointly by not less than two Members of the Council of Benchers of the Inns of Court and the five Readers.

A Studentship of Fifty Guineas per annum, for three years, is conferred on the most distinguished Student at each Public Examination; and the Examiners select and certify the names of three other Students who pass the next best Examination.

The Inns of Court to which such Students belong, may, if desired, dispense with any Terms, not exceeding two, that may remain to be kept previously to their being called to the Bar by Students who have obtained a Studentship or Certificate.

At every call to the Bar those Students who have passed a Public Examination, and either obtained a Studentship or a Certificate of Honour, will take rank in Seniority over all other Students who shall be called on the same day.

Students who have kept Terms for two years at either of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, or Durham, are exempt from a Deposit of £100, required at all the Inns from other Applicants for Admission.
The Expenses of Admission vary somewhat at the different Inns. These vary from about £35 to £42, including the Fee (obligatory) of Five Guineas for the Public Lectures and the Stamp Duty.

The Annual Expenses also vary; the highest being about £7.

The Expenses of Call vary from £75 to £85.

Precise information may be obtained at the Treasurer's Offices of the respective Inns.

Besides attending the Public and Private Lectures of the Readers at the different Inns of Court, or the Courses of Lectures of the Professors of Law and of Jurisprudence at one of the Colleges, such as University College, it is customary for Students of the Inns of Court to study for some time—a year or longer—in the Chambers of a Barrister or Special Pleader. The usual annual Fee for attendance in the Chambers of a Barrister or Pleader is One Hundred Guineas.

Conveyancers, Special Pleaders, Equity Draftsmen.

Members of the Inns of Court who desire certificates to practise, either as Special Pleaders, Conveyancers or Draftsmen in Equity, must obtain permission of the Masters of the Bench of the Society to which they belong. No such permission is granted until the Member applying has kept twelve Terms.

Such permission is granted for one year, but may be renewed annually.

No person is allowed to obtain any such certificate unless he shall have attended such Lectures, or passed such an Examination, as would be necessary to entitle him to be called to the Bar.

Attorneys and Solicitors.

Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Laws of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London and Durham can be admitted as Attorneys or Solicitors after three years' service under Articles to Attorneys or Solicitors. For persons who have not taken such a Degree the length of service is five years.

If the exemption be claimed in right of the A.B. Degree, proof will be required that the Degree has been taken within six years from the time of matriculation at the University; if in right of the LL.B. Degree, that the Degree has been taken within eight years from the time of that matriculation.

The binding to Articles must be within four years after the day on which the Degree shall have been conferred.

On the completion of the term of service, every person desirous of being admitted an Attorney or Solicitor must undergo an examination to test his fitness to act as an Attorney or Solicitor.

This examination is conducted by Examiners appointed by the Courts, and is held every Law Term at the Hall of the Law Society, where printed copies of the Regulations may be obtained.

The Council of the Society are reported to have it in contemplation
PROCTORS, PUBLIC NOTARIES.

to recommend a previous examination in Classics, English Language, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c.
The Stamp Duty on Articles of Clerkship is £80.
Premiums vary according to the agreement of parties. 300 Guineas is a usual premium in London.
The Expenses of Admission amount to £31 8s. 6d.; of which £25 is for Stamp Duty.

PROCTORS.

In order to enable a person to act as a Proctor in any of the Ecclesiastical Courts, he must have served a seven years' apprenticeship as Clerk to one of the senior Proctors entitled to take Clerk Apprentices.
The Stamp Duty on Articles of Clerkship is £80.
Premiums vary according to agreement between parties. £500, £800, and £1000 are usual sums.
The Expenses of Admission amount to £80, including £30 Stamp Duty.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

In order to entitle a person to act as a Public Notary, he must be a Member of the Faculty of Public Notaries; to be entitled to act as such in London or the precincts, he must also be a Freeman of the Scriveners' Company. Fee 14 Guineas.
For admission to the Faculty of Public Notaries, a person must have served a seven years' clerkship to a Member of the Faculty.
The Premiums vary according to agreement between parties.
The Expenses of Admission amount to £42, including £30 Stamp Duty.

OTHER PROFESSIONS.

