

Greek, and his work in the New Testament is based wholly on the Latin vulgate. So little did he know about the original of the New Testament that he gravely represents Paul as using three languages in his Epistles, Greek, Hebrew and Latin. In his ignorance of Greek he was no worse than any of his contemporaries, but it naturally diminished very greatly the permanent value of his commentary. When the renaissance came and Greek learning was re-

vived the fame of Lyra withered, his works fell into oblivion, and only his method survived. This, his best legacy to the church, the chief Roman Catholic commentators, such for example as the great Jesuit, Cornelius à Lapide, have declined to appropriate, for the very good reason that it leads straight to Protestantism. In so far as Lyra himself followed it, Luther was his natural successor and all true Protestant exegetes his pupils.

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Farewell, farewell ! but this I tell
To thee, thou Wedding-Guest !
He prayeth well, who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.

He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small ;
For the dear God who loveth us
He made and loveth all."

—*Ancient Mariner.*

"One writes that 'Other friends remain,'
That 'Loss is common to the race'—
And common is the commonplace,
And vacant chaff well meant for grain.

That loss is common would not make
My own less better, rather more :
Too common ! Never morning wore
To evening but some heart did break."

—*In Memoriam.*