

1: Richard Bentley - Christian Classics Ethereal Library - Christian Classics Ethereal Library

Richard Bentley (/ ˈɛ̃ b ɛ̃ n t l i /; 27 January - 14 July) was an English classical scholar, critic, and theologian. He was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Bentley was the first Englishman to be ranked with the great heroes of classical learning and was known for his literary and textual criticism.

His father was Thomas Bentley of Oulton. His grandfather, Captain James Bentley,[citation needed] had suffered for the Royalist cause following the English Civil War , leaving the family in reduced circumstances. During his six years as tutor, Bentley also made a comprehensive study of Greek and Latin writers, storing up knowledge which he used later. Here he studied the manuscripts of the Bodleian , Corpus Christi and other college libraries. He collected material for literary studies. Among these are a corpus of the fragments of the Greek poets and an edition of the Greek lexicographers. This short treatise placed Bentley ahead of all living English scholars. The ease with which he restored corrupted passages, the certainty of his emendation and command over the relevant material, are in a style totally different from the careful and laborious learning of Hody , Mill or Edmund Chilmead. To the small circle of classical students lacking the great critical dictionaries of modern times , it was obvious that he was a critic beyond the ordinary. In he was nominated first Boyle lecturer , a nomination repeated in He was offered the appointment a third time in but declined it, as he was involved in too many other activities. In the first series of lectures "A Confutation of Atheism" , he endeavours to present Newtonian physics in a popular form, and to frame them especially in opposition to Hobbes into proof of the existence of an intelligent Creator. He had some correspondence with Newton, then living in Trinity College, Cambridge , on the subject. The second series, preached in , has not been published and is believed to be lost. In the curator of the royal library became vacant, and his friends tried to obtain the position for Bentley, but did not have enough influence. In Bentley received a royal chaplaincy and the living of Hartlebury. He worked to restore the collection from a dilapidated condition. He persuaded the Earl of Marlborough to ask for additional rooms in the palace for the books. This was granted, but Marlborough kept them for personal use. Bentley enforced the law, ensuring that publishers delivered nearly volumes which had been purchased but not delivered. He assisted John Evelyn in his *Numismata*. Bentley did not settle down to the steady execution of any of the major projects he had started. In , he designed an edition of Philostratus , but abandoned it to Gottfried Olearius "to the joy," says F. Wolf , "of Olearius and of no one else. Barnes printed the epistles anyway and declared that no one could doubt their authenticity but a man *perfrictae frontis aut iudicii imminuti*. In , William Wotton , about to bring out a second edition of his *Ancient and Modern Learning*, asked Bentley to write out a paper exposing the spuriousness of the Epistles of Phalaris , long a subject of academic controversy. He had already quarrelled with Bentley in trying to get the manuscript in the royal library collated for his edition Boyle wrote a response which was accepted by the reading public, although it was much later criticised as showing superficial learning. When Bentley responded, it was with his dissertation. The truth of its conclusions was not immediately recognised, but it has a high reputation. He arrived an outsider and proceeded to reform the college administration. He is also credited by the British mathematician Rouse Ball [5] with starting the first written examinations in the West in , all those prior to this being oral in nature. Their petition was full of general complaints. Bentley appealed directly to the Crown, and backed his application with a dedication of his Horace to the lord treasurer Harley. Before it was executed, the bishop of Ely died and the process lapsed. The feud continued in various forms at lower levels. It was not until that he had them restored under the law. The college statutes required the sentence to be exercised by the vice-master Richard Walker , who was a friend of Bentley and refused to act. Although the feud continued until or about thirty years in all , Bentley remained in his post. In the following year, he published his emendations on the *Plutus* and *Nubes* of Aristophanes , and on the fragments of Menander and Philemon. He published the last work under the pen name of "Phileleutherus Lipsiensis. The university thanked him for this work and its support of the Anglican Church and clergy. In the preface, he declared his intention of confining his attention to criticism and correction of the text. Some of his or emendations have been accepted, but the majority were rejected by the early 20th century as unnecessary, although scholars acknowledged they showed

his wide learning. During the next four years, assisted by J. Wetstein , an eminent biblical critic, he collected materials for the work. In he published *Proposals for a New Edition of the Greek Testament*, with examples of how he intended to proceed. By comparing the text of the Vulgate with that of the oldest Greek manuscripts, Bentley proposed to restore the Greek text as received by the church at the time of the Council of Nicaea. He suggested that the poet John Milton had employed both an amanuensis and an editor, who were responsible for clerical errors and interpolations, but it is unclear whether Bentley believed his own position. Housman , who called him "the greatest scholar that England or perhaps that Europe ever bred" nevertheless criticised his poetic sensibility severely: There is a sort of savage nobility about his firm reliance on his own bad taste Their chief importance is in his attempt to restore the metre by the insertion of the lost digamma. Bentley seemed to inspire mixed feelings of admiration and repugnance.

