

# EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

OF THE

Queen's College, Galway, *L*

HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN CASTLE.

JANUARY, 1856.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland having graciously determined to open the Librarianship of Queen's College, Galway, to competition, the following regulations were made :—

As it is intended that, in the present instance, Graduates in Arts in the Queen's University shall alone be eligible for this office, it is not considered necessary to re-examine them in Classics or Mathematics.

1. The Candidate shall furnish the date of the Certificate of his Degree, and of any honors he may have obtained in Degree Examinations.
2. The Candidate shall produce satisfactory Certificate of soundness of Health and Constitution.
3. The Candidate shall present Certificates of Good Character and General Deportment from the Authorities of the College in which he has studied, and from other known persons cognizant of his subsequent career, and to whom he can now refer.

The Examiners having satisfied themselves of the fitness of Candidates under the above requirements, shall proceed to examine each Candidate on his knowledge of the Chapter of the Statutes which defines the Duties of the Librarian, and also on his knowledge of General Literature, Languages, and History, and of the most approved methods of making Catalogues, and classifying and purchasing Books, as well as on such other subjects as may be considered to pertain to the duty of a Librarian.

In accordance with the foregoing, eight Candidates presented themselves, and were examined by means of the following papers, by Professors Bensbach, Heron, and Moffett, of the Queen's College, Galway, and Doctor Ball, Secretary to the Queen's University, on the 8th and 9th of January, 1856, when Mr. John Howard Richardson, A.B., of Queen's College, Galway, was declared to be the successful Candidate.





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OF THE

## Queen's College, Galway,

HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN CASTLE.

JANUARY, 1856.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

EXAMINER, PROFESSOR BENSCHACH, M.D.

### A.—GERMAN.

Translate into English one of the following extracts :—

#### I.

Die Empfindung des Hungers, die den Trieb nach fester Nahrung ausdrückt, steigt und fällt im gesunden Zustande mit den Bedürfnissen des übrigen Organismus. Der Säugling, dessen Körpermaße schnell wachsen soll, hungert öfter, als der Erwachsene. Ein Jüngling, der sich seiner geschlechtlichen Entwicklung nähert oder in ihr befindet und sich auffallend vergrößert, sättigt sich erst durch reichlichere Speisung. Wird wieder ein Kranker gesund und erwacht auf diese Weise sein Körper zu neuer regerer Thätigkeit, so verstärkt sich auch seine Begierde nach Nahrungsmitteln. Der Appetit vermindert sich dagegen im vorgerückteren Alter, wenn der Organismus nur mit Mühe seinen Bestand erhält, alle Ausgaben möglichst spart, und von den Einnahmen Nichts zurücklegt; er sinkt in wärmeren Klimaten, in heißen Sommertagen, in feuchten Niederungen, bei fortgesetztem Aufenthalte in dumpfen Zimmerräumen und durch den Mangel an gehöriger Körperbewegung. Männer hungern im Durchschnitt härter als Frauen; sanguinische und an lebhafteste Thätigkeit gewöhnte Menschen öfter, als phlegmatische. Das weibliche Geschlecht ist in der Regel häufiger, aber dafür weniger auf einmal.

VALENTIN.