As to the other professions, the Clergy, in or out of the Establishment, the Army, the Navy, the Government Civil Service, the East India Company's Services, or the Professions of Schoolmaster, Artist, Architect, Engineer, Actuary, or the various commercial pursuits, entrance into them is not restricted by any positive rules. For the five first mentioned, persons desirous of admission to them are for the most part required either to have taken a Degree, or to pass an Examination in several branches of learning. In the latter cases, the Examinations as regards secular subjects, are usually such as a student who has gone through a course of Instruction in University College, will pass with ease. For any of the rest it may be safely assumed, after all that has been said and written on the subject, that a liberal education, such as the College affords the opportunity of obtaining, scientific and literary in due proportions, will be a beneficial preparation,—affording to him who has received it, by stores of knowledge and improvement of the faculties generally, advantages for whatever profession or business he may adopt; providing him with resources in vicissitudes; and qualifying him to acquit himself creditably in the position to which success in any calling may raise him.
LIST OF
MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATE BODY.
1854.

By Section I. cl. 12 of the Bye-Laws, the Shares of deceased, bankrupt, or insolvent Proprietors become forfeited to the College, unless within six years from such death, bankruptcy, or insolvency, Executors or other Representatives procure persons to be admitted in right of such shares.

Suggestions addressed to the Secretary for the correction of this List will oblige.

* Members of Council heretofore.    † Auditors heretofore.

The names in Italics are those of Members deceased within six years.
The letter F, after a name, signifies Fellow of the College.

 Shares.
1 A'Beckett, William, Esq., 7, Golden-square.
1 Anell, Thomas, Esq.
2 Acworth, George, Esq., Rochester.
1 Adam, W. G., Esq.
1 Adams, William, Esq.
2 Adams, Joseph, Esq., Harley House, Bow-road.
1 Addison, Lieutenant-Colonel.
1 Addison, Thomas Batty, Esq., Preston, Lancashire.
1 Aitken, George Robertson, Esq.
*1 Aldam, William, Esq.
2 Alexander, Major-General J.
1 Alexander, James, Esq., 9, Carlton-house-terrace.
1 Alexander, J. Du Pré, Esq., 43, Grosvenor-place.
1 Alexander, Thomas, Esq., York-place, Portman-square.
1 Allen, John, Esq.
1 Amory, Samuel, Esq., 25, Throgmorton-street.
1 Ancell, William, Esq., 196, Oxford-street.
1 Anderson, G., Esq., Havre.
1 Anstie, Jos. Smith, Esq., 3, Charles-square, Islington.
1 Anstie, Benjamin, Esq.

 Shares.
1 Anstie, Paul, Esq., Devizes, Wilts.
1 Appleton, Anthony, Esq., 63, Tachbrook-street, Pimlico.
1 Archer, Mr. J. A., Broadway, Westminster.
*20 Ashburton, Lord (Alexander).
1 Ashburton, Lord, 82, Piccadilly.
1 Atkinson, Charles C., Esq., Hampstead.
1 Auldjo, John, Esq., Motheringham, near Etham, Kent.
1 Baber, James, Jun., Esq.
1 Bagehot, Walter, M.A. F.
1 Bagshaw, R. J., Esq., 9, York-place, Baker-street.
1 Bailey, Charles, Esq., Nyne-head, Somerset.
1 Baillie, Lieut.-Col. Hugâ, F.R.S., 34, Mortimer-street.
1 Baillie, J. E., Esq., 1, Seymour-place, May-fair.
1 Baillie, David, Esq., 14, Belgrave-square.
1 Bain, Alex., Esq., 7, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square.
2 Ball, William, Esq., Bloomsbury-street, Bloomsbury.
1 Ballard, Edward, M.D., 41, Myddelton-square. F.
1 Barclay, Archibald, LL.D., 41, Fitzroy-square.
Barclay, G. P., Esq., Iron Comp., South Sea House, Threadneedle-street.
Barclay, Robert, Esq., F.L.S., Bury-hill, Surrey.
Baring, Hon. Francis, M.P., Piccadilly.
Baring, Thos., Esq., M.P., 8, Bishopsgate-street.
Baring, Sir Thomas, Bart.
Barned, Israel, Esq., Liverpool.
Barnett, Charles James, Esq.
Barnwell, Col. R.
Barrow, Simon, Esq., Bath.
Bartlett, William P., Esq., 27, Nicholas-lane.
Bartley, George, Esq.
Barton, John, Esq., Peckham-lane.
Bayley, Richard, Esq., Plymouth.
Beaumont, Thomas W., Esq.
Bedford, The Duke of, Belgrave-square.
Beevor, Charles, Esq., 49, Berners-street.
Behrens, S. L., Esq., Manchester.
Benham, J. Lee, Esq., 19, Wigmore-street.
Benson, R., Esq.
Bentham, Geo., Esq.
Betts, John Thomas, Esq., 7, Smithfield-Bars.
Bickham, Thos., Esq., 25, Moseley-street, Manchester.
Bigge, Charles William, Esq., Linden, near Morpeth.
Bigge, Thos. Edw., Esq.
Binns, Thomas, Esq.
Birch, T. J., Esq.
Birkbeck, Thomas, Esq., Settle, Yorkshire.
Bishop, George, Esq., Southville, Inner-circle, Regent's-park.
Bishop, Geo., Jun., Esq., 10, Portland-place.