2: Rev. Richard Bentley: A Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris.

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

He was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Bentley was the first Englishman to be ranked with the great heroes of classical learning and was known for his literary and textual criticism. Called the "founder of historical philology", Bentley is credited with the creation of the English school of Hellenism, and introduced the first competitive written examinations in a Western university. His father was Thomas Bentley of Oulton. His grandfather, Captain James Bentley, had suffered for the Royalist cause following the English Civil War, leaving the family in reduced circumstances. During his six years as tutor, Bentley also made a comprehensive study of Greek and Latin writers, storing up knowledge which he used later. Here he studied the manuscripts of the Bodleian, Corpus Christi and other college libraries. He collected material for literary studies. Among these are a corpus of the fragments of the Greek poets and an edition of the Greek lexicographers. This short treatise placed Bentley ahead of all living English scholars. The ease with which he restored corrupted passages, the certainty of his emendation and command over the relevant material, are in a style totally different from the careful and laborious learning of Hody, Mill or Edmund Chilmead. To the small circle of classical students lacking the great critical dictionaries of modern times, it was obvious that he was a critic beyond the ordinary. In he was nominated first Boyle lecturer, a nomination repeated in . He was offered the appointment a third time in but declined it, as he was involved in too many other activities. In the first series of lectures "A Confutation of Atheism", he endeavours to present Newtonian physics in a popular form, and to frame them especially in opposition to Hobbes into proof of the existence of an intelligent Creator. He had some correspondence with Newton, then living in Trinity College, Cambridge, on the subject. The second series, preached in , has not been published and is believed to be lost. In the curator of the royal library became vacant, and his friends tried to obtain the position for Bentley, but did not have enough influence. In Bentley received a royal chaplaincy and the living of Hartlebury. He worked to restore the collection from a dilapidated condition. He persuaded the Earl of Marlborough to ask for additional rooms in the palace for the books. This was granted, but Marlborough kept them for personal use. Bentley enforced the law, ensuring that publishers delivered nearly volumes which had been purchased but not delivered. He assisted John Evelyn in his Numismata. Bentley did not settle down to the steady execution of any of the major projects he had started. In , he designed an edition of Philostratus, but abandoned it to Gottfried Olearius "to the joy," says F. Wolf, "of Olearius and of no one else. Barnes printed the epistles anyway and declared that no one could doubt their authenticity but a man perfrictae frontis aut iudicii imminuti. In , William Wotton, about to bring out a second edition of his Ancient and Modern Learning, asked Bentley to write out a paper exposing the spuriousness of the Epistles of Phalaris, long a subject of academic controversy. He had already quarrelled with Bentley in trying to get the manuscript in the royal library collated for his edition. Boyle wrote a response which was accepted by the reading public, although it was much later criticised as showing superficial learning. When Bentley responded, it was with his dissertation. The truth of its conclusions was not immediately recognised, but it has a high reputation. He arrived an outsider and proceeded to reform the college administration. He is also credited by the British mathematician Rouse Ball [5] with starting the first written examinations in the West in , all those prior to this being oral in nature. At the same time, he antagonised the fellows, and the capital programme caused reductions in their incomes, which they resented. Their petition was full of general complaints. Bentley appealed directly to the Crown, and backed his application with a dedication of his Horace to the lord treasurer Harley. Before it was executed, the bishop of Ely died and the process lapsed. The feud continued in various forms at lower levels. It was not until that he had them restored under the law. The college statutes required the sentence to be exercised by the vice-master Richard Walker, who was a friend of Bentley and refused to act. Although the feud continued until or about thirty years in all, Bentley remained in his post. In the following year, he published his emendations on the