#### II.

"Im Winter schläft die Natur," ist ein alter Spruch, aber ein unwahrer welcher nur die rastlose Thätigkeit verläumdete. Unter der warmen Decke des Schnees sind unausgebrochen Kräfte thätig, welche zeretzend, auflösend und verbindend den Boden verändern und bearbeiten, daß er aufs Neue der Frühlingsvegetation den Stoff bieten kann dessen sie bedarf und den die Vögel ihm entzogen. Das muntere Klingen der Holzart ruht für einen Augenblick, der bläuliche Rauch, der aus den beschneiten Gassen den Himmel steigt, verkündet die Mittagsstunde. Um ein munteres Feuer haben sich die Holzmacher versammelt um die Speisen zu verzehren welche ihnen so eben die sorgliche Hausfrau gebracht. Aber das Feuer, an welchem diese bereitet, die Flamme, an welcher der hungrige Arbeiter sich die erstarrten Hände wärmt, sie verzehren den Stoff, wodurch man sie nährt, nicht ganz; es bleibt die Asche zurück, man streut sie als wertlosen Staub auf den Boden und führt sie so unbewußt wieder ihrer Bestimmung zu. Drüben in der Ferne breitet der fleißige Landmann auf seinen Feldern den Dünger aus. So verschieden Beides scheint, so ist doch Beides dasselbe; auch er streut fast nur die Asche auf seine Felder. Verbrennen wir ein Stück Holz, so vernichten wir einen großen Theil der organischen Substanz, indem wir sie in Kohlensäure und Wasser verwandeln; ein kleiner Theil geht unverbrannt, wenn auch verändert als Rauch davon; ein anderer Theil bleibt als unverbrennlicher Rückstand, als Asche. Der Ernährungsproceß der Thiere und Menschen ist aber in seinen wesentlichen, Grundzügen auch nur ein Verbrennungsproceß. Der Dünger, den wir auf unsere Felder bringen, ist nur Rauch und Asche das Unverbrannte und Unverbrennliche.

#### III.

SCHLEIDEN.

Lebensgruß.

Eine große Landstraß ist unsre Erd,  
Wir Menschen sind Passagiere;  
Man rennet und jaget, zu Fuß und zu Pferd,  
Wie Käufer oder Goutiere.

Man fährt sich vorüber, man nicket, man grüßt  
Mit dem Taschentuch aus der Garotte;  
Man hätte sich gern geherzt and geküßt,  
Doch jagen von hinnen die Rasse.

Kaum trafen wir uns auf derselben Station,  
Gegliebster Prinz Alexander,  
Da bläst schon zur Abfahrt der Postillen  
Und bläst uns schon auseinander.

HEINZ.

4. Write a short letter, in German, to Mr. T. of L., asking him to send you his last catalogue, and to forward the Dictionary of the Brothers Grimm, as far as published.

5. Give the modern English and German of the following words, taken from Chaucer: a knave child; an eye or twee; balkes; crouke; eyen; in monethes twee; shemering of light; wolde he yeven.

6. What are the principal dialects of the German language, and from which of them is the English derived?

7. In what dialect is the Nibelungenlied written, and who are the chief characters mentioned in the work?
8. About what time did Hans Sachs live, and what is the character of his writings?
9. Mention the principal Universities of Germany founded in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries.
10. Name some of the writers before the time of Lessing.
11. Give an outline of the writings of Lessing, and state the influence they had on German literature.
12. When did Klopstock live, and what is the character of his writings?
13. Give an outline of the life and writings of Goethe, and classify his principal works.
14. Classify the works of Schiller in the same way.
15. Compare the writings of Goethe with those of Schiller.
16. Mention some of the greatest historians of Germany.
17. Give the names of some of the most distinguished philosophers.
18. Enumerate some of the best poets of the present century.
19. What writers of eminence are there on Philology?
20. Mention the principal works of the Brothers Grimm.
21. Give the names of the greatest writers on the Mathematical and Natural Sciences.
22. Mention some of the German Periodicals in different branches of knowledge.

## B.—FRENCH.

Translate into English one of the following extracts:—

### I.

Je donne avecques raison, ce me semble, la palme à Jacques Amyot sur tous nos escrivains françois, non seulement pour la naïveté et pureté du langage, en quoy il surpasse tous autres; ny pour la constance d'un si long travail, n'y pour la profondeur de son sçavoir, ayant peu developper si heureusement un aucteur si espineux et ferré (car on m'en dira ce qu'on voudra, ie n'entends rien au grec, mais ie veois un sens si bien joint et entretenu partout en sa traduction, que, ou il a certainement entendu l'imagination vraie de l'auteur, ou ayant, par longue conversation, planté vivement dans son ame une generale idee de celle de Plutarque, il ne luy a au moins rien presté qui le desmente ou qui le desdie); mais, sur tout, ie luy sçais bon gré d'avoir sceu trier et choisir un livre si digne et si à propos, pour en faire present à son pais. Nous autres ignorants estions perdus, si ce livre ne nous eust relevé du boubier; sa mercy, nous osons à cett' heure et parler et escrire; les dames en regentent les maistres d'eschole; c'est nostre breviaire. Si ce bon homme vit, ie luy resigne Xenophon, pour en faire autant; cest une occupation plus aysee, et d'autant plus propre à sa vieillesse; et puis, ie ne sçais comment il me semble, quoiqu'il se desmele bien brusquement, et nettement d'un mauvais pas, que toutesfois son style est plus chez soy, quand il n'est pas pressé et qu'il roule à son ayse.

