(No. 89.)-



1886.

## PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

# TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS:

EXAMINERS' REPORT, 1886.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command..



## TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

## TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1886.

THE Council of Education has directed the publication of the name of the under-mentioned Candidate who has passed the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships to the satisfaction of the Examiners, and to whom a Scholarship of the value of £200 per annum has been awarded, tenable for four years from the 1st October next, subject to the conditions laid down by the Council's Regulations:—

WILLIAM LESLIE GIBLIN, aged 19 years and 4 months, A. A. Degree, 1883. Pupil of Christ's College, Hobart.

The Report of the Examiners is annexed.

By Order of the Council,

GEO. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Hobart, 15th June, 1886.

## EXAMINERS' REPORT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

WE have the honour to report that the Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships began on Friday, 4th June, and ended on Saturday, 12th June.

Two Candidates presented themselves, both of whom obtained over 500 marks for Classics and 300 for Mathematics, but only one succeeded in making over 2200 marks in all.

Thorne just failed to qualify, doing a really wonderful performance, considering that it is not six months since he passed for the A.A. Degree. He showed great ability, but has not yet had the reading, or acquired the experience of paper work necessary for a Tasmanian Scholar if he is to hold his own at home. It is therefore fortunate for him that he did not succeed at this, his first essay.

Giblin, the successful Candidate, has made very great improvement since Christmas in the Modern Languages and History, in the Lower Mathematics, and the Lower Classics. Many of his answers showed thought and reading, and in some of his work he evinced considerable power.

The Candidate recommended to the Council for election to the Scholarship is-

WILLIAM LESLIE GIBLIN, Associate of Arts, 1883, now of Christ's College.

M. H. IRVING, T. J. SMITH, *Examiners.* 

Hobart, 14th June, 1886.

## EXAMINATION for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, June, 1886.

		Motto.		
	Full Marks.  -	А.	в.	
Modern Languages and History.		İ.		
I. English II. French III. Modern History	400 400 400	211 157 196	$168 \\ 205 \\ 184$	
Total	1200	564	556	
Lower Classics.				
I. Latin Authors prescribed, Grammar, &c II. Latin Prose and History III. Greek Authors prescribed, Grammar, &c IV. Greek Prose and History	375 375 375 375 375	220 193 253 206	142 157 185 137	
Total	1500	872	621	
- Hígher Classics.				
I. Latin Authors, not specified II. Greek Authors, not specified III. Verse Composition, Latin and Greek IV. Critical, Historical, and Philological Questions	400 400 350 350	146 124 130 184	162 99 75 103	
Total	1500	584	439	
LOWER MATHEMATICS.				
I. Arithmetic and Algebra II. Euclid and Geometrical Conics II. Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Analytical	350 375	88 156	134 132	
Geometry IV. Natural Philosophy	375 400	137 180	68 234	
Total	1500	561	568	
Grand Total	5700	2581	2184	

## TABLE OF MARKS.

Hobart, 14th June, 1886.

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M. H. IRVING, T. J. SMITH, *Examiners.* 

## EXAMINATION PAPERS.

## Bnglish.

Three hours.

M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner. HISTORY AND PHILOLOGY.

- 1. What do you understand by the Teutonic and the Romance languages? Though the majority of words in English may be Romance, yet it is considered a Teutonic language. Why?
- 2. State the general form of Grimm's law. Cite instances of its strict application in English. Discuss these verbal equations: have = habeo, four = quatuor, head = caput, bishop =  $\acute{ev}$ eque, who = qui, star = stella, nail =  $\"{bvv}\xi$ .
- 3. Wherein did the difference between Danish and the kindred Saxon chiefly consist? What distinct influences of Danish can you trace upon English, either in its vocabulary or in the forms of words.
- 4. Many Latin words have entered English under a double form, *e.g.*, poison and potion. Illustrate by examples, and account for the fact and for the general difference of form between the words so paired.
- 5. In the Bible we read, "Let your yea be yea, and your nay nay"—but in Shakespere we find "By yea and no." What was the rule in Elizabethan English for the pairing and the use of these words?
- 6. "Words apparently simple may prove to be really compounds." Show that this is true of the words—as, but, each, every, self, soar, such, and ten; of the Latin non and of the French même.
- 7. Give the meaning and the full etymology of allegory, electricity, damsel, damson, esquire, euphemism, ingot, paradoxical, stipulation, stranger.
- 8. Discuss the formation of these words in English, and give parallels if you can-alms, erst, friend, I, Jenkins, ma'am, mannikin, neighbour, push, tram, ugly, wisdom.
- 9. The following words have two meanings, depending on the double derivation of each :-- Count, ear, mass, mere, mine, moor, page, repair, see, sound. Explain this fully.
- 10. "English has well nigh lost the power of forming derivatives, and substitutes for it the process of conversion." Explain and illustrate this statement.
- 11. Briefly compare English with Latin as a vehicle for oratory.
- 12. Why must the attempt to write English Hexameters on the classical model always fail? If you think otherwise, justify your view by examples.
- 13. Give the approximate dates and indicate the chief works of the following poets-Byron, Milton, Scott, Shakespere, Tennyson, Wordsworth; and of the following prose writers-Addison, Bacon, Dickens, Gibbon, Johnson, Macaulay.
- 14. The following passages are from the poets named in the last question. To which of them would you refer each passage, and to what work of his ?---
  - (1.) Our birth is but a sleep, and a forgetting.
  - (2.) Aye, but to die, and go we know not where.
  - (3.) Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow!
  - (4.) There rolls the deep, where grew the tree
  - O earth, what changes hast thou seen !
  - (5.) To be weak is miserable, Doing or suffering.
  - (6.) Time hath, my Lord, a wallet on his back Wherein he puts alms for oblivion.
  - (7.) And all our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death.
  - (8.) By day, along the astonished lands The cloudy pillar glided slow, By night, Arabia's crimsoned sands

Returned the fiery column's glow.

### French.

Three hours.

M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

1. Translate into French—

In these days our loyalty is probably of a somewhat antique type, for our thoughts possibly are not so much upon the England of to-day, with her social troubles and party

strifes, as on the England of story and song. Our hearts turn to that old fortress by the river, whose records, for good or evil, are inextricably interwoven with English history in all river, whose records, for good or evil, are inextricably interwoven with English history in all times, or to that great city cathedral where the saviours of the silver-coasted isle, Wellington and Nelson, sleep side by side; or, most of all, to that hallowed abbey where rest the bones, or are inscribed the monuments, of those great men to whose genius, to whose labour and sacrifices, we owe so much of all that makes life worth having. Who is there so dead of soul as not to be moved by these things? Who sees them and does not thank God that Australian, Canadian, South African though he be, he is nevertheless an Englishman? This is the England we love. We love her for the dangers she has passed, and long may such associations be hallowed in our minds. Long may we find in her a just and heneficent such associations be hallowed in our minds. Long may we find in her a just and beneficent parent, and if her evil days should come, which God forbid, may those whose infancy she has protected, rise to aid her in their manhood.

#### 2. Translate

Le rond-point des Etangs est situé à la lisière des bois de Pont-Avernes et de ceux de la Varenne. Une suite de mares, couvertes de joncs et de plantes aux larges feuilles, étendant leurs tiges luisantes à la surface des eaux, comme des serpents endormis, se prolonge pendant quatre ou cinq cents mètres et a donné son nom au rond-point. Les basses branches des chênes se penchent comme avides de fraîcheur, et les feuilles tombées tous les ans à l'automne ont fait, en pourissant le long des berges, une épaisse vase dans laquelle les sangliers viennent le matin se rouler avec délices. Des barrières peintes en blanc coupant en temps ordinaire les chemins de la forêt, enferment un carrefour large de deux cents mètres couvert d'un gazon épais et moelleux comme du velours. Des hêtres énormes, au tronc grisâtre, au feuillage épais, entourent ce rond-point, et répandent sur lui une ombre glacée. Les huit chemins, qui aboutissent au carrefour se perdent, droits et bordés de bruyères aux tons rouges, dans l'épaisseur des bois. Cest un lieu plein de silence et de mystère. Le soleil fait miroiter les eaux plissées par la brise, et dans lesquelles le ciel mire son tranquille azur. Quand on chasse en forêt, la place est excellente. Les chevreuils, lassés par l'ardente poursuite des chiens viennent refraîcher dans les mares leurs jarrets tremblants et y puiser en buvant une nouvelle vigueur. Un tireur, posté sur la berge derrière un des grands chênes peut trouver là l'occasion ambition née de crier, hallali !

3. State clearly the rules for the use of the Participles in French, and explain them.

4. Translate-

Combien de temps, Seigneur, combien de temps encore

Verrons nous contre toi les méchants s'élever?

