TO

THE RIGHT REVEREND

JAMES - HENRY MONK, D.D.,

LORD BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL,

THE SUCCESSOR OF PORSON, THE BIOGRAPHER OF BENTLEY,

THE LEARNED ENCOURAGER OF LEARNING,

These Volumes

INSCRIBED WITH SINCERE RESPECT AND ATTACHMENT,

BY

HIS OBLIGED AND FAITHFUL SERVANT,

THE EDITOR.
PREFACE.

AN edition of Dr. Bentley's Correspondence was originally designed by his Right Reverend and Learned Biographer, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. His Lordship, having been led by the claims of his important avocations to relinquish that undertaking, with great kindness and liberality transferred the documents, which he had collected for it, to the hands of the Reverend John Wordsworth, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who was engaged in carrying on the work with much assiduity, when he was taken away by an early death.

The present Editor, on whom, by a concurrence of circumstances, the duty of executing the above design has devolved, has attempted, he fears very imperfectly, to accomplish what his predecessors in it were so well qualified to perform.

He now proceeds to state the plan of this publication, and the materials of which it is composed; requesting permission to close this Preface with a brief Memoir of him whom he has immediately suc-
ceeded in this work, a brother made dearer to him by a similarity of pursuits at the same school, and at the same College, as well as at the same home. 

The present volumes are designed to contain the whole of Dr. Bentley's extant Correspondence, with the exception of such letters as were published in his lifetime. Thus the reader will not expect to find here his Epistle to Dr. Mill, printed in 1691, or his letter to the Bishop of Ely in 1710, or that of an Anonymous Correspondent to Dr. Bentley in 1716 on his projected edition of the New Testament. The Editor has however reprinted Bentley's brief answer to the last-mentioned Epistle, as well as the letter from Mr. Laurence, and the reply, written in 1726; and he has designedly excluded an unpublished letter from Mr. Parne to Dr. Bentley in 1736. (Harleian MSS. 7187.)

The letters, it will be observed, are placed in chronological order; and, thus arranged, will, it is hoped, reflect light upon the Narrative of Bishop Monk, and be illustrated by it.

As the sources from which they are derived are specified in each particular case, in the Notes attached to them at the close of the Correspondence, it will suffice here to speak very briefly on this subject.

The Correspondence with Dr. Edward Bernard has been very accurately collated for this work with the Originals in the Bodleian Library, by the Rev. William Jacobson, M.A., Vice-Principal of Magdalene.
The Editor has compared the autographs of the letters of Bentley and Gravius—now, with three exceptions, in the British Museum—with the copies of them printed by Dr. Charles Burney; he has transcribed the Correspondence with Evelyn, the greater part of which has never yet seen the light, from the Originals, of which some are at Wotton, some in Mr. Upcott’s MS. Collection, and some in other hands. He has also been permitted to copy the unedited Letters between Archbishop Wake and Dr. Bentley, now in the Lambeth Library, while the two letters from him to the same Archbishop, which are among the Wake MSS. at Christ Church, have been very obligingly collated by the Very Reverend and Learned the Dean of that College. Those addressed to the Earl of Oxford, to Mr. Bateman, and one or two other individuals, are now first printed entire from the Harleian, Lansdowne, Sloane, and Birch MSS. in the British Museum, where his enquiries have been greatly assisted by the kindness of Mr. Holmes; and the four letters from Sir Isaac Newton are republished from the originals in the College of Newton and Bentley. Other letters are derived from various printed books. On the whole, the reader may be assured that no letter is contained in these volumes, which, whether before printed or no, has not been collated with the original, wherever the original was known to exist, and where access to it could be obtained.
The Editor has hitherto spoken of letters published and unpublished; but it is incumbent on him to state, that the larger portion of these volumes is derived from a collection of inedited letters addressed by English and Continental Scholars to Dr. Bentley, during his long literary life, namely, in the interval between 1689 and 1740, a period of more than fifty years. They were preserved,—together with his own replies to some few of them,—by Bentley himself, and were bequeathed by him to his Nephew Dr. Richard Bentley, who gave them to his uncle's grandson, Richard Cumberland, by whom they were presented to Trinity College. These letters were, in the first instance, confided for publication to the care of Bishop Monk, subsequently to the Rev. John Wordsworth, and finally to the present Editor, who begs to offer to the Master and Seniors of the College the respectful assurance of his gratitude for this act of kindness.

To other persons, who have honoured him with their assistance, he feels himself under obligations which he trusts he has acknowledged as the occasion required and enabled him to do in the course of the Notes and Illustrations subjoined to the Correspondence.

With respect to those Notes, it will be obvious to the reader, that much of what they contain is due to the work of Bishop Monk. Nor is it to the Bishop's Publication only that the Editor is greatly indebted; but by private communications also, with which the
learned Prelate has honoured him, his Lordship has rendered him very valuable assistance in the most gracious manner from his singularly exact and extensive knowledge of academic and literary history.

Further; he who followed Bishop Monk in this undertaking, and whose place the present Editor has endeavoured to supply, had not, indeed, proceeded to the printing of the letters themselves. The collation of the Correspondence with Bernard had alone been completed; and only a very few of the Letters contained in these Volumes had been illustrated by him with notes, when his labours were abruptly and mournfully terminated; but, with unwearied research and scrupulous accuracy he had collected together a great variety of materials relative to Dr. Bentley and illustrative of his writings, which have proved of great service in this publication.

The Editor could have desired that two years had not elapsed between his Brother's decease and the appearance of this the first public record of his labours, but he was unable sooner to complete the present Work, resumed from time to time at the intervals of his Vacations.

Before he concludes this Preface, let him be permitted to say a word upon the language in which the greater portion of the following letters are written.

Dr. Bentley was never out of England. He rarely quitted Cambridge, except to visit London; or left London but to return to Cambridge. He knew little
of modern languages. There is no record of his ever having conversed with foreigners in their native tongue. But, notwithstanding this, as will appear from the following pages, he was in habits of familiar intercourse with scholars in almost all the principal cities of Europe. He held communication, as will be seen, with literary Correspondents at Naples, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, Hamburgh, Leipsic, Brunswick, Frankfort-on-Oder, Basle, Copenhagen, Harderwyck, Zutphen; to say nothing of that which he maintained with Baron Spanheim, De Veil, Crell, Durand, and other foreigners resident in London.

These communications cost but little pains to either of the corresponding parties; they required no acquisition of a new language; they needed no letters of introduction; they arose with ease, and could be enlarged at will. They brought distant persons and objects into immediate juxtaposition; how agreeably, for instance, do they place Bentley and Grævius in intimate familiarity with each other; and—the letters, which passed between them, being preserved to posterity—how happily do they unite for ever men who never met! They open new friendships between those of great disparity of age—as, for example, between Tiberius Hemsterhuis, the youthful scholar of Amsterdam, and Richard Bentley, the veteran critic of Cambridge. They smooth the asperities of religious difference; they make the
Protestant preacher of the celebrated Fifth of November sermon on Popery at Cambridge in 1715 a zealous and hearty fellow-labourer in promoting the cause of Sacred Literature with the venerable Benedictine Fathers of the monastery of St. Germain at Paris in 1717; they are admirably suited to represent the writer to his correspondent under agreeable colours and in the most advantageous aspect; they elevate him and his topics, and throw a pleasing and decorous light, like that which is seen in fine old pictures, about the friends who thus hold converse with each other.

Such are the advantages which these communications brought with them; and they attained these beneficial results by being carried on, not by means of modern languages, but by that of ancient Rome. By its use, they intimated that the person who employed such a medium did not wish to be regarded as living in a particular age or country, affected by temporary feelings and local prepossessions; but as a literary Cosmopolite. And not merely so; they shewed also that he contemplated his Correspondent in the same light as that in which he placed himself. The English scholar not only took himself out of England, but he took his French or his Dutch Correspondent out of France and Holland, by writing to him in Latin; he placed himself and them on the most friendly and on the most dignified ground, by using neither his own language...
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moved to Winchester School, then under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Gable, for whom, as a sound Grammarian and a skilful Teacher, he ever entertained a high respect. In October, 1824, he commenced his residence, as an Under-graduate, at Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a Scholar of the College in 1826, and a Fellow in 1830. He continued usually to reside at Cambridge till 1833, when he made a Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy. He spent a considerable time at Florence, where he employed himself in making an accurate collation of the Medicean MS. of Æschylus, having, before his departure from England, contributed to the Philological Museum a series of critical observations upon an edition of that Poet. On his return from the Continent, in 1834, he was appointed a classical lecturer in his own College; and the lectures which he then delivered will be long remembered by those who heard them for the remarkable erudition which they displayed. He spared no labour in his philological researches, and he seemed unable to satisfy himself in them before he had exhausted the subject on which he was engaged. To the pursuit of these studies he brought great vigilance of observation, singular acuteness of discrimination, a sound judgment, a tenacious memory, and unwearied industry. He employed these faculties in his intellectual inquiries, and he recorded in his papers the results of his investigations with scrupulous and elaborate accuracy.
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were based upon moral qualities of a graver kind. Serious in aspect, tall in person, thoughtful in demeanour, gentle and unobtrusive in manners, he bore in his appearance an air of earnestness. He was one of those who love much rather than many. He wished and strove for the advancement of others rather than for his own; he judged no one with severity but himself. He was devotedly attached to the academic institutions to which he belonged, and entertained a dutiful and reverent affection for the Church of England of which he was a minister, and whose service, had his life been spared, he would have adorned by his learning and his humility.

He died at Trinity Lodge on the 31st day of December, 1839, and was buried in the chapel of the College, where a monument and a bust of him, executed by Mr. H. Weekes, have been placed, through the affectionate exertions of his academic contemporaries and other friends.

Cn W.

Harrow,
December 17, 1841.
nor theirs, but one common to them both, not as men, but as men of letters, a language also common to them and to the Classical Writers of Antiquity.

Demonstrating this by a practical example, these volumes may perhaps serve the purpose of recalling the minds of scholars to a serious consideration and adequate appreciation of the truth, that it is of inestimable advantage to the Republic of Letters to possess a common language; and of momentous importance that this language should be Latin.

How many hours of hard labour, during how many years residence in this country, did it not cost the learned Westphalian, Ludolph Kuster, a person of great intellectual ability, to acquire the knowledge which he possessed of the English tongue! Yet no one can pass from his Latin letter, in page 238, to its English postscript, in page 239, without feeling that the writer has suddenly sunk greatly in his estimation. Thus the employment of modern languages for such purposes is personally disadvantageous to the writer. This, indeed, is a minor consideration; but even so the present work may be of some use, as a caution to those who may need it, how they suffer themselves to be tempted to employ foreign languages in their written communications on literary subjects with their learned contemporaries.

To be conversant, indeed, with the principal languages of Europe, but not to use them for such a purpose, seems to be the duty of a scholar. There
LITERARY ANNALS OF DR. BENTLEY.

A. D.    AN.  ÄT.
1662 27 } Born at Oulton, near Leeds.
      Jan. 27 } His father dies.
1675 14  Admitted subsizar at St. John's College, Cambridge.
1680 19  Takes degree of B.A.
1682 21  Master of Spalding School.
1683 22  Tutor to James Stillingfleet, son of Dr. E. Stillingfleet, then Dean of St. Paul's, and Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn.
          Takes degree of M. A.
          Hebrew Studies. Hexapla.
1689 28  Private Tutor to James Stillingfleet, at Wadham College.
1690 29  Ordained Deacon.
          Correspondence with Dr. E. Bernard.
1691 30  'Epistola ad Io. Millium.'
          Chaplain to Bishop Stillingfleet.
1692 31  First Boyle Lecturer.
          Letters from Sir I. Newton.
          Prebendary of Worcester.
          Correspondence with I. G. Gravius begins.
          Fragments of Callimachus.
          Letter to Barnes.
1693 32  Appointed King's Library Keeper, at St. James's.
          Correspondence with Evelyn.
1694 33  Preaches his Second Course of Boyle Lectures.
          Revives Cambridge University Press.
1695 34  Chaplain to the King.
LITERARY ANNALS OF DR. BENTLEY.

A. D. AN. ET.

1696 35 Callimachus.
      Takes degree of D. D., and preaches the Commencement Sermon.
      Club—Evelyn, Wren, Newton, Locke, Bentley.

1697 36 First Dissertation on Phalaris.

1698 37 Boyle's 'Examination.'

1699 38 Dissertation on Phalaris.
      Bishop Stillingfleet dies.

1700 39 Master of Trinity College.
      Vice-Chancellor.

1701 40 Marries Joanna, daughter of Sir John Bernard.
      Kuster at Cambridge.
      Archdeacon of Ely.
      Attends Convocation.

1702 41 Gravius dies.
      Improves College Library; Master's Lodge.

1705 44 Queen Anne at Cambridge.
      Royal Library removed from St. James's to Cotton House.

1706 45 Erects Observatory at Trinity College.—Roger Cotes.

1707 46 Corresponds with Kuster on Aristophanes.
      New interior of College Chapel; organ; marble pavement.

1708 47 Letters to Hemsterhuis on the 10th Book of Julius Pollux.
      Fits up Chymical Laboratory at Trinity College.—Vigani.

1709 48 Writes Emendations to Cicero's Tusculans for Davies.
      Assists Needham in his Hierocles.

1710 49 Letter to Le Clerc.
      'Emendationes in Menandrum, &c.'

1711 50 Letter to Davies concerning Barnes' Homer.
      Letter to Harley, Lord Treasurer.
      Horace.

1712 51 University Address to the Queen.

1713 52 Defrays the charge of the New Edition of the Principia, which he induces Newton to publish, under the superintendence of Roger Cotes.
      'Remarks on Freethinking.'
      Homeric Digamma.
1714 53 Bishop Moore dies.
     Queen Anne dies.
     Charge to his Archdeaconry.
     Receives a vote of thanks from the University for his
     "Remarks."
1715 54 King George's gift of Books to the University.
     Sermon on Popery.
1716 55 Letters to Archbishop Wake.
     Death of Kuster.
     Correspondence with J. J. Welstein.
     Letter to Bickel on Hegelius.
     Correspondence with the Benedictines.
     Charge to his Archdeaconry.
1717 56 Johnson's Aristarchus Anti-Bentleianus.
     Sermon before George I.
     Regius Professor of Divinity.
     Prelection on 1 Joh. v. 7.
     Lays out and plants College Walks.
     King George I. at Cambridge.
     Dr. Colbath's Commemoration Sermon.
1718 57 Deprived of degrees.
1719 58 Correspondence with John Walker.
1720 59 Emendations of Origen περὶ τῶν καθηκόντων.
     Specimen of New Testament.
     Middleton's Remarks.
1721 60 Letter to Dr. Mead on the Sigean and Delian In-
     scriptions.
     Alex. Cunningham's Horace.
1722 61 Rob. Smith's Harmonia. His Panegyric of Bentley.
     Markland's Epistola Critica.
     Jebb's and Wasse's Bibliotheca Literaria.
     Emendations of Nicander.
1724 63 Restored to his degrees.
     Declines See of Bristol.
     Engaged on Homer and Lucan.
     Hare's Terence.
     Letters from Dr. Thomas Bentley.
1725 64 Terence and Phaedrus.
Mention has been already made of one of the literary labours in which he was engaged during the latter period of his academic residence. He purposed to publish not only the Correspondence, but also some of the inedited works of Dr. Bentley, especially his Homer. He was employed at the same time in compiling a Classical Dictionary, which, if an opinion may be formed from the materials he had amassed for that work, as well as from the portion he had already executed, and from the plan which he had drawn out of the whole, would have proved a very useful and honourable monument of his indefatigable labour and comprehensive learning.

But the work which, as a scholar, he most desired to execute, was an edition of Æschylus. During a period of several years he had directed his attention to that object; and if his life had been prolonged to the present time, some of the results of his industry would now, in all probability, have been before the world; for, at his death, his Observations upon the Works of that Tragedian had reached such a state of maturity, that one of the Plays, illustrated by him, will, it is hoped, ere long appear, to be followed, at short intervals, by others in succession.

He was well conversant with the principal productions of modern literature, especially with the works of the English Poets, and was a warm and judicious lover of the fine arts, particularly of painting and engraving. These intellectual endowments
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ADDENDUM

To Page 739.—The following note in Bentley’s hand is subjoined to Mr. Craig’s Letter:—

“Ex Newtono.

Barthij Introductio in Algebra.
Mercatoris Astronomia.
Hugenij Horologiï Oscillatorii.”

[R. B.]
CORRESPONDENCE

OF

RICHARD BENTLEY, D.D.

I.

W. Wotton to R. Bentley.

St. John's College, May 14, 1689.

DEAR MR. BENTLEY,

After I had satisfied myself that the specimen of St. Paul's Epistles which Mabillon sets down, was quite a different hand from Beza's MS., I thought that the best way to satisfy you, would be to give you a specimen, which I took from the copy with all the care I could. The Greek is from Luke 3.

\[ \text{HN Δ & IHC CEC ETO N λ} \]

\[ \text{ΛΡΧΟΜΕΝΟΓ ΑΙΤΕ ΕΝΟΜΕΙΖΕ ΤΟ \& ΕΙΝΑI} \]

\[ \text{ΥΙΟC I ΔΩΧΙ} \]

\[ \text{ΤΟΥ ΙΑΚΩΒ} \]

\[ \text{ΤΟΥ ΜΑΘΘΝ} \]

\[ \text{ΤΟΥ ΕΛΕΑΖΑΡ} \]

\[ \text{ΤΟΥ ΑΡΦΑΖΑΔ} \]
You will see that this agrees with the Alexandrine MS.; and I could not find scarce any difference in Walton's specimen, but what might be allowed to the ordinary difference in every man's handwriting, or to the fault of the graver. The Latin is—

\textit{quia bene profetauit esalas de nobis}
\textit{\tilde{\eta}pocritus et dixit populus hie}
\textit{labilis cde honorat cor autem eorum}
\textit{longe est a me}
\textit{Moses enim dixit}

This you may compare with the specimens in Mabillon; though I took notice in the Greek of these differences: A is not alike; B is always narrow at top in Beza's MS., and so is ρ窗外; the K, you see, is different, not staring at top as in the S. German MS. M is straight down, not gaping obliquely at bottom as that of Mabillon. Υ and Ω are widely different. Where ι and ν make each of them a syllable, as in ṣιμν, there is two dots, thus, ṣιμεψ. There are scarce any abbreviations but ἶΗϹ, ᴦϹ, ᴦϹ, ΧϹ; 20 nor in Latin but sps, ἰς, ἰς; whereas in the S. German MS. there are great numbers. In the Latin, b is often writ for v consonant, and sometimes for v consonant, which looks Greekish. You will observe many more your self, for I think the specimens are tolerably exact. I cannot tell what should make me write \textit{moratus} for mortuus in that which I sent to you; for it is mortuus in that piece of paper upon which I transcribed that quotation, Acts 7, which I sent before. The following Extract, Mark 10, v. 28, 30
&c., will be free from such sort of faults, for it has been carefully compared with the MS.

Καὶ ἤρξατο Πετρός λέγειν αὐτῷ εἰδοὺ ἥμειν ἀφηκα-
μεν πάντα, καὶ ἤκολονθήκαμεν σοι. Ἀποκρίθης δὲ ὁ

3 ΠΗϹ αμὴν λέγω ὑμεῖν οὐδεὶς εστιν οὐ αφῆκεν ἡ ἀδελ-
frauen, ἡ ἀδελφα, ἡ μητέρα, ἡ τέκνα, ἡ αγγεῖα, εἰκεν
ἐμον, ἡ εἰκη του εὐαγγελιον οὐκ ἀν μὴ λάβῃ εκατοντα-
πλασιονα εν τω καιρω τουτω οὐ δε αφηκεν οὐκεαν καὶ
ἀδελφας καὶ ἀδελφοὺς καὶ μητέρα καὶ τεκνα καὶ αγγεῖας

10 μετα δεισιγίαν εν τω αιωνι τω ερχομεν χων αιωνιον
λημφεται πολλοι δε εσονται πρωτοι εσχατοι καὶ εσχατοῖ

11 πρωτοι ησαν δε εν τη οδω αναβαινοντες εις εἰροσολυμα
και των προσαγων αυτων ο ΠΗϹ και εβαμβασεν, και

12 παραλαβων παλαι τους ΠΒ ἤρξατο αὐτοῖς λέγειν τα

13 μελλοντα αὐτῷ συνβαίνειν.

The words which are scored with a line under them are not over clear in the MS., and so I have put them dubious: though I am pretty certain that they are to be read so.

Now for Macrobius. When I went to Bennet Coll., I was forced to break through that anxia nimi et superstitiosa custodium sollicitudo, (as N. Heinsius says of them in the preface to his Prudentius), which keeps their treasure so very close.

Though they were very willing to let me have the use of the MS., which is at least 600 years old. When I was to view the Greek passages, I found GR. in great Letters, and no Greek words. The Latin variations of Lucretius are set down under


In quoting Aristophanes, he says, in Cacalo, lib. 5, c. 18, and Alcæus in Coedo. c. 20; Saturnal. lib. vi.

v 2


Quae sequuntur Lucretii, ita in MS. concipiantur:

Lucretius in ῶ. Sponte tulere sua carpit. Lucretius in ῶ. Quod Sol atque imbres qui terra crescat, Adsevide sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura, Sponte sua satas id placabat pectora donum.


These are all the variations I observed in the MS., and I hope I have missed none. I should now congratulate my self and the world upon the happy prospect of all those new discoveryes that we are like to have from you, when once you are well settled at Oxford. You know I write what I think; and, therefore, I hope you will make use of me as often as you think I can be in the least serviceable to you.

I am, dear Sir, yours affectionately,

W. W.

I believe I shall be in London this week: let me know when you will be in town, that I may see you.
II.

R. Bentley to Dr. E. Bernard.

[December.] Saturday Night.

Reverend,

Yours much affected me with the surprising news of Dr. Slade's sudden death; though not immature. But your other ill news is of a nearer relation, if we must always want that pleasure, which I so much expected, of seeing Dr. Vossius's library in the Bodley. Nay, I made myself sure of it, when discoursing with Dr. Godolphin concerning it soon after my arrival; he told me that, to his certain knowledge, Matt: Voss would be glad of 2500 for it. And really I take this answer of Mr. Voss for a dutch trick to raise the price of it: for what advantage could he expect if he had them in his own country, where all things look as frowningly and inauspiciously upon Letters as with us: and how is it likely he'll run the Hazard of removing them; when we weekly hear of such losses by the French Privateers. Beverland, who (I hear) has written lately to you, was enquiring of a friend of mine how to find 20 our Lodgings. He says; the books cannot be disposed of without his consent, being executor, and that Oxon shall have them 500 cheaper than any Booksellers. When I see him, I shall understand more. I wish the 3 Deans have managed this affair well; seeing you say nothing of it. I appointed a meeting with Mr. Tooker, him who has your book De Ponderibus, &c., who informs me that he has so-
licited all the considerable Booksellers to take them by wholesale, but in vain; and to place them here and there by Dozens and half-dozens, upon trial, is not for your honour, and will damp the book, as he knows by many years' observation. Nay, he desairs of selling them in this Island, for at an Auction in Cambridge he put 2 in the Catalogue, and bought them again for himself at 1s. 2d. a piece. At such a low ebb is true learning among us. The only way is this. There's a young man, late Apprentice of J. Smith, Books., that designs for Holland and France the next March. If he go; I hope to persuade Mr. Tooker to agree with you for them all, and adventure them with this young fellow for foreign books: and till then I ordered him to keep them: unless I hear otherwise from you: Mr. Wotton tells me he has disposed of all the Tabulae, and Mr. Mortlock says the same, and you will have your money by Dr. Mills or me: But they give no good account of the other little book. There are so many of the same arguments, and so indevote an age. But you must have a little patience. My Lord and Mrs. Still—and Mr. Still—present their services to you.

Yours

R: BENTLEY.

To the Reverend Dr. Bernard,

in Holywell, in Oxon.
III.

R. Bentley to Dr. E. Bernard.

Reverend,

I hope you received a satisfactory account of your affairs on Sunday night, which I shall not here need to repeat. I heartily wish that you may come to an agreement with Mr. Voss. Beverland is 7 miles out of town, but I saw a letter of his in a friend's hand, mentioning how the Duke of Wolfenbuttel, whose father's famous Lib. is so celebrated by Conringius, employs some Dutchman to bid money for the library. Credat Judaeus Apella. I hear that several of Dr. Voss's Manusc. are lent beyond seas to several learned men: if it be true (as it is very likely) you ought to enquire for the catalogue of them, and buy the Right of recovering them. I cannot now be so suddenly learn the author of your report of a transcript of the Etymol. Neither will it be tanti if the original be so legible, as you said. Only that the University may suffer damage by an Impression of the book out of such a concealed transcript; which may be prevented in the bargain with Mr. Voss. But in publica commoda peces if you should break with Voss upon these considerations. They may serve to beat down the price. My Lord is in tolerably good health, and presents his service to you with his bless- ing. I acquainted him with your last paragraph, and he promises to do all he can for your service. Pray let me hear how you succeed at Windsor, and
please to transcribe some of Plutarch's Proverbs, though without the explication. You'll pardon this curiosity.