1 Black, J. R., Esq., 8, New-street, Spring-gardens.
1 Black, Richard Harrison, LL.D., 54, Dorset-st., Salisbury-sq.
1 Blackman, H., Esq., Lewes, Sussex.
1 Blake, Joseph, Esq.
1 Blundell, Charles, Esq.
1 Blunt, John E., Esq., Southampton-buildings.
1 Bockett, John, Esq.
1 Boddington, Samuel, Esq., 31, Upper Brook-street.
1 Boileau, Sir J. P., Bart., Tolcoastone Hall, Norfolk.
1 Bolton, C. R., Esq., 39, Edvardes-square, Kensington.
1 Booth, James, Esq., 39, Hyde-park-square.
1 Booth, Thomas, Esq., Liverpool.
1 Boott, F., M.D., 24, Gower-st.
1 Bond, Mr. Richard, 38, Watling-street.
1 Bostock, John Ashton, Esq., 34, Clarges-street, Piccadilly.
2 Bostock, J. T., Esq., 49, Newington-place.
1 Bousfield, Miss Ann.
1 Bouverie, Hon. P. P., 16, Hill-street.
1 Bowring, Sir John, LL.D.
1 Braddick, Mrs., Boughton-mount, near Maidstone.
1 Bradshaw, W., Esq., Well-street, Hackney.
1 Braikenridge, William, Esq., Bartlett's-buildings.
2 Brandon, A. R., Esq., Barbadoes.
1 Bree, Charles Robert, Esq., Stowmarket, Suffolk.
1 Brewin, Francis, Esq., Denmarkhill, Camberwell.
1 Bridge, John Gawler, Esq.
1 Bridge, Robert, Esq., Piddletheathride, Dorset.
1 Bridge, Thomas, Esq., Piddletheathride, Dorset.
1 Brimley, Augustine Gutteridge, Esq., Cambridge.
1 Brodwood, James, Esq., 46, Bryanstone-square.
1 Brodwood, Thomas, Esq., 17, Upper Cadogan-place.
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Shares.

1 Brockeden, William, Esq., 29, Devonshire-street, Queen-sq.
1 Bromley, J. W., Esq., Bansfield-hall, near Newmarket, Suffolk.
1 Bromley, N. W., Esq., Bansfield-hall, Newmarket, Suffolk.
1 Brooke, Mr. William, 9, Tothill-street.
1 Broster, John, Esq.

