

liberality to the cultivators of polite literature—a liberality which he (Holtzkampius) had experienced more than once.

H. Cramer contributes a eulogy in Latin verse on the "Lexicon Manuale Clarissimi doctissimique viri Cornelii Schrevelii, M.D., et Gymnasii Leydenensis Rectoris vigilantissimi." It is to the effect that when Scapula appeared, the high road into the whole field of Greek learning seemed to be thrown open; and crowds rushed to take possession. But soon it was found that dense thickets and mists intervened. A few, of unconquerable spirit, pressed on; but large numbers, appalled by the difficulties of the way, gave up the quest. Then came Schrevelius dispelling clouds and absolutely reducing to nothing every obstruction. At once the Muses applaud, Apollo himself applauds. The path, Apollo cries, is now made plain and easy. The whole field of Greek learning is now indeed thrown open. On the engraved title-page, opposite the portrait, is to be seen the Muse of History, a Dutch Clio, recording the merits of Schrevelius, and holding a spur in her left hand. Milton's

"Fame is the spur which the clear spirit doth
raise
To scorn delights and live laborious days"

might have been added; while into the printed title-page is worked the device of the printers of the book, Henry Boom and the widow of Theodoric Boom, Apollo watering a shoot springing up from the stump of a tree, with the motto subjoined, "Tandem fit surculus arbor"—in allusion to the name Boom, which means a tree. This Amsterdam edition is dated 1709. By the side of it I place the London edition of 1831, stated on the title-page to be the twenty-first, "prioribus aurtior et emendatior," containing additions and

improvements now, not only by Hill, but also by Entick, Bowyer, Watts and Tayler. It is beautifully printed; but everything in it that is not Greek, is still Latin. In 1815, E. V. Blomfield, the translator at a later period of the famous Greek Grammar of Matthiæ had begun a Lexicon with the Greek words interpreted in English, but he never completed it. In 1829 Donnegan's Greek-English Lexicon had appeared, and had been welcomed by many who were beginning to be persuaded that a knowledge of the Greek language could be acquired more easily, as well as more accurately, if it were learned immediately from the English, without the intervention of Latin. Nevertheless, the untranslated Schrevelius maintained its ground in public schools, and was the only Greek lexicon known amongst young scholars here at the date just named. In the United States a translation of Schrevelius had been made. It was even in its second edition at Boston in 1829. It was this United States book that Professor Dunbar of Edinburgh, and E. H. Barker of Thetford, Norfolk, proposed to re-produce in England. On examination, however, "they found so much to correct and so much to add, that they saw it to be impossible to new-model the work so as to conform it to their own conception of what it ought to be." They therefore together compiled what was a wholly new Greek-English lexicon, incorporating in it everything that was likely to be useful, not only to the tyro, but also to the more advanced student, especially technical and scientific terms in Botany, Natural History, etc., collected from the works of ancient and modern scholars. Archæological articles, somewhat out of place, perhaps, in a mere verbal lexicon, but philologically treated, were inserted; and being full of curious and recon-