

single word in the English language. Expressions such as "student of science" or "science tripos" have a meaning in English, but they would have none if translated into German. In each case the word *Wissenschaft* would require a qualification. An "Académie des Sciences" could not according to German usage exist separately beside an "Académie française" or an "Académie des Inscriptions," for it would include them.<sup>1</sup> Scientific treatment in England means the exact experimental or mathematical treatment of a subject: no one ever calls Bentley<sup>2</sup> or Gibbon<sup>3</sup> a great scientific writer, though in

<sup>1</sup> The two older academies in Paris, the "Académie des Sciences" and the "Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres," covered very nearly the same ground as the modern Berlin "Académie der Wissenschaften und Künste," which is divided into two classes, the "mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche" and the "philosophisch-historische Classe," the two sides being equally comprised under the term *Wissenschaften*. A similar division exists in the learned societies of Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, and Göttingen.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Bentley (1662-1742), popularly known in England mainly through his Boyle Lectures, his controversy about the Epistles of Phalaris, and his thirty years' feud as Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, with the dons of his college, but hardly known "as the first, perhaps the only, Englishman who can be ranked with the great heroes of classical learning" (Mark Pattison, 'Ency. Brit.'), was from the first recognised as a consummate genius by the scholars of Germany, by Grævius and Spanheim, who welcomed him as "novum et lucidum Britannicæ sidus," as "splendidissimum Britannicæ lu-

men." The many beginnings which he had laid for subsequent critical research among the ancient classical authors were taken up abroad by men like Heyne, Reiz, F. A. Wolf, Gottfried Hermann, and Friedrich Ritschl, in whose hands they have developed into a special school of philology, counting probably over a hundred representatives, many of whom have openly avowed their indebtedness to Bentley. (See Köchly, 'Gottfried Hermann,' Heidelberg, 1874, pp. 115 *sqq.*, 142, 189. Ribbeck, 'Friedr. Wilh. Ritschl,' 2 vols., Leipzig, 1879 and 1881, vol. i. p. 229; vol. ii. pp. 111, 176, &c., 418, 429.)

<sup>3</sup> Gibbon (1737-94) gave a new impetus to the study of the history of Roman law through the celebrated 44th chapter of his 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' It was translated by Professor Hugo of Göttingen and Professor Warnkönig of Liège, and has been used as the text-book on Civil Law in some of the foreign universities. See Smith's edition of Gibbon's History with the Notes of Milman and Guizot, chap. xlv., note. Herder, Savigny, and Niebuhr stand all under the immediate influence of Gibbon, and Lessing saw