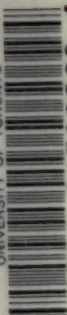


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Masom, W.F.

A synopsis of Roman
history, 63 B.C.-14 A.D.,
from the consulship of
Cicero to the death of
Augustus Caesar

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The Tutorial Series.



A SYNOPSIS OF

ROMAN
HISTORY:

63 B.C.—14 A.D.

FROM THE CONSULSHIP OF CICERO TO THE DEATH
OF AUGUSTUS CAESAR.

BY

W. F. MASOM, B.A. LOND.,

SECOND IN HONOURS AT MATRIC., FIRST CLASS CLASSICAL HONOURS,

TUTOR OF



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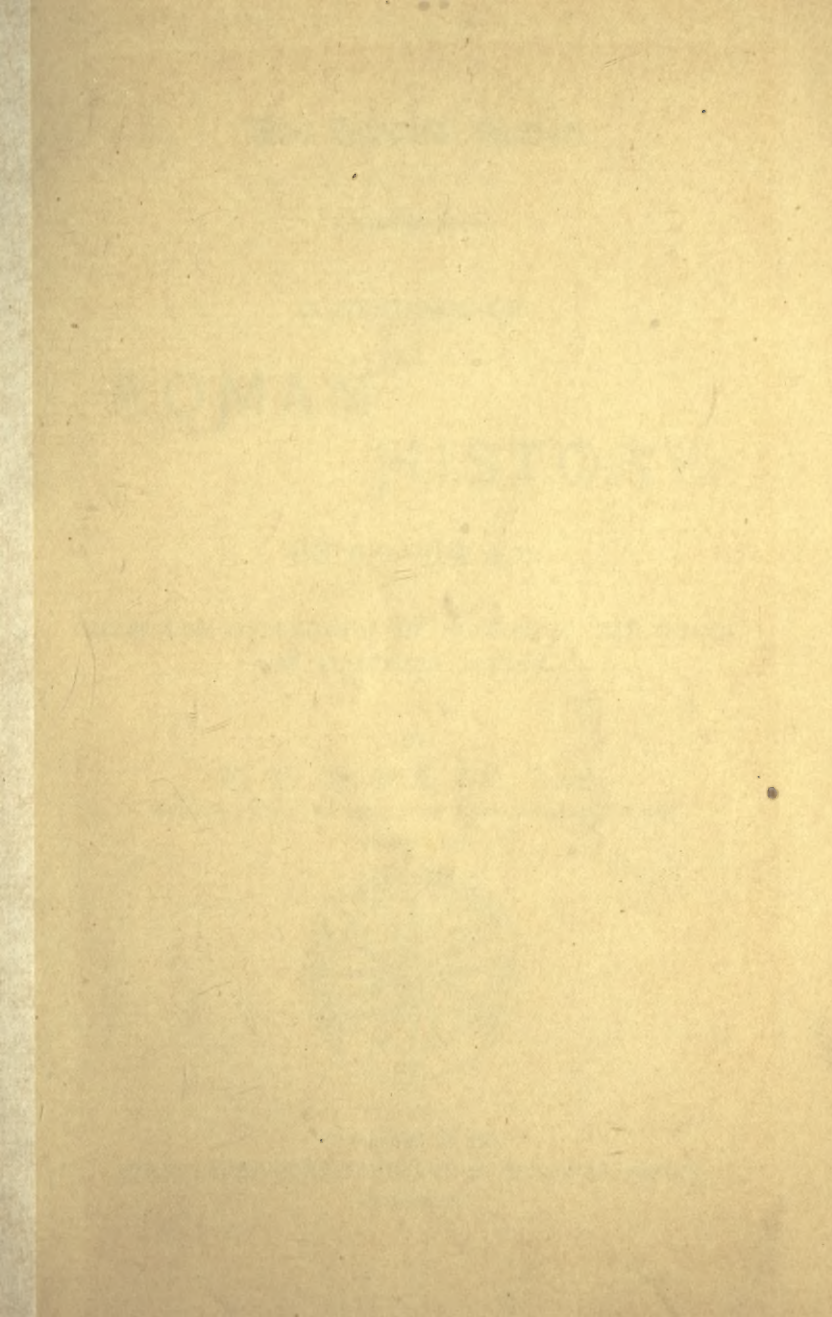
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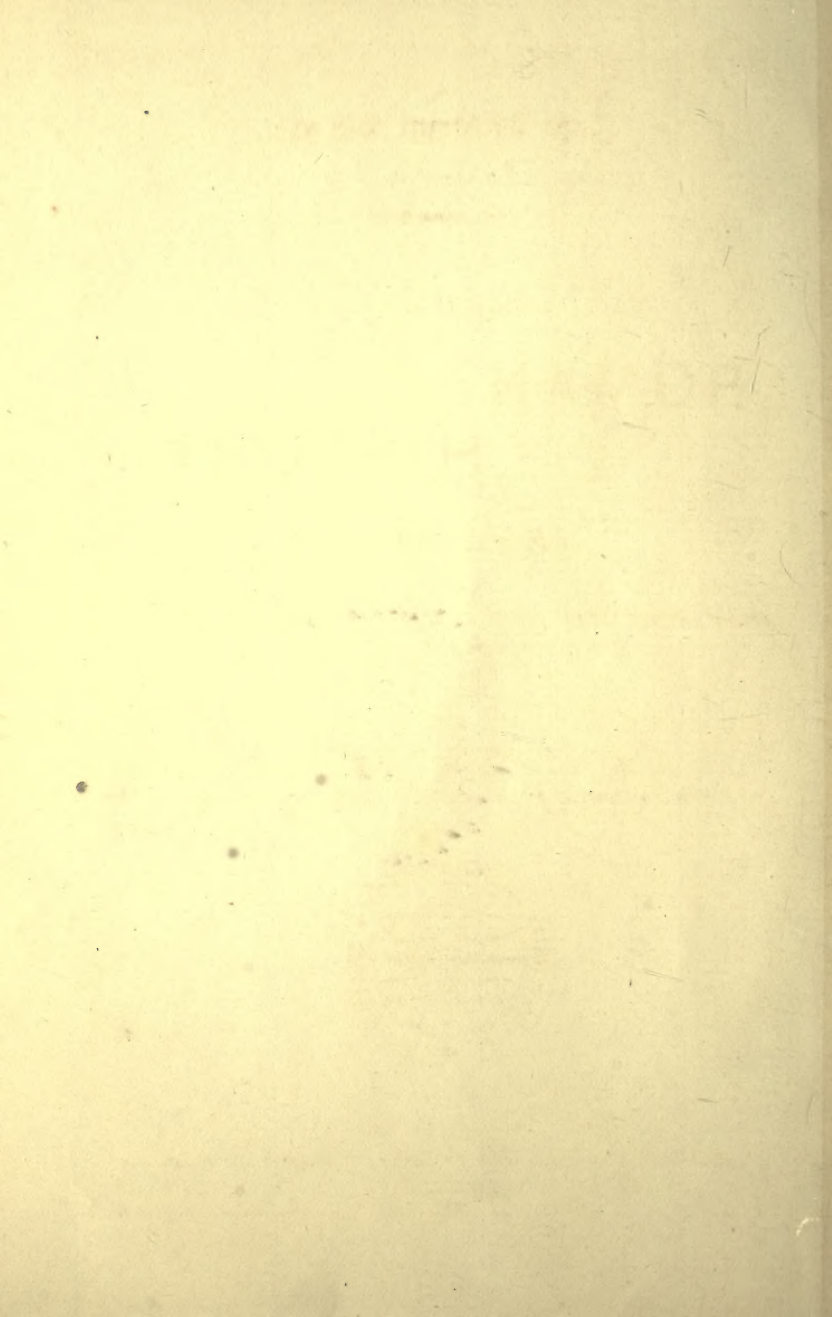
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SYNOPSIS OF ROMAN HISTORY.

(63 B.C.—14 A.D.)

I.

Extent of the Roman Dominions in 63 B.C. In Europe: Hispania (Tarraconensis, Baetica, Lusitania); the part of Gallia called the Province; Gallia Cisalpina; Italia; Sicilia; Sardinia and Corsica; Illyricum; Macedonia; Thracia; Achaia. In Asia, Pompeius had recently annexed Syria, Cilicia, Paphlagonia and part of Pontus, so that the country as far as the Euphrates was subject to Rome. In Africa, in addition to the province called Africa, Egypt, Numidia, and Mauritania were tributary states.

State of Parties. The **Senatorial Party**, though it had partially lost the position acquired for it by Sulla in 82, and had been weakened by the restoration of the tribunate, and the alteration of the judicial power in 70, was still master of Rome. The **Equites**, or middle class, which had formed the strength of the Marian party, was hostile both to the upper and lower classes. It had been almost crushed by the proscriptions of Sulla, but was now regaining its former position. The elections were in the hands of the suburban population. The forum was occupied by mobs, who were eager to sell themselves to the demagogues of any party, and controlled the elections by corruption. Frequently violence took the place of bribery; disturbances were purposely created. mobs were formed and drilled, and battles ensued.

Leading men in 63. **Cn. Pompeius Magnus**, b. 106, had been successful against the Marians in Italy, Sicily, and Africa, 83—81; against Sertorius in Spain, 76—71. He had broken with the Senate in 70; defeated the pirates in 67; and engaged in war with Mithridates, 66—62. In 63 he was absent in Asia.

M. Tullius Cicero, b. 106 at Arpinum; praetor at

Syracuse, 73—71; impeached Verres, 70; praetor, 66. In 63 he was elected consul.

C. Julius Caesar, b. 100, had first gained popularity by impeaching Cn. Dolabella for extortion in 78; elected quaestor, 68; aedile, 65. He was now the leader of the popular or Marian party against the Senate.

Q. Lutatius Catulus, b. 120, had opposed the bills of Gabinius (67), and Manilius (66). He was now the *princeps senatus*, and chief of the oligarchical party.

L. Licinius Lucullus, b. 110; mild and humane, with talent for command, but without sufficient energy.

M. Licinius Crassus, b. 115; the representative of the moneyed interests of the city; formed the link between the Senate and the Equites.

M. Porcius Cato, b. 95; great-grandson of Cato the Censor; a leader of the oligarchical party, and noted for his stoicism and his opposition to all measures of reform.

63. Consulship of Cicero. Catilina, the leader of the revolutionary and discontented elements in Rome, irritated by an unsuccessful candidature for the consulship, forms a plot for setting fire to the city. Denounced by Cicero, in the First Catilinarian Oration, he leaves the management of the plot in Rome to Lentulus and Cethegus, and collects an army in Etruria. His defeat and death. On the information of certain envoys of the Allobroges at Rome, Lentulus and Cethegus are arrested, and in spite of Caesar's remonstrances executed without a trial.

62. Return of Pompeius to Italy, after having vanquished Mithridates and Tigranes, made Syria a Roman province, and taken Jerusalem. He disbands his army, retires into private life, and loses much of his influence.

61. Dangerous position of Cicero; he incurs the resentment of Clodius, and the jealousy of Pompeius.

60. Caesar acts as propraetor in Spain, and effects the complete subjugation of all Lusitania N. of the Tagus. In his civil administration he conciliates all parties.

Pompeius presses for an Agrarian law to satisfy his veterans, but is obliged to desist from his demands. In





his dissatisfaction with the Senate, he listens to the overtures of Caesar; Crassus joins them. **The First Triumvirate** between Caesar, Pompeius, and Crassus.

- 59.** Consulship of Caesar. He humbles the Senate and gratifies Pompeius by his Agrarian law; gains the favour of the Equites by obtaining for the *publicani* the remission of part of a contract. By the **Vatinian law** he obtains the pro-consulship of the two Gauls and Illyricum for five years.
- 58.** **Clodius** is elected tribune. He restores the ancient *collegia* or guilds of trade; repeals the Lex Aelia Fufia; and proceeds to attack Cicero for having put Roman citizens to death without trial. Cicero finding that no aid is to be expected from Pompeius, or from the consuls Piso and Gabinius, retires to Brundisium, and thence to Greece. The Triumvirs get rid of Cato at the same time, by sending him to administer the affairs of Cyprus.
- 57.** Clodius offends Pompeius, and loses his influence. The new consuls Lentulus Spinther and Metellus Nepos are friendly to Cicero. Lentulus proposes Cicero's restoration. Great fight in the forum in which P. Sestius, the tribune, is nearly killed. **T. Annius Milo** arms a body of gladiators to protect the Senate. Daily conflicts with Clodius. Cicero is recalled from exile, and re-enters Rome in triumph, after an absence of sixteen months.

II.

Conquest of Gaul. In 58 Gaul was divided into three parts, Aquitania, Celtica, and Belgica. The Aquitani dwelt in the S. W., between the Pyrenees and the Garumna; the Celtae, or Galli proper, in the centre and W., between the Garumna and the Sequana and Matrona; and the Belgae in the N. E., between the two last-mentioned rivers and the Rhine. The most important tribes of the Celtae were the Arverni, Allobroges, Aedui, Sequani, and Helvetii.

- 58.** Caesar takes the command in Gaul. The **Helvetii**, wishing to settle in Gaul, demand permission of the Romans to pass through the province. On Caesar refusing a passage, they make their way through the country of the Sequani. They are pursued by Caesar

- and defeated at **Bibracte**. The tribes of Gaul, apprehensive of the encroachments of **Ariovistus**, who had crossed the Rhine and seized part of the territory of the Aedui and Sequani, ask aid from Caesar. Caesar marches N., and routs Ariovistus, who escapes across the Rhine wounded and almost alone.
57. The Belgae form a coalition against Caesar. They are defeated on the banks of the Axona (Aisne). All the country between the Sequana and the Rhine is subdued.
56. Caesar, after attending the conference at **Luca**, subdues the Veneti (Bretagne) in a naval war. Aquitania submits to the Romans. All Gaul is thus apparently reduced to subjection.
55. Caesar crosses the Rhine, but only remains eighteen days on the further side of the river. First invasion of Britain.
54. Second invasion of Britain. Caesar defeats the Britons under **Cassivelaunus**, in a series of engagements, and crosses the Thames. In the autumn, a general rising of the Gauls between the Liger (Loire) and the Rhine occurs. They are headed by Ambiorix (Eburones) and Indutiomarus (Treviri). T. Titurius Sabinus and L. Aurunculeius Cotta are cut off by Ambiorix and the Eburones. Q. Cicero is besieged by the Nervii, but rescued by Caesar. **T. Labienus** gains a victory over Indutiomarus.
53. First risings occur among the Gauls. The Eburones are proclaimed public enemies by Caesar, and the whole nation massacred.
52. The Carnutes massacre the Roman traders in Genabum (Orleans). The revolt spreads throughout all Gaul; even the Aedui prove unfaithful. **Vercingetorix** is chosen general. Caesar, after capturing Genabum and Avaricum, sends one division of his army to the N. under Labienus, who decisively defeats the nations in that region; whilst he himself leads the other division to the S. against Vercingetorix. Vercingetorix takes refuge with 80,000 men in **Alesia**; he is besieged by Caesar, and compelled to surrender.
50. Gaul is completely reduced to submission.



III.

56. Cicero delivers his speech in defence of the late tribune **P. Sestius** on a charge of breach of the peace; his speech against P. Vatinius, who gave evidence against Sestius, forms an interlude in the process.
- Caesar, threatened by the Senate with deprivation of his provinces, proposes a conference with Pompeius and Crassus. He arrives at **Luca**, where he is waited on by many senators and knights. He arranges that Pompeius and Crassus are to be consuls for the next year, while he himself is to have his government prolonged for another five years. Cicero, after an interval of hesitation, abandons the Senate and attaches himself to the Triumvirs.
55. Bill of the tribune **Trebonius**, giving Crassus the province of Syria, and Pompeius, Spain and Africa, both for five years, is carried by force; also another bill extending Caesar's pro-consular authority in Gaul for a further period of five years.
54. **Expedition of Crassus** against the Parthians. He crosses the Euphrates, takes several towns in Osrhoëne, and retires to winter in Syria.
53. In the spring he crosses the Euphrates again, and decides to penetrate the great desert of Mesopotamia. He is surrounded and cut off by the Parthians under **Surena**, the general of King Orodes at **Carrhae**. Only a small portion of the Roman army is saved by **L. Cassius Longinus**. By the death of Crassus, Pompeius and Caesar are left alone at the head of the state. A struggle for supremacy becomes inevitable.
52. Daily conflicts at Rome between the hired ruffians of Milo and Clodius. A fray occurs near Bovillae, in which Clodius is murdered. Milo is put on his trial, is defended by Cicero, condemned, and goes into exile; Pompeius resolves to break with Caesar, and joins the senatorial party.
51. Cicero is sent as proconsul to Cilicia. He inflicts punishment on some unruly hill-tribes.
50. The Senate resolves to strike at Caesar. The Consul C. Marcellus proposes that Caesar shall lay down his

command. The motion is vetoed by the tribune **Curio**.

49. The Senate decrees that Caesar shall disband his troops and enter Rome as a private citizen. The tribunes **M. Antonius** and **Q. Cassius Longinus** flee from Rome to Caesar, who is at Ravenna.

IV.

49. The Senate, relying on the support of Pompeius, and supposing Caesar's Gallic legions to be disaffected, is confident of success.

The Civil War. Caesar crosses the Rubicon, and advances on Rome. Consternation in the city. The consuls and senators abandon Rome. Pompeius flees to Brundisium, and prepares to cross to Epirus. Caesar makes himself master of Italy in 60 days. Motives of Pompeius in abandoning Italy:—He wished to be independent of the Senate's authority, and to rule an empire in the East.

Caesar leaves Italy under the care of **Lepidus** and **M. Antonius**, and proceeds to Spain. He is opposed there by Pompeius' *legati*, **L. Afranius**, a zealous adherent of the Senate, who had served against Sertorius, and in Asia under Pompeius; **M. Petreius**, a sturdy veteran, whose loyalty and courage had been displayed in the destruction of Catilina; and **Varro**. Caesar forces his opponents to capitulate near **Ilerda**; receives Varro's submission at Corduba; returns to Rome, and presides as Dictator at the consular elections, and is himself elected consul for next year.

Caesar is now the representative of law and order. "The moral victory Caesar had gained was even more complete than the triumph of his arms. Public feeling is now on his side. He was now the consul of the republic, legitimately elected and duly invested with full powers."

Expedition of Curio. He gains possession of Sicily, crosses to Africa, where he is drawn into a snare by Attius Varus and killed.

48. Pompeius assembles the Asiatic princes at Thessalonica. Caesar crosses to Dyrrachium, where he is ultimately

joined by M. Antonius. He blockades Pompeius in **Petra**, but is routed and retreats to Thessaly, whither he is followed by Pompeius. Battle of **Pharsalia**. Pompeius flees to Egypt, where he is treacherously murdered.

V.

- 48. The Alexandrine War.** Caesar, after a serious repulse at Pharos, defeats the Egyptians, and places Cleopatra on the throne.
- 47.** Pharnaces, son of Mithridates the Great, attempts to recover his father's empire; he is defeated by Caesar at **Zela**. Caesar's despatch,—“Veni, vidi, vici.”
- 46. The African War.** Great muster of the republic chiefs at Utica. **Scipio** (Pompeius' father-in-law), **Varus**, **Cnaeus Pompeius**, **Cato**, **Petreius** are present. They are defeated by Caesar at the battle of **Thapsus**. Cato endeavours to animate the Romans in Utica to resistance; on the failure of his efforts he commits suicide. Cnaeus Pompeius escapes to Spain, and rallies his party for a final struggle. Caesar returns to Italy, and celebrates a quadruple triumph.
- 45.** Final rally of the republicans; they make head in Spain under Cnaeus Pompeius, T. Labienus (Caesar's renegade lieutenant), and Varus. The campaign is decided at **Munda**. Destruction of the republican leaders and death of Cnaeus. Sextus Pompeius alone escapes to the mountains, and finds refuge with the hill-tribes. The supremacy of Caesar is finally established; he returns to Rome, is created perpetual Dictator and consul for 10 years.

Caesar's legislative measures. Caesar has hitherto been engaged in overthrowing ancient institutions; he now proceeds to erect new ones.

(a) He increases the number of the Senate to 900; confines the *judicia* to the equestrian and senatorial orders.

(b) Communicates the Roman franchise to provinces; confers the freedom of the city on various Gallic and Spanish states, and on the entire legion Alauda.

(c) Assigns land to veteran soldiers, but respects the

rights of private owners. Founds again Carthage and Corinth.

(*d*) Attempts to counteract the increase of slave labour in Italy by the *jus trium liberorum*.

(*e*) Reforms the calendar.

(*f*) Projects a complete code of law.

44. Caesar's fifth consulship. He begins to assume regal state; adopts C. Octavius as his heir. A conspiracy is formed against his life by **Brutus** and **Cassius**. He is assassinated on the Ides of March.

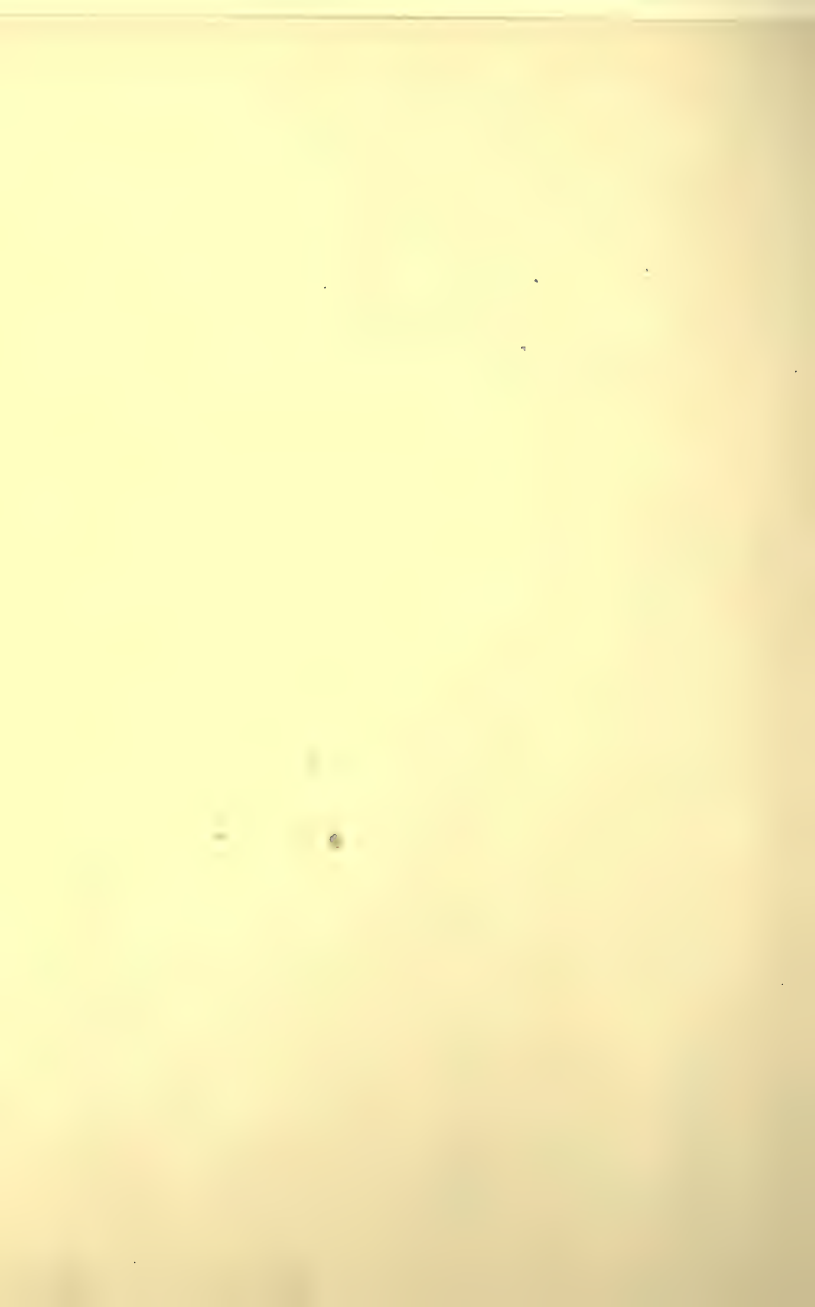
VI.

44. The conspirators harangue the populace. They are coldly received and retire to the capitol. Antonius seizes the public treasure; pronounces the eulogy at Caesar's funeral, and excites the people to fury against his murderers.

A new actor now appears on the scene. **Octavius**, the grandson of Caesar's sister, on news of Caesar's death, resolves to claim his inheritance; is warmly received by the veterans, and excites the jealousy of Antonius. Brutus and Cassius are by decree deprived of the provinces allotted to them. Cicero shrinks from the approaching contest, embarks for Syracuse, but is forced back to Italy. He resolves to return to Rome, and to resume an active part in public affairs, and to support the Senate. Attacked by Antonius, he delivers the **First Philippic**. Quarrel between Antonius and Octavius; two of Antonius' legions go over to his rival. Antonius beleaguers **Decimus**, the general of the Senate in **Mutina**; is fiercely attacked by Cicero in the **Second Philippic**, the greatest of his orations.

43. **Hirtius** and **Pansa**, the consuls, are despatched by the Senate against Antonius; Octavius places himself under their orders. In their absence Cicero assumes the lead in the city; delivers *Philippicae* v.—xiv. At an engagement near **Forum Gallorum**, Pansa is mortally wounded; soon afterwards Hirtius is slain before **Mutina**, after gaining a great victory over Antonius. Antonius retires from Mutina; makes a hasty retreat over the Alps;





effects a union with Lepidus. Octavius refuses to pursue; declares war on the Senate, and marches on Rome. The Senate gives way, and creates Octavius and Q. Pedius (grand-nephew of Julius Caesar) consuls.

The Second Triumvirate. Octavius, Antonius, and Lepidus hold a conference at Bononia, and share the empire between them. Proscription and murder of Cicero.

42. Brutus, who had left Rome in 44, and taken possession of Macedonia, and Cassius, who had left the capital at the same time, seized Syria, and destroyed Dolabella at Laodicea, unite their forces; they are encountered by Antonius and Octavius at **Philippi**. First engagement; defeat and suicide of Cassius. Brutus is forced by his troops to fight again; is defeated in a second engagement, and kills himself.

VII.

41. Division of the Roman dominions. Antonius undertakes the subjugation of the eastern provinces, while Octavius returns to Italy to rule the western. Lepidus is compelled to surrender his command in Italy, and to confine himself to Africa. Antonius meets **Cleopatra** at Tarsus, and accompanies her to Alexandria.

Events in Italy.

- The Perusian War. **L. Antonius**, youngest brother of the triumvir, at the instigation of Fulvia, organises
40. a formidable combination against Octavius; but is blockaded in **Perusia**, and forced to surrender.

Apprehension of another civil war. Antonius joins Sextus Pompeius, and lays siege to Brundisium. Treaty of Brundisium is negotiated by **Maecenas** and Asinius Pollio, and a reconciliation is effected.

Sextus Pompeius, by means of a powerful fleet, cuts off the supplies of corn from Rome. The triumvirs are compelled by the popular discontent to come to terms with him.

39. By the Treaty of **Misenum**, Sextus is virtually admitted into partnership with the triumvirs. He is invested with full authority over Sicily, Corsica, and Sardinia.
38. Renewal of war. Octavius collects a powerful fleet, which he places under the command of **Agrippa**.

- 37.** Antonius comes to Tarentum, and furnishes 130 ships against Sextus. The triumvirate is renewed for a further period of five years.
- 36.** A general engagement of the fleets take place off the Sicilian coast, in which the Pompeians are routed, Sextus escapes to the East, where he is captured by the Antonians, and put to death (35). Lepidus combines with the remnant of the Pompeians, and makes head against Octavius; is deserted by his soldiers and captured. His life is spared in contempt. Dies B.C. 13.

Events in Asia.

- 39.** **Ventidius Bassus**, who had been a favourite of Caesar's during the Civil Wars, and after Caesar's death had sided with Antonius, is sent by Antonius to oppose the Parthians and **Q. Labienus** (son of Caesar's renegade lieutenant); gains a great victory.
- 38.** He again defeats the Parthians, who had invaded Syria.
- 36.** Antonius invades Parthia, but is compelled to make a disastrous retreat.
- 34.** Is more successful in his invasion of Armenia; captures Artaxata, and takes Artavasdes prisoner. He assumes the pomp and ceremony of an eastern despot; celebrates a triumph in Alexandria; assigns Roman provinces to Cleopatra and her children. Many of his partisans in disgust go over to Octavius.

VIII.

- 33.** Rupture between the triumvirs.
- 32.** The Senate declares war against Cleopatra; both sides prepare for the coming struggle.
- 31.** Octavius crosses the Ionian Gulf, and encamps at the entrance of the Ambracian Gulf, within which the Antonian fleet is stationed. After some partial engagements, Antonius is persuaded by Cleopatra to withdraw to Egypt. **Battle of Actium.** Cleopatra flees, and is followed by Antonius. Canidius, the Antonian general, deserts to Octavius, and his troops surrender. The landing of Octavius in Egypt is followed by the death of Antonius and Cleopatra.
- 30.** Octavius reduces Egypt to the form of a province



under his own direct control; regulates the affairs of Parthia and Judaea.

29. He returns to Rome, and celebrates a threefold triumph. His **policy**:—He gathers into his hands the various offices and functions of the state: (a) resumes the prefix of *Imperator*; (b) accepts the censorship, purges the Senate of unworthy members, and takes a census of the Roman people; (c) is appointed *princeps senatus*; (d) resumes the *imperium* for 10 years with proconsular powers, and divides the government of the provinces with the Senate; (e) assumes the title of Augustus; (f) declines the consulship, but accepts the *potestas tribunicia*; (g) is made *pontifex maximus*.

The imperial authority was thus a combination of the prerogatives of several republican offices:—

(a) The *imperium* was the power conferred by the state upon an individual who was appointed to command an army. Julius Caesar was **imperator** in the widest sense of the title. “Augustus built upon this foundation, and added to it the superstructure which may fairly be described as empire.”

(b) The **tribunate** formed the popular element in the emperor’s position. As Augustus came of a patrician family, he could not be elected tribune. He gained the position he desired by assuming the tribunician power without the title. The tribunician power rendered his person sacred; it gave him the right to summon the Senate and to lay before them such business as he pleased. It enabled him to exercise judicial functions, to re-hear any case, to alter a sentence, to pardon, or even to imprison and execute whomsoever he pleased.

(c) As *princeps senatus*, the emperor had the privilege of speaking first in the debates of the Senate.

(d) After the death of Lepidus, Augustus was created *pontifex maximus*. He thus became the head of the state religion. Besides these titles, Augustus assumed from time to time the consular, censorian, and proconsular powers.

IX. The Imperial Administration.

(a) Constitutional functions of the Roman people under the empire. The **people** lost all real power. The *plebiscita*,

or measures initiated by the tribes, were the first to cease. The people were deprived of the right of electing magistrates; while the right of appeal was withdrawn from them, and vested in the emperor.

(b) Under the republic the **Senate** had formed the executive power; it conferred with foreign envoys; conducted wars; appointed imperators and proconsuls; imposed taxes. Augustus maintained its dignity, but refused it any real voice in the management of public affairs.

(c) **Executive officers** under the empire. Consuls, praetors, quaestors, tribunes, and aediles existed as under the republic, although they had lost their power of initiative and real control. The **prefect of the city**—an old office revived by Augustus—became his most efficient executive minister, and his deputy for domestic appeals. He had the superintendence of the police, and had the general care of public tranquillity. His authority extended one hundred miles every way from the city. The irregular vigour of individual enterprise was superseded by the organised industry of **boards** and **commissions**. The care of public buildings furnished occupation for one board of commissioners; the charge of the roads, of the aqueducts, of the navigation of the Tiber, of the distribution of grain, of senatorial and equestrian scrutinies, for several more.

(d) The provinces were divided into **imperial** and **senatorial**, according as the governors were appointed by the emperor or the Senate. Egypt formed an exception; it was usually administered by a Roman knight with the title of *praefectus*. A small province, or division of a province, was governed by a **procurator**, who held his appointment several years.

(e) A standing army was established by Augustus. The total military force consisted of 25 legions of 6,100 foot and 726 horse. Marine establishments were founded at **Ravenna**, **Misenum**, and Forum Julii; a flotilla was maintained on the Euxine; and naval stations formed on the great frontier rivers Euphrates, Danube, and Rhine.

(f) Sources of revenue: (1) the public domains; (2) *tributum*, a direct contribution levied on Roman citizens; (3) *capitatio*, a tax on land throughout the empire; (4) poll-tax on those who possessed no landed property.



X.

Foreign policy of Augustus. His great aim was to consolidate the Roman empire. He waged wars in Spain, in Germany, and in the countries to the south of the Danube.

(i.) Events in Spain.

- 27. The Roman armies are engaged in irregular warfare in the north of Spain. Augustus quits Rome to pacify the province in person.
- 24. The mountain tribes of Spain submit, and the province Tarraconensis is completed. Military colonies Augusta Emerita (Merida), and Caesar Augusta (Saragossa) are founded.
- 19. The Cantabri again revolt, but are finally subdued by Agrippa.

(ii.) Events in the East.

- 24. Aelius Gallus, the governor of Egypt, makes an expedition into Arabia Felix, which fails owing to the treacherous conduct of Syllaeus.
- 22. An invasion of Egypt by the Ethiopians of Meroë is repelled by C. Petronius, who had succeeded Aelius Gallus as governor.
- 20. Phraates, king of Parthia, restores to the Romans the standards which had been taken from Crassus and M. Antonius.

(iii.) Wars against the German Tribes.

- 25. Terentius Varro defeats the Alpine tribes. The defeat arouses all the nations beyond the Alps.
- 16. German tribes cross the Rhine and defeat Lollius.
- 15. Rhaetia, Vindelicia, and Noricum are subdued, and made Roman provinces by **Drusus** and **Tiberius**, step-sons of Augustus.
- 12. Drusus takes the command on the Rhine; penetrates the swamps and forests of Germany.
- 9. He advances as far as the Elbe; establishes the provinces of Upper and Lower Germany; dies in consequence of a fall from his horse. He is succeeded in the command by his brother Tiberius, the future emperor.
- 8. Tiberius gains a decisive victory over the Sigambri, and transports 40,000 of them to the left bank of the Rhine.

6. Tiberius withdraws to Rhodes. The command is entrusted to Domitius Ahenobarbus.
- A.D. 4. Tiberius is adopted by Augustus, and again takes the command on the Rhine. A Roman army marches once more to the Elbe.
6. **Maroboduus**, the head of a confederacy of S. German tribes, of which the Suevi are the most important, rules in Bohemia. His power becomes dangerous to the Romans. Tiberius plans an attack on him from Noricum and the Rhine, but is recalled by the news that Pannonia and Dalmatia are in revolt. He makes peace with Maroboduus.
9. The Pannonian insurrection is finally quelled. **Germanicus** first shows his energy and courage.
- Arminius**, a chief of the Cherusci, organises a general revolt of the N. German tribes. He attacks and destroys the army of **Varus**, the Governor of Germany, in the Saltus Teutoburgiensis. This defeat is followed by the loss of all the Roman possessions between the Weser and the Rhine. Consternation at Rome. Tiberius is despatched with a veteran army to the Rhine.
14. Death of Augustus.

Extent of the Roman Empire in 14 A.D. In Europe: Hispania, divided into Tarraconensis, Baetica, Lusitania; Gallia, divided into Narbonensis, Aquitania, Lugdunensis, Belgica; Sicilia; Sardinia and Corsica; Italia; Rhaetia (part of Switzerland); Vindelicia (Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg); Noricum, Pannonia (W. provinces of Austria); Illyricum (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Moesia (Servia and Bulgaria); Macedonia; Thracia; Achaia. In Asia: Asia Proper, Phrygia, Pamphilia, Bithynia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Cilicia, Pontus, Syria. In Africa: Egypt, Cyrenaica, Africa Proper, Numidia, Mauretania.

XI.

Literature, 63—31. The **Ciceronian Age** (83—43) is the golden age of Roman prose. Eloquence above all now reaches its climax. Historical and political composition is much cultivated. In Sallust, the period possesses the representative of a new direction, in which the old method

of the annalists is abandoned, and Greek models (especially Thucydides) in the description of facts and characters are imitated. Scholarship and learning, of which Varro is the greatest exponent, become important. Poetry at first holds a subordinate position, but Lucretius and Catullus write with genius.

M. Terentius Varro (116—28), “the most learned of the Romans,” was born at Reate, and from the very first devoted himself to antiquarian lore and literature. He was employed in public business by Pompeius, and acted in the Civil War in Spain against Caesar. In 43 he was proscribed by M. Antonius, but gained the favour of Octavian. He died in 28. He was a writer of marvellous fertility, and versatile both in his subject and his form. Of the 490 books he composed, two only are now extant. His principal writings were—1. *De Re Rustica*, a treatise on ancient agriculture; 2. *De Lingua Latina*, a grammatical treatise; 3. *Sententiae*, pithy sayings collected by Varro; 4. *Antiquitatum Libri*, divided into *Res Humanæ* and *Res Divinæ*; 5. *Saturæ Menippeæ*, a mixture of prose and poetry, which treated of a variety of subjects, and were to a certain extent copied from the productions of Menippus.

M. Tullius Cicero (106—43). His works may be divided into the following subjects: 1. **Orations**—*In Verrem*, 70; *Pro Cluentio*, 66; *In Catinam*, 63; *Pro Sestio*, defending Sestius on a charge *de vi*, 56; *De Provinciis Consularibus*, urging the recall of Gabinus and Piso from their provinces, 56; *Pro Milone*, defending Milo against the charge of killing Clodius, 52; *Philippicæ*, against Antonius, 44—43.

2. On **Rhetoric**—*De Oratore*, a systematic work on the art of Oratory; *Brutus de claris Oratoribus*, a history of Roman eloquence: *Orator*, giving Cicero’s ideal of an orator.

3. On **Philosophy**—*De Republica*, on the best form of government; *De Officiis*; *De Senectute*; *De Amicitia*; *De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum*, discussing the opinions of the Epicureans, Stoics, and Peripatetics, on the Supreme Good; *Tusculanæ Disputationes*, on various important points of practical philosophy; *De Natura Deorum*, an account of the speculations of the Epicureans, Stoics, and Academicians on the existence, attributes, and providence of a Divine Being.

4. **Letters** to Atticus, to his brother Quintus, to Brutus, and other friends.

Julius Caesar wrote the *Commentarii*, describing the first seven campaigns in Gaul. The narrative of the eighth Gallic campaign and of the Alexandrine War were probably written by the consul Hirtius, while the African and Spanish wars seem to be by some person of inferior rank who served in them.

Cornelius Nepos (94—24), the friend of Cicero and Atticus, wrote lives of distinguished commanders. The lives, as we now possess them, were probably abridged from the original work of Nepos, by a certain Aemilius Probus in the fourth century.

T. Lucretius Carus expounded the philosophy of Epicurus in his poem *De Rerum Natura*, written about 57. He is said to have died about 51, but no authentic particulars are known about his personal history.

C. Sallustius Crispus (86—34) was born at Amiternum. He was quaestor 59, tribune 52. In 50 he was expelled from the Senate for belonging to Caesar's party. In the Civil War he attached himself to Caesar, by whom he was appointed governor of Numidia in 46. By his extortion he gained immense wealth. In his treatment of history he imitated Thucydides. His works were—(1) a monograph on the Conspiracy of Catiline; (2) the *Jugurtha*, the history of the war with Jugurtha, which contains a description of the lowest decay of Roman oligarchy drawn from historic sources.

C. Valerius Catullus (87—54) was born at Verona. After squandering a considerable portion of his patrimony, he went to Bithynia with the praetor Memmius, in the hope of bettering his fortunes. On his return he continued to reside near Rome. Of his 116 poems the earliest seem to be imitations of Alexandrine poets, especially his epic poem on the nuptials of Peleus and Thetis. Of the others, some are lyrics, some elegies, and some epigrams.

XII.

Augustine period of Literature (31 B.C. — 14 A.D.). Literature becomes a servile "instrumentum regni." Eloquence and contemporary history are crushed by the extinction of public political life. Poetry and erudition flourish. The



form of the poem becomes of greater importance as the range of subjects is narrowed. Libraries are formed. Two great literary circles: (a) circle of **Maecenas**, consisting of Horace, Vergil, L. Varius, Plotius Tucca, afterwards joined by Propertius; (b) circle of **Messala**, less forward in politics, to which Tibullus, Valgius Rufus, and Ovid belonged.

Epic poetry is cultivated and perfected. Satire is regenerated by Horace; but deprived of its original basis, liberty, and freedom, is limited to personal, literary, and social subjects. Lyric poetry attains its highest perfection. Elegiac verse is written with success by Tibullus and Propertius; Ovid gives it ease and perfection of form. The drama fails utterly; tragedy becomes stilted and erudite. Even prose loses ground, though Livy, as far as style is concerned, is a writer of the highest rank.

P. Vergilius Maro (70—19) was born near Mantua. After the battle of Philippi his property was assigned to one of Octavian's soldiers, but it was afterwards restored. About 41 he gained the friendship of Maecenas, by whom he was introduced to Augustus. He died at Brundisium in 19. His principal works are the *Bucolics*, written from 41 to 39, imitated and partly translated from Theocritus; the *Georgics*, a didactic poem on agriculture; the *Aeneid*, or adventures of Aeneas after the fall of Troy, an epic poem on the model of the Homeric poems. His smaller poems are the *Ciris*, *Moretum*, *Copa*, and *Culex*.

Q. Horatius Flaccus (65—8) was born at Venusia, received his education at Rome and Athens. After the battle of Philippi, at which he was present, he lost his paternal estate, and purchased the post of a quaestorian scribe. In 39 he was introduced to Maecenas, whom he accompanied to Brundisium in 37. About 34 he received from Maecenas a farm in the Sabine country. He died suddenly, B.C. 8.

The branch of poetry first cultivated by Horace was Satire (35—33), in which he avoids political topics, and treats exclusively of social and literary subjects. The *Epodes* followed in 31. In his *Odes*, Horace resolved to use the formal polish he had acquired for the purpose of transplanting Alcaeus and Sappho into Roman soil. The *Epistles* were written towards the end of his life.

Albius Tibullus (54—19) lost his paternal property during the Civil Wars; but, like Vergil, ultimately recovered it. His great patron was Messala, whom he accompanied into Aquitania in 31. He was present at the battle of Atax, in which the Aquitanian revolt was crushed. In 30 Tibullus set out with Messala for the East, but got no farther than Corcyra, from whence he returned to the capital. He died about 19. His writings consist of four books of Elegies.

Sextus Propertius (51—15) was a native of Umbria. He was deprived of his estate by an agrarian division, probably in 36. He was educated at Rome, and admitted to the circle of Maecenas after he had won a reputation by his book on Cynthia. Like Tibullus, Propertius is exclusively an elegiac poet, and the poet of love; but, far more than Tibullus, he is a disciple of the Alexandrian poets. His poems are full of mythological learning, and are frequently obscure. He surpassed his patterns (*e.g.*, Callimachus) in vivacity, originality of thought, and passion.

P. Ovidius Naso (B.C. 43—A.D. 17) was born of a wealthy equestrian family at Sulmo. He received much rhetorical training, but soon devoted himself to poetry. He lived at Rome near the Capitol, and enjoyed the favour of Augustus till 9 A.D., when he was banished by an edict to Tomi. The ostensible cause of banishment was the publication of the *Ars Amatoria*. He died at Tomi in the sixtieth year of his age, A.D. 17. His poetry may be divided into three periods. To his first period belong the *Amorum Libri*, *Epistolae Heroidum*, *Ars Amatoria*, *Remedia Amoris*. In his second period he wrote on subjects of Greek mythology and Italian legends. To this period belong the *Metamorphoses* and the *Fasti*. The books of his third period—*Tristia*, *Epistolae ex Ponto*, *Ibis*—were composed at Tomi, and contain endless complaints of his exile, and humble prayers for pardon.

T. Livius (B.C. 59—A.D. 17) was born at Patavium. He spent the greater part of his life at Rome, where he gained the favour of Augustus, but returned to his native town before his death. His great work is a history of Rome in 142 books, of which 35 are extant.





Prospectus of Classes

FOR THE

EXAMINATIONS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY

OF LONDON.

The College Staff numbers thirty Tutors, twelve of whom were first in Honours at London University

Jan. 1st, 1889.

Communications should be addressed to—

THE PRINCIPAL,

Burlington House,

Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY
OF LONDON

A new Prospectus is issued before and after each Exam.

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A Catalogue of books in the Tutorial Series will be sent on application to Mr. Clive, Bookseller, Cambridge.

The Board of Directors of the [Company Name] has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the [Date] regarding the [Subject]. We are pleased to inform you that the [Subject] has been reviewed and approved by the Board.

The [Subject] is in accordance with the [Policy/Procedure] and will be implemented as of [Date]. We appreciate your attention to detail and your cooperation in this matter.

If you have any further questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact the [Department/Person]. We are committed to providing you with the highest level of service and support.

Very truly yours,
 [Signature]
 [Title]

University Correspondence College.

CALENDAR FOR 1888-89.

CLASSES COMMENCE—

Matriculation.—For June, 1889—Oct. 27, 1888; Nov. 24, 1888; Jan. 12, 1889; Feb. 2, 1889.

For Jan., 1890—Jan. 12, 1889; Feb. 2, 1889; March 2, 1889; April 6, 1889; May 4, 1889; June 1, 1889; July 4, 1889; August 31, 1889.

Inter. Arts, Prel. Sci.,* & Inter. Sc.,* 1889*—Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1., Feb. 9, 1889 (Special Course).

B.A., 1889*—Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8, 1888.

Feb. 16, Mar. 16, April 13, 1889.

Students should join for *Inter. Law* and *LL.B.*, as early in the year as possible.

M.A., and other London Exams.—At any time.

Inter. Arts and *B.A.*.—Classes for Two Years' Courses at the beginning of each term.

* Special arrangements may be made to suit students' convenience.

Students falling into arrears with work can be transferred from the Section of the Classes with which they commenced to one which started later for the same Examination for a Registration fee of 2s. 6d., or have their work distributed for another Examination by paying the difference between the fees for the Special and Ordinary Courses. See also page 8 under "Fees."

EXAMINATIONS TAKE PLACE—

Matriculation.—Jan. 14, 1889; June 17, 1889.

Inter. Arts.—July 15, 1889; Honours: July 15, 1889.

B.A..—Oct. 22, 1888; Oct. 28, 1889.

Honours.—Nov. 12, 1888; Nov. 18, 1889.

Prel. Sci..—Jan. 21, 1889; July 15, 1889.

Inter. Sc..—July 15, 1889.

B.Sc..—Oct. 15, 1888; Oct. 21, 1889.

Inter. Laws.—Jan. 7, 1889.

LL.B..—Jan. 7, 1889.

M.A..—June 3, 1889.

THE EXAMINATION LISTS ARE PUBLISHED—

Matriculation.—Feb. 4, 1889. Classified List, Feb. 11.

" " " July 9, 1889. " " " July 16.

Inter. Arts and Sc..—Aug. 7, 1889.

B.A. and B.Sc..—Nov. 10, 1888; Nov. 16, 1889.

Prel. Sci..—Feb. 13, 1889; Aug. 7, 1889.

Inter. Law and LL.B..—Jan. 19, 1889.

M.A..—July, 1889.

U. C. C. VACATIONS.

Christmas.—Dec. 15, 1888—Jan. 5, 1889.

Easter.—April 13—May 4, 1889.

Summer.—July 27—Aug. 24, 1889.

To meet exceptional cases—e.g. men taking special short courses, &c.—work is continued during the vacation. As a general rule, however, no papers are sent from the Forwarding Office, and exercises are not corrected by Tutors.

University Correspondence College.

TUTORS.

- A. J. WYATT, Esq., M.A. Lond., First of his year in Branch IV. (English and French), Teachers' Diploma, Early English Text Society's Prizeman.
- B. J. HAYES, Esq., B.A. Lond., First in First-Class Honours in Classics both at Inter. and Final: Editor of *Homer's Iliad VI.*; Author of *Matric. Latin*; a Translation of *Xenophon's Oeconomicus*, Jointly of *Inter. Greek*.
- S. RIDEAL, Esq., D.Sc., Chemistry, Gold Medallist; Assistant Lecturer, University College, London; and Assistant Examiner to the Science and Art Department.
- W. F. MASOM, Esq., B.A. Lond., First-Class Honours (Classics) at B.A., French and English Honours at Inter. Arts, Second in Honours at Matric., University Exhibitioner; Editor of *Homer's Odyssey, XVII.*, and *Milton's Sonnets*; Author of A Translation of *The Epistles of Horace*; *A Synopsis of Roman and Grecian History*.
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- G. H. BRYAN, Esq., B.A., Fifth Wrangler, First Class, First Division in Part II., Smith's Prizeman, Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, Fellow of the Camb. Phil. Soc.
- Mons. J. L. LHUISSIER, B.A. Lond., First in Honours both at Inter. and Final; B. ès Sc. and B. ès L. Paris; also of Stuttgart and Strasburg Universities.
- C. V. BURTON, Esq., B.Sc. Lond., First Class Honours.
- H. J. MAIDMENT, Esq., B.A. Oxon. and Lond., First Class Honours, Author of A Translation of *Vergil's Aeneid*.
- F. RYLAND, Esq., M.A., Second in First-Class Honours (Mental and Moral Science, &c.); Examiner for the Moral Science Triposes, Cambridge; Author of a *Manual of Psychology and Ethics for Lond. B.A. and B.Sc., &c.*
- J. WELTON, Esq., M.A., First of his year in Mental and Moral Science, bracketed equal as First of the B.A.'s at Degree Exam., Honours in French at B.A. and English at Inter.
- C. H. DRAPER, Esq., D.Sc., B.A., Teachers' Diploma.
- S. MOSES, Esq., B.A., First Class Honours London and Oxford (Double), First in Honours at Matriculation.
- C. G. LAMB, Esq., B.Sc., Honours in Physics both at Inter. and Final; Neil Arnott Medallist; Exhibitioner at Matriculation.
- A. H. WALKER, Esq., D.Mus. (Lond., one of two only). 10th in Honours at Matriculation, and Honours in Classical Tripos, Cambridge.
- G. W. HILL, Esq., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B. (Hons.).
- W. H. THOMAS, Esq., B.Sc., First in First Class Honours in Chemistry.

With fifteen others, for whose degrees see page 7 of Prospectus.

University Correspondence College.

TUTORS.

M.A. Camb. and Lond. Univs., Wrangler, Exhibitioner, Scholar, and Goldsmith Prizeman.

M.A. London (Classics).

(Had 27 Successful Private Pupils at the B.A. Exams. 1886 and 1887.)

D.Sc. London (Chemistry).

B.A. London, Double Honours in French and German (1st Class), First in First-Class Honours at Inter.

B.Sc. (Hons.), M.B. (Hons.), Sub-Examiner of Lond. Univ.

M.A. London, Gold Medallist in Classics.

B.A. Lond.; Hons. in English, French, German, and Classics (First Class); Div. I., Class II., Classical Tripos, Cambridge.

B.Sc. Lond., First Class Hons.

M.A. Lond. (Mathematics), and Cambridge Wrangler.

B.A., First-Class Degree, 1884; Matriculation Honours, 1883.

M.A. University Prizeman, First-Class Honours.

B.A. Lond., First-Class Honours (Classics) at B.A.; in Honours French and English at Inter. Arts; Second in Honours at Matric.; University Exhibitioner.

M.A. Lond., First at his M.A. Exam. in English and French.

M.A. Lond., First at his M.A. Exam. in Mental and Moral Science.

B.Sc. Lond., First in First-Class Honours both at Inter. and Final.

B.A. Lond., First in First-Class Honours both at Inter. and Final.

B.A. Oxon. and Lond., First Class Honours.

M.A., First-Class Honours (Mental and Moral Science, etc.), Author of a Manual of Psychology and Ethics for Lond. B.A. and B.Sc.

M.A., Professor of Roman Law (London).

(Has had several pupils at the head of the LL.B. list recently.)

M.A. London (Classics), First in First-Class Honours both in French and German at B.A.

B.A., Scholar, Fifth Wrangler, Smith's Prizeman.

And other Honours Graduates of London in special subjects.

University Correspondence College.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

All the required text-books may be borrowed from the College Library, and retained till after the Examination, at a charge equal to one-fourth of the price of the book. Books are added to the Library as required.

In sending in the "Form of Entry" to the College, an application should be made at the same time (if the student intends using the Library) for a "Library Form."

Books in the Tutorial Series

Are lent **free of charge** in subjects which the student prepares with the College, or may obtain permanent possession of them by paying to the Librarian half the published price. This does not apply to the Directory and Guides with Solutions published after each Examination, nor to editions of the Authors, and Translations.

The College Bookseller is

Mr. W. B. CLIVE, Bookseller, Cambridge, who also supplies the Regulation Exercise Books, which are made of a good tough paper, and light enough to go through the post for $\frac{1}{2}d$.

POSTAGES.

Postages are paid on all communications to the student, so that the only expense he incurs is in sending, at book post rate, his answers to the tutors, and in returning papers to the Forwarding Office.

F E E S.

All fees are strictly inclusive, and arrangements can be made to suit a student's convenience if necessary.

No fees can in any case be returned: but, in case a student finds it impossible to go up for the examination he intended, the full fee will be allowed to stand to his credit, deducting only the exact proportion for papers received on the special subjects for the examination originally intended.

University Correspondence College.

(With which the Intermediate Correspondence Classes are incorporated.)

SPECIALLY PREPARED COURSES OF LESSONS ARE GIVEN FOR THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

In Arts, Science, Laws, and Music, and for some of the Medical Examinations; they embrace all that is requisite for success, yet relieve students from all superfluous work, the specialities of the Examination being always kept in view. The Correspondence Classes furnish an amount of aid to each pupil for which the fees charged would be totally inadequate, but for the large number requiring the same preparation. They, however, ensure him all the benefits of *individual* tuition, the *individual* interests of each pupil being studied, and general arrangements modified to suit each particular student wherever practicable. Correspondence students have one great advantage over oral students; in their case all explanations, solutions, and remarks, are committed to writing, and can be studied at length for present purposes, and retained for future reference.

The instruction is *not* given simply by *Papers* of Questions (although the papers of the last twelve Examinations in each subject have been carefully analysed, the questions classified, and, where the present requirements are the same, given to the student to answer), but as set out in the General Method of Work below. Not only is the pupil led to acquire the requisite information, but he is practised in the best way of showing it to advantage in Examination.

General Method of Work.

Each week the pupil receives a Scheme of Study, which consists of Selections from Text-books, Distinction of Important Points upon which stress is laid in his Examination, Hints, Notes on difficult and salient portions, etc., and Illustrative Examples with selected Text-book Exercises in Mathematical Subjects. After the first week, along with these, a Test Paper (compiled from previous Examination Papers) is given on the work of the preceding week, the answers to which must be posted to the Tutor on a day arranged. These are then examined and returned with corrections, hints, and model answers in each subject, and solutions of all difficulties.

Special Advantages.

Weekly communications. Double the number of lessons usually given, without increased fee. Full Notes to *each* lesson. Model Answers to *each* Test Paper, for revision just before the Exam.

University Correspondence College.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

At the June Examination, 1888, 26 students passed, and in Jan. four took Honours, one qualifying for University Prize.)

Preliminary Courses.

Students are not admitted to the Systematic Courses (Ordinary and Special) unless they possess, at least—

In Languages—a knowledge of Accidence, up to and including the Regular Verb; in Mathematics—Euclid, Books I. and II., Algebra, First Four Rules; Arithmetic, a fair all-round knowledge; in English—a good grounding.

A student must be well up in this minimum Course, unless at some time or other he has worked beyond it; four or five hours study a day is then generally necessary to prepare successfully for Matriculation within a year.

These Preliminary Courses may be commenced at any time, as students are worked quite individually in them, and can be taken as quickly or slowly as desired. As the Ordinary Course is designed to extend over not more than a year, students who are weak in a subject should go through a Preliminary Course.

Fee, per Course of twelve Lessons One Guinea.

A student who is very weak all round, may take eighteen lessons in each of four subjects, introductory to the Ordinary Course, for a fee of Four Guineas. In Mechanics and Experimental Science, Preliminary Courses are not considered necessary, the best preparation for the former being a good acquaintance with Matriculation Mathematics.

The Ordinary Course.

A student who is well qualified in most parts to begin the Ordinary Course, but wishes to revise or prepare some part privately before commencing systematic work may send in his Form of Entry in advance, and be advised what to do in the interim without additional fee.

	£.	s.	d.
Any single Subject	1	11	6
For each additional Subject...	1	1	0
Composition Fee for <i>all</i> Subjects	6	6	0

An Ordinary Course consists of eighteen lessons (or sets of lessons) in each subject, in addition to Author Papers. If all subjects are being taken, it is generally best to study half one week and the remainder the next, distributing the work over about a year, reckoning vacations.

As the number of Matriculation students is now so large, a class is started on the first Saturdays of every month from January to July (inclusive), and the last in August, September, October, and November. Students joining just before Vacations may work up back lessons and so fall into the previous section of their class. Intending students should join a fortnight before the date of commencement.

In case a student finds it impossible to present himself for the Examination he intended, his work may be redistributed for the next Exam. on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. a subject (5s. for Latin or Greek), or 10s. 6d. for all.

* * In Latin and Greek there are thirty papers in each subject.

University Correspondence College.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Special, Extended, and Recapitulation Courses.

For the benefit of those who have failed in one Examination, and wish to proceed to the next, or for those who can devote all their time to study, there is a

Special Course,

for each January Examination, beginning the last week in August, and for each June Examination the first week in February.

Students joining late receive the full number of papers distributed uniformly over the time to their examination.

No one should join this course, however, who has any subject to learn from the beginning—except, perhaps, Mechanics, or Experimental Science, in which case his other work should be good all round, and Mathematics especially strong.

	£.	s.	d.
One Subject	1	11	6
For each additional Subject...	1	1	0
Composition Fee (for <i>all</i> Subjects)	5	15	6

After Easter, 1889, the Extended and Recapitulation Courses described below may be taken.

The Extended Course.

For students who have been through the whole of the work and have either failed to pass the Examination in one or two subjects only, or who have deferred going up in order to make sure of a good place at the next Examination, an Extended Course is provided.

Fee for the whole Course in all Subjects £3 13 6

In this, single subjects cannot be taken.

This Course may be commenced not earlier than the last week in August for the January Examination and the first week in February for the June Examination.

There are nine double lessons, each followed by a test paper, in addition to twelve on the Authors. The Extended Course is intended for those who are on the whole decidedly strong.

The Recapitulation Course.

is intended for students who are not prepared to take the Extended Course, but who, after having worked over the ground required, feel that they cannot enter for examination with a fair prospect of success.

Fee, date of starting, and arrangement of Course same as the Extended Course; notes and hints preceding each test paper.

For *Matriculation Self-preparation* Courses, see page 19 of Prospectus.

Introductory Courses in Greek and French.

For particulars of these, see page 13 of Prospectus, under Intermediate Arts.

University Correspondence College.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

(At Inter. Arts, '88, 43 students passed.)

Ordinary Course.

Before beginning the Ordinary Course in any subject for Intermediate Arts, the student is assumed to possess a knowledge of it up to Matriculation standard. As Greek and French are alternative at Matriculation, Special Introductory Courses have been arranged for these (see p. 13). A new class is formed on the first Saturdays of September, October, November, and December. Those joining early have the special advantage of frequent short revisions.

FEES.

(Strictly inclusive, and payable as arranged on joining.)

	£	s.	d.
Mathematics* or Latin	2	12	6
Greek or French, not including Introductory Courses ...	2	2	0
English†	2	2	0

Composition fee at a reduction for three or more subjects.

All Subjects for Intermediate Arts Pass (not including

Introductory Courses) 9 9 0

A single Pass Course consists of not less than thirty Lessons. The advantage of this over shorter courses is obvious. The pupil sustains an interest in his work more readily, and gains confidence from the knowledge that the proper amount of attention is being given to each part, and that all will be gone over and recapitulated in good time for the Examination.

Two Years' Course for Inter. Arts.

Although we do not recommend the average student to take two years in preparation for Inter. Arts, still there are some students whose time is so very limited that it is impossible to prepare in one year. We have, therefore, made arrangements for students to distribute their work over more than a year. We prefer them to begin the third week in either October, February, or May. As they require the use of a set of Papers for two years, instead of for one, as is usually the case, and as the postages are heavier, the fee is increased by half-a-guinea in all subjects for each extra term of preparation.

In case a student finds it impossible from illness or other cause to go up for the Examination he intended, favourable arrangements are made for redistribution of his lessons.

* No effort has been spared to make the Mathematics Course a success; it is carefully graduated, and smooths the difficulties of the subject; a type of every Examination question is solved, and in Conics an Illustrative Example is introduced after nearly every paragraph in the text-book. The Full Course consists of thirty Lessons in Trigonometry, thirty in Algebra, thirty in Geometry, twenty in Conics, ten in Arithmetic, and each Lesson is followed by a set of questions.

† A full translation of the Early English extracts is provided.

University Correspondence College.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

Special Courses.

For the sake of students who are unable to join early, as well as for Matriculation Honourmen, Special Courses, which consist of the same lessons as the Ordinary Courses without Revision Lessons, are commenced in the second week of February.

	£	s.	d.
Mathematics or Latin	2	2	0
Greek, English,* or French... ..	1	11	6
Composition fee at a reduction for three or more.			
All Subjects	7	7	0

Short Courses,

Consisting of about twelve Lessons, and completely covering the ground required in — (1) Analytical Geometry, (2) Latin Grammar, (3) Roman History, (4) Latin Authors, (5) Greek Grammar, (6) Greek Authors, (7) French, (8) Early English*, (9) Latin Prose, are worked from the first Saturday in April or, by special arrangement, any time before the Exam., at a fee of one guinea each, three subjects £2. 12s. 6d. These Special Courses are intended (1) for those who do not wish to have complete preparation in all the branches of a subject, (2) for those who cannot join till late, (3) to serve as a Recapitulation. With the exception of Latin Prose, they are included in the Special and Ordinary Courses. Students wishing to join for them before the time stated, may in some cases do so.

Introductory Courses in Greek and French.

As both these subjects are required at Inter. Arts, and only one at Matriculation, special arrangements have been made for Inter. Arts students to take them from the beginning where necessary.

Fee for the Inter. Arts Introductory Course	2	2	0
Or compounding with fee for other courses	1	11	6

January Matriculants should start the course as soon as convenient after the result is announced, though special arrangements can be made for each applicant. June Matriculants by beginning early may finish the Introductory Course in time to start the Ordinary Inter. Arts Course in December; or, by working at Greek or French only, by November, or even October, thus completing the Introductory Course in good time for the Ordinary Inter. Arts Course of the same year.

Candidates who wish to go up for Inter. Arts in the year following their Matriculation, and who have not a knowledge of both French and Greek, may find Vacation residence at Burlington House, Cambridge, of special benefit (*see page 22*).

Self-Preparation Courses.

The Ordinary, Special, and Short Courses for Inter. Arts may be taken by *Self-Preparation*: for particulars, *see page 19*.

Honours Courses.

(*See page 16.*)

* A full translation of the Early English extracts is provided.

University Correspondence College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

(In 1888 Thirty-three Univ. Corr. Coll. Students passed.)

The *General Method of Work* is pursued for this Examination, Special Papers for the prescribed Authors and Special Periods being provided. The Test Papers are compiled exclusively from questions set at previous Examinations, except when the present regulations have not been sufficiently long in force to admit of this, or when solutions are easily obtainable (*e.g.*, from our "B.A. Mathematics"). In such cases questions of *the same type* have been introduced.

Ordinary Course.—An Ordinary Course in any subject embraces Thirty Lessons. In Latin and Greek each of these consists of two parts: the first part covering the Grammar and General History; the second thirty papers comprising two kinds, *A* and *B*—the *A* papers prepare for the Unseens (now one of the most difficult and important subjects at B.A.), and in Latin, also for Prose; the *B* papers take up the Authors and Special Periods. There is a great advantage in detailed courses like these, with full Notes and Hints to every lesson, over a series of Test Papers whose main purpose is to correct a student's errors rather than show him in advance how to avoid them:—by help of the easy graduation a greater interest is sustained in the work, the specialities of the Examination are brought out in stronger relief, time is economised, and confidence gained from the knowledge that the proper amount of attention is being given to each part, and progress more surely counted.

	£.	s.	d.
FEES.—Full Preparation for the Examination ...	12	12	0
Any single Subject	3	13	6
Additional for second and third Subjects, each	3	3	0

The best time to commence the Ordinary Course is at the beginning of the September in the year in which Inter. Arts has been passed; but, as this is inconvenient for many students, there are classes commencing in the second weeks of October, November, and December; arrangements can also be made to suit each applicant.

The lessons are distributed over the whole session from the time of joining, short recesses being provided for revision. Students joining late are worked through the vacations if they desire it.

Special Course.—In this Course, the Lessons and Author Papers are the same as in the Ordinary Course, but the Revision Papers are omitted, the number being thus reduced to twenty-four. It is, therefore, specially convenient for those who have previously failed at the Examination, or who are unable to begin early in the session; the former should, if possible, commence within a week of the publication of the Pass List. Classes also begin in the third week of February, March, and April; arrangements can also be made for individual cases as in the Ordinary Course.

	£.	s.	d.
FEES.—Full Preparation for the Examination ...	10	10	0
Any single Subject	3	3	0
Additional for second and third Subjects, each	2	12	6

For **Self-Preparation Courses**, see page 19.

University Correspondence College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

(In 1888, excluding *U.C.C.* students, less than 40 per cent., of those who entered, passed.)

The **Two Years' Course** is designed for those students whose time is so limited that it is impossible to prepare in one year, but we would here warn candidates for the degree that to rust between Inter. Arts and B.A. is most dangerous; eighteen months' study preceded by a rest of six months is no better than a year's continuous work. The following plan of study is recommended to the ordinary student who cannot give an average of four hours a day for fifty weeks:—

FIRST YEAR.—College Work in Classics (Ordinary Papers) and Mathematics, or Mental and Moral Science, omitting the revision lessons. Private reading of some of the English; or study of French, not omitting frequent translation.

SECOND YEAR.—College work in English or French, and Classical *A* and *B* papers. Revision lessons in Classics and Mathematics, or Mental and Moral Science; private recapitulation of first year's work before taking the College Revision Lessons.

Single subjects distributed over two years	...	...	£4	4	0
Two Years' Course as plotted out	...	...	13	13	0

Self-Preparation Courses cannot be extended.

Short Courses in Special Subjects, consisting of from twelve to fourteen lessons, and completely covering the ground required, are provided in—

	£.	s.	d.
(i.) Latin Grammar and Composition	1	11	6
(ii.) Latin Composition and Unseens	1	11	6
[Unseens may be taken along with (i.) for an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]			
(iii.) Roman History, including Special Period, and Geography	1	11	6
(iv.) Latin Authors and Special Period of History	1	11	6
[The Authors may be taken along with (i.), (ii.), or (iii.) for an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]			
(v.) Greek Grammar and Unseens	1	11	6
(vi.) Extended Course of Greek Unseens	1	11	6
[Course (v.) may be taken to include (vi.) by payment of an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]			
(vii.) Grecian History, including Special Period, and Geography	1	11	6
(viii.) Greek Authors and Special Period of History	1	11	6
[Greek Authors may be taken along with (vii.) for an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]			
(ix.) Logic or (x.) Psychology and Ethics	1	11	6
(xi.) French	2	2	0
(xii.) Extended Course in Latin Prose	1	11	6

A favourable composition fee is charged when several short Courses are taken, especially if in kindred subjects. With slight exception, these Short Courses may be taken up any time after Christmas.

University Correspondence College.

HONOURS EXAMINATIONS.

College Prizes of £10 or £5 are awarded on the result of each of the Honours Examinations; for particulars see p. 17.

Inter. Arts Honours.

In Mathematics a student cannot profitably enter upon the Honours Course without a previous knowledge equal to that required for the B.A. Pass Pure Examination. In Latin and French a knowledge of at least the Inter. Arts Pass subjects is necessary.

In **Mathematics** and **Latin** the Honours Courses consist of thirty Lessons, to each of which, as the requirements are so wide, there are several parts; to render the step to B.A. Honours as gentle as possible, these Courses have been made very full, and the greatest care bestowed upon them.

Fee for each Course £6. 6s.

Students are allowed to take two years over the Honours Courses in Mathematics and Latin without extra fee.

In **French** either fifteen or thirty Lessons may be taken.

	£.	s.	d.
Fee for the shorter Course (Thirty Papers) ...	3	3	0
For the longer Course (Forty-five Papers) ...	4	14	6

In **English** there are fifteen Lessons over and above the Pass Course. As we wish to encourage our students to take up this Course (which may be commenced at any time), the fee for the present is only £1. 11s. 6d.

B.A. Honours Examination.

In 1888 four students took Honours.

For B.A. Honours the remarks at the top of the page headed "Master of Arts Examination" apply; one, two, or three years being necessary according to a student's knowledge on joining.

Mathematics.—For those who have only done up to Inter. Arts Pass standard, 90 lessons would be required, spread over about three years. Fee £15. 15s.

Assuming a knowledge of B.A. Pass subjects, two years might suffice for the 60 lessons (several parts to each). Fee £11. 11s.

Students who took Honours at Inter. Arts, not below the Second Class, 30 lessons. Fee £6. 6s.

Students not falling in any of these three classes will be treated according to the number of lessons required.

French or Mental and Moral Science.—Forty-five lessons (not including the Pass Course). Fee £9. 9s.

English.—Fifteen lessons (not including Pass subjects) which may be begun at any time. Fee £2. 12s. 6d.

Classics.—The full course preparing for B.A. Honours consists of 60 lessons. Fee £11. 11s. Students who have taken Honours in Latin at Inter. Arts may dispense with some or all of the Latin Papers according to their proficiency on joining. In such cases a proportionate fee will be charged.

Particulars of Honours Courses for other Examinations on application.

University Correspondence College.

PRIZES FOR HONOURS.

A Prize of *Two Guineas* is awarded to the

PRIVATE STUDENT

who takes the highest place at the Examination.

AT EACH MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

The Two Guinea Prize will be awarded, and also

A STUDENTSHIP

OF

TEN AND A HALF GUINEAS.

If the winner heads the Matriculation List, an additional Money Prize of

TWENTY GUINEAS

will be given. The two latter are **open** only to Students of University Correspondence College, the former **to all private students** who send their names four days before publication of the classified list.

AT INTER. ARTS AND B.A.

A PRIZE OF £10

is awarded to the Pupil who stands highest in Honours

In each Subject

if he obtains a First Class; or £5 if he obtains a Second. In English, the prize of £5 will be awarded, whatever the position below the First Class.

All who stand well in Honours at Matriculation, and have a taste for English, and time to devote to it, should take Honours in this subject at Inter. ; the Honours standard is not so far removed from that of the Pass as in other subjects. There is little competition, as in other subjects, from students of the older universities, and the possession of Honours in English is of great value to a schoolmaster. To encourage candidates, the fee has been reduced to £1. 11s. 6d. for the course of 15 lessons, and the prize of £5 offered under easier conditions. Students may enter for Honours at any time.

University Correspondence College.

MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

(In June, 1888, one of our students headed the M.A. list in Branch III.)

Systematic preparation is offered for this Examination by tutors of the highest standing, several of whom took the Highest Honours attainable at London in their branches. In general, the course is spread over two or three years, corresponding to the stages mentioned below: but, with the exception of the Notes, Papers, and Hints, which apply equally to all going up for the same Examination, the tuition is purely individual, and lessons can be taken exactly at the student's convenience. There are thirty lessons to each stage. Parts of the Courses may be taken at proportionate fees.

In Mathematics there are three stages to be taken by a student who has acquired only a knowledge of B.A. Pass subjects—

	£.	s.	d.
<i>First Stage</i> , equivalent to the <i>Inter. Arts Honours Course</i> , assuming only the B.A. Pass Course, which it however recapitulates. Fee	6	6	0
<i>Second Stage</i> , requiring knowledge of <i>First Stage</i> , and leading up to B.A. Honours standard, and recapitulating previous work. Fee	6	6	0
<i>Composition Fee</i> for <i>Stages I. and II.</i>	11	11	0
<i>Third Stage</i> , being the additional subjects required for M.A., and revision of previous stages. Fee	10	10	0
<i>Composition Fee</i> for the <i>Three Stages</i>	21	0	0

In Mental and Moral Science.

<i>First Stage</i> , B.A. Honours subjects, excluding the special authors. Fee	6	6	0
<i>Second Stage</i> , assuming B.A. Honours standard, and preparing for M.A. Fee... ..	10	10	0

Classics.

<i>First Stage.</i> Fee	6	6	0
<i>Second Stage.</i> Fee	6	6	0

Only half of these will be needed by a student who took good Honours at Inter., and neither Stages I. or II. are necessary to an average B.A. Honoursman.

<i>Composition Fee</i> for <i>Stages I. and II.</i>	11	11	0
<i>Third Stage</i> , preparing for M.A., and assuming an attainment of B.A. Honours work. Fee	10	10	0
<i>Composition Fee</i> for the <i>Three Stages</i>	21	0	0

Languages in Branch IV.

<i>First Stage</i> , equivalent to B.A. Honours	11	11	0
<i>Second Stage</i> , assuming a knowledge of the work of <i>First Stage</i>	10	10	0
<i>Composition Fee</i> for both <i>Stages</i>	21	0	0

Residence at Burlington House (see page 22) is recommended to Candidates for M.A.

Books required for M.A. may be borrowed, except editions of special subjects for the year, from the College Library.

University Correspondence College.

SELF-PREPARATION COURSES.

For Matriculation, Inter. Arts, and B.A.

Students who do not wish to go to the expense of being fully prepared, but who wish to know the scope of the Examination, the principal points to be attended to, and to regulate their reading and economize time, may take

Self-Preparation Courses.

For Self-Preparation, weekly lessons are given, each consisting of a scheme for study, selections from text-books, distinction of important points, hints, notes on difficult and salient portions, etc., and illustrative examples with selected text-book exercises in Mathematics. At the end of the week a Test Paper (compiled from previous Examination Papers in fixed subjects) for self-examination is provided, and followed by complete solutions to it. The differences between these and other courses are, that students' answers have *not* to be sent to the tutor, and special arrangements have to be made as to solution of difficulties. The lessons are sent out on the same dates as in the Ordinary and Special Courses: or by arrangement commencing any time up to the month before the Exam., so proving useful for revision.

Self-Preparation Courses are intended mainly for students who are taking Full Preparation in some subjects, but who feel that they do not require such full help in their stronger subjects.

Fees for Self-Preparation Courses.

(Postages, as in other Classes, included.)

MATRICULATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Two Subjects			
Special Course	1	1	0
Ordinary Course...	1	11	6
Additional for each Subject...	0	10	6
Composition Fee for all Subjects			
Special Course	2	12	6
Ordinary Course...	3	3	0

INTER. ARTS.

Any single Subject	1	1	0
Three Subjects	2	12	6
Composition Fee for all Subjects	4	4	0

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Single Subjects	2	2	0
Composition Fee for all Subjects	5	15	6

For other Examinations there are no Self-Preparation Courses, except in Mathematics and the Short Mental and Moral Science Courses.

University Correspondence College.

SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS.

Some of the Science subjects for London may be prepared wholly by correspondence; others require supplementing by practical work which can be done at home, while for Inter. Sc., Prel. Sci. and B.Sc., Botany and Zoology, and B.Sc. Chemistry systematic laboratory work is necessary.

Inter. Science and Prelim. Scientific.

(In July, 1887, First, Second, and Third Class Honours were obtained.)

(In July, 1888, Nine out of Eleven Students passed.)

The *General Method of Work* is here supplemented by drawings, salts for analysis, and other practical aids.

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|----|--|
| (1) | Pure Mathematics. —See page 12, under Intermediate Arts. | | | | |
| (2) | Mixed Mathematics. —Fifteen Lessons, according to "General Method of Work" Fee | £. | s. | d. | |
| | Self-Preparation Course | 1 | 11 | 6 | |
| (3) | Chemistry. —Thirty Lessons, on the usual plan in Theoretical Chemistry, and salts for analysis sent. Fee | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| | The Practical work can easily be done at home after a few practical lessons have been taken. | | | | |
| | Honours Chemistry (assuming a knowledge of Pass work) | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| (4) | Physics. —The Course consists of thirty double lessons, two subjects being taken simultaneously ... Fee | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| | Honours Physics (assuming a knowledge of Pass work) | 5 | 5 | 0 | |
| (5) | Biology. —In this subject numerous sketches are provided. Fee for the Theoretical Course, thirty lessons | 3 | 3 | 0 | |
| | (Additional fee for direction of Practical work) ... | 1 | 1 | 0 | |

In spite of answers to correspondents in educational journals, we believe that no student can prepare for this subject even with the help offered by improved text-books and biological atlases, without someone at his elbow, at least at the outset and occasionally during his career. There are Classes for Practical Work in London, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield, and Edinburgh, preparing for this Examination. Where we have arrangements, our correspondents are admitted at a fee of one guinea for four months, or those taking directions of Practical work with us at one guinea for the session. Students who cannot procure such systematic help may, if devoting all their energy to this subject, work it up during vacation in London or Cambridge.

Full preparation for Inter. Science					12	12	0
" " Preliminary Science					10	10	0

B.Sc. Examination.

The *General Method of Work* is supplemented as for Inter. Science, and the remarks at the top of the page and under the head of Inter. Sc. Biology, as to the possibility of working up the practical part privately, apply.

Any single Subject £5 5 0.

In Pure and Mixed Mathematics and Mental and Moral Sciences there are forty lessons, in other subjects thirty.

Full preparation for the Examination ... £12 12 0.

For Mathematical Honours, see page 16 for fees for B.A. Honours, the two Examinations being the same.

Mental and Moral Science Honours.

Fee:—Forty-five lessons £9 9 0.

Or thirty lessons without the authors set... 6 6 0.

A knowledge of Pass requirements is assumed for Honours students.

University Correspondence College.

LAW, MUSIC, SCRIPTURAL, AND TEACHERS' DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

Law Examinations.

Students are prepared for these Examinations by a Professor of Roman Law (Lond.) who has recently had several students at the head of the London LL.B. Lists.

Inter. LL.B.

Constitutional History... ..	£3 13 6
Jurisprudence	3 13 6
Roman Law	6 16 6
Composition Fee for all Subjects ...	12 12 0

Honours fees on application.

LL.B.

Fee for the whole course required £15 15 0
For LL.B. it is not desirable that any subject should be worked outside the College; but, if specially desired, single subjects may be taken at a little more than the proportionate fee.

Honours fees on application.

Music Examinations.

Our tutor for these examinations is one of the two Doctors of Music of London.

Inter. B.Mus. Examination.

Fee for all subjects £12 12 0
Single subjects may be taken.

B.Mus. Examination.

Fee for all subjects £15 15 0
Single subjects may be taken.

Dr. Walker is also willing to assist students reading for the Doctorate.

Scriptural Examinations.

Candidates may be prepared for these Examinations in any or all of the subjects, the Scriptural part of the course is taken by a Prizeman. Fees according to requirements.

Teachers' Diploma.

Two of our tutors have the Teacher's Diploma of London, one being also an M.A. (first of his year in Branch IV.) and the other a D.Sc. Another has had considerable experience in lecturing on Education, and is a University Examiner.

University Correspondence College.

ORAL REVISION CLASSES.

Resident Pupils are taken at **Burlington House, Cambridge**, during School Vacations and at such times as Schoolmasters find convenient, for all Examinations, at a fee of twelve guineas for one month at any time of the year, or at the rate of ten guineas per month for periods of not less than three months.

Class work is supplemented by private tuition whenever such a course is deemed advisable.

For Matriculation.

Many schoolmasters find it convenient to so spend three weeks before the January Examination. Fee 9 guineas.

For Intermediate Arts.

The same period during the Easter Vacation. Fee 9 guineas.

Preliminary classes for beginners in French and Greek preparatory to the Intermediate Arts Course, for one month, commencing August 14. Fee 8 guineas.

For Bachelor of Arts.

A month beginning the second Monday in August. Fee 11 guineas. For Correspondence students, 10 guineas.

Lectures are delivered daily in each subject at this time in addition to individual private tuition.

References given to last year's resident pupils.

The *above* fees include the charge for board and private room.

Intending resident pupils are requested to communicate with the Principal well in advance, when he will advise them how to spend the interim in order to derive the fullest advantage from their residence at Burlington House, Cambridge.

The names and degrees of tutors will be found on page 6 of Prospectus. Further particulars on application.

Students who wish to receive oral tuition in some subjects only are charged at the rate of two and a-half guineas a month for the usual number of lessons in a single subject, or four and a-half guineas for two subjects. Friends working together are received at a reduced rate.

Oral tuition and laboratory work can also be obtained in London at any time.

University Correspondence College.

The *Leeds Mercury* says :—“ It needed the authority of the Postmaster-General to start the experiment which is being made of the use of postage stamps as an incentive to thrift ; but, for some time back, postage stamps have been largely used without official sanction at all—none, indeed, being needed— for, in a sense, as practical and in all respects as useful an end. They have been the passport of a system of education which, although conducted in writing, has yet been attended with the results that follow oral teaching, for the persons who have taken advantage of the scheme have found themselves qualified to go successfully through the ordeal of examination.

“ There is not a district within the limits of the United Kingdom where the letter-carrier cannot be met on his daily round. He, then, is the janitor of this singular Educational Institution. Wherever he is to be found the work can be carried on, and is actually being carried on. There are men and women in large centres of population who desire to continue their studies, but whose spare time does not correspond with the hours at which class-teaching is usually given ; and to their case, as well as to that of the inmates of distant and lonely houses, the plan of education by post addresses itself. Moreover, there is a class of persons who, having left school, are willing enough, and possibly eager, to continue their studies and keep abreast of the progress of thought, but who shrink from encountering the attrition of the class-room. To them also this system is a ready and open door leading to honest and carefully directed private study.

“ The solitary student is the individual to whom education by post chiefly commends itself, and it will be understood that the instructive value of the process becomes very apparent to the pupil on the return of the written exercise, with the notes and explanatory remarks of the teacher.”

University Correspondence College.

“The grand maxim of learning is to fix the mind on the right things. To put it in a paradoxical form, to know what to forget is the secret of learning well.”—REV. E. THRING.

The *Schoolmaster*, of May 21st, 1887, says:—“This series of Guides to the Examinations of London University will prove extremely serviceable to candidates. They are—as Guides should be—confessedly limited in scope, but they give just the kind of direction and advice that a student needs, pointing out the most reliable, helpful, and recent sources of information, and plainly indicating points of special importance. In the Mathematical Guides for Matriculation and the Intermediate, the syllabus is divided up into weekly or fortnightly portions, and all the handbooks give sets of examination questions, with solutions to the exercises in mathematics. Drawn up in a useful and workmanlike fashion, the books give abundant proof of sound scholarship specialised and applied to the requirements of the London examinations. Speaking from the recollection of our own undergraduate days, it is painfully evident that such works as these would have saved us many an hour’s hard and profitless grind. We can unreservedly commend the series, believing that such aids, supplemented by judicious teaching in weak subjects, may place a London degree within reach of a considerable number of our readers.”

The *Educational Journal*, of the same date, says:—“These books save the student an immense labour, and, being from the pens of professional scholars, the information is not only correctly stated, but easily understood.”

“I have looked through your Guides to London University Examinations, and I think them exceedingly good. The advice given is just of the right kind, and cannot fail to be useful. I shall have pleasure in recommending these little books.”—H. S. HALL, M.A., Joint Author of Hall and Knight’s Algebras and Hall and Stevens’ Euclid.

University Correspondence College.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

1. **Applications** for Forms of Entry to any Examination must be made *by letter only*, and *not less than Five Weeks* (except when the Regulations specify some other interval) **before** the first day of the Examination.

2. Every **Candidate's Form of Entry**, duly filled up, **must be returned** to the Registrar *not less than Four Weeks before* the commencement of the Examination, and with it, *in the same cover*, must be sent (a) the Candidate's *Certificate* (but see 5 below), and (b) his *Fee* for the Examination.

3. A Candidate's name will not be placed on the List of Candidates unless his *Form of Entry*, *Certificate*, and *Fee* shall have been received at the University *on or before the Fourth Monday* before the commencement of the Examination.

4. As soon as possible after the closing of the List, but *not previously*, each Candidate's *Certificate* and *Fee* will be acknowledged, his *Certificate* will be returned, and a Number, by which he is to be designated throughout the Examination, will be assigned to him.

5. Candidates who have previously entered for the same Examination need not again produce a *Certificate*.

[The Pass-List of each Examination is sent, as soon as it is printed, to every College or School from which any Candidate (whether successful or not) has immediately proceeded to the Examination. It is also widely circulated among the leading Newspapers of the United Kingdom.

[Lists cannot be supplied by the University to Candidates or their friends.]

A copy of the last Inter. Arts or B.A. Pass List will be sent post free, on application, by the Registrar, Univ. Corr. Coll., Cambridge.

The latest information as to the best books and editions of Authors for coming Exams. and changes in the Regulations, will be found in the *Matric. Directory*, published every January and June, the *Inter. Arts Guide*, July, and *B.A. Guide*, October, price 1s. each.

University Correspondence College.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF RESULTS

OF

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Principal of University Correspondence College undertakes to inform any private student who is a Candidate at Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, or B.A., of the Result of the Examination, provided that **Name** and **Number**, with addressed and *stamped* envelope or telegram form, be sent to him addressed, the Principal, University Correspondence College, Cambridge, not later than *three days before* the date announced for publication of the list concerned. The list of successful numbers can generally be seen a day earlier than that officially announced.

In telegrams, "Found" will be sent for passed, and "Wanting" for failed.

To any Candidate who sends Name, Exam. Number, and Address not later than Three days before the publication of the Pass List, a Copy of the *Guide*, which contains, in addition to other useful matter, the Papers set at his Examination, reprinted in a form suitable for preservation, will be presented; also, at each Matriculation Examination, a Copy of the full edition of the *Inter. Arts Guide* (2s. 6d.) is given to all whose names appear in the Honours division, and a Prize of Two Guineas awarded to the Private Student who takes the highest place, on application being made as above.

University Correspondence College.

SPURIOUS CORRESPONDENCE TUITION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

12th May, 1888.

JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE NORTH.

WILLIAM BRIGGS

v.

J. JAMES

(Otherwise J. Wormald).

Upon Motion for Judgment this day made unto this Court by Counsel for the Plaintiff, It was ordered, that the Defendant J. James, his Agents, Printers, and Servants, be perpetually restrained from further publishing, printing, selling, circulating, or otherwise disposing of, under the name of J. James or J. Wormald or any other name, any copy or copies of the Prospectus referred to in paragraph 10 of the Statement of Claim, containing any passage or passages taken copied or colourably altered from the said Prospectus printed for and published by the Plaintiff referred to in paragraph 5 of the said Statement of Claim, and from otherwise printing or publishing or causing to be printed or published any passages in or extracts from the Plaintiff's said Prospectus, and from colourable imitation of the Plaintiff's said Prospectus or otherwise leading the public to believe that the Correspondence Classes referred to in the Defendant's Prospectus were the Correspondence Classes the subject of the Plaintiff's Prospectus or connected with University Correspondence College therein mentioned. And it was ordered, that the Defendant should forthwith deliver up to the Plaintiff all copies of the Defendant's said Prospectus in Defendant's possession or power, in order that the same might be destroyed. And it was ordered, that the Defendant J. James (otherwise J. Wormald) should pay to the Plaintiff William Briggs his costs of the said Action, to be taxed by the Taxing Master.

Students should not be misled by advertisements which on analysis prove to be meaningless, or on investigation false. A glaring instance of this occurred in the early part of this year, when a Mr. James, of Pontypridd, formerly Town Librarian, issued a prospectus with the title of another Association, and eight pages taken verbatim from ours. This unfledged correspondence tutor's advertisements in the leading daily and educational papers must have cost about £100 for the brief period of six weeks which elapsed before we commenced proceedings against him.

University Correspondence College.

His advertisements announced that his **classes** ([†]) were founded in **1881** (though never heard of before 1888), that "**hundreds of students owe their success in life to these classes,**" and also copied our record, but without any foundation on his part, that

The record is still unbroken that

NO STUDENT

of — Correspondence —

EVER FAILED

at an Examination for which he had worked fully through the Ordinary Course.

At the present time this is being copied both in wording and style of printing by a firm of correspondence tutors who cannot prove a dozen successes at all the Examinations of London University within the last two years.

This announcement of absence of failures is a common dodge with tutors who never sent a pupil up for Examination.

Another method of securing the confidence of intending University students is that adopted by tutors who prepare for Boy Clerkships, and other lower grade Civil Service Examinations, at fees from *7s. 6d.* upwards. The **number of successes at Examinations where Arithmetic, Writing, and Geography are the chief subjects** coming under the heading PREPARATION FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, is calculated to **mislead the unwary student into thinking they are University successes.** *Intending pupils should see copies of the University lists.*

We also strongly advise students to have nothing whatever to do with tutors who accept "**payment on results,**" as a coach who can get pupils otherwise will not stoop to this device. A student lately gave us his experience of one of these tutors:—"Thinking that a tutor would not accept such a method of payment without he was sure to get me through, I joined his Matriculation Class. Before admitting me he induced me to sign a stamped agreement to pay him *£4. 4s.* should I discontinue work, and to pay him *£8. 8s.* for success. From that time it seemed to me that he did all in his power to make me discontinue, sending me altogether unsuitable papers, ignoring my questions, and delaying the return of my answers, and in some cases not returning them at all. The natural end soon came. I was doing no good under him, and being master in a school wished to avoid the publicity of the County Court, and so paid him the four guineas. I forgot to state that he had a charge for stationery which, in my

University Correspondence College.

opinion, more than covered the cost of the whole tuition. This tutor has been established many years, and from his own statements has hundreds of students working under him. The passing of one or two is announced by him as a great event, but in my opinion the successful candidates would have done better without his so-called aid."

Another delusive inducement which some tutors offer **is that all students are worked individually**, and special attention is paid to a student's weaknesses. A little thought will show (1) that all correspondence tuition is individual; (2) that a tutor can afford to give far more help in papers prepared for a large number of students than for one man; (3) that all men working for the same Examination, and having acquired the same standard of attainment previously, require to go over the same ground; and (4) that if the usual difficulties are smoothed by the Tutor in the "Notes," all a student wants is the solution of his special difficulties when encountered. In addition to the aid usually given, the Univ. Corr. Coll. Tutors send back, along with the student's exercises, solutions to all the questions in the test paper. Students will see for themselves how valuable this is, especially in Mathematics and Translation of Languages, where there are several methods of achieving the result, and where "style" comes so largely into question.

Mushroom Correspondence Tutors spring up almost every month, and generally die away within the year. The reason they do not succeed is because they do not make sufficient preparation. The reader will see that it requires a large connection to make this outlay pay, for, in addition to the correction of papers, which can only be done economically when there are a large number of the same papers, the preparation of a course of useful lessons is somewhat expensive.

We should not trouble the student with the affairs of tutors, were it not that **we almost daily receive letters from pupils who have been disappointed by other tutors**, and we therefore think it well to let them know what we consider must be done before the most efficient help can be rendered. Each lesson in a course should consist of three parts:—(1) Notes and Hints; (2) Test Papers; (3) Full Solutions to the Test Papers. No. 1 should be done by a specialist, and, if the student's time is to be economised as much as possible, by a tutor of wide experience in preparing for the examination. The tutor who attempts to prepare for the whole examination generally dislikes, or is weak in, one subject at least, and so will not teach it well. No. 2 should be made out strictly on examination lines. No. 3, again, requires a large experience to pitch the answer according to a student's knowledge, and to set out the work in examination style. A complete lesson for a fairly high examination, such as Inter. Arts or B.A., will take nearly ten hours to prepare; the time of a tutor competent to prepare such a lesson is worth at least 5s. per hour; and so, if there are 30 lessons in a course, the initial cost is £75. Very few tutors

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are willing to make this outlay on the chance of getting sufficient pupils to repay them before new regulations come into force, when the course must again be recast.

Correspondence tuition, to make the best of it, requires an apprenticeship, like most other professions; and, if the work is not to be done in an amateur sort of way, the tutor must throw his whole energies into it. On the staff of Univ. Corr. Coll. there are twelve tutors engaged solely in correspondence tuition, in addition to others who divide their time between oral and correspondence teaching. Eleven of the tutors were first on the Honours list at London in their student days.

Frankly, we know of but one other reliable association; between this and ourselves an honourable rivalry exists, and we leave it for students and results to decide between us.

Imitation is the sincerest flattery—and we have been very much flattered. Two years ago we brought out a book, “B.A. Mathematics,” being Solutions in Pure Mathematics to the papers from 1881-1886; since that time two others have appeared, the contents of which are included in ours. “Matriculation Mathematics” has also been copied, and the answers to the London Matriculation Papers which we give in our Directory have been published by others in parts. We started the idea of publishing, after each Examination, an account of the best text-books for private students to use for coming London University Examinations, but find that we had not long anticipated (!) several other people. We again leave the student to judge between the originators and the copyists, especially when the copies are bad.

We have been very reluctant to make these disclosures, but to protect ourselves we must expose these shams.

BURLINGTON HOUSE,

CAMBRIDGE;

Oct. 22nd, 1888.

University Correspondence College.

ABSENCE OF FAILURES.

The record is still unbroken that
NO STUDENT
of University Correspondence College
EVER FAILED
at an Examination for which he had worked fully
through the Ordinary Course.

(For recent Successes, see page 32 of Prospectus.)

NOTE.

The above record is of such an exceptional character that we can well understand entire strangers being sceptical as to its truth.

It will be easily seen, however, that it would be bad policy on our part, were not this record true, to advertise it as widely as we are in the habit of doing, for disappointed students and our imitators would not be slow to contradict it publicly.

As Correspondence students are generally children of an older growth, they do not care to have their names blazed abroad as pupils, and we therefore refrain from publishing a list of references and reprinting testimonials of which we have hundreds of the most laudatory kind. Many successful students have, nevertheless, been so kind as to offer to answer any questions with regard to the College which intending correspondents may care to put, and references to these will be given to any who really wish for them.

Lastly, we rest our claims to the student's confidence on the comparison which he can make for himself between our reprints of the Pass Lists and those issued by the University; *e.g.*, the last Intermediate Arts, in which he will find the names of more than **forty** University Correspondence College students, and the B.A., where over 15 per cent. of the whole list belong to us.

University Correspondence College.

CHIEF SUCCESSES DURING 1888.

AT MATRICULATION, JAN., 1888,

Four students took **Honours**, one qualified for University Prize.

AT M.A., 1888,

A Student of Univ. Corr. Coll.
headed the **Mental and Moral Science List.**

AT MATRICULATION, JUNE, 1888,

26 Students passed.

Being the largest number, we believe, passed by any Institution at this Exam.

AT INTER. ARTS, 1888.

43 Students passed.

Being the largest number ever passed by one Institution at this Exam.

Nine also passed the Inter. Science and Prel. Science Exams. out of eleven who went up.

AT B.A., 1888,

Four Students took **Honours.**

33 Students passed.

Being a larger number than ever before passed by any Institution.

A copy of the B.A. and Inter. Arts Pass Lists will be sent post-free on application.

For the remarkable Absence of Failures, see page 31 of Prospectus.

University Correspondence College.

BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.

The **Two Years' Course** is designed for those students whose time is so limited that it is impossible to prepare in one year, but we would here warn candidates for the degree that to rust between Inter. Arts and B.A. is most dangerous; eighteen months' study preceded by a rest of six months is no better than a year's continuous work. The following plan of study is recommended to the ordinary student who cannot give an average of four hours a day for fifty weeks:—

FIRST YEAR.—College Work in Classics (Ordinary Papers) and Mathematics, or Mental and Moral Science, omitting the revision lessons. Private reading of some of the English; or study of French, not omitting frequent translation.

SECOND YEAR.—College work in English or French, and Classical *A* and *B* papers, Revision lessons in Classics and Mathematics, or Mental and Moral Science; private recapitulation of first year's work before taking the College Revision Lessons.

Single subjects distributed over two years	£4	4	0	
Two Years' Course as plotted out	13	13	0

Self-Preparation Courses cannot be extended.

Short Courses in Special Subjects, consisting of from twelve to fourteen lessons, and completely covering the ground required, are provided in—

			£.	s.	d.
(i.)	Latin Grammar and Composition	...	1	11	6
(ii.)	Latin Composition and Unseens	...	1	11	6
	[Unseens may be taken along with (i.) for an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]				
(iii.)	Roman History, including Special Period, and Geography	...	1	11	6
(iv.)	Latin Authors and Special Period of History	...	1	11	6
	[The Authors may be taken along with (i.), (ii.), or (iii.) for an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]				
(v.)	Greek Grammar and Unseens	...	1	11	6
(vi.)	Extended Course of Greek Unseens	...	1	11	6
	[Course (v.) may be taken to include (vi.) by payment of an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]				
(vii.)	Grecian History, including Special Period, and Geography	...	1	11	6
(viii.)	Greek Authors and Special Period of History	...	1	11	6
	[Greek Authors may be taken along with (vii.) for an additional fee of 10s. 6d.]				
(ix.)	Logic or (x.) Psychology and Ethics	...	1	11	6
(xi.)	French	...	2	2	0
(xii.)	Extended Course in Latin Prose	...	1	11	6

It is probable that before Easter, 1889, Short Courses may be arranged in (xiii.) Mechanics or (xiv.) Astronomy ... 1 11 6 and in some of the branches of Pure Mathematics.

A favourable composition fee is charged when several short Courses are taken, especially if in kindred subjects. With slight exception, these Short Courses may be taken up any time after Christmas.



20/90

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