

THE

U. C. COLLEGE REGISTER,

1841



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Upper Canada College Register.

THE
UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

REGISTER,

CONTAINING

THE PRIZE LIST AND EXAMINATION PAPERS

FOR 1841.

*Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
Rectique cultus pectora roborant,
Utcumque defecere mores,
Dedecorant bene nata culpæ.*

TORONTO:

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOK-SELLERS TO THE COLLEGE.

1842.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

(INCORPORATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE)

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

1842.

Chancellor:

HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RT. HON. SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B.
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, &c. &c.

Visitors:

THE HON. THE JUDGES OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

President:

THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND JOHN STRACHAN, D.D.,
LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Council:

THE HON. THE SPEAKER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON. THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

THE PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE HON. WILLIAM ALLAN.

“ J. S. MACAULAY.

“ L. P. SHERWOOD.

REV. H. J. GRASETT, M.A.

DR. WIDMER.

HENRY BOYS, Esq., M.D., *Registrar and Bursar.*

COLLEGE OFFICERS.

1842.

Principal:

THE REVEREND JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D.

Masters:

THE REV. CHARLES MATHEWS, M.A., *1st Classical Master.*THE REV. GEORGE MAYNARD, M.A., *Mathematical Master.*MR. BARRON, Scholar Queen's College, Camb., *2nd Classical Master.*THE REV. HENRY SCADDING, M.A., *3rd Classical Master.*MR. DE LA HAYE, *French Master.*MR. DUFFY, *1st English Master.*MR. COSENS, *Master of Preparatory School.*MR. THOMPSON, *2nd English Master.*MR. HOWARD, *Geometrical Drawing Master.*(Vacant) *Ornamental* *ditto.*

COURSE OF EDUCATION.

Greek, Latin, French; Mathematics, (Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Logarithms, Conic Sections, &c.) Elements of Natural Philosophy, Logic; History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Arithmetic, Mensuration, Book-keeping, Geometrical Drawing, Surveying, and Perspective, in addition to the ordinary branches of English; with Composition in English and French, and in Greek and Latin prose and verse.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUPILS.

INTO SEVEN FORMS, A PARTIAL CLASS, AND A PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Pupils are examined, on admission, and placed according to their qualifications. Those in the College Forms, as they progressively advance, receive instructions in every department of the course; those who are admitted into the Partial Class, are exempted from Classical Studies.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Latin and English; Writing and Arithmetic.

FIRST FORM.

Latin and English; History, Writing and Arithmetic.

SECOND FORM.

Latin, French, and English; History, Modern Geography, Writing and Arithmetic.

THIRD FORM.

Greek, Latin, French, and English; History, Modern Geography Writing and Arithmetic; Geometrical Drawing.

FOURTH FORM.

Greek, Latin, French, and English; Mathematics; History, Use of the Globes, Writing and Arithmetic; Geometrical Drawing and Surveying.

FIFTH FORM.

Greek, Latin, French, and English; Mathematics; History, Mensuration, Writing and Arithmetic; Surveying and Perspective.

SIXTH FORM.

Greek, Latin, French, and English; Mathematics; History, Writing and Arithmetic; Surveying and Perspective.

SEVENTH FORM.

Greek, Latin, French, and English; Elements of Natural Philosophy, Logic, Mathematics; History; Surveying, Perspective, &c.

PARTIAL CLASS.

1st Division.

English; History, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic; Geometrical Drawing.

2nd Division.

French and English; History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; Geometrical Drawing and Surveying.

3rd Division.

Mathematics; French and English; History, Geography, and Use of the Globes; Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Surveying and Perspective.

4th Division.

Mathematics; French and English; History, Geography and Use of the Globes; Writing, Arithmetic, and Mensuration; Surveying and Perspective.

5th Division.

Elements of Nat. Philosophy, Logic, Mathematics; French and English; History, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic; Surveying, Perspective, &c.

The Holy Scriptures are the first subject on Monday, and the last on Friday (with the Principal and Classical Masters) throughout all the Forms, and the Divisions of the Partial Class.

ATTENDANCE.

From a quarter before 9 o'clock in the morning until 12, and from 2 o'clock until 4 in the afternoon, except on Wednesday and Saturday, which are half holidays.

Every pupil is required to appear in his place and answer to his name at the calling of the roll, before Prayers, at a quarter before 9.

In all cases of absence, a written excuse from the Parents or Guardian of the pupil is required from him on his return.

Mr. Hirschfelder gives lessons in Hebrew on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and in German on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

Instruction is given in Book-keeping on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock—and in Ornamental Drawing on Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

In addition to the above, the 5th Form attends on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; the 6th on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; the 4th on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday; the 3rd on Tuesday and Thursday, the 2nd on Thursday and Friday; 3rd Division Partial Class on Monday, and Friday; and 4th Division Partial Class on Tuesday,—from 12 to 1 o'clock.

QUARTERLY DUES.

Day-Pupils, { Preparatory School,.....	£1	10	0
{ College,....	2	5	0
Boarders,.....	7	10	0

Hebrew, German, and Ornamental Drawing, are optional branches, for which there is an extra charge.

Hebrew or German,.....	£1	5	0	per Quarter.
Hebrew and German,.....	2	0	0	"
Ornamental Drawing,.....	1	0	0	"

The necessary Books, and Drawing materials, are supplied by the College Booksellers, Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, at the expense of the pupil.

COLLECTOR, *Mr. Duffy.*

COLLEGE QUARTERS.

FIRST QUARTER.

From the close of the Christmas Vacation (about the 1st week in January) to the 20th March.

SECOND QUARTER.

From the 20th March to the 3rd of June.

THIRD QUARTER.

From the 3rd June to the commencement of the Summer Vacation.

FOURTH QUARTER.

From the close of the Summer Vacation to the beginning of the Christmas Vacation, (about 20th December.)

At whatever period of any of the above quarters, a pupil may be entered or withdrawn, his dues for tuition are payable for the whole of that quarter.

All pupils, whose names are on the roll, are charged with the dues, unless notice has been given of their removal from the Institution.

EXHIBITIONS:

(FOUNDED BY THE COUNCIL OF KING'S COLLEGE, 1841.)

The whole number is twelve, tenable for three years. Accordingly, the regular number of vacancies each year is four; to two of which is attached exemption from College dues for tuition—to one, in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one, exemption from College dues for both Board and Tuition, with the liberty to commute the privilege of boarding for an annual stipend of £20.

Extract from the Regulations regarding them :

“ 1. The mode of election to be by Public Examination.

“ 2. The best answerers at that Examination to be declared duly elected to the places then vacant, unless it shall be reported to the Council, that any candidate or candidates manifested such imperfect acquaintance with the subjects of examination as should disqualify him or them for entering the 5th Form, and thus render it expedient that the vacancy or vacancies should not then be filled up.

"3. All candidates to be eligible, who shall produce testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any institution for education in Canada."

"4. The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of Upper Canada College one month before the first day of Examination.

"5. The names of the successful candidates to be published specifying the schools at which they were educated.

1842.

EXHIBITIONERS:

1st Class—COSENS (Sidney Charles), 4th Form, U. C. College.

2nd Class—WICKSON (Arthur), do. do.

SECOND ANNUAL EXAMINATION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1843.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

GREEK: Valpy's Delectus.

LATIN: Ovid's Fasti—Extracts from, in "*Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo*.
Eton. 1840. pp. 63 to 80.—These are to be considered as text books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, Geography, and Mythology, will be founded.

MATHEMATICS: Euclid's Elements, Book 1.

Algebra: to Simple Equations (inclusive)—and Arithmetic.

THE COLLEGE BOARDING HOUSE

Is on the College premises, with a spacious play-ground attached. It is under the immediate care of a resident Master and Matron, and its discipline and arrangements are subject to the superintendence of College authority.

REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY BOARDERS AT THE COLLEGE BOARDING-HOUSE.

1. The hour of rising is Six o'clock, in the Summer, and twenty minutes before Seven in the Winter; notified by the ringing of the College Bell.

* Those candidates, who have been educated at home, or by private tutors, will be admitted on producing similar testimonials from their Parents, Guardians, or Tutors.

2. Every Boarder is required to be present at Prayers, at Seven o'clock, followed by Scripture-reading, till half-past Seven. No plea whatever is admitted for absence from these duties, except sickness: in case of which, either the resident Master or the Matron must be previously made acquainted, in order that they may be satisfied of the sufficiency of the plea.