Plutus and Nubes of Aristophanes , and on the fragments of Menander and Philemon. He published the last work under the pen name of "Phileleutherus Lipsiensis. The university thanked him for this work and its support of the Anglican Church and clergy. In the preface, he declared his intention of confining his attention to criticism and correction of the text. Some of his or emendations have been accepted, but the majority were rejected by the early 20th century as unnecessary, although scholars acknowledged they showed his wide learning. During the next four years, assisted by J. Wetstein , an eminent biblical critic, he collected materials for the work. In he published Proposals for a New Edition of the Greek Testament, with examples of how he intended to proceed. By comparing the text of the Vulgate with that of the oldest Greek manuscripts, Bentley proposed to restore the Greek text as received by the church at the time of the Council of Nicaea. His Terence is more important than his Horace; next to the Phalaris, this most determined his reputation. He suggested that the poet John Milton had employed both an amanuensis and an editor, who were responsible for clerical errors and interpolations, but it is unclear whether Bentley believed his own position. Housman , who called him "the greatest scholar that England or perhaps that Europe ever bred" nevertheless criticised his poetic sensibility severely: There is a sort of savage nobility about his firm reliance on his own bad taste Their chief importance is in his attempt to restore the metre by the insertion of the lost digamma. Bentley seemed to inspire mixed feelings of admiration and repugnance. Richard " , an eccentric, playwright and artist,[10][13][14], and two daughters, one named Johanna. Their son Richard Cumberland developed as a prolific dramatist,[10] while earning his living as a civil servant. Later life In old age, Bentley continued to read; and enjoyed the society of his friends and several rising scholars, J Markland, John Taylor, and his nephews Richard and Thomas Bentley, with whom he discussed classical subjects. He died on the 14 July of pleurisy. At his own death in , the younger Bentley left the papers to the Trinity College library. Bentley inaugurated a new era of the art of criticism. He opened a new path. With him criticism attained its majority. Bunsen wrote that Bentley "was the founder of historical philology. Although the Dutch school of the period had its own tradition, it was also influenced by Bentley. Self-taught, he created his own discipline; but no contemporary English guild of learning could measure his power or check his eccentricities. He defeated his academic adversaries in the Phalaris controversy. The attacks by Alexander Pope he was assigned a niche in The Dunciad ,[16] John Arbuthnot and others demonstrated their inability to appreciate his work, as they considered textual criticism as pedantry. In a university where the instruction of youth or the religious controversy of the day was the chief occupation, Bentley was unique. His learning and original views seem to have been developed before After this period, he acquired little and made only spasmodic efforts to publish. Minor Astronomica of Manilius a letter on the Sigeian inscription on a marble slab found in the Troad , now in the British Museum notes on the Theriaca of Nicander and on Lucan , published after his death by his grandson, Richard Cumberland emendations of Plautus in his copies of the editions by Pareus , Camerarius and Gronovius , edited by Schroder, , and Sonnenschein, Bentleii Critica Sacra , edited by AA Ellis, contains the epistle to the Galatians and excerpts , printed from an interleaved folio copy of the Greek and Latin Vulgate in Trinity College.

3: Full text of "The Works of Richard Bentley, D. D."

Richard Bentley, D.D A Bibliography of His Works and of All the Literature Called Forth by His Acts or His Writings by A. T. Bartholomew A Bibliography of His Works and of All the Literature Called Forth by His Acts or His Writings.

His grandfather had suffered for the Royalist cause following the English Civil War , leaving the family in reduced circumstances. This appointment brought Bentley into contact with the most eminent men of the day, gave him access to the best private library in England, and put him on familiar terms with Dean Stillingfleet. Bentley soon mingled with the most distinguished scholars in the university, including Dr John Mill , Humphrey Hody , and Edward Bernard. Here he studied the manuscripts of the Bodleian , Corpus Christi and other college libraries. He occupied himself with collecting material for vast literary schemes. Among these are a corpus of the fragments of the Greek poets and an edition of the Greek lexicographers. The Oxford Sheldonian press was about to bring out an edition the editio princeps from the unique manuscript in the Bodleian of the Greek Chronicle a universal history down to AD of John of Antioch date uncertain, between and , called John Malalas or "John the Rhetor"; and the editor, Dr John Mill, principal of St Edmund Hall , had requested Bentley to look through the sheets and make any remarks on the text. This short tractate placed Bentley ahead of all living English scholars. The ease with which he restored corrupted passages, the certainty of the emendation and the command over the relevant material, are in a style totally different from the careful and laborious learning of Hody , Mill or Edmund Chilmead. To the small circle of classical students lacking the great critical dictionaries of modern times it was obvious that he was a critic beyond the ordinary academic standard. In he was nominated first Boyle lecturer, a nomination which was repeated in He was offered the appointment a third time in but declined it, being by that time involved in too many other undertakings. In the first series of lectures "A Confutation of Atheism" he endeavours to present Newtonian physics in a popular form, and to frame them especially in opposition to Hobbes into proof of the existence of an intelligent Creator. He had some correspondence with Newton, then living in Trinity College, Cambridge , on the subject. The second series, preached in , has not been published and is believed to be lost. In the keepership of the royal library became vacant, and great efforts were made by his friends to obtain the place for Bentley, but did not have enough influence. In Bentley received a royal chaplaincy and the living of Hartlebury. In the same year he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society , and in proceeded to the degree of D. The recognition of continental scholars came in the shape of a dedication, by Graevius, prefixed to a dissertation of Albert Rubens, De Vita Flavii Mattii Theodori, published at Utrecht in He made great efforts to retrieve this collection from the dilapidated condition into which it had fallen. He persuaded the earl of Marlborough to ask for some additional rooms in the palace for the books. This was granted, but Marlborough kept them for himself. Bentley enforced the law against the publishers, and thus added to the library nearly volumes which they had neglected to deliver. He was commissioned by the University of Cambridge to obtain Greek and Latin fonts for their classical books, and accordingly he had cast in Holland those beautiful types which appear in the Cambridge books of that date. He assisted Evelyn in his Numismata. Bentley did not settle down to the steady execution of any of the great projects he had started. In , he designed an edition of Philostratus , but abandoned it to G Olearius, Ohlschiger , "to the joy," says FA Wolf , "of Olearius and of no one else. Barnes printed the epistles and declared that no one could doubt their genuineness but a man perfrictae frontis aut iudicii imminuti. William Wotton , about to bring out in a second edition of his book on Ancient and Modern Learning, asked Bentley to fulfil an old promise to write a paper exposing the spuriousness of the Epistles of Phalaris. This paper was resented by the Christ Church editor of Phalaris, Charles Boyle , afterwards earl of Orrery, who in getting the manuscript in the royal library collated for his edition had quarrelled with Bentley. Bentley was forced to respond, in what Porson styles "that immortal dissertation," to which no answer was given, although the truth of its conclusions was not immediately recognized. Master of Trinity College In , the six commissioners of ecclesiastical patronage unanimously recommended Bentley to the crown for the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. Bentley arrived, obnoxious as Johnian intruder, unwelcome as a man of learning whose interests lay outside the walls of the college. Bentley proceeded to reform the college