Jusque dans ton saint temple ils viennent te braver,

Ils traîtent d'insensé le peuple qui t'adore.

Que vous sert, disent-ils, cette vertu sauvage?

De tant de plaisirs si doux

Pourquoi fuyez vous l'usage?

Votre Dieu ne fait rien pour vous.

Rions, chantons, dit cette troupe impie:

De fleurs en fleurs, de plaisirs en plaisirs,

Promenons nos désirs.

Sur l'avenir insensé qui se fie.

De nos ans passagers le nombre est incertain.

Hâtons nons aujourd'hui de jouir de la vie :

Qui sait si nous serons demain? Qu'ils pleurent, O mon Dieu, qu'ils frémissent de crainte,

Ces malheureux, qui de ta cité sainte

Ne verront point l'eternelle splendeur.

C'est à nous de chanter, nous a qui tu revèles

Tes clartés immortelles :

C'est à nous de chanter tes dons et ta grandeur.

5. Nous lisons, vous lisez, ils lisent. Nous disons, vous dites, ils disent. Nous faisons, vous faites, ils font. Of these forms derived from the Latin, which are the most regular—that is, the most according to analogy? Nous faisons, vous

6. Put into French the following :--

(a) Accommodation here for man and beast. (b) Ask the duchess to show you the terrace : you will there enjoy a wonderful view. (c) We cannot reflect too much upon this truth. (d) What does it matter to us that you have some. (e) Do you know anybody who is really happy? (f) Whoever comes to see me tell him I'll be back in half-an-hour. (g) The praises they gave me were, I doubt not, sincere. (h) No sooner had he arrived before the place, than he hastened to put in practice what he had just learnt. (i) She could scarcely keep from smiling.

7. Give the two participles of coudre, écrire, lire, oindre, plaire, savoir, and the 2nd pers. pres. subj. of aller, conclure, fuir, moudre, naître, rire.

8. (a) How has the future been formed in French?

(b) How are the peculiarities of the 2nd conjugation (e.g. finir) to be explained?

- 9. Give the meanings and explain and illustrate the etymology of these words-écuyer, envoyer, hormis, jumeau, licou, malheur, méchant, mi-carême, orfèvre, pélerin, paresseux, sauvage.
- 10. Give some French words of Keltic, and some of German origin.
- 11. Explain the formation of these words—ailleurs, aussi, beaucoup, comment, dans, désormais, dont, oui.
- 12. How are these Latin words represented in French?—advocatus, camera, laxare, nuptiæ, spica, viaticum. Illustrate the change in each case.

#### Modern Mistory.

Three hours.

#### T. J. SMITH, M.A., Examiner.

- 1. Describe the War of the Spanish Succession, especially attending to England's part therein.
- 2. Write a short account of the history of Papal interference in English politics.
- 3. Compare English and Continental Feudalism, and describe any trace of feudal custom still surviving in England.
- 4. Give a short account of the steps in Irish history that led up to the Parliamentary union of England and Ireland.
- 5. Had Elizabeth any definite foreign policy? If so, describe it, carefully attending to the position of parties in Europe during her reign.

6. Compare the powers of Parliament at the beginning and at the end of the wars of the Roses.

- 7. Give a full account of the administration of Walpole.
- 8. Give a short account of the events in American history that led up to the Declaration of Independence.

9. Describe shortly the history of the Conquest of India.

- 10. Write a note upon the different ways in which succession to the English Throne has been determined.
- 11. Write a note upon the growth of the British Empire, comparing this with the present schemes of aggrandizement on the part of Germany and France.
- 12. Write a note upon the Norman Conquest.

[In all these Questions DATES must be fully and accurately given.]

#### Classics-A (1.)

#### LATIN.—Prescribed Authors.

CICERO-Tusculans, Book III. HORACE-Satires, Book I. TERENCE-Phormio.

Three hours.

## M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

1. Translate, paying attention to style as well as accuracy :----

(A) Quod si tales nos natura genuisset, ut eam ipsam intueri et perspicere eademque optima duce cursum vitæ conficere possemus; haud erat sane quod quisquam rationem ac doctrinam requireret. Nunc parvulos nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturæ lumen appareat. Sunt enim ingeniis nostris semina innata virtutum, quæ si adolescere liceret, ipsa nos ad beatam vitam naturæ perduceret. Nunc autem, simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, in omni continuo pravitate et in summa opinionum perversitate versamur, ut pœne cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse videamur. Quum vero parentibus redditi, dein magistris traditi sumus, tum ita variis imbuimur erroribus, ut vanitati veritas et opinioni confirmatæ natura ipsa cedat.

(B) Nam Cleanthes quidem sapientem consolatur, qui consolatione non eget. Nihil enim esse malum quod turpe non sit, si lugenti persuaseris, non tu illi luctum sed stultitiam detraxeris: alienum autem tempus docendi. Et tamen non satis mihi videtur vidisse hoc Cleanthes, suscipi aliquando ægritudinem posse ex eo ipso quod esse summum malum Cleanthes ipse fateatur. Quidenim dicemus, quum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, ut accepimus, eum nihil hominis esse, nec quicquam inter Alcibiaden, summo loco natum, et quemvis bajulum interesse, quum se Alcibiades afflictaret lacrimansque Socrati supplex esset, ut sibi virtutem traderet turpitudinemque depelleret: quid dicemus, Cleanthe? num in illa re, quæ ægritudine Alcibiadem afficiebat, mali nihil fuisse?

- Nil æquale homini fuit illi: sæpe velut qui (C) Currebat fugiens hostem, persæpe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret : habebat sæpe ducentos, Sæpe decem servos; modo reges atque tetrarchas, Omnia magna, loquens: modo, Sit mihi mensa tripes, et Concha salis puri, et toga, quæ defendere frigus Quamvis crassa queat. Decies centena dedisses Huic parco paucis contento, quinque diebus Nil erat in loculis. Noctes vigilabat ad ipsum Mane, diem totum stertebat : nil fuit unquam Sic impar sibi-Nunc aliquis dicat mihi, Quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia et fortasse minora.
- (D) Hæc dum agit, ecce Fuscus Aristius occurrit, mihi carus et illum Qui pulchre nosset. Consistimus. Unde venis, et Quo tendis ? rogat et respondet. Vellere cœpi Et pressare manu lentissima brachia, nutans, Distorquens oculos, ut me eriperet. Male salsus Ridens dissimulare, meum jecur urere bilis. Certe nescio quid secreto velle loqui te Aiebas mecum. Memini bene, sed meliore Tempore dicam, hodie tricesima sabbata : vin tu Curtis Judæis oppedere? Nulla mihi, inquam, Relligio est. At mi ; sum paullo infirmior, unus Multorum : ignosces, alias loquar.-Huncine solem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi! fugit improbus ac me Sub cultro linquit.
- (E) Ge. Equidem, here, nos jam dudum hic te absentem incusamus qui abieris.
   An. Te ipsum quærebam. Ge Sed ea causa nihilo magis defecimus.

  - An. Loquere, obsecro: quonam in loco sunt res et fortunæ meæ?
    - Numquid patri subolet? Ge. Nihil etiam. An. Et quid spei porro est? Ge. Nescio;
    - Nisi Phædria haud cessavit pro te eniti. An. Nihil fecit novi.
  - Ge. Tum Phormio itidem in hac re, ut in aliis, strenuum hominem præbuit. An. Quid is fecit? Ge. Confutavit verbis admodum iratum patrem.
    - Ge. Confutavit verbis admodum iratum patrem.
  - An. Eu, Phormio! Ge. Ego quod potui porro. An. Mi Geta, omnes vos amo.
  - Ge. Sic habent principia sese, ut dico, adhuc tranquilla res est; Mansurusque patruum pater est, dum hic adveniat. An. Quid eum? Ge. Ut aibat. De ejus consilio sese velle facere quod ad hanc rem attinet.
  - An. Quantus metus est mihi venire huc salvum nunc patruum, Geta !
  - Nam per ejus unam, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar sententiam.
  - Ge. Phædria tibi adest. An. Ubinam? Ge. Eccum ab sua palæstra exit foras.

