

ing with his colleagues on the numerous appliances for study enjoyed by the youth of the day, he observed that, nevertheless, Pasor a lexicon then in general use—could be improved; there were many things wanting in Pasor, he remarked, which ought to be there, relating to roots, primitives, and derivations, with numerous expressions of common occurrence even in the early class-books used in schools and gymnasia, for which search had to be laboriously made in Indexes and a variety of Treatises; how much to be desired it was that all this useful matter should be gathered together in one volume for the tyro's convenience! But here was the rub! hic labor, hoc opus. Who would undertake what involved so much toil? And there was Scapula already, people would say. But how bulky and costly was Scapula! The upshot was that he determined to engage in the work himself; and he at once proceeded to the construction of a comprehensive Greek Lexicon, adding to Pasor from Martinus and others; from the Clavis and other Indexes to Homer, the Ionic and Doric Lexicons of Æmiliius Portus and the Lyric and Pindaric Lexicon of the same scholar. So that in the new manual all these works were virtually included. Schrevelius refers to a reproduction of his Lexicon which had appeared in England, and said to be enriched by the addition of some 8,000 words. But cui bono? he asks. If acquaintance with all these added words were desired, recourse might be had to the larger dictionaries where they and a great many more might readily be found. As set forth in his preface, he had intended that his book should be compendious. He praised the diligence and industry of Hill, the English editor, but he expresses the wish that he had used better type and busied himself about

the productions of other writers, and not have interfered with the gain and profit of the Dutch printers. However, in consequence of these proceedings on the part of Hill, he had bestowed all the more pains on the new issue of his work, and he had rendered it superior "by many parasangs" to all other editions in neatness and elegance as well as in fulness, clearness, and accuracy. He even incorporated Hill's additions and subjoined besides the "Latino-Greek Lexicon" of Balthasar Barthius.

The scholar employed to revise minutely the English Schrevelius before the issue of the new edition at Amsterdam, was H. Ludolph Holtzkampius. He too proceeds to address the "Philhellenic" reader, as he styles him, and tells him that he has corrected very many faults both of editor and printer in the Cambridge edition, *i.e.*, Hill's; that he has in several places substituted better Latin renderings of the Greek words, and had everywhere attended to the generally-neglected accentuation. Holtzkampius seizes the occasion to lay the volume on which he has bestowed so much labour, at the feet of "his most clement liege-lord, the most high and most illustrious Frederick Adolphus, Count-regent of Lippia, hereditary Burgrave of Utrecht." At great length and in the customary strain of dedications, he tells his patron that he desires to adorn his work with his very resplendent name; and after glancing at his numerous virtues, public and private, and his military skill as proved on many occasions in the wars of former times—on all of which matters, he says, this is not the place to enlarge, although he does enlarge upon them sufficiently, nevertheless—yet there is one excellence which it would be an impiety (*nefas*) to pass over in silence, and that is, his distinguished friendliness and