administration. He made improvements to the buildings, and used his position for the promotion of learning. But this energy was tactless, and even unscrupulous. The continued drain upon their purses "on one occasion the whole dividend of the year was absorbed by the rebuilding of the chapel - was the grievance which at last roused the fellows to make a stand. After ten years of stubborn but ineffectual resistance within the college, they appealed to the Visitor, the bishop of Ely John Moore. Their petition was full of general complaints and not alleging any special delinquency. The fellows amended their petition and put in a fresh charge, in which they articulated fifty-four separate breaches of the statutes as having been committed by the master. Bentley, called upon to answer, appealed directly to the crown, backing his application by a dedication of his *Horace* to the lord treasurer Harley. The crown lawyers decided against him; the case was heard and a sentence of ejection from the mastership was drawn up, but before it was executed the bishop of Ely died and the process lapsed. The feud continued in various forms. Although the feud was kept up till or about thirty years in all Bentley remained in post. Later studies During his mastership, except for the first two years, Bentley pursued his studies uninterruptedly, though the results in the shape of published works are minor. In the following year he published his emendations on the *Plutus* and *Nubes* of Aristophanes, and on the fragments of Menander and Philemon. The last came out under the name of "Phileutherus Lipsiensis," which he made use of two years later in his *Remarks on a late Discourse of Freethinking*, a reply to Anthony Collins the deist. For this he received the thanks of the university, in recognition of the service thereby rendered to the church and clergy. His *Horace*, long contemplated and in the end written in very great haste and brought out to propitiate public opinion at a critical period of the Trinity quarrel, appeared in In the preface he declared his intention of confining his attention to criticism and correction of the text, and ignoring exegesis. Some of his or emendations have been accepted, but the majority of them are now rejected as unnecessary and prosaic, although the learning and ingenuity shown in their support are remarkable. In , in a letter to William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bentley announced his plan of preparing a critical edition of the New Testament. During the next four years, assisted by J. Wetstein, an eminent biblical critic, who claimed to have been the first to suggest the idea to Bentley, he collected materials for the work, and in published *Proposals for a New Edition of the Greek Testament*, with specimens of the manner in which he intended to carry it out. He proposed, by comparing the text of the Vulgate with that of the oldest Greek manuscripts, to restore the Greek text as received by the church at the time of the Council of Nice. His *Terence* is more important than his *Horace*, and it is upon this, next to the *Phalaris*, that his reputation mainly rests. The *Paradise Lost*, undertaken at the suggestion of Queen Caroline, is generally regarded as the most unsatisfactory of all his writings. It is marred by the same rashness in emendation and lack of poetical feeling as his *Horace*; but there is less excuse for him in this case, since the English text could not offer the same field for conjecture. He put forward the idea that John Milton employed both an amanuensis and an editor, who were responsible for clerical errors, alterations and interpolations. The contemplated edition of *Homer* was never published; all that remains of it consists of some manuscript and marginal notes in the possession of Trinity College. Their chief importance lies in the attempt to restore the metre by the insertion of the lost digamma. Relationships and personal life Bentley was self-assertive and presumptuous, and made enemies as a result. She died in , leaving a son, Richard, and two daughters, one of whom, Johanna, married in Mr Denison Cumberland, grandson of Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough. Their son was Richard Cumberland, the dramatist. In old age, Bentley continued to read; and though nearly confined to his arm-chair, was able to enjoy the society of his friends and several rising scholars, J Markland, John Taylor, his nephews Richard and Thomas Bentley, with whom he discussed classical subjects. He used to say that he should live to be eighty, adding that a life of that duration was long enough to read everything worth reading. He fulfilled his own prediction before dying of pleurisy. A few Greek manuscripts, brought from Mount Athos, he left to the college library; his books and papers to his nephew, Richard Bentley. Richard, who was a fellow of Trinity, at his death in left the papers to the college library. The books, containing in many cases valuable manuscript notes, were purchased by the British Museum. Some anecdotes are related by his grandson, Richard Cumberland, in vol. He did not take up smoking till he was seventy. He held the archdeaconry of Ely with two livings, but never obtained higher preference in the church. He was offered the then poor bishopric of Bristol but refused it, and being asked

what preferment he would consider worth his acceptance, replied, "That which would leave him no reason to wish for a removal. Before him there were only John Selden , and, in a more restricted field, Thomas Gataker and Pearson. He opened a new path. With him criticism attained its majority. Where scholars had hitherto offered suggestions and conjectures, Bentley, with unlimited control over the whole material of learning, gave decisions". The modern German school of philology recognises his genius. Bentley, says Bunsen, "was the founder of historical philology. Bentley was a source of inspiration to a following generation of scholars. Self-taught, he created his own science; but there was no contemporary guild of learning in England by which his power could be measured, and his eccentricities checked. In the Phalaris controversy his academical adversaries were absolutely defeated. The attacks upon him by Alexander Pope , John Arbuthnot and others are evidence of their inability to appreciate his work. To them, textual criticism seemed mere pedantry and useless labour. In a university where the instruction of youth or the religious controversy of the day were the only known occupations, Bentley was an isolated phenomenon. All his vast acquisitions and all his original views seem to have been obtained before After this period he acquired little and made only spasmodic efforts

â€” the Horace , the Terence and the Milton , though in the view of A. Housman the edition of Manilius was his greatest work. Jebb, Richard Bentley New York , p. Scrivener, A Plain Introduction Retrieved 23 February

The Correspondence of Richard Bentley, Ed. English Men of Letters new ed. Maehly, Jakob Achilles Richard Bentley, eine Biographie. Monk, James Henry vol. The Life of Richard Bentley, D. Retrieved on 23 February

4: Richard Bentley : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

Get this from a library! Richard Bentley, D.D.: a bibliography of his works and of all the literature called forth by his acts or his writings. [Augustus Theodore Bartholomew; John Willis Clark].

A Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris. By Richard Bentley, D. Chaplain in Ordinary and Library-Keeper to his Majesty. The problem is perplexing even in modern literatures: These remarks were added in the second edition of the work. William King to Francis Atterbury: He thinks meanly, I find, of my reading, as meanly as I think of his sense, his modesty or his manners. He was a very great scholar, a man of eminent good sense and vigorous intellectual character, and a personality which set its stamp upon the age. When Stillingfleet was made a bishop, Bentley proceeded to Oxford, and there published, in , his Letter to Dr. Mill, in Latin, a daring essay in destructive criticism. In he brought out his Boyle Lectures, and through them obtained the friendship and correspondence of Newton. He was now already a famous scholar, on terms of familiar intimacy with such men as Evelyn, Locke, and Sir Christopher Wren, too famous, indeed, not to excite the petulance of mediocrity. There was much controversy regarding the so-called letters of Phalaris, which Temple had praised in and Charles Boyle had edited in Bentley, who knew that he could prove these letters to be spurious, was led into contemptuous controversy about them, and the learned world rang with a very pretty quarrel. Atterbury, Temple, Garth, Aldrich even Swift, a little out of date , a host of wits and scholars, were on the one side, and Bentley alone on the other. Yet Bentley eventually conquered all along the line of his foes; nor since has Phalaris the letter-writer existed. In April Bentley was made Master of Trinity, and the rest of his career " his insolent struggle for college supremacy, his irregular progress as a scholar, his final victory and repose " belong to the following century. He wrote very little more in English prose, and we are not here concerned to pursue his fascinating adventures any further. The vernacular style of Bentley is rough-hewn, colloquial, shot through with fiery threads of humour, the ideal style for confident and angry polemic. The Greek indeed would have done as well for that purpose: As for our English Tongue, the great Alterations it has undergone in the two last Centuries are principally owing to that vast Stock of Latin words which we have transplanted into our own Soil. Which being now in a manner exhausted, one may easily presage that it will not have such Changes in the next Centuries. Nay it were no difficult contrivance, if the Publick had any regard to it, to make the English Tongue immutable; unless hereafter some Foreign Nation shall invade and over-run us.

5: Richard Bentley | Revolv

*Richard Bentley, D.D.: A Bibliography of His Works and of All the Literature Called Forth by His Acts Or His Writings, Part 4 [John Willis Clark, Augustus Theodore Bartholomew] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Wikipedia Generally considered the greatest of English classical scholars, he was largely responsible for raising standards of textual criticism in the work of his many followers. His Dissertation upon The Epistles of Phalaris , an exposure of a 14th century forgery, was his most celebrated work. He was pilloried by Jonathan Swift in the Battle of the Books. Richard Bentley 27 January – 14 July was an English classical scholar, critic, and theologian. He was Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. Bentley was the first Englishman to be ranked with the great heroes of classical learning and was known for his literary and textual criticism. Called the "founder of historical philology", Bentley is credited with the creation of the English school of Hellenism. He inspired generations of subsequent scholars. His grandfather had suffered for the Royalist cause following the English Civil War, leaving the family in reduced circumstances. He afterward obtained a scholarship and took the degree of B. Bentley wrote the Epistola ad Johannem Millium, which is about pages included at the end of the Oxford Malalas This short treatise placed Bentley ahead of all living English scholars. The ease with which he restored corrupted passages, the certainty of his emendation and command over the relevant material, are in a style totally different from the careful and laborious learning of Hody, Mill or Edmund Chilmead. To the small circle of classical students lacking the great critical dictionaries of modern times , it was obvious that he was a critic beyond the ordinary. A bust of Bentley now stands in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. In he was nominated first Boyle lecturer, a nomination repeated in He was offered the appointment a third time in but declined it, as he was involved in too many other activities. In the first series of lectures "A Confutation of Atheism" , he endeavours to present Newtonian physics in a popular form, and to frame them especially in opposition to Hobbes into proof of the existence of an intelligent Creator. He had some correspondence with Newton, then living in Trinity College, Cambridge, on the subject. The second series, preached in , has not been published and is believed to be lost. After being ordained, Bentley was promoted to a prebendal stall in Worcester Cathedral. In the curator of the royal library became vacant, and his friends tried to obtain the position for Bentley, but did not have enough influence. In Bentley received a royal chaplaincy and the living of Hartlebury. That same year, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in earned the degree of D. In , the commissioners of ecclesiastical patronage recommended Bentley to the Crown for the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. He arrived an outsider and proceeded to reform the college administration. He started a program of renovations to the buildings, and used his position to promote learning. At the same time, he antagonized the fellows, and the capital programme caused reductions in their incomes, which they resented. After ten years of stubborn but ineffectual resistance, the fellows appealed to the Visitor, the bishop of Ely John Moore. Their petition was full of general complaints. Bentley appealed directly to the Crown, and backed his application with a dedication of his Horace to the lord treasurer Harley. The Crown lawyers decided against him; the case was heard and a sentence of expulsion from the mastership was drawn up. Before it was executed, the bishop of Ely died and the process lapsed. The feud continued in various forms at lower levels. It was not until that he had them restored under the law. In the fellows of Trinity again brought Bentley to trial before the bishop of Ely then Thomas Greene , and he was sentenced to deprivation. The college statutes required the sentence to be exercised by the vice-master Richard Walker, who was a friend of Bentley and refused to act. Although the feud continued until or about thirty years in all , Bentley remained in his post. During his mastership, except for the first two years, Bentley continuously pursued his studies, although he did not publish much. In the following year, he published his emendations on the Plutus and Nubes of Aristophanes, and on the fragments of Menander and Philemon. He published the last work under the pen name of "Phileutherus Lipsiensis. The university thanked him for this work and its support of the Anglican Church and clergy. Although he had long studied Horace, Bentley wrote his version quickly in the end, publishing it in to gain public support at a critical period of the Trinity quarrel. In the preface, he

declared his intention of confining his attention to criticism and correction of the text. Some of his or emendation have been accepted, but the majority were rejected by the early 20th century as unnecessary, although scholars acknowledged they showed his wide learning. In , in a letter to William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bentley announced his plan to prepare a critical edition of the New Testament. During the next four years, assisted by J. Wetstein, an eminent biblical critic, he collected materials for the work. In he published *Proposals for a New Edition of the Greek Testament*, with examples of how he intended to proceed. By comparing the text of the Vulgate with that of the oldest Greek manuscripts, Bentley proposed to restore the Greek text as received by the church at the time of the Council of Nicaea. John Walker worked over many manuscripts for the project, particularly in Paris with the help of the Maurists. Numerous subscribers were obtained to support publication of the work, but he never completed it. Bentley was self-assertive and presumptuous, which alienated some people. Bentley seemed to inspire mixed feelings of admiration and repugnance. His wife died in . Johanna Bentley married Denison Cumberland in , a grandson of Richard Cumberland the bishop of Peterborough, and himself later a bishop of the Church of Ireland. Their son Richard Cumberland developed as a prolific dramatist, while earning his living as a civil servant. In old age, Bentley continued to read; and enjoyed the society of his friends and several rising scholars, J Markland, John Taylor, and his nephews Richard and Thomas Bentley, with whom he discussed classical subjects. He died at 80 of pleurisy. He bequeathed his books and papers to his nephew Richard Bentley, a fellow of Trinity. At his own death in , the younger Bentley left the papers to the Trinity College library. The British Museum eventually purchased the books, which in many cases had valuable manuscript notes, and holds them in its collection. Bentley was the first Englishman to be ranked with the great heroes of classical learning. He opened a new path. With him criticism attained its majority. Where scholars had hitherto offered suggestions and conjectures, Bentley, with unlimited control over the whole material of learning, gave decisions". The modern German school of philology recognised his genius. Bunsen wrote that Bentley "was the founder of historical philology. Although the Dutch school of the period had its own tradition, it was also influenced by Bentley. Bentley inspired a following generation of scholars. Self-taught, he created his own discipline; but no contemporary English guild of learning could measure his power or check his eccentricities. He defeated his academic adversaries in the Phalaris controversy. The attacks by Alexander Pope he was assigned a niche in *The Dunciad* , John Arbuthnot and others demonstrated their inability to appreciate his work, as they considered textual criticism as pedantry. In a university where the instruction of youth or the religious controversy of the day was the chief occupation, Bentley was unique. His learning and original views seem to have been developed before . After this period, he acquired little and made only spasmodic efforts to publish. But the critic A.

6: Richard Bentley, D.D

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His father was Thomas Bentley of Oulton. His grandfather, Captain James Bentley, had suffered for the Royalist cause following the English Civil War, leaving the family in reduced circumstances. During his six years as tutor, Bentley also made a comprehensive study of Greek and Latin writers, storing up knowledge which he used later. Here he studied the manuscripts of the Bodleian, Corpus Christi and other college libraries. He collected material for literary studies. Among these are a corpus of the fragments of the Greek poets and an edition of the Greek lexicographers. The Oxford Sheldonian press was about to bring out an edition the editio princeps from the unique manuscript of the Greek Chronicle in the Bodleian Library. Bentley wrote the *Epistola ad Johannem Millium*, which is about pages included at the end of the Oxford *Malalas*. This short treatise placed Bentley ahead of all living English scholars. The ease with which he restored corrupted passages, the certainty of his emendation and command over the relevant material, are in a style totally different from the careful and laborious learning of Hody, Mill or Edmund Chilmead. To the small circle of classical students lacking the great critical dictionaries of modern times, it was obvious that he was a critic beyond the ordinary. In he was nominated first Boyle lecturer, a nomination repeated in He was offered the appointment a third time in but declined it, as he was involved in too many other activities. In the first series of lectures "A Confutation of Atheism", he endeavours to present Newtonian physics in a popular form, and to frame them especially in opposition to Hobbes into proof of the existence of an intelligent Creator. He had some correspondence with Newton, then living in Trinity College, Cambridge, on the subject. The second series, preached in, has not been published and is believed to be lost. After being ordained, Bentley was promoted to a prebendal stall in Worcester Cathedral. In the curator of the royal library became vacant, and his friends tried to obtain the position for Bentley, but did not have enough influence. In Bentley received a royal chaplaincy and the living of Hartlebury. That same year, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in earned the degree of D. Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris Bentley had official apartments in St. He worked to restore the collection from a dilapidated condition. He persuaded the Earl of Marlborough to ask for additional rooms in the palace for the books. This was granted, but Marlborough kept them for personal use. Bentley enforced the law, ensuring that publishers delivered nearly volumes which had been purchased but not delivered. The University of Cambridge commissioned him to obtain Greek and Latin fonts for their classical books; he had these made in Holland. He assisted John Evelyn in his *Numismata*. Bentley did not settle down to the steady execution of any of the major projects he had started. In, he designed an edition of Philostratus, but abandoned it to Gottfried Olearius, "to the joy," says F. Wolf, "of Olearius and of no one else. Barnes printed the epistles anyway and declared that no one could doubt their authenticity but a man *perfrictae frontis aut judicii imminuti*. He wrote the Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, his major academic work, almost accidentally. In, William Wotton, about to bring out a second edition of his *Ancient and Modern Learning*, asked Bentley to write out a paper exposing the spuriousness of the Epistles of Phalaris, long a subject of academic controversy. He had already quarrelled with Bentley in trying to get the manuscript in the royal library collated for his edition. Boyle wrote a response which was accepted by the reading public, although it was much later criticised as showing superficial learning. When Bentley responded, it was with his dissertation. The truth of its conclusions was not immediately recognised but it has a high reputation. Master of Trinity College In, the commissioners of ecclesiastical patronage recommended Bentley to the Crown for the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. He arrived an outsider and proceeded to reform the college administration. He started a program of renovations to the buildings, and used his position to promote learning. At the same time, he antagonised the fellows, and the capital programme caused reductions in their incomes, which they resented. After ten years of stubborn but ineffectual resistance, the fellows appealed to the Visitor, the bishop of Ely John Moore. Their petition was full of general complaints. Bentley appealed directly to the Crown, and backed his application with a