(F) De. Nostrapte culpa facinus ut malis expediat esse

- Dum nimium dici nos bonos studemus et benignos. Ita fugias ne præter casam quod aiunt. Nonne id sat erat Accipere ab illo injuriam? etiam argentum est ultro objectum
- Ut sit qui vivat dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat.
- Ge. Planissime. De. His nunc præmium est qui recta prava faciunt.
- Ge. Verissime. De. Ut stultissime quidem illi rem gesserimus.
- Ge. Modo ut hoc consilio possiet discedi ut istam ducat-
- De. Etiamne id dubium est? Ge. Haud scio hercle, ut homo est, an mutet animum
- De. Hem, mutet autem. Ge. Nescio; verum "si forte" dico.
- De. Ita faciam, ut frater censuit, ut uxorem ejus huc adducam,
- Cum ista ut loquatur : tu, Geta abi præ: nuntia hanc venturam.
- Ge. Argentum inventum est Phædriæ: de jurgio siletur. Provisum est ne in præsentia hæc hinc abeat ; quid nunc porro? Quid fiet? in eodem luto hæsitas; versura solves, Geta. Præsens quoi fuerat malum in diem abiit : plagæ crescunt Nisi prospicio. Nunc hinc domum ibo, ac Phanium edocebo Ne quid vereatur Phormionem aut ejus orationem.
- 2. What is the metre of the last five lines? Scan them. Also name and scan-Mihin domi est? imo, id quod aiunt auribus teneo lupum.
- 3. Give some brief account of Anaxagoras, Athamas, Catullus, Crantor, Dionysius, Lucilius, Messalla, Varius.
- 4. Write geographical notes on Aufidus, Capua, Clazomenæ, Cyrene, Epidaurus, Sunium.

5. Translate and explain fully-

- Qui ita sit affectus eum dominum esse rerum suarum vetant XII. tabulæ. (a)
- Ut est in Melanippo "Quisnam florem invidit liberum meum." **(b)** Male Latine videtur, sed præclare Accius.
- Huic acipenserem poties quam aliquem Socraticum librum dabis? hydrauli (c)hortabere ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? fasciculum ad nares admovebis? incendes odores?
- (d) Is, lege lata, consularis ad fromentum accipiendum venerat: Animadvertit Gracchus in concione stantem.
- (e) Et invidere ægritudinis est, et æmulari, et obtrectare, et misereri, et angi, lugere, mærere, ærumna affici, lamentari, sollicitari, dolere, in molestia esse, afflictari, desperare.
- (f)Quæ simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum, non unquam prorepit.
- Si collibuisset, ab ovo usque ad mala citaret Io Bacche, modo summa (g)
  - Voce, modo hac resonat chordis quæ quattuor ima.
- Nil illi larva aut tragicis opus esse cothornis (h)
- Dum flamma sine thura liquescere limine sacro persuadere cupit. Lævinum Valeri genus unius assis (i)
- (i)
  - Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante
  - Judice, quo nosti, populo.
- Venere in mentem mi istæc. "Namque inscitia est adversum stimulum calces." (k)
- Epistolam ab eo allatam audio et ad portitores delatam. (l)
- (m) Absque eo esset, aliquid convasassem atque me protinam in pedes conjicerem.
- Vereor ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique. (n)
- (0) Ager oppositus est pignori ob decem minas.
- 6. Derive fully-elementa, jugulo, otium, petorrita, prorsus, pauxillulum, provincia, sedulo, trutinaunciatim, uter, volumen.
- 7. (a) Give the meaning and, if you can, the words of the passage quoted from the Phormio in the Tusculans.
  - (b) Name any Greek words adopted by Horace in Satires, Book I.
  - (c) Give any unusual inflections of the verb found in Terence.
- 8. (a) Distinguish the meanings according to quantity of aret, canis, jura, labor, mala, nisi, paret, populus, voces.
  - (b) Put into Oratio Obliqua, introduced by Camillus dixit-" Adeo mihi sunt acerbæ contentiones cum tribunis plebis ut nec tristissimi exsilii solatium aliud habuerim, quoad Ardeæ vixi, quam quod procul ab his certaminibus eram; et ob eadem hæc, non si me senatusconsulto populique jussu revocaretis, rediturus unquam fuerim. Nec nunc me ut redirem, mea voluntas mutata sed vestra fortuna pepulit: quippe, ut sua sede maneat patria, id agitur-non ut ego utique in patria maneam.

#### Classics.—A (2).

## LATIN COMPOSITION AND ROMAN HISTORY.

Three hours.

#### M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

#### 1. Translate-

The people of Campania have sent us to you, Conscript Fathers, as ambassadors, to ask for friendship in the future, aid in the present. Had we sought this alliance in our prosperity, it would indeed have been earlier begun, but knit by a weaker bond. For in that case, remembering that we had become friends on equal terms, we should, perhaps, be friends just as now, but less under obligation and bonds to you. Now, comforted by your pity, defended in our extremity by your aid, we must cherish the boon granted us, lest we should seem unworthy of all help, human or divine. Nor, by Hercules, do I think that the fact of the Samples having become your friends and allies scener cought to present our heing the Samnites having become your friends and allies sooner ought to prevent our being received into friendship, but should prevail to put them above us in sincerity and rank; for no provision was made in your treaty with them that you should form no new alliances. With you, indeed, it has always been a sufficiently good reason for friendship, that he who sought you, wished to be your friend.

#### 2. Translate

"Praise," said the sage, with a sigh, "is to an old man an empty sound. I have neither mother to be delighted with the reputation of her son, nor wife to partake the honours of her husband. I have outlived my friends and my rivals. Nothing is now of much importance; for I cannot extend my interest beyond myself. Youth is delighted with applause, because it is considered as the earnest of some future good, and because the prospect of life is far extended; but to me, who am now declining to decrepitude, there is little to be feared from the malevolence of men, and yet less to be hoped from their affection

or esteem. Something they may yet take away, but they can give me nothing. Riches would now be useless, and high employment would be pain My retrospect of life recalls to my view many opportunities of good neglected, much time squandered upon trifles, and more lost in idleness and vacancy. I leave many great designs unattempted, and many great attempts unfinished My mind is burdened with no heavy crime, and therefore I compose myself to tranquillity; endeavour to abstract my thoughts from hopes and cares which, though reason knows them to be vain, still try to keep their old possession of the heart; expect with serene humility that hour which nature cannot long delay; and hope to possess, in a better state, that happiness which here I could not find, and that virtue which here I have not attained."

- 3. Write brief notices of Agricola, Augustus, Marius, Trajan, with dates.
- 4. Where are these places, and for what events in Roman History are they remarkable :---Allia, Carrhæ, Drepanum, Metaurus, Veii, Zama?
- 5. "Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit." Illustrate this remark of Horace.
- 6. Give the dates and the provisions of the following laws :--Canuleia, Hortensia, Julia, Licinia, Publilia, Sempronia.
- 7. Explain the following :---(1) A petulant volume which he called the Anti-Cato. (2) He set up his prætorium in the Campus. (3) The Flaminian way was thrust forth from the city as the arm to strike her deadliest enemy. (4) "Væ victis!" (5) "The Tyrant is dead, but the Tyranny still lives." (6) To dedicate the Spolia Opima was the highest distinction a Roman could attain.

## Classics.—A. (3.)

#### PRESCRIBED AUTHORS.

#### GREEK-THUCYDIDES, Book I. ARISTOPHANES, Frogs.

#### Three hours.

## M. H. Irving, M.A., Examiner.

1. Translate, paying attention to style as well as to accuracy-

(a) ἀλλ' οὕτε πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους οὕτε ἐς ἡμᾶς τοιοίδε εἰσίν, ἄποικοι δ' ὄντες ἀφεστᾶσί τε διὰ παντὸς καὶ νῦν πολεμοῦσι, λέγοντες ὡς οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἐκπεμφθείησαν. ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐδ' αὐτοί φαμεν ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπὸ τούτων ὑβρίζεσθαι κατοικίσαι, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες τε είναι καὶ τὰ εἰκότα θαυμάζεσθαι. αἱ γοῦν ἄλλαι ἀποικίαι τιμῶσιν ἡμᾶς καὶ μάλιστα ὑπὸ ἀποίκων στεργόμεθα. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι, εἰ τοῖς πλέοσιν ἀρέσκοντές ἐσμεν, τοῖσδ' ἀν μόνοις οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἀπαρέσκοιμεν. οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκπρεπῶς μὴ καὶ διαφερόντως τι ἀδικούμενοι. καλὸν δ' ῆν, εἰ καὶ ἡμαρτάνομεν, τοῖσδε μὲν είξαι τῷ ἡμετέρῷ ὀργῷ, ἡμῖν δ' αἰσχρὸν βιάσασθαι τὴν τούτων μετριότητα. ὕβρει δὲ καὶ ἐξουσίῷ πλούτου πολλὰ ἐς ἡμᾶς ἄλλα τε ἡμαρτήκασι, καὶ Ἐπίδαμνον, ἡμετέραν οὖσαν, κακουμένην μὲν οὐ προσεποιοῦντο, ἐλθόντων δὲ ἡμῶν ἐπὶ τιμωρίῷ ἑλόντες βίϙ ἔχουσιν.

