

After the address to "Readers studious of Greek," there follows in the folio before us, according to a custom of the period, several Latin epigrams, and one in Greek, laudatory of the author and his work, contributed by friends. I observe in one of them a play upon Scapula's name, which means "shoulder-blade." When Johannes Scapula descended from the "high Roman fashion" of speech, to his own vernacular, he was plain Hans Schulterblatt. The conceit of the epigrammatist is, that the author of the lexicon is a second Atlas. The shoulder-blade of the first Atlas bore up the load of the whole starry sphere; this shoulder-blade bears up the full orb of the copious Greek tongue. While the one therefore is styled *Cœlifer*; the other may be described as *Græcifer*.

Assere nunc geminos vario sed tempor' Atlantæ;

Cœlifer ante fuit, Græcifer alter adest.

Scilicet ille vagos cœli percussit ignes,

Edocet hic voces Græciæ quotquot habet.

Scapula subjoins an epigram of his own, in which he claims for his work the meritorious characteristics of novelty, comprehensiveness, and utility.

(b) *Suidas and Meursius*.—Here are two minor Greek lexicons of a somewhat special kind. Ernesti's edition of the Glossaries of Suidas and Phavorinus, on the Greek of the Old and New Testaments, printed at Leipsic in 1786, in the preface to which the editor speaks of Suidas as "magis monachus quam criticus," and says of his own discussion of a dry subject "quamvis erat molestissima, tamen sæpius etiam profuit." And John Meursius' Glossary of the Greek of the Lower Empire, replete with curious matter, and preceded by eight complimentary epigrams, one of them by Grotius, and two by D. Heinsius; with brief dedication and preface by Meursius, in which he promises other works hitherto inedited and main-

taining a fight for existence with moths and worms. "Habebis aliquando," Meursius says to the reader, "cum bono Deo, plures auctores nunquam ad hoc tempus editos, cum tuncis jam blattisque luctantes; quos oblivioni eripere et Posteritati vindicare decrevi, si Deus mihi vitam dederit in favorem. Illum rogo, he adds, ut porro mihi benedicat, te servet; vale, et quisquis es Æternitatem cogita."

(c) *Schrevelius*.—I must now speak of the world-famous Schrevelius, a name which, like Donat, Calepin, Euclid, conveyed to the eye and ear in former days the idea of a book rather than a person. But Schrevelius was a person; and I have pleasure in summoning up his shade. The old copy of the "*Lexicon Manuale Græco-Latinum*" which I possess, discloses to us very plainly in its frontispiece what manner of man he was. We see there a figure in scholar's gown and band; the lank hair falls about the neck, and is brought down over the forehead; the nose droops; the chin is long and pointed; the eyes speak as they direct themselves towards you out of their right corners; while over the cheek, moustache-covered lip and mouth below, breaks out a smile of dry humour. Altogether he looks the shrewd, able, hard-working Dutchman that he was. To his abundant equipment in Greek and Latin literature, he added, as it would seem, a scientific acquaintance with medicine. The inscription under his portrait reads as follows:—Cornelius Schrevelius, M.D., Gymnasiarcha Lugd. Batav., that is, C. S., Doctor of Medicine, and Rector of the Gymnasium or High School of Leyden.

In his *Prefatio* addressed to the "benignant reader," Schrevelius informs us how his "*Lexicon Græco-Latinum*" originated. While convers-