

This article was downloaded by: [Arizona State University]  
On: 24 October 2014, At: 11:37  
Publisher: Routledge  
Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number:  
1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street,  
London W1T 3JH, UK



## Scottish Geographical Magazine

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rsgj19>

### Examination scheme of the royal Scottish geographical society

F. Grant Ogilvie & William Jolly

Published online: 27 Feb 2008.

To cite this article: F. Grant Ogilvie & William Jolly (1889) Examination scheme of the royal Scottish geographical society, *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, 5:7, 373-378, DOI: [10.1080/00369228908732386](https://doi.org/10.1080/00369228908732386)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00369228908732386>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form

to anyone is expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

which divides them. In this interval the status of slavery was rendered illegal in Portuguese possessions, but nevertheless, the facilities accorded to Serpa Pinto were in connection with the slave-trade, which had to a certain extent been diverted from Kilwa and Lindi to Ibo previous to 1885. The subsequent expeditions of Cardoso approached Nyassa by the route over which the Arab banditti came to Borôr, near Quilimane, for supplies of arms and ammunition for slave-raids in the interior. The chiefs near Lake Nyassa who received them were generally those who were implicated in the slave-trade, and stand aloof from our countrymen, knowing their disapproval.

In conclusion, Professor Reis has quite failed to make out any claim of Portugal to occupation either in the Shiré valley or in Nyassaland. Further, although there has been recent occupation south of Sena, and extending to the coast, Montagu Kerr, who is quoted by Professor Reis, found no trace of Portuguese occupation in 1884, in his approach to Tete from the south-west, and in his journey from Tete northwards.

Besides its rejection by the contrivance of a Portuguese subject, as the arrangement made under the Congo treaty that the limit of the Portuguese province should be advanced to Nokki, on the lower Congo, holds good to the present day, having been confirmed under the arrangements subsequent to the Berlin Congress, there is no ground whatever for the popular idea prevalent in Portugal that Great Britain, having injured Portuguese interests on the Congo, should make room for her in East Africa. The corresponding limit in East Africa at the Ruo branch of the Shiré should be confirmed, otherwise that at the confluence of the Shiré with the Zambesi, of which it was an adjustment, stands good.

As part of the plan at present being worked out is said to be that Jesuit missionaries are to take up their position near the Protestant missions in Nyassaland, it seems as though the Jesuits, who have been more prominent in Portugal since the misunderstanding with this country, were taking the opportunity of pushing their own plans by getting countenance given to the slave-dealers who have attacked our countrymen. The plan of employing half-castes nominally to control tribes that were really independent was unsuccessful, and injured the prestige of Portugal. To give countenance to the slave-trade, when the public opinion of all civilised nations is rising against it, would be an equally mistaken policy. Meantime, the chief effect of the disturbance of previous settlements has been to raise the question whether Portugal is really entitled to levy transit duties on the Zambesi, which might have been of considerable value if the interior were fully developed.

---

#### EXAMINATION SCHEME OF THE ROYAL SCOTTISH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE Examination was held on Saturday, March 2d, at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Nairn, Aberlady, Craighead, and Gersa.

Copies of the Examination Papers were sent from Edinburgh, and the examination at each centre was superintended by members of the Society and others.

The following Syllabus was issued by the Committee some months before the examination :—

1. *Form and Size of the Earth. Day and Night. Time. The Seasons. The Mariner's Compass. Latitude and Longitude.*
2. *The Meaning of Terms used in describing the features of the Land (with Rivers and Mountains) and of the Sea.*
3. *The Meaning of a Map, and the representation of Land and Sea features thereon.\**
4. *The Drawing of a small Sketch Map from description given.†*

\* Reference should be made to the Ordnance Survey Map of the district in which the school is situated.

† Reference may be made to the Introductory Chapter of Keith Johnston's *Physical and Descriptive Geography*.

The Examination Papers, prepared by Mr. F. Grant Ogilvie and Mr. William Jolly, were as follows :—

### SENIOR PAPER.

(FOR CANDIDATES OVER THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.)

*Time allowed—Three Hours.*

1. In what astronomical phenomenon can the form of the earth be observed with our eyes? Explain shortly how this is a proof of its form.
2. How many degrees are the Polar Circles from the Poles and the Equator? Why are they at that distance? Give their names and positions.
3. Why are the lines of latitude called "parallels," and not the lines of longitude? What are lines of longitude called, and why?
4. At our winter solstice—What is the exact position of the twilight circle of the earth's shadow? Where is it shortest day? Where longest day? Where is the Sun directly overhead? What of day and night at the North Pole? Give reasons in each case.
5. Describe shortly, with reasons, the method by which a sailor discovers his longitude by means of a chronometer.

*The following four questions (6, 7, 8, and 9) refer to the portion of country shown in the accompanying map.<sup>1</sup>*

6. You are at Hunthall, and have to reach Crief Junction in one hour and a half. Can you do this by walking steadily at four miles an hour? (Show how you find out.) Give a short description of the road and its *immediate* surroundings as far as the map shows these.
7. Draw on the map marked "to be returned," the lines of water-parting separating the three drainage-areas, Devon, Ruthven Water, and Allan Water.
8. Draw a section from Tulliebardine Mill through the top of Weatherhill to the river Devon.
9. Give a short general description of the physical features of the portion of country in the map—(a) if the sea-level rose 500 feet; (b) if the sea-level rose 1000 feet.