(b) Τούτψ τῷ τρόπψ οἱ 'Αθηναίοι τὴν πόλιν ἐτείχισαν ἐν ὀλίγψ χρόνψ. καὶ δήλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστιν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο· οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνειργασμένων ἔστιν ἦ, ἀλλ' ὡς ἕκαστοί ποτε προσέφερον· πολλαί τε στῆλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν· μείζων γὰρ ὁ περίβολος πανταχῆ ἐξήχθη τῆς πόλεως, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὁμοίως κινοῦντες ἀπείγοντο. ἕπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν---ὑπῆρκτο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον ἐπὶ τὴς ἐκείνου ἀρχῆς ῆς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ᾿Αθηναίοις ῆρξεν---νομίζων τό τε χωρίον καλὸν εἶναι, λιμένας ἔχον τρεῖς αὐτοψυεῖς, καὶ αὐτοὺς ναυτικοὺς γεγενημένους μέγα προφέρειν ἐς τὸ κτήσασθαι δύναμιν· τῆς γὰρ δὴ θαλάσσης πρῶτος ἐτόλμησεν εἰπεῖν ὡς ὰνθεκτέα ἐστί, καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐθὺς ξυγκατεσκεύαζεν.

(c) καὶ φανερὸν μὲν εἶχον οὐδὲν οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται σημεῖον, οὔτε οἱ ἐχθροὶ οὔτε ἡ πᾶσα πόλιςὶ ὅτῷ ἂν πιστεύσαντες βεβαίως ἐτιμωροῦντο ἄνδρα γένους τε τοῦ βασιλείου ὄντα καὶ ἐν τῷ παρόντι τιμὴν ἔχοντα· Πλείσταρχον γὰρ τὸν Δεωνίδου, ὄντα βασιλέα καὶ νέον ἔτι, ἀνεψιὸς ὤν, ἐπετρόπευεν· ὑποψίας δὲ πολλὰς παρεῖχε τῷ τε παρανομία καὶ ζηλώσει τῶν βαρβάρων μὴ ἴσος βούλεσθαι είναι τοῖς παροῦσιν, τά τε ἄλλα αὐτοῦ ἀνεσκόπουν, εἴ τι που ἐξεδεδιήτητο τῶν καθεστώτων νομίμων, καὶ ὅτι ἐπὶ τὸν τρίποδά ποτε τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς, ὃν ἀνέθεσαν οἱ Ἐλληνες ἀπὸ τῶν Μήδων ἀκροθίνιον, ἡξίωσεν ἐπιγράψασθαι αὐτὸς ἰδία τὸ ἐλεγεῖον τόδε·

Έλλήνων ἀρχηγὸς ἐπεὶ στρατὸν ὤλεσε Μήδων,

Παυσανίας Φοίβω μνημ' ἀνέθηκε τόδε.

τὸ μὲν οὖν ἐλεγεῖον οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐξεκόλαψαν εὐθὺς τότε ἀπὸ τοῦ τρίποδος τοῦτο, κα ἐπέγραψαν ὀνομαστὶ τὰς πόλεις ὅσαι ξυγκαθελοῦσαι τὸν βάρβαρον ἔστησαν τὸ ἀνάθημα. (d) ευφημείν χρή κάξίστασθαι τοις ήμετέροισι χοροίσιν δστις άπειρος τοιώνδε λόγων, ή γνώμη μη καθαρεύει, ή γενναίων όργια Μουσών μήτ' είδεν μήτ' έχόρευσεν, μηδε Κρατίνου τοῦ ταυροφάγου γλώττης βακχεί ἐτελέσθη, ή βωμολόχοις έπεσιν χαίρει, μή 'ν καιρώ τουτο ποιούσιν, ή στάσιν έχθραν μη καταλύει, μηδ εὔκολός έστι πολίταις, άλλ' άνεγείρει και ριπίζει, κερδών ιδίων επιθυμών, ή της πόλεως χειμαζομένης ἄρχων καταδωροδοκείται, ή προδίδωσιν φρούριον ή ναύς, ή ταπόρρητ' αποπέμπει έξ Αιγίνης Θωρυκίων ῶν, εικοστολόγος κακοδαίμων, άσκώματα και λίνα και πίτταν διαπέμπων είς Έπίδαυρον, ή χρήματα ταις των άντιπάλων ναυσίν παρέχειν τινά πείθει, ή τους μισθούς των ποιητών ρήτωρ ών είτ' άποτρώγει, κωμωδηθείς έν ταις πατρίοις τελεταις ταις του Διονύσου. τούτοις αύδώ καύθις άπαυδώ καύθις το τρίτον μάλ' άπαυδώ έξίστασθαι μύσταισι χοροίς ύμεις δ' άνεγείρετε μολπήν καὶ παννυχίδας τὰς ήμετέρας, αι τῆδε πρέπουσιν ἑορτῆ.

- (e) ΕΥ. οὐκ ἂν μεθείμην τοῦ θρόνου, μη νουθέτει.
   κρείττων γὰρ εἶναί φημι τούτου την τέχνην.
  - ΔΙ. Αἰσχύλε, τί σιγặς; αἰσθάνει γὰρ τοῦ λόγου
  - ΕΥ. ἀποσεμνυνεῖται πρώτον, ἄπερ ἑκάστοτε
     ἐν ταῖς τραγωδίαισιν ἐτερατεύετο.

ΔΙ. ὦ δαιμόνι' ἀνδρῶν, μὴ μεγάλα λίαν λέγε.

ΕΥ. ἐγῷδα τοῦτον καὶ διέσκεμμαι πάλαι,
 ἄνθρωπον ἀγριοποιὸν, αὐθαδόστομον,
 ἔχοντ' ἀχάλινον ἀκρατὲς ἀθύρωτον στόμα,
 ἀπεριλάλητον, κομποφακελορρήμονα.

ΑΙΣ. ἄληθες, ὦ παῖ τῆς ἀρουραίας θεοῦ; σὺ δή με ταῦτ', ὦ στωμυλιοσυλλεκτάδη καὶ πτωχοποιὲ καὶ ῥακιοσυρραπτάδη; ἀλλ' οὕ τι χαίρων αὖτ' ἐρεῖς.

ΔI.

παῦ', Αἰσχύλε,

καὶ μὴ πρὸς ὀργὴν σπλάγχνα θερμήνῃς κότῳ. ΑΙΣ. οὐ δῆτα, πρίν γ' ἂν τοῦτον ἀποφήνω σαφῶς

τον χωλοποιόν, οίος ῶν θρασύνεται.

ΔΙ. ἄρν' ἄρνα μέλαιναν παϊδες ἐξενέγκατε τυφώς γὰρ ἐκβαίνειν παρασκευάζεται.

2. Translate and explain the following, referring to the context-

(a) την γοῦν ἀττικην ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ πλεῖστον διὰ τὸ λεπτόγεων ἀστασίαστον οὖσαν ῷκουν οξ αὐτοὶ ἀεί.

(b) τῆ δ' αὐτῆ ἡμέρα αὐτοῖς ξυνέβη καὶ τοὺς τὴν Ἐπίδαμνον πολιορκοῦντας παραστήσασθαι δμολογία ὥστε τοὺς μὲν ἐπήλυδας ἀποδόσθαι, Κορινθίους δὲ δήσαντας ἔχειν ἕως ἂν ἄλλο τι δόξη.

(c) τοῦ δὲ πολέμου τὸν παράλογον ὅσος ἐστὶ πρὶν ἐν αὐτῷ γενέσθαι, προδιαγνῶτε. μηκυνόμενος γὰρ φιλεῖ ἐς τύχας τὰ πολλὰ περιίστασθαι ὧν ἴσον τε ἀπέχομεν καὶ ὑπότερως ἔσται ἐν ἀδήλῳ κινδυνεύεται.

(d) καὶ τὴν ἦσσαν, εἰ καὶ δεινόν τῷ ἀκοῦσαι, Ἰστω οὐκ ἄλλο τι φέρουσαν ἢ ἄντικρυς δουλείαν ὃ καὶ λόγῷ ἐνδοιασθῆναι αἰσχρὸν τῷ Πελοποννήσῷ καὶ πόλεις τοσάσδε ὑπὸ μιᾶς κακοπαθείν.

(e) καὶ μὴν οὐδ ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτῶν ἄξιον φοβηθήναι τὴν μὲν γὰρ χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐν εἰρήνῃ πόλιν ἀντίπαλον παρασκευάσασθαι ἡ που δὴ ἐν πολεμία τε καὶ οὐχ ἦσσον εκείνοις ἡμῶν ἀντεπιτετειχισμένων.

(f) δ δε θεός τόν τε τάφον υστερον έχρησε μετενεγκείν ούπερ έθανε και νύν κείται έν τω Προτεμενισματι, και ώς άγος αυτοίς ον δύο σώματα ανθ ένος τη Χαλκιοίκω αποδούναι.

