

anatomical professor, when Bell visited his lecture-room, dismissed his class with the words, "C'est assez, messieurs, vous avez vu Charles Bell."

In Germany one of the great achievements of Johannes Müller, through which he acquired European celebrity, was his actual experimental proof of Bell's thesis, with which he had occupied himself for many years.

Instances might be indefinitely multiplied, showing the individual greatness, but also the isolation, of English men of science and their discoveries; how the latter emanated so frequently from the depths of original genius in intimate communion with nature; how they as frequently lacked those social advantages, that organisation for development, which the great schools and establishments of the Continent all through the century have possessed in so eminent a degree. Not only in the study of nature has this individual character of British research shown itself, though it is here most conspicuous. In the exploration of foreign lands and the monuments of bygone civilisations—in the historical branches of research, we meet with similar pioneer work. Who does not recall the names of Dr Young and of Layard? I will mention only one instance of this kind, where individual ability joined to fortuitous circumstances laid the foundation of a new branch of research on the borderland of natural and political history, the geography of ancient and modern Greece—the exploration of the land which produced the most remarkable, and perhaps the most intense, culture which the world has yet seen. Note what Ernst Curtius¹

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geography.

¹ See his essay in the 'Preussische Jahrbücher,' vol. 38, on M. W. Leake, and his discourse, "Der Wetteifer der Nationen in der Wiederentdeckung der Länder des Alterthums" (1880), both reprint-