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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
1838-1889
(now in the University
of London Library)

by
Piers Cain

LONDON
1982

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University of London Library, Registrars' Collection

University of London Calendar

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The University of London. A History, 1969 by H.Hale Bellot

Originally, the system of ascending levels of degree and beyond, was intended to be simply a means of leading the student to higher intellectual achievement by a series of manageable stages. However, in the nineteenth century academic qualification through public examination became accepted as an essential tool in the selection of personnel for the expanding 'white collar' and professional occupations. In this context the Matriculation examination became particularly important. Initially it was used as an entrance examination to the University, but it also became recognised by employers as proof of a certain level of attainment, roughly equivalent to the modern 'C' level. By 1871, the University of London stated that Matriculation gave partial or total exemption from examinations for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal College of Surgeons, and for persons entering upon articles of clerkship to an attorney. It is largely for this reason that many of the candidates who were recorded in the Registers as having successfully matriculated, failed to progress to read for a degree.

The Examination Registers reflect the major changes in the examination system during the period for which they were kept. In the case of candidates for Matriculation, all candidates until 1859 were registered in a single series of volumes. The rules for registration were governed by the Charter of 1837 which made it a condition prior to admission to any of the examinations set by the University of London that a candidate should produce a certificate stating that he had followed courses of instruction at either University or King's Colleges, or at such other institution in the United Kingdom approved by the Privy Council. The rules were slightly relaxed in the Supplemental Charter of 1849 which made it possible an institution in the British Empire or the territories of the East India Company to be recognised also.

However, the Charter of 1858 dispensed with the requirement of attendance at an approved institution, and this resulted in a dramatic and sustained increase in the number of candidates from all over the country. This development made it necessary to hold examinations at regional centres as well as in London. These candidates were recorded in separate Provincial Registers according to the centre at which they were to take their examination. Initially a few, the number of these centres was increased from time to time according to demand. The original General, or London, series of Registers was continued. In later years higher

Registrar's Office, Examination RegistersIntroduction

From its foundation in 1836 until its re-constitution in 1900, the main business of the University of London was to set and regulate examinations. The Examination Registers are the largest surviving manuscript record of this activity.

Originally, the system of ascending levels of examination from Matriculation to the Final Bachelor's degree and beyond, was intended to be simply a means of leading the student to higher intellectual achievement by a series of manageable stages. However, in the nineteenth century academic qualification through public examination became accepted as an essential tool in the selection of personnel for the expanding 'white collar' and professional occupations. In this context the Matriculation examination became particularly important. Initially it was used as an entrance examination to the University, but it also became recognised by employers as proof of a certain level of attainment, roughly equivalent to the modern 'O' level. By 1871, the University of London stated that Matriculation gave partial or total exemption from examinations for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal College of Surgeons, and for persons entering upon articles of clerkship to an attorney. It is largely for this reason that many of the candidates who were recorded in the Registers as having successfully matriculated, failed to progress to read for a degree.

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examinations were held at these centres, ranging from Intermediate level to 2nd B.A., and the names of the candidates were recorded in the same Registers as the provincial Matriculation candidates. The names of candidates were recorded on special sheets sent out to each colonial centre, and the sheets were bound together in a single Colonial Register after they were returned to England.

The development of the examinations at levels beyond Matriculation is a complicated story. Before moving on to a detailed survey, two points should be noted. The first is that the nomenclature of the examinations was subject to an important change in 1882. Until that date the Bachelor's examination was taken in two parts, the First, and the Second or Final examinations respectively. After 1882 the First Bachelor's examination became the Intermediate examination in the appropriate subject. For instance, the First B.A. became the Intermediate examination in Arts, though in the Registers the old name was often continued.

The second point is that the University of London was a pioneer, developing degrees in new subjects. For example the first B.Sc. degree in this country was awarded at London. The University of London was also the first university in England to offer degrees to women. Consequently the Registers show a proliferation from only a few volumes to a multiplicity, the candidates for each new degree being recorded in a separate Register.

Initially the degree most commonly taken was the B.A. which was intended to give a wide, general education, including some knowledge of the physical, biological and 'mental sciences', as well as the more traditional arts subjects. However in the re-organisation of examinations in 1859 it was decided to allow a greater degree of specialisation by the creation of the B.Sc. From this point the B.A. was sometimes known as the General Degree.