- (g) 'Ορφεύς μέν γὰρ τελετάς θ' ἡμῖν κατέδειξε, φόνων τ' ἀπέχεσθαί. Μουσαΐος δ' ἐξακέσεις τε νοσων καὶ χρησμοὺς, 'Ησίοδος δὲ γῆς ἐργασίας, καρπῶν ὥρας, ἀρότους.
- (h) ὅταν τι τούτων τῶν σοφισμάτων ἴδω
   πλεῖν η̂ ἐνιαύτω πρεσβύτερος ἀποίχομαι.

- (i) Xa.-δούλον οὐκ ἄγω, εἰ μὴ νεναυμάχηκε τὴν περὶ τῶν κρεῶν. Ξα.--μὰ τὸν Δί', οὐ γἀρ ἀλλ' ἔτυχον ὀφθαλμιῶν.
  - ού μεν ούν με προσδοκάς,
- (j)ύτιη καθόρνους είχες, αν γνώναι σ' έτι; τί δαί; τὸ πολὺ τάριχος οὐκ εἶρηκά πω.
- (k) Δι.-Ευριπίδη; Ευ.-τί ἔστιν; Δι.--υφέσθαι μοι δοκεί τὸ ληκύθιον γὰρ τοῦτο πνευσείται πολύ. Ευ.-ούδ' ἂν μὰ τὴν Δήμητρα φροντίσαιμί γε, νυνί γάρ αὐτοῦ τοῦτο γ' ἐκκεκόψεται.
- 3. Give the meaning and the full derivation of ακηρύκτως, ανέψιος, διώρυχα, καταφωραν, μετεώρους, ώστρακισμένος: and of ἀποσοβῆσαι, βαδιστικός, ἰμονιοστρόφους, καταλεπτολογήσει, κωδωνοφαλαροπώλους, ύπερεπυρρίασε.
- 4.-(a) Give the first person singular of tenses of the Indicative used in Attic Greek from the verbs αίρέω, έσθίω, ιστημι, λέγω, πίνω, λαμβάνω.
  - (b) Certain verbs beginning with i take for the temporal augment i. Name some of them, and explain the fact.
- 5.-(a) Quote from your books or construct examples of Genitive Absolute, Ethical Dative, Accusative of nearer definition.
  - (b) Construct phrases to illustrate the use of  $\pi a \rho \dot{a}$ ,  $\pi \rho \dot{c}_{\sigma}$ ,  $\dot{\epsilon} \pi \dot{\iota}$ , with Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.
- 6. State briefly the rules for the employment of moods and tenses in Conditional Sentences in Greek.
- 7. State what you know about the following-Amyrtæus, Cephisophon, Cleophon, Hellanicus, Minos, Theramenes.
- 8. Where were these places, and how did they become notable in history-Anactorium, Ceramicus, Lampsacus, Miletus, Tanagra, Tænarum.

#### Classics-A. (4.)

GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION AND GRECIAN HISTORY.

Three hours.

M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner. I. Retranslate into Greek-

So the ambassadors of the Athenians were sent to Sicily, but in the same winter the Spartans and other allies (save the Corinthians) marched into the territory of Argos, ravaged a little of the country and carried off some corn on waggons they had brought; and after settling the Argive exiles in Orneæ, and making a truce for a short time, so that the men of Orneæ and of Argos should not injure each other's land, they departed for home. But when a short time after the Athenians came with thirty ships and six hundred heavy infantry, the Argives marched out with their whole force, and, together with the Athenians blockaded those in Orneæ during one day. But at nightfall, as the army bivouacked at some distance, the men in Orneæ escaped, and when the Argives perceived this next day, they rased Orneæ to the ground and departed for home, and so did the Athenians in their ships.

#### THUCYDIDES.

II. Translate into Greek-This Xenophon at that time was very young, and never had seen the wars before neither had any command in the army, but only followed the war as a volunteer, for the love and conversation of Proxenus his friend. He was present when Falinus came in message from the Great King to the Greeks, after that Cyrus was slain in the field, and they, a handful of men, left to themselves in the midst of the king's territories, cut off from their country by many navigable rivers and many hundred miles. The message imported that they should deliver up their arms and submit themselves to the king's mercy. To which To which message before answer was made divers of the army conferred familiarly with Falinus, and among the rest Xenophon happened to say, Why, Falinus, we have now but these two things left, our arms and our virtue; and if we yield up our arms how shall we make use of our virtue? Whereat, Falinus smiling on him said, If I'm not deceived, young gentleman, you are an Athenian, and I believe you study philosophy, and it is pretty that you say, but you are much abused if you think your virtue can withstand the king's power. Here was the scorn; the wonder followed, which was, that this young scholar or philosopher, after all the captains were murdered in parley by treason, conducted these ten thousand foot thro' all the king's high countries, despite of all the king's forces, in safety from Babylonia to Grecia—to the astonishment of the world and the encouragement of the Greeks in times succeeding to make invasion upon the Kings of Persia; as was after purposed by Jason the Thessalian, attempted by Agesilaus the Spartan, and achieved by Alexander the Macedonian, all upon the ground of the act of that young scholar.

BACON.—Advancement of Learning.

III.-I. What important events belong to the years B.C. 560, 514, 490, 431, 323, 272, 197, 146?

- 2. Who were the Seven Sages?
- 3. Where are Ægospotami, Delium, Ipsus, Issus, Mantinea, Thermopylæ?
- What important events, and at what dates, are connected with them in Grecian History?
- 4. State briefly what you know of Agesilaus, Clisthenes, Demosthenes, Thucydides.
- 5. A sketch of the administration of Pericles.

#### Classics.—B. (1.)

#### LATIN AUTHORS NOT SPECIFIED.

#### Three hours.

#### M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

Translate, with such notes as you think desirable—

(A)

Interea Æncas socios de puppibus altis Pontibus exponit : multi servare recursus Languentis pelagi, et brevibus se credere saltu; Per remos alii. Speculatus littora Tarcho, Qua vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, Sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur æstu, Advertit subito proras, sociosque precatur : 'Nunc, o lecta manus, validis incumbite remis; 'Tollite, ferte rates; inimicam findite rostris 'Hanc terram, sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina. 'Frangere nec tali puppim statione recuso, 'Arrepta tellure semel.' Quæ talia postquam Effatus Tarcho: socii consurgere tonsis, Spumantesque rates arvis inferre Latinis; Donec rostra tenent siccum, et sedere carinæ Omnes innocuæ. Sed non puppis tua, Tarcho. Namque, inflicta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo, Anceps sustentata diu, fluctusque fatigat, Solvitur, atque viros mediis exponit in undis : Fragmina remorum quos et fluitantia transtra Impediunt, retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens.

(B) Vetus illi cupido erat curriculo quadrigarum insistere, nec minus foedum studium cithara ludicrum in modum canere, cum coenaret; quod regium et antiquis ducibus factitatum memorabat, idque vatum laudibus celebre et deorum honori datum. Enimvero cantus Apollini sacros, talique ornatu astare non modo Graecis in urbibus sed Romana apud templa numen praecipuum et praescium. Nec jam sisti poterat, cum Senecae ac Burro visum; ne utraque pervinceret, alterum concedere. Clausumque valle Vaticana spatium in quo equos regeret, haud promisco spectaculo. Mox ultro vocari populus Romanus, laudibusque extollere, ut est vulgus cupiens voluptatum et, si eodem princeps trahat, laetum. Ceterum evulgatus pudor non satietatem, ut rebantur, sed incitamentum attulit. Ratusque dedecus molliri, si plures foedasset, nobilium familiarum posteros egestate venales in scenam deduxit; quos fato perfunctos ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto. Nam et ejus flagitium est, qui pecuniam ob delicta potius dedit quam ne delinquerent. Notos quoque equites Romanos operas arenae promittere subegit donis ingentibus, nisi quod merces ab eo qui jubere potest vim necessitatis affert.

(C) Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,

. O multa fleturum caput,

Ad me recurres, nec vocata mens tua

Marsis redibit vocibus. Maius parabo, maius infundam tibi

Fastidienti poculum,

Priusque cœlum sidet inferius mari, Tellure porrecta super,

Quam non amore sic meo flagres, uti Bitumen atris ignibus.

Sub hæc puer jam non, ut ante, mollibus Lenire verbis impias;

Sed, dubius unde rumperet silentium, Misit Thyesteas preces:

Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent Convertere humanam vicem; Diris agam vos; dira detestatio Nulla expiatur victima. Quin, ubi perire jussus exspiravero, Nocturnus occurram furor, Petamque voltus umbra curvis unguibus, Quæ vis deorum est Manium, Et inquietis assidens præcordiis Pavore somnos auferam.

Ille tertiis Saturnalibus apud Philippum ad horam vII.; nec quemquam admisit. Rationes opinor cum Balbo. Inde ambulavit in littore. Post horam vIII. in balneum: tum audivit de Mamurra: vultum non mutavit. Unctus est; accubuit;  $\dot{\epsilon}_{\mu\epsilon\tau\nu\kappa\dot{\eta}\nu}$  agebat. Itaque et edit et bibit  $\dot{\epsilon}\delta\epsilon\omega_c$  et jucunde; opipare sane et apparate: nec id solum,

— — sed, bene cocto, et

condito sermone bono, et, si quæri', libenter. Præterea tribus tricliniis accepti ol  $\pi\epsilon\rho$  advóv valde copiose. Libertis minus lautis, servisque nihil defuit. Nam lautiores eleganter accepti. Quid multa? homines visi sumus. Hospes tamen non is, cui diceres, amabo te, eodem ad me cum revertere. Semel satis est.  $\Sigma\pi\sigma\nu\deltaai\sigma\nu$  oddév in sermone:  $\phi\iota\lambda\delta\lambda\sigma\gamma a$  multa. Quid quæris? Delectatus est, et libenter fuit. Puteolis se aiebat unum diem fore, alterum ad Baias.

Classics.—B. (2.)

GREEK AUTHORS, NOT SPECIFIED.

Three hours.

#### M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

Translate, with such notes as you think desirable—

Δεινόν δ' άμφ' 'Αχιλη α κυκώμενον ίστατο κυμα, (a)ώθει δ' έν σάκεϊ πίπτων ρόος. οὐδὲ πόδεσσιν είχε στηρίξασθαι. ό δε πτελέην έλε χερσιν ευφυέα μεγάλην ή δ' έκ ριζέων έριπουσα κρημνον απαντα διώσεν, επέσχε δε καλα ρέεθρα όζοισιν πυκινοίσι, γεφύρωσεν δέ μιν αὐτὸν εἴσω πᾶσ' ἐριποῦσ' ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἐκ δίνης ἀνορούσας ήϊξεν πεδίοιο ποσι κραιπνοΐσι πέτεσθαι, δείσας. οὐδέ τ' ἔληγε μέγας θεὸς, ῶρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν άκροκελαινιόων, ίνα μιν παύσειε πόνοιο δίον 'Αχιλληα, Τρώεσσι δε λοιγον ἀλάλκοι. Πηλείδης δ' απόρουσεν ύσον τ' έπι δουρός έρωή, αίετοῦ οἴματ' ἔχων μέλανος, τοῦ θηρητῆρος, δσθ' άμα κάρτιστός τε και ώκιστος πετεηνών τῷ εἰκὼς ήϊξεν, ἐπὶ στήθεσσι δε χαλκὸς σμερδαλέον κονάβιζεν υπαιθα δε τοιο λιασθείς φεύγ', ό δ' όπισθε ρέων έπετο μεγάλω όρυμαγδώ. ώς δ' ὅτ' ἀνηρ ὀχετηγος ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου ἂμ φυτά και κήπους ύδατι ρόον ήγεμονεύη, χερσι μάκελλαν έχων, αμάρης έξ έχματα βάλλων τοῦ μέν τε προρέοντος ὑπὸ ψηφίδες ἅπασαι όχλευνται το δέ τ' ῶκα κατειβόμενον κελαρύζει χώρω ένι προαλεί, φθάνει δέ τε και τον άγοντα. ώς αιει 'Αχιλήα κιχήσατο κύμα όόοιο και λαιψηρον έόντα θεοι δέ τε φέρτεροι ανδρών.

HOMER, Iliad.

(b) Ἐπειδὰν τοίνυν τις αὐτὸν ἔρηται 'καὶ τί δίκαιον ἕξεις λέγειν πρὸς Νικόβουλον; μισοῦσι, ψησίν, ᾿Αθηναῖοι τοὺς δανείζοντας· Νικόβουλος δ' ἐπίφθονός ἐστι, καὶ ταχέως βαδίζει, καὶ μέγα φθέγγεται, καὶ βακτηρίαν φορεῖ· ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶν ἅπαντα, φησί, πρὸς ἐμοῦ. καὶ ταῦτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνεται λέγων, οὐδὲ τοὺς ἀκούοντας οἴεται μανθάνειν ὅτι συκοφαντοῦντός ἐστιν ὁ λογισμὸς οὖτος, οὐκ ἀδικουμένου. ἐγῶ δ' ἀδικεῖν μὲν οὐδένα τῶν δανειζόντων οιομαι, μισεῖσθαι μέντοι τινὰς ἂν εἰκότως ὑφ' ὑμῶν, οἱ τέχνην τὸ πρᾶγμα πεποιημένοι μήτε συγγνώμης μήτ' ἄλλου μηδενός εἰσιν ἀλλ' ἢ τοῦ πλείονος. διὰ γὰρ τὸ καὶ δεδανεῖσθαι πολλάκις, μὴ μόνον αὐτὸς τούτους ἀγνοῶ οὐδὲ φιλῶ, οὐ μέντοι γ' ἀποστερῶ μὰ Δία οὐδὲ συκοφαντῶ. ὅστις δὲ εἴργασται μὲν ὥσπερ ἐγῶ πλέων καὶ κινδυνεύων, εὐπορήσας δὲ μικρῶν

.ἐδάνεισε ταῦτα, καὶ χαρίσασθαι βουλόμενος καὶ μὴ λαθεῖν διαἰρυἐν αὐτὸν τὸ ἀργύριον, τί τις ἂν τοῦτον εἰς ἐκείνους τιθείη; εἰ μὴ τοῦτο λέγεις, ὡς ὃς ἄν σοι δανείσῃ, τοῦτον δημοσία μισεῖσθαι προσήκει. Λέγε δή μοι τὰς μαρτυρίας, τίς ἐγὼ πρὸς τοὺς συμβάλλοντας ἄνθρωπος καὶ πρὸς τοὺς δεομένους εἰμί. Demosthenes against Pantænetus.

(c) ἔφη δὲ Δικαΐος τυχείν τότε ἐων ἅμα Δημαρήτω ἐν τῷ Θριασίω πεδίω· ἰδείν δὲ κονιορτόν χωρέοντα ἀπό Ἐλευσῖνος, ὡς ἀνδρῶν μάλιστά κη τρισμυρίων ἀποθωμάζειν τέ σφεας τὸν κονιορτὸν ὅτεών κοτε εἶη ἀνθρώπων καὶ πρόκατε φωνῆς ἀκόνειν, καί οἱ φαίνεσθαι τὴν φωνὴν είναι τὸν μυστικὸν ἴακχον είναι δ' ἀδαήμονα τῶν ἰρῶν τῶν ἐν Ἐλευσίνι τὸν Δημάρητον, είρεσθαί τε αὐτὸν, ὅ τι τὸ φθεγγόμενον είη τοῦτο αὐτὸς δ εἰπείν, Δημάρητε οὐκ ἔστι ὅκως οὐ μέγα τι σίνος έσται τῆ βασιλέος στρατίη τάδε γὰρ ἀρίδηλα, ἐρήμου ἐούσης τῆς ἘΑττικῆς, ὅτι θείον τὸ φθεγγόμενον ἀπὸ Ἐλευσίνος ἰὸν ἐς τιμωρίην Ἀθηναίοισί τε καὶ τοίσι συμμάχοισι καὶ . ην μέν γε κατασκήψη ές την Πελοπόννησον, κίνδυνος αὐτῷ τε βασιλεί καὶ τῷ στρατίη τῷ ἐν τῷ ήπείρω έσται. ην δε έπι τας νηας τράπηται τας έν Σαλαμίνι τον ναυτικόν στρατόν κινδυνεύσει βασιλεύς ἀποβαλέειν· την δε όρτην ταύτην ἄγουσι Αθηναίοι ἀνὰ πάντα ἔτεα τη μητρι και τη κούρη και αυτών τε ό βουλόμενος και τών άλλων Έλλήνων μυείται και την φωνην, της ἀκούεις, ἐν ταύτῃ τῆ ὁρτῆ ἰακχάζουσι πρὸς ταῦτα εἰπεῖν Δημάρητον, σίγα τε, καὶ μηδενὶ ἄλλψ τον λόγον τουτον είπης. ην γάρ τοι ές βασιλέα άνενείχθη τα έπεα ταυτα αποβαλέεις την κεφαλήν. .καί σε οὔτε ἐγὼ δυνήσομαι ῥύσασθαι οὕτ' ἄλλος ἀνθρώπων οὐδε εἶς· ἀλλ' ἔχ' ἥσυχος· περὶ δὲ στρατίης τήσδε θεοίσι μελήσει. HERODOTUS.

#### Classics.-B (3).

#### VERSE COMPOSITION.

#### Three hours.

#### M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

4.-(a) For Latin Hexameters-

Sleep on ! I watch thee, and am here to aid. Alive I kept not far from thee, dear soul! Neither do I neglect thee now, though dead. For with to-morrow's dawn the Gods prepare To gather wood, and build a funeral pile Upon my ship, and burn my corpse with fire, That sad, sole honour of the dead ! and thee They think to burn, and all my choicest wealth, With me, for thus ordains the common rite. But it shall not be so! but mild, but swift, But painless shall a stroke from Frea come, To cut thy thread of life, and free thy soul, And they shall burn thy corpse with mine, not thee. And well I know that by no stroke of death, Tardy or swift, wouldst thou be loath to die, So it restored thee, Nanua, to my side, Whom thou so well hast loved ! but I can smoothe Thy way, and this at least my prayers avail.

or (b) For Latin Elegiacs-

Keep for thyself the guerdon and the gold,-What God hath writ, God's prophet must unfold : Could not thy father's crime, thy father's fate, Teach thee the terror thou hast learnt too late? Hast thou not read the lesson of his life, Who wars with God shall strive a losing strife? His was a kingdom mighty as thine own, The sword his sceptre, and the earth his throne,-The nations trembled when his awful eye Gave them or leave to live, or doom to die-The Lord of Life, the keeper of the grave, His frown could wither-and his smile could save. Yet, when his heart was hard, his spirit high, God drove him from his kingly majesty, Far from the brotherhood of fellow men To seek for dwelling in the desert den, Where the wild asses feed and oxen roam, He sought his pasture and he made his home.

2. For Greek Iambics-

Menelaus. Sweeter to die acting than doing nought!

Helen. One hope, by which alone we might be saved-

M. By gold, or derring do, or words?
H. If the king heard not thou wert come.
M. Who'll name me? Who I am, he will not know.

H. Within he hath a helper like the gods.

M. Some voice that wons within the palace shrined?

H. No, but his sister; Theonoe her name-

M. Her name's prophetic—tell me what she doth.

H. She, knowing all, thy presence will reveal. M. I die then, for I can't be hid from her,

H. Perchance by prayer we twain might her persuade—
M. To do, what thing? Allurest me to what hope?
H. Not to tell him thy presence in the land.

M. But, tell me-if she won't receive our words?

H. Thou'lt die, and hapless I be wed by force.

## Classics.—B (4.)

CRITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

#### Three hours.

#### M. H. IRVING, M.A., Examiner.

- 1. "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus." Horace has no doubt of Homer's personality. On what grounds has it been questioned?
- 2. "Quorum comœdia prisca virorum est." Sketch the character of the Old Comedy. What part did it play in Athens? Is there anything like it in modern social or political life?
- 3. The excellences and defects of Virgil as a poet.
- 4. Explain what is meant by the "curiosa felicitas" of Horace, and give examples.
- 5. Exemplify any varieties of the Hendecasyllabic line known to you in Greek or in Latin.
- 6. Give some of the general rules for accentuation in Greek. Name some half dozen words that differ in meaning according to the accent they have. What are Enclitics and Atonics?
- 7. Compare the Ionic dialect of Herodotus with the Attic of Thucydides.
- 8. Show that the declensions of Latin and Greek indicate a common origin, and imply a fuller Case system than either language, as known to us, possesses.
- 9. Show that the different forms assumed by the same roots in Latin and in Greek arc due mainly to phonetic laws.
- 10. In most primitive Greek verbs the stem is strengthened to form the present. In what various ways? Are any of these methods adopted in Latin also?
- 11. How do you account for the double use of  $\xi\phi\epsilon\rho\sigma\nu$  in Greek, and for the double forms forem and essem in Latin?
- 12. Give the etymologies or etymological connexions of the following :----

έκάς, ήδύς, νοσφίζω, όράω, ποτνία, χθές; cervix, Jupiter, mensis, minister, pecunia, sollennis.

- 13. Give a sketch of the Peleponnesian war.
- 14. Why did Athens never became a great power?
- 15. The Romans talked of "Punica fides." What estimate have you formed of Roman national. honour, and on what do you base it?
- 16. "Te facinus, Fortuna, Deam." Show that the "luck" of Rome in her growth to empire-might almost have justified the Romans in so doing.

#### Mathematics.—A (1.)

Three hours.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

#### T. J. SMITH, M.A., Examiner.

- I.-1. If Railway Stock bought at 28 per cent. premium pay  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the investment, what per cent. could it pay if bought at 10 per cent. discount?
  - 2. If A can give B 25 points out of 100, and can give C 30 points out of 100, what handicap should  $\tilde{C}$  be allowed when competing with B?

- 3. A has whisky worth 16s. a gallon, and another lot worth 19s. a gallon: how must he mix these with water to make a mixture of 51 gallons worth 12s. a gallon?
- 4. State and prove the rule for finding the value of a decimal partly recurring and partly non-recurring.
- **II.**—1. If  $\phi(x)$  be a positive integral function of x, and  $\phi(x)$  be divided by x a, then the remainder will be  $\phi(a)$ .

2. Investigate the limits of the values that the expression  $\frac{x^2 + 3x + 4}{x^2 + 5x + 2}$  can have, x being a real number.

- 3. Sum to *n* terms the series  $1 \cdot 2 + 2^2 \cdot 3 + 3^2 \cdot 4 + \dots + n^2(n + 1)$ .
- 4. If  $\frac{a_1}{\overline{b}_1}, \frac{a_2}{\overline{b}_2}, \dots, \frac{a_n}{\overline{b}_n}$  be fractions which are not all equal, then  $\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{\overline{b}_1 + \overline{b}_2 + \dots + \overline{b}_n}$  lies between the least and greatest of them.

5. Examine whether the series whose n<sup>th</sup> term is  $\frac{n^3}{n^2+1}x^n$  be convergent or divergent.

- 6. State and prove the Exponential Theorem.
- 7. Determine the relation that exists between p and q when  $x^3 + px + q$  is divisible by a factor of the form  $(x a)^2$ .
- \*8. Three persons throw a die in succession, on condition that he who first throws an ace shall receive £1. What should each pay for his chance?
- 9. Solve the equations—

(i.) 
$$x^{2}(y + z) = a^{3}$$
  
 $y^{2}(z + x) = b^{3}$   
 $xyz = c^{3}$   
(ii.)  $x^{y} = y^{x}$   
 $x^{p} = y^{q}$ .

## Mathematics.—A (2.)

EUCLID AND GEOMETRICAL CONICS.

Three hours.

### T. J. SMITH, M.A., Examiner.

1.-1. Prove that the locus of a point, the sum of the squares of whose distances from three given points is constant, is a circle.

- 2. Show how to bisect a pentagon by a straight line drawn from one of its angular points.
- 3. In any quadrilateral, the lines joining the points of bisection of opposite sides meet on the line joining the points of bisection of the diagonal.
- 4. Produce a given line AB to P, so that AP.  $BP = AB^2$ .
- 5. If a polygon be equilateral does it follow that it is equiangular, and conversely?
- II.—1. If PV be the abscissa of any point Q on the parabola, then  $QV^2 = 4$  SP. PV.

2. If the tangents to a parabola at P, Q meet in T; TP, TQ subtend equal angles at S.

3. The sum of the focal radii to any point on an ellipse is constant.

- 4. If a chord PQ of an ellipse pass through a fixed point O, the rectangle OP.OQ varies as the square on the parallel radius CD.
- 5. Every tangent to an ellipse measured from the curve to the directrix subtends a right angle at the focus.
- 6. Examine by means of the definition the shape of the curve of a hyperbola.
- 7. Any tangent to a hyperbola contains with the asymptotes a triangle of constant area.

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## Mathematics.—A (3.)

Three hours.

## T. J. SMITH, M.A., Examiner.

TRIGONOMETRY, LOGARITHMS, ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.

- I.--1. State the Exponential theorem, and explain its use in the calculation of logarithms.
  - 2. Prove that if  $\theta$  be the circular measure of a positive angle less than a right angle, sin  $\theta$  liesbetween  $\theta$  and  $\theta \frac{1}{2}\theta^3$ . Hence calculate sin 10".
  - 3. State and prove De Moivre's theorem.

Prove 
$$\tan (a + \beta + \gamma + \dots) = \frac{s_1 - s_3 + s_5 \dots \&c}{1 - s_2 + s_4 \dots \&c}$$
  
where  $s_1 = \tan a + \tan \beta + \&c$ .  
 $s_2 = \tan a \tan \beta + \tan \beta \tan \gamma + \&c$ .  
 $s_3 = \tan a \tan \beta \tan \gamma + \tan \beta \tan \gamma \tan \delta + \&c$ .