IV.

R. Bentley to Dr. E. Bernard.

Thursday, 20th.

I can give no news about Mr. V., who hath not seen me nor any of my acquaintance this fortnight. I believe he sits in some corner

ipse suum cor edens, hominum vestigia vitans.

If I be not mistaken, this is no fear of any body of our own nation opposing us in this bargain. But, however, methinks you should have hindered the University from falling so in their price; for I suppose you and I are of the same mind, to get the Books as cheap as possibly we can; but rather than lose them, even to overbuy them, for the reasons you and I have discoursed of, which I here keep as the greatest secret; as I beg of you to let no person who was not then present know what commission I have; for if that should reach Vossius's ear, there'll be no bidding less than my highest. I am informed that Mr. Benot the D. of Brandenburg's Envoy is treating with Vossius, and has desired a Catalogue and a price to be sent to the University of Leyden. You know they are but poor, and bid nothing for Golius's MSS, that are yet unsold, even at their own home.
Nay all Holland is in such circumstances that a person I know got but 100l. this last year out of an estate of 400l. per annum. Add that this will be some months a doing, if they should negotiate about it, so that I have no fearful apprehensions from Leyden.

Yours

R. BENTLEY.

V.

R. Bentley to Dr. E. Bernard.

Rev.°.

This evening Mr. Joseph Hill was with me about Hesychius. I had seen a specimen long before, in which, as I and others think, are παρὰ μὲν ἑσθήλα μεμυγμένα, πολλὰ δὲ λυγρά. I told him I could not send my notes to the Dutch editors, being commanded to pursue a design in England, which I acquainted him with: that is, I will print Hesychius, Suidas, Etymologicon, all in one page, after the manner of Walton's Polyglott, in several divisions; so that the proper series of each Alphabet shall be preserved, upon which the Authority of each depends: for Phaenomimus, while he mixed all together, spoiled them. Emendations shall be made of them all, which will make 3 Volumes in folio. And then Pollux, because he cannot be reduced to an Alphabet, with Erotianus, Phrynichus, &c., and an Appendix ex MSS. shall
make a 4th. I find very great encouragement for this design, and I desire to hear your opinion of it.

I have an Epistolical Dissertation on John Malelas (for so he should be called, not Malela) in Dr. Mill's hands. I should be glad to have your censures upon it, before it be printed off. The proofs will be sent to me, which you would oblige me to read before, and mark what you do not approve: but I presume too much upon your friendship to divert you from your better studies to these trifles. Pray let me know if you can give me any help in an Edition of Philostratus, which I shall set out this next year. The MSS. in your library I know, and will get compared. I have met with a MS. of Tzetzes called

Προομηρικά, Ὄμηρικά, Μεθομηρικά. This piece out of it I have transcribed for you, relating to Chronology. I hope your good family is well, as, I thank God, all we are. Dear Sir, I am your most obliged and affectionate servant

R. BENTLEY.

VI.

E. BERNARDUS R. BENTLEO S.

De Philostratis Sophistis ego quidem o vide γράφω. Profecto in Tyanensis nebulonis vita verum a fabula discernere hand facillimum. Imo vero in pædagogo

Hagiensi præter diligentiam caetera omnia desidero, ut Hesychius recte prodeat. Dein Lexicographorum Græcorum trigam amabo propter tuas notas et ab

Oxonie, Dec. d. 20, 1690.

Chronica sane mihi grata ac utilia esse crede. Ne igitur, qui me ames, unquam abstineas manum, dum thesauros Atticos excutis, quin de iis moneas. Maximum enim laboris gloriaque nostræ in talibus pono; unde vis humanae sapientiae et providi Dei gratia amissime clarent. Quin Timaei e duobus Siculis, non Diodori numeros refert fragmentum illud Johannis Tzetzis quo me donasti, inter vastitatem Illi et Olympiadas. Cum Thracibus, ut Tzetzis verba indicant, et cum Bithynis communia mensium nomina noverant Delphi. Vale.

VII.

Rt. Benteleo Edv. Bernardus S.

Nuper equidem legi Dodvelli viri in scriptoribus non incelebris de Epistola Barnabæ Apostoli dissertationem longam et diffusam: quo tamen animo 25 abs ea lectione discesserim, jam scies.
Hostem nee amplius curant nee vindicem
Ignatius deiér decusque Barnabe:
Doddellus adsunt Pearsonusque vindices.


VIII.

ERUDITISSIME ET AMICISSIME BERNARDE.

[Febri.]  

HERI a te literas accepi longe gratissimas, in quibus agnosco amorem erga me tuum, ita tamen ut quædam magis joco quam certo judicio dicta videan-
tur. Non enim ausim me talem pollicerî qualem tu prædicas. Sat habeo, si amicis tibique in primis non disocupuerint labores seu potius lusus mei: in quibus illud moleste aliquantum ferre videris, quod versus aliquot à Sophocle abjudicem; et mutatione non in commoda πολλοὶ pro πολλῶν et χαλκίων pro χαλκίων sartos et tectos conservari posse existimas. Tu quidem ingeniöse, ut soles: sed illud vide, an θυγτοὶ πολλοὶ πλανώμεθα satis sane dici possit: an θυγτοὶ πολλοὶ, ut Sallustianum illud, de quo Gellius, Multi 10 mortales? Hand vidi magis. Si bene Sophoclem novi, non ita dixisset. Tum vero χαλκίων, aut de sereis numismatibus, aut de ahenis vasis et aramentis intelligas necesse est. At neque hoc neque illud belle conveniet sententiae. Equidem ad opinionem 13 meam confirmandam plura dicere potueram, nisi veritus essem lectoribus fastidio esse. Omnino Ezechielis Judæi Tragicì sunt isti versus, potius quam Sophoclis. Quod ad Etymologiam Ericææi attinet, quamquam qui eam viam affectant, plerumque risum 20 aut bilem movent, nisi sint acerrimo et sincerissimo judicio; vide tamen quid tuo rogatu feci præter morem et consuetudinem meam. Ἡρωπαῖος, Πρωτόγονος, Μήτην, Φάνητα unius et ejusdem Dei nomina esse notius est, quam ut in ea probatione moremur. 25 Gregorio autem Naz. et Nonno ejus enarratori, et Suidæ in locis binis Ἡρωπαῖος scrititur per literam Α. Itaque, quemadmodum Πρωτόγονος vocatur, quod ante ipsum nihil sit generatum, sed ab ipso sint cuncta genera: et Φάνης, quod cum adhuc nihil esset, pri 30 mus ex infinito apparuerit, et extiterit, quae Lactantii sunt verba; isque convenierter dicit ipse Orpheus:— "Ων ὥα Φάνητα Ὀπλότεροι καλέουσι βροτοῖ, πρῶτος

RICH: BENTLEIUM.

Doctissimum et integerrimum Dodwellum meo nomine saluta: cujus judicium de his literis libenter scire velim.

IX.

Ri. B. E. B. S.

Ea sane cum pompa et asseveratione post Hora meri versus Sophoeleum illud εἰς ταῖς ἀληθ. infert Justinus noster, bisque Gentibus objicit p.17 et 104. pariterque idem bis urget Clemens Alexandrinus, eeu a convictore magni Macedonis in dramate filii Sophili, atque item a semet in scena eadem adnotatum, ut gravioribus forte argumentis, quam adhuc accepi mus, a tam nobili testimonio abduci haud deceat. Id autem carminis Ezechielus illle ex poetis Judaicis
fundere haud potuit; qui sæculis non paucis post Hecateum Abderitam vixit, in scriptis Judæorum et Christianorum, et scriptorum gentibus percelebrum virum. Πολλῶν vero unius editionis aut πολλοί aliorum quatuor tolerari ambo in iambo illo possunt. Χαλκίων etiam, quod posuimus, valet sua forma aequae ac ξύλου versus eodem. Veruntamen de Ericeæo, sic enim Hesychius tuus et alii plerique scribunt, paucissimis accipe, quid sentiam. Deus ille Orphei non alius esse debuit quam Liber pater, sive Διόνυσος ξυσιτήρ καὶ γονόεις, unde et nomen traxit. Est enim ὁ ἵριπηαίος, me interprete, ἀρεστοργός, ὁ ἐνεργῶν τὰ ἑπίμα τῶν γονέων. Nam ut a πένω, πόνω: ita a κέπω, fluit κόπος et κοπία, etiam ἡρος, παιδοκόπος. Ἡρ autem χάρις et εὐάρεστον, quod Lexica vestera docent. Rectius equidem in Euripidei ἤκι χαθέων ναοῦ προλιπῶν, Grotii ἔρως et alia sphalmata reprehendis, quam vetustos emendas versus: κραθείσ' etenim non oportuit ei carmini adimi.

Vale, et me amare perge; qui te et familiam illam totam amo.

Febr. viii. 1691. Oxon.

Epistolam denique tuam Dodwello hodie tradidi, ut jusseras. Verum de Philostratis, aut potius de Hesychio, quid tu amplius? Ibuntne trans mare ἐπανορθώματα tam multa et diserta ad optimum Grævium, an mane bunt typographos Anglicos?
AMICISSIME ET ERUDITISSIME BERNARDE,

Febr.

quidem. Imo vero, quod pace eorum dictum sit, κόπος est radix sive thema, τόπος, ψόφος, δόλος, φόνος, διόφος, κόρος, πόθος, μόγος, κλόνος, λόφος, θόλος, λόχος, et alia multa. Jam quod dicturus sum, for-
tasse non animadvertisti: certe nemo alius quod sciam. 5
Syllaba ista κεπ omnino a lingua Graecae genio aliena est: addo, et Latinae. Σκεπ quidem admittunt, sed
cedo mihi κεπ vel in principio vel in medio vocabuli, et viceris. Unica vox est κέφως: verum non κεφός
pronunciabant, sed Κεφός. Ita Σάφω non efferimus 10
Sappho, sed Saffo. Jam in Latinis nulla syllaba est
ccep natura brevis—cep et cepisti est κηπ. Auceps et
princeps est κεψ: in casibus obliquis, principis, forcipis,
quia forceps et princeps linguae natura non ferebat.
Certe quantivis pretii est haec observatio, et necessum 15
est ut repudies sententiam tuam de κέπω. Quod ad
Philostratum et Hesychium attinet, decrevi, et stat
sententia, ubi semel pertexui quod ad Malelam exor-
sus sum, humanioribus litteris nuncium mittere. Sal-
tem in aliquod tempus ex manibus deponam; et ne-
20 scio an unquam postea potestas erit aut animus ea
studia revisendi.

R. B.

Ubi Dodwelli tuamque sententiam audivero, erit
quod de ἡρικαπαῖος tecum velim. Illud de κεπ satis 25
arguit aut ἡρικαπαῖος scribendum esse, aut verbum
esse barbarum.

To
The Rev. Dr. Bernard,
in Holywell, in
Oxon.
XI.

Rt. B. E. B. S.

Ἀγαπητὲ, εὖχομαι σὲ εὐοδοῦσθαι περὶ πάντων καὶ ὑμαῖνειν, καθὼς εὐοδοῦται σου ἡ ψυχή.

Scis autem qua malignitate dubitabat olim Philo ille Herennius de Hecatæi scripto historico, aut potius de ipsius Judaiismo: adeo favit ille toto opere genti invisa satis eo ævo et contemptæ. Imo adhuc levior esse debet Scaligeri magni suspicio. Addo his a Flavio Josepho laudari eundem Abderitæ librum in ære Abrami, quem tu reprobas; idque antequam suas ediderat de eo conjecturas Herennius Byblius. Nosti etiam πολυκηδεία et πολυκαρδία legi in illo carmine ab aliis; ne πολλοὶ iterum urgeam. Facile ergo et æquum voculam unam mutare, ut feci in χαλκίων, quam ad veteraiores integrum ablegare. Deinde Clemens ille, infinitæ lectionis vir, et Græcorum dramatum studiosissimus rimator, Sophoclem Sophoclem appellat, citatque toties umbram ejus. "Ἡρα autem denotare ἔρα καὶ ἄρα, item αἰνοῦ, ἀλκην, βοήθειαν, et,

quod volui maxime, τὸ χαρίειν, ut ἐπίηρα, χαρίτια, εὐδερέστα, Hesychius nos ambos docuit: nec non in composito ἱρυγένειαν, abs ἄρη aut ἕρα aut ἦρ, vario etymologorum animo construi. Cur non idem et mihi licuit? Verum tamen præter canones veteres facis,

quod κόπος a κόπτω deducis. Exitus enim ille πτω nunquam non paragogiā aut τὸ περιττὸν indicat. Ita πέτω, πίπτω, θῆπα, θάπτω, et τάφος et ταφῶς. Non mihi erede, crede potius antiquo literatori. ἀπὸ τοῦ βλάβης, βλάβη. εἶ γὰρ ἦν ἀπὸ τοῦ βλάπτω, ἀφεῖλεν.
einai βλαβί, ἡς σκάπτω σκαφή. Quare a κέπῳ ego extrusi κόπος, ut a πένῳ, ἐνεργῶ καὶ κάμνω, πόνος: πόκος a τέκῳ, non a τέκτω: σκόπος a σκέπῳ, non a σκέπτω: τόκος a τέκῳ, non vero a τίκτω. Uno verbo; cuncta in πτω exeuntia sunt pleonastica et adfecta-5 tione quadam adscita, non simplicia et primi commati-

tis. τόπος denique, quod urges, est vox princeps, non nata a τύπῳ. Plurima vero ex illis nominibus quæ thematica esse arbitraris, causam certam habent et originem. Ut ψόφος a ψέφος et ψέφω, a φένω, τὸ 10 φονεῖν, venit φόνος et φέννος, ut λόγος a λέγω, λό-

χος ordines, λέχος, λέγω: ἐκλογ a ἑκλὼ, quod est ἔκλειξι, alia forma inversa: Ἑολομ ἐνόφος νέφος commune: πόδος γῆτης, a πέθω aut πεἰθω, ut gram-

matici prisci voluere. Vereor tamen ut illa sententia 15 tua, κεπ neque in sermone Graeco neque in Latino to-
lerari, fundamentum idoneum habeat. Multa sane in utraque dialecto hodie non leguntur, quæ tamen legi poterant, sonoritate et syllabismo salvis. Imo Fabius monet, et cum Fabio nescio quo lapides, ε et i facile 20 permutare inter Latinos. Cur ergo, a κεφάλι cum venerit caput, aequae non scriberemus occeput et occiput, et ἡμικεφαλον sinceptut et sinciput. Verum de turpis-

simo (quod satis intelligis) Orphei deo Ericepæo jam satis. Non possum tamen non mirari te de Plini l. 25
16. 33. Tarentinam cupressum contra Catonem in Rusticis et laudatum ab eo Manium Pescennium, di-
movere aut corrigere. Ἐναριαμ etiam frustra mutas. Pithecusa enim insula vix apta minus huic soboli, quam sua Creta Rhodusve. Hesychius præterea in 30 voce non nostra charta scripta tuendus, Λυδίαγος, ὁ χορεύων κατά vel διά τούς Λυδίους, οἱ συνοποιάζοντι μὲν, ἔισκεναμένοι ὁ τεύχ. nosti parœmiam de mollissima.
gente. Post καθωσίωσε leges κατέλευσε. Præterea Suidas te jubet utraque vocabula εὐνόμωσαι et εὐπρο-
του retinere. Hesychius tamen, nomini comparato 
duo significata plane diversa adscripsit, ab aërre et ab 
3 aratro: cujus obscurae injuria? Legendum porro in 
eodem grammatico άντι δ’ ενεγκόμεθα, εναντιώμεθα. 
'Αχιλλέων dein, ἀχιλλέων cecidit a diversa lectione 
codicis Homericī, aut ab insularum istorum nomen-
clatura, jam exiguō differenti. Cætera equidem laudo 
10 et te digna esse scio.

Vides quam propere hæc ad te scripsi, non ut vale-
tudinem tuam interturbarem, verum ut ostenderem te 
posse horas, alias studiis theologistum, quæ sunt præ-
cipua et principibus viris dignissima, alias grammatici-
15 cis concedere. Cave hos dimittas, unde et in S. Biblia 
utilitas aliqua conferri potest, ut melius ipse nosti. 
Nisi mea verba apud te valeant satis, hortatorem 
alia excitabo, proximum tibi et charissimum; ne 
forte tædio nescio quo tam elegans eruditio sæculo 
20 subtrahatur. Vale.

XII.

Mart. 5, 98

CLARISSIMO ET AMICISSIMO VIRO Ed. BERNAUDO 
R. BENTLEIUS.

NUNC eo tandem deventum est, ubi nihi con-
25 silio et auxilio tuo est opus; siquidem omnia in Co-
rollario diligenter retracto et corrigo. Proinde enixe 
te rogo, ut pergas de me bene mereri, et indicare
locos in Epistola nostra, qui tibi de mendo vel competi vel specti sunt; simul etiam ut signifiques an bona tua venia liceat mihi hunc appendicem celeberrimo tuo nomine honestare.

Principio, de ἡρικεπαίοις admonebo κεπ syllabam alienam esse et a Graeco sermone et a Latino; et propterea id verbum barbarum mihi videri. Tu certiorem me fac, an aliquid hic tuum interponi velis.

De suspecto loco Sophoclis ex Hecatæo, quid si in hunc modum pertexam quod exorsus sum? "Vir Cl. 19 Bernardus per literas me monuit, Non oportere temere doctrinam et judicium Josephi, Clementis, et aliorum in dubium adducere: nam in illis versibus

Θνητοὶ δὲ πολλὸν καρδίᾳ πλαιμόμενοι
Τιρνοσάμεσθα πημότων παραψιχήν
Θεῖον ἄγαλμα ἐκ λίθων καὶ χάλκων
Καὶ χρυσοτείχων Ἑλεφαντίων τύπους.

ex aliis editionibus substitui posse πολλοὶ καρδίᾳ, vel uno verbo ποιλυκερδίᾳ, et ex conjectura χαλκίων a χάλκιον. Equidem tam acri et subacto judicio plurimum attribuo; neque meum hoc unquam affirmabo esse verius, quam illius. Pauca tamen in contrariam partem hic dicam, non certandi studio—οἷς οὕτω μαίνομαι, sed ut secundam responsionem eliciam, qua Vir Cl. extra omnem controversiam causam hanc statuat. Itaque θνητοὶ πολλοὶ ιερουσαμεσθα nos multi mortales vix satis ornate dici videatur pro Attica elegantia Sophoclis. Quod si ποιλυκερδίᾳ reponas, primo ποιλω in tragœdia diverbiis locum non habet, nam est iakón. Deinde ποιλυκερδείᾳ dicitur non igitur—quo 30 pacto spondœns erit in sede quarta qui ferri non potest. Denique alienissimum est a sententia, nam quid


sacri nitet aurea Cercopithec'i—non aurei. Horat.: Lamea, et effigies erat altera cerea. Idem: Quid referam quo pacto in imagine cerea Largior arserit ignis. et An quae movere cereas imagines. Itaque ista Judaica est potius quam Graeca locutio. Oracula Sibyllina, lib.3.5 kal evlínov lthiánov te theón eíódla kámóntov, pro eló-
n. Quis neget in eodem ludo edoctos fuisset uinc Oraculorum factorem, et commentarium illum Hecat-
tæum? Si enim vicero de versibus male Sophocli attributis; etiam illud evidentissime constabit, quod 10 olim Philo Herennius et nuper Jo. Scaliger suspi-
cati sunt, Librum illum de Judaeis Hecateo inscrip-
tum, ab ipsis Judaeis Hellenistis fuisset confectum.

Pag. Λοβίζον &c. Verba cl. B.: Hesychius sic resti-
tuendus: Λοβίζον  ό χορεύν κατά τούς Λυδούς, ό συν-
όναζοντι μέν, διεσκευασμένοι δ' είσιν nosti pariemian
de mollissima gente. Ut nihil aliud dicam, Λοβίζον
nox nihil est, etias eam representent Suidas et Pho-
tius. In hujuscemodi verbis a' eis dicitur quando 20
vel in praeedit terminationem nominativi pluralis ejus
nominis unde istud declinatur; ut Koríthioi, korívda' eis.
'Λαθύμοι,  ἱαβίαξεν, Χίω, χίαξεν, Σίφνοι, σφινάξεν.
Λάσβοι, λασβιάξεν. Αἰγυπτοί, αἰγυπτιάξεν. Πάροι,
ἀναπαράξεν. alias ιείν. Λάκωνες, λακώνιαξεν. Κίλικες,
ἐγκιλικιάξεν. Κρήτες, κρητικιάξεν. Μηδεῖες, μηδεῖαξεν. Σκύθαι, 25
σκύθιαξεν. Φρίγιες, φρυγίαξεν, φρυγιστι. Λυδοί (Lydi in-
quam non Lydii) Λοβίζειν et Λυβιστί, non Λοβίαζεν
neque Λυβιστί. Λυδίοι quidem legitur, verum haud
ἐθνικὸν est sed κτητικὸν. Atqui non dicitur a Μηδεῖοι,
μηδείαξεν, neque a Κιλικίας, κιλικιάξεν, aut φρίγιοι, 30
φρυγιάξεν, neque a Λύδιοι, Λοβίζειν. Hæc quidem
certissima. De mea emendatione videbunt eruditi.
Ego nullum verbum facio.

Pag. 33. Cl. B. sic legit: καθωσισε, κατέλεισε,
κατέθυμε. Accederem si seirem quo auctore dixerit καθοσιον esse lapidibus alique metere.

10 emendationis meæ præstantiam. Nam nisi ego desipi, sic in comparatione formandum est: εὐθρότος, εὐθρότατερος, εὐθρότατος, non εὐθρότατος. Quod si reponas apud Suidam εὐθρότατον, jam secundum seriem literarum post εὐθρότον veniret. Ergo, quo-
13 cunque te vertas, hallucinatio Suidæ est, qui sine dubio sua male confinxit ex Hesychianis, vel illis, unde sua hausit Hesychius.

Pag. 33. Verba Hesychii: Ἀντίδη. ἀντινεγέμεθα, ἐναντίωμεθα. Legit Cl. B.: Ἀντὶ ὅ ἐνεγκόμεθα, ἐνα-
25 in hunc modum: Ἀντιφερέμεθα, ἡματισμέθα. Hesychius, qui, ut videtur, non leviter tum lippiebat, sic legit et scripsit: ἀντινεγέμεθα. ni et η ne apice qui-
dem differunt. Nihil haec conjectura certius. Ἀντι-
30 φερέμεθα (ab ἀντιφέρομαι), ἡματισμέθα, verbum Ioni-
cum. Idem Hesych.: ἀντιφέρεται, ἐναντιοῦται, et ἀν-
tiφερεθαί, ἐναντιοῦσαί. Suidas: Ἀντιφέρονται, ἐνα-
tιοῦνται. Sed ἀντιφερομαι nusquam lego.

Pag. 36. Verba Cl. Bern.: Ἀχινάων, ἀχινάδων accidit a diversa lectione codicis Homeric, aut ab in-
sularum ipsarum nomenclatura tam exiguo differenti. Sed amabo quis eam variam appellationem memoriae prodidit, atque adeo quis eum locum Hesychii de Echinadibus interpretatus est, antequam haec mea Epistola in lucem ederetur?

Atque haec quidem his vel similibus verbis commodo edi possint. Tu etiam atque etiam considera an præstabilius sit haec in publicum prodire, quam Vulcano tradi—Ego quidem nihil antiquius habeo quam te colere et observare. Itaque fiet quod jusse-10 ris; sive, quod opto, plura adnotata his addere velis, sive haec ipsa celari aut concerpi.

Queso mihi memora editiones et paginas Theodoretii et aliorum qui de Jubale illud commemorant. Frusta enim quero.

De Tarentina cupresso vide quam inique mecum agas. Verba mea, si bene memini, sic habent, Si vellem hariolari conjectura, et, joco potius et dicis causa hoc dictum existima, quam quod in ea sim sententia. Tu tamen exorere qui semel et atque iterum mihi istud 20 exprobes, tanquam si serio dixisses. Nihil tamen affers interea, quo minus etiam ridens verum dixerim.

Quod ad Ænariam attinet; nesia si potes Plinium vertisse eum locum Theophrasti, aut Solinium ex Plinius sua expressisse. Cur non ad ista respondisti? 25 Quod si feceris, paratus sum sententiam mutare. Sin vero, δ γέγραφα, γέγραφα.


XIII.