MONTAIGNE.

### II.

Les madrépores ont leur partie pierreuse tantôt branchue, tantôt en masses arrondies, ou en lames étendues, ou en feuilles; mais toujours garnie de lamelles qui s'y réunissent concentriquement en des points où elles représentent des étoiles, ou bien qui aboutissent à des lignes plus ou moins serpentantes. Dans l'état de vie, cette partie pierreuse est recouverte d'une écorce vivante, molle et gélatineuse, toute hérissée de rosettes de tentacules, qui sont les polypes, ou plutôt les actinies; car ils ont généralement plusieurs cercles de tentacules et les lames pierreuses des étoiles correspondent à quelques égards aux lames membraneuses du corps des actinies. L'écorce et les polypes se contractent au moindre attouchement.

CUVIER.

### III.

Pendant que Perez était à Londres, où il vivait des libéralités du comte d'Essex, il s'était lié avec les frères François et Antoine Bacon. Le premier des deux, profondément versé dans l'étude des lois, s'était déjà fait remarquer par sa science et son grand esprit, et se livrait aux travaux qui devaient fonder son immortelle renommée. Il s'était attaché au comte d'Essex, qui aimait les hommes d'un haut mérite, et qui l'avait établi dans sa propriété de Twickenham Park, tout près de Londres. Comme François Bacon recherchait ardemment, à cette époque, les emplois publics, qui furent plus tard le triste écueil de son honnêteté et de sa reconnaissance, il trouvait un aliment à sa curiosité et à son ambition dans les entretiens d'un personnage aussi spirituel que l'était Perez, aussi instruit des matières d'Etat, et ayant possédé la confiance du plus puissant monarque de l'Europe. Mais cette intimité déplut beaucoup à sa mère, excellente femme, de mœurs sévères, qu'effrayaient la réputation de Perez, ses habitudes dissipées, et qui écrivait un jour à son fils Antoine: "J'ai plus pitié de votre frère, qu'il n'a pitié de lui-même, d'avoir avec lui, dans sa maison, dans sa voiture, ce Perez souillé de sang, un orgueilleux, un profane, un sujet de dépense, qui, je le crains bien, irritera, par sa présence auprès de lui, le Seigneur Dieu, dont les bénédictions s'étendront moins sur votre frère en honneur et en santé."

MIGNET.



4. Write a short letter, in French, to Messrs. D., booksellers of Paris, acknowledging the receipt of a parcel of books, and stating that the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* has not yet arrived.
5. What is the oldest French document hitherto found, and what is the subject of it?
6. Whence came the first Normans of France, who was their leader, and how can you account for their adopting the French language in comparatively so short a time?
7. When was the Norman-French introduced into England? State the names of some of the Anglo-Norman writers and their works.
8. About what time did Norman-French lose its ground in England; and what changes did the French verbs undergo when they became English?
9. What is the old and modern French of the following English words: caitiff, navy, noise, physician, pledge, strife, towel?
10. What is the difference between Troubadour, Jongleur, and Trouvère?
11. What name was given to the language of the South of France; what was the cause of the rise of the language, and what of its decay?
12. Mention some of the French writers of the sixteenth century.
13. Mention the principal works of the following writers: P. Corneille, Descartes, Boileau, D'Alembert, Fontenelle, Lagrange, Voltaire, Rousseau, Guizot, and La Bruyère.
14. Who are the authors of the following works: *Vie de Gargantua et de Pantagruel*; *Mécanique Céleste*; *L'Esprit des Lois*; *L'Avare*; *Siècle de Louis XIV*; *le Règne Animal*; *Tableau Historique des Progrès de L'Esprit Humain*?
15. Who are the philosophers of greatest repute in France?
16. Mention some of the most distinguished French historians of the present century, and give the titles of some of their works.
17. What authors of this century have distinguished themselves in Philology, especially in connexion with Old French?
18. Who are the principal poetical writers of this century?
19. Mention some of the greatest writers who have distinguished themselves in the Natural Sciences.
20. Give the titles of some of the Periodicals in different branches of knowledge.
21. State the titles of some of the best Dictionaries in French, and in English and French.