dedication of his Horace to the lord treasurer Harley. The Crown lawyers decided against him; the case was heard and a sentence of expulsion from the mastership was drawn up. Before it was executed, the bishop of Ely died and the process lapsed. The feud continued in various forms at lower levels. It was not until that he had them restored under the law. In the fellows of Trinity again brought Bentley to trial before the bishop of Ely then Thomas Greene, and he was sentenced to deprivation. The college statutes required the sentence to be exercised by the vice-master Richard Walker, who was a friend of Bentley and refused to act. Although the feud continued until or about thirty years in all, Bentley remained in his post. Later studies During his mastership, except for the first two years, Bentley continuously pursued his studies, although he did not publish much. In the following year, he published his emendations on the *Plutus* and *Nubes* of Aristophanes, and on the fragments of Menander and Philemon. He published the last work under the pen name of "Phileleutherus Lipsiensis. The university thanked him for this work and its support of the Anglican Church and clergy. Although he had long studied Horace, Bentley wrote his version quickly in the end, publishing it in to gain public support at a critical period of the Trinity quarrel. In the preface, he declared his intention of confining his attention to criticism and correction of the text. Some of his or emendation have been accepted, but the majority were rejected by the early 20th century as unnecessary, although scholars acknowledged they showed his wide learning. In, in a letter to William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bentley announced his plan to prepare a critical edition of the New Testament. During the next four years, assisted by J. Wetstein, an eminent biblical critic, he collected materials for the work. In he published *Proposals for a New Edition of the Greek Testament*, with examples of how he intended to proceed. By comparing the text of the Vulgate with that of the oldest Greek manuscripts, Bentley proposed to restore the Greek text as received by the church at the time of the Council of Nicaea. His *Terence* is more important than his *Horace*; next to the *Phalaris*, this most determined his reputation. His *Paradise Lost*, suggested by Queen Caroline, has been criticised as the weakest of his work. He suggested that the poet John Milton had employed both an amanuensis and an editor, who were responsible for clerical errors and interpolations, but it is unclear whether Bentley believed his own position. Housman, who called him "the greatest scholar that England or perhaps that Europe ever bred" nevertheless criticised his poetic sensibility severely: There is a sort of savage nobility about his firm reliance on his own bad taste Their chief importance is in his attempt to restore the metre by the insertion of the lost digamma. Relationships and personal life Bentley was self-assertive and presumptuous, which alienated some people. Bentley seemed to inspire mixed feelings of admiration and repugnance. Richard " , an eccentric, playwright and artist, [10] [11] and two daughters, one named Johanna. His wife died in Their son Richard Cumberland developed as a prolific dramatist, while earning his living as a civil servant. Later life In old age, Bentley continued to read; and enjoyed the society of his friends and several rising scholars, J Markland, John Taylor, and his nephews Richard and Thomas Bentley, with whom he discussed classical subjects. He died at 80 of pleurisy. 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8: Richard Bentley - Wikipedia

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9: Richard Bentley - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

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