R. BENTLEIO V. CL. E. B. S.

Dum forte Epistolam ad Millium nostrum, aut potius librum illum tuum absolvís, aut alia ipse facis, taces de meis, aut differis in tempus vacuum. 15 Ego interim, qui mea omnita infra publicum commodum considere cupio, tua adhuc perlustrare pergo, dum a Seldonio sudant. Quapropter p. 45, malo legi cum Cedreno et excerptis Latinis Scaligeri Πευηάνιος καὶ Φάραω, quam velut inter lepida Malela proferre tam antiqui ævi Regem Comicum. Pagina eadem e misero Johanne miserrima traduxit Scholiastes ille Stanleii aut Bullengeri. Themis enim et Minos tamquam Tragœdiæ inventores, cogente Malela, inducuntur, pro bonis fœminabus Themide et Phemoneë, qui 20 bus carmen epicum scriptores eruditi quam vetusti imprimis tribuunt. Ἀδελέα autem nomen tertium Malelæ esto fingentis, qui et eundem illum in aucto-
ribus suis sapientissimis allegat. Pag. 46. citatur septimus Polluciis hisce verbis. τὸ ὄνομα ἐπενδύτης·
ληπτεόν ἐκ τῶν Σοφοκλέους Πλατωνίων. Πέπλους τενί-
σαι λυσπλυνεῖς τ' ἐπενδύτας. καὶ Θέσει εὖ· πον φησίν εὖ
τῷ Πενθέω. "Ἐργῇ νόμῳ νευρίᾶς ἔχειν ἐπενδύτην. "De quō
versu," ait, "cum nihil in presentia succurrat,
quod mihi satisfaciat, ejus emendationem in aliud tem-
pus differam. Sophocleum illum sine mora expedi-
μεν τε νήσαι λυσπλυνεῖς τ' ἐπενδύτας: de quo
(emendato) ausim tibi asseverare." Vide jam, vir cha-
rissime, quam levi manu utrique versus restituuntur.
Sophocleum quidem ex dialysi sola Πέπλους τε νήσαι
λυσπλυνεῖς τ' ἐπενδύτας: voce vero corrigitur Thes-
opianum: "Ἐργῇ νόμῳ νευρίᾶς ἔχειν ἐπενδύτην. Tu
Bacchi gestamen gerere īpse gestis rebus ostende.
At tamen de verbo Homericō νίγω, eluo, ἀποπλύω,
nulla dubitatio est, quin Lotricibus illis Sophoclis bene con-
veniät. Pag. 48., in versu Alphabetico pulchre emen-
dasti, ξυπαθηῶν. Verum statim ponō βέον, ζαψ,
χθων aut χθῶν, hoc est, aer, aqua, terra, loco tḥorum,
βέον, ζαψ, χθὼ. Hæ enim postremæ voces nullibi
leguntur. At vero υ ante πλ et similia μ ipsius so-
um recipere et in MSS. optimis formam ejus notum
satis. Præterea ζαψ terque quaterque occurrit in Stro-
mate Clementis et toties absque μ ἐπενθέτο. Scias
denique simili modo in Alphabetis suis colludere Ar-
bas et Judæos. Pag. 52. et aliis, ob verba non sua
vapulat malus ille Malelas. Dein p. 53, de Luciferio
inmutas, quod sincereum est: ait enim Ion, ἀδῆν ἀε-
ροφούταν Ἀστέρα μεῖναι, matutinum per aera gradiens so
astrum præstolemur. Judicabes autem ipse, recte ego
an secus Ionis hos elegos constituerim, ὅ ἐν ἥρως:
(pro χρωσῶς) Οἶνον ἔχων Χῖον νικέτω εἰς ἐπάφοι.
Aureum autem pocium, quod visum fort patrim aut.

Εὖβοισά μὲν γὰν λεπτὸς Εὐριπού κλίνον
Βοιωτίας εχόμοι ἀκτής, ἐκτεινόν
πρὸς Κρήτην πορθμόν.


Oxonle, XI. KL. Aprilis, a.D. CIOICXCI.

XIV.

CL. ET AM. VIRO BERNARDO R. BENTLEIUS.

Mart.

Diu est, ut vides, quod [literas] ad te scripseram; hactenus tamen cessavi eas mittere, partim tædio horum studiorum, maxime autem quod meo uti consilio decreveram, neque quenquam amicorum his


Porro emendas Ἕργον νόμιζε νεβρῆ ἐχειν ἐπενδύτην. Idem pœcto mihi in mentem venerat, merito vero repudiavi. Quis enim sensus et sententia? Ἕργον νό-
μυξε frustra interpretaris rebus gestis ostende. Potius
legas ζαψ et χθων vel χθωμ, quam mecum sentias.
Cur istud obsecro? Nempe ζαψ et χθω non alibi
leguntur. Legas illud fragmentum Porphyrii a me
editum et sententiam mutabis. Ibi bis χθω legitur
in ipso MS\textsuperscript{10}: itaque certissimum est legendum esse
ζαψ nisi literam M desiderari velis. Imo vero ζαψ
et ζαψ promiscue et scribi et pronunciari potuerunt.
Non ληψεαι et ληψονται semper in MS\textsuperscript{19} Alexan-
drico et vetusto illo Cantabrigiensae ληψεαι et ληψ-
ονται exarantur? non κάβα et κάψα apud Hesych-
chium et Suidam? Scio ν ante β μ π ι ο δ efferri
tanquam μ, τον πίθον τον python, τον πόκον τον pocon.
Nulla tamen vox apud Graecos in μ literam exire po-
tuit; ut tu scis ipse. Pergis Ionis elegos corrigere—
χρυσός Οἰνον ἕχων Χίων μύξητω eis εξαφος μύξητω passive accipis pro evacuetur, eluatatur, abstergatur. Sane
si hujuscemodi emendationes tibi belle procedunt, Nil
intra est oleam, nihil extra est in nuce duri. Ipse, si
bene memini, sic legebam: ὁ ὅ έκαστος Οἰνον ἕχων
χειροίν ἔξητω eis εξαφος. Possim etiam propius access-
dere ad receptam scripturam hoc modo: ὁ ὅ ἐρυθρόν
Οἰνον &c. οἰνος ἐρυθρος familiare epitheton apud Ho-
merum. Αὐτάρ ἐγώ σίτων καὶ ὕσωρ καὶ οἶνον ἐρυθρόν.
25 Libentissime etiam legeris ἀνερί φωτί, ἀνερί ἀπείρῳ.
Non me fugerat iste locus Homeri—illam tamen correctionem merito contempsi præ mea altera: mirum
enim quantum discrepant ἀνερί ἀπείρῳ et ἀνερίον ἀνα-
ρετικῷ. Illa nihil concinnius neque propinquius dici
potest. Provoco ad aliorum judicia. Paucis, ais, pla-
centur βέβαι et γέλαγι. Ego vero paucis lectoribus,
nedum approbatoribus contentus ero: in quibus te, Vir
præstantissime, magnopere numerari velim. Me raris
juvat auribus placere. Videor mihi illud probe secre, θιως esse vocem poeticam, neque Hesychio in enarratione usurpatam esse. Quid de σηστρα et σηγιστρα? An et ibi Palmerius palmam mihi præripuit? Tuum denique est illud Ασηζε πεμφιζην Ιους πελας πορον. 5 Qualis, dii boni, versiculus! in tertia sede Trochæus, in quarta Spondæus. Restat unus et alter locus, de quibus, etiam si charta non deficeret, melius esset tacere quam dicere.

Raptim.

To
The Rev. Dr. Bernard,
in Holywell,
in Oxon.

XV.

R. B. V. Cl. E. B. S.

novum o decus et venerandum, et ab omni scena Græca alienissima. E libris etenim veterum Judeor- rum, et ab interpretamentis πατροπαραδότων ut Χρι- στόν τε εἰναι καὶ παθητόν τὸν Ἰησοῦν adstruam et con- 
vincam, id jam ago. Quapropter conjecturis nostris refellendis inhibere te nolo, ne epistolæ tam doctæ ac luculentæ coronis statim accedat, neve Malelas sive sophista ille Johannes confessim in lucem sæculi ex- 
crat. Vale, Vir doctissime, et in hunc sinum latus 
26, 91. Piam illam familiam mea causa saluta; cujus 
moram mavult plurimo Oxonia quam transitum.

XVI.

Dr. John Mill to Richard Bentley.

March 31, 91.

DEAR SIR,

I received your last papers, wherein you are 
15 infinitely too kind in your character of my present 
work, and that other which we design. I promised 
you to alter nothing, but I shall have much ado to 
be as good as my word. This discourse of yours will 
raise the expectation of the world so much, that I 
shall not be able, I doubt, in any tolerable degree to 
answer it. But I submitt, and am highly sensible of 
the great honour you do me herein: I will endeavour 
to alter nothing. But there is one thing wherein you 
25 and I must alter our opinions. When I sent you a 
specimen of the Greek Lexicons from France, I re-
ceived, at the same time, a specimen of the characters of the Clarmont's and St. German's copies, being, once for all, resolved to know whether Beza was part of either of them. From Cambridge I have since had a sample of the characters of Beza. The account they give me of the French copies is this:—The St. German's copy is a Folio, to the size of which they have cut the paper of the letter they sent me; the Greek and Latin are in the same page, in columns; the character, a square black character, in quo spiritus accentusque habentur prima manu descripti;—the words of their letter: a mistake, I suppose; for Dr. Wake and Mr. Allix, who have viewed the MS. several times together, assure me that the accents are of a later pen and somewhat different ink. So that, whatever be the antiquity of the book, you see it cannot be part of Beza, as the Benedictins imagine. Well, but the Clarmont is in 4°: the Greek in one page, the Latin in another, accented, they tell me, and spirited, but by a recent hand: you see how impossible 'tis to keep blockheads from tampering with books. In short, every thing answers to Beza. I have copied out all the three sorts of characters in this paper, that you may judge of them. I believe we must be forced to own this Clarmont to be the second part of Beza. Though you know, by the scrap of Latin at the end of our Cambridge copy, "Demetrio bonum Testimonium redditum est," &c., 'tis plain the book originally was the whole entire N. Testament. If you will have those words either left out or altered, wherein you give your opinion that these copies are quite different, be pleased to signify so much in your next. If you adhere to what you
affirm in this discourse, I shall be glad [if] you will favour me with a line, wherein I may have the reason of your opinion. For I confess, to me they seem as yet to be 2 parts of one and the same copy.

Our friend, Mr. Stillingfleet, I do inquire after as much as I can, and of those who must, I think, have knowledge of his whole conversation, and they all return me omnium bona. The Warden commends him highly for his sobriety and diligence; and others, who have their eyes upon him, give him a very good character. So that I doubt not but he is very secure.

Before I come to the above-mentioned passage concerning the MSS., I conclude I shall hear from you. When this is printed off, I send you up the remainder all together; and then pray conclude the whole. You shall know what room is left in the paper, that you may fit your matters accordingly.

Yours,

JO. MILL.

These
For the Reverend Mr. Bentley,
At my Lord Bishop of Worcester’s house,
in Park-street,
Westminster.

XVII.

R. Bentley to E. Bernard.

My dear Friend,

I paid one pound to Mrs. Reims according to your order. I cannot express my thankfulness to
you, that you will so much engage yourself for me, as to ask that favour of Mr. Spanheim. I could have wist, you would have made use of Gronovius; who is used to such things; and the other, they say, is a very high and proud sort of a blade. But you know best, whom you have the most interest with. I will draw up the passages as soon as I can, and send them to you. I told you that Sir Ed. Sherburn had lent me the whole apparatus of Gas. Gevartius: which I will look all over. I expect not much upon the authour himself. All the drift I perceive is for his VINDICÆ MANILIANÆ, to prove the author of our poem to be Theodorus Manlius, Consul. a. c. 399. Among Sir Edward's own papers I find the Collationes ex M. Cod. Pithaei upon the first book: this, he tells me, he borrowed of you, being Scaliger's edition, with those variations in the margin. I was very glad to hear this, assuring myself that although you did not send me it before, either that you had forgot it, or, being displaced, could not readily find it, yet you would not let me long want any help that you could assist me with. I find, by what Sir Edward hath transcribed, that it was no very old book, being of the last rate of Books, equal to the Codex Palatinus, that of C. C. C. and your own in 4to, and those from whence the first editions were printed: the second rate is an Italian MS., whose variations are written by Js. Vossius in the Bononian edition: this I call a young Gemblacensis: being between the recentest and it: it confirms the Gemb. in hundreds of Places, for which before we had but one witness. The 1st rate are Vossius's own MS., now at Leyden, and the most sovraign Copy of Gemblau. But however, though
I do not expect much from the Pithæan MS.; yet I would by no means miss the occasion of both approving my diligence to the world, and of publicly acknowledging my very great obligations to yourself: and therefore I intreat you to search every corner of your library till you can procure this book for, dear Sir, your ever obliged and affectionate

R. BENTLEY.

XVIII.

R. Bentley to E. Bernard.

Feb. xi

I am afraid my last never came to your hands: which gave you an account how I had paid 20s. to your niece, and begged of you the loan of the Codex Pithæanus Manilii. Sir Ed. Sherburn was so kind as to lend me all he had amassed together, towards an edition of that author; amongst which I found Collations ex codice Pithæi upon the first book, which he told me he was obliged to yourself for. 'Twas a printed edition, (he thinks Scaliger's in 4to.), with those variations in it, manu Pithæi. I beg of you to supply me with it now, though I had it not at first, whether by being misplaced or forgot. I have now in my hands a noble fragment of Eusebius about Daniel's weeks, Gr: ex Bibliotheca Vienensis. It is about 12 pages 4to. of my writing, and in it there is a passage of 2 sides αὐτολέξει εκ πέμπτον τῶν χρονογραφίων τοῦ Ἀφρικάνου, upon the same subject. I know you
are curious about this argument: if you have never seen it (not being yet printed) and have any mind to it, I will take care to send it to you speedily, being very glad of any opportunity of shewing how much I am your obliged Friend.

R. B.

To
The Rev. Dr. Bernard,
in Holywell, in
Oxon.

XIX.

R. Bentley to E. Bernard.

May the 28th.

Rev'n,

I am very glad of the news of your Manilius, and expect it with impatience. At last here is come to town the *Paradis Terrestre* of Mr. Huet. If you would have it, I can buy it for you, and send you it by Mr. Hody the next week. The Schoolmaster of Hackney is unknown to me, if you please to write to him directly, and appoint him to deliver or send them to me, they shall be conveyed to you, as soon as you will. *Le Crose*, or his continuator, have translated a passage out of the *Ouvrages des Scavans* relating to my fragments of the Greek poetry. But the whole is but an *excerptum* out of my Epistle to Dr. Mill; where I say that I had formerly such a design, but it must now ly by the walls. After Philostratus and
Manilius, I shall consider of your advice about the στρεματεύς. I cannot think that I should do well to balk the proofs of a Deity to attack either Theists or Jews. The Jews do us little hurt; and perhaps to bring their objections into the pulpit, and the vulgar language, out of their present obscurity, would not do well: and few would care to hear or read such discourses. Of all the parts of my Task, that shall be the last that I will meddle with. And then for Theists, you say, they have books written, but Atheists have only talk. Must we then pass by the Atheists, against the judgment and command of my Honble Benefactor, who hath put them in the very first place as the most dangerous enemies? Atheism is so much the worse that it is not buried in books; but is gotten εἰς τὸν βιον, that taverns and coffee-houses, nay Westminster-hall and the very churches, are full of it. A sermon therefore must be contra malos mores, not malos libros. But are the Atheists of your mind, that they have no books written for them? Not one of them but believes Tom Hobbes to be a rank one; and that his corporeal God is a meer sham to get his book printed. They understand the Cabbala well enough: that all that is but Juggle; and that a corporeal infinite God is downright nonsense. I have said something to this in my first sermon; and I know it to be true by the conversation I have had with them. There may be some Spinosists, or immaterial Fatalists, beyond seas. But not one English Infidel in a hundred is any other than a Hobbist; which I know to be rank Atheism in the private study and select conversation of those men, whatever it appear to be.
abroad. I am told by my Patrons, that hereafter all my discourses may be reprinted in 8th; if this be, I must add a preface, &c.: and should be glad in the mean time to have your remarks upon each; of any mistakes I may have made, or any things obscurely, or imperfectly handled. In your last you seem to hint, that the Astrological Notion of our origin is a fancy of my own, and that nobody ever believed it. But 'tis your happiness, that you have not known by conversation what Monsters of Men have been of late days. You know the ground of the old ones, that derived us out of the soil from mechanism or Chance, was, that equivocal generation of frogs and insects, and plants sine semine. So that they said, when the earth was fresh and vigorous the more perfect animals were produced out of her. Now, therefore, because the generations of Plants and insects are reduced to the starry influences, they carry in consequence the production of ourselves to the same Cause. Besides Cardan, Caesalpinus, and Berigardus, &c. do in express words ascribe it to planetary influences: and 'tis now the reigning opinion of the most learned living Atheists among us; and therefore ought not to be past by. You say, Our fabric being a portion of the world must have a like origin, and not descend from the stars, even in the opinion of God's enemies. This argument is true; if the dispute was about the Materia of human bodies. But now that we talk of the forma of it; it proves as well that the Half pound of butter and pudding that we had at dinner, because they are portions of the world, were made at the same time with it. The γένεσις of Animals was posterior to that of the stars in the opinions of all man-
kind; I do not mean the substance of animals, but their forms and textures, that denominate them what they are.

But too much of our little concerns. We impatiently expect an account of Affairs out of Flanders. All put up their *vota* for the success of the expected battle; which in all likelihood will determine the fate of France.

I am your most obliged and affectionate

Friend and Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

To

*The Rev. Dr. Bernard*

*in Holywell in*

*Oxon.*

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XX.

RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS PRÆSTANTISSIMO DNO.

Joh. Georgio Grævio S. P. D.

Facile, uti spero, quae tua est humanitas, indulgebis desiderio hominis, qui a teneris unguiculis eruditionem tuam unice admiror et prædico, et nunc demum ad amicitiam tuam cl. Crameri opera viam affecto. Est quidam apud nos Edvardus Sherburnus, Eques Auratus, qui librum primum Manilii Anglice vertit, et commentario doctissimo auxit. Is abhinc annis aliquot apparatum Gasp. Gevartii ad Manilium ab ejus hærede emit Antverpiæ; mihique non ita pridem, quem novam ejus scriptoris editionem parare
inandiverat, schedas Gevarianas perlegendi copiam fecit. Comperi autem virum el. omnem operam in eo posuisse; non qui Manilli textum corrigeret vel illustraret, sed qui infeliciem suam (mea quidem sententia) conjecturam de Theodoro Mallio Cos. quem Astronomici auctorem esse voluit, adversus Barthios et Salmasios, et Tristanos et Possinos defendenter. Nihil tamen in medium profert, quod momenti habeat quicquam ad opinionem suam stabilirendam, præterquam quæ dudum in lucem ediderat in Papinianis et Variis Lectionibus. Itaque cum toties repetita eranbe nauseam mihi et fastidium moveret; mirifice tamen recreatus sum aureolis duabus epistolis, quæ in isto chartarum fasce latitabant, quæque celeberrimum Grævii nomen ferebant inscriptum. Illud vero me perculisse fateor, quod ad Gevarii sententiam de ætate Manilli videaris accedere: atque adeo, si confidentiae meæ veniam dederis, libenter te velim sciscisti, serione istud liberoque judicio dixeris; an ut assentatiuncula ista (ut in rebus leviöribus fieri solet obsequio haud in honesto) ejus gratiam conciliares: et si forte serio, cademne nunc tibi ac tum olim stet sententia, quibusque argumentis statuminata. Erat etiam præterea, quod me Adversaria ista versantem non mediocris voluptate affe cet, Dissertatio scilicet bene longa et perquam erudita de vita Fl. Mallii Theodori Cos. autore, ut casu comperii, Alberto Rubenio; cujus Opuscula Posthuma, te obstetricante, in lucem prodierunt. Hanc meo judicio minime dignam quæ cum blattis et tineis duntius conflictetur, curabo tibi mittendam; si ejus editionem te procuraturum fore polliceris: et quidem vel una cum aliis quibusdam, vel etiam sola non incommode edì poterit. Vir


XXI.

Joannes Georgius Grævius Viro Ingenio, Doctrina, Virtuteque præstanti, Richardo Bentley S. D.

Recens eram a lectione tuae, quam Malelæ Chronicis subjecisti, epistole, cum Rotterdami, quo me domesticum negotium vocarat, inciderem in Cramerum nostrum, ex navi, quæ incoluem ex vestra beata insula retulerat, tantum quod egressum. Nihil tam cari capitis complexu mihi poterat accidere desideratius. Gaudium, quod ex insperato illius occurre capiebam, cumulabat quæ mihi statim de te narrare cupit. Plenus enim, ut sic dicam, tui, ita me ceperat pulcherrima illa tua disputatio, quæ tam multa præclara, tam multa recondita nos docuerat, ut totus in illa deëxus de nulla re magis cogitarem.
de nulla libentius loquerer apud homines non impulsos quam de te, de tuo ingenio et doctrina, ut videreris non modo in animo, sed et in ore meo habitare. Mirifice enim gaudeo, ubi video succrescere, qui rei litterarise fere collapsam dignitatem sustinere possint et propagare, cum paucis annis plerosque omnes amiserimus, qui cam solebant tueri. Cum Cramerus non longe post tuas promeret ac mihi redderet litteras, plane triumphabant, mihiqve gratulabam, te, quem tanti facio, mihi ad amicitiam tuam ultro, quod majorem in modum optabam, fores patetecisse, cum testificatione summa prolixae tuae in me voluntatis. Nullum gratius a magno Rege mihi deferri potuit congiarium, quam quod tu mihi detulisti tui amoris munus. Velim tibi persuasum sit, et exploratum, omnium curarum mihi semper futuram antiquissimam, ut amicitiam, quam auspicato, sic augurari libet, iniimus, tuear omni studio et officio. De Manilio illustrando te cogitare sane quam lactor. Filius meus, quam fata mihi superiore hyeme tabe lenta consecutum eripuerunt, Lipsiae hunc poetam commiserat cum antiquis membranis; quas in publica illius Lycei bibliotheca, quam Paulinam vocant, repererat. Hujus codicis excerpta, quae nunc describuntur, faxo ut quam primum ad te perferantur. Sententiam Gevartii de Manilii aetate tantum abest ut probem hoc tempore, ut nuperius pro concione, cum de illo vate dissererem, illam publice dannarim non uno usus argumento. Litteras, quas in scidis Gevartianiis reperisti, adolescents scripsi cum non nullas rationes, quibus opinionem suam firmare nitebatur, mihi recitasset optimum senex, quae tum pro captu aetatis mihi blandiebantur. In libro primo est elegans παρέκβασις de via
lactea, quam singit habitari a claris viris. Ubi agit de heroiibus Atheniensibus, locus est parva menda fœdatus, que tamen in ridiculum errorem induxit magnum Scaligerum, qui in illo versu

5 Persidis et victor, strarat qui classibus sequor

Xerxem existimat intelligi. Num Xerxes, illud monstrum nulla virtute redemtum, Semonibus, et quidem Graecis accenseri, et Persidis victor poterit appellari? Seripsit Manilius,

10 Persidis et victor, stravit que classibus sequor.

Themistoclem significat, qui Persiam mari vicit, cum in pugna Salaminia maximum classem Persicam, quæ mare ferebatur texisse multitudine navium, fudit. Sed hoc leve est, quod tu rectius, credo, vidisti olim.


20 Panegyricum huic Mallio dictum animadversiones non penitendas, ut mihi illo tempore videbatur. Ex qui-

25

30
bus, si ille sunt apud vos, quæ tibi dignæ videbuntur esse luce possent seligi, quæ Rubenii Incubrationi sub-
texerentur. Sed hoc tui est consillii. Num etiam cum
his chartis deportatus est ad vos commentarius Gevartii
in Antoninum περὶ ἐνυτοῦ, cui per omnem vitam insu-
davit? Summe reverendo Episcopo Norvicensi si mea
studia, observantiam, et obsequium detuleris, eique
gratias egeris, pro acceptissimo dono variarum lectio-
um in libris Philosophicis Ciceronis, multum te ama-
bo. Gratum me cognoscetis vestrorum in me et Tul-
lium meritorum praæconem. Orationes nune exercent
præla. Has excipiant, si fuero superstes, quæ in Phi-
losophia elaboravit. Ad euncta fere Ciceronis opera
perpelienda fui instructor quem ad hæc Philosophica.
Itaque summo opere gauděbo, si per vos mihi licuerit 13
esse paratior ab iis copiis, quas ad hanc telam de-
texendum desidero. In editione nova Philostrati ad-
ornanda te totum nune esse gaudeo. Usus sum olim
editione Juntina, quam cum codice Britannico com-
miserat Franciscus Junius. Quæ discrepantis ab edi-
tionibus scripturaræ exempla mihi descripsi, si non ha-
bes, usui tamen tibi futura putas, communicabo tecum
ubi jussēris. Num etiam novæ aut emendatæ versioni
accendent notæ? De Hesychio et Polluce alias. Cal-
limachus filii mei, antequam obierat, cœpit typis man-
dari. Pergunt, sed lentissime. Separatim ceteris ad-
detur luculentus et uberrimus in hunc vatem Ezechielis
Spanhemii commentarius. Cum tu Graecos omnes poe-
tas nocturna diurnaque manu versaris, nullus dubito,
quin ex tuis adversariis insigne Callimacho posset or-
namentum accedere, si per alias curas, quas turbare
religioni duco, tibi ea liceret executere. Sed fortasse
alique venient fereæ, ut ille ait. Vale, vir excellen-
tissime, et me amare perge. Trajecti Batavorum D: XVII. Sept. CIII XCIII.