<sup>1</sup> See Map issued with this number of the *Magazine*.

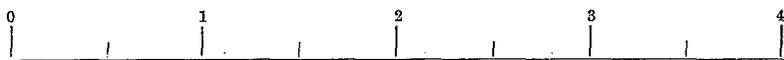
10. Draw a sketch-map from the following notes—scale 200 paces to 1 inch. A scale of inches is given below, and may be detached for use in drawing the map. Letter-names are given to places for convenience of reference.

GENERAL VIEW AND OBSERVATIONS FROM M.—(It will be noted that only a few bearings can be put in the map at this point.)—To get a general view of the section of country to be mapped I go to the top of a low mound (M), and from that position I make the following observations:—A curved ridge bounds the eastern and south-eastern horizon; the two highest points (A and B) of this ridge bear respectively ENE. and SE. Due east from M a road passes along the northern side of a valley which intersects the ridge. From this valley there issues a stream (R), which further down receives one tributary (H) from its left bank, and then another (K) from its right bank. A village (V) bears NNE. from the mound; a road leads from the village directly towards the mound, but at a short distance off it bends so as to pass by the east side of the mound. This road crosses the stream (R) by a bridge between the bend and the village. In a line NE. from the mound I see a bridge by which another road crosses the tributary (K), and beyond that a farm (F) at the base of the northern portion of the ridge. The point at which K enters the main stream bears NE. by N. from the mound.

ON THE WAY FROM M TO P.—I now descend the eastern slope of the mound and find the road 100 paces from the top of the mound. Here the main road to the village comes from S. by W., and passes NNW. to the bend above referred to. From my present position a side-road strikes due east to the valley in the ridge. I take this road, and 350 paces along it I reach the point where the tributary (H) goes under the road; it comes from S. by E., and after passing the road flows NNW. till it joins the main stream. Close to the south side of the road, and the west bank of H, there is a mill and miller's house. A wood is bounded on the west by the upper portion of H, and on the north by the further continuation of the road from the mill to the point (P) where the road enters the valley; this distance I measure, and find to be 300 paces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN FROM P.—Taking my stand at P, I make the following observations:—The point B of the ridge bears SW. The line to this point forms, roughly, the boundary of the wood, the trees at this part being rather scattered. The main stream R passes under the road at P, and thence WNW., receiving the tributaries H and K, and passing under a bridge on the road from the mound to the village. A road leads from P north-west to the village, crossing K by a bridge. The farm F is due north of P, and the peak A, NNE.

INCHES.



JUNIOR PAPER.

(FOR CANDIDATES UNDER THIRTEEN YEARS OF AGE.)

*Time allowed—Three Hours.*

1. How is it that the waters of the ocean do not fall away from the surface of the earth at the antipodes?
2. How many degrees are the Tropics from the Equator and the Poles? Why are they at this distance? Give their names and positions.
3. When it is summer in Britain—Where is the sun shining directly overhead? Where is it winter at the same time? Why is it winter there?

4. What is a Meridian, and why is it so called? How do meridians run? Why is it necessary to fix on a "first meridian"?

5. Define an isthmus, a plateau, and a watershed; giving an example of each and showing how it illustrates the definition. Give also a simpler name for each of these three terms?

*The following four questions (6, 7, 8 and 9) refer to the portion of country shown in the accompanying map.<sup>1</sup>*

6. How many miles is it by road from Auchterarder Church to Blackford Church?

7. What is the greatest length of Tulliebardine Wood?

8. What part of the country shown may be described generally as "high ground"? What part as "low ground"? Tell what places are actually the highest and the lowest?

9. Draw a section from Weatherhill to Eastbowhill; or, if you cannot draw a section, tell the ups and downs of a walk from Weatherhill to Eastbowhill.

10. Draw a sketch map from the following notes. Scale 200 paces to the inch. A scale of inches is given below, and may be detached for use in drawing the map.

The road in front of the school and play-ground lies NE. and SW.

Starting from the play-ground gate, I turn to the left along the road to the NE. At 200 paces I find the road divides; one part leading due N., the other due E. In the angle between these two stands the church, and behind it there is a wood. I go by the road to the E., and at 300 paces from the corner, I come to the further edge of the wood, which I find to be bounded by a stream flowing from NNW. This stream passes under the road by a bridge, and thence south, to join a river. From the bridge I see a farm bearing NE. Continuing along the road for 400 paces further, I find on the left hand a side road leading due N. to the farm, and on the right a steep bank running down to a bend of the river, the river bank being about 20 paces from the road. The river here seems to be about 40 paces broad, and while it winds a little, its general direction below the bend is about SW., above the bend about ESE.

INCHES.



### RESULTS.

The total number of candidates examined was 147, from seven schools.