**1 Brougham, Lord, President of the College, 4 Grafton-street, Bond-street.
1 Brougham, Wm., Esq., 25, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
1 Broughton, Lord, 40, Hill-street.
1 Broughton, Colonel H.
2 Browne, Henry, Esq., Lewes, Sussex.
1 Browning, R., Esq.
1 Brunton, William, Esq.
1 Bryant, John, Esq., 50, Edge-ware-road.
1 Buchan, Rev. William, Hamilton, North Britain.
1 Buchanann, Thomas, Esq., Bombay.
1 Bucknill, J. C., M.D., Superintendent of the Devonshire Lunatic Asylum, F.
1 Buncombe, Richard, Esq., Reading, Berks.
2 Bunnajee, Framjee Cowasjee, Parsee, Bombay.
1 Burchett, J. R., Esq., 5, Gordon-place, Euston-square.
1 Burder, John, Esq.
1 Burke, Sir John, Bart.
1 Burnand, W. H., 2, Boyle-street.
1 Burney, Lieut.-Col. H.
1 Burnley, W. H., Esq.
1 Burrows, John William, Esq., 130, Houndsditch.
1 Busk, H. W., Esq., 16, Old-sq., Lincoln’s-inn.
1 Butchart, John, Esq.
1 Butler, C., Esq., F.S.A.
1 Caldwell, David, Esq., 29, Golden-square.
1 Calthorpe, Lord.

Shares.

1 Campbell, Lord, South-place, Knightsbridge.
1 Cannan, David, Esq.
1 Carnarvon, The Earl of, 43, Grosvenor-square.
1 Carrington, Lord, Whitehall-yd.
2 Cartwright, Samuel, Esq., 32, Old Burlington-street.
1 Cartwright, W. B., Esq.
1 Carwardine, H. H., Esq., near Halstead.
1 Cayley, Sir G., Bart., Brompton-hall, near Malton.
1 Chaffers, William, Esq., Streatham-hill, Surrey.
1 Chambers, James Edmund, Esq.
1 Chance, Henry, Esq., 43, Lincoln’s-inn-fields.
1 Chance, William, Jun., Esq., Birmingham.
2 Chaplin, William, Esq., Stock Exchange.
1 Chapman, The Rev. E., Guildford.
10 Chawner, Charles, Esq.
1 Cheek, J. M. G., Esq., Evesham, Worcestershire.
1 Cholmley, Francis, Esq., Bransby, York.
1 Christie, William Dougai, Esq.
1 Christopher, George, Esq., Great Coram-street.
1 Church, Major Handy.
1 Chutre, Sudasew Kaskinath, Native Secretary to the Bombay Native Education Society, Bombay.

**†3 Clark, Matthew, Esq., 10, Hanover-terrace, Regent’s-park.
1 Clarke, W. G., Esq.
1 Clayton, James, Esq.
1 Cliffe, Mr. H. F., Bulwark-hill Brewery, Dover.
1 Clowes, George, Esq., 57, Russell-square.
1 Clowes, William, Esq.
1 Clutterbuck, H., M.D., Esq., 1, Crescent, Bridge-st., Blackfriars.
1 Cockin, Marmaduke, Esq., Minchinhampton.
Shares.

1 Colchester, William George, Esq., Baltic Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street.
1 Coles, James, Esq. Old 'Change.
1 Colfox, Thomas, Esq.
1 Colfox, William, Jun., Esq., A.B., Bridport, Dorset.
1 Conway, Thomas, Esq., 4, Maiden-lane, Cheapside.
2 Cood, M. B., Esq.
1 Cook, William, Esq., Clapham.
1 Cooke, Miss Caroline, (now) Mrs. Boyce, 2, Upper Wimpole-street.
1 Cookson, W. Strickland, Esq., 6, Lincoln’s-inn.
1 Coombs, Thomas M., Esq., Ludgate-street.
1 Cope, Thomas, Esq., West-end-lane, Hampstead.
1 Cope, Thomas S., Esq.
1 Cottam, George, Esq., Winslow-street.
1 Coward, J. H., Esq., Prince’s-street, Lambeth.
1 Cox, Rev. F. A., LL.D.
2 Cox, Mrs. Sophia.
1 Crawford, William, Esq.
1 Crompton, Sir Samuel, Bart.
*? Crompton, The Hon. Mr. Justice, 22, Hyde-park-square.
1 Croose, William, Esq.
1 Cropper, Edward, Esq., Liverpool.
1 Cropper, James, Esq., Liverpool.
1 Cropper, John, Esq., Everton, near Liverpool.
1 Crosby, John, Esq., Kirkby Thore, Westmorland.
1 Crow, George, Esq., 106, Fore-street.
5 Cubitt, L., Esq., 52, Bedford-square.
5 Cubitt, Sir T., 56, Eaton-place.
5 Cubitt, W., Esq., M.P., Gray’s-inn-road.
1 Cuff, John Jackson, Esq.
1 Currie, Mrs., at O. Smith’s, Esq., 46, Bedford-square.
2 Cuthbert, George, Esq., Colney Hatch.
1 Cutten, Edward, Esq.
1 Dacie, W., Esq., 18, Kings-Arms-yard, Coleman-street.
2 Dacre, Lord.

