

says,—the man to whom we are most indebted for the systematic historical and artistic study of this remarkable country; whose mind has better than any other succeeded in representing to itself the natural and ideal features of that country and that bygone race, and who has drawn in his writings a series of pictures, reproducing that past glory in unequalled perfection. In tracing the beginnings of the modern science of archæology or historical geography, he assigns to England and Englishmen a foremost place as pioneers. “In England there was no mediæval tradition which suggested expeditions to the East, nor did there exist any external occasion or public interest, but it was a free and purely human attraction which led Britons to the classical soil, and private means have made all the sacrifices that were required in order to satisfy a craving of the soul.¹ . . . England became the

ed in that valuable collection, ‘*Alterthum und Gegenwart*,’ 3 vols., Berlin, 1882 and 1889. In the rediscovery of the countries of ancient civilisation, Italians made the beginning with Cyriacus of Ancona (from 1412 to 1442). Then follow the French—Jacob Spon of Lyons, a German by birth, being among the earliest (1675). The generation that succeeded the age of Scaliger produced the first maps of Greece (Paulmier). Then follows England, where the name of Arundel has acquired a doubtful celebrity through that wholesale acquisition of ancient relics which Mr (afterwards Sir William) Petty and John Evelyn carried on in his name in Greece and Asia Minor. It is interesting to note here the position that Germany holds in the growing science of archæology, of which Winckelmann may be considered the founder. “The Germans possessed no

advantages and resources by which they could take part in the contest of nations over the rediscovery of the countries of ancient history. . . . Whilst in Italy it was national feeling, in France political relations with the East, in England the love of collecting and travelling common among the aristocracy, which established the connection of the Old World with the New, in Germany it was the workroom of the professor” (Curtius, *loc. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 229).

¹ E. Curtius, *loc. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 226. “In the year 1742 Stuart and Revett wandered among the ruins of Rome, and recognised that in its relics they beheld only later and degenerate forms of ancient art. Six years later they set sail for Greece. It was, after Cyriacus of Ancona and Jacob Spon of Lyons, the third journey of exploration; but it was the first in scientific importance” (p. 227).