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C.

1. What Libraries in Europe are most distinguished for their manuscripts?
2. Give an outline of the lending system at the great libraries of Germany—for instance, at Berlin and Wolfenbüttel.
3. Can this system of lending books to the public be adapted to the Libraries of the Queen's Colleges?
4. Compare the system followed at the reading-rooms of the great public libraries of Paris with that of the British Museum in London.
5. Under what restrictions could a general reading-room be attached to the libraries of the Queen's Colleges?
6. What is the peculiarity of the German book trade? Name some of the most important booksellers of Germany and France.

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## Queen's College, Galway,

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JANUARY, 1856.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

EXAMINER, PROFESSOR MOFFETT, LL.D.

#### A.

1. Mention a few of the most celebrated Academies and Libraries of ancient and modern times.
2. On what subjects did Diophantus, Strabo, Pliny (the Elder), Vitruvius, Columella, and Papinian, respectively write?
3. Mention some of the most remarkable scientific treatises that have come down to us from antiquity. What is the subject of the work known as the *Almagest*?
4. What revolution of empire, that occurred shortly after the middle of the fifteenth century, powerfully accelerated the intellectual movement of Europe? What other causes co-operated towards the same result?

#### B.

1. Give an account of the English Language as it existed before the Norman Conquest, in reference to its origin and principal grammatical peculiarities; and state, in order, the various languages that have contributed to the formation of the present English Tongue.
2. Enumerate the most eminent Anglo-Saxon writers who composed in their own language. Mention the principal extant remains of Anglo-Saxon literature. Write down the date and principal literary works of Alfred the Great. The reputed founder of the Scholastic Philosophy is said to have been his contemporary and intimate?
3. Put down, in chronological order, the following list of authors, and mention the subject of their writings: Jocelin de Brakelonde, Gildas, John Leland, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Giraldus Cambrensis, William Camden. What was the subject of Rymer's *Foedera*, and when was this work published?
4. Niebuhr draws most important conclusions respecting the races that occupied the Italian soil, from an analysis of the words which, in the Latin language, are derived severally from Greek and other sources; a similar argument may be applied to an investigation of the relations between the races that occupied the soil of England? Sir W. Scott (in *Ivanhoe*) makes one of his characters play the philologist to the same effect? Compare Swift, Dr. Johnson, and Gibbon, with respect to the proportions in which they employ the different elements of our language.
5. The state of international relations, about the middle of the fourteenth century, precipitated the decline of the French language in England.
6. The reign of Edward the Third was not less remarkable for its victories in war than for its intellectual superiority: illustrate this in the departments of poetry, speculative philosophy, &c. Who was the great contemporary Chronicler?
7. "A Franciscan Friar lifts up his voice against the sway of Aristotle, and points to the far-off temple of science, declaring that mathematics is its gate and key." Who was the English philosopher here alluded to? Characterize his genius, and mention some of his works. Who were his contemporaries, the "Irrefragable Doctor," the "Subtle Doctor," and "Thomas the Rhymer?"
8. "The first English writer who can be read with approbation is the author of *Piers Plowman's Vision*" (Hallam)—give the author, date, and structure of this work?
9. What eminent patrons of learning in Italy were contemporaries of the Inventor of Printing? By whom, and when, was the first book ever printed in England? Who was the first English Prose writer, and what was the subject of his work?

#### C.

1. Chaucer, with two others (foreign writers), fills up the triumvirate of great poets in the Middle Ages? Whence did he borrow the plan and principal materials of his great work?
2. Different hypotheses have been maintained respecting the structure of Chaucer's verse? Divide the following line into its component feet, and accentuate it—  
" Full well she sange the service divine."



3. Mention some of the most remarkable peculiarities that distinguish Chaucer's English from that of the present day. What eminent poets modernized portions of his writings? Give a literal version, into modern English, of the following passage:—

A SERGEANT OF THE LAWE, ware & wise,  
That often hadde yben at the paruis.  
Ther was also ful riche of excellence.  
Discrete he was, and of gret reverence;  
He semed swiche, his words were so wise,  
Justice he was ful often in assise,  
By patent and by pleine commissioun,  
For his science, and for his high renoun.  
Of fees and robes had he many on,  
So grete a pourchasour was no wher non;  
All was fee simple to him in effect,  
His pourchasing might non ben in suspect.  
Nowher so besy a man-as he ther n'as,  
And yet he semed besier than he was.  
In termes hadde he cas and domes alle,  
That fro the time of King Will weren alle;  
Therto, he coude endite, and make a thing,  
Ther coude no wight pinche at his writing;  
And every statute, coude he, plaine, by rote.  
He rode but homely in a medlee cote,  
Girt with a seint of silk, with barres smale;—  
Of his array, tell I no lenger tale.

4. Who introduced Blank Verse into English poetry? What is the structure of the Spenserean Stanza? What are the most remarkable modern poems in the English language composed in this metre? Origin of the name, *Alexandrine* Verse? A remarkable poem, of the seventeenth century, was composed entirely in this metre?

5. What is the structure of the Legitimate Sonnet? Wordsworth asserts the dignity of this species of poetry, by a list of very illustrious names?

#### D.

1. Who were the most eminent dramatists that preceded Shakspeare? Who those that immediately succeeded him? Mention the principal works of his great dramatic contemporary.

2. Dr. Johnson has made it a part of Shakspeare's praise that, "In the writings of other poets a character is too often an individual; in those of Shakspeare it is, commonly, a species." Coleridge says, "It is Shakspeare's peculiar excellence that, throughout the whole of his splendid picture gallery, we find individuality everywhere." Are these judgments inconsistent? Explain Dr. Johnson's criticism.

3. "Shakspeare's last days were his greatest.—Yet it is not chimerical to think that there is spread over most of the works of those last fifteen years a tone of sadness which had not been perceived before." What are the works here alluded to?

4. In his Roman subjects, what historical authorities does he mainly follow? What in his English Historical plays? Whence did he derive the materials of Hamlet and of Lear?

5. Enumerate the principal critics on Shakspeare—British and foreign? How has Dr. Johnson determined the question of the Dramatic Unities?

#### E.

1. "The year 1600 was the first in which England produced a remarkable work on Physical Science" (Hallam). What was this work? Lord Bacon seems to have underrated the philosophical ability of its author, who has been called "the father of Experimental Philosophy in England."

2. Give the titles of Newton's principal works. In what language did he write them? Could you name any of Wallis' works?

3. Given the complete works of Hobbes and of Leibnitz, how would you propose to classify them?

4. "Ὠκρον μὲν σίβω, θαυμάζω δὲ Βάρρουν, καὶ φιλῶ Ταίλωρον": What characteristic of Barrow's genius is calculated to excite "wonder" or "admiration"? Mention the principal works of the two other great English writers here alluded to by Dr. Parr.

#### F.

1. Enumerate, in order, the poetical works of Milton. Indicate passages having reference to his own life and times; and any other passages which you may think just specimens of his genius.

2. Mention his principal prose works.

3. "In the latter part of the seventeenth century there were only two minds which possessed the imaginative faculty in a very eminent degree. One of those minds produced the *Paradise Lost*—what was the work of the other? (A prose work)

#### G.

1. What effect had the Restoration on English literature? Principal authors of the "Comedy of Manners?"

2. Enumerate the principal poetical works of Dryden. What was the distinguishing characteristic of his genius? Exemplify your judgment by reference to his works. To whom did he wish his "laurels to descend?"

3. Gray, in his *Progress of Poesy*, has strikingly characterized the genius of Shakspeare, Milton and Dryden, respectively. Quote the passage, or give the substance of it.

4. What was the constituent and fundamental principle of Pope's intellectual character? Enumerate his principal works?

5. Who were associated with him in the composition of the *Memoirs of Scriblerus*? What was the design of this work, and whence suggested?

6. Sir James Stephen has said—"Parsimonious of his applause, Pope has bestowed no praise which has not passed into a proverb; Dryden's eulogies are almost universally forgotten, but his censures are immortal." Specify the principal objects of Dryden's invective and Pope's panegyric, respectively?

7. In reference to what controversy did Swift write his *Battle of the Books*? Who were the chief opponents in this controversy?

8. Institute a comparison between the ages of Elizabeth and Anne by a citation of the names most eminent in each in the departments of Literature and Philosophy.

9. Who have been the principal Periodical Essayists in England? Who were the chief writers of Novels before Sir W. Scott?

10. Sir James Mackintosh has said that, "in the progress of English style three periods may be easily distinguished. The first period extended from Sir Thomas More to Lord Clarendon.—The second period extended from the Restoration to the middle of the eighteenth century.—The third period is distinguished by the prevalence of a school of writers of which Johnson was the founder." Briefly characterize these styles, and mention a few of the most eminent names in each period.

11. Mr. Macaulay has said—"One of the most remarkable circumstances in the history of Bacon's mind is the order in which its powers expanded themselves. With him the fruit came first and remained till the last: the blossoms did not appear till late.—In this respect the history of his mind bears some resemblance to the history of the mind of Burke." Illustrate this by enumerating, in order, the principal works of Bacon and of Burke. How did Goldsmith characterize the genius of Burke?

12. The thirty years that preceded the appearance of Johnson's *Lives of the Poets* have been pronounced to be, as respects poetry, the most deplorable part of our literary history; yet some highly admired poems appeared within this period?

13. "During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully consummated." What was the nature of this revolution? Who have been the great poets from that event until the present time?

14. Johnson has beautifully characterized Goldsmith's genius in his epitaph. What lines are said to have been introduced by Johnson into the poem of *The Traveller*?

15. Name the historians contemporary with Gibbon. Gibbon's historical genius and spirit are forcibly characterized in the *Child Harold*.

16. Indicate what you think characteristic specimens of the genius of Burns.

17. For what labours have the following men become celebrated: Berkeley, Priestley, Ray, Bentham, Dalton, De Foe, Boyle, Maclaurin, and Harvey?

18. Specify the authors of the following works: *Idea of a Patriot King*; *De Civitate Dei*; *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*; *Light of Nature Pursued*; *New Atlantis*; *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*; *Evangeline*; *De Imitatione Christi*; *Thalaba*; *Fable of the Bees*; *Divine Legation of Moses*; *Christabel*.

#### H.

1. Who have been the most eminent translators into English of the classic poets of Italy (ancient and modern), of the great Romance of Spain, and the Epic Poem of Portugal?

2. "The bold and vigorous metaphysicians of England first put in action the speculative movement of modern Germany." This may be verified by tracing the influence of the writings of our three great metaphysicians—natives respectively of England, Ireland, and Scotland: name these philosophers?

3. To what English writers would you refer for information on the Middle Ages, and the Scholastic Philosophy? Who have been most famous in Moral Science? Who have been our most eminent writers on the Theory of Taste and Beauty?

4. Who have been most eminent in the department of Oriental Languages and Literature? Who are the historians of British India?

5. Could you name the principal contributors to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, and *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*?

6. Suppose it were intended to adorn the several departments of the Library with appropriate busts, whom would you select as most worthy to occupy the niche in the following departments respectively?—

a. Mathematics.

b. Logic and Metaphysics.

c. Natural Philosophy.

d. Natural History.

e. Chemistry.

f. Medicine.



# EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

OF THE

Queen's College, Galway,

HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN CASTLE.

JANUARY, 1856.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

EXAMINER, ROBERT BALL, LL.D.

1. Define copyright.
2. Can you give classical proof of its existence in Ancient Rome?
3. State the terms on which books are usually sold by publishers to booksellers, and by the latter to the public, and to institutions purchasing largely; and the discount on the published prices which you consider the library of a Queen's College may fairly expect.
4. Give a short account of the book fairs at Leipsic.
5. Retail booksellers were prevented from selling books under the full publishing price by "The Association of Booksellers;" state when, and under what circumstances, this Association was dissolved.
6. Give a short account of the introduction of printing with moveable types.
7. What is the earliest express statement which indicates the use of letters?
8. State, succinctly, the differences between Mexican picture writing, Egyptian hieroglyphics, Chinese characters, and alphabetic letters.
9. Name the types in which the following thirteen lines are printed.

1. Books are said to be

2. The nourishment of the soul,

3. The medicine of the mind.

4. Selden says the characteristics of

5. A good book are

6. Solidity,

7. Perspicuity, and

8. Brevity.

9. Bartholin states that without books

10. God is silent,

11. Justice dormant,

12. Virtue at a stand.

13. *Philosophy lame, &c.*

10. Define the meaning of Bibliography, as now used.
11. What is the origin and meaning of the term Charta Pergamena?
12. Bacon divides the operations of the human mind into—

Memory, whence results History.

Imagination, „ Poetry.

Reason, „ Philosophy.

Sketch a scheme for the arrangement of a library in accordance with this idea, and state the subdivisions you would make under each of these three heads.

13. 1st, Write down, in a fair hand, as you would make in a general catalogue, a primary entry, of (for instance) the copy of the Report of the Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University now before you; 2nd, write also the necessary secondary entry; and 3rd, the requisite cross reference, distinguishing in the 2nd and 3rd the key to the 1st.

14. Write such an account of the Report referred to in the last question as it would be proper to insert in a catalogue raisonné.

15. In the Royal Dublin Society's catalogue, the first part is a list of books in alphabetical order, the second gives the names of the authors grouped under the various subjects on which they have written; this is a convenient form for a small library, but would not be so for a large one—why so?

16. In each of the Queen's Colleges there are twenty Professors, teaching as many different subjects; it, therefore, appears a natural arrangement to divide the books into just so many classes, adding one common to all, and perhaps another for works on Bibliography. It is held by librarians in general, that an alphabetical catalogue to a library is indispensable, and scientific men are equally anxious to have classed catalogues, to which eminent librarians oppose difficulties. Many general classed catalogues exist purporting to show, so far as is practicable, all the books known at the time of publication to exist on the subjects to which they are devoted; take, for instance, Engelmann's *Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis*, published in 1846; Agassiz' *Bibliographia Zoologiae*, published by the Ray Society; and, Pritzel's *Thesaurus Literaturæ Botanicae*; in these three works are tolerably perfect catalogues of natural history works; supposing a librarian to have interleaved copies, it seems obvious that it would require little labour to mark off all the Natural History books in the library in these catalogues, and thus at once form an arranged and classified catalogue, in which it would seem also easy to insert new books, while, at the same time, the catalogues would show what works were still wanting in the library—can you point out any reasons which appear to justify the opposition referred to?

17. It is stated that there are in existence upwards of 800,000 printed books, and it has been proposed that, with a view to make one universal catalogue, that the great libraries should take different classes of books, and cause to be made stereotype plates giving the principal parts of the titles of such works as they may possess in their several departments, and that by interchange of these plates not only may the grand general catalogue be formed at a moderate cost to each country, but a cheap means be obtained of making special catalogues for each library—can you offer any opinion as to the feasibility of this plan?

18. It has more recently been suggested that, by taking photographic copies of the titles of books, which copies may be all of one breadth, an easy and simple means would be obtained of forming general and classed catalogues, superior, in some respects, to any that have been yet proposed—state any advantage or disadvantage that occurs to you as to this proposal?

19. If acquainted with the Report of the Commissioners on the British Museum, dated 1850, state, so far as you can, the causes which have retarded the progress of the catalogue of the library of the Museum?

20. Much difficulty has been found in cataloguing anonymous works—how would you enter the book, "Complaints of divers of our countrymen in these our days?"

21. State briefly the circumstances of the final destruction of the Alexandrian library, the library of Theodosius the Younger, the library of the Palatine Apollo, and of Chinese books generally by Chee-whang-tee.

22. Describe the method of collating a book by its signatures, so as to ascertain, in the shortest time, if it be perfect.



# EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

OF THE

## Queen's College, Galway,

HELD IN THE OFFICE OF THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, DUBLIN CASTLE.

JANUARY, 1856.

### HISTORY AND ENGLISH LITERATURE.

EXAMINER, D. CAULFIELD HERON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

#### HISTORY.

1. Trace the descent of Queen Victoria from James I.
2. What was the date of Poyning's Law? Where was it enacted? Give its substance. When was it repealed?
3. What were the "Drapier's Letters?" Give a short account of the discussion connected with them.
4. Give the dates and a short historical account of Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, and the Bill of Rights.
5. In the history of England, when did the *ministry* assume its present political and constitutional form? Explain the phrases, *cabinet minister* and *premier*.
6. Give a short history of British India from the commencement of the present century, with the dates of the principal battles, and the names of the generals.
7. At the period of the invention of printing, what monarchs reigned in the principal countries of Europe? Enumerate the different persons to whom the invention of printing is attributed.
8. Give a list of the principal works and authorities on the English Revolution of 1688.

#### PAPER, No. 2.

1. What are the dates of the Battles of Marathon, Mantinea, Chæronæa, and Granicus? Who were the generals on each side? State the political importance of the battles.
2. What are the dates of the Battles of Cannæ, Zama, Pharsalia, Philippi, and Actium? Who were the generals on each side? State the political importance of the battles.
3. To what historical sources, cotemporaneous with William the Conqueror, can we refer for information as to his life and times?
4. What was the origin of the House of Bourbon? Mention the most distinguished sovereigns and generals who have sprung from it.
5. Give the date of the Thirty Years' War, and the names of the principal generals?
6. What was the War of the Succession? Who were the principal generals? What was its object? By what treaty was it terminated?
7. What were the States-General of France? Previous to the French Revolution when had they been assembled?
8. Mention the names of the different governing bodies in France from 1789 to 1803?
9. What was the date and object of the Berlin Decrees?
10. Give the dates of the several partitions of Poland? What are the names of the Polish Provinces severally annexed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.
11. Enumerate the territorial acquisitions of Russia, with their dates, from the accession of Peter the Great.
12. When and by whom was the Crimea first colonized? What are the dates of its conquest by the Genoese, the Turks, and the Russians?
13. What were the nominal causes of the present Russo-Turkish War, as stated by Prince Menschikoff to the Porte?
14. What English ministries are historically known by the names "Cabal"—"Coalition"—and "All the Talents?"
15. At what periods, and by whom, were the following libraries founded?—
  - (a) The Vatican.
  - (b) The Imperial Library of Vienna.
  - (c) The Royal Library of Paris.
  - (d) The Escorial.
  - (e) The Bodleian.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

- (A.) What are the characteristics of the styles of Milton, Clarendon, Hume, and Gibbon? Give a quotation from each. Who were their literary cotemporaries?
- (B.) Mention the author, the work, and the substance of the context, from which the following common sayings and quotations are taken :
1. Pity 's akin to love.
  2. True as the dial to the sun.
  3. The midnight oil.
  4. The paradise of fools.
  5. Grinn'd horribly a ghastly smile.
  6. There is nothing new under the sun.
  7. Base is the slave that pays.
  8. Silence gives consent.
  9. None but himself can be his parallel.
  10. Thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks  
In Vallumbrosa.
  11. A living dog is better than a dead lion.
  12. Brevity is the soul of wit.
  13. A still small voice.
  14. Pity 'tis, 'tis true.
  15. Misery makes us acquainted with strange bedfellows.
  16. Is this that gallant, gay Lothario?
  17. If music be the food of love, play on.
  18. Evil communications corrupt good manners.
  19. Whatever is, is right.
  20. He that fights and runs away,  
Will live to fight another day.
  21. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?
  22. The age of chivalry is gone.
  23. In wit, a man—simplicity, a child.
  24. Poetic justice.
  25. Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.
  26. Virtue is its own reward.
  27. A fellow feeling makes one wondrous kind.
  28. War to the knife.
  29. 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.
  30. A sadder and a wiser man.

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