Shares.

1 Dalrymple, Sir J. H., of Courland, N.B.
1 Darling, George, M.D., Russell-square.
1 Davenport, Burrages, Esq., 2, Dunster-court, Mincing-lane.
1 Davenport, Edward, Esq.
1 Davies, George, Esq.
1 Davies, Robert, Esq., Bolinbrooke-grove, Wandsworth-common.
1 Davison, Rev. David, Bocking, near Braintree.
1 Dawson, James, Esq., The Wray, Windermere, Ambleside.
1 Debary, Rev. Peter.
5 Deering, J. P. G., Esq., 40, South-street, Grosvenor-square.
1 Delivante, Joseph, Esq., 4, Crown-court, Old 'Change.
1 Denison, J. E., Esq., M.P., 49, Piccadilly.
*1 Denman, Lord, Portland-place.
*1 Denman, Hon. Richard.
1 Dent, Charlotte, Mrs., Lee-park, Blackheath.
1 De Symons, S. L., Esq., 9, Cumberland-street, Portman-sq.
1 De Vear, Thomas, Esq., 44, Lisle-street.
5 Devonshire, The Duke of, K.G., Piccadilly.
1 Dew, Edward, Esq.
1 D’Eyncourt, C. Tennyson, The Right Hon., 5, Albermarle-street.
1 Dilke, C. W., Esq., 76, Sloane-st.
1 Dilke, C. Wentworth, Jun., Esq., 76, Sloane-street.
*1 Dillon, John, Esq., 106, Fore-street.
4 Dinorben, Lord.
1 Doughty, Edward, Esq., Upton-house, near Poole.
1 Dover, Georgiana, Baroness, Melbourne-house, Whitehall.
1 Draper, Sarah, Mrs., Sheerness.
2 Drax, J. S. W. S. E., Esq., Charboro’-park, Dorset.
*1 Duckworth, S., Esq.
1 Duckworth, William, Esq., Beechwood, New Forest, Southampton.
1 Dulwich College, the Master of, Dulwich.
1 Duncombe, T. S., Esq., M.P., Albany.
*1 Dunfermline, Lord, Stubbington-courte, Derbyshire.
1 Dunn, Rev. Edward Alexander.
1 Dunn, Robert, Esq., 15, Norfolk-street, Strand.
2 Dunn, T. P., Esq.
1 Durham, The Bishop of, 4, Upper Portland-place.
1 Easley, Jacob, Esq.
1 Eason, Miss, Bridge-cottage, South Petherton.
1 Easthope, Sir John, Firgrove, Weybridge, Surrey.
1 Eckett, Mr. Robert, 6, Argyll-square, King's-cross.
1 Edkins, Clement, Esq.
1 Edwards, Dr., L.L.D.
1 Edwards, Edward, Esq., Champion-hill, Camberwell.
1 Ellesmere, The Earl of, Belgrave-square.
1 Elliot, Hon. George.
2 Ellis, Charles A. H. H., Esq., 49, Harley-street.
1 Ellis, W., Esq., Indemnity-office, Broad-street.
1 Elphinstone, Howard, Esq.
1 Elphinstone, The Hon. Mountstuart.
1 Emblin, Miss I.
1 Erle, The Hon. Mr. Justice, 4, Park-crescent, Regent's-park.
1 Evans, John, Esq.
1 Evans, William, Esq., Perkhouse, Kensington.
1 Ewart, John, Esq.
*1 Ewart, William, Esq., M.P., 6, Cambridge-square.
1 Farbridge, Robert Jas., Esq., Manchester.
1 Farden, A. M. S., Mrs.
*1 Farrer, Thomas H., Esq., 6, Chapel-street, South Audley-st.
1 Faulder, Joseph, Esq.
1 Fazakerley, J. N., Esq.
1 Fearon, Henry S., Esq., Hampstead.
1 Fearon, Major P., Bombay.
1 Fearon, John Paul, Esq., Frogmal, Hampstead.
1 Feetham, William, Esq.
1 Feldwick, Thomas, Esq.
*2 Fellowes, Rev. Robert, L.L.D.
1 Fellowes, Miss E., Dorset-sq.
1 Fellowes, Hon. H. A. W.
1 Ferguson, Right Hon. Reb. Cutlar.
*†1 Field, Edwin Wilkins, Esq., 41, Bedford-row.