Summo viro Episcopo Asaphensi, quem olim colo tanquam διοπτέρας αγάλμα, queso ut salutem dicas, ut et tuo Millio. Quando illius Chronologia, hujus Novum Fœdus prodibunt?

XXII.

Sir Isaac Newton to Richard Bentley.

Cambridge, Decemb. 10, 1692.

Sir,

When I wrote my treatise about our systeme,

I had an eye upon such principles as might work with considering men for the beleife of a Deity; and nothing can rejoice me more than to find it useful for that purpose. But if I have done the publick any service this way, 'tis due to nothing but industry and a patient thought.

As to your first query, it seems to me that if the matter of our sun and planets, and all the matter in the universe, was eavenly scattered throughout all the heavens, and every particle had an innate gravity towards all the rest, and the whole space throughout which this matter was scattered was but finite: the matter on the outside of this space would, by its gravity, tend towards all the matter on the inside, and, by consequence, fall down to the middle of the whole space, and there compose one great spherical mass. But if the matter was eavenly diffused
through an infinite space, it would never convene into one mass; but some of it convene into one mass, and some into another, so as to make an infinite number of great masses, scattered at great distances from one another throughout all that infinite space. And thus might the sun and fixt stars be formed, supposing the matter were of a lucid nature. But how the matter should divide itself into two sorts, and that part of it which is fit to compose a shining body should fall down into one mass and make a 10 sun, and the rest which is fit to compose an opake body should coalesce, not into one great body, like the shining matter, but into many little ones; or if the sun was at first an opake body like the planets, or the planets lucid bodies like the sun, how he alone 15 should be changed into a shining body, whilst all they continue opake, or all they be changed into opake ones, whilst he remains unchanged, I do not think explicable by mere natural causes, but am forced to ascribe it to the counsel and contrivance of a volun- 20 tary Agent.

The same Power, whether natural or supernatural, which placed the sun in the center of the orbs of the six primary Planets, placed Saturn in the center of the orbs of his five secondary Planets, and Jupiter 25 in the center of the orbs of his four secondary ones, and the earth in the center of the moon’s orb; and, therefore, had this cause been a blind one, without contrivance and designe, the sun would have been a body of the same kind with Saturn, Jupiter, and the 30 earth, that is, without light and heat. Why there is one body in our Systeme qualified to give light and heat to all the rest, I know no reason, but because
the Author of the Systeme thought it convenient; and why there is but one body of this kind, I know no reason, but because one was sufficient to warm and enlighten all the rest. For the Cartesian Hypothesis of Suns losing their light, and then turning into Comets, and Comets into Planets, can have no place in my systeme, and is plainly erroneous; because it's certain that Comets, as often as they appear to us, descend into the systeme of our Planets, lower than the orb of Jupiter, and sometimes lower than the orbs of Venus and Mercury, and yet never stay here, but always return from the Sun with the same degrees of motion by which they approached him.

To your second Query, I answer, that the motions which the Planets now have could not spring from any natural cause alone, but were impressed by an intelligent Agent. For, since Comets descend into the region of our Planets, and here move all manner of ways, going sometimes the same way with the Planets, sometimes the contrary way, and sometimes in cross ways, in planes inclined to the plane of the Ecliptick, at all kinds of angles, its plaine that there is no natural cause which could determine all the Planets, both primary and secondary, to move the same way and in the same plane, without any considerable variation: this must have been the effect of Counsel. Nor is there any natural cause which could give the Planets those just degrees of velocity, in proportion to their distances from the Sun and other central bodies about which they move, and to the quantity of matter contained in those bodies, which were requisite to make them move in concentric orbs about those bodies. Had the Planets been as swift
as Comets, in proportion to their distances from the Sun, (as they would have been, had their motions been caused by their gravity, whereby the matter, at the first formation of the Planets, might fall from the remotest regions towards the Sun), they would not move in concentric orbs, but in such excentric ones as the Comets move in. Were all the Planets as swift as Mercury, or as slow as Saturn or his Satellites; or were their several velocities otherwise much greater or less than they are (as they might have been, had they arose from any other cause than their gravities); or had the distances from the centers about which they move been greater or less than they are, with the same velocities; or had the quantity of matter in the Sun, or in Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth, and, by consequence, their gravitating power, been greater or less than it is; the primary Planets could not have revolved about the Sun, nor the secondary ones about Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth, in concentric circles, as they do, but would have moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipses very excentric. To make this systeme, therefore, with all its motions, required a Cause which understood and compared together the quantities of matter in the several bodies of the Sun and Planets, and the gravitating powers resulting from thence; the several distances of the primary Planets from the Sun, and secondary ones from Saturn, Jupiter, and the Earth; and the velocities with which these Planets could revolve at those distances, about those quantities of matter in the central bodies; and to compare and adjust all these things together, in so great a variety of bodies; argues that cause to be, not blind and fortuitous, but very well skilled in Mechanics and Geometry.
To your third Query, I answer, that it may be represented that the Sun may, by heating those Planets most which are nearest to him, cause them to be better concocted, and more condensed by concoction. But, when I consider that our Earth is much more heated in its bowels below the upper crust by subterraneous fermentations of mineral bodies than by the Sun, I see not why the interior parts of Jupiter and Saturn might not be as much heated, concocted, and coagulated by those fermentations as our Earth is; and therefore this various density should have some other cause than the various distances of the Planets from the Sun. And I am confirmed in this opinion by considering, that the Planets of Jupiter and Saturn, as they are rarer than the rest, so they are vastly greater, and contain a far greater quantity of matter, and have many satellites about them; which qualifications surely arose not from their being placed at so great a distance from the Sun, but were rather the cause why the Creator placed them at that great distance. For, by their gravitating powers they disturb one another's motions very sensibly, as I find by some late observations of Mr. Flamsteed; and had they been placed much nearer to the Sun and to one another, they would, by the same powers, have caused a considerable disturbance in the whole Systeme.

To the 4th Query, I answer, that, in the hypothesis of vortices, the inclination of the axis of the earth might, in my opinion, be ascribed to the situation of the earth's vortex before it was absorbed by the neighbouring vortices, and the earth turned from a Sun to a Comet; but this inclination ought constantly to decrease, in compliance with the motion of
the earth's vortex, whose axis is much less inclined to the Ecliptick, as appears by the motion of the Moon carried about therein. If the Sun by his rays could carry about the Planets, yet I do not see how he could thereby effect their diurnal motions.

Lastly, I see nothing extraordinary in the inclination of the earth’s axis for proving a Deity, unless you will urge it as a contrivance for winter and summer, and for making the earth habitable towards the poles; and that the diurnal rotations of the sun and planets, as they could hardly arise from any cause purely mechanical, so, by being determined all the same way with the annual and menstrual motions, they seem to make up that harmony in the systeme, which, as I explained above, was the effect of choice rather than of chance.

There is yet another argument for a Deity, which I take to be a very strong one; but, till the principles on which tis grounded be better received, I think it more advisable to let it sleep.

I am your most humble servant to command,

IS. NEWTON.

To the R[ev.] Dr. Richard Bentley,
at the Bp. of Worcester's house
in Park-street in
Westminster,
London.

Mr. Newton's Answer to some Queries sent by me after I had preach't my 2 last Sermons: All his Answers are agreeable to what I had delivered before in the pulpit, but of some incidental 30 things I do επέχων.

R. B.
XXIII.

RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS EXCELLENTISSIMO VIRO
JO. GEORGIO GRAEVIO S. D.

EPISTOLAM illam nostram, quae inficetum Maleiae Chronicon tanquam operculum patina dignum, comitari visa est, tam mirifice (ut prædicis) tibi placere potuisse, miterne magis nescio an gaudeam: at etiam insuper ad amicitiam tuam mihi aditum munivisse, id vero serio triumpho. Enimvero importunitati Millii nostri jam facile ignosco, qui assiduus flagitator invitum me et tergiversantem perpulit denique ingratum operi manum admove. Amplissimum enim laboris fructum percipio, quod Graevio paucisque aliis, quibus secundum Graevium plurimum tribuo, nuge illæ non displicuerint. Atque adeo, ut intelligas me pro virili operam dare, ut recentem nostram amicitiam omni officio colam atque confirmem: Callimachum tua causa nuper relegi, et Adversaria excussi penitus; exploraturus quo pacto editionem, quam paras, sive ornare sive onerare possim. Et fragmenta quidem Callimachi altero tanto iis auctiora quà Lutetiae prodierunt, et aptiori ordine disposita, et locis aliquid emendata suppeditare possim. Et profecto si nondum præla subierit ista operis pars, omnino tibi auctor esse ausim, ut exspectes paulisper, donee nostra videas, quà quamprimum, ubi jussenis, ad te perferentur. Operae interea typographicae in Spanhemianis exerceri poterunt. Pauculas autem castigationes, quà, dum Hymnos et Epigrammata percurro, sponte mihi nascebantur, una tibi cum Fragmentis curabo mitten-
das. Sed nihil, credo, est, quod a Filio tuo τῷ μα-
καρίτῃ et el. Spanhemio non sit occupatum. Extat
Epigramma pag. 143, editionis nuperae:

'O Λύκτος Μενοίτης τὰ τόξα ταῦτα ἐπειτῶν
*Εθηκε τῇ Κεραστῷ, δίδωμι καὶ φαρέτηριν
Σάραπι τοὺς διστοὺς ἔχουσιν ἐσπερίται.

Non opus est, ut Huetii et Fabrei conjecturas tibi
referam, cui sine dubio liber est ad manum. Indicabo
tantummodo, quo ipse modo locum corrigendum cen-
seo. Itaque lego:

'O Λύκτος Μενοίτης τὰ τόξα ταῦτα*, ἐπειτῶν,
*Εθηκε τῇ, κέρας του δίδωμι καὶ φαρέτηριν,
Σάραπι τοὺς δ' διστοὺς ἔχουσιν Ἐσπερίται.

Τῇ, i. e. cape, ut Tῇ, Κύκλωψ, πέε οἶνον, et τῇ τοῦ-
τον ἰμάντα. κέρας autem τὸ τόξον. Arcum, inquit 15
Menætes Cres, et pharetram tibi dedico, O Sarapi:
sagittas vero nequeo; cum Hesperitæ eas habeant,
(hostes scilicet, quos ille sagittis confixerat). Quinam
porro siunt Hesperitæ, docet Stephanus Byzantius:
'Ἐσπερίτης, τόλως Διβόης, ἣ νῦν Βερονίκη' ὁ πολίτης, 20
'Ἐσπερίτης. Καλλίμαχος ἐν τοῖς Ἐπεγράμμασι. Noli
dubitare, quin hoe ipsum Epigramma in integro Ste-
phanii opere hic laudatum fuerit. Itaque omnia tam
perspicue restituta sunt, ut nullus dubitationi locus sit
relictus. Atque actum est et conclamatum de com-
mentorio Isidis nomine Κεραστῷ vel Κεραστῇ. Quin
igitur, quando idonea est occasio, et alius Dece, si Diis
placet, ineptissimum nomen numenque de medio tol-
limus? Epigramma est apud Gruterum, pag. mcxxx,
autoris incerti, qui tamen fieri potest ut sit idem ipse 30
Callimachus:
Mē μου ἐνυβρίσης ἄριστον τάφον, ἡ παροδία,
Μὴ σοι μηνίσῃ πικρῶν Ἑπαγερίῳ.
Περεσφόνα τε κόρα Δαμάτερος, ἀμα παρέπτων
Εἵπον Ἀρατέω γαῖαν ἐχοὺς ἀλαφράν.

5 Hanc Epagesimam Scaligeri index in Dearum numero reponit. Quo autem jure, statim faxo, ut intelligas. Sic enim scripsit author, sive Callimachus sive alius:

Μὴ σοι μηνίω πικρῶν ἐπ᾿ Ἀγεσίλα.
Περεσφόνα τε κόρα Δαμάτερος—

Error est manifestus exscriptoris, qui in lapide CH legebat pro ω, et MH pro ΔΆΙ (i.e. λα) ut et versus tertio AMA legebat pro ΑΛΔΑ. Μηνίω autem corrigo, eadem plane sententia cum Homericō isto:—

10 μὴ σοί τι θεὰν μήμια γένομαι. Ἀγεσίλας denique est Pluto, de quo consule Hesychium et Etymol. M. Callimachus etiam memorat in Lavaeris Minervae:

Καὶ μίνος, εὖτε θάνῃ, πεπνυμένος ἐν νεκώσει
Φοιναξέ, μεγάλῳ τίμων Ἀγεσίλα.

20 Quin et aliis locus nunc commode venit in mentem, ubi non Deæ quidem nomen, at trium tamen Dearum arbitri mendoza positum esse censeo. Apud Nasonem in Ep. Laodamiae sic hodie legitur:

Dux Pari Priamide, damno fomose tuorum,

25 Tam sis hostis iners, quam malus hospes eras.

Nihil variant Codd. Mt, neque annotatum hic quicum video ab excellenti ingenii viro N. Heinsio. Sed obsecro te, cur Ducem vocat Laodamia, quem convitiis insectari et diris deovere instituit? cur autem cincinnatum adulterum tanta laude cohonestat?
hæc oratio nec in illum quadrare, nec ab illa proficisci potest. Sic igitur reponet, qui me audiet:

Duspari Priamide, damno formose tuo rum,

(vel Dyspari). Animadvertis sine dubio imitationem Homeri tam manifestam quam elegantem, ΔΥΣΙΑΠΙ, 5 ἙΙΔΟΣ ἈΡΙΣΤΕ, γυναικανές ἠπεροςπευτά. Et hoc quidem ἀντιεκαρον habe pro loco Manilii feliciter restituto: quo de loco aliisque ibidem trecentis, necnon de ipso scriptore, spero, fore, ut ea proferam, quæ et novitatis gratia et verisimilitudine tibi olim placebunt. 10 Variantes Lectiones Paullini codicis mihi subministravit Joach. Fellerus Lipsiensis; adeo ut non sit opus, ut filii tui excerpta descriptantur denuo: sin antem jam descripta penes te habes, non potest non mihi gratissimum esse, quodcunque a tam candida anima proficiscatur. Gevarianam sententiam te repudiasse sane gaudeo. Nihil inaudieram de Commentario ejus Antoniano: nec in has oras deportatum fuisse omnino crediderim. De Manethone isto merito te amo, cujus una cum Manilio edendi cepi consilium; 20 si ejus mihi copia fiat, et dignus modo sit, qui prodeat in lucem. Cl. Gronovius se eadem ἀποστελεσματα ex eodem Cod. Florentino sua manu descripta possidere per epistolam me certiorum fecit. Fac, sodes, pro gratia ista et auroritate, qua et apud illum et amicos 25 Langermanni plurimum polles, ut etiam alieno beneficio me obligatum tibi habeas. Lectiones Philostrati ex Cod. Britannico (si Oxoniensis is est, non Regius ex Bibliotheca S. Jacobi) magnopere peto ut mecum communices. Rubenii Dissertationem et Ciceronis 30 Philosophica fidei Everhardi Behagel, bibliopolæ Ba-
tavi, commisi. Is nunc Londini habitat, et pollici-

tus est, se sedulo curaturum, ut uterque liber una cum

his litteris ad te perferatur. Variantes illas scriptu-

ras ad Ciceronem quantivis esse pretii re ipsa com-

peries: quo majorem habebis gratiam Reverendiss.

Episcopo Norvicensi: qui præterea, ut sane laborum

et laudum tuarum studiosus est fautor, depromet tibi

ex instructissima sua bibliotheca Tan. Fabri Emen-
dationes ineditas, et editionem antiquam Orationum,

Venetiis mcccclxxi. Vale. Vigorniae D. xiv. Ja-
nuarii 1693.

Clarissimo Viro Joanni Georgio Grevio

Trajectum Batavorum.

XXIV.

Sir Isaac Newton to Richard Bentley.


Sir,

I agree with you, that, if matter cavenly dif-
fused through a finite space, not spherical, should fall

into a solid mass, this mass would affect the figure of

the whole space, provided it were not soft, like the

old Chaos, but so hard and solid from the beginning,

that the weight of its protuberant parts could not

make it yield to their pressure; yet, by earthquakes

loosing the parts of this solid, the protuberances

might sometimes sink a little by their weight, and

thereby the mass might by degrees approach a sphe-

rical figure.
The reason why matter eavenly scattered through a finite space would convene in the midst, you conceive the same with me; but that there should be a Central particle, so accurately placed in the middle as to be always equally attracted on all sides, and thereby continue without motion, seems to me a supposition fully as hard as to make the sharpest needle stand upright on its point upon a looking-glass. For, if the very mathematical center of the central particle be not accurately in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of the whole mass, the particle will not be attracted equally on all sides. And much harder it is to suppose that all the particles in an infinite space should be so accurately poised one among another, as to stand still in a perfect equilibrium. For I reckon this as hard as to make, not one needle only, but an infinite number of them (so many as there are particles in an infinite space), stand accurately poised upon their points. Yet I grant it possible, at least by a divine power; and if they were once so placed, I agree with you that they would continue in that posture without motion for ever, unless put into new motion by the same power. When, therefore, I said that matter eavenly spread through all space would convene by its gravity into one or more great masses, I understand it of matter not resting in an accurate poise.

But you argue, in the next paragraph of your letter, that every particle of matter in an infinite space has an infinite quantity of matter on all sides, and, by consequence, an infinite attraction every way, and therefore must rest in equilibrio, because all infinites are equal. Yet you suspect a paralogism in this
argument; and I conceive the paralogism lies in the position that all infinites are equal. The generality of mankind consider infinites no other ways than indefinitely; and in this sense they say all infinites are equal; though they would speak more truly if they should say, they are neither equal nor unequal, nor have any certain difference or proportion one to another. In this sense, therefore, no conclusions can be drawn from them about the equality, proportions, or differences of things; and they that attempt to do it usually fall into paralogisms. So, when men argue against the infinite divisibility of magnitude, by saying, that, if an inch may be divided into an infinite number of parts, the sum of those parts will be an inch; and if a foot may be divided into an infinite number of parts, the sum of those parts must be a foot; and, therefore, since all infinites are equal, those sums must be equal, that is, an inch equal to a foot. The falseness of the conclusion shews an error in the premises; and the error lies in the position, that all infinites are equal. There is, therefore, another way of considering infinites used by Mathematicians, and that is, under certain definite restrictions and limitations, whereby infinites are determined to have certain differences or proportions to one another. Thus Dr. Wallis considers them in his Arithmetica Infinitorum, where, by the various proportions of infinite sums, he gathers the various proportions of infinite magnitudes: which way of arguing is generally allowed by Mathematicians, and yet would not be good were all infinites equal. According to the same way of Considering infinites, a Mathematician
would tell you, that, though there be an infinite number of infinitely little parts in an inch, yet there is twelve times that number of such parts in a foot; that is, the infinite number of those parts in a foot is not equal to, but twelve times bigger than the infinite number of them in an inch. And so a Mathematician will tell you, that, if a body stood in equilibrio between any two equal and contrary attracting infinite forces, and if to either of those forces you add any new finite attracting force, that new force, how little soever, will destroy the equilibrium, and put the body into the same motion into which it would put it were those two contrary equal forces but finite, or even none at all: so that in this case two equal infinites, by the addition of a finite to either of them, become unequal in our ways of reckoning; and after these ways we must reckon, if from the consideration of infinites we would always draw true conclusions.

To the last part of your letter, I answer, first, that, if the earth (without the moon) were placed anywhere with its center in the Orbis magnus, and stood still there without any gravitation or projection, and then at once were infused into it both a gravitating energy towards the sun, and a transverse impulse of a just quantity moving it directly in a tangent to the Orbis magnus, the compound of this attraction and projection would, according to my notion, cause a circular revolution of the earth about the sun. But the transverse impulse must be of a just quantity; for, if it be too big or too little, it will cause the earth to move in some other line.
Secondly, I do not know any power in nature which could cause this transverse motion without the divine arm. Blondel tells us somewhere in his book of Bombs, that Plato affirms that the motion of the planets is such as if they had all of them been created by God in some region very remote from our Systeme, and let fall from thence towards the Sun, and so soon as they arrived at their several orbs, their motion of falling turned aside into a transverse one. And this is true, supposing the gravitating power of the Sun was doubled at that moment of time in which they all arrive at their several orbs; but then the divine power is here required in a double respect, namely, to turn the descending motion of the falling planets into a side motion, and, at the same time, to double the attractive power of the Sun. So, then, gravity may put the planets into motion; but, without the divine power, it could never put them into such a circulating motion as they have about the Sun; and, therefore, for this, as well as other reasons, I am compelled to ascribe the frame of this Systeme to an intelligent Agent.

You sometimes speak of gravity as essential and inherent to matter. Pray, do not ascribe that notion to me; for the cause of gravity is what I do not pretend to know, and therefore would take more time to consider of it.

I fear what I have said of infinities will seem obscure to you; but it is enough if you understand, that infinities, when considered absolutely without any restriction or limitation, are neither equal nor unequal, nor have any certain proportion to one ano-
ther; and therefore the principle, that all infinities are equal, is a precarious one.

Sir, I am your most humble servant.

IS. NEWTON.

For Mr. Bentley at the
Palace in
Worcester.

A second letter from Mr. Newton in answer to some further queries. [R. B.]

XXV.

Sir Isaac Newton to Richard Bentley.

Cambridge, Feb. 11, 1693.

Sir,

The Hypothesis of deriving the frame of the world by mechanical principles from matter eavenly spread through the heavens being inconsistent with my systeme, I had considered it very little before your letters put me upon it, and therefore trouble you with a line or two more about it, if this come not too late for your use. In my former I represented that the diurnal rotations of the Planets could not be derived from gravity, but required a divine power to impress them. And, though gravity might give the Planets a motion of descent towards the Sun, either directly or with some little obliquity, yet the transverse motions by which they revolve in their several orbs required the divine Arm to impress them according to the tangents of their orbs. I would now add,
that the Hypothesis of matters being at first eavenly spread through the heavens, is, in my opinion, inconsistent with the Hypothesis of innate gravity, without a supernatural power to reconcile them, and therefore it infer a Deity. For if there be innate gravity, it's impossible now for the matter of the earth and all the Planets and stars to fly up from them, and become eavenly spread throughout all the heavens, without a supernatural power; and certainly that which can never be hereafter without a supernatural power, could never be heretofore without the same power.

You queried whether matter eavenly spread throughout a finite space, of some other figure than spherical, would not, in falling down towards a central body, cause that body to be of the same figure with the whole space; and I answered, yes. But in my answer it's to be supposed that the matter descends directly downwards to that body, and that that body has no diurnal rotation. This, Sir, is all that I would add to my former letters. I am,

Your most humble servant,

IS. NEWTON.

For Mr. Bently at the
Palace in
Worcester.

A third letter from Mr. Newton. [R. B.]
XXVI.

R. Bentley to Joshua Barnes.

At the Palace in Worcester,
Feb. 22, 1693.

SIR,

That the epistles which are ascribed to Euripides are supposititious, I ever believed since I first read them, and 'tis likely shall continue to do so still; but, as for arguments to prove them spurious, perhaps there are none that will convince any person that doth not discover it by himself: 'tis always so, when there are no external proofs and testimonies to be had; but the verdict must be given from the intrinsic evidence, then every man passeth his own judgment according to his genius and proficiency: and there can be no final determination of such matters without an infallible judge. A late ingenious author admires the Epistles of Phalaris above any other prose in that language, and makes it an argument for the decay of human wit; because Homer and that work are the ancientest and the best also in their kinds. Now, I would ask him what dialect they wrote and spoke in Sicily? and if Stesichorus (the supposed great acquaintance of Phalaris) did not use the Doric? I believe if this had come into his mind, it might have convinced him that they could not be genuine. But, what if we had wanted this argument? There had been nothing else to be done, but to let him enjoy his own opinion sine rivali. If a man cannot perceive by himself that
they are the work of some Sophist, he may acquiesce perhaps in another man's judgment, but he cannot be convinced and understand that they are so. The sham Letters of Theano and Heraclitus may be detected the same way; for the first wrote in Doric, and the latter in Ionic. Well, you say, Euripides's are "purely Attic," and therefore must not be rejected on that account. To wave any controversy about so nice a matter, suppose that they be so; so are Socrates's as much; those also ascribed toThemistocles, and Diogenes: yet who can believe them to be really theirs? Neither will the Ionic dialect of those that are fathered upon Hippocrates and Democritus, persuade me that they are genuine.