3. A Register of Absentees from Prayers and Reading is kept, stating the causes of absence. Any levity, or irreverent conduct during Prayers or Reading, will be severely noticed.

4. During the time between rising and twenty minutes before Nine, no Boarder is to leave the Premises; but all the time (not otherwise engaged) is to be occupied in preparing Lessons.

5. No Boarder is to go from the Boarding-House to the College, before the Bell rings, at twenty minutes to Nine.

6. No Boarder is to take his seat at meat till grace has been said, nor to leave the table before grace after meat.

7. Every Boarder is to appear regularly at all meals, and not to absent himself of his own accord.

8. No Boarder is allowed to go out in the evening after the ringing of the College Bell, which is regulated from time to time according to the season.

9. The College bounds are the College Premises, and Play-Ground. No Boarder is at any time to go into the Town, without express permission.

10. The Boarders being all orderly assembled at Nine o'clock in the evening, read to the Master one or more chapters from the Old or New Testament: this is followed by Prayers; after which all retire to bed; it being at the discretion of the Master, occasionally to allow such of the senior boys as may request it, and he thinks will make good use of the indulgence, to remain up till Ten.

11. The Monitor appointed to each Study and Bed-Room is responsible for the orderly conduct of all in his room, and also for any mischief or damage done to the furniture, unless he reports the actual offender.

12. It is entirely at the discretion of the Master, whether leave shall at any time be granted to a Boarder to attend a party—and then only on a written invitation, or a direct verbal application from the boy's friend to the Master: such permission not to be then given unless both the Master and the Matron are satisfied that the boy's conduct deserves the indulgence. Every Boarder must return home from such party by Nine

o'clock, which limit *may* be extended to Ten by a particular request to that effect from the friend who invited the boy.

13. No fire-arms of any description are allowed in the possession of a Boarder.

SUNDAY.

1. Every Boarder is required to attend Divine Service—morning and afternoon.

2. Boarders to remain within bounds till half-past Ten, A.M.; then assemble in the Study, and thence proceed orderly to their respective places of Public Worship; and return in like manner. The same is to be observed as to going to, and returning from the Place of Worship in the afternoon.

3. Leave may be granted to take a walk after Service; but no Boarder is allowed to go into the Town after returning the second time from the Place of Worship in the afternoon.

4. If permission be, under particular circumstances, given to a Boarder to visit a friend in the Town on Sunday, he must first attend Divine Service with the rest of the Boarders, and must return home by Eight o'clock in the evening.

N.B.—Each Boarder is to provide himself with his own Bedding, Sheets, Towels, and Silver Spoon.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Annual Public Examination.

DECEMBER, 1841.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION—1841.

His Excellency the Governor General's Prize.

Virgil; *Æneid*, Book IX. Homer; *Iliad*, X.

Composition in Latin prose and verse.

Plane Geometry; Euclid, Books I, II, III; Def. V, and B. VI.

Algebra and Arithmetic.

II. CLASSICAL PRIZE.

Virgil; *Æneid*, Book IX. Homer; *Iliad*, X.

Horace; *Ars. Poet.* Longinus; Extracts from in Collect. *Græc. Maj.*

Composition in Greek and Latin prose and verse.

III. MATHEMATICAL PRIZE.

Plane Geometry; Euclid, Books I, II, III; Def. V, and B. VI.

Algebra and Arithmetic.

Plane Trigonometry, Logarithms, Elementary Conic Sections, and
Mechanics.

IV. FRENCH PRIZE.

Henriade, Chant III; History—Literary—in the age of Louis XIV; Civil—under Henri III and IV, and Louis XV; Translation from English into French; viva voce examination conducted in French.

V. ENGLISH PRIZE.

History—Literary—under Anne, George I, and George II; Civil—of England to the present period; Geography and Arithmetic; Composition on a proposed subject.

SENIOR DIVISION.

7TH FORM.

Greek (Sophocles, *Œdip. Rex*, and Plato, *Crito*), Latin (Horace, *Satir.* B. II, 3, *Epist.* B. II, and *Odes*, B. IV), Plane Geometry (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI), Algebra, Trigonometry, &c.; Natural Philosophy (Astronomy and Optics, Elementary), Logic; French; Geometrical Drawing, Surveying and Perspective; Public Reading.

6TH FORM.

Greek (Homer, *Iliad*, B. I), Latin (Cicero, *Orat. pro Dejotaro*); Plane Geometry (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI), Algebra (to *Proportion*), French; History, Geography, and Antiquities; Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Surveying and Perspective; Public Reading.

5TH FORM.

Greek (Lucian, Extracts from), Latin (Sallust, *Bell. Jugurth.* portion of); Plane Geometry (Euclid, B. I, II, and III), Algebra (*Quadratic Equations*); History, Geography and Antiquities; Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Surveying and Perspective; Public Reading.

4TH FORM.

Greek (Delectus), Latin (Ovid *Metamorph.* B. XIII, *Fab.* I); Plane Geometry (Euclid, B. I), Algebra (to *Simple Equations*); French; Latin and Greek Exercises; Arithmetic, History, Writing, Geometrical Drawing and Surveying; Public Reading.

Partial Class.

Plane Geometry (Euclid, B. I, II, III, and VI), Algebra; French; Arithmetic, Geography, Maps, Book-keeping, Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Surveying and Perspective; Public Reading.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

3RD FORM.

Greek (*Accidence*), Latin (Phædrus, Book III); French; Latin Exercises; History, Arithmetic, Geography, Maps, Writing, Geometrical Drawing, Public Reading.

2ND FORM.

Latin (Lectiones Selectæ); French; Latin Exercises, History, Arithmetic, Geography, Maps, Writing, Public Reading, Spelling.

1ST FORM.

Latin (Lectiones Selectæ, portion of); Latin Exercises, History, Arithmetic, Writing, Public Reading, Spelling.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Latin (*Accidence*); Arithmetic, Reading, Writing, Spelling.

RECITATIONS—1841.

PART I.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| I. <i>Æneid Book X., (Extract),</i> | VIRGIL. |
| Jupiter..... Bethune, N. | |
| Juno..... Hagerman. | |
| Venus..... Maule. | |
| II. <i>Temple of Diana.</i> | EWART. |
| Draper, W. G. | |
| III. <i>Athalie, (Extract).</i> | RACINE. |
| Athalie..... Bethune, N. | |
| Mathan..... Sharpe. | |
| Abner..... Jones, E. C. | |
| IV. <i>The English Boy.</i> | HEMANS. |
| Maule. | |
| V. <i>Prometheus Vincitus, (Extract).</i> | ÆSCHYLUS. |
| Mercury..... Weller. | |
| Prometheus..... Connolly. | |
| Chorus..... Sharpe. | |
| VI. <i>On the Study of Classical Literature, (Extract).</i> | COLERIDGE. |
| McLeod, N. | |
| VII. <i>Andria, (Extract).</i> | TERENCE. |
| Simo..... Hagerman. | |
| Chremes..... Draper, W. G. | |
| Pamphilus..... Robinson. | |
| Crito..... Connolly. | |
| Davus..... Weller. | |
| Dromo..... Jessopp. | |

PART II.

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|---|---------|
| I. <i>Mercury, Menippus and Charon.</i> | LUCIAN. |
| Mercury..... Glasgow. | |
| Menippus..... Sadleir. | |
| Charon..... Boulton. C. | |

- II. *Coliseum*. ORMEROD.
Robinson.
- III. *Le Médecin malgré lui, (Extract)*. MOLIERE.
Sganarelle Maule.
Géronte..... Draper, W. G.
Lucinde Jones, J.
- IV. *Address on the threatened invasion of England by Buonaparte, (Extract)*. HALL
Weller.
- V. *Le Mariage forcé, (Extract)*. MOLIERE.
Docteur Pancrace..... Maule.
Sganarelle..... O'Hara, W.
- VI. *Martyr of Antioch, (Extract)*. MILMAN.
Olybius Hagerman.
Vopiscus..... Connolly.
Macer..... Bethune, N.
Callias..... Weller.
Fabius..... Sharpe. Diodotus..... Bethune, J. G.
Calanthias..... Dyett. Margarita..... Maule.
1st Officer..... O'Hara, W.
2nd do. Jones, E. C.
3rd do. Grasett.
- 1ST CHORUS. 2ND CHORUS.
1. Crooks, A. 3. McKenzie, M. 1. Wedd, 3. Cosens.
2. Draper, H. R. 4. Gildersleeve. 2. Wickson, 4. Sadleir.
- 3RD CHORUS.
1. Wickson, 3. Cosens,
2. Wedd, 4. Jessopp.
5. Sadleir.

PRIZE LIST—1841.

I. His Excellency the Governor General's Prize.

Classics and Mathematics.....	Crookshank, G.
II. Classics.....	Hagerman, J. T.
III. Mathematics.....	Weller, W.
IV. French.....	Crookshank, G.
V. English.....	Sadleir, C.

Principal's Prizes.

Head Monitor.....	Crookshank, G.
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GOOD CONDUCT :

<i>Forms and Partial Class</i>	{ Wickson, A. Wèdd, W. Arnold, W.
<i>Preparatory School</i>	Bethune, A.

Boys specially noticed for Good Conduct :

Crookshank, G.	{ O'Hara, W.	{ Boulton, J.	Patrick, E.
Weller, W.	{ Boulton, C.	{ Anderson, G.	Molson, A.
Bethune, N.	{ Sadleir, C.	{ Chewett, W.	{ Baldwin, W.
Dyett, W.	—	{ Thompson, C.	{ Price, E.
—	Wickson, A.	—	{ Taylor, Ar.
Robinson, C.	M'Leod, J.	Crooks, A.	{ Walton, G. T.
{ Baldwin, E.	Jessopp, H. B.	Clarke, G. M.	—
{ Dampier, W.	Bethune, J. G.	{ Bethune, Jas.	Bethune, A.
{ Macaulay, J. J.	Draper, H. R.	Smart, R. W.	Dampier, H.
{ Draper, W. G.	—	Barber, G. A.	McKenzie, F.
{ Boulton, D.	{ Crooks, D.	{ Bethune, J. W.	Boswell, G.
{ Maule, A.	{ Barnum, J.	Jones, J.	Jacks, F.
{ McLeod, N.	Assiginack, F.	Kingsmill, J.	Williams, H.
—	Cockburn, R.	Baines, E.	—
Wèdd, W.	—	—	—
{ Grasett, E.	Arnold, W.	Doel, W. H.	—
{ Roaf, J.	—	M'Farland, J. C.	—

College Prizes, Honours, and Distinctions.

1ST PRIZES.

Scripture.	1. Subject— <i>Acts, chap. xii. to xxiii. ; English and Greek Text, and general and critical information.</i>	1.	Connolly, J. H.
	Special.		Jones, E. C.
2 and 3.	Subject— <i>Acts, chap. xii. to xxiii. ; English text and general information.</i>	2.	Grasett, E.
		3.	Arnold, W.

Grammar, Greek.....	Wedd, W.
Latin, 1 and 2.....	Crooks, A.
Poem. 1. Subject—"Xerxes at Abydos"—English.	Sharpe, A.
Essay. Subject—"Influence of Habit"—English...	Connolly, J. H.
Recitation.....	Maule, A.
Reading.....	McKenzie, M.
Drawing, (Surveying and Engineering). 1.	Bethune, N.
Special. 2.	Chewett, W.
Good Conduct (Boarding House).....	Weller, W.
" " "	Connolly, J. H.

FOR DILIGENCE AND PROFICIENCY DURING THE YEAR IN

Classics.

7th Form: Crookshank, G.—6th: Baldwin, E.—5th: Wedd, W.—4th: Cosens, S.—3rd: Arnold, W.—2d: Crooks, A.—1st: Patrick, E.—Preparatory School: Dampier, H.

Mathematics.

Macaulay, J. J.; Wedd, W.

French.

Wedd, W.; Wickson, A.

Arithmetic.

Gildersleeve, O.; Crooks, A.

Geography.

Crooks, D.; Crooks, A.

Writing.

Woodruff, J. C.; Crooks, A.

FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS PROPOSED AT THE EXAMINATION.

7th Form: Crookshank, G.—6th: Macaulay, J. J.—5th: Wedd, W.—4th: Cosens, S.—3d: Arnold, W.—2d: Crooks, A.—1st: Doel, W. H.—Preparatory school: Dampier, H.

2nd. HONOURS.

1st Class.

7th Form: Connolly, J. H.—6th: Robinson, C.—5th: Roaf, J.—4th: Wickson, A.—3d: Thompson, C.—2d: Clarke, G. M.—1st: McFarland, J. C.—Preparatory school: Boswell, G.

2nd Class.

6th Form : McLeod, N.—3d : Gildersleeve, O. ; Anderson, G.—2d : Kingsmill, J. ; Overfield, C.—1st : Ritchey, R.—Preparatory school
Jackes, W. ; Barber, E.

3rd. FIRST PLACES.*

Greek.

7th Form : (*Sophocles*)—Connolly, J. H. (*Plato*)—Crookshank, G. and Connolly, J. H., (*æquales*).—6th : Robinson, C.—5th : Wedd, W.—4th : Cosens, S.—3d : Arnold, W. and Thompson, C. *æquales*.

Latin.

7th Form : (*Horace, Sat. and Epist.*)—Connolly, J. H., Hagerman, J. T., and Crookshank, G. *æquales* ; (*Horace, Odes*)—Crookshank, G. and Connolly, J. H. *æquales*.—6th : Robinson, C.—5th : Wedd, W.—4th : Cosens, S.—3d : Arnold, W.—2d : Clarke, G. M.—1st : Doel, W. H., and McFarland, J. C. *æquales*.—Prep. School : Boswell, G.

Geometry.

7th Form : Weller, W.—6th : Macaulay, J. J.—5th : Wedd, W.—4th : Wickson, A.

Algebra.

7th Form : Crookshank, G.—6th : Macaulay, J. J.—5th : Wedd, W.—4th : Cosens, S. and Wickson, A. *æquales*.

Natural Philosophy (Elements of).

Crookshank, G.

Logic.

Crookshank, G.

French.

7th Form : Crookshank, G.—5th : Wedd, W.—4th : Cameron, C. ; Par. Class ; Crooks, D.—3d : Anderson, G.—2d : Clarke, G. M.

Latin Exercises.

4th Form : Wickson, A.—3d : Arnold, W.—2d : Crooks, A.—1st : Billings, W. H.

History, Geography, and Antiquities.

6th Form : McLean, T.—5th : Jones, C. and Sadleir, C. *æquales*.

* The second and third places are not publicly noticed, but they are regarded in the adjudication of the Examination Prizes and Honours.

History.

4th Form : Wickson, A.—3d : Gildersleeve, O.—2d : Crooks, A.—1st : Patrick, E.

Arithmetic.

4th Form : Bethune, J. G.—Part. Class : Barnum, J.—3d : Anderson, G.—2d : Crooks, A.—1st : Doel, W. H.—Prep. School : Jackes, W.

Geography.

P. Class : Crooks, D. Barnum, J.—3d Form : Gildersleeve, O.—2d : Crooks, A.

Maps.

P. Class : Barnum, J. Assignack, F.—3rd Form : Gildersleeve, O.—2d : Crooks, A.

Writing.

6th Form : Draper, W. G.—5th : Woodruff, J. C.—4th : Cameron, C.—Partial Class : Crooks, D. and Barnum, J., *æquales*—3d : Molson, G.—2d : Crooks, A.—1st : McFarland, J. C.

Book-keeping.

Crooks, D.

Geometrical Drawing, Surveying, and Perspective.

7th Form : Crookshank, G.—6th : Baldwin, E.—5th : Woodruff, J. C.—4th : Cameron, C.—Partial Class : Crooks, D.—3d Form : Ridout, T.

Reading.

7th Form : Connolly, J. H.—6th : Draper, W. G.—5th : Grasett, E.—4th : Cosens, S.—Partial Class : Crooks, D.; Barnum, J.—3d Form : Gildersleeve, O.—2d : Molson, J. D.—1st : Ritchey, R.—Preparatory School : Dampier, H.

Spelling.

2d Form : Clarke, G. M.—1st : Doel, W. H.—Preparatory School : Dampier, H.

SUBJECTS FOR COMPOSITION, 1842.

I. PRIZE POEM—in Greek, Latin or English.

Ἀκούουσι βούντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν—θάλαττα θάλαττα.

II. PRIZE ESSAY—in Latin, French, or English. “The origin and affinities of modern European languages.”

The Compositions are to be sent (with fictitious signatures) to the Collector of the College before November 1st.

QUESTIONS

PROPOSED AT THE

EXAMINATION FOR THE SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

1841.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Examination for the Scripture Prizes is divided into two parts, of which the first is conducted by the Classical Masters, and the second by the Principal. By the first, in which all the candidates are examined, the two lower prizes are decided;—the second is additional for those, who desire to compete for the highest prize. In the following pages, those questions are omitted, by which the knowledge of the English or Greek text was tested by recitation or translation and parsing.

U. C. COLLEGE,
AUGUST 2nd, 1842.

EXAMINATION FOR THE SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

1841.

I. ENGLISH TEXT AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

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II. GREEK TEXT AND CRITICAL INFORMATION.

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ACTS, CHAPTERS XII. TO XXIII.

ENGLISH TEXT AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

CHAP. XII.

- Verse 1. *Herod the King*.—(a.) Which Herod? (β.) Whose son was he? (γ.) Before he became King where was he imprisoned, and on what account?—(δ.) What countries were given him by Caligula? (ε.) What by Claudius?
- “ 2. *He slew James, the brother of John, with the sword*.—(a.) Whose sons were James and John? (β.) What mode of execution is meant by *slaying with the sword*? (γ) In what words had our Lord foretold this martyrdom?
- “ 3. *Days of unleavened bread*.—(a.) How many of them?—(β.) What did they commemorate? (γ) By what other name is the same festival spoken of?
- “ 4. *Delivered him to four quaternions*.—(a.) What is a quaterniou? (β.) Why were there *four* of them?
Intending after Easter to bring him.—(a.) Does the word *Easter*, strictly speaking, denote a Jewish or Christian Festival? (β.) What Jewish Festival is meant by Easter? (γ.) How many days intervene between the Jewish Passover and Easter?—(δ.) What are the respective names for those days?
- “ 6. *Bound with two chains*.—(a.) To whom did the chains bind him? (β.) By what part of his body?—(γ.) Why was he bound with *two* chains?

Verse 6. *Gird thyself, and bind on thy sandals.*—(a.) What was *girding himself*? (β.) Why *bind* on his sandals?

“ 10. *When they were past the first and second ward.*—(a.) What was the first ward? (β.) What was the second ward?

“ 12. *Where many were gathered together.*—Why were they gathered *at night*?

“ 13. *A damsel came to hearken.*—Why did she hearken?

“ 15. *It is his angel.*—(a.) What did they mean by Peter's angel? (β.) What does Jesus say regarding the *angels of his little ones*? (γ.) In what shape did they suppose the angel came?

“ 16. *Go shew these things to James.*—Which James is meant?

“ 20. *And Herod was highly displeased with them of Tyre and Sidon.*—Which of these two cities was a colony of the other?

On a set day.—What day was that according to Josephus?

Because their country was nourished by the King's country.

(a.) In what respect *nourished*? (β.) Quote from *Ezekiel* to show that this was the case in that prophet's time also. (γ.) What peculiarity in the condition of the Tyrians made them dependent upon the King's country? (δ.) What *part* of the King's country is referred to?

They desired peace.—(a.) Were Herod and the Tyrians *at war*, in the common sense of the words?—

(β.) Under whose protection were the Tyrians?

“ 21. *Herod, arrayed in royal apparel, sat upon his throne.*—

(a.) What does Josephus tell us his robe was made of on this occasion? (β.) Where are we told by the same author Herod received the people of Tyre and Sidon? (γ.) What *superstitious* addition to the circumstances related in the text is found in Josephus?

Verse 25. *Paul and Barnabas returned from Jerusalem.*—On what errand or *ministry* had they been sent to Jerusalem?

CHAP. XIII.

Verse 1. *Manaen.*—Who was his foster-brother?

Cyrene.—Where situated, and whence colonized?

“ 4. *Selencia.*—Near the mouth of what River?

“ 5. *Salamis.*—(a.) Capital of what Island? (β.) What was Salamis afterwards called? (γ.) What its modern name?

“ 6 *Paphos.*—State the exact situation.

Bar-jesus.—Give the meaning and etymology of this word, and illustrate this usage by similar prefixes in modern languages.

“ 7. *Deputy of the country.*—The Romans gave different names to the Governors of their Provinces.—What were these names; how was the application regulated, and who made the distinction?

“ 9. *Saul, who is called Paul.*—Give the meaning of the two names.

“ 13. *Perga in Pamphylia.*—On what River was Perga? Give modern name of *Pamphylia*.

“ 14. *Antioch in Pisidia.*—Why is *Pisidia* mentioned?

“ 15. *Law and the Prophets.*—(a.) How was the Pentateuch divided? (β.) Why the difference in number? (γ.) Who prohibited the Law from being read? (δ.) What did the Jews substitute for it? (ε.) Who restored the reading of the Law, and what was then the custom?

“ 19. *Seven Nations.*—Give their names.

“ 20. *About the space of 450 years.*—How has this been explained?

Verse 21. *Forty years.*—From what time?

“ 43. *Religious proselytes.*—Give the names of the different kinds of proselytes, with their privileges.

“ 46. *It was necessary that the Word of God should first have been spoken to you.*—Why?

“ 51. *Shook off the dust.*—Why did they do this, and in what manner?

Iconium.—Give its situation.

CHAP. XIV.

Verse 12. *They called Barnabas, Jupiter, and Paul, Mercurius.*

a. What story, prevalent among the Lycaonians, might have induced them to imagine the Apostles to be these heathen gods?

β. Why would they apply the name “Jupiter” to Barnabas, rather than to St. Paul?

“ 13. *The priest of Jupiter, which was before their city.*

a. What do you understand by the expression “before their city?”

β. *Brought oxen and garlands.*—What was the object of the garlands?

γ. *Unto the gates.*—“The gates” of what?

“ 14. *They rent their clothes.*

a. What was their object in doing this?

β. Refer to other texts of Scripture where the usage is spoken of.

“ 16. *That ye should turn from these vanities.*

a. What is here meant by “vanities”?

β. What is the literal signification of the word?

γ. Is it appropriately used in this its literal sense?

Verse 20. *Departed with Barnabas.*

- a. What is the signification of the name "Barnabas"?
- β. What was his real name?
- γ. Give instances of the addition of similar surnames to other persons in the New Testament.

" 21. *They returned again to Lystra.*

- a. What was the geographical position of Lystra?
- β. Of what distinguished Christian disciple was it the birth-place?

" 24. *Pisidia—Pamphylia.*

- a. Describe the geographical position of these two provinces.
- β. Name the principal city of the former.
- γ. What forms the Southern boundary of the latter?

CHAP XV.

Verse 1. What is the great federal rite of the Law of Moses?

- " 2. *They determined that Paul and Barnabas should go up to Jerusalem.*—(a.) Who came to this determination?
(β.) Is there any thing mentioned in *Galatians* which may have governed this determination?

And certain other of them.—Who is mentioned by name in *Galatians*?

- " 3. *And being brought on their way.*—(a.) With what intention was this done? (β.) To what description of persons was such honour usually paid?

- " 4. *They were received of the Church.*—With whom did Paul communicate privately before his reception by the Church?

- Verse 5. *There rose up certain of the sect of the Pharisees.*—Had they risen up *elsewhere*, or did they rise up before the Church at Jerusalem?
- “ 7. *And when there had been much disputing.*—Who were the disputants?
- “ 8. *It seemed good to the Holy Ghost.*—What is Peter’s argument in favour of exempting the Gentile Christians from obedience to the Mosaic ceremonial?
- “ 10. *Now, therefore, why tempt ye God?*—To whom are these words addressed by Peter?
To put a yoke upon the neck of the disciples.—What does Peter mean by a yoke?
- “ 11. *We shall be saved, even as they.*—Who are meant by *they*?
- “ 12. *Declaring what miracles God had wrought among the Gentiles.*—With what object were these recounted?
- “ 13. *How God at the first.*—How many years ago does James mean?
Did visit the Gentiles.—(a.) Who was the first Gentile convert? (β.) Why was he still called a Gentile?
- “ 15. *And to this agree the words of the prophets.*—(a.) Why is it said *of the prophets*, and not *of the prophet*?—(β.) Who is the prophet referred to?
- “ 17. *That the residue of men might seek after the Lord.*—What are the words in Amos for the *residue of men*?
- “ 20. *That they abstain from pollutions of idols.*—(a.) What are meant by *pollutions*? (β.) How did the heathens dispose of their sacrificial meats? (γ.) How were the Christian converts more especially subject to encounter these pollutions?
- “ 22. *Namely, Judas, surnamed Barsabas, and Silas, chief men among the brethren.*—What other Silas is mentioned in the Acts?
- “ 23. *It seemed good unto us, being assembled with one accord.*—(a.) What is meant by *one accord*? (β.) Who had given up their opinions to produce this accord?

Verse 24. *For it seemed good unto the Holy Ghost and to us.*—

When did the Holy Ghost so signify his pleasure?

“ 25. *From things strangled.*—Among the Gentiles, what animals, good for food, were deprived of life by strangulation?

And from blood.—(a.) What process of dressing animals may be here referred to? (β.) Why was the blood retained in Gentile meats?

“ 33. *They were let go in peace.*—When were the words “go in peace” commonly used?

“ 37. *Barnabas determined to take with him Mark.*—Of what place was Barnabas a native?

“ 39. *They departed asunder.*—(a.) When Paul and Barnabas separated, what is said of Paul that is not said of Barnabas? (β.) Shew from Scripture that this disagreement was but temporary.

CHAP XVI.

Verse 1. *A certain woman, which was a Jewess.*

a. What was her name?

β. Quote the passage in which she is named.

γ. What is to be understood by the terms “Greek” and “Grecian” in the New Testament?

“ 6. *Were forbidden to preach the word in Asia.*

a. How is this portion of the verse to be made consistent with what has gone before?

β. Describe the boundaries of Galatia.

γ. Whence did this Province derive its name?

“ 10. *We endeavoured to go into Macedonia.*

a. How is the sudden change of person in the narrative to be accounted for?

β. What churches did St. Paul found in Macedonia?

- “ 11. *We came to Samothracia.*
 α. What was “Samothracia”?
 β. Explain the composition of the name.
- “ 12. *Philippi, the chief city of that part of Macedonia.*
 α. What apparent inaccuracy is there in this expression?
 β. How is it to be explained?
 γ. Into how many parts was Macedonia divided, and by whom?
 δ. What was the more ancient name of Philippi?
- “ 12. *And a Colony.*
 α. What do you understand by the word *Colony* as here used?
 β. By whom was Philippi made a Colony?
- “ 13. *By a river side, where prayer was wont to be made.*
 α. What river passed near Philippi?
 β. Why were Oratories, or places for prayer, built near rivers?
 γ. How is it accounted for that St. Paul found only *women* congregated here?
- “ 16. *A certain damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination.*
 α. What is the literal signification of the expression, “spirit of divination”?
 β. What mythological story throws light upon the passage?
- “ 26. *And every one's bands were loosed.*
 α. What is proved by this fact, with regard to the *character* of the earthquake?
 β. What signs, according to heathen ideas, denoted the presence of a god?
- “ 27. *Would have killed himself.*
 α. What two persons, remarkable in Roman history, fell by their own swords at Philippi?
- “ 37. *They have beaten us, being Romans.*
 α. What Roman laws forbade the binding and scourging of Roman citizens?
 β. Whence arose St. Paul's claim to Roman citizenship?

Verse 40. *Entered into the house of Lydia.*

a. Of what city was Lydia a native?

β. Why is the name of this city familiar among Christians?

γ. Describe the nature of Lydia's trade.

CHAP. XVII.

Verse 1. *Amphipolis*.—(a.) Why so called? (β.) What was its old name? (γ.) By whom was it built and colonized?

Apollonia.—Give its situation with respect to Amphipolis and Thessalonica.

Thessalonica.—(a.) On what Gulph? (β.) By whom was it so called, and why? (γ.) What was its ancient and what is its modern name?

“ 3. *Opening and alledging*.—What is the meaning of this expression?

“ 5. *Certain lewd fellows of the baser sort*.—Who were these?

“ 7. *Contrary to the decrees of Cæsar*.—Why?

“ 10. *Berea*.—Give the situation.

“ 14. *To go as it were to the sea*.—With what object?

“ 15. *Athens*.—(a.) By whom founded, and when? (β.) What was its first name, and why called Athens?

“ 16. *Wholly given to Idolatry*.—What does the original mean?

“ 18. *Epicureans*.—Who was the founder of this sect, and what were their tenets?

Stoics.—(a.) Who was their founder? (β.) Why called Stoics? (γ.) What were their tenets?

What other sects were famous at this time, and by whom founded?

“ 19. *Areopagus*.—Why was this Court so called, and by whom first instituted?

Verse 21. *Either to tell or to hear some new thing.*—Was this a characteristic trait of the Athenians?

“ 23. *To the unknown God.*—What is the supposed origin of this inscription?

“ 28. *Certain of your own Poets.*—To whom is it likely that St. Paul alludes, and why?

“ 34. *Dionysius the Areopagite.*—What office was it necessary to have borne previously to becoming a Judge of this Court?

CHAP. XVIII.

Verse 1. *Corinth.*—(a.) Of what part of Greece was it the capital? (β.) By whom had it been destroyed, and by whom rebuilt?

Why did St. Paul stay so short a time at Athens?

“ 2. *All Jews to depart from Rome.*—(a.) When is it supposed that this decree was issued, by whom and why? (β.) How was it that, after this decree, Rome abounded with Jews?

“ 12. *Gallio.*—(a.) To what Philosopher was he related?—(β.) Why called Gallio?

Achaia.—What part of Greece did the Romans comprehend under this name?

“ 17. *All the Greeks took Sosthenes.*—What is the difficulty in this passage?

“ 18. *Having shorn his head.*—(a.) What did this denote?

In Cenchrea.—(β.) How does this differ from the Levitical institution?

(γ.) Give the names of the two ports on the opposite sides of the Isthmus of Corinth.

“ 19. *Ephesus.*—(a.) Of what part of Asia was this the principal city? (β.) What was the ancient and what is the modern name of that part?

- Verse 22. *Cæsarea*.—(a.) There were two towns of this name in Palestine—to which is the reference here? (β.) Where was *Cæsarea Philippi* situated, and what do we learn from Judges were its first and second names? (γ.) Why called *Cæsarea Philippi*? (δ.) What was a subsequent name?
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CHAP. XIX.

- Verse 1. *Passed through the upper coasts.*
 a. What countries are designated by the “Upper Coasts” of Asia?
 β. Why termed “Upper”?
- “ 3. *Unto John’s baptism.*
 a. Was baptism a common ceremony among the Jews?
 β. What was the object of “John’s baptism”?
 γ. What were the words directed by our Saviour to be used in Christian baptism?
- “ 13. *Certain of the vagabond Jews, exorcists.*
 a. Explain these terms.
 β. What is the force of the word “adjure”?
- “ 14. *Sceva, chief of the priests.*
 a. What is implied in this expression?
 β. Mention the portions of apparel supposed to be intended by the words “handkerchiefs” and “aprons.”
- “ 19. *Used curious arts.*
 a. Why is it likely that such persons would be found at Ephesus?
 β. Name any ancient authors that speak of Ephesus as devoted to “curious arts.”
 γ. What coin is denoted by the expression, “pieces of silver,” in this verse?

- Verse 24. *A Silver-smith, which made silver shrines for Diana.*
- a. Describe these silver shrines.
 - β. What portion of Diana's temple is here meant by "shrines"?
 - γ. Give a proof that such "shrines" were constructed.
- " 27. *Diana, whom all Asia and the world worshippeth.*
- a. Under what names was Diana worshipped, and in what places were they respectively used?
 - β. Mention any of the different characters in which she was worshipped, and what was mystically represented under those characters.
- " 29. *They rushed with one accord into the theatre.*
- a. What do you understand by the term "theatre"?
 - β. To what uses were theatres put?
 - γ. What expression does St. Paul use in one of his Epistles to the Corinthians, with regard to his treatment at Ephesus?
- " 31. *Certain of the chief of Asia.*
- a. What persons are designated by this expression?
 - β. What periodical celebration was probably taking place at this time at Ephesus?
- " 33. *They drew Alexander out of the multitude, the Jews putting him forward.*
- a. With what object did they put Alexander forward?
 - β. What does St. Paul observe of a person named Alexander, in one of his Epistles?
- " 36. *The image which fell down from Jupiter.*
- a. Mention similar traditions of other statues.
 - β. What office is meant by "town-clerk" in this verse?
- " 38. *The law is open, and there are deputies.*
- a. Who were these deputies?
 - β. What were their names, and where are they spoken of?
- " 40. *Called in question for this day's uproar.*
- a. To what people would they be responsible?
 - β. What was the Roman law on riots?

CHAP. XX.

Verse 1. *And when he had gone over those parts.*—What cities are probably meant by those parts?

He came into Greece.—What part of Greece is particularly meant?

“ 4. *Sopater, of Berea.*—Under what name is he supposed to be mentioned in the Epistle to the Romans?

Aristarchus.—What is said of him in *Colossians*?

Gaius.—What is said of a person of the same name in 1 *Corinthians*?

Timotheus.—(a.) Of what city was he, and what is related of him in *Hebrews*? (β.) To what charge was he appointed?

“ 7. *And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread.*—(a.) What name is given to these meetings? (β.) When did the feast take place? (γ.) For whose benefit was it provided? (δ.) What did it compensate for? (ε.) What was the last thing done at these meetings? (ζ.) To what does Pliny say they bound themselves by the sacraments?

“ 8. *And there were many lights in the upper chambers.*—(a.) What accounts for the profusion of lamps?—(β.) How may the number of lights have contributed to the fall of Eutychus?

In the upper chamber.—(a.) Which were the most frequented and best furnished, the upper or the under floors? (β.) What does Justin Martyr say the Christians had read to them at these meetings? (γ.) What did they hear from the President?

“ 9. *There sat in a window.*—(a.) In what respect were the windows in Oriental countries different from ours? (β.) What secured them at night? (γ.) Why were the shutters on this occasion open?

Verse 10. *For his life is in him.*—(a.) Does this mean recovery from a swoon? (β.) Why not?

He fell on him.—Who acted similarly to this in the Old Testament?

“ 16. *To be at Jerusalem by the day of Pentecost.*—(a.) In what month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year did the day of *Pentecost* fall? (β.) Answering to which of our months? (γ.) From what day were the fifty days reckoned? (δ.) What did the Pentecost commemorate in Jewish history? (ε.) Why was it called the Day of First Fruits? (ζ.) What does it commemorate in the history of the Christian Church?

“ 22. *I go bound in the Spirit.*—Do you understand these words of the Holy Spirit?

“ 24. *So that I may finish my course with joy.*—What is alluded to in course?

“ 25. *And now, behold, I know that ye all.*—Why has it been proposed to read *all ye*?

“ 26. *Over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers.*—Who was the chief of these overseers?

“ 29. *Shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock.*—What are these wolves plainly called in Matthew's Gospel?

“ 30. *Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things.*—(a.) What persons, mentioned in Paul's Epistles, as having made *shipwreck of their faith*, and taught that the *resurrection was past already*, are here supposed to be referred to? (β.) Who are they?

“ 33. *I have coveted no man's silver or gold or apparel.*—(a.) Our Lord, speaking of temporal treasures, alludes to *apparel*. In what words? (β.) Shew that much of the wealth of the Romans was expended in clothes. (γ.) Quote from Scripture to prove that raiment constituted a large part of Oriental wealth.

Verse 35. *To support the weak.*—Who are meant by the weak?

It is more blessed to give than to receive.—(a.) Are these words found in the New Testament Scripture?
(β.) Mention passages in the New Testament Scripture in which the substance of them is contained.

“ 38. *That they should see his face no more.*—When did Paul return into Asia?

What province of Asia Minor is nearest to Syria?

Derbe is on the confines of two provinces of Asia Minor—which two?

At the foot of what mountain is the town of *Trogyllium* situate?

What is a peak of that mountain called?

What is the name of the island of which *Mitylene* is the capital?

What island lay in Paul's course between Lesbos and Samos?

In what part of Mysia is *Assos* situated?

CHAP. XXI.

Verse 7. *We came to Ptolemais.*

a. By what other names has this city been known?

β. From whom did it derive the name here given to it?

“ 8. *Came unto Cæsarea.*

a. What was the ancient name of this town?

β. Who greatly beautified it, and gave it the name of Cæsarea?

“ 8. *Philip the Evangelist, who was one of the seven.*

a. In connexion with what event was Philip mentioned before in the Acts?

β. What are these “seven” generally called?

γ. Mention the names of any of them, and for what purpose they were chosen.

Verse 11. *So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that owneth this girdle.*

- a. In what way was this prediction fulfilled?
- β. Give instances, from the Old Testament, of prophets using external symbols to illustrate their predictions.

“ 15. *We took up our carriages, and went up to Jerusalem.*

- a. Why is the expression “went up” used?
- β. What do you understand by the words, “we took up our carriages”?

“ 24. *Be at charges with them, that they may shave their heads.*

- a. What was the vow which these men had upon them?
- β. Explain fully the being “at charges” with them.

“ 28. *Brought Greeks also into the temple, and hath polluted this holy place.*

- a. Which portion of the temple must be here intended?
- β. In what manner were Gentiles notified that they were not to enter this portion of the temple?

“ 31, 32. *Chief Captain of the Band.....took soldiers and centurions, and ran down unto them.*

- a. What would be the Roman title of “the Captain of the Band”?
- β. What peculiar propriety is there in the statement, that “he ran down” to suppress the tumult?

“ 38. *Art not thou that Egyptian.*

- a. Do we elsewhere read of the Egyptian impostor, to whom Lysias refers?
- β. What did he profess, and what was his fate?

“ 39. *Tarsus, a city in Cilicia.*

- a. From what person mentioned in the Old Testament is Tarsus said to have derived its name?
- β. Give other derivations.
- γ. Describe the geographical situation of Cilicia.

CHAP. XXII.

Verse 1. *Men, Brethren, and Fathers.*—Explain this form of expression.

“ 3. *At the feet.*—To whom does Philo say this custom was peculiar?

“ 5. *All the estate of the Elders.*—(a) What Council was this and of how many members did it consist? (β) Of how many different descriptions of persons was this Council formed?

“ 28. *With a great sum obtained I this freedom.*—Who introduced the sale of citizenship?

I was freeborn.—Supposing that Tarsus was not a *Municipium*, how could Paul be freeborn?

CHAP. XXIII.

Verse 3. *God shall smite thee, thou whited wall.*—(a.) What was *whited wall* a proverbial expression for? (β.) What kind of building is referred to in wall?—(γ.) Why was it whited? (δ.) What was the colour of the robe of Ananias? (ε.) Quote Scripture to shew that this was a *royal* colour.

“ 4. *Revilest thou God's High Priest?*—(a.) Was Ananias really in possession of the dignity of High Priest? (β.) What function was he now exercising, proper to the High Priest? (γ.) Whose son was he? (δ.) Mention the year of the Emperor Claudius in which he was High Priest. (ε.) Shew that his being in office during this time must have been known to Paul.

Verse 6. *I wist not, brethren, that he was the High Priest.*—(a.)

What reason had Paul for saying this? (β.) Why had Ananias been deposed? (γ.) Who had succeeded him? (δ.) Was Jonathan's successor immediately named? (ε.) Was Paul brought before Ananias before or after the appointment of Jonathan's successor? (ζ.) Who is your authority for the facts referred to? (η.) If Paul knew Ananias to have assumed the office of High Priest, what do his words import?

“ 8. *The Sadducees say there is no Angel.*—(a.) What part of the Old Scriptures did the Sadducees believe in? (β.) Is there nothing said about *Angels* in that part of Scripture? (γ.) If the Sadducees believed in the Angels of the Pentateuch, how could they say there was *no Angel*? (δ.) What is the answer of our Lord Jesus Christ to the Sadducees, from which it may be inferred that they did not deny the existence of Angels?

“ 9. *But if an Angel or Spirit have spoken to him.*—What fact asserted fully by Paul is here admitted in part by the Pharisees?

“ 27. *Having understood that he was a Roman.*—(a.) Did Lysias understand this fact before rescuing Paul? (β.) In what way had he ascertained it?

“ 35. *And he commanded him to be kept in Herod's Judgment Hall.*—(a.) Which Herod is referred to? (β.) Was the Judgment Hall of the Roman Procurator inside the palace or outside? (γ.) How does it appear that it was outside? (δ.) Is Herod's Judgment Hall so called because Herod administered judgment there? (ε.) Independently of its denomination from Herod, what is the proper name for the building?

What is the situation of Antipatris with respect to Cæsarea, and what the distance between them?

What is the mountainous ridge that encloses *Phœnice* called?

What countries are separated by the *Aulon Cilicius*?

What had been the condition of *Felix* in early life?—

In whose gift was the government of Judæa when Felix received it? By whom was he screened from punishment for misgovernment? When (A.D.) did he resign?

ACTS, CHAPTERS XII. TO XXIII.

GREEK TEXT AND CRITICAL INFORMATION.