A Bachelorship of Laws was introduced as early as 1839, open to B.A.s of one year's standing, but it did not denote the study of law in any professional sense. Instead, students were examined on Blackstone's Commentaries or parts of Kent's Commentaries, and either Rutherford's Institutes of Natural Laws or a proportion of Dumont's edition of Bentham's Morals and Legislation. It was only in 1867 that a degree in law of the modern pattern was introduced, that is to say, a syllabus which contained as its main subjects the following: jurisprudence, Roman law, common law, equity, real property law, and the law and principles of evidence. Candidates for higher degrees were likewise recorded separately. The M.A. was instituted in 1847, the D.Sc. in 1859, and the D.Litt. in 1885.

Medical degrees were slightly different, though again recorded in separate Register Books according to the

examination. The Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, set up in 1837 to decide upon the regulations for a Bachelorship of Medicine, recommended that candidates should have taken a degree in the Arts before starting their medical studies. It is not certain whether this requirement was ever put into practice, but by 1844 it was only necessary to have matriculated at the University. In 1860 the Preliminary Scientific Examination was introduced as an additional stage between Matriculation and the First M.B. examination. However, the major change came after the 1863 Supplementary Charter which authorised the conferment of degrees in surgery. The Master of Surgery was created and the whole practical examination in surgery was transferred to it from the Second M.B., while at the same time surgery was omitted from the M.D. examination.

Women candidates were a separate problem. Until 1867 no University examination in the country was open to women. The Supplemental Charter of 1867 gave sanction to a Certificate of Higher Proficiency for 'Female Candidates'. It was only with the Charter of 1878 that University awards were available to women on an equal footing with men. In keeping with these developments, there exists a special Register for women candidates from 1870-78, but none after that period.

In addition to the Registers mentioned above, there survive a number of volumes listing 'Admissions' to various degrees, for example volume D37 lists 'Bachelors of Arts Admitted'. These volumes present a problem. The names inscribed in them comprise only a small part of the people obtaining degrees in any one year. Moreover, the names were recorded on the page for the year after they obtained their degree. Yet they were not all members of Convocation, nor from other universities, thus ruling out two possible explanations. The most plausible suggestion is that the Registers record graduates who received their degrees at a presentation ceremony, a theory reinforced by volume D68 entitled 'Presentations' in which the first entry was recorded in 1863, the year after the last entry in the 'Admissions' Registers.

The main function of the Registers was to establish the identity of the candidate, to ensure that each candidate fulfilled the entrance qualification for the examination, and to record fees paid. The Registers were probably compiled under the direction of the Clerk to the Senate or the Assistant Clerk. In particular, Thomas Douse who served at different times in both posts from 1862 to 1897, was closely involved with their development. It was he who suggested changing the system of charging fees (see below for a more detailed account). Until 1867 a candidate failing an examination was allowed to re-sit the examination as often as he liked without payment of a further fee. From 1867 a candidate who failed once was allowed only two extra attempts without payment of a second fee. This change made necessary the keeping of a record in order to collect

the fees of those candidates who wished to re-sit the examination for a fourth time.

Likewise, it is perhaps more than coincidental that the Registers finally ceased to be used in 1889, the year in which new Regulations were introduced. The new regulations provided for a system whereby all entries were to be made on forms, and fees would be paid on entry, rather than on registration as had been previously been the case. Thus there was no incentive to keep the Registers as a financial record. The fact that the Registers have survived while many records of the University have been lost can be probably attributed to the physical difficulties involved in destroying such stoutly-constructed and bulky volumes (they measure 18" x14") in a manner that would render their confidential contents unreadable. Moreover, the once-handsome red leather chemise coverings perhaps provided a sentimental reason for keeping such a bulky set of records.

The Registers record candidates according to the 'centre' at which the candidate took the examination. In the case of examinations carried out in the provinces the centres were usually the local schools or colleges at which the candidates studied. For example Register D9 recorded candidates sitting examinations at Queen's College Birmingham, St. Stanislaus College Tullamore, and the School of Science and Art at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It should be noted that the same centre is sometimes recorded in several Registers. Thus, if one wished to make a study of all the candidates from Queen's College Birmingham it would be necessary to consult Register D12 as well as D9. Those candidates who studied in London, or alternatively were not students registered at a teaching establishment, sat their examinations in London, see for instance Registers D2 and D31. Candidates sitting examinations at one of the colonial centres, for example Madras, were registered on special sheets which were then returned to England where they were bound into a single volume.

The prospective candidate was expected to produce several certificates to prove that he had fulfilled the Regulations of the examination for which he was registering. To take an extreme example, a candidate for the First examination for the Bachelor of Medicine in 1856 had to produce no fewer than seven certificates ranging from one to prove that he had completed his nineteenth year to a certificate of having dissected during nine months. (One should consult the University of London Calendar to discover the Regulations for a particular examination in a particular year). The Registers only recorded a small proportion of these certificates. Moreover, even when a column for such information was supplied, it was not necessarily filled in.

Generally the Registers had a column headed 'Certificates' but only certain information obtained from the certificates required by Regulations was actually

recorded in that space. Often the information was registered in specially-headed columns. For example, to obtain a degree higher than the B.A. one had to produce proof of having achieved the level of academic attainment immediately preceding it. Hence in the M.A. Registers there was space to note the B.A. obtained and at which university it was granted. Similarly, there was often a separate column to show the age of candidates. (An age requirement was usually specified in the Regulations).

The 'Certificates' column was used to record two sorts of information. First, it set down information concerning proof of age. Initially this proof could come from a variety of people, often from a clergyman who could use the baptismal records of his church; in the case of a Jew his Rabbi would give the required certificate. Sometimes the certificate came from other sources such as the candidate's father. Later, once the effect of the introduction of civil registration of births in 1837 became felt, the birth certificate was noted (if any record was made). On rare occasions (see volume D24) the birth certificate was copied verbatim. Second, the 'Certificates' column was used to record proof of Good Conduct or Moral Character again often provided by a clergyman. This certificate was required of candidates for a Bachelor's degree throughout the period covered by the Registers.

Whether the payment of fees was recorded in the Registers depended upon the Regulations in operation. Until 1886 it was generally only those who had failed the examination previously who would be recorded as having paid. Usually such information was entered in the 'Remarks' column in abbreviated form such as 'U.b.' or 'Up bef' standing for 'Up before'. This was necessary because those who had failed the examination on a previous occasion were able to claim a concessionary rate. Until 1849 candidates who had been 'Up before' were seldom recorded either because from 1837-44 no concession was made, or because from 1844-49 the fee was refunded, hence making a record unnecessary. However from 1849-66 the candidate was allowed to re-sit any subsequent examination at the same level without payment of a fee. From 1867-78 the candidate was allowed two extra attempts without payment of a fee. Reflecting this change the Registers usually noted how often the candidate had been 'Up before'. From 1878 the Regulations changed again: a failed candidate could re-sit the examination on payment of a fee at half the normal rate. In the case of Matriculation the normal fee was £2 and for the Bachelor's examination £10. From 1878 onwards it is common to find an entry for £2 or £1 in the 'Remarks' column with a total at the bottom of the page to show how much was received in the way of fees. There are two other types of entry relating to fees that are slightly obscure. First there is 'pd again', in other words paid again. This abbreviation is usually found

where the candidate had been 'up before' three times and thus had run out of 'free' attempts to pass the examination. Second one finds the entry 'not up'. The meaning of this phrase is obscure, but it is unlikely to mean the same as 'retired' which can appear on the same page as 'not up'. Possibly 'not up' referred to those candidates who for some reason had failed to meet the entrance requirements. This theory is supported by entries in volume D3 where the age of a candidate listed as 'not up' has been amended to an age below the minimum age for Matriculation.

Contrary to what one might have expected, the column headed 'Numbers' on the far left of the page of most Registers did not record the examination number of the candidate, but simply the number of candidates that were registered in a particular year. The use of Examination Numbers to keep the identity of candidates secret from the examiners was only introduced in 1871 as a deliberate policy to follow Civil Service practice (see Senate Minutes 167 and 282 for the year 1870). In fact Examination Numbers were generally recorded in an additional column next to the 'Division' column.

In most Registers dealing with examinations below the level of Master's degree, one can find a set of columns headed 'Division' and 'Honours', or failing that, the same information in the 'Remarks' column. At every level of examination, for example at Matriculation level, the candidate could take a 'Pass' examination and after that, 'Honours'. One's proficiency at the 'Pass' examination was taken into account when deciding the 'Honours' result. Consequently the Division at the 'Pass' examination was usually recorded in the Registers as well as the 'Honours' result. The 'Honours' section was often sub-divided in order to show the results of the individual subject examinations that the candidates had to take in order to obtain his qualification. For example in 1857 there were separate examinations in Mathematics, Classics, Botany, Zoology and Chemistry, which had to be taken in order to qualify for Honours at Matriculation. In addition there was sometimes a separate column showing to whom Prizes or Exhibitions had been awarded.

In the Registers the examination results were generally given in abbreviated form. '1' and '2' stood for 1st and 2nd Division respectively. '0' meant failed or withdrawn from the examination. 'H' stood for Honours. These abbreviations were sometimes supplemented by numbers to indicate the order of proficiency within a division. Thus 'H aeq 3' meant that the candidate was placed equal third in achievement among the candidates in the Honours division. This system was sometimes used to record the results for individual subject examinations (for example Botany, Classics and so forth) which in total comprised a qualification, for example Matriculation.

College,
St. Cuth-
bert's
College
Ushaw

<u>Original Press Mark</u>	<u>Examinations</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Layout*</u>	<u>Proportion of volume used</u>	<u>Dates</u>
D1	Matriculation Intermediate Arts, Inter- mediate	General/ London College Ascott,	A 1838 -43 B 1843 -56	100%	1838-56
D2	Matriculation Preliminary	General/ London	B	90%	1857-67
D3	Matriculation	General/ London	C	90%	1867-73
D4	Matriculation	General/ London	D	100%	1873-81
D5	Matriculation	General/ London	D	25% or less	1881-82
D6	Matriculation	General/ London	E	60%	1882-89
D7	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, B.A., Intermediate Science, Pre- liminary Sci Science	Queen's College L'pool, University College L'pool	B	50%	1859-88
D8	Matriculation, 1st B.A., 2nd B.A., 1st B.Sc. , Preliminary Science.	Owens College Manchester University	B	90%	1859-82
D9	Matriculation, 1st B.A., Intermediate Arts	Queen's College B'ham, St. Patrick's College Carlow, St. Stanislaus College Tullamore, School of Science + Art New- castle- on-Tyne	B	25%	1859-88
D10	Matriculation	Stony- hurst College	B	20% or less	1859-88
D11	Matriculation, 1st B.A., 2nd B.A., Intermediate Arts, B.A.	St. Gregory 's College Downside, Bath Grosvenor College, St. Cuth- bert's College Ushaw	B	50% or less	1859-88

*See key p.15

<u>Original Press Mark</u>	<u>Examinations</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Layout</u>	<u>Proportion of volume used</u>	<u>Dates</u>
D12	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science, Preliminary Science	Leeds, St. Mary's College Ascott, Queen's College B'ham, Mason College B'ham	B	66%	1864-89
D13	Matriculation	High School Oswestry	F	10% or less	1887-88
D14	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, B.A.	University College Cardiff	G	10% or less	1884-89
D15	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts	St. Edmunds College Ware	G	10% or less	1883-88
D16	Matriculation	St. Gregory's College Downside, Royal Institution Hull, University College Bristol	B	16%	1882-88
D17	Matriculation	New College Eastbourne	G	10% or less	1883-88
D18	Matriculation	Yorkshire College Leeds	D	33%	1880-89
D19	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, Preliminary Science, B.A.	Royal Medical College Epsom, Portsmouth Grammar School, Owens College Manchester	D	16%	1881-89
D20	Matriculation	St. Gregory's College Downside	G	10% or less	1883-88
D21	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, M.A.	University College Bangor	G	10% or less	1885-88
D22	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, B.A.	Ladies College Cheltenham, Milton Mount College Gravesend, University College Nottingham	B	20%	1879-88

<u>Original Press Mark</u>	<u>Examinations</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Layout</u>	<u>Proportion of volume used</u>	<u>Dates</u>
D23	Matriculation	Literary Institute Edinburgh, Anderson's College Glasgow, The Training College New City Rd. Glasgow, Herriot Watt College Edinburgh	B	12½% or less	1877-89
D24	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, M.A.	University College Aberystwyth	G	10% or less	1883-89
D25	Matriculation, 1st B.A.	St. Mary's Gayfield House Donnybrook, St. Patrick's College Carlow, St. Benedicts College Fort Augustus, Firth College Sheffield	B	10% or less	1869-88
D26	Matriculation, Intermediate Arts, B.A., Intermediate Science, Preliminary Science	Owens College Manchester	G	10% or less	1883-88
D27	Matriculation	University College Nottingham	G	10% or less	1886-88
D28	Completely Unused				
D29	Completely Unused				
D30	Completely Unused				
D31	1st Exam for B.A.	General/ London	B	90%	1859-72
D32	1st Exam for B.A.	General/ London	D	33% or less	1873-82
D33	Intermediate Arts	General/ London	D	12½%	1883-88
D34	B.A.	General/ London	A 1839 -43 I 1843 -60	50%	1839-60
D35	2nd Exam for B.A.	General/ London	J	90%	1860-87

<u>Original Press Mark</u>	<u>Examinations</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Layout</u>	<u>Proportion of volume used</u>	<u>Dates</u>
D36	B.A.	General/ London	K	10% or less	1888
D37	Bachelors of Arts Admitted	General/ London	L	10% or less	1850-62
D38	M.A.	General/ London	M	50%	1840-88
D39	Masters of Arts Admitted	General/ London	L	10% or less	1850-62
D40	1st Exam for D.Litt.	General/ London	M	10% or less	1873-82
D41	2nd Exam for D.Litt.	General/ London	M	10% or less	1868-88
D42	B.Mus. 1st Exam.	General/ London	D	10% or less	1878-88
D43	B.Mus. 2nd Exam.	General/ London	N	10% or less	1879-88
D44	D.Mus. + Intermediate D.Mus.	General/ London	O	10% or less	1885-88
D45	LL.B.	General/ London	P	33%	1839-66
D46	Bachelors of Laws Admitted	General/ London	L	10% or less	1850-62
D47	1st Exam for LL.B.	General/ London	Q	33%	1867-89
D48	2nd Exam for LL.B.	General/ London	R	20%	1868-88
D49	Doctors of Law Admitted	General/ London	L	10% or less	1850-62
D50	LL.D.	General/ London	S	50%	1843-89
D51	M.B. 1st Exam	General/ London	T 1839 -43 U 1843 -64 V 1864 -72 U 1872 -82	90%	1839-82
D52	Intermediate Medicine	General/ London	W	20%	1883-89
D53	Preliminary Scientific	General/ London	X	50%	1861-82
D54	Preliminary Scientific (M.B.)	General/ London	Y	10% or less	1883-89
D55	M.B. 2nd Exam	General/ London	AI 1843 -63 BI 1863 -87	75%	1837-87
D56	Bachelors of Medicine Admitted	General/ London	L	10% or less	1850 62
D57	M.D.	General/ London	CI	60%	1839-88

Key to the symbols denoting the type of layout used in the Examination Registers of the University of London

<u>Original Press Mark</u>	<u>Examinations</u>	<u>Places</u>	<u>Layout</u>	<u>Proportion of volume used</u>	<u>Dates</u>
D58	Doctors of Law Admitted	General/ London	L	10% or less	1850-61
D59	B.S.	General/ London	DI	17%	1866-88
D60	M.S.	General/ London	DI	17%	1865-88
D61	Examinations in relation to public health	General/ London	EI	10% or less	1876-88
D62	1st Exam for B.Sc.	General/ London	FI	33%	1860-82
D63	Intermediate Science	General/ London	G	10% or less	1883-88
D64	2nd B.Sc. Exam	General/ London	GI	20%	1860-88
D65	D.Sc.	General/ London	HI	33%	1864-89
D66	Examinations for women	General/ London	C	10% or less	1870-78
D67	Examinations in the Art etc., of Teaching	General/ London	II	10% or less	1883-88
D68	Presentations	General/ London	JI	10% or less	1863-68
- D69	Matriculation, 1st B.A., 2nd B.A.	Colonial Register Sheets	C	100%	1869-87

Prizeman, 11. Remarks
 K: 1. Name, 2. Age, 3. Examination No., 4. Division
 L: 1. Name, 2. Date
 M: 1. No., 2. Name, 3. Residence, 4. Age, 5. Certificate, 6. University in which B.A. taken, 7. Place of Birth, 8. Date of Birth, 9. Remarks
 N: 1. No., 2. Name, 3. Residence, 4. Date of 1st B.A., 5. Certificate, 6. University in which B.A. obtained, 7. Age, 8. Examination No., 9. Division, 10. Remarks
 O: 1. Name, 2. Age, 3. Examination No., 4. Division, 5. Residence, 6. College
 P: 1. No., 2. Name, 3. Residence, 4. Age, 5. Certificate, 6. University in which B.A. obtained, 7. University in which B.A. obtained, 8. Place of Birth, 9. Remarks
 Q: 1. No., 2. Name, 3. Age, 4. Residence, 5. College, 6. Date of Matriculation or B.A., 7. Certificate, 8. Division, 9. Examination, 9. Honours, 10. Remarks
 R: 1. No., 2. Name, 3. Age, 4. Certificate, 5. Date of Matriculation or B.A., 6. University, College etc., 7. Division at Pass, 8. Honours, 9. Remarks

Key to the symbols denoting the type of layout used in the Examination Registers of the University of London 1838-1889

Every page of the Examination Registers was divided into columns, each with a different heading. In the key below the columns have been denoted '1', '2', '3', etc., starting with the column on the far left hand side.

- A: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Age, 5. Certificate, 6.College, 7.Place of Birth, 8.Remarks
- B: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Age, 5.Certificate, 6. College, 7.Place of Birth, 8.Division at Pass exam, 9.Honours:(a)Mathematics etc., (b)Classics, (c)Botany, (d)Zoology, (e)Chemistry, 10.Exhibitioner or Prizeman, 11. Remarks
- C: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Age, 4.Residence, 5.Certificate, 6.College, 7.Place of Birth, 8.Division, 9.Remarks
- D: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Place of Birth, 5.College, 6.Certificate, 7.Age, 8.Examination No., 9.Division, 10.Remarks
- E: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Age, 4.Certificate, 5.Examination No., 6.Division, 7.Remarks
- F: 1.Name, 2.Age, 3.Certificate, 4.Examination No., 5.Division, 6.Fees
- G: 1.Name, 2.Age, 3.Certificate, 4.Examination No., 5.Division, 6.Remarks
- I: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Age, 5.Certificate, 6.College, 7.Place of Birth, 8.Division at Pass Exam, 9.Honours; (a)Mathematics, (b)Classics, (c)Chemistry, (d)Animal Physiology, (e)Vegetable Physiology, 10.Scholar or Prizeman 11.Class at Scriptural Exam, 12.Remarks
- J: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Age, 5.Certificate, 6.College, 7.Date of 1st B.A., 8.Division at Pass Exam, 9.Honours; (a)Mathematics+Natural Physiology, (b)Classics, (d)Logic + Moral Philosophy, (d)Chemistry, (e)Animal Physiology (f)Vegetable Physiology+Structural Botany, 10.Scholar or Prizeman, 11.Remarks
- K: 1.Name, 2.Age, 3.Examination No., 4.Division, 5.Fee, 6.Remarks
- L: 1.Name, 2.Date
- M: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Age, 5.Certificate, 6.Place of Birth, 7.University in which B.A. taken, 8.Date of B.A., 9.Remarks
- N: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Date of 1st B.Mus., 5.College, 6.Certificate, 7.Age, 8.Examination No., 9.Division, 10.Remarks
- O: 1.Name, 2.Age, 3.Examination No., 4.Division, 5.Residence, 6.College
- P: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Residence, 4.Age, 5.Certificate, 6.College, 7.University in which B.A.obtained, 8.Place of Birth, 9.Remarks
- Q: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Age, 4.Residence, 5.College, 6.Date of Matriculation or B.A., 7.Certificate, 8.Division at Pass Examination, 9.Honours, 10.Remarks
- R: 1.No., 2.Name, 3.Age, 4.Certificate, 5.Date of 1st LL.B., 6.University, College etc., 7.Division at Pass Examination, 8.Honours, 9.Remarks