- 4. Deduce from De Moivre the exponential values of sin  $\theta$ .
- 5. State and prove Gregory's series.
- 6. State and prove the formula for the sum of n terms of a series of sines of angles in A.P.
- 7. Prove  $\sin \theta = \theta \left(1 \frac{\theta^2}{\pi^2}\right) \left(1 \frac{\theta^2}{2^2 \pi^2}\right) \left(1 \frac{\theta^2}{3^2 \pi^2}\right) \dots$ 8. If  $a \cos (\theta + \phi) + b \cos (\theta - \phi) + c = 0$   $a \cos (\phi + \psi) + b \cos (\phi - \psi) + c = 0$   $a \cos (\psi + \theta) + b \cos (\psi - \theta) + c = 0$ then  $a^2 - b^2 + 2bc = 0$ .
- II.—1. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree may represent twostraight lines.
  - 2. Find the equation of the tangent at any point of the circle whose equation is  $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ .
  - 3 If the polar of any point P with respect to a parabola pass through the point Q, then will the polar of Q pass through P.
  - 4. Find the locus of the point of intersection of two tangents to an ellipse which are at rightangles to one another.

## Mathematics.—A (4.)

Three hours.

T. J. SMITH, M.A., Examiner.

## NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

- 1. Two faces P and Q, of which P is given, act at an angle of 60°. Given the magnitude of their resultant R, find the magnitude of Q. Shew by a figure that R cannot be less than  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$ P.
- 2. Find a point inside a triangle such that if it be acted on by forces represented by the linesjoining it to the vertices, it will be in equilibrium.
- 3. Give the "Laws of Friction," and shew how to determine the "Coefficient of Friction" experimentally.
- 4. Explain what is meant by Virtual Displacement and Virtual Work. State the principle of Virtual Velocities, and shew its application in the case of wheel and axle.
- 5. Shew that a force and a couple acting in the same plane cannot produce equilibrium. What is the "Geometrical representation" of the moment of a force with respect to a
- what is the "Geometrical representation" of the moment of a force with respect to a point?
- 6. What is the relation between the centre of mean position, the centre of mass, the centre of parallel forces, and the centre of gravity?
- 7. What is meant by the axis of a couple? Shew how to combine two couples into a singlecouple, and find the magnitude of the resultant.
- 8. Describe an air-pump. Find the formula for the pressure of the air in the receiver after the  $u^{\text{th}}$  stroke.
- 9. Describe Barker's Mill and the Hydraulic Ram.
- 10. Find the greatest height over which a liquid of density r can be carried by means of siphonwhen the height of the barometer is h.
- 11. A spherical shell, the internal and external radii of which are given, floats half immersed inwater. Find its density compared with the density of water.
- 12. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a solid floating in liquid and partly supported by a string.-

#### TASMANIAN COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Hobart, 22nd April, 1885.

#### EXAMINATION FOR TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS, 1886.

THE Council of Education have directed the publication of the following Regulations and Scheme of Examination for the Tasmanian Scholarships for the year 1886.

### By Order of the Council,

GEORGE RICHARDSON, Secretary

## **REGULATIONS FOR THE TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.**

Every Candidate for a Scholarship must, by the provisions of the Act, be above the age of sixteen and under the age of twenty years. He must also have been resident in the Colony for the period of five years next before the time of his examination, and have taken the Degree of Associate of Arts.

In the year 1886, and in each subsequent year, the examinations for the Tasmanian Scholarships shall be held on such days in the month of June as the Council may from time to time fix and determine.

The 1st day of June in the year 1886, and in each subsequent year, shall be fixed and appointed as the day upon which the ages of Candidates for Tasmanian Scholarships be ascertained and computed in those years.

Each of the Scholarships to be awarded in the year 1886, and in each subsequent year, shall be tenable for the period of four years commencing on the 1st day of October in the year in which the same is awarded.

The notice which, by the 27th Section of "The Tasmanian Council of Education and Scholarship Act," (22 Vict. No. 21), is required to be given by Candidates for the Tasmanian Scholarships, shall be at least one month next before the 1st day of June in the year in which such Candidate desires to present himself for examination.\*

Every Candidate for any such Scholarship shall furnish proof satisfactory to the Council that he is qualified according to the Act to become a Candidate, otherwise he shall not be allowed to compete at such Examination.

By the 14th Section of the Act, the examination for Tasmanian Scholarships must comprise the following subjects :-

- 1. Classics—Translations from Greek and Latin authors into English, Greek and Latin Composition, Ancient History, Philology.
   Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Plane Trigonometry.
   Natural Philosophy—Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.
   Modern History—The History of England.

- 5. The grammatical structure of the English Language, and French or German, at the option of the Candidate.

Every Scholar shall forward to the Secretary of the Council a certificate from the proper authority testifying to his having become a Member of some University of the United Kingdom; and until such certificate be received by the Secretary to the Council, or by their accredited Agent in Great Britain, the Council will not authorise the payment of any portion of the annual value of the Scholarship: provided always, that this condition shall not apply in any case where it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Council that the Scholar has been prevented by sickness or other sufficient cause from entering himself on the books of a University.

The Council will order to be paid by the Secretary, or an accredited agent in Great Britain, quar-terly, to the said Scholar, the amount of his Scholarship for the quarter, upon the receipt by their Secretary, or by such accredited agent, of a testimonial from the authorities of the University or College to which he may belong statism that he is conduction himself different with to which he may belong, stating that he is conducting himself diligently and steadily.

In the event of any Tasmanian Scholar not being able to produce such a testimonial for any three months, he shall forfeit the amount to which he would be otherwise entitled for the said three months; and should he fail to do so for twelve months, his Scholarship shall be declared vacant, and he shall have no claim for moneys accruing therefrom: provided always, that this Rule shall not apply to Scholars when they have been incapacitated by illness from attending to their University or College duties.

For the further encouragement of Tasmanian Scholars to prosecute their studies diligently in the University or College to which they belong, the Council of Education will cause to be published in their Annual Reports the names of those who have obtained Prizes, Scholarships, or Exhibitions, or who have appeared in the "Honour List," together with the description or class of Honour which may have been awarded to them.

\* Printed Forms of notification may be had on application to the Secretary.

## SCHEME of Examination for the TASMANIAN SCHOLARSHIPS for the Year 1886.

## CLASSICS.

(**A**.)

LATIN.-Cicero, Tusculans, Book III.; Horace, Satires, Book I.; Terence, Phormio.

#### GREEK.-Thucydides, Book I; Aristophanes, Ranæ.

Questions will be set upon the historical and geographical allusions contained in the above-named Books, and in the grammar of the Latin and Greek languages.

Passages will be set for translation from English into Greek and Latin Prose. Questions will be set on the principal events and eras of Roman and Grecian History.

#### (**B**.)

1. A Paper in Latin Authors not specified.

2. A Paper in Greek Authors not specified.

A Paper in Critical, Historical, and Philological Questions.
 A Paper in Verse Composition, Latin and Greek.

#### MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

#### (**A**.)

Arithmetic, Algebra, and Logarithms; Euclid and Plane Trigonometry, Conic Sections, treated both Analytically and Geometrically; Elementary Statics, Dynamics, and Hydrostatics.

#### (**B**.)

1. A Paper in Higher Algebra and Theory of Equations.

A Paper in Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
 A Paper in Differential and Integral Calculus.

4. A Paper in Problems in all the subjects of the course.

Candidates may have the option of being examined in the extra Classical or extra Mathematical subjects marked (B), by giving notice to the Secretary before the 30th April in the year of the Examination, but no Candidate will be allowed to present himself for both.

## MODERN HISTORY.

The History of England, with that of foreign nations, so far as connected therewith.

## MODERN LANGUAGES.

ENGLISH.—The history and philology of the English Language.

FRENCH OR GERMAN.

1

FRENCH.-Grammar and Composition. Passages will be set for translation from French into English and from English into French prose.

-Grammar and Composition. Passages will be set for translation from German into GERMAN.-English and from English into German prose.

The following values have been affixed to the several subjects of examination :-

1.	Classics -	-	-	-	-	-	-	{ ( <b>A</b> ) { ( <b>B</b> )	$1500 \ 1001$	Marks. "
2.	Mathematics and	Natural	Philoso	phy	-	-	-	{( <b>A</b> ) {( <b>B</b> )	1500 1500	,, ,,
3. ₄	Modern History	-	-	-	-	-	-		400	"
4.	(a.) English	- -	-	-	-	-	-	400 /	800	
	(b.) French or G	lerman	-	-	-	-	-	400 <b>s</b>	000	"

It shall be essential to success that a Candidate gain at least 2200 Marks; of which 500 shall have been gained in Classics and 300 in Mathematics.

#### WILLIAM THOMAS STRUTT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, TASMANIA