1 Field, Leonard, A.B., 69, Lincoln's-inn-fields. F.
5 Fililter, George, Esq., Trigon-hill, near Wareham, Dorset.
1 Finch, Christopher, Esq., Sudbury, Suffolk.
1 Finch, Miss, Sudbury, Suffolk.
1 Fisher, William, Esq., Blandford.
*1 Fitton, W. H., M.D., F.R.S., Norwood.
6 Fitzwilliam, Earl, D.C.L., Halkin-street, Grosvenor-place.
1 Flahault, Count Mercer de.
2 Flanders, William, Esq., 6, Brunswick-square.
1 Fletcher, James, Esq., 10, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-street.
1 Fonblanque, Albany, Esq., 48, Connaught-square.
1 Forbes, George, Esq.
1 Forbes, John, M.D., 12, Old Burlington-street.
1 Forbes, William, Esq., Camberwell-green.
1 Fordham, Henry, Esq., The Priory, Royston, Herts.
1 Fordham, J. H., Esq., Melbourn Bury, Royston.
2 Forster, John, Esq.
*1 Fortescue, Earl, F.R.S., 17, Grosvenor-square.
1 Fortescue, Hon. George, 17, Grosvenor-square.
1 Foster, Charles James, M.A., L.L.D., Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn. F.
1 Foster, John, Esq., Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.
1 Foster, John Nathaniel, Esq., Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.
1 Foster, P. Le Nere, Esq., Society of Arts, Adelphi.
1 Fould, Achilles, Esq.
1 Fowler, Dr. R., F.R.S., F.S.A., Salisbury.
1 Fowler, Robert Nicholas, A.M., 50, Cornhill. F.
1 Francis, Mrs., Great Ormond-st.
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Shares.
1 Francis, William, Esq., Alton-lodge, Richmond.
1 Frankum, Richard, Esq., 4, Burlington-gardens.
1 Fraser, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh, Braelangwell, N.B.
1 Freeman, John, Esq., 27, Millbank-street, Westminster.
1 Freeman, Joseph, Esq., Whitelead-works, Battersea.
1 Freeman, Stephen Corneck, Esq., 8, Grove-terr., Kentish-town.
1 Freeman, William, Esq., 27, Millbank-street, Westminster.
1 Freme, Thomas, Esq.
†1 Frend, A. B., Esq., 44, Bedford-row.
1 Frend, H. T., Esq., 28, Southampton-buildings.
2 Fuller, J. G., Esq., 28, St. James’s-street.
1 Gale, Samuel, Esq., Charlton, near Cheltenham, and 5, Bedford-row.
1 Gale, Samuel, Esq., 70, Basinghall-street.
1 Galloway, John Alexander, Esq., West-street, Smithfield.
1 Garden, Alexander, Esq., 372, Oxford-street.
1 Garden, John, Esq., Rediesham-hall, Suffolk.
1 Gardiner, T. G., Esq., Twickenham.
1 Garrod, Alfred Baring, M.D., 63, Harley-street, Cavendish-square. F.
*1 Gaskell, Daniel, Esq., Lupsetthall, near Wakefield.
1 Gaskell, Holbrook, Esq.
1 Gaskell, William Penn, Jun., Esq.
1 Gell, Francis Harding, Esq., Lewes, Sussex.
1 George, Christopher, Esq., Berkeley-square, Bristol.
1 Gerard, William, Esq., Ditton, near Warrington.
1 Gibbons, John, Esq.
1 Gibson, J. H., Esq., 79, Lombard-street.
1 Gibson, Thomas, Esq., 8, Clarence-terrace, Regent’s-park.

Shares.
*1 Gibson, Thomas Field, Esq., 124, Westbourne-terrace.
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