1. Where was St. Luke born, according to Eusebius?
 - α. There were two towns called Antioch.
 - β. What other opinion has been advanced regarding his birth-place, and on what grounds?
 - γ. What reasons for believing that he was a *Jew*?
 - δ. Cite a passage from the portion for Examination to support this.
 - ε. What passage might be adduced to prove that he was a *Gentile*?
 - ς. Shew that a reference to *Coloss.* iv. 11, 14, cannot prove more than that he was not a Jew by birth.
 - ζ. What considerations countenance the suspicion that he was a Greek?
 - η. In what way may these opinions be reconciled?
 - θ. What are the different opinions regarding his profession?
 - ι. What probably was the origin of the tradition that he was a manumitted slave?
 - ι α. What reasons for doubting the correctness of the supposition that he was one of the seventy disciples?
 - ι β. In what part of the New Testament is he first mentioned?

- ιγ. He should not be confounded with Lucius, (mentioned in xiii. 1). What reasons for believing this to be the name of a different person?
- ιδ. Of what name is *Lucas* the contraction?
- ιε. Confirm this by classic authority.
- ισ. An additional argument may be derived from *Romans* xvi. 21, if the Lucius mentioned there and in Acts xiii. 1, were the same person, to prove that St. Luke was not the individual called in these passages Lucius.
- ιζ. What passage would you cite from his writings to shew that he could write classic Greek?
- 2. What internal evidence that the Acts and Gospel of St. Luke were written by the same author?
 - α. To whom are they inscribed?
 - β. What reasons for believing that this is a proper name,—the name of an individual?
 - γ. The argument, derived from the use of *καρίστος* in the opening verses of the gospel, in support of the above, is not valid.
 - δ. What ancient custom shews that the book of the Acts was early received as genuine?
 - ε. What sects rejected it, and why?
 - ς. Where is it supposed that St. Luke wrote it?
 - ζ. What reasons for doubting this?
 - η. From what would you infer the limits of time, within which it is probable that the Acts were written?
 - θ. Over what period of time does the history, comprehended in the book, extend?
 - ι. What part of this period is included in the portion for examination?
 - ια. Which of St. Paul's Epistles were written during this time?

CHAP. XII. v. 3.—*ἡμέραι.*

How do you account for the omission of the article?

3.—*μετὰ τὸ πάσχα.*

What probably induced Herod to wait until then?

13.—*κρούσαντος.*

(α.) What other word is used in a similar signification? (β.) What is the difference between them?

ὑπακοῦσαι.

Give the parallel in the Crito.

15.—*αὐτοῦ.*

(α.) What interpretation does Bishop Middleton propose for this word?

(β.) Why did he reject the ordinary and obvious meaning?

17.—*εἰς ἕτερον τόπον.*

What different conjectures have been advanced relative to this place?

19.—*ἀπαχθῆναι.*

What is the primary meaning of this word?

διέτριβεν.

What tense? How could you distinguish the imperfect and second aorist?

23.—*ἀνθ' ὧν.*

Explain this construction.

CHAP. XIII. v. 2.—*μοι.*

What is the force here?

ὃ προσκέκλημαι αὐτούς.

What peculiarity of construction?

5.—*Σαλαμίτι.*

(α.) Whence did this town derive its name?

(β.) Quote the passage from Horace, in which its origin is mentioned.

ὑπηρέτην.

What is the primary meaning and derivation?

7.—τῷ ἀνθυπάτῳ.

(α.) For what word is this supposed to have been erroneously used?

(β.) Show that there is no error in its application to the governor of Cyprus at the time.

11.—ἄχρι καιροῦ.

What is the difference between ἄχρι & μέχρι, and καιρὸς & χρόνος?

12.—ἐπὶ τῇ διδαχῇ.

With what do you connect these words, and why?

13.—ἀναχθέντες.

What is the primary meaning and derivation?

οἱ περὶ τὸν Παῦλον.

Cite parallels.

14.—τῶν σαββάτων.

(α.) How do you account for the use of the plural number? (β.) Do you know any other word, similarly used, for the same reason?

15.—Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν κ. τ. λ.

(α.) What are supposed to have been the portions read on that day? (β.) On what grounds is this conjecture based?

οἱ ἀρχισυναγωγοί.

What were the titles of the officers of a synagogue?

18.—ἐτροποφόρησεν.

What is the other reading, and what the difference in derivation and meaning?

23.—σωτηῖρα.

How do you account for the omission of the article?

27.—τοῦτον ἀγνοήσαντες κ. τ. λ.

What different constructions have been proposed?

29.—καθελόντες κ. τ. λ.

What apparent discrepancy with the narrative in the Gospels, and how do you reconcile them?

36.—ἰδιὰ γενεᾶ—ἐκοιμήθη.

The words admit two constructions,—which do you prefer, and why?

προσετίθη.

What is the peculiar propriety of this word?

42.—εἰς τὸ μεταξὺ σάββατον.

Why not “intervening week-day”?

44.—ἐρχομένην.

(α.) What is the other reading?

(β.) Defend this other reading from the portion for examination.

CHAP. XIV. v. 5.—ὁρμή.

(α.) Does this imply that an assault was actually made?

(β.) Confirm your interpretation by reference to the Epistles.

6.—τὰς πόλεις.

How do you explain the article?

16.—τὰ ἔθνη.

What is the force of the article?

22.—παρακαλοῦντες.

In the English version we find *and exhorting*—show that it is not necessary to suppose an ellipsis,

CHAP. XX. v. 2.—τὰ μέρη ἐκεῖνα.

(a.) What parts are intended here?

(β.) Illustrate this from St. Paul's Epistles.

13.—πεζεύειν.

What reasons have been assigned for his going by land?

22.—δεδεμένος τῷ πνεύματι.

Cite a similar phrase, in which the reference is not to the Holy Spirit.

23.—Πλὴν ὅτι.

What is the ellipsis?

μένουσιν.

Cite passages, in which *maneo* is similarly used?

28.—τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

(a.) What argument from analogy is there in favour of this reading, and against the other,—τοῦ Κυρίου?

(β.) How do you account for the introduction of the gloss?

(γ.) In what way may the substitution of Κυρίου for Θεοῦ be explained from the manner of writing the words?

CHAP. XXI. v. 3.—Ἀναφάνεντες δὲ τὴν Κύπρον.

(a.) What other reading is there?

(β.) How do you explain the construction, without resorting to emendation?

(γ.) Mention some other nautical phrases used in the Acts.

8.—ἤλθομεν εἰς Καισάρειαν.

Why is it probable that they went by land?

15.—ἀποσκευασάμενοι.

- (a.) What objection is there to this reading?
- (β.) The word might possibly have been used in opposite senses. Cite examples of this in Greek, Latin, and English.

38.—ὁ Αἰγύπτιος.

- (a.) What is the force of the article?
- (β.) There is a remarkable coincidence between St. Luke's narrative and the account of Josephus, as to this impostor.

CHAP. XXII. v. 9.—τὴν δὲ φωνὴν οὐκ ἤκουσαν.

How do you reconcile this with chap. ix. v. 7?

25.—Ὡς δὲ προέτεινεν, κ. τ. λ.

- (a.) What is the nominative to προέτεινεν?
- (β.) Cite parallels for this phraseology.
- (γ.) What is the force of the article τοῖς ἱμαῖσι?
- (δ.) What do you understand by ἱμαῖσι?

30.—ὅλον τὸ συνέδριον.

What other members of the Sanhedrim were there besides Ἀρχιερεῖς?

CHAP. XXIII. v. 6.—Σαδδουκαίων.

- (a.) Whence did this sect derive their name?
- (β.) Mention some of their peculiar tenets.
- (γ.) How did our Lord prove to them the doctrine of a resurrection?
- (δ.) What probably was his reason for selecting that proof?

Φαρισαίων.

(α.) What is the derivation of the name?

(β.) In what points of their tenets did they resemble the Stoics and Pythagoreans?

(γ.) Mention some other sects amongst the Jews.

περὶ ἐλπίδος καὶ ἀναστάσεως.

How do you explain this phrase?

8.—τὰ ἀμφότερα.

How can this be said, when the reference is to the three terms used in the preceding part of the verse?

23.—δεξιολάβους.

(α.) What other reading is there?

(β.) What is the derivation of this word?

(γ.) What Latin term denotes a similar class of troops?

1. What reason would you assign for the New Testament having been written in Greek?

a. Cite passages to confirm your explanation.

β. Prove from the portion of the Acts for examination that the Jews at that time generally understood Greek.

γ. What was their vernacular language?

δ. There were two branches of this—in what parts were they used?

ε. Mention some Aramæan words which occur in the New Testament.

ς. Whence is the name Aramæan derived?

ζ. By what other names are the Eastern and Western Aramæan dialects known?

- η. Mention the principal passages in the Old Testament, in which Chaldee is used.
 - θ. On what occasions, mentioned in the Gospels, is it probable that our Lord spoke in Greek?
 - ι. What Jewish writers, contemporary with the Apostles, wrote in that language?
2. By what name would you characterise the New Testament dialect?
 - α. Give an account of the controversy on this subject.
 - β. By what name were those called, who maintained the classic purity of the New Testament diction?
 - γ. State some of the chief grammatical peculiarities, which distinguish the Hebraic-Greek from that of classic authors.
 - δ. What remarkable peculiarity as to the dual number?
 - ε. Give examples of perfect Hebraisms, i. e., such as have no parallels in native Greek.
 - ς. Some even of the niceties of Greek Syntax are observed in the New Testament,—can you mention any?
3. The Greek of the Septuagint and New Testament has been called *Hellenistic*—why, and who first used the term regarding it?
 - α. What dialect of Greek was the basis of this?
 - β. What do you understand by *ἡ κοινὴ διάλεκτος*?
 - γ. In which of the two—Septuagint or New Testament—are Hebraisms more numerous and why?
 - δ. Mention a remarkable variation from classic usage, which is found in the Septuagint, but which is not employed in the New Testament.
4. What is the origin of the name “Septuagint”?
 - α. In whose age is this version said to have been executed?
 - β. At whose request and where?
 - γ. What other ancient Greek versions were there?

CHAP. XV. v. 7.—ἀφ' ἡμερῶν ἀρχαίων.

(α.) What period of time is intended?

(β.) Can you justify this use of ἀρχαῖος?

8.—ὁ καρδιογνώστης.

In what other passage of the New Testament is this word found?

17.—ὅπως ἂν ἐκζητήσωσιν—Κύριον.

How has the discrepancy between the Septuagint and the Hebrew been explained, on the supposition of a slight difference of reading?

20.—τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι.

How do you explain the construction?

τῶν ἀλισγημάτων.

What is the primary meaning and derivation?

22.—ἐκλεξαμένους.

(α.) What peculiarity in the construction?

(β.) Give a parallel from a classic author.

23.—αὐτῶν.

What is the force of this word?

29.—εἰ πράξετε.

(α.) In what sense do you understand these words? (β.) Give examples of the classic usage.

37.—τὸν Ἰωάννην.

What probably influenced Barnabas in taking him?

CHAP. XVI. v. 1.—ἐκεῖ.

In what place?

πρώτη τῆς μερίδος κ. τ. λ.

What solution of the difficulty here has been proposed by Bishop Middleton?

κολωνία.

What is the Greek term for a *colony*?

13.—παρὰ ποταμὸν.

If this should be translated “by *the* river side,” how do you account for the omission of the article?

16.—Πύθωνος.

To what was this term properly applied?

24.—τὸ ξύλον.

(α.) What was this?

(β.) What is the Latin term for it?

29.—αἰτήσας δὲ φῶτα.

Illustrate this from a classic author.

CHAP. XVII. V. 4.—σεβομένων Ἑλλήνων.

(α.) Why has it been proposed to adopt καὶ between these words?

(β.) How would you explain the passage without the introduction of the copulative?

14.—ὥς ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν.

(α.) In the English version these words are translated, “as it were to the sea,”—what different sense do they admit?

(β.) Confirm this by parallels.

17.—ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ.

(α.) In what part of the city was the ancient agora?

(β.) To what was it removed, and for what reason?

18.—σπερμολόγος.

Trace the variations from the primary meaning.

22.—*ξένοι.*

(α.) Into what three classes were the inhabitants of Athens divided?

(β.) What distinction between *μέτοικοι* & *ξένοι*?

τι—καινότερον.

Illustrate this from Demosthenes.

23.—*Ἀγνώστῳ Θεῷ.*

What objection to the English translation—
to the unknown God?

24 & 25.—The Apostle seems to have selected topics, appropriate to the opinions of his hearers—in what particulars?

CHAP. XVIII. v. 1.—*Ποντικὸν.*

Where is Pontus?

3.—*διὰ τὸ ὁμότεχον εἶναι.*

What part of speech is *ὁμότεχον*, and in what case and gender?

σκηνοποιοὶ.

(α.) What different opinions regarding the trade designed?

(β.) Why were tents at that time an article of general use?

(γ.) How do you account for St. Paul's having learned a trade?

12.—*ἀνθυπατεύοντος.*

Shew the peculiar propriety of this word at the time.

17.—*καὶ οὐδὲν τούτων τῷ Γαλλίῳ ἐμελεν.*

What is the meaning of these words?

18.—*κειράμενος.*

(α.) To whom do you refer this?

(β.) What kind of vow do you understand it to have been?

(γ.) There were two species of Nazarites.

(δ.) Name the three Nazarites *nativi* mentioned in the Old Testament?

22.—ἀναβάς.

To what place?

CHAP. XIX. v. 2.—Εἰ Πνεῦμα ἅγιον ἐστίν.

How do you account for their ignorance of the Holy Ghost?

12.—σουδάρια ἢ σιμκίνθια.

Mention the other Latin words used in the G. T.

15.—Why did our Lord forbid the devils to make him known?

19.—τὰς βίβλους.

(α.) On what subject?

(β.) What were the amulet writings, so common at Ephesus, anciently called?

(γ.) The Jews had a similar custom.

35.—τίς γάρ.

Illustrate this use of γάρ, and cite parallels in Latin of *nam*.

νεωκόρον.

(α.) What is the derivation of this word?

(β.) By what name were such attendants called in Latin?

(γ.) What do you understand by the term δισνεωκορος, found on coins?

τοῦ Διοπετοῦς.

(α.) With what object is this characteristic of the image particularly noticed?

(β.) What heathen deities are supposed to have been worshipped under the form of an aerolithe?

- δ. By what names are the two texts of the Septuagint known?
- ε. What internal evidence is there, warranting the belief that the translators were natives of Egypt?
- ς. What part of the Old Testament was first translated, and is considered the best executed?
- ζ. The custom, observed in the Synagogues, may have been the cause of this.
- η. Prove from the portion for Examination that both the Law and the Prophets were read in St. Paul's time.
- θ. What are the Jewish names of these sections?
- ι. By what Greek term did the early Christians call them?
- ια. An ingenious inference has been drawn from the regular use of these Lessons in the synagogues to determine the time of an event in the history of our Lord.
- 5. When and by whom was the Bible divided into the chapters, now in use?
 - α. The Acts of the Apostles had been divided into chapters long before this—when and by whom?
 - β. What do you understand by the terms *τίτλοι* and *κεφαλαία*?
 - γ. What were they called in Latin?
 - δ. When and by whom was the division of the Greek Testament into verses introduced?
- 6. What is Griesbach's classification of the New Testament MSS.?
 - α. What addition has been made by Michaelis?
 - β. What is the only text admitted by Matthæi as authentic?
 - γ. What are the four standard text editions of the New Testament?

- δ. Mention the names of the principal editors, who have contributed to the formation of the received text.
- 7. When was the first English version of the Bible executed?
 - α. Mention the names of the principal translations into English before the publication of the authorised version.
 - β. In whose reign was the authorised version executed?
 - γ. How many were engaged in the work, and how was it distributed amongst them?
 - δ. By how many, and where, was the Greek Testament translated?
 - ε. Mention another English version, which was executed about the same time.
- 8. What are the two translations of the appellation “ἡ καὶνὴ διαθήκη”?
 - α. What reasons have been advanced for preferring *testament*?
 - β. In what work were these terms first used to denote the *writings*?
 - γ. Mention some of the ancient arrangements of the books of the New Testament.
 - δ. How many books are there, and how many authors?
 - ε. What do you understand by the term *diatessaron*?
 - ς. Who is supposed to have been the first collector of the canon of the New Testament?
 - ζ. There has been much controversy about the original language of some of the books of the New Testament—mention the books, and state some of the arguments, which have been advanced on both sides.
- 9. What is the difference between *genuine* and *authentic*?
 - α. Arrange the arguments for the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament under general heads.

- β. Show the impossibility of a forgery.
- γ. The credulity of those, who doubt the divine origin of Christianity is much greater than that of those who believe it.
- δ. Classify the external and internal evidence.
- ε. Explain and illustrate the argument derived from *undesigned coincidences*.