(A.) *Senior Examination.*

I. The following 14 candidates received First-Class Certificates and Prizes:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1	Peter Smith, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, .	89	80
2	{ R. Candlish Bannerman, do.	83	80
	{ John L. Skene, do.	83	
4	William Laing, do.	82	80
5	{ Charles I. Beattie, do.	81	79
	{ Alexr. Dick, George Heriot's Hospital School, Edinburgh,	81	
	{ James Alexander Murray, do.	81	78
8	{ John Burns, Nairn Academy,	80	80
	{ Grieve D. Grierson, George Heriot's Hospital School,	80	
	{ Alexr. Taylor, Robt. Gordon's Col.	80	
12	{ Guy Westwood Boyd, do.	79	79
	{ Charles Ritchie, do.	79	
14	Ernest F. Bashford, George Heriot's Hospital School,	78	

<sup>1</sup> See Map issued with this number of the *Magazine*.

II. The following 8 candidates received First-Class Certificates :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Frank Brebner, Robert Gordon's College, . . . . .	77	P. Hardie, George Heriot's Hospital School, . . . . .	76
John Graham Callander, do. . . . .	77	James P. D. Baird, do. . . . .	75
David H. Henry, George Heriot's Hospital School, . . . . .	77	Andrew M. Malcolm, Robert Gordon's College, . . . . .	75
Alexander Calder, Robert Gordon's College, . . . . .	76	George Rattray, do. . . . .	75

III. The following 78 candidates received Second-Class Certificates :—

*From Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen.*

Beattie, Robert.	Nicol, John.
Burr, John.	Pickford, James.
Cheyne, George.	Rae, William.
Cooper, George.	Reid, Alexander.
Cruickshank, Alex.	Robertson, James W.
Davie, Alex.	Robertson, John.
Durno, George.	Robertson, Lawrence Don.
Falconer, Alexander.	Roger, James P.
Forsyth, George G. S.	Sangster, Arthur.
Fraser, Thomas.	Smith, Alick.
Gibbon, John M.	Smith, Hugh.
Gray, Henry J.	Smith, Robert D.
Halley, John S.	Souter, Thomas W.
Hemphill, Robert.	Spalding, R.
Hendry, A.	Stephen, Lessel P.
Howie, John W.	Stewart, George.
Hynd, A. J.	Stewart, William.
Keenan, James.	Strachan, J.
Leslie, Robert M'B.	Thom, James.
Martin, Ephraim.	Tindal, James W.
Matthew, John C.	Troup, George A.
Mitchell, A. Geddes.	Watt, Patrick.
Moir, John.	Youngson, Peter.

*From George Heriot's Hospital School, Edinburgh.*

Anderson, J. G.	Lindsay, William.
Bathgate, Alexander P.	Middleton, James R.
Bashford, C.	Miller, R. B.
Blanchard, W.	Minty, Frederick C.
Bowie, Robert.	Morrison, R. A.
Clark, Alexander.	M'Ara, Andrew.
Clark, Duncan.	Peden, E. J.
Clark, James.	Prince, Simon.
Easson, James.	Russell, Geo. R.
Ednie, George.	Scott, Alexander R.
Gardiner, Frederick.	Stenhouse, James.
Gordon, William.	Winlaw, Geo. A.
Henderson, John M.	Zoblinsky, Albert O.

*From Charlotte Square Institution.*

Dennison, Bessie. | Dennison, Jane. | Kennedy, Jessie S.

*From Nairn Academy.*

Morrison, Donald. | Michael, A. | Tolmie, James.

(B.) *Junior Examination.*

I. The following candidate received a First-Class Certificate and Prize :—

Andrew N. Meldrum, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, 87 per cent.

II. The following 2 candidates received First-Class Certificates :—

James Gould, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, 78 per cent.

William Johnston, Aberlady School, . . . . . 75 „

III. The following 4 candidates received Second-Class Certificates :—

R. D. Angus, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, 72 per cent.

Gordon Ogilvie, do. do., 71 „

D. D. Lamb, Nairn Academy, . . . . . 61 „

Annie C. Lee, Craighead Public School, . . . . . 50 „

The Books awarded as Prizes were presented to the Committee by the following firms :—

Messrs. John Bartholomew and Co.

Messrs. Blackie and Son.

Messrs. A. and C. Black.

Messrs. W. Blackwood and Sons.

The following is the Report of the Examiners on the whole Examination and the results :—

EDINBURGH, 15th May 1889.

DEAR SIR,—The results of the Examination in Geography which we have conducted for the Society are given in the accompanying papers.

The separate Paper set for Junior Candidates was arranged so as to be suitable for pupils in the Junior Departments of Secondary Schools and the Advanced Departments of Public Elementary Schools. It is not a little surprising that so few candidates presented themselves for examination in this stage; although the standard reached by almost all of them shows that an excellent basis for higher geographical study may be laid even in junior classes.

The Senior Paper presents no new features, and we find the answers on the whole satisfactory. Many of them give evidence of thorough, realistic teaching in Physical Geography and of careful training in the use of maps.—We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

F. GRANT OGILVIE.

WILLIAM JOLLY.

W. Scott Dalgleish, Esq., M.A.,

*Convener of the Education Committee*

*of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.*