All these are the forgeries and impostures of the Sophistæ: they searched a little into the history of the persons that they designed to personate, and so adapted their letters to their circumstances. This was in great credit among them, to follow the character of the person well, and suit the affairs of their times: a man got reputation by it, and it was owned at first by the true authors: but in time they were forgot, and the personated writers kept the titles. They made it an exercise to counterfeit thus; as much as Ovid did, when he wrote Epistles in the names of heroes and heroines. So Mithridates tells you, in the prologue to Brutus's Epistles, that he made feigned answers from the persons and cities that Brutus had wrote to: though any man that hath véns and sagacity will perceive that there is a double and triple sham in that story: and, Sir, as when I read a tragedy of Euripides, I could tell (without any knowledge of the writer) that they are but representations,
and not the true actions and discourses of the persons in the Drama, because I could know that men in those circumstances could not talk at that rate; so methinks by the very Letters themselves I presently discern that 'tis not Euripides himself that here discourseth, but a puny Sophist that acts him.

And it may be that those very passages from whence you take "arguments to overthrow Meursius" do give me grounds of suspicion that they are illegitimate; as, that they are all written to Archelaus, Sophocles, and Cephisophon, which any pedant might know were persons concerned in Euripides's story, I take to be magnum signum. And for the arguments and subject of them, in those to Archelaus we have the refusing "a great present of money," and instead of money begging "the lives and freedom of some that were condemned to die." Were not these and such like the common themes of such scholastics and ἀρεταλόγοι? And 'tis pretty, that those prisoners and their father, though the ἐνενεστατοι of their country, had no names at all, or else concealed them from their benefactor Euripides, so that he petitioned indefinitely for some "young men of Pella." This Sophist has been a great dunce: some service must be done to the Pellaans by all means, because he had read that Euripides lay buried at Pella; but why could not he invent some names for them, as easy as invent the whole story? But the Letter to Sophocles is most admirable. Sophocles his contemporary and ὁμότεχνος must certainly be a correspondent; but because they had no penny-post at Athens, therefore a letter must be written to him while he was absent from thence: now he knew that Sophocles
was one of the Athenian Generals in the war with the Samians, and that he touched at Chios (in Athenæus, p. 603) therefore thither a letter is directed; and let us hear about what—condoling that he had lost some plays in Shipwreck. Alas! alas! so Terence lost an 108 plays in the sea, and himself too. But our sham author had forgot Sophocles’s errand; that he was now the General and not the Poet, and if he had had some plays before hand, he would not have carried them to the war; for I presume he did not use them, as our soldiers do quires of paper, for a defence against bullets. But why must Euripides, of all folks, be concerned for their loss, his antagonist and emulator, καὶ πτωχός πτωχός φθονεῖ, καὶ ἀοιδὸς ἀοιδὸς? You may see a lampoon of one against the other in Athenæus. If these plays had been preserved, they would have been acted against those of Euripides, as many before had been, when sometimes one got the victory, and sometimes the other; and it was scarce thought a less prize to be crowned Poet Victor at the Dionysian Feasts, than Conqueror at the Olympian Games. And the pleasantest of all is, that τὰ ὅλοι ὅσα καὶ μᾶν καὶ ὅσα ἐπεστείλας ἐπιτελή ὁντα. It seems they are such very great cronies that one commits the care of his domestic affairs to the other: mili quidem non hercle fit verisimile, as Davus says. But have we any better luck in the letter to Cephisophon out of Macedonia? This Cephisophon was thought once to help Euripides in writing plays; but at last he was taken in bed with his wife: for which poor Euripides was so jeered upon the stage by the comedians, that it is thought for this very reason he left Athens and went to Archelaus. And yet
this Cephisophon must be the man that he corresponds with from thence; and the worthy occasion of writing is, to justify "his leaving Athens" against the calumnies of his enemies. And what have we here, but more refusing of money, some thousands of pounds; some stuff against covetousness etc. ἐκ ληστῆς τῶν σοφιστῶν? the prating of Aristophanes against him, (ay, to be sure, do not omit that), that surely he cannot desire riches now, when his own dear mother was dead. (ay, there's an argument indeed; it would have been all for the sake of gammer Clito the old herbwoman). And, good man, it forbodes him that he shall "lay his bones" ἐν γην βαρβάρῳ, and never see Athens again: well done, Sophist, thou knewest, that he was worried there by a pack of hounds, and so wouldst give us that hint.

But, Sir, you now see what I said at first, that I believe indeed that they are spurious Letters; but arguments to convince another man I have none. Therefore when you confute Meursius, I desire that you would not name me; for I do not pretend to assert, but only to believe, they are shams. I am glad to hear all the fragments are prepared: they will make a little folio themselves, and will much commend your edition. Sir, I am yours to command,

RICH. BENTLEY.

Sir, I am very glad, if any thing that I have published can be serviceable to your design: and shall count it an honour to be mentioned in so great a work. Papers, ready, I have none, and I cannot here make any review, being absent from my books
of that kind; and engaged in other affairs: and 'tis likely yourself may have prevented me in most things: so that I can only wish you good success.

XXVII.

Sir Isaac Newton to Richard Bentley.

Cambridge, Feb. 25, 1693.

SIR,

Because you desire speed, I'll answer your letter with what brevity I can. In the six positions you lay down in the beginning of your letter, I agree with you. Your assuming the Orbis magnus 7000 diameters of the earth wide, implies the Sun’s horizontal parallax to be half a minute. Flamsteed and Cassini have of late observed it to be but about 10", and thus the Orbis magnus must be 21,000, or, in a rounder number, 20,000 diameters of the earth wide. Either assumption will do well; and I think it not worth the while to alter your numbers.

In the next part of your letter you lay down four other positions, founded upon the six first. The first of these four seems very evident, supposing you take attraction so generally, as by it to understand any force by which distant bodies endeavour to come together without mechanical impulse. The second seems not so clear: for it may be said, that there might be other systems of worlds before the present ones, and others before those, and so on to all past eternity; and, by consequence, that gravity might be
coeternal to matter, and have the same effect from all eternity as at present, unless you have somewhere proved that old systems cannot gradually waste and pass into new ones; or that this system had not its origin from the exhaling matter of former decaying systems, but from a chaos of matter evenly dispersed throughout all space: for something of this kind, I think you say, was the subject of your sixth sermon; and the growth of new systems out of old ones, without the mediation of a divine power, seems to me apparently absurd.

The last clause of your second Position I like very well. Tis inconceivable, that inanimate brute matter should (without the mediation of something else, which is not material) operate upon and affect other matter without mutual contact; as it must, if gravitation, in the sense of Epicurus, be essential and inherent in it. And this is one reason why I desired you would not ascribe innate gravity to me. That gravity should be innate, inherent, and essential to matter, so that one body may act upon another at a distance through a vacuum, without the mediation of any thing else, by and through which their action or force may be conveyed from one to another, is to me so great an absurdity, that I believe no man, who has in philosophical matters any competent faculty of thinking, can ever fall into it. Gravity must be caused by an agent acting constantly according to certain laws; but whether this agent be material or immaterial, is a question I have left to the consideration of my readers.

Your fourth assertion, that the world could not be framed by innate gravity alone, you confirm by three
arguments. But, in your first Argument you seem to make a petitio principii; for whereas many ancient philosophers and others, as well Theists as Atheists, have allowed, that there may be worlds and parcels of matter innumerable or infinite; you deny this, by representing it as absurd as that there should be positively an infinite arithmetical sum or number, which is a contradiction in terminis; but you do not prove it as absurd. Neither do you prove, that what men mean by an infinite sum or number is a contradiction in nature; for a contradiction in terminis argues nothing more than an impropriety of speech. Those things which men understand by improper and contradictious phrases, may be sometimes really in nature without any contradiction at all: a silver inkmhorn, a paper lanthorn, an iron whetstone, are absurd phrases; yet the things signified thereby are really in nature. If any man should say, that a number and a sum (to speak properly) is that which may be numbered and summed, but things infinite are numberless, or (as we usually speak) innumerable and sumless, or insummatable, and therefore ought not to be called a number or sum, he will speak properly enough, and your argument against him will, I fear, lose its force. And yet, if any man shall take the words number and sum in a larger sense, so as to understand thereby things which, in the proper way of speaking, are numberless and sumless, (as you do, when you seem to allow an infinite number of points in a line,) I could readily allow him the use of the contradictious phrases of an innumerable number or sumless sum, without inferring from thence any absurdity in the thing he means by those phrases. However, if by this or any other
argument you have proved the finiteness of the universe, it follows, that all matter would fall down from the outsides, and convene in the middle. Yet the matter in falling might concrete into many round masses, like the bodies of the planets, and these, by attracting one another, might acquire an obliquity of descent, by means of which they might fall, not upon the great central body, but on one side of it, and fetch a compass about it, and then ascend again by the same steps and degrees of motion and velocity with which they descended before, much after the manner that Comets revolve about the Sun. But a circular motion in concentric orbs about the sun they could never acquire by gravity alone.

And though all the matter were at first divided into several systems, and every system by a divine power constituted like ours; yet would the outward systems descend towards the middlemost; so that this frame of things could not always subsist without a divine power to conserve it; which is your second Argument: and to your third I fully assent.

As for the passage of Plato, there is no common place from whence all the Planets being let fall, and descending with uniform and equal gravities (as Galileo supposes), would, at their arrival to their several Orbs, acquire their several velocities with which they now revolve in them. If we suppose the gravity of all the Planets towards the Sun to be of such a quantity as it really is, and that the motions of the Planets are turned upwards, every Planet will ascend to twice its height from the Sun. Saturn will ascend till he be twice as high from the Sun as he is at present, and no higher; Jupiter will ascend as high again as
at present, that is, a little above the orb of Saturn; Mercury will ascend to twice his present height, that is, to the orb of Venus; and so of the rest. And then, by falling down again from the places to which they ascended, they will arrive again at their several orbs with the same velocities they had at first, and with which they now revolve.

But if, so soon as their motions by which they revolve are turned upwards, the gravitating power of the Sun, by which their ascent is perpetually retarded, be diminished by one half, they will now ascend perpetually, and all of them at all equal distances from the sun will be equally swift. Mercury, when he arrives at the orb of Venus, will be as swift as Venus; and he and Venus, when they arrive at the orb of the earth, will be as swift as the earth; and so of the rest. If they begin all of them to ascend at once, and ascend in the same line, they will constantly, in ascending, become nearer and nearer together, and their motions will constantly approach to an equality and become at length slower than any motion assignable. Suppose, therefore, that they ascended till they were almost contiguous, and their motions inconsiderably little, and that all their motions were at the same moment of time turned back again; or, (which comes almost to the same thing,) that they were only deprived of their motions, and let fall at that time; they would all at once arrive at their several orbs, each with the velocity it had at first; and if their motions were then turned sideways, and, at the same time, the gravitating power of the Sun doubled, that it might be strong enough to retain them in their Orbs, they would revolve in them as before
their ascent. But if the gravitating power of the sun were not doubled, they would go away from their Orbs into the highest heavens in Parabolical lines. These things follow from my Princip. Math. lib. i. prop. 33, 34, 36, 37.

I thank you very kindly for your designed present, and rest

Your most humble Servant to command,

IS. NEWTON.

For Mr. Bently at the
Palace in
Worcester.

A 4th letter from Mr. Newton. [R. B.]

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XXVIII.

R. Bentley to John Evelyn.


Honoured Sir,

I very well remember, that on one of those happy occasions when I had the double honour of Your and Mr. Pepys's society at once, I did promise to commit my two last Sermons to the Press. But because you was pleased not to appoint me a set time, I have made no great haste, and perhaps might have deferred it till next winter, when I myself could be in Town, and correct the Typographical Errors; believing it a Birth early enough for such crude and hasty Discourses, if after nine months’
suppression they were permitted to see the Light. But having received by the last Post your commands (for Your and Mr. Pepys's Desires will ever be so to me) I have in obedience already begun to transcribe them toward a publication. I cannot undertake to send them by the very next means of carriage; for my time is here almost quite taken up between business and Duty; but I will assure you, that no other Papers or Books shall intervene, nor delay their dispatch to the Press, and thence to Your own and my own Honoured Friend Pepys's hands, to whom be pleased to present my most humble Service. I am, Honoured Sir,

Your most obliged and most humble Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

XXIX.

VIRO CL. RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
JO. GEORGIIUS GRÆVIUS.

Redit ad te, quam mihi dono miseris, Alberti Rubenii Commentatio de Theodoro Mallio sane quam docta et polita. Pro qua, cum illam mecum communicare voluiisti, non possum non tibi et meo et rei litterariæ nomine gratias agere publice. Nam Rubenium, propter mirificas ingenii suavitates, ac doctrinae singularis elegantiam, coelbam adolescens, quamvis et parentis Petri Paulli, ac patrui Philippi imagines, et, quam ipse gerebat, dignitas, qui Regi Hispaniae in Consilio, quod Belgicam juris Hispanici
moderatur, erat a secretis, ut ceteris, sic mihi eum commendasset. Ille vero vicissim me peramanter complectebatur, ut etiam in extrema valetudine voluerit suas de Re Vestiaria observatione a me publicari. Hae longe perfectiores et cultiores prodissent in lucem, ut adversariorum telis minus fuissent obnoxiae (quamvis non sine injuria in plerisque locis a dissertissimo impugnantur viro, qui aegris oculis adspiciebat, alium in ejusdem doctrinae et argumenti, quod se putabat exhauste, tractatione plus vidisse), si per vitam longiorem ei licuisset illas componere ac elimare. Nam mihi ex infinitis et indigestis scidis tanquam sparsa Sibyllae folia fuerunt colligenda, et consarcinanda. Quo minus autem ipse ultimam suis cogitationibus manum imponeret, acerba et nec opina mors in ipso ætatis maxime florentis robore intercessit, quam unici filiali a rabiosa canlicula domestica leviter morsir ὑποφοβία, et ingens ex illius obitu ægritudo contracta non longe post utrique parenti acceleravit. Hanc Dissertationem de Mallio, de qua nihil unquam, nec ex ipso, nec ex Caspare Gevartio, a quo tamen non tantum familiariter, sed et hospitaliter etiam post fata Rubenii non semel fui exceptus, audieram, in Gevartii gratiam concinnatam esse credo, ut illum a sententia, quam mordicus tuebatur, de Manili, Astronomici auctoris, [æstate], quem iste Theodorum Mallium fuisse contendebat, aliisque summa vi et sexcentis, ut prædicare solebat, argumentis persuadere nitebatur, deduceret Rubenius. Nam hoc memini ex illo, cum Bruxellis eum salutassem, au- dire, sibi certum esse, a vero illum Gevartii opinionem longe recedere, idque multis rationibus cum ex Manilio, tum ex Panegyrico Claudiani, quem Mallio in-
scrisit, se posse adstruere. Plurimum igitur tibi
debebunt manes Rubenii, si quis manium sensus est,
qui tam egregiam ejus diatriben ex tenebris, in quibus
absque te fuisset, perpetuo quasi sepulta jacuisset, in
dias luminis auras protraxisti. In illa non solum
Mallii, ac Ausonii, vita, sed etiam illorum temporum
historia satis obscura illustratur, ac non nullæ Sca-
ligeri, Baronii, aliorumque doctissimorum hominum
hallucinatiores deteguntur, nec non quaedam scripto-
rum cum Graecorum, tum Latinorum in primis utrius-
que Codicis Theodosii et Justiniani loca mendosa fe-
liciter sanantur. Nec manes tantum Rubenii, sed
omnes humanitatis cultores, tibi pro hoc in se merito
devinxisti. Hi nunc tuas curas in Manilium, Hesy-
chium, aliosque scriptores desiderant et exspectant
cupide. Nam eruditissima illa epistola quam sub-
nexuisti Malalae Chronicis, tam multa recondita nos
docuit, ut incredibilem exspectationem tui ingenii
commoverit. Nihil nobis longius est, nihil desidera-
tius, quam ut illa videamus, quorum spem fecisti, cum
publice omnibus, tum mihi de tuis in Callimacho
Animadversionibus, quarum pulcherrimum specimen
mihi misisti. Hane ut propediem expleas, vir exi-
mie, Deum precor, ut salvs, incolumis, felix, ætatem
agas, meque tui studiosissimum amare pergas. Tra-
jecti Batavorum. Id. Novemb. C.I.C.XCIII.
XXX.

JO. GEORG. GRÆVIUS S. P. D. RICH. BENTLEIO,
VIRO DOCTRINA, INGENIO, VIRTUTE PRÆCELLENTI.

Valde vereor, ne partam apud te gratiam effuderim, qui litteris tuis et amoris plenis et multo eruditionis sale perspersis tam diu debeo responsum. Caussa quidem tantae cunctationis fuit et typographi incredibilis tarditas in edenda, quam mihi miseris, Dissertatione Rubenii, et inania Hamburgensium amicorum promissa, quibus me lactarunt de die in diem, spe facta Manethonis. Sine his enim religio mihi erat litteras inanes ad te dare. Rubenium en tibi, qui triduo ex lentissimis operarum manibus est eluctatus. Non aegrre feres, qua es singulare humanitate, me tibi hunc libellum dicasse, cui acceptum illum refero. Brevi habebis exemplaria plura cum Huetii carminibus, non multis quidem, dignis tamen, quae lucem adspicerent. Illa cum invenisset apud profugum Gallum, jussi typis mandari. Accedet dissertatio Toinardi de Commodi Imperatoris ætate.

Manethonis res non est tam expedita. Nostri amici his in terris non negant, sed nec satis benigne promittunt. Hamburgenses Horbius et Maierus proixe pollicentur, sed inexpiabilibus odiis incensi gladiatorio concurrunt animo, ut nec sua, nec aliena negotia curare possint, tantasque turbas excitarunt, ut tota civitas illa intestinis discordiis miserrimum in modum vexetur. Nihil tamen mihi curæ studiique reliquam faciam, ut votorum compotes reddamur tandem.

Hæc quamvis sic se habeant, irasceor tamen meæ
procrastinationi in persolvendo gratiarum munere, et pro Ciceronis Philosophicis, cum antiquo codice notae optimae commissis, quae mecum communicavit Verendiss. Episcopus Norvicensis, et pro Rubenii dia-5

In Callimacho non minus tarde procedunt, quam in Rubenio. Si quæ in illo poeta observasti, ad nos curare dignaberis, magnopere laetabimur, et ne te pœniteat operæ nobis et illi vati navatae dabis operam. Quantum enim ornamentum huic editioni accessurum sit, si tot clavis purpureis late splendentibus a te excoletur, ex pulcherrimo hoc specimine, quod edidisti in his litteris ad me scriptis, licet nobis existimare.

Fragmenta quidem non paucà collegit filius ἀνέκ-6ota, plura Spanhemius, sed nulli dubitamus, quin

Apud Ovidium in III. Amorum Eleg. 9, in omnibus fere ante Heinsianam legitur:

Et Linon in sylvis idem pater edidit altis
Dictur invita concinuisse lyra.

Amicus noster in interpolando priore versus audacius, quam ejus pudor ferebat, versatus est. Aliorum conjectura in illius Animadversionibus possunt videri. Ex vestigiis tam editorum quam manu exaratorum librorum censo Nasonem dedisse:

Et Linon in sylvis idem Patareidis altis
Dictur invita concinuisse lyra.

Pataram urbe Lyce, in promontorio ejusdem nominis sitam sacram fuisse Apollini, ut qui inde dicitus est Patareus Apollo, quis nescit? Pomponius 30 Mela I. 16, et Servius alique dudum id docuerunt. Idem Apollo, de quo in præcedente versus agit, defle-
vit quoque in Patareidis sylvis Linum. Avienus vocat *Patareidem arcem*:

*Terminus hic cautes Patareidis eminet arcis:*

Priscianus de eodem loco *Patareidem summam,*

5 *At procul hunc Zephyrus finit Patareide summa.*

Magnum illud promontorium fuit sylvosum. Sed ignotius hujus loci nomen sive librariis sive sciolis, ut fit, fraudi fuit. Theocritus in Idyllio III. *θερίστριαν* vocat *παραβάτιν.* Nosti esse, qui emendent *καταιβά-

10 τιν: nosti qui inepte interpretetur mercede conduc-
tam. Mihi videtur *παραβάτις* dici ab ordine et serie quam observabant messores. Id dicebant *ὁγμενιν,* et *όγμοι* ipse ordo messorum appellatur. Vide Hesychium in *όγμος.* Itaque *παραβάτης* est, qui ordinem 

15 suum in metendo non tenet, qui ab aliis relinquitur: *καὶ ταῦτα μὲν ὡς ταῦτα.*

Novi in re litteraria, quod narrem, vix habeo. Ex Suecia his diebus mihi delata est Laudatio Gregorii Nazianzeni a Theodulo Monacho adornata, qui creditur esse Thomas Magister, ut et ejusdem 

20 gratulatoria ad magnum exercituum ducem Angelum, ut et alia ad Logothetam Metochitem, et tertia ad Niphonom Patriarcham. Latine vertit et edidit Laurentius Normannus, ille ipse qui anno superiore publicavit cum Latina versione Aristidis de 


30 simus Cuperus illustrat antiquas inscriptiones non ita pridem ex Asia huc perlatas. Tui Millii Novum

XXXI.

VIRO VIRTUTE DOCTRINAQUE PRÆCELLENTI
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GRAEVIIUS.

Has litteras tibi feret nobilissimi JuriConsulti, Gerhardi Feltmanni, qui juris Romani disciplinam olim in Græningana Academia non solum docuit magno cum applausu, sed et multis eruditis commentariis illustravit, is nunc vero in Supremo Tribunali Frisiae est Adgressor, non degener filius, qui laudi sibi ducet et honori te præcipuum patriæ tuae decus vidisse. Nec dubito, quin pro tua singulari humanitate comiter eum sis accepturus.

Ante hos quattuor menses binas ad te dedi litteras, quas commisi Wetstenio cum fasciculo Poëmatum Huetii, Antistitis Abrincensis, et Diatribes Rubenianæ tibi inscriptae, ad vos curandas. Nuper mihi scripsit, sacrinam illam librorum, in quam mei erant conjecti, diu jacuisse in portu Rotterodamensi, cum nec ferentes venti essent, nec comoda occasio recte et sine periculo illam ad vos deportandi: nullum tamen se dubitare, quin tibi recte dudum hic fascis sit redditus, cui adjunxeram
et epistolæs et istorum libellorum exempla nonnullis amicis destinata. Quæso te ut tribus verbis mihi significare digneris, num bene curata hæc sint.


deferas officia.

XXXII.

RICH. BENTLEIUS

VIRO EXCELLENTISS. JOHANNI GEORGIO GRAVIO

S. P. D.

LITERAS tuas favoris erga me et benevolentiae plenas una cum Rub. Dissertatione, quam me inscio nominiii meo dedicatam voluisti, aliisque aliquot libellis, heri demum post moram semestrem accepi. Tu vero homo urbanus es, qui cum tanto me beneficio
ornaveris, ut parem gratiam referre posse non sit ut sperare audem, culpæ tamen nescio cujus te ipse insimulas: veroque vultu, si fas est credere, deprecaris, ut tibi ignoscam. Id quidem nimium facete.

Sed mihi vero serio vereor, ut deprecatore sit opus: quod Callimachi Fragmenta, jam olim promissa et parata, nondum ad te miserim; ita tamen parata, ut prius altera vice describi debeant, quam mittantur. Atque adeo id mihi vehementer dolet, quod nunc, cum maxime velim, nulla est describendi copia; ita spatii iniquis conclusus sum: nam intra triduum omnino ex hac urbe me proficiisci oportet, unde haud nisi post menses aliquot reverti licebit. Una duntaxat spes est, typographos vestros tam magnos, ut praedicas, cessatores esse, ut Fragmenta nostra vel proximo autumno tempestive satis ad te ventura sint. Interea propositi nostri rationem hanc accipe, ut disspicias operene pretium fuerit opellam nostram tam diu expectare. Quanquam, ne tam diuturnam moram nimis aegré ferat Typographus, in Hymnis et Epigrammatibus excudendis exerceri poterit praelum, notisque filii tui τῶν μακρίτων, et aliorum: quibus emendationes nostre, quia paucula sunt, ad calcem commodo addi poterunt. Sed Fragmenta ne attingi quidem velim, ut in editionibus Vulcanii et Fabri extant; verum omnia ex nostris schedis eoque, prout ipse disposui, ordine publicari. Primum, quae ex certo aliquo libro citantur, Περὶ Ἀγώνων, Αἰτίων βιβ., α', β', γ', ε'. Βράγχους, Γαλατεία, Ἑθνικαὶ ὅνομασίαι, Ἕκάλη, Ἕλεγχη, Ἐπιγράμματα, Ὀνομάσια, Ἰαμβία, Ἰβίς, Κυδίππη, Νόμιμα Βαρβαρικά, περὶ Ὀρνέων, Πίνακες, Πίνακες Νόμοι, Πίναξ τῶν Διδασκάλων, Πίναξ τῶν ἐν πάσῃ παιδείᾳ διαλαμψάντων, Πίναξ παντοδαπῶν συγγραμμάτων, τὰ πρὸς Πραξιφάνη, Ἰππομήχαστα ἰστορικά,

'Hμᾶς τοὺς ἐφίλυσε τὸν τε Πᾶνα,  
Καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῖς ὅρα τάλαινα θάρσους.

et deinde Epigramma 22, p. 146, octo versiculis mutilum est; quos ex Mto. Codice ita supplere poteris in tua editione:

'Ως ἀγαθὰν Πολύφαμος ἀνεύρατο τῶν ἐπαιδάν  
Τοῦρδα μένων ἀγὰν οὐ καθημᾶς ὁ Κύλλωψ.  
Αἰ μοῦσαι τῶν ἐρωτα κατασχισάντω, Φιλιππε,

'Ἡ πανακές πάντων φαρμακὼν ἡ σοφία.  
Τοῦ δοκῶν χ' ἡ λιμῶς ἔχει μάνων ἐστὶ τὸ πονηρὰ  
Τόγαθον, ἐκκόπτει τὸν ἐκλεύτορα νόσῳ

'Εσοθ' ἀμὴν χ' ἡ καυτὰς ἀφειδεῖα πρὸς τὸν ἔρωτα,  
Τοῦτο, παί, κεῖρε τὰ πτερὰ παιδάριον,

Οὕτῳ δόσον ἄλλ' ἁραγὸν σε δεδοκαμες' οἱ γαρ ἐπωδαὶ  
Οἶκον τῷ χαλέπῳ τραύματος ἀμφότεροι.

Unum est, quod hic obiter addam; nempe perperam judicare editores Parisienses, qui ex istis novis paucis vel nulla esse censent, quæ Callimachò recte attri-

buantur. Quod contra ego omnia a Cyrenensi nostro proiecta esse nullus dubito; de plurimis quidem mihi certo constat; ut de hoc ipso, quod modo exhibuimus. Clemens Strom. lib. 5, p. 580, edit. Com-

melin. ἡ πανακής πάντων φαρμάκων σοφία, Καλλίμα-

'χος ἐν τοῖς ἐπιγράμμασι γράφει. Quæ leviter emen-
data, in hoc nostro comperiantur; nam utrobiq
legendum Ἡ πανακέκ π. φάρμακον ἡ σοφία. Ετυμολ.
Magnum; Ἄτταραγος, τῶν κλοµένων ἄρτων τὰ ψεύδεια:
tιβεται ἡ λέξις ἐπὶ τῶν ἐλαχίστων. Καλλίμαχος, Οὐδὲ
tὸν ἄτταραγὸν τι ἔδοικεν. Quæ verba, ut vides, ex 5
hoc ipso Epigr. petita sunt, et ita corrigenda et hie
et illie:

Οὐδὲ ὅσον ἄτταραγόν τι δεδοίκαμεν· αἱ γὰρ ἐποδαὶ
Οἶκος τῷ χελεπῷ τραύματος ἐμφότεραι,
stichon, quod in Mto sic se habet:

Στροφάθωνος νῦς ἄρμασιν ἐν χαρέων φορηθείς,
Αἱ οἱ τῇ ἀνθρώπων ὀνοµα κλαυτόν, ἀγλαῖον τε νίκαιν
Θησεων λοστεφάνων θεῖν ἐκατι μουσῶν.

Ceterum decepti sunt editores, qui Callimacho hoc 15
carmen ascribunt; haud satis intellecta epigrapha in
Cod. Mto. Nam Bacchylidem aut Simonidem auto−
rem esse olim probabo.
Atque haec sunt, quæ cum Epigrammata excu−
duntur, in ipso textu emendari debent, ut mihi quidem 20
videtur. Fragmenta vero, ut dixi ante, omnino differe−
ri velim, donec integrata et plura illa ex chartis nos−
tris acceperis. Te vero obscuræ, ut certiorum me
facias, an hoc nostrum consilium tibi placeat necne;
et annon sero nimis haec fabuler. Si enim jam excu−25
sa sunt Fragmenta, cur ego inanem in descriptendo
operam consumam? Mitte vero ad me literas ut pri−
um tibi erit commodum per tabellarios publicos:
nam pecuniae illud dispendium nihil moror. Quod
si etiam folia, quotquot impressa nunc sunt, per 33
Wetstenium vel alium quemvis ad bibliopolum quem−
libet ex nostris tradantur ad me mittenda; recte
sat scio curabuntur; et eo pacto ubi formam et
rationem operis pervidero, plura fortasse ad edi−
tionem tuam ornandam conferre potero. Sed hæc primo autumno.


Viro excellentissimo Johanni Georgio Grævio,
TRAJECTUM.

30 For Mr. Richard Bentley,
at the Bishop of Worcester's House,
in Park-street,
WESTMINSTER.

Samueli Crægio Silesio.
[J. G. G.]
XXXIII.

J. G. Grævius S. P. D.

RICHARDO BENTLEIO VIRO SUMMI INGENII ET
ERUPTIONIS.

Novissimas meas, testes perpetui mei in te
studii et observantiae, spero tibi redditas esse, quibus 5
longæ intermissionis litterarum crimen sum depreca-
tus. Si potes a te impetrare, ut confitenti reo igno-
scas, et bona fide redeas in gratiam cum homine, qui
tea tanti facit, ut tibi neminem anteponat, paucos
comparat, magno æstu levabor. Accipis hic sex 10
Rubenianæ commentationis, tria Huetii carminum,
et dissertationis Toinardi de Commodi ætate totidem
exempla. De singulis si Asaphiensi et Norvicensi
Episcopis unum meo nomine dignaberis offerre, pignus
singularis, qua tantos viros prosequor, observantie, 15
tua in me merita mirum in modum augebis. De
Manethone spero brevi te intellecturum exploratoria.
Excerpta variarum lectionum Philostrati, quæ mecum
olim communicavit Franciscus Junius, sunt Codicis
Regii ex Bibliothecæ S. Jacobi. Varias lectiones 20
Manilii Lipsiensis jam quoque videbis cum Rubonio.
In Callimacho edendo testudineo gradu procedunt
operae, ut quicquid ad hanc editionem ornandum con-
tuleris, non intempestive, ac, quod aiunt, post festum
sit ad nos perventurum. Poterit committi Wetste-
25
nio, bibliopolæ Amsterodamensis fratri, qui nunc
apud vos commoratur. Si summe Reverendus Epi-
scopus Norvicensis Tullianarum emendationum Tan-
quilli Fabri et editionis Venetæ anni M.CCCCLXXI.
copiam nobis facere voluerit, quaram tu olim spem fecisti, recte credi poterit eidem Wetstenio.

Præconium vestris in Ciceronem beneficiis debitur, si vivo, non desiderabunt lectores Tullii, nec vos gratæ voluntatis officium. Utor ego antiqua oratio-
num istorum editione anni sequentis, sed, cui non adscriptus est locus ubi prodiit, verum hæc disticha:

Hoc ingens Ciceronis opus, causasque forenses
Quas inter patres dixit et in populo,

Tu quicumque leges Ambergau natus Athenis
Impressit formis. Ecce magister Adam.

Francisci Junii opus de pictura, infinitis modis auctius et locupletius, cum secundo tomo de operibus ver-
nerum opificum dveubov sub prælis esse nuper, cre-
do, significavi.

Beroîne perlatum modo ad nos est spielegium antiquitatum Begeri, in quo sunt quidem nummi inediti, sed pauci, plures gemmAe, statuae, et inscrip-
tiones. Ibi quoque jam excudi thesaurum an-
tiquitatum Principis Brandeburgici, et vitam ac res gestas a Pufendorfio litteris mandatas narrant amici.

Lipsiae Juliani Opera et Cyrillus in Julianum jam typis descriptus est, subjiciensur nune notæ Petaviit et aliteram, quibus accedit commentarius Spanhemii.

Pausaniæ quoque a Kuhnio illustrato jam manus il-
los audio admovisse. In tuo Philostrato quo usque progressi sint ex te cognoscemus. Parisiis expecto

Harduinii de Paschate dissertationem παρακολούθων,
(cujus credo Chronologiam ex nummis antiquis resti-
tutæ Pulsionem de nummis Herodiadum vidistis
credono sine indignatione) et Valliantii expositionem
numismatum Apamensis Antistitis majoris moduli.

Toinardus diatriben adornat, in qua est duplex Im-
peratorum tribunicia potestas. Narrant quoque Lu-
tetiae divulgatum esse ineditorum Mathematicorum
opus, Athenœum de Machinis, Excerpta Poliorcetica
ex libro Apollodori, ex opere Philonis liber quartus
de telorum constructione, et liber V. Bitonis de con-
structione bellicarum machinarum et catapultarum,
Heronis de constructione et mensura manubalistæ,
Ctesibii Belopæica, Heronis Alexandrini Spiritualia,
ejusdem de Automatorum fabrica; et non nullorum
aliorum, opera Joannis Bejoin. Praeclaros hos scri-
ptores ex latebris bibliothecarum in lucem protrahi
gratulandum sane rei litterariae et nostro seculo. Ejus
tem decus eximium diu volo valere. Trajecti D. XXV.
Decemb. CIII. CXCI. IV. τῶν Ἐπιφανείων τοῦ Σω-
tήρος ἡμῶν.

En tibi alius præter superius commemorata exem-
plum dissertationis Rubenianæ tuo Millio, quod com-
modo tuo flat, tradendum meo nomine. Desiderium
καὶ ἐδώσεως vix ferre possumus. Pinium,
cujus commentarius de rebus ecclesiasticis prostat, 20
παρῆσαι, quam Clerus Gallicus ferre non potuit,
pœnam luere et in vincula conjectum esse audivistis
credo.

Viro excellentissimo RICARDO BENTLEIO,
LONDONUM.
XXXIV.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

Wotton, 7 Jan. 94

My Worthy Friend,

I purposely loitered my Journey to this place till Saturday last was se’nnight, not without hopes that the Frost, which, according to my wish, hardened the ways, would have brought me a certain person who was wont to value himself for his Walking Abilities. Or did you not receive a letter from me to this Tenor? or have you ever since been indisposed in your health? In a word, valde habeo scire quid agas: and what our Archbishop said to you concerning what he promised me; that he would make a further Inquiry concerning the utmost Latitude of his Faculty to create Doctours. Not that I expect any account from you of these Matters: But to assure you how much I was concerned for you, and now you may imagine much more; since the loss of your excellent and desirable Princess, who was so much your Patroness in particular, and so nobly inclined to have promoted such public and glorious Works as render her loss the more grievous and deplorable.

In compassion to me, therefore, let me hear how you do, how the world now looks, and what your thoughts are; I assure you it will be no small charity if you would now and then refresh us in this solitude here with what will be new to us, and always most acceptable to, Sir, Your &c.

J. E.
XXXV.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

Park-street, Jan. the 29, 95.

My most Honoured Friend,

I am afraid, that I have justly suffered in your opinion, as guilty of great ingratitude in no sooner returning my thanks for two of the most obliging Letters that ever I received in my life. But if a long illness by a Cold, a defluxion of Rheum, and an inflammation of the Uvula, that would not suffer me to peep abroad, if a desire to know the end of the Affair, before I troubled you with the story of it; if a shame to send a solitary letter unaccompanied with these sheets; if (to confess the truth) a fear to use an Epistolary Commerce, where I am so mightily overmatched: If these, and some other excuses I could bring, will not serve for my Apologie, I must confess and beg pardon for a sin of complexion; for I am naturally as great a Santerer and Cunctator, as if I had been descended de Gente Fabia.

But to make some amends by as short a narrative as I can give you: I waited, in a few days after the receipt of your first, upon the Archbishop, who himself begun the discourse, and said much to the same effect as you had written: but I differed from you in the interpretation; for to me it imported no more than a civil denial. You know the word,

Pars beneficii est, quod petitur, si belle neges.

And accordingly I heard no more of him, even after
his Translation. A week ago I waited on him again about another Business; and though I had an hour of his conversation, not one word was said of the Degree. So that I have laid aside all expectation of it; for it is not worth asking any more, or by teasing to extort it from him against his will. I will rather reserve what interest I may have in him intire and untouched, for something of better value.

As soon as I had leave of my Cold to walk abroad, I called upon Took the Bookseller; who was in a great heat about this cold weather, that forced both Printer and Graver to lie idle. I took home with me 2 copies of the first Sheets; one to write my Alterations in, which I have done with so much freedom and simplicity; such seeming fastidiousness and Hypercritic (though most free from all Livor and dens caninus), that I should fear to send them, but that I am convinced of the excellent candour and honesty of Mr. Evelyn's temper. The other I send you with a blank margent, to excerp what you like out of my Writing, and make a sheet for the Press according to your own mind. And give me leave to declare to you, that if I could believe that you would not take the same freedom of changing or repudiating my alterations, as I have done in making them; or would let any thing pass against your mind, out of complement to your Monitor; I should repent that I had ever undertaken the office.

At first sight, perhaps, you will be frightned with the number of the Liturae; but you'll find they are mostly about Typographical mistakes; changing of Capital Letters, and mending of Points. For the changes in mere Style, I must say in General, that there is nothing in the Printed but what might easily
pass; but since we must have 2 new sheets, any improvement would be clear gains, and I have aimed in these alterations at two things, Perspicuity and true Syntax.

For the changes in sense, I ought here reddere rationem; but it would be too tedious to name some of them. P. 2. Civitati æternae no medal or inscription has; for Civitas is the Men, Urbs the Walls. Ib. Spanheimius I expunged, because he comes p. 3; and Mr. Dodwell, p. 3; because you say many others since, whereby you exclude those now alive. P. 4. I have lumped the middle paragraph into the body of the first; I hope it is now more clear and methodical. Ibid. Lydians are only said to have first coined Silver and Gold; but not Brass; vide Herod. Saturn, Theseus, Xenoph. are but fabulous; and only in particular Countries, if true. P. 5. You will find in Voss. Etymolog. that he does not approve the derivation of Nummus from Numa, but derides it. The account of Money, p. 5 and 6, I have altered, as you see in the white half sheet. P. 7. Sestertius is not a Sesquitertio, but a Semitertio. That was a way of speaking among the Greeks and Romans. Instead of Two-and-a-half (as we speak) they said the Half-third; for seven-and-a-half, the Half-eighth, etc. The Spor-tula I never heard to have been a Coin, but a Summe; and no set summe neither; but whatever they pleased to give in the way of Dole: the custom might make a particular sum the more frequent. P. 8. the Folles has no relation to Folium, that it should be thought to be hammered into a leaf, &c.

I find it is impossible to write to Mr. Evelyn, without engaging him in my concerns. To-day in
the afternoon, I shall put in a petition to the Treasury for my Salary. Your Friend Mr. Glanvill (at whose house I dined with you) by his office looks after all Petitions. Mr. Thyn believes that a letter from you to him would much facilitate our Business there. Honoured Sir,

I am your most obliged Humble Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

For

My Honoured Friend John Evelyn, Esq.
at Wotton,
in Surrey.

XXXVI.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

Feb. 15th, 95

My Honoured Friend,

I sent your letter to Mr. Glanvill by a Messenger as soon as I received it: but I was hindered from making use of your and his kindness by reason of my Lord the Bishop of Worcester's illness, whose interest in one of the Lords Commissioners I thought would be serviceable to me; but he has been so ill of the Gout in his stomach, and continues so at present, that he has not been out of his bed-chamber since the receipt of yours. I have waited, therefore, on Mr. Glanvill to have his advice; but I shall not deliver my Petition till I return from Oxon, whither
I am going on Monday next to stay a fortnight, unless my Lord should grow worse.

I am vexed at myself, that I should be so heedless as not to remember that you had said already in the 14th p. much of what I had written. But, however, I am glad that it happens so. For those passages that are co-incident may be very well spared out of mine (since they are said so soon after) and instead of them I will add two Paragraphs; one about the Greek money, and another about reducing the Ancient money to our Modern computation, which I would have even then inserted, but that there would have been no room to print them; which now will be made for them. Nothing therefore need be altered in the 14th page; and I suppose you will not transcribe the sheet, till I return from my Journey.

I am wholly of your opinion, to make your Physiognomonical Discourse the last Chapter of the Book: which I dare promise will leave the Reader with an appetite and a wish that the Book was longer; which my letter also should have been: but you will excuse the great haste and indeed great fright for the danger of our excellent Bishop in.

Dear Sir,

Your ever obliged,

R. B.
XXXVII.

Viro Summo Richardo Bentleio S. P. D.
J. G. Graevius.

Mitto tibi per duos adulescentes Germanos, qui beatam vestram insulam petunt, præcipue ut te aliosque viros eximios videant, pignus perpetuum meæ in te observantiae et amoris, Orationem, qua Manibus incomparabilis Reginæ vestæ parentavì. Litteras et fasciculum, quem superioris anni Augusto ad te perferendum commisi Samuei Cragio, nobili juveni, domo Saxoni, recte spero curatum. In iis tibi significaveram, curam tuam in Fragmentis Callimachi colligendis et ordinandis mirifice mihi probari, meque curaturum, ne typographi manum ante ad moverent Fragmentis edendis, quam tuam ςυλλογιαν accepi-sent. Eam etiam nunc expectant; sed nec de Cragio, nec de fasciculo, in quem conjeceram folia Callimachi typis descripta, quicquam audivi, a quo a nobis ille discessit. Si me amas fac quæso ex te cognoscam, num illas litteras acceperis, et quid nobis de Fragmentis Callimachi tuis sit sperandum. Non ante illa prelis subjicientur, quam aut tua viderimus, aut spem illorum, quod abominor, decollasse audierimus.

Avidissime quoque videre cupio tuas conciones, quibus impugnas hostes religionis Christianæ. Nam nihil nisi exquisitum a tuo expecto ingenio. Etsi vestrae linguæ non satis sim peritus, facile tamen inveniam interpretam. Pluribus tecum agere, ut constitueram, mihi non licet, cum hi juvenes, quorum fidei hæc com-


For
Mr. Richard Bentley
at the Bishop of Worcester's house
in Parck-street
Westminster.

XXXVIII.

Ricardo Bentleio, Viro Virtute, Ingenio
Et Doctrina Præcellenti, S. P. D.
J. G. Grævius.

Nullus dubito, quin tibi reddita sit oratio, qua Maximæ Reginæ parentavi, cum foliis Calli-
machi, quae typis erant descripta. Sic enim mihi re- 
tulit juvenis ille Germanus, cui istum fasciculum com-
miseram, cum ad nos revertisset. Responsum tuum 
hominis occupatissimi non urgeo, licet tuis litteris 
mihi nihil possit afferri acceptius, modo te valere et 
me amare audiam. Nam te, quod velim exploratis-
simum tibi sit, ego in oculis fero, nec de quoquam 
præclarius sentio, et libentius ac frequentius loquir. 
Qui has tibi tradet Löderus, Germanus, liberalium 
Artium Magister, probitate et non vulgari eruditione 
juvenis, mihique percarus contendit in vestram beatam 
insulam, cum nobilissimo Comite Francofurtensi, ut 
vestras bibliothecas perlustret, sed imprimis ut viros 
eximios, et te inter illos lucentem, tanquam Lunam 
inter minora sydera, videat, saluet, et ex illorum ser-
monibus doctior et sapientior redate. Non spero te 
pro tua singulari humanitate hanc voluptatem, et pro-
fectionis tuae praecipuum fructum, juveni tui cupidis-
simo invisurum. Quod si etiam munieris ei aditum 
ad alios viros magnos videndos, augebis tua in illum 
merita.

In Ciceronis Orationibus edendis quotidianie proce-
dunt operæ, sed testudineo gradu. Proxima tamen 
æstate spero illas lucem visuras in sex tomos dige-
stas. In Ezechielis Spannemii Commentario in Cal-
limachum itidem progresiuntur. Quod si per alia 
notitia tibi non licet nunc his curis vacare, et quæ 
olim promisisti Callimachi Fragmenta componere et 
perpolire, fac quæso nos hujus tuæ voluntatis cer-
tiores, quamvis satis mature nobis tradentur tuæ scii-
dæ, si post duos tresve menses ad nos pervenerint.

Gerhardi Vossii Opera omnia junctim edi olim 
credo significavi. Inter illa erant quædam ãvēxōtα.

Monumentum Ancyranum aliquot versibus et lacunis nonnullis suppletis auctum, ex schedis Danielis Cossonii, juvenis Batavi, qui diu egit Smyrnæ, publicavit Jacobus Gronovius, Procla brevi subibit Phædrus cum postumis Marquardi Gudii animadversionibus. Sunt penes me Inscriptionum antiquarum, quas in itinere colgerat idem Vir præstantissimus, ineditarum tria volumina satis ponderosa, in quibus multa sunt maxime insignia monumenta antiquitatis accuratissime descripta, sed, quod mireris, hic non invenire possunt editorem librarium, et brevi remittenda erunt in Germaniam, ad hæredes Gudii, cum tamen illa valde desiderent Galli et Itali, etiam nunc superstites, qui olim illa viderunt. Iterum vale.

Viro singulari virtute et eruditione
Richardo Bentleio
Londinum.
XXXIX.

VIRO MAXIMO J. G. GRAEVIO S. P. D.
RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS.

Doleo equidem, et jamdudum vix mihi ignoscō, quod literis tuis, quae abhinc mensibus amplius quinque ad me perlatae sunt, non maturius rescripserim. Sed dabis, uti spero, hanc veniam homini et infinitis negotiis occupato, et ex illo ferme tempore procul ab Urbe et Literatorum consuetudine absenti.

Nuper vero admodum Londinum reversus, ubi nihil prius in animo haberem, quam ut prima occasione gratias tibi per epistolam cum meo tum aliōrum nomine quam maximas agerem pro nobilissima illa et divina Oratōne, qua incomparabilis Regine memoriae æternitati consecrāsti: ecce tibi, peropportune se mihi offert, qui tibi has tradet Grodeckius, in Bataviam vestram contendens. Scias itaque me Exempla illa ex tua sententia Episcopis Salisburynsi, Lichfieldensi, et qui tecum communicavit Ciceronis Philosophica, Norwicensi, tradita curavisse: minime autem Doctori Smith, homini alioqui probo et eruditō; verum, quod tu, opinor, haud inaudīveras, animo erga Regem Gulielmum et Beatae Marie memoriae non parum iniquō. Visum est igitur, exemplum Smithio destinatum Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi dare; et alterum, quod mihi proprium consignasti, Archiepiscopo Eboracensi; ne summorum Præsulum, nec minus eruditione quam dignitate præcellentium vel ignarus vel immemor fuisses viderere. Qui omnes
cum ob hanc Orationem tum ob infinita alia praeclari ingenii monumenta, quae per omnium ora manusque volitant, omniumque oculos in te convertunt, se plurimum te amare et colere prolixe significarunt.

Quod ad Callimachum attinet; pereat ubicunque est, si non dudum cum fasciculo suo perit, iste Cratius; per ejus negligentiam stetit (neque enim visus est mihi nec auditus) quo minus meam Συλλογήν jam annum et amplius vobiscum habueritis. Superiori enim aestate abunde otii suppetebat ad exscribenda quae in scriiniis conesseram; sed ex diuturno tuo silentio, sero nimis Fragmenta illa ad vos perventura conjiciens, in alis negotiis tempus illud operamque consumsi. Nundus vero tertius venit me salutatum Löderus tuus, litteras a te afferens datas Kalendis Octobribus; ex quibus intelli, etiam nunc satis tempestive traditum iri ἀποστολήα illa; ac proinde manibus pedibusque enitor, ut quamprimum per Καλλερίφων exsiripta ad vos mittantur. Bene factum autem; quod nec Epigrammata attigerint operae Typographicæ: tuque quæso cura, ne porro iis imprimendis manum admoveant. Nam ex illis nonnulla sunt, quæ non Epigrammata sed mera Elegiarum fragmenta esse quivis intelligat. Faciam praeterea, ut editio haec decem integris Epigrammatibus preter illa Fabriana hacte- nus ineditis auctior prodeat; (ea nactus sum ex Anthologia illa Heidelbergensi) nisi forte hoc occupavit Spanhemius; nam is Romæ eum codicem viderat.

Mirum vero quod narras de Inscriptioribus antiquis Marquardi Gudii. O si thesaurum istum meæ fidei et curæ velles committere! enimvero magnificis typis apud Oxonienses nostros vel Cantabrigiae, ubi novum jam fundatur Typographicum, in lucem edere possem.
Sed immanc fortasse pretium stautunt hæredes Gu- 
dii; et emptorem deterrent. Tu vero quam ocys- 
sime per tabellarium fac me certiorem, quanti ab 
hæredibus vœneunt: nullus enim dubito (nisi plane 
sinsaniunt venditores) me emptorem apud nos inven- 
turum. Hoc ego a te enixe peto; hoc, si fas est, 
postulat Episcopus Lichfeldensis. Vale, vir celeber- 
rime, et me ama. Londini, III. Kal. Dec. MDCXCV. 

Litteras per tabellarium mittendas sic inscribe:

For Mr. Richard Bentley 
at His Majesty's Library at St. James's, 
LONDON.

Hem tibi quas petiisti conciones: totidem aliae 
sub prælo sunt; quibus, si has tibi non displicuisse 
interlexero, libens te impertiam. Iterum vale.

Vero Maximo 
Jo. Georgio Grævio, 
TRAJECTUM.

XL.

J. Caswell to R. Bentley.

H. H., Dec. 15, 95.

20 Sir,

When I was in London April last, I fully 
intended to have waited upon you again, as I said; 
but a cold and lameness seized me next day: the 
cold took away my voice, and the other my power of 
walking, so I presently took coach for Oxford. I
am much your debtor; and in particular for your
good intentions in relation to Mr. D., though that,
as it has proved, would not have turned to my advan-
tage. However, I am obliged to you upon that and
other accounts; and if I had opportunity to show it,5
you should find how much I am your faithful servant.

I have sent you inclosed a Relation of an Appari-
tion: the story I had from 2 persons, who each had
it from the Author, and yet the accounts somewhat
varied; and passing through more mouths has varied10
much more. Therefore I got a friend to bring me
to the Author at a chamber, where I wrote it down
from the Author’s mouth, after which I read it to
him, and gave him another copy: he said he could
swear to the truth of it, as far as he is concerned.15
He is the Curate of Warblington, Batchelour of Arts
of Trinity Coll. in Oxford, about 6 years standing
in the University. I hear no ill report of his beha-
viour here. He is now gone to his curacy: he has
promised to send up the hands of the Tenant and20
his man, who is a Smith by trade, and the farmer’s
men, as far as they are concerned. Mr. Brereton, the
Rector, would have him say nothing of the story; for
that he can get no Tenant, though he has offered the
house and grange for 10l. year less. Mr. Pitfield,25
the former Incumbent, whom the Apparition repre-
sented, was a man of a very ill report........ but I
advised the Curate to say nothing himself of this last
part of Pitfield, but leave that to the Parishioners, who
knew him. Those that knew this Pitfield say he had30
exactly such a gown, and that he used to whistle.

Yours,

J. CASWELL.
I desire you not to suffer any copy of this to be taken, lest some Mercury news-teller should print it, till the Curate has sent up the testimony of others.

This
5 For the Reverend Mr. Richard Bently,
at my Lord Bishop of Worcester's House
in Park street in Westminster,
London.

This Mr. Caswell, the Mathematician.

R. B.

Oxon, Dec. 11, 1695.

At Warblington, near Havyant, in Hampshire, within 6 miles of Portsmouth, in the Parsonage-house dwelt Thomas Perce, the Tenant, with his wife and a child, and a man servant Thomas...... and a maid servant. About the beginning of August, anno 1695, on a Monday, about 9 or 10 at night, all being gone to bed except the maid with the child, the maid being in the kitchen, and having raked up the fire, took a candle in one hand and the child in the other arm, and turning about, saw one in a black gown walking through the room, and thence out of the door into the orchard: upon this, the maid, hastening up stairs, having recovered but 2 steps, cried out; on which the master and mistress ran down, found the candle in her hand, she grasping the child about its neck with the other arm: she told them the reason of her crying out. She would not that night tarry in the house, but removed to another belonging to one Henry Salter, Farmer, where she cried out all the night from the terror she was in: and she could not be
persuaded to go any more to the house upon any terms.

On the morrow, i.e. Tuesday, the Tenant's wife came to me, lodging then at Havaunt, to desire my advice, and have me consult with some friends about it. I told her I thought it was a sham, and that they had a design to abuse Mr. Brereton, the Rector, whose house it was: she desired me to come up; I told her I would come up, and sit up or lie there as she pleased; for then as to all stories of Ghosts and Apparitions I was an Infidel. I went thither, and sat up the Tuesday night with the Tenant and his man servant. About 12 or one o'clock I searched all the rooms in the house to see if any body were hid there to impose upon me: at last we came into a lumber-room, there I smiling told the Tenant that was with me, that I would call for the Apparition, if there was any, and oblige him to come: the Tenant then seemed to be afraid, but I told him I would defend him from harm; and then I repeated Barbara, Celarent, Darij, &c. On this the Tenant's countenance changed, so that he was ready to drop down with fear: then I told him I perceived he was afraid, and I would prevent its coming, and repeated Baralipton, &c.; then he recovered his spirits pretty well, and we left the room, and went down into the kitchen, where we were before, and sat up there the remaining part of the night, and had no manner of disturbance.

Wednesday night, the Tenant and I lay together, and the man by himself, and had no manner of disturbance.

Thursday night, the Tenant and I lay together in
one room, and the man in another room, and he saw
something walk along in a black gown, and place
itself against a window, and there stood for some
time, and then walked off.

Friday morning, the man relating this, I asked
him why he did not call me, and I told him that I
thought that was a trick or sham: he told me the
reason why he did not call me was, that he was not
able to speak or move. ....... Friday night, we lay
as before, and Saturday night, and had no distur-
bance either of the nights.

Sunday night, I lay by myself in one room, (not
that where the man saw the Apparition), and the
Tenant and his man in one bed in another room:
and betwixt 12 and 2 the man heard something
walk in their room at their bed's foot, and whist-
ling very well: at last it came to the bed's side,
drew the curtain, and looked on them: after some
time it moved off. Then the man called to me, de-
sired me to come; for that there was something in
the room went about whistling: I asked him whe-
ther he had any light, or could strike one? he told
me no: then I leaped out of bed; and, not staying to
put on my clothes, went out of my room and along a
gallery to their door, which I found locked or bolted.
I desired him to unbolt the door, for that I could not
get in; then he got out of bed and opened the door,
which was near, and went immediately to bed again.
I went in 3 or 4 steps; and, it being a moonshine
night, I saw the Apparition move from the bed's feet,
and clap up against the wall that divided their room
and mine. I went and stood directly against it,
within my arm's length of it, and asked it in the
name of God what it was, what made it come disturbing of us. I stood some time expecting an answer, and receiving none; and thinking it might be some fellow hid in the room to fright me, I put out my arm to feel it, and my hand seemingly went through the body of it, and felt no manner of substance till it came to the wall: then I drew back my hand, and still it was in the same place. Till now I had not the least fear, and even now had very little: then I adjured it to tell me what it was: when I had said those words, it, keeping its back against the wall, moved gently along toward the door; I followed it, and it going out at the door, turned its back toward me: it went a little along the gallery; I followed it a little into the gallery, and it disappeared where there was no corner for it to turn, and before it came to the end of the gallery, where was the stairs. Then I found myself very cold from my feet as high as my middle, though I was not in great fear. I went into the bed betwixt the Tenant and his man, and they complained of my being exceeding cold. . . . The Tenant's man leaned over his master in the bed, and saw me stretch out my arm toward the Apparition, and heard me speak the words: the Tenant also heard the words. . . . The Apparition seemed to have a morning gown of a darkish colour, no hat nor cap, short black hair, a thin meagre visage, of a pale swarthy colour, seemed to be of about 45 or 50 years old: the eyes half shut, the arms hanging down, the hands visible beneath the sleeve, of a middle stature. I related this description to Mr. John Larner, Rector of Havaunt, and to Major Battin, of Langstone, in Havaunt parish: they both said the
description agreed very well to Mr. Pitfield, a former Rector of the place, who has been dead above xx. years. .... Upon this the Tenant and his family left the house, which has remained void since.

The Monday after last Michaelmas day, a man of Chedson, in Warwickshire, having been at Havaunt fair, passed by the foresaid Parsonage-house about 9 or 10 at night, and saw a light in most of the rooms of the house, his pathway being close by the house:

He wondering at the light, looked into the kitchen window, and saw only a light; but turning himself about to go away, he saw the appearance of a man in a long gown; he made haste away, the Apparition followed him over a piece of Glebe land of several acres, to a lane, which he crossed, and over a little meadow; then over another lane to some pales, which belong to Farmer Henry Salter, my Landlord, near a barn in which were some of the farmer's men and some others: this man went into the barn, told them how he was frightened, and followed from the Parsonage house by an Apparition, which they might see standing against the pales if they went out: they went out and saw it scratch against the pales, and make a hideous noise: it stood there some time, and then disappeared. Their description agreed with what I saw. This last account I had from the man himself whom it followed, and also from the farmer's men.

THO: WILKINS, Curate of W.
XLI.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

Wotton, 14 Jan. 1694.

SIR,

By Mr. Wotton I joyfully received the news of your having come at last to St. James's; and though I cannot be so happy as to be at the House's Warming or Encaenia rather (for I ever look upon a Library with the reverence of a Temple), I send my little Mercury to congratulate you in my name, and to let you know how much more yet satisfied I should have been to hear of the accession of the two Closets to you have so just a title to, and have had so many great and powerful advocates for: But nobody is to be consummately happy at once.

Let my Lord of York know, I every hour expect from my son in Ireland an answer to the Letter I sent my Lord Lieutenant in behalf of Mr. Bradley, and from you now and then to hear how matters go in the Learned World.

But I fancy you are so transported with your new Felicity (by what I should myself be in your circumstances and conversation), that you are not yet composed to mind other matters. Remember, however, what my Lord of Canterbury will expect, and think of me with kindness when you visit your friends in York Buildings.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours, &c.

J. E.
XLII.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

Wotton, 16 Feb. 93.

Sir,

I never undertook any business, but I was in pain till I saw the issue of it, seldom forgetting my promise, much less my obligation.

This is, therefore, to give you an account of the Command I received from my Lord of York, concerning Mr. Bradley. I give it you in my Son's own words:—

Dublin, 24 Feb.

"I delivered your Letter Recommendatory to my Lord Lieutenant within two days after it came to my hands. His Excellency did not then read it, being interrupted by Company coming to make their court; and soon after, I waited on him to receive his commands to you. Excusing his not writing he desired me to acquaint you, that there was not at present any Vacancy either in the number of Chaplains in his family or those abroad; but he would gladly be informed whether the person were a Married Man, and what his character. To which I could give him no answer, but that I would write to you about it. He commanded me to give you his service, and to my Lord Archbishop, and there it rests. But whether any further solicitation will signify, I know not. However, I cannot blame the Clergy from [for] endeavouring to be his Chaplains here; for those who are sur les Rangs do not usually wait long for Pre-
ferments, which fall pretty fast in this Kingdom: But his Excellency is much governed in these cases by some about him."

Thus from my son—

Now, I had not thought my Lord Lieutenant needed any more advantageous character than what I sent him from his Grace's own mouth, which I also read to you in my letter. Indeed, what could more be said? I presume his Lordship expects it from his Grace himself: for, between you and I, there be some affect such applications. Had my nephew, Sir Cyr. Wyche, continued in that station, I might have signified something on these occasions; who, for a friend of mine, did immediately put him into a living of 300 a-year, the best in Dublin. I pray you to present my most humble duty to his Grace, and remember that you have an honest, faithful, (though unsuccessful), friend and servant at Wotton.

J. E.

I look daily for a summons, and long to kiss your hands.

Are you and my Lord of Canterbury perfectly yet reconciled?
My Honoured Friend,

I have so many experiments of the sincerity of your Friendship, that it was impossible for me to suspect that you could be unmindful of Mr. Bradley's concern; which I hope will be prosperous in the event, though the beginning looks a little untorwardly; for I doubt not to procure a respectfull letter of his Grace of York to his excellency with ample commendation of Mr. Bradley; and I apprehend no objection so much, as his being a married man (which was his Excellency's question to your son), for He is so, and has 5 or 6 children; but he designs to leave both family and wife behind him in England, till by some promotion he shall quit his Excellency's service. I beg of you, if I obtain my Lord's letter, that you will please to put it in your packet to your Son, and to renew your soliciting for us.

I suppose nothing will reinstate me fully in his Grace of C——'s favour, but publishing my Sermons; which I could not yet do, for the bustle and distraction, that new housekeeping and furnishing brings along with it. But I hope in a week more to have a day or two of leasure to look on them: and if I once begin, 'twill be a short business.

As for the closets, to be a little paradoxical, I will tell you good news, that I have utterly lost them.
Because, by the loss of them, my Lord Marlborow thinks himself obliged (for he has them, and yet was our Sollicitor to the Princess) to obtain for me a new ground room to be built into the Park contiguous to my Lodgings. This will certainly be done; because at the same time he enlarges his Closets by raising a second story over this designed ground room.

Pray why have we no news of your noble work of Antiquities? I met with a Medal of the Sea fight of '88, in Gold, about 3 ounce weight. I did not remember to have seen it in your collection, and therefore ordered my boy to draw this copy of it for you. He does these things very prettily; but he is not master of a good handwriting, and will be slower in knowing Latin than I expected. I pray that your Summons to Town may be speedy; for I long to embrace you here in the silent and delightfull lodgings of yours.

R. BENTLEY.

XLIV.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

Wotton, Quinquagesima. 1694.

Sir,

I SHALL most readily receive my Lord of York's and your further commands, and should add my best assistance in behalf of Mr. Bradley, if, after his Grace's recommendation, it were possible to imagine he should need any other advocates, and
that the good man resolves to take off the objections by travelling (like an Apostle) without those impediments, διὰ τὴν ἐνέστωσαν ἀνάγκη.

And now I easily fancy how busy you are till your Economy be fully settled; but whether his Grace of Canterbury will as easily take it for an excuse, if you defer it much longer, I dare not undertake.

Rid, therefore, yourself of this obligation, that you may be in perfect repose in your silent and delightfull lodgings. O vite tuta faculas! Happy man: what an expression!

As to the Closets, your loss I find has been your gain, and you have solved the Paradox. Si non errasses—and I assure [you], you may look on it as a singular Court-favour, which does not often happen. But so it is, that, by another pretty Paradox too, you will, by this substruction, support your supporter.

The noble work of mine you mention, will (I think) be an Antiquity indeed before it appears: for 'tis yet (for aught I know) under ground, and you may not be sorry if it so remain; for the trouble it is like to give you, if ever it appear above it, [if] it be true what Mr. Took writes me, that he now wants but nine or ten (to grave) to complete his 100. In the mean time, I return you many thanks for the Copy of that truly rich and noble medallion you send me. I have had it graved a good while since, though I cannot say from so fair a one. Monsieur Bizot (who gives a type of it in his Holland Metalliq) mistakes the end of the fillets, with which the Junto's eyes are banded (and should be so, to represent their Obsc cacation), for Asses' Ears. The Boy has per-
formed it very well. I wish, with all my heart, he may be of better use to you than I fear he has hitherto been, as well as, Sir,

Your most humble
faithful Servant,

J. E.

XLV.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

March the 18th, 91.

My Honoured Friend,

I must take the boldness to give you one trouble more, for the sake of my friend and kinsman Mr. Bradley. The Archbishop of York very readily gave me this inclosed, which contains an ample commendation of him from his own personal knowledge; I would have sent it you open, but that I believed the Episcopal Seal added a little authority and efficacy to it. I must beg of you, that you would inclose it in a second of yours to his Excellency, and in it to return this answer to his Excellency's query about Mr. Bradley's condition. That indeed he is a married man with 3 or 4 children; but he designs, if his Excellency shall please to honour him by making him his servant, to leave all his family behind him at York, during his residence in his Excellency's family, and will not carry them over, till he is provided for.

He is about 35 years of age, which it will be not
amiss to mention, lest by the character before he may think him some old man. I am this day going for Kensington to wait upon his Majesty as his chaplain. It is a mortification to me to lie there at nights within 2 steps of these agreeable lodgings; but 'tis past ten before Evening Prayer is done there, and there is no safe coming home so late. I do not now so much long for your book as I do for the author, who in his letter bad me expect that he would shortly come and visit his ever obliged humble Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

Mr. Bentley, Lond: 18 Mar. 9¼ with a letter from my Lord of York, concerning a Chaplain.

[J. E.]

XLVI.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

WOTTON, 22 Mar. 9¼.

Whilst men Seek Honour they Lose Liberty;

However, Sir, I most heartily rejoice at, and congratulate, your just accumulation. This comes withal, to let you know that I sent my Lord Archbishop's Letter to the Great man, with another of mine, according to your Instructions.

Mr. Wotton has been here to give me a kind Visit, and since has sent me the life of Des Cartes written by Monsieur Baillet very well.
I found by his discourse to me, that he has a mind to do something of this nature in memory of Mr. Boile, which I would by all means [promote] because I think he would perform it successfully. I have promised my assistance, and bespeak your Encouragement of the Undertaking.

Since, I find the Bishop of Salisbury declines his purpose upon the account of want of Leisure, &c. But of this more when we meet.

Have a care in the mean time of returning late from Kensington.

I am, dear Sir, Yours

J. E.

XLVII.

Viro Summo Richardo Bentleio, S. P. D.
J. G. Graevius.

Grodeckius, cui tuas commiseras litteras, III. Kal. Decembris scriptas anno superiore, mihi tradendas curavit paucos ante dies. Ipsum non vidi, sive tantae tarditatis pudore, sive nostram urbem non transierit. Potuissent citius ad extremos Seras tuæ perferr. Gaudeo tamen non eas plane intercidisse, sed cum gratissimo munere pervenisse ad nos. Quod quanti æstimem vel hinc poteris intelligere, quod nostris hominibus persuaserim, ut hos tuos sermones convertant in linguam Belgicam, cui operi propediem accingentur. Mirifice me cepit et argumentorum novitas et gravitas, quamvis in illis legendis usus sim
interprete. Nihil mihi accidit optatius, quam si et
cetera, quæ in hanc sententiam scripsi, vissero.

Nosvam orationem non dispuccione Magnis Viris,
quibuscum eam communicasti, laetor. Quod enim
majus opera pretium ferre possum, quam non impro-
barem meam lucubrationem vobis? Exemplum aliud
Orationis hujus habebis, simul ac ego habuero, cui
recte dem.

Fragmenta Callimachi, uti a te sunt composita, et
illustrata, utinam quam primum possimus videre!
Pervenerunt enim librarri fere ad calcem notarum
Spanhemii. Tum manum admovebunt fragmentis, et
Epigrammatibus. Si nondum omnia descripta habes,
fac, quæso, ut certiores nos reddas, quando possint
ad nos deferri. Nolim enim Remplicam Littera-
riam hoc thesauro carere diutius. Loderus credo cum
rostratis, quibus Rex traiiciet in Belgicam, ad nos
recurret. Is posset quicquid ad nos curari volueris
adportare. Spanhemius àvëkō ver Epigrammat a non
occupavit. Collegit tantum quædam Fragmenta ex
antiquis lexiciis et scholiastis. Inscriptiones Gudianas
ante hos quatuor menses repetierunt Gudiani heredes,
side tamen data, se illas ad nos remissuros, ubi inve-
nerimus, qui illas typis velit mandare. Spero nos brevi
hac volumina recuperaturos, et his quidem legibus, ut
non pretio, sed exemplis editis sibi patiantur satisfieri;
de quibus brevi pluribus tecum agam. Ne in poste-
rum nos fallant, quibus nostras erudimus epistolas,
uterum publicis tabellaris. Tunc enim litteræ mihi
auro contra caræ sunt. Noli dubitare, quin Illustris-
simi Episcopi Lichfeldensis vota ac desiderium de in-
scriptionibus Gudianis simus expleturi, cui velim mea
deferas officia. Vale, Vir excellentissime, et me ama.
Traiecti, IV. Idus Apriles Gregor. CIΓΙCXCVI.
XLVIII.

VIRO SUMMI INGENII ET DOCTRINÆ
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D. J. G. GRÆVIUS.

PRIDIE reddidit mihi Loederus pulcherrimas
et eruditissimas tuas annotationes in Callimachum,
quæ hac ipsa, credo, hebdomade typis mandabuntur.5 Nil nisi exquisitum de tuo mihi promittebamus ingenio,
sed hac superant meam spem et opinionem. Quam
egregie meritum sis de Callimacho, et quantum tibi
debeat, qui litterarum interiorum studiis tenetur,
cum in tanta occupationum mole hanc operam navasti10
optimo poëte, omnis ætas, quam diu cultioribus artibus
suus constabat honos, agnoscer. Expectamus
itaque reliquas observationes tuas in Fragmenta
cupidissime. Has simul æ habebimus, coronis imperat
isti editioni.

Epistolam hanc tibi feret civis tuus, Samuel Mead,
eximius plane juvenis, qui recens ex Italia reiit, ex
quo multa de re litteraria intelliges digna cogniti.
 Ipsum simul videbis, simul amabis, tanta in illo est
ingenii, morum et doctrinate elegantia, mihi ab aliquot20
annis valde probata. Cum is nunc cum fratre suo,
qui et ipse dignus est qui a te ametur, iter ad vos ac
celeret, mihi non licet esse prolixiori. In Tullio totus
adhue sum. Vale, meum et Britanniae decus. Tra-
jecti, D. XIV. Jun. C1ICXCXCVI.
XLIX.

RICHARDO BENTLEIO VIRO SUMMI INGENII
AC DOCTRINÆ S. P. D.
JOANNES GEORGIIUS GRAEVIIUS.

Litteras, quas dedi Meado nostro ex Italia
per nostras terras in patriam revertenti, nullus dubito
quin acceperis. Hic vides specimen tuarum notarum
in Epigrammata Callimachi, ex quo facile per te in-
telligis, nihil ad editionem istius poetæ proferendam
in lucem desiderari, quam ceteras tuas animadversio-
nes in Epigrammata et Fragmenta. Quæ quo matu-
rías perferentur ad nos, tanto citius lucem aspicient.
Eas expectāmus cupidissime.

Accipis hic etiam specimen Manethonis, quod ex
Germania heri adportatum est. Editor est quidam
Fabritius Germanus, mihi ignotus, nisi quod viderim
aliquod ἀποσπασμάτων, ante aliquot annos ab eo publicatum, de Anonymis et Plagiariis. Propediem habebis epistolās Maruardi Gudii, non multās, sed quibus accesserunt appendices sat grandes epistolārum viro-
rum doctorum, qui superiore et nostro seculo floruer-
runt, quas Gudius collegerat αὐτογράφου, plerasque in
Italiano, Gallico, et Germanico itinere. Habebis etiam
Julium Cæsarem, cum notis postumis Dionysii Vossii,
cui ex meo Museo adiecī commentarium Julii Celsi,
üt videtur, seu potius Anonymi, de Vita et Rebus
Gestis J. Cæsaris, quem frustra quæsivit Godwinus
in omnibus bibliothecis Gallicis. De Inscriptionibus
Gudii bene nos sperare jubent heredes ejus. Cum
Cæsare, et illo epistolārum volumine, de quo dixi,
accipies quoque Callimachum, si tuæ animadversiones temporis nobis reddentur. Vale, Vir doctissime, et me ama. Trajecti, D. X. Septemb. CIɔ1ɔCXCVI.

L.

VIRO SUMMO, RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GRÆVIUS

reddita sunt mihi quæ ad Callimachi tam edita, tam ávěcėota observasti, hebdomade superiore, in quibus et ingenii tui præstantiam ac solverture, et politioris doctrinæ copiam admiror. Jam magna pars est profligata typis. Næ tibi plurimum debebunt, qui elegantiorum litterarum studiis tenentur. Quas tibi laudes gratesque dicerent Scaliger et Casaubonus, si essent superstites, qui præ ceteris illius temporis capiebantur his deliciis. Sed nec deerrunt haec tempestate Huetius, Spanheimius, aliique, qui tua in nostras artes merita agnoscent ac praedicabunt. Simul ac cetera, quorum spem fecisti, miseris, erumpet tandem Callimachus in dias luminis auras. Facquæso, ut quam primum ad nos perferantur, ne diutius gaudia hominum, quæ jam præceperunt animis, moremur.

Spero tibi tradita esse prima duo Epigrammatum folia, quæ jam edita tibi misi nuperius, cum specimine Manethonis, quod tantum quod ex Germania missum mihi erat, cum epistolam illum exararem. In notis Spanheimii videbis illum collegisse multa Pindari fragmenta. Si forte illa desiderabitis ad editionem, quam apud vos adornant, operam dabo, ut illorum vobis
copiam faciat. Eius Julianum cum Cyrillo, et notis in primam Juliani Orationem eruditissimis accepi paucos ante dies. Conqueritur de typographorum avaritia, qui cupiditate nimbia lucri noluerunt editionem differre, donec quae in ceteros Juliani et Cyrilli libros observarant, essent concinnata et typis mandarentur.


For
MR. RICHARD BENTLEY,
at His MAJESTIES Library at St. JACQUES,
LONDON.
VIRO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GRÆVIUS.

QUI has tibi litteras fert Joannes Ernestus Andraæ, filius est celeberrimi Theologi Samuelis Andraæ, qui in Marpurgensi Cattorum Academia magno cum applausu interpretatur sacras litteras. Magnis passibus ad paternæ laudis decus procedit. Nobis, quamdiu hic egit, probavit ingenii sui præstantium, singularemque in excolendis sacrae Theologiae studiis industiam. Hoc nomine contendit in vestram beatam insulam, ut ibi collectas ingenii opes augeat et aggeret. Quod facile se consecturum existimat, si te, singulare Britanniae tuæ decus, videre sibi dabitur. Tu, vir humanissime, non invidebis egregio juventi hunc itineris fructum. Quod si etiam magnos Antistites Ecclesiae vestrae compellandi aditum ei aperueris, cumulabis tua beneficia.

Litteras binas, quas nuperrime dedi ad te, priores quidem in quas duo folia conjecteram Epigrammatum Callimachi cum tuis et variorum notis, et Specimen editionis Manethonis, quam in Germania moliuntur; alteras, quibus significaram, me tuas animadversiones in reliqua Epigrammata, et partim Fragmentorum elegantissime concinnatorum accepisse, et cetera spectare cupidissime, nuncios, qui hinc litteras ad vos perferunt, tibi reddidisse spero. Nunc in tanta festinatione quid addam non habeo. Si dignaberis me certiorum reddere quid agites cum maxime, et in quibus studiis tua versetur industria, beabis. Cum Callima-


Viro Summo RICHARDO BENTLEIO,
Potentissimo MAGNÆ BRITANNÆ REGI a Bibliotheca,
LONDONUM.

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LII.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

Oct. 17th.

My Honoured Friend,

This day with the Vice-chancellor of Cam-briqg I waited on the Archbishop at Lambeth: partly to take my leave of him before I go to Wor-cester, and partly to give him an opportunity of speaking to me upon the subject of your last. I was received there very kindly, and had a great deal of discourse with him, being placed next to him at the
table. But he said not one syllable about the Lecture; though I presented your Duty to him, and told him I had heard lately from you, on purpose to rub up his memory. Without doubt Dr. Williams, being now become a Bishop, will lay it down at Christmas: and methinks whomsoever they design to choose for his successor, it is advisable to give him early notice, that he may turn his thoughts and studies that way, a little before he enters upon his province. I design, God willing, on Monday se'mnight for Worcester; where probably I may keep Christmas with my old friends there; unless I be called from thence upon the forenamed occasion.

I am sorry to see such needless delays about your Medals; as if they came from the Mint, and not from the Press. 2 sheets I had to-day, and in those I observed, great and little, threescore and eight faults; I mean typographical: which makes me advise you not to let any sheets be wrought off, till they be sent to you in the country. They work so very lazily, that that stop will be very inconsiderable.

Mr. Place, the Bookseller, came to me, soon after you left the town; I perceive he expected, that I would have translated some French Book he talked of, and added it was yours: but of printing it at Cam-bridg he seemed not to have heard; nor gave me any answer, when I proposed it to him; only that it would be time enough for those thoughts, for he was yet in no readiness, being in search for some author to make a supplement. Sir, I shall be glad to receive your commands before I leave the town; If in any ways you may use the most humble service of yours,

R. BENTLEY.
John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.


WORTHY DOCTOR,

I CANNOT but very much wonder that the hints you gave my Lord of Canterbury, and the Advancement of Dr. Williams, should produce no discourse about the Lecture, and of what I do honestly assure you, passed between us, a few days before my coming hither; as also with Sir William Ashurst. I do not know the meaning of this proceeding, nor shall I be at any ease till I do. My Son Evelyn (who now is with me here,) going hence to-morrow, and is the bearer of this to you, has another from me to his Grace, in which I take an occasion to mind him of what I admire he should speak nothing of; for it could not be any trip of memory; some other mystery must be in it, of which you shall be sure to receive an account, and in the mean time a copy of what I am writing.

As to what you mention of my Medals, I quite give over all expectations of any further progress till your Return. If the Bookseller find his account by this delay, having been, I believe, at no small charge for the graving of 100 plates, and lately sent me word he had employed so many presses that all might be finished by the Term, I should be glad: but as I did not believe one word of it, so let it rest; I look upon it as an abandoned piece of idle hours.

I wish Mr. Place had shewed you the letter I writ
him, that yourself might see how impertinently he spake to you about the drudgery of translating. I told him indeed of a Book, which, if put into English by some well acquainted with translating, might properly enough be joined to the Parallel; and that if he intended to publish it, he might do the work and himself reputation, to have it printed at your new Press, which I believed might by that time his book were ready, and therefore advised him to wait upon and consult you in it, as what I believed would be to his advantage: But as those of that craft are a sordid Tribe of people, I can press no further for him. All now lies upon my heart is, besides your concern with my Lord of Canterbury, that we must be so soon, so long, and at so great a distance as Worcester, whence I expect, and am sure desire you should speedily be called, who am, Sir,

Yours,

J. E.

P. S. Upon second thoughts, I begin to fancy, my Lord of Canterbury expected you should have spoken of it to him, making some excuse about your Sermons.
LIV.

Viro Summo Richardo Bentleio S. P. D.
J. G. Graevius.


Tum cecumpaecos dies videbis totum Callimachum. Jam quod addam non habeo, nisi quod optem, ut valeas diutissime, et omnia geras ex sententia. Trajecti Batavorum, D. XXIV. Octob. Gregor. CIJCXCXCVI.

Viro Clarissimo Richardo Bentleio,
Potentissimo Magnæ Britanniae Regi a Bibliotheca,
Londinum.
Viro Summo Richardo Bentleyo
J. G. Grævius.


Joannes Phorbœus ante complures annos adornavit editionem Hesychii, ad quam expoliendam duo habuit exemplaria, charta pura instructa, quibus Daniel Heinsius in primo ætatis flore adscripsisset plurima. His accesserunt observationes Henrici Vallesii non paucæ, quas nobiscum communicarent Galli. Spes etiam nobis facta erat animadversionum et castigationum Pearsonii. Sed ea nunc evanuit. Phorbœus quoque complures ante annos obiit. Quæ tamen colligit ab heredibus custodiuntur. Inveni nunc non indoctum juvemem, qui illi operi consummando velit admoveare manus. Cum vero in isto scriptore restituendo et illustrando te multum fuisse nobis sit ex-

For Mr. Richard Bentley, at his
Majeste's Library at St. James's,
London.

LVI.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

Wotton, 10 Jan. 94.

Worthy Sir,

I send this at Adventure, upon conjecture is only that you cannot be much longer from your delicious Charge at St. James's; and to let you know that I was not a little surprised to find in a newspaper one to succeed Dr. Williams in the Boylean Lecture, whose name I had not heard of before; and that his Grace (who is, you know, my Proxy, and to whom I had written not long before,) should not yet have returned me an Answer, as by a friend of mine, lately at Lambeth, he said he would shortly do. I suppose his meaning was, after this Man's Election; foreseeing how uneasy I should have been.
But so it seems it is, I know not a syllable of it more.

I have now been in the country about 3 Months, and have passed the severe winter tolerably well; and now expect of you some account of so long a retreat. Is my Lord Bishop well? Is he come up to Parliament? Are you married, or fairly (as they say) promised? How goes the Press on? It shall not stay as the Hospital does at Greenwich for my Subscription. When were you at our friend’s in York Buildings? In sum, say any thing, but that you’ll trouble yourself no more with my Impertinencies (though they have stayed ever since at the Printing-house) if they should be brought you again: for then were poor Took undone, and the learned Author: Of all these matters, or of as many of them as you please, I pray signify,

To Yours, &c.

J. E.

LVII.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

Honoured Sir,

I understand by your kind letter, that came this day to my hands, that mine which I wrote to you about three weeks ago miscarried. I have been much concerned ever since; knowing that you do not use to be slow in returning an answer; and was afraid that you did not enjoy so good health, as all that
know you (and who does not that knows anything of Learning or Nature?) wish you and pray for you. But to-day you have eased me of that solicitude.

The business of Mine, was to acquaint you, that now about a month ago I came to town, and the next day, being Saturday, waited on his Grace, where I had some common discourse, but nothing at all about the Lecture. But I had heard from other hands that it was disposed of. The person that has it, is very well qualified for the performance, and has desired it a long time. Pray be not concerned therefore for me, as if this was a disappointment; for, I speak sincerely, I am glad to be excused. This year I shall find myself other work sufficient.

I told you likewise in the last letter, that I should be glad to give myself that pleasant and useful employment of revising your printed Sheets, if they were not already finished. Be pleased therefore to give Mr. Took (the Printer) notice to send them to me. I left the Bishop pretty well at Worcester; but since my departure, he has had a severe fit of the Gout, which anguish was doubled by the sickness of his Lady, the best of women; who I fear at this very moment is dying, or dead, of a dropsy.

Our University Press goes on: we expect Letter from abroad by the next Convoy: Presses and all tackling are already provided at home.

I have not been at our friend's in York-buildings since my return. I do not know it is so; but, me-thinks, since I see not Mr. Evelyn there, I insensibly become a stranger. I am not yet so happy either to have a wife or the promise of one; but I endeavour to make my solitude as easy as I can, by finding al-
ways something to do. I am now upon a Job for our friend Mr. Wotton: then I proceed to pay my debts to you by printing my Sermons. The Dutchmen have had from me what I promised them; and I expect the Book out every Week.

I am, Honoured Sir,
Your ever obliged
Humble Servant,
R. BENTLEY.

For John Evelyn, Esquire,
at Wotton, near Dorking,
in Surry.

LVIII.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

WOTTON, 20 Jan. 1695.

WORTHY DOCTOR,

Yours, of the 16th past, came not to my hands till the day after I had sent mine away, without any knowledge of your having returned but by conjecture. But all is well, because you are so; for which I am heartily glad.

I went, you know, out of town with a lame leg, 20 which, I thank God, partly the air, and partly an Elixir I took, has so well succeeded with me, that I hope to be able to see my friend early in the spring, and to make him my Acknowledgments for his persevering Assistance in the Parturition under which I have now so long laboured, not a little glad
that my Age, and the conscience I have of my own Imperfections, will at last cause to cease its abortive conceptions and superfetations, as I have too long troubled my friends withall.

You have under your hands something of Mr. Wotton, whilst he has been so kind as, without my asking, to offer me his help in looking over, not overlooking, the typographical and other faults escaped in the last impression of the Silva, which I am most earnestly called upon to reprint. The copy which I frankly gave about 30 years since to Allestry is now in the hands of Chiswell and your namesake Mr. Bentley (Booksellers), who have sold off three impressions, and are now impatient for the fourth: and it having been no unprofitable copy to them, I had promised some considerable improvements to it, upon condition of letting Ben. Took (for whom I have a particular kindness) into a share. This, though with reluctance, they at last consented to do. I will endeavour to render it with advantage; and have ambition enough to wish, that since it is a folio, and of so popular and useful a subject as has procured it some reputation, it might have the honour to bear the character of Dr. Bentley's new Imprimerie, which, I presume, the proprietors will be as proud of as myself. To the reproach of Place, who made so many difficulties about my book of Architecture, as you well know, I have however made very considerable additions to that treatise, as far as concerns my part, and mean to dedicate it to Sir Christopher Wren, his Majesty's Surveyor and Intendant of his Buildings, as I did the other part.
to Sir John Denham his predecessor, but infinitely inferior to his successor.

I confess I am foolishly fond of these and other rustications, which had been my sweet diversions during the days of destruction and devastation both of woods and buildings, whilst the Rebellion lasted so long in this nation; and the kind reception my books have found, \textit{(prefiscine dico)} makes me the more willing to give them my last hand, sorry in the mean time for all my other aberrations in pretending to meddle with things beyond my talent and \textit{extra oleas}; but enough of this.

P. S. I did never believe Dr. Bentley needed the Boylean Lecture for want of other business, or to give him Reputation; but I have been hitherto sensible, that, till he be prevailed with to resume it again, we are to look for no greater progress from those who come after, how qualified soever the Gentleman may be whom you tell me has so long desired it.

Mr. Wotton acquaints me of his going from this neighbourhood to be at Rygate with his wife, 6 miles from hence, till the spring, and then to reside at his Living for altogether: before which, I call to mind, you made me hope we should enjoy you here.

I am sorry to hear my Lord of Worcester is losing his Excellent Lady, and himself still under so painful an Infirmity, whose health ought to be precious to all the learned and pious of the Age. His late piece against the Socinians, worthily reproving those audacious spirits who set up for the only Wits and Men of Reason, gives a reasonable Reproof to
the Insolence of some, and Slothfulness of others, among the Sons of our own Clergy; for I do not look upon the others as belonging to our Church.

We have here an Anecdote or Secret History of Whitehall, which, being the last new book [that] has been sent down, seems a wonder. But whilst thus my pen runs over, I almost forget at whose Expense I trifle; to hand it is to give over, when one is in conversation with Dr. Bentley.

Little Jack returns to Eaton: there's no dealing with him in Homer, Virgil, or Horace. Just as he took his leave, I reproached him for making his Uncle no Compliment; upon which, going to the window with Pen and Ink, and asking me for a Theme, I told him Christmas comes but once a year:

Immediately, without stop—

Natalis Christi toto semel adventit anno,
Illius adventus nos hilarisque facit.
Protinus haud aliter vero quam somnia vana
Vanescit; dicit longum abiensque Vale.
Laudandum tamen est animus generous amicos
Gaudentis Patrui magnifico excipere—

which got him a Piece of Broad Gold from his Uncle. Now, will not you conclude me mad, and that the old troll dotes? Well, remember the Philosopher and Hobby-horse, and suspend your censure till you have a Nephew of your own.

Yours, &c.

J. E.
LIX.

VIRO SUMMO RICARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GREVIUS.

LITTERAS, quibus tibi significavi, tua in Fragmenta et Epigrammata Callimachi observata reddita nobis esse, nullus dubito quin acceperis. Spero te 5 cisc paucas hebdomades, aut forte dies, ipsum quoque Callimachum visurum. Nam paeca restant typis descriptenda. Nunc etsi nullam novam litterarum sententiam inveniam, non potui tamen desiderio præstantiumissimi juvenis Caroli Binne Scoti decessse. Is nobis 10 aliquamdiu operam dedit, et nunc in Angliam contendens petiit a me, ut aditum sibi munirem ad te, quem dudum colit et suscipit, coram colendum et suspi- ciendum. Nec ego dubito quin juvenem optimum et tui amantissimum sis amplexurus pro tua humanitate, 15 quam omnes prædicant. Julianum prodiiisse cura Ezechielis Spanheimii cum ejus annotationibus in Oratio- nem primam Augusti, nuper, credo, ex me intellexisti. Ex hac Julianni editione, si forte nondum eam vidi- stis, tecum communicandam putavi Spanheimii observationem de loco Philostrati, ubi tui mentionem facit. Is extat p. 19, ubi egit de varia notione vocis πλάσμα. Cum dixisset eam quoque denotare mollem ac varium sive vocis sive tibiae sonum, addit, Philostratum, ubi descriptat Amphionem Lib. I. Icon. p. 747, eum de- 20 pingere sedentem, pede quidem terram concinne quat- tientem, dextra vero citharae chordas pulsantem, sinistra erectos habentem digitos, ὅπερ οἷμαι πλαστικὴν ἀπαθαλείσθαι μόνην, quod vererit Interpres, quod so-
lam plastice ansuram puto, πλαστικὴν ait hic non de statuaria, sed de arte vocem aut cantum emolliendi, seu citharam ad sonorum varietatem flecendi accipiendam esse; quod fuerit olim φωνασκῶν munus. Horum, non vero sculptorum, fuisse, erectis sinistræ manus digitis mentem, quod paullo ante de hæc Amphionis manu dixisset Philostratus, ad lyram revo-
care, καὶ ἡ ἐτέρα χεῖρ τείνει τὸν νοῦν eis τὴν περιπέτεια. Sed de hoc Philostrati loco subjicit, meliora forte nos docebit, qui nova versione et luculento commentario eundem auctorem explanandum et illustrandum sus-
ceptit, novum idemque jam lucidum litteratae Britanniae sidus, Richardus Bentleius. Hæ Spanhemius.

Sed cui persuaderi poterit, pictorem aut voluisse aut potuisse suavem illum citharæ sonum describere? Ann-
on potius videtur esse Philostrati sententia, tanta arte gestum habitumque Amphionis fidibus canentis descriptisse, ut nec statuarius audacius eum sustinuisse
set exprimere? Si tantum tibi otii est, ut illum Philostrati locum velis expendere, et me de tua sen-
tentia certiorem facere, lætabor. Sin tibi non licet
vacare huic curae, rogo tantum, ut me pergas amare. Genevæ prodeunt duo Epistolærum volumina, quas
docti viri scripserunt ad Nicolaum Peirescium, inter
quas non paucæ sunt Seldenii et Salmasii. Vale, Vir
eximie. Trajecti, D. IX. Febr. CIIII CXCIIII.

Viro clarissimo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, Serenissimo
MAGNAE BRITANNIÆ REGI a Bibliotheca,
LONDINUM.
VIRO MAXIMO
JOHANNI GEORGIO GRÆVIO S. P. D. RI. BENTLEIUS.

Postremas tuas litteras nuper accepti ab humanissimo Adolescente Carolo Binne; pro quibus, uti par et æquum est, gratias quam maximas habeo, præsertim ob Illustrissimi Spanhemii observationem mecum communicatam, quam anteà non videram. Quod ad locum illum Philostrati attinet, de quo quid ego sentiam rogas; accedo equidem, ut sententia tua, si ex duabus alterutram ferre oporteat, præ illa Spanhemii bona et probabilis esse videatur. Tu tamen erga Virum III. paullo iniquor es, cum hæc subjicis; Sed cui persuaderi poterit, pictorem aut voluisse aut potuisse suavem illum citharae sonum describere? Non enim sonum ipsum, quod sciam, pictum esse existimat Spanh. (quod in Epigrammate notatur, tanquam δῆδωσαν), sed signa illa et indicia tum flctendi soni tum intendendi vel mollendi. Sed quid impedit, quo minus et meum hic judicium candide libereque interponam; quandoquidem a Te Viro amissismo, III.que Spanhemio, qui insigni adeo me elogio honestavit, tam humaniter rogatus sum? Prior itaque locus p. 746, qui sententia Spanhemiana fun dus est, perperam opinor ab eo accipitur.  "Ω δὲ Ἀμφιῶν, τί φήσαι; τί ἄλλο γε ἡ ψάλλει; καὶ ἡ ἐτέρα χεῖρ, τείνει τὸν νοῦν εἰς τὴν πτερίδα, καὶ παραφαινει τῶν ὅδων των, ὅσον ἀπόχρη τῷ ἄδουτι. Quæ sic verto: Amphion autem, quid ille? quidnam aliud quam chordas pulsat? [quod semper fit manu dextra; male inter-
pres, canit] quod ad levam vero attinet, animum is ad
citharam attendit; tantumque aperit dentium, quantum
canenti satis est. Nihil hic prorsus de elevatione di-
gitorum. Neque enim τὸ τέινει curn recto χείρ con-
nectendum est, ut interpreti et Viro III. visum, non
magis quam τὸ παραφαίνει. Quomodo enim manus
τέινει τὸν νοῦν poterit, nisi ipsa mente praedia sit?
Siquidem τέινει τὸν νοῦν, si quicquam Graece intel-
ligo, est animum suum attendere et applicare non
mentem alius cujuspiam revocare.

Quidnam itaque erit reliquum, quo referri poterit
nominativus χείρ? Dicam. Ea erat quorundam Att-
cisticarum affectatio, et Philostrati in primis; ut ora-
tionis τὸ ἀνακόλουθον καὶ σολοκοφανὲς dedita opera
sectarentur, tanquam Atticam elegantiam. Scis Lu-
cianum alicubi ridere τοὺς σολοκιξοντας Ἀττικῶς.
Hujusmodi ὑπερασπισμὸν exempla aliquot ponam ex
Philostrato, præsenti loco plane gemina et germana.
Vita Apollonii, p.155: Οἶ δὲ Ὀρεῖτα, χαλκὸς μὲν αὐ-
tοῦ αἱ πέτραι, χαλκὴ δὲ ἡ ψάμμος. Ubi vides poni
quidem nominativum Ὀρεῖτα. Verbum vero nullo
reddi. P. 159, Ὀρχηστῶν χὰρ ἱστημένοι καὶ πρὸς τυρ-
βέχαις αὐτοὶ ὄντες, αὐλῶν μὲν πάντα μεστὰ ἦν. P. 185,
η δὲ εἰς ἐν, ὁρθὺ τῆς χειρὸς ἐκείνης οἱ δάκτυλοι. P. 227,
τὸ δὲ ἄλλο γε ἡ τῶν λυπομένων μὲν, κοιμᾶσθαι αὐτῶ 
τὴν λύπην ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐλοῦ. P. 230, καὶ Ἡ ᾿Αἰγυπτῶς ἐν
ἤ ἅνω, μεσοῖο θεολογίας ὄντες καὶ φοβηταὶ αὐτῶν εἰς τὰ
ἡθα τὰ αὐτῶν ἡχοῦστο. P. 325, τοῦτος Δομετιανὸς ἐπι-
βουλεύειν αὐτῷ φήμα, οἱ μὲν ἐν νήσοις καθερχθήσαν.

Jam ut eo redeam, unde exorsus sum. Hæc mihi
videtur esse loci sententia: manu sinistra nihil περιέρ-
γων agere Amphionem; sed ea duntaxat sustinere
citharam, animo ad opus attento. Is enim status τῶν κιθαρίζόντων. Ovidius XI. Metamorp.

Distinctamque lyram gemmis et dentibus Indis
Sustinet a laev, tenet manus altera plectrum.

Pergo ad locum posteriorem p. 747, κάθηται δὲ ἐπὶ κολωνοῦ, τῷ μὲν ποδὶ κροῦσιν ξυμμελέσ, τῇ δὲ εἷς δὲ παραπλήττων τὰς χορδὰς ψάλλει (male iterum interpres canit) καὶ ἐπὶ ἑτέρα χεῖρ, ἐν ὀρθῶς ταῖς τῶν δεκτήλων προβολαῖς, ὅπερ οἶμαι πλαστικὴν ἀπανθαδείσθαι μόνην. Hoc est: Manus vero altera (sive quod ad manum alteram spectat) rectam adhibet admotionem digitorum; quod opinor de sola Plastica gloriaturum esse. Quorum verborum hic sensus est: Manus quidem sinistrae picturam in ea tabula nihil praee se ferre artificio singulare; quippe digitis sic ἀπερίγραμε admotis sustineri tantum citharam; et propterea in ea parte de status habitusque artificio, quod in omni pictura prima laus est et summa operis, non posse gloriar; sed de sola arte plasticæ sive formandi peritia; quod ad vera vitæque manus similitudinem sit expressissima.

Firmant hanc interpretationem, quæ proxime sequuntur. Εἰς τῷ ἐς οἶ ξίδητο; esto, ut manus laeva hanc solam habeat laudem, quod belle formata sit, non quod aliquid ἐνέντητο præ se ferat in situ et actione; quid vero lapides? πάντες ἐπὶ τῷ ὅξεὶς συνθέουσι, etc. 2 enimvero isti adeo mira concinnitatem positi sunt, ut quasi vita sensuque præstiti audire, concurrere, et multum condere videantur.


A Monsieur Monsieur
JOHANNES GEORGIIUS Grævius,
à Utrecht.

LXI.

VIRO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. Grævius.

QUAS D. XXVI. Martii ad me dedisti D. XIX. Aprilis mihi sunt reddite. Nihil potuit mihi reddi acceptius. Sperabam me primo nuncie tibi mittere posse Callimachum, quem tu ornasti tanto-pere. Tuæ omnes observationes, ut et fragmenta sunt typis descripta, sed de aliis restant etiamnum duo
folia litteris publicis mandanda. Cis duas tresve
hebdomades spero te visurum esse integrum Callima-
chum. Quamprimum provolabits in publicum, ad te
quoque, quae prima fuerit certa curandi illum facultas,
veniet. Nunc me subito et nec opinum deprehendit
iste optimus adolescens Ridderus nomine, domo No-
rimbergensis, qui ad vos iter accelerat, et petiit sibi
aditum ad te muniri. Non potui non hanc veniam
dare bonarum artium studioso homini. Nec tu in-
vitus talibus fores tuas pandis. De alis alia; inpri-
mis epistola tua novissima, quae obscuro satis loco fa-
cem illustrem accendit. Gaudeo quoque mirifice
Hesychium tuum exercitum præla Cantabrigiensia.
Ubicunque edetur, edatur modo quam primum, gratus
et desideratus nobis veniet. Vale, Vir magne, et me 15
ama. Trajecti ὁς ἀχιστα. D. XXII. April. Dio-
nys. CIΩΙΩΧΧCVII.

For Mr. Richard Bentley, at His Majesties
Library at St. James's,
London.

LXII.

Viro Summo Richardo Bentleyo S. P. D.
J. G. Grævius.

Cum me compellassent hodie hi tres nobiles
juvenes, domo Catti, petissentque si quid vellem in
Britanniam, sibi ut mandarem, constitueram multis 25
tecum agere, et non modo tuuis novissimis eruditissi-
mis litteris aliquid reponere, sed et mittere folia tua-

Viro Summo

RICHARDO BENTLEIO, Potentissimo
REