



N. O. college of Oratory.  
Dec. 6, 1919.

1. Why did the Persians build no temples?  
The Persians built no temples because, being followers of Zoroaster, they worshipped in the open air.

2. What are the Romance languages and how were they formed?

The Romance languages sprung from Latin and bearing its impress in vocabulary and grammar. In a rough way the Romance territory in Europe is approximately all of the territory west of a line drawn through Belgium and thence to the Alps and Adriatic. It is usual to speak of seven Romance languages: 1. Rumanian, 2. Rumanish, 3. Italian, 4. French, 5. Spanish, 6. Portuguese, 7. Provençal.

3. What battle saved Europe from the Saracens? Describe it.

In 711 the turbaned Moslems crossed the str. of Gibraltar. Spain was overrun and Rome was next attacked. The Roman Empire was overthrown. The fearless riders crossed the desert, and devastated S. Gaul. But on the plain of Tours (732) the Saracen host met the Franks. On the seventh day of the furious struggle, the Cross triumphed over the Crescent, and Europe was saved.

4. What is the Rig-Veda?

The Rig-Veda is the sacred book of Brahma. It contains 1028 hymns, invoking as gods the sun, moon, and other powers of nature. A portion of the Vedas was compiled about 1200 B.C.

5. Give sketch of Murillo.

A Spanish religious painter, one of the chief masters of the school of Seville. He was apprenticed to Juan del Castilo from whom he learned the rudiments of painting. His close contact with beggars and print sellers gave him unusual opportunity for studying their characteristics. When he went to Madrid he copied Titian, Van Dyck, etc., and this practice gave him a much freer style and greater control of color.

His works are classed into three styles:

1. Estilo frio or cold style.
  2. Estilo calido or warm style.
  3. Estilo vaporoso, so called from a vaporous or misty effect.
- Murillo is very popular with the general public, but certain artists find his work lacking in force, technique, and originality.

both at home and abroad.

8. Give quotation from him. "When I first leave him he goes alone in the forest all of his comparisons had left him. Only hideous, dreadful men lurked to strike him. When I saw him for the last time, he was standing by a white marble tomb. The quiet sorrow of his face had turned to an unworldly sorrow."

9. What is an under-study and what an under-play? (An under-study is a person who knows all the text and is prepared to take the part of any player. An under-play is a play which is connected with the main play but upon a smaller scale.)

6. Compare his style with that of Dickens.

Dickens writes like "Mills" more than any architect and decorative.

Dickens is known for numerous illustrations of color, figures

and illustrations but not so brilliant as Dickens.

Both are known for lofty ideas of composition.

7. Give sketch of Markie Collins.

Markie Collins, English novelist. He was educated privately at Highbury, and later studied law. But his mind was fixed on literature, and when he met Dickens this decided his career.

His "Thoroughbred Roads" edited by Dickens, Collins contributed many tales, including the capital ones of short stories known as "The Roman in White" met with decided success.

10. What is the character of the under-play and what its object?

Character - light.

Object - relief.

N. O. College of Oratory  
Dec. 13, 1919.

1. What became of Persia after the death of Darius?

After the death of Darius, Persia lost much of her prestige and power. During his reign he accomplished much for Persia, but when he died Persia declined.

2. Tell the story of the "Fire Worshipers" - Llah. Book.

Hafed, a Zheber or Fire-Worshiper falls in love with Hinda, daughter of al Hassan, Emir of Arabia, who has come to Persia to extirpate the Zhebers. Hinda tells her lover of her father's coming and Hafed sends her away and prepares for the attack. In the battle all the Fire-Worshipers are slain, Hafed dies on the funeral pile, and Hinda falls in a swoon.

into the water and is drowned.

3. Give quotation from it.

"How sweetly does the moonbeam  
smile

To-night upon yon leafy isle!

Oft, in my fancy's wanderings,

I've wished that little isle had  
wings,

And we within its fairy bowers

were wafted off to seas unknown,

where not a pulse should beat  
but ours,

And we might live - love - die  
alone!

Far from the cruel and the  
cold,

where the bright eyes of angels only

should come around us to behold,

A paradise so pure and lonely,

Would this be world enough for  
thee?"

4. Give sketch of Rembrandt.

a Dutch painter and etcher, the  
greatest master of the school. He  
studied under a relative and  
then went to Amsterdam. He was  
a very precocious genius and  
soon acquired a high reputation.  
A very important event in his life  
was his marriage to Saskia  
van Wytenburgh. Their happy  
union was the inspiration of  
many of his best works. After  
her death he withdrew from the  
world. Then a financial loss  
followed. After ten years of  
toil, the artist satisfied his  
creditors. Rembrandt died  
poor and forsaken.

His art reflects the sentiments  
and emotions of his eventful  
life. He depicts the inner life  
and is the painter of the soul.  
He is a dreamer and painter  
of the unseen. This he achieved  
by his mastery of light and

angel, flying from above, carries  
his arm, and the knife falls  
from his grasp.

Hogarth's art was essentially  
of a literary character. The  
terrible endearment was to point  
out the vice and folly of  
society with the strict moral  
purpose of reforming. It has  
portrayed in a technical manner of  
the highest order.

6. The are the best known writers  
in Romance languages. Name  
one in each.  
of French - of Portugal, Bumas,  
Balzac.  
Italian - Dante - Boccaccio.  
Spanish - Cervantes, Murillo.  
Portuguese - Terrence, Boccaccio.  
7. In writing a play who should  
give the dialogue? Costumes and scenery?  
The author should give directions

shadow. Some of his most interesting  
portraits are those of  
himself and family. A beautiful  
portrait of himself and his wife  
is in a shadow called the  
"Wedding Breakfast".

5. Describe one of his paintings  
and compare his work with  
that of Hogarth.  
"Sacrifice of Abraham", Abraham  
about to sacrifice Isaac in  
obedience to the command, holds  
down the youth, who is bound,  
on a pile of wood, when an

in a general way. Costumes and scenery should be obtained by stage managers.

8. How should periods and authors be studied?

One period or one author at a time. Study the text of the author and do not read him through other people's spectacles.

9. What is intensity?

Intensity is deep, dignified earnestness.

10. What is the difference between intensity and loudness?

Intensity extends range; loudness weakens inflection, eliminates resonance and destroys tone color. Intensity increases all vibrations and prolongs pauses, widens change of pitch and lengthens inflection.

N. O. College of Oratory  
Dec. 20, 1919.

1. How did the Persians fare at the battle of Gaugamela and Issus?

In 334 B.C. Alexander crossed the Hellespont with 30,000 infantry and 4,500 cavalry. Pressing eastward, he defeated the Persians in two great battles - Gaugamela and Issus.

2. Whom did Alexander marry and how did he treat the Persians?

Alexander married Princess Roxana, the "Pearl of the East" and induced many of his army to take Persian wives. He enlisted 20,000 Persians into the Macedonian phalanx and appointed natives to high office. He wore the eastern dress, respected their religion, and ruled beneficently.



3. Tell the story of Paradise and the Peri.

A Peri has been told that she would be admitted into heaven if she brought thither the gift most acceptable to the Almighty. She carries a sheep of blood, shed by a patriot in defence of his country but this is insufficient. She then goes with the last rag of a darning, who had died nursing her lover, chicken with the plague, but the gates will not open. At last she appears with the repentant tear of an old man, comforted by the prayers of a little child and she receives a joyful welcome.

4. Give quotation from it. "May, turn not from me that dear face."  
Am I not Thine - Thine own lord beside,

5. Give a sketch of Whitman and his work.

Am I American painter and etcher  
his father was Major George Washington Whitman. The ladies sent to school preparatory to entering West Point. military

5. Give a sketch of Whitman and his work.  
What of its heart must perish too!  
When the stem dies the leaf that grows  
Who art my life itself? - No - no -  
That I can live and let thee  
gone?  
That must be here when thou art  
might  
Could hear the long, the cheerless  
hath done  
And this done world, from thee  
only light,  
I think that thou that she whose  
Am like as death is by thy side?  
The one the chosen one, whose place

have as broad a range as Rhinoceros  
the landscape portion the  
spatious beauty of the night the  
was essentially modern. The re-  
sembled the Japanese in the  
particular descriptive quality of  
his work. The *Kumakura* was  
careful and painstaking although  
in the finished product there  
is no trace of effort.

6. Describe one of his paintings  
and compare him with Turner.  
"The Artist's Mother" is a picture  
of Rhinoceros's own mother in gray  
and black. It is a side picture  
of his mother, sitting with her  
hands folded in her lap and her  
feet resting on a footstool. There  
is a picture on the wall in the  
background and curtains which  
seem a doorway.  
like Turner. Rhinoceros handled  
light and shade wonderfully

discipline was shown to him,  
and his record was such that  
after three years, he was dis-  
missed from the academy. His  
master did not particularly in-  
flame him. His individuality  
from the beginning was unique.  
His pictures were first refused  
at the Salon, but later his little  
white "girl" achieved success. In  
the "First and Second Venice  
Series" there is wonderful ren-  
dition of light color, and shade  
and the subtle grouping of lines.  
The central idea was that  
painting should appeal to the  
eye and that it was not a  
medium for the expression of  
ideas or emotions. He was born  
for it which caused a strong  
while in Chile he executed  
his most famous painting "The  
Artist's Mother" an arrangement  
in gray and black. Of an artist

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his most famous painting "The  
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and both were highly decorative in their art.

7. How should the under-play be introduced and handled?

The under-play should relieve tension of heavy work and should be run in as a sort of background.

8. How should poetry be studied?

1. Poetry should be read slowly to get the thought.

2. Should be read with appreciation.

9. What makes a speaker heard well?

Range, pure, full, sustained tone, clear articulation, and pause.

10. What is the difference between words and tone?

Words represent ideas - tone represents the man.

N.O. College of Oratory  
Dec. 27, 1920.

1. Write a paragraph on the 20th century.

Behold! the slowly plodding wheels of Time have ushered in the many centuries and the twentieth century with its phenomenal progress waits to greet us! As we gaze reminiscently into the dim vista of the receding centuries, whose failures and triumphs are recorded on history's page, we are all the more keenly alive to our present century with its creative power and wondrous manifold inventions. The world never ceases its onward rush, and the centuries, the handmaids of Time bring order out of chaos and record man's gifts to the world. The many past ones were the stepping stones

which brought our present one to  
its pinnacle of glory and unequalled  
achievement.

2. Tell the story of the Feast of Prose.  
Nourmahal, one of the ladies  
of the court of Haroun - al - Raschid,  
becomes estranged from him;  
but she appears, disguised  
as a lute player and singer  
at a banquet given by him,  
and so enchants him with her  
performance that the caliph  
exclaims: "If Nourmahal had  
so played and sung, I could  
forgive her all." Nourmahal  
then makes herself known,  
and the two are reconciled.

3. Give quotation from it.  
Oh! best of delights as it  
everywhere is  
To be near the loved One -  
what a rapture is his

who in moonlight and music thus  
sweetly may glide  
O'er the lake of Cashmere, with  
that One by his side!

If woman can make the worse  
friendless, dear.

Think, think what a heaven,  
she must make of Cashmere!

4. Where was Macedonia? Who were  
its people and how were they  
regarded by the Greeks?

Macedonia was, anciently, the  
name of the district north of  
Thessaly on the northwestern  
shore of the Aegean. The country  
was on the whole mountainous  
but where it touched the sea  
was a fertile plain. The Macedonians  
seem to have been a Grecian  
tribe which had remained be-  
hind during the earlier migrations  
and so had been cut off from  
later development of the Hellenes.

Their language was a Greek dialect and their government was similar to the Greeks, yet the Greeks did not recognize them and they did not take part in the Olympic games.

5. What can you say of the Persia of to-day?

The two outstanding events in the history of Persia in the 20th century were the establishment of parliamentary government and the economic partition of the country by Great Britain and Russia.

On Aug. 31, 1907 a convention was signed by Great Britain and Russia in reference to Persia. A new government was formed and in order to discredit this new government, these two Powers brought about internal disorder. They encouraged the

semicivilized tribes to make raids.

A most important event in the history of Persia was the appointment of Treasurer General of the Kingdom of W. Morgan Shuster, recommended by Taft of the U. S. Mr. Shuster had full financial control but his efforts met the constant opposition of Great Britain and Russia. Russia finally compelled Persia to dismiss Shuster. It seems as if Russia is going to rule Persia.

6. Give a sketch of Guido Pene.

An Italian painter, one of the chief masters of the eclectic school. He studied under Carracci and Lodovico, but aroused their jealousy and soon parted company with them. He copied Caravaggio but later freed himself from this style by forming a style tinged

with refined idealism.

His great "Triumph of Phalaris" is unequalled for nobility of line and poetry of color. As his fame increased his enemies increased. When he went to Naples to execute some frescoes, he was forced to flee due to the jealousy of the Neapolitan painters. The tone of his pictures gradually changed to a silvery gray and in the latter part of his life his manner became slight and sketchy due to his passion for gambling.

In his art Guido is an eclectic lacking originality. From a technical standpoint his works are good as regards color, composition and drawing but they are full of sentimentality.

7. Describe one of his pictures and compare him with Titian.

"Aurora" represents Aurora,

goddess of the dawn, flying and scattering flowers before Apollo, who is attended by graceful figures representing the Hours.

Titian like Guido is known for a wonderful golden tone to his works and both have good composition.

8. Into what classes are plays divided?

Tragedy, comedy, burlesque, extravaganza, farce, melodrama, and spectacular.

9. Mention one of each.

Tragedy - Hamlet

Comedy - "She Stoops to Conquer"

Burlesque - Listen Lester.

Farce - Fair and Warmer.

Melodrama - Tiger Rose.

Spectacular - Cinderella.

N. O. college of Oratory  
Jan. 5, 1920.

1. Who smote the gods of Greece?  
Alcibiades the iconoclast.

2. What was the Macedonian phalanx?  
Describe it and tell how it  
was destroyed?

The Macedonian phalanx consisted of men armed with huge lances 21 ft. long. The lines were so placed, that the front rank, composed of the strongest and most experienced soldiers was protected by a bristling mass of five rows of lance-points their own extending 15 ft. before them and the rest, 12, 9, 6, and 3 ft. respectively. The phalanx was destroyed in the battle of Pynda where the famous Roman General Cæsar vanquished the phalanx.

3. What is the value of humming to the voice?

It causes head vibrations.

4. Define range and quality of the voice.

Range is the carrying power or ability of the voice.

Quality is the richness or fullness of the voice.

5. Where is Chillon? Tell the story of its prisoner.

Chillon, a castle and fortress which was for a long time a state prison, is at the east end of Lake Geneva in Switzerland.

"The Prisoner of Chillon" is founded on the story of Francis de Bonniard of Geneva, who, having incurred the enmity of the Duke of Savoy was imprisoned in the castle of Chillon. The two brothers who died of suffering and

hunger are not historical.

6. Give quotation from his poem on this subject.

"Oh, God! it is a fearful thing  
To see the human soul take wing  
In any shape, in any mood  
I've seen it rushing forth in blood,  
I've seen it on the breaking ocean  
Strive with a surly convulsive  
motion.

I've seen the sick and ghastly  
bed.

O of sin delirious with its dread"

7. Give sketch of Joshua Reynolds.

Sir Joshua Reynolds was the principal founder of the school of English portrait painting. He studied under Hudson for two years then sailed to Italy where he remained for three years, diligently studying the various art collections. He was afterward



made painter to King George

III.

Sir Joshua was much of an eclectic and there was little about his works that was strikingly original. His drawing especially that of the limbs was often faulty. The strong point of his paintings was their color, resembling that of Titian. His portraits are very realistic - his men are strong in action and character; the women are gentle and attractive; and the children are innocent and natural.

8. Describe one of his works and contrast him with Van Dyck.

"The Strawberry Girl" is a picture of a little girl with a turban-like headdress, standing with folded hands, and holding on her right arm a strawberry pottle.

Like Reynolds, Van Dyck is known for a soft subdued coloring. But Van Dyck's pictures possess an intensity of expression and pensive tone that Reynolds lacks.

9. What was Shakespeare's conception of tragedy?

His conception was that the story should depict strong characters subjected to suffering by their own fault.

10. Select plot for a play and give outline in class.

No. 3. College of Oratory  
Jan. 17, 1920.

1. Tell the story of Byron's "Corsair".

The Corsair Lord Conrad, hearing that the Sultan Seyd is about to attack his band, enters the palace in the disguise of a dervise, while his crew set fire to the Sultan's fleet. He is seized and cast into a dungeon, but is released by Gulnare, the queen of the harem, who stabs Seyd and flies with Conrad to the corsair's isle. When Conrad hears that Medora, his love, has died, he leaves the isle and never more returns.

2. Give quotation from it.

My fondest - faintest - latest  
accent hear:

Grief for the dead not virtue  
can reprove.

Then give me all I ever asked  
a tear

The first - last - sole reward  
of so much love!

3. What is the objection to Collier  
Cibber's Richard III?

He introduced many of his  
own speeches and changed a  
few settings.

4. Give sketch of life and  
work of Sargent the painter  
and compare his work with  
that of Raphael.

John Singer Sargent was  
born of American parents in  
Italy, Jan. 12, 1856. He is one of  
the most eminent of modern  
portraitists, also a distinguished  
painter of figures and land-  
scapes. At the age of eighteen  
he became the pupil of Carlos  
Duran. His first pictures

attracted much attention. After leaving Paris he resided in London, where he became one of the most famous portrait painters of the day.

Sargent's work is characterized by a very objective handling, a singular truth of vision, and readiness of hand. He viewed widely the whole field of creative art and thoroughly studied the methods and precedents of the past.

After traveling and studying in Egypt, he completed one end in the great hall of the Boston Public Library. His general scheme was the "Pageant of Religion" showing the triumph of monotheism over polytheism.

5. Describe one of his paintings. "Carnation Lily, Lily, Rose" is a garden scene. Flowers and

flambeaux are interspersed about the garden. Two little girls, each with a flambeau form the center of attraction.

6. Tell all you can of Philip of Macedon.

Philip II, King of Macedon, was born at Pella in 382 B.C. When quite young Philip had spent three years as a hostage at Thebes in the family of Epaminondas. Here he became familiar with Grecian politics and mode of warfare. When he came to the throne, Macedon was in a state of chaos, but in two years Philip was seated firmly on the throne. At once he formed the design of subjugation of Greece. He was just forming an expedition to Persia when he was stabbed by his bodyguard.

7. What were the results of the thirteen years of the reign of Alexander the Great?

The results were: great cities were founded by him; commerce received new life; Greek culture and civilization spread over the Orient; Greek language became the medium of communication among educated people from the Adriatic to the Indus.

8. What is the cause of lisp and how may it be cured?

Lisp is caused by the position of the tongue back of the teeth when speaking. It may be cured by compressing the teeth when speaking.

9. Define and explain visualizing. There are three kinds of visualizing:

1. Visualizing something you

have read.

2. Reproducing a picture you have seen.

3. Visualizing an original creation of your own.

10. Read the first scene of your play.

N. O. College of Oratory  
Jan. 24, 1920.

1. Tell the story of Hyperion by Longfellow.

Paul Fleming, heartbroken at the loss of a friend, travels to cure his grief and spends a winter at Gliddeberg with his friend the Baron of Hokenfels. He meets and loves Mary Ashburton, but pride parts them and they separate never to meet again. At last, after wandering through many lands, he finds words of consolation on a marble tablet in a little chapel and determines to face life again.

2. Give quotation from it.

"O, how beautiful it is to love! Even thou that sneerest at this and laughest in cold indifference or scorn when others

are near thee - thou too must acknowledge its truth when thou art alone, and that a foolish world is prone to laugh at in public what it reserves in private as one of the highest impulses of our nature, namely, Love!"

3. Give a sketch of Gainsborough and his work.

One of the greatest English portrait painters, also a landscape painter. When a child his inclination toward art was encouraged. His teachers were Hayman and Gravelot. He tried to establish a studio in London but failed. Soon after his return he married Margaret Burr, a lady of great charm who made his life a very happy one. His stay at Bath marked the beginning of his success.

George II. invited him to court and this resulted in great prosperity.

Gainsborough treats by preference melancholy scenes in faint or evening light - mysterious forest shades or rough broken country. His portraits are known for their noble and refined grace and they show the winning personality of the person. Often faulty in drawing he charms us by his color which is cool, fresh, and transparent.

4. Describe one of his paintings and compare him with Romney.

"Blue Boy" is the portrait of a youth full length clad in a blue satin Van Dyck costume, standing in a landscape. It is said to have been painted to show that Reynolds was wrong in saying that the cold colors

of which blue is the chief, cannot be used in portrait painting.

Romney like Gainsborough is an excellent colorist and also possessed the power of transferring the winning personality of the individual in portrait painting.

5. Who wrote "The Romany Rye"? What can you say of the author and his work?

George Henry Borrow, son of Capt. Borrow, was an English author. Moving with his father's regiment, he saw much of England.

Later he was articled to law. He knew seven languages, and instead of attending to law he studied seven more. He also became interested in the gypsies. His longest production is "Celebrated Trials" giving an account of famous criminals.

Borrow was a man of

splendid physique at once impressing the spectator. His knowledge of language is more extensive than profound. "Lasengro" and its sequel "Romany Rye" are fascinating books. Borrow's personality tinged with superstition and curious traits is more interesting than his literary or linguistic fame.

6. Give quotation from it.

"Oh! how good it is to be again devoted to the religion of my country. To be again in the same old church with its dusty pews! It seems as if I had slept and the ripe fruit had fallen and the green fruit had come!

7. Explain the first kind of visualizing.

The first kind of visualizing

is produced by giving something you have read. You read something. It has a strong impression on your mind, and you can vividly see what you have read.

8. What can you say of visualizing by memory?

Visualizing by memory is reproducing something you have seen from memory.

9. Who were the successors of Alexander?

The successors of Alexander were Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Cassander.

10. Give sketch of Cleopatra.

Cleopatra VI, daughter of Ptolemy XII, Antiochus was born in 69 or 68 B.C. When her father died he appointed his elder daughter Cleopatra and his elder son Ptolemy.

They came jointly to the throne. In the third year of their reign, Ptolemy, urged by his advisers, assumed sole control of the government and drove his sister into exile.

Caesar arrived at Alexandria and falling in love with Cleopatra put her securely on the throne. She nominally married her younger brother and went to Rome where she lived with Caesar until his assassination. She returned to Egypt, poisoned her younger brother and ruled with her son by Caesar.

N. O. College of Oratory  
Jan. 31, 1920.

1. Tell the story of "Undine".

Undine is a water sprite who is exchanged when a baby for the daughter of a fisherman. When she grows up Sir Huldbrand falls in love with and marries her, and Undine, thus united to a man, acquires a soul. After a time Sir Huldbrand neglects his wife for Lady Bertalda, a haughty beauty who is in reality the changeling. One day, when sailing on the Danube, Sir Huldbrand speaks angrily to Undine, and she is snatched down to her water home by her sisters. When the knight is about to marry Bertalda, Undine returns and gives him a kiss from which he dies, and she joins him in death by flowing.



in the form of a silver stream  
around his grave.

2. Give quotation from it

"He bent toward the sweet  
face. Then Undine, kissing the  
knight, drew him into her arms  
and wept. And as she wept, the  
tears flowed into his very heart  
and he also wept. Softly she  
laid him on his couch and with  
her arms about him, Huldbrand  
died."

3. Give sketch of Andre' del Sarto  
and his work.

Andrea del Sarto a Florentine  
painter, the greatest colorist of  
the school. When a child, the  
lad's talent toward painting  
was evident and he studied under  
Cosimo Bartolommeo.

In 1513 came his disastrous  
marriage with Lucretia del Veda

the beautiful young widow of  
a hat maker. We are told she  
was the evil genius of his life,  
hindering his work, hatching him  
with jealousy, and wasting his  
substance! He was entrusted  
with many important frescoes.  
Some of his pictures are  
"Annunciation," "Adoration of the  
Virgin," "Madonna of the Harpies,"  
and "Madonna with Saints."

Andrea died of the plague  
in 1531. He was the greatest  
colorist South of the Appennines.  
He is often called "The Faulty  
Painter" because of his technical  
merits.

4. Describe one of his pictures  
and compare him with Rene.  
"Madonna of the Sack" is the  
acme of his coloristic productions.  
It is a picture of the Holy Family.  
Joseph is at the left sitting

description of rural life.

6. The quotation from him

"But I would not welcome it

And for all I then declared

the regretting minute

them the night previous

through the mind!"

7. Tell all you can of Mark Anthony

In the civil war since

Cleopatra had hesitated to take

side with either party, Anthony

summoned her to explain her

conduct. When she appeared on

a beautiful gown adorned as

Ophelete, he fell a victim to

her charms and went with her

to Egypt. After turning with her

for a time, during which she

love him turn children, he re-

turned to Rome where he married

in a sack of corn leading to

the beautiful and dignified Madonna

with Orazio in her arms.

Stella Gene, like del Sante

has wonderful color and is a

good technician. But Gene

is too sentimental and

lacks originality.

5. The sketch of Thomas Hardy

Thomas Hardy was a realistic

novel form of material. He

marked as an architect and

though he abandoned it for

literature, we still see the traces

of technical grade and

phases in his writings.

"I am from the maddest crowd

was the book which first gained

him popular favor. "The Return

of the Native" was the first really

great work of Hardy. Hardy is

superior in his own work

where he delights us with his

Octavia.

When he went to the east in charge of an expedition against the Parthians, he again met Cleopatra. Octavius waged war against Anthony, and Cleopatra insisted on taking part in the campaign. At the naval battle of Actium, Cleopatra, seeing that defeat was inevitable, fled. Anthony followed and hearing that she was dead died by his own hands.

8. Contrast him with Brutus.

Anthony — a picture writer  
and very impassionate.  
Brutus — calm and self-  
possessed.

Anthony — Corinthian  
Brutus — Doric.

N.O. College of Oratory  
Feb. 07, 1920.

1. Tell the story of "The Princess"  
by Tennyson.

The story of "The Princess"  
by Tennyson is medieval in  
setting but modern in thought.  
It is an epic on the question  
of woman. The thought of  
woman's future equality is  
brought out in the following  
passage:

" Thus.

Our weakness sometimes shapes  
the shadow, Time;  
But in the shadow will we work,  
and mould.

The woman to the fuller day."

Hogarth's constant endeavor was to point out the vice and follies of society with the moral purpose of reforming.

The great importance lies in the fact that he was the first to turn his back on traditional practices and to go directly to nature for the figures he painted. He is a technician of high order. His pictures are orderly and methodically painted, and excel in drawing and color.

The last days were marked by the ill success of his experiments. Weeping over the Heart of Her Magnificence, the harsh criticism of which was especially painful to Hogarth, as dignifying his love the features of his wife.

4. Beside one of his pictures and compare his work with that of 1901.

2. Give quotation from it. "Left three eyes; my doubts are dead."

My haunting sense of hollow aims; the change. This mythical change in the has killed it. Dear look up! and let thy nature strike on mine; like yonder morning on the blind half-world.

3. Give sketch of Hogarth.

William Hogarth, was an English painter and engraver. He began his own account and began to design copper plates for bookellers. His illustrations to Butler's " Hudibras " brought him into public notice. At first his ambition was to be a line engraver, but later he attended a private art school with a view to painting.

"marriage à la mode," a series of six pictures. They represent the consequences of a marriage in high life between the son of an impoverished lord and a rich girl, in which rank and wealth are the chief attractions.

Dore, unlike Hogarth was a poor technician, a poor colorist and his drawings were often faulty. He strove for a weird effect and in his paintings his fertile imagination had full sway.

5. Give sketch of Geo. G. Saxe.

John Godfrey Saxe was born in Highgate, Vt. He graduated at Middlebury College. He was called to the bar and later bought the Burlington "Sentinel" which he edited for six years.

His works include "Progress: A Satirical Poem," "The Money

King and other Poems," "Fables and Legends of many Countries," and "Leisure Day Rhymes." His verse abounds in burlesque and puns and is light, sketchy, and whimsical, but they are not wanting poems of genuine human interest.

6. Give quotation from him.

"So fares it with the human race,

Who, thanks to Heaven's especial grace,

A double wallet always wear  
All sorts of sins and crimes  
to bear.

Within the pouch that hangs  
before

The faults of other folks are  
thrown;

While - safely out of sight - we  
store

The other pocket with our own!

7. Who were the immediate successors of Alexander?

Cassander, Seleucus Nicator, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus.

8. What tense should be used in visualizing and what kind of gestures?

The present tense and gestures of location should be used.

9. What effect has the practicing of visualizing upon the artist of vocal expression?

It develops three things:

1. Observation.

2. Attention.

3. Reproduction.

10. Visualize a short poem or Bible story.

"Lone" by Tennyson. It is a dark

lonely night on a wasted moor. The pale light of the moon reveals the figure of a man in deepest despondency. There is a cloud in his heart because his beloved is gone, and the gloom of the night is in keeping with the gloom of his spirit.

No. 1. College of Oratory  
Feb. 14, 1920.

1. The "plot of" the Story Ovaroth  
titled by Abram J. Ovan.

Moslem and Ethel here for  
children who enjoyed a most con-

panorship. As they grew older, a  
horse and half here entered their

hearts. One night they met  
only to exchange fearful fancies

for they were to meet no more.

heard rolled on. One Autumn after  
mother was making among

some girls in a solitary draught  
he changed to copy the name of

"Walter" a name which he had  
given his beloved when a child.

generally Moslem gained admittance  
to the cement land the mother

told him of Ethel. How Ethel  
was loved by everyone and how

she loved Moslem with a pure  
unselfish love. The mother then

showed Moslem a picture which  
Ethel had painted. It was a  
desolate field with Christ in  
the cross and here smaller scenes  
with his and her name on  
them.

2. Quotation from it.

"Some words of mine and his  
are there

and keep these simple words  
until he comes.

And put them in his hands,  
and mother, watch -

Watch him if he weeps; and  
tell him this:

I tasted all the sweets of sacrifice  
I heard my cross a thousand

times a day. I led upon it in  
I hung and I led upon it in

my dreams; I led it to the  
last.



3. Fine sketch of Crane.

An eminent English landscape painter and etcher, founder of the Norwich school. He is usually called "Old Crane" to distinguish him from his son. He painted his youth in very humble circumstances. When he began to sketch he endeavored to reproduce nature exactly.

The foundation of Crane's art was a genuine English realism, and his pictures combine great breadth with delicacy of color and lightness of brushwork. Although many of them are marked by real attention to detail, they always contain a true feeling for light and air.

Some of his pictures are "Household Heats", "Willow", "Oak", "Nursery", "The favorite subject at Rivington", and "Chapel fields".

are taken from his native land - adapting himself to the higher tones of French landscape. Although he followed etching as a pastime, he was an excellent etcher.

4. Beside one of his pictures and compare his work with that of Millet.

Sidel Millet chose his native landscape for his pictures and was a keen observer of nature. But unlike Millet some of Crane's works are marked by great attention to details.

5. Fine sketch of Jas. Foley. James Lewis Atterley, an English author, was born in Dublin and educated at Trinity College in that city. Upon the formation of the Ottoman Bank in Turkey

he was appointed chief accountant of the Great Branch, which had been established by him. He did much to establish pleasant relations between England and the Orient. His numerous works on the Orient include: "Turkey", "The Great Near East", and "The Countries of Turkey".

6. "A quotation from him. 'I know one deed in London more glory brings, more fame has won, than I have counted good. We would have more thought if we had it all the world - if we had thought'."

7. That are some essentials to manufacturing? Some essentials to manufacturing are:

1. Good picture in mind.
2. Things here prepared.
3. Keep the picture unbroken by outside material.
8. What seems other than right may be made effective by it? The sense of hearing may be made very effective in manufacturing.
9. What is the missing eye? Then and how made? The missing eye is an eye uninterested in surroundings. It is used in formalism.
10. Then, why, and by whom are the schools of Athens closed? With the fall of paganism and the growth of legal studies, Athens lost her importance and her schools were closed by Justinian.

N. O. College of Oratory  
Feb. 27, 1920.

1. Tell the story of Rasselas.

Rasselas, a younger son of the Emperor of Abyssinia, is confined, with the rest of the imperial family, in a sort of paradise called the Happy Valley, which is shut in by high mountains, and has but a single secret entrance. He succeeds in escaping with his sister Nekayah, and the poet Imlac, and wanders about the outer world to discover what condition or rank in life is the happiest. After investigation he finds no lot without its drawbacks, and concludes to return to Happy Valley. The story teaches contentment with one's surroundings.

2. Quotation from it.

"Variety is so necessary to content, that even the Happy Valley disgusted me, by the recurrence of its luxuries, yet I could not forbear to reproach myself with impatience when I saw the monks of St. Anthony support without complaint, a life, not of uniform delight, but of uniform hardship."

3. Give sketch of Landseer and his work.

Sir Edwin Henry Landseer an eminent English animal painter. When a child his father encouraged him to paint, and when twelve years old he could paint and etch in water colors and oil.

In 1825 he went to Scotland visiting Sir Walter Scott, whom he painted with his dogs. This visit was of decisive influence upon his art. A great lover

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Feb. 27, 1920

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In 1825 he went to Scotland visiting Sir Walter Scott, whom he painted with his dogs. This visit was of decisive influence upon his art. A great lover

of sport, he learned to know the deer in their native haunts, and he was the first to introduce them into art. Here he learned to endow animals with human sentiments.

Although not of the same quality as his animal paintings, his portraits are frank and natural. His color is often liable to be cold and crude. He was elegant of line and swift of execution.

4. Describe one of his pictures and compare him with Turner.

"Monarch of the Glen", a noble stag in the highlands, standing among the clouds, on a throne of rock and heather, proudly rearing his head and breathing defiance to all rivals.

Landseer and Turner both

had an ardent love for nature. Turner's master passion was the rendition of light and shade which was remarkable, while Landseer's color is often cold and crude.

5. Contrast the growth of Greece and Italy and give the relative duration of greatness of the two.

Greek history covers about six centuries; Roman history twelve centuries.

Greece was divided into many separate states; Italy showed obedience to one imperial city.

Greece lay open to the east, whence she drew her inspiration. Italy lay open to the west and sent her strength to conquer the barbarians of the West.

Greece's mission was to exhibit triumphs of the mind; that of Rome

to subdue by law.

6. Sketch of L. E. Masters.

An able practicing lawyer, born in Garnett, Kansas. He spent his boyhood in Illinois. He kept a store at Petersburg and later went to Knox College. Masters has done newspaper work and has written several books. In "Spoon River Anthology" there is the inevitability of sorrow, yet it contains much humor.

7. Quotation.

"For you have sworn  
By the passion of the Gaul  
And the strength of the Teuton,  
And the will of the Saxon  
And the hunger of the Poor  
That the white man shall lie  
down by the black man  
and by the yellow man,

and all men shall be one spirit  
as they are one flesh,  
Through Wisdom, Liberty, and  
Democracy.

8. What three things are essential to artistic work in dramatic production?

The three essential things are:

1. Attention to detail.
2. Sustain character from beginning to end.
3. Keep atmosphere preserved.

9. What is meant by character work in our art?

Playing a certain type.

10. Explain attention to detail and the make up in our art.

Always pay close attention to detail and never commit an anachronism.

N.O. College of Oratory  
Feb. 28, 1920.

1. Tell the plot of *Gertrude of Wyoming*  
by Thomas Campbell.

One day, to the house of Gertrude's  
father, comes Outalassi bringing  
a boy whom he has saved from  
slaughter. The orphan, Albert  
Waldegrave, lives with them three  
years, and is then sent for by  
relatives. When he returns he  
weds the lovely Gertrude and  
they enjoy three months of  
wedded bliss and then are  
killed in the incursion of  
Bryant and his warriors.

2. Quotation from it.

"He bids my soul for battle  
thirst

He bids me dry the last -  
the first

The only tears that ever burst

From Outalassi's soul;  
Because I may not stain with  
grief  
The death-song of an Indian chief

3. Give sketch of Burnes-Jones.

The most decided influence of  
pre-Raphaelitism shown in Burnes-  
Jones, a pupil of Prossetti and  
perhaps the most original painter  
of the English school. From Prossetti  
he got mysticism, sentiment,  
poetry, and from association  
with Swinburne and William  
Morris, the poets, something of the  
literary in art which he has  
put forth in artistic effect.

His ability to fill a given  
space gracefully shows with fine  
results in his pictures, as in  
his stained glass designs. He is  
a good draughtsman, and a  
rather rich colorist, but in  
brush-work somewhat labored.

skipped, and was an in-  
dignified, and was a man of much imagination,  
and his captivities, though  
illustrative of literature, do not  
suffer because his treatment  
does not sacrifice the artistic

4. I recall one of his works and  
compare him with Bernini.  
"Flamma Violata" is a side  
near of a woman with head  
slightly bent and in her left  
hand it seems, a heavy  
the face is calm and it se-

speaks meditative prayer.  
Bernini like Bernini seems  
had the knack of arranging  
for grace of line and charm  
of color.

5. That can you say of the Dutch  
school of painting as a whole?  
After the seventeenth century  
Dutch painting languished. It

but Dutch art was influenced,  
even combined with that of  
of lands. Limited it was, it  
never soared like Italian art  
never became universal or world  
embracing. It was distant, in-  
dividual, national, something  
that spoke for Holland, but also  
beyond it.

6. The brief sketch of Giulia Rand  
here.

Mrs. Giulia Rand here has  
turned her artistic education to  
generous use. She was much a  
putation as a public speaker.  
Being an extremely clear girl, she  
took part from all her experiences,  
read everything that came in her  
way, and studied Latin and German  
Mrs. Rand here, her husband,  
was an eminent philanthropist,  
and she joyfully associated him  
in his work. "The Battle of the



of the Republic" is her most striking poem, and was received with much favor during the Civil War.

7. Which is more difficult, tragedy or comedy? Why?

Comedy is more difficult. A natural laugh is the most difficult thing in our art and to be able to give genuine comedy is more difficult than tragedy.

8. What exercises aid in the development of facial expression?

Giving selections of various types; such as light ones, heavy ones, sad ones, merry ones, etc.

9. Who were the great historians of Greece, Rome, England?

The great Roman historians were Caesar, Sallust, Livy and Tacitus.

The great Grecian historians were Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon.

The great English historians were Hume, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Robertson and Hume.

10. What are some of the secrets of success in our work?

Loss of the work.

Earnestness,

Perserance

N. O. College of Oratory  
Mar. 13, 1920.

1. What is the primary element of dramatic art?

The meeting of people and the influence they have on one another.

2. What are the advantages of story-telling?

Story-telling gives ease, poise, and simplicity.

3. What are the fundamental characteristics of naturalness in conversation?

Simplicity, lack of affectation, interest in the topic of conversation.

4. Tell the story of "Aurora Lee" by Mrs. Browning.

"Aurora Lee" is a narrative poem. Aurora is an orphan

sent from Italy to the care of an aunt in England. She loves Romney Leigh, a social reformer but rejects him. Finally, when she has to support herself by her writings, and he has lost his eyesight, she marries him.

5. Quotation from it.

"Women know  
The way to rear children, (to be just)  
They know - a simple, merry,  
tender knack,  
Of tying sashes, fitting baby shoes,  
And stringing pretty words that  
make no sense,  
And bisping full sense into  
empty words,  
Which things are corals to  
cut life upon.  
Although such trifles."

6. Give sketch of Titian.

A famous Venetian painter, born

near Carr di Cadore in 1477. The whole name in Italian was Stefano Vesella, but he is commonly called Stefano Bergamasco his fellow student and friend, and Stefano's style of painting became much like his so that on the death of Bergamasco Stefano finished some of his pictures then thirty - seven, he was sent to Ferrara by Duke Alfonso for whom he painted several pictures. From that time he received great honor. Charles V. was so delighted with a portrait of him painted of him that he made him a knight. He died when nearly nine years old. His color is bright but deep and brave. A rich golden tone suffuses his pictures.

7. Recollect one of his pictures

and contrast him with Leonardo da Vinci. "St Luke's money" is a picture in which Christ is speaking to the questioning Pharisee, who holds the coin in his hand. Christ is to the left and the Pharisee to the right. Duke da Vinci was supreme in the rendition of light and shade, landscape, and perspective. Italian painters on art that was beautiful and serene - while da Vinci's caricatures show a keen sense of humor.

8. Sketch of Raphael's "St. Peter and his work."

Raphael's "St. Peter and his work" is a picture in which the humorist, and self-educated, the monk, part in several child plays but disliked acting. After some success at dramatic criticism

he began to write for the stage and gained much success from writing plays. "Black-Eyed Susan" was his most popular play. He later became editor of a paper. Though not a great writer, he was the most brilliant wit of his day.

9. What is the advantage of stage lessons over book lessons?  
Our art is a living art, therefore the real stage experience is more valuable than cut and dried book lessons.

10. At what period was the English drama at its lowest and dullest form?

The English drama was at its lowest and dullest form during the early part of the time of Cromwell.

N. O. College of Oratory.  
Mar. 20, 1920.

1. What is the plot of "The School for Scandal?"

The chief satire of this piece is pointed against hypocrisy and scandal, in which the author displays great wit, genius, and observation. The scandalous college creates Lady Teazle's flirtations and Sir Peter's jealousy. And every variety of scandal is presented, from its butterfly to its wasp, from the votaries, like Mrs. Candour, who kill time and reputation at once to the villains who trade on it.

2. Recite the prologue.

A School for Scandal! tell me, I beseech you,  
Needs there a school this modish art  
to teach you?

No need of lessons now; the knowing

think;

We might as well be taught to eat and drink

Caused by a dearth of scandal, should the vapours

Distress our fair ones - let them read the papers;

Their powerful mixtures such disorder hit,  
Crave what you will - there's quantum sufficit.

"Lord!" cries my Lady Wormwood (who loves tattle

And puts much salt and pepper in her prattle),

Just ris'n at noon, all night at cards  
When threshing

Strong tea and scandal - "Bless me,  
how refreshing!"

"Give me the papers, Lisp - how bold  
and free!"

"Last night Lord L. was caught with  
Lady D.

"For aching heads what charming  
sal volatile!

"If Mrs. B. will still continue flirting  
"We hope she'll draw, or we'll un-  
draw the curtain

"Fine satire pox - in public all abuse it  
"But, by ourselves our praise we can't  
refuse it.

"Now, Lisp, read you, there at that  
dash and stab."

"Yes, ma'am - A certain lord had best  
beware,

"Who lives not twenty miles from Gros-  
venor Square:

"For should he Lady W. find willing,  
"Wormwood is better" - "Oh, that's me  
the villain!"

Throw it behind the fire, and never more  
Let that vile paper come within my  
door."

Thus at our friends we laugh, who feel  
the dart;

To reach our feelings, we ourselves  
must smart.

Is our young bard so young, to  
think that he

Can stop the full spring-tide of calumny?  
Knows he the world so little, and its  
trade?

Alas! the devil's sooner raised than  
laid.

So strong, so swift, the monster there's  
no gagging:

Cut Scandal's head off, still the  
tongue is wagging.

Proud of your smiles once lavishly  
bestowed

Again our young Don Quixote takes  
the road,

To show his gratitude he draws his  
pen,

And seeks this hydra Scandal, in  
his den.

For your applause all perils he  
would through —

He'll fight — that's write — a  
cavaliero true

Till every drop of blood — that's ink  
is spilt for you.

3. Give sketch of the author.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a  
British dramatist and statesman,  
was born in Dublin. Having won  
no distinction at school, he  
studied zealously under private  
tutors. When he first published  
the "Rivals" it failed. It was  
carefully revised, put on the stage  
eleven days later, and succeeded.

The destruction of the Drury  
Lane theatre by fire put an end  
to Sheridan's main source of in-  
come. Finally he was arrested  
for debt. By his own avowal  
Sheridan was not a happy man.  
He often thought life a heavy  
burden, but his wit is never sour.

4. Give sketch of Henry Van Dyck,  
the painter, and his work.

Sir Anthony, the most important  
painter, next to Rembrandt, of the  
Flemish school. When he went to

Genoa. He gave much of his time to portrait painting. Some of his works are "Hecuba and Endymion", "Christ on the Cross", "Bevrailing Christ", etc.

He was a man of refined character and aristocratic bearing. His portraits are aristocratic and refined with a touch of melancholy, sometimes being posed and sentimental.

5. Describe one of his paintings and contrast his work with that of Reynolds.

"Pieta" a picture representing the lamentations of the Virgin and the Holy Women over the body of Christ after the descent from the cross. In the foreground the Blessed Virgin is holding Christ and the women are comforting her. In the background a man is descending from the ladder.

Van Dyck like Reynolds was a portrait painter. The people in Van Dyck's pictures are dignified, refined and somewhat affected. Whereas Reynolds's were attractive, graceful, strong, and natural.

6. How is the ear trained?

7. What is a valedictory? Tell its origin.

8. What rules should be observed  
in a valedictory contest?



N.O. College of Oratory  
April 3, 1920.

1. The sketch of Sir David Milne and his work.

The principal genre painter of the Scottish school. He began painting at the age of fourteen. Some time later he exhibited "Village Politicians" which secured much favorable comment. Among his best works are "Blind Fiddler", "Village of Lathes", "The Bagpipes", "The Penny Reading", etc.

His work is characterized by unflinching attention, good humor, careful detailed technique and richness of color. When his health became weakened he traveled extensively and was much interested by the work of other painters at sea.

3. When painting is classified in schools, how is it grouped?

1. Nationality  
2. Style  
3. Subject

2. Describe one of his paintings and contrast his work with that of Mousland.

Both Mousland and Milne are famous for country scenes. Mousland, with a great landscape painter, while Milne was a group painter.

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2. Style  
3. Subject

2. Describe one of his paintings and contrast his work with that of Mousland.

3. When painting is classified in schools, how is it grouped?

1. Nationality  
2. Style  
3. Subject

4. What is the average attitude of the returned soldier to U. S. homes?

The average attitude of the returned soldier to U. S. homes is that of eagerness and joy to be back again.

Having suffered many hardships, he is glad to embrace the peace and joy of home.

5. Compare the ideals of the Greek soldiers after war with the Romans.

After war the Romans were mercenary, while the Greeks were idealistic.

6. Give sketch of Hall Caine and his writings.

Hall Caine, an English novelist and dramatist. He was born at Runcorn, Cheshire - but now makes his home on the Isle

of Man. He was an architect in early life, but later he became a journalist. During the last year of Rossetti's life, Mr. Caine lived with him and published "Recollections of Rossetti".

7. Give quotation from him.

"He had tried to subdue all men to his will and there was one

man he had subdued above all others - himself. Nature has her hour of revenge, on everyone who sacrifices humanity to ambition, whether he wears the crown of the tyrant or the tiara of the saint. There is a greater man than the great man - the man who is too great to be great."

8. What is a salutatory? Its use and value? Its difference from the valedictory?

At graduations the salutatory

is the opening address; it is a welcome. The valedictory is generally a farewell and is given by the one with highest honors.

9. Is it better for the ear to be trained consciously or unconsciously? why?

Unconsciously because it becomes second nature.

N. O. College of Oratory  
April 10, 1920

1. Define a prologue.

A prologue is an introduction to a play, sometimes giving the plot, moral, and atmosphere of the play.

2. Has it any essential characteristics? What?

The essential characteristics are brevity, a suggestion of what is to follow, and an awakening of interest.

3. Give sketch of Gustave Dore' and his work.

Gustave Dore' was a French illustrator, etcher, painter, and sculptor, born at Strassburg. He was a very precocious child, and very successful as a caricaturist. His "Babelais Illustré" really established his reputation.

Dore's reputation as an artist is due to his illustrations which are weird, fertile and dramatic. His chief masterpieces of engraving are "Don Quixote", "Dante's Inferno". He illustrated "Paradise Lost", "Ancient mariner", "The Raven" and "Idylls of the King". His lack of technical training often made his drawings faulty. As a sculptor his deficiencies are still more evident.

4. Describe one of his paintings and compare it with one of Rembrandt's.

Rembrandt: "Sacrifice of Abraham". Abraham about to sacrifice Isaac in obedience to the command, holds down the youth, who is bound, when an angel, flying from above, seizes his arm, and the knife falls from his grasp.  
Dore: "After the War". This

picture represents a desolate street and the people are lying prostrate. Desolation and sadness brood over the street, and the only sign of life is cattle coming down the hills.

5. Give sketch of George Craddock.

An American novelist, best known by the pseudonym of Charles Egbert Craddock but really Miss Murfree. She early devoted herself to reading and literary work, partly because of a lameness which barred her, even as a child, from physical activity. Choosing as her field the mountain region of Tennessee, Miss Murfree treated it with freshness, fidelity, and keen perception. Her work assures her an honored place among the Southern writers of her generation.

6. Give quotation from her.

"Easily forgotten! Every day that dinned to Letitia's faith held an hour that would bring him. Never a sunset came that was not bright with his promise for the morrow. The years of watching wore out her life but not her faith. And she died in the belief that her doom fell all too soon, and that he would come to find her gone."

7. What is the cause of the high cost of living?

The late war has had a very strong influence on bringing about the present high cost of living.

8. What is the remedy?

The meeting of capital and labor, if possible, would be a good solution to the present problem.

9. Is the wandering eye ever used in dramatic work? Explain.

Yes; the wandering eye is used in character work, for example, portraying the part of an idiot.

10. What physical expression is most effective in our work? Why?  
Facial expression.

N.O. College of Oratory  
April 16, 1920.

1. What fault is opposed to talking on the breath?

Talking and letting it run down, or talking after or before taking a deep breath.

2. In what kind of emotion are the voice and breath exhausted together?

In gasping the voice and breath are both exhausted together.

3. Upon what does success or failure in all art depend?

Success or failure depend upon inspiration and skill.

4. When does argument become oratory?

When it influences and molds men.

5. Give sketch of Richard Cruickshank and his work.

An English caricaturist, etcher, and painter. His early wish to follow the sea was opposed by his mother, who wanted his father to instruct him in art. His father refused, and George was almost self-taught.

Many of his works were political. By his "Bank note not to be imitated" he contributed to the abolishment of hanging for minor offenses. In 1823 he began illustrations for Gurnam's "Fairy Tales". In regard to painting he showed a keen insight into human nature and a wholesome sense of humor.

6. Describe one of his works and compare him with Hogarth. William Hogarth - master of character, grim comedy and

tragedy and still-life painting.  
Crutchshanks - caricaturist,  
keen sense of humor, and  
keen insight into human nature.

7. Write sketch of Alan Seeger.

Alan Seeger was born in  
New York. When the war was  
three years old, he entered  
in the "Foreign Legion of  
France". He went to Mexico  
and Paris. While at school,  
he was a very apt pupil,  
and his scholarship was  
excellent. His poetry reflects  
his life in the service,  
much of it being grim and  
rather heavy.

8. Quotation from him.

"I have a rendezvous with  
Death

At some disputed barricade,  
When spring comes back with

rustling shade

And apple blossoms fill the air  
I have a rendezvous with Death  
When spring brings back blue days  
and fair."

9. Who was the "Prisoner of Ham".  
Napoleon III.

10. Write a paragraph on Napoleon.

What a dazzling career, and what  
an unhappy, miserable end did Fate  
decree this man! What an unquench-  
able love of power, burned in this  
illustrious personage with his lus-  
trous grey eyes, his straight black  
hair, his almost dwarfish form, a  
delicate yet firm hand, and  
broad massive brow. An ever-  
dutiful son to the demands of am-  
bition! Even love was cast aside  
when the more material gain  
was offered by beckoning ambition.

R. O. College of Ontario  
April 24, 1920.

1. Give sketch of Turner and his work.

Turner made the most selected landscape painter of the English school. Almost in his infancy he began to paint and draw. Reynolds was one of his teachers but he had little effect on Turner. With his first sketch on Turner. With his first sketch on Turner. With his first sketch on Turner.

At 15 he came to Turner's most perfect work, distinguished by light and color. When he died all his marks were required to the nation. Although his economical in his personal habits, he was very generous to others.

Turner's life was one continuous course of hardship. His master's paintings in art were the rendering of light and that with the quality which Owen calls the "Turnerian mystery," by which objects are rendered with a certain haze.

2. Describe one of his pictures and compare him with Millet.

"Great Ship" represents a slave ship driven ashore in a storm; many of the slaves have been thrown on board, and some of them, with their mangled on, are struggling in the surf.

Millet unlike Turner was never much absorbed in the rendering of light and shade. Millet dream his course from peasant life.

3. Give sketch of Benjamin Park Benjamin, an American poet and journalist. He was born in British Guiana but later went to New England and graduated from Quincy College. He practiced law but later abandoned it for poems about work. He was a lecturer, reader and periodical writer. "The Old Boston" is one of his favorite poems.



4. Give quotation from him.

"Pass-ward of memory - of by-gone days - thou everlasting epitaph - is there a land in which thou hast no dwelling place? There is, O God, a world where human lips may say "farewell" no more!"

5. Are we still at war? Why?

Yes, we are still at war because the peace treaty has not been signed by America.

6. What is the cause of the superiority of the French actor as an artist?

By nature the French actor is more polite, fastidious, and graceful of manner and bearing.

7. How does argumentation differ from debate?

Argument is concerned with overcoming objections.

Debate is methodical.

8. When and why is the former used?

Argument is largely used in courts and newspapers.

9. When and how did France become a republic?

France became a republic Sept. 4, 1870.

10. Tell the story of Orestes.

Clytaemnestra, after murdering her husband, decided to murder her son Orestes. Electra saved her brother's life by sending him to his uncle. Here he formed a strong friendship with his cousin Pylades. When he grew to manhood, he returned to his native home, still harboring revenge for his father's death and slew his mother and Aegisthus. The wrath of the Eumenides, avenging deities, always followed him. Minerva finally gave him protection and freedom.

N. O. College of Oratory.  
May 1, 1920.

1. Give sketch of Coregio.

Coregio was a Lombard painter of the Renaissance, the greatest master of the Emilian school. According to traditional accounts, he was poor and humble, and passed his life in drudgery.

The famous "night" is in reality a birth of Christ. His famous "Day" represents the Madonna and a very beautiful Magdalen. Painted in the full light of day, earthly love was the theme he sought to portray and none could portray it better than he. Coregio's canvases are peculiarly impressive because of his wonderful treatment of light and shade. His colors are soft and well blended; his figures are faultlessly modeled and he has no flat surfaces.

2. Describe one of his pictures and compare his work with Rubens.  
"Holy night" is in reality a birth of Christ. The light issues from the new-born infant lighting with wondrous radiance the face of the Madonna and the faces of the two women who are watching at the left. Joseph is with the oxen in the background. Like Rubens Coregio's colors are soft and well blended. But Coregio was more a master of light and shade than Rubens.

3. Give sketch of Macaulay, historian and poet.

Thomas Babington Macaulay was an eminent English historian and statesman. As a child, he was most precocious, reading at the age of three, writing a universal history at seven, and composing treatises, poems, ballads at ten.

at Trinity College he acquired a brilliant reputation both as scholar and debater. Macaulay was a man of splendid talent. His scholarship was admirable. His "History" will always be read on account of its wonderful style.

4. Quotation from him.

"Oh Britain! dear Isle, when  
the annals of story  
shall tell of the deeds that  
thy children have done,  
When the strains of each poet  
shall sing of their glory,  
And the triumphs their skill  
and their valor have won.

Remember the man who in sorrow  
and danger

Unaided and single the combat  
to brave

Asserted thy claims and the  
rights of his master.

Preserved thee to conquer, and  
saved thee to save!"

5. What can you say of the law of  
copyright?

A copyright is the sole right which  
an author has in his own original  
literary compositions. It is the  
exclusive right of an author to  
print, publish, and vend his own  
literary works, for his own benefit.  
The like right is in the hands of  
an assignee.

6. What great improvements have  
been marked in the south since  
the Civil War?

The South has changed from  
agricultural to commercial interests,  
the business world has broadened,  
and modern inventions have  
added much to its improvement.

7. Which is mightiest, the pen, the

sword, or the spoken word? Prove it.  
The pen is mightiest because it is  
lasting and can carry its message  
to oncoming generations.

8. What should always be avoided  
in argument and debate?

The thing to be avoided in  
argument and debate is "losing  
one's head". The thing to remember  
is to be calm and hear wisely  
both your side and the opposite  
one.

9. What was responsible for the  
French Revolution?

1. Tyranny of the Bourbon kings.
2. Poverty of the Third Estate.
3. Bold and revolutionary  
spirit of literature.

10. What was the result?

The result was the establishment  
of the republic.

N. O. College of Oratory  
May 8, 1920.

1. Give sketch of Leonardo de Vinci.

Leonardo de Vinci was a Florentine  
painter, one of the greatest masters  
of the High Renaissance, also cel-  
ebrated as an architect, scientist,  
engineer, and sculptor. When  
the family moved to Florence, his  
father's wealth enabled him to  
enjoy the very best education.

He was very handsome in person,  
powerful in physique, persuasive  
in conversation, and a fine  
musician. During the second  
Florentine period, Leonardo painted  
the world famous "Mona Lisa".  
The subject was the third wife  
of the Florentine Francesco del  
Giocondo. He is said to have  
employed jesters and musicians  
to produce the mysterious expression  
of her countenance.

2. Describe one of his pictures and compare his work with that of Perini.

"The Last Supper". The disciples are represented on one side of the table, their faces to the spectator. They are divided into four groups of three, each subordinated to the principal figure Christ. He is just pronouncing the words "One of you shall betray me" and the painting shows the effect of these words on the disciples not only in the faces, but in the hands which are treated with subtle mastery.

In his art Guido Perini is an eclectic lacking originality. Perini is not such a close observer of details as is da Vinci.

3. Give sketch of Prof. Wilson.

Professor Wilson is the twenty-seventh president of the United States. He graduated from Princeton in 1879. He studied law at Virginia and practised at Atlanta. Later he entered the services of his Alma Mater as professor of jurisprudence and politics.

His college career was distinguished for rare scholarship and talent as a teacher. As a historian and writer on political and economic questions he has gained much distinction.

4. Give quotation from him.

"How free and liberal should be the scale of our sympathy, how Catholic our understanding of the world in which we live, how poised and masterful our action in the midst of so great affairs! We should school our ears to know

1. Tell the story of Sphragma

Agamemnon in hunting killed a stag passed to Ivarna, and the goddess visited the army with patience and a dreadful calm. Calchas announced that the only thing to avert the anger of the goddess was the sacrifice of Iphigeneia. The daughter of Agamemnon. When she was about to be sacrificed, Ivarna reported and ambushed her away, carrying her to Ivarna where she made her pretence of her temple.

2. What is rheumatology? Its origin and influence?

Rheumatology is the theory that the mind consists of localized independent faculties, each one in a region of the brain, whose size indicated the degree of the faculty. Incident in it. Strong Joseph Hall, an eccentric German physician, announced

the voices that are genuine, even it is spoken, our spirits to feel the great of the day!

3. How the coming of the aeroplanes had an effect on commerce? Why?

Coast the coming of the aeroplanes has not had any decided effect upon commerce but the future will bring the aeroplanes to have an effect on commerce.

6. What are the objections to general control of education? If there were a federal center of education, it would not be localized enough, and hence each separate state would suffer from lack of immediate interest to itself.

about 1796 his theory about phrenology. In the light of modern knowledge, phrenology is bad psychology.

9. What has been the condition of France since the revolution of '93?

From that time France has been in a very irreligious state.

10. What kind of literature did this change give rise to?

This change gave rise to a very free, bold, and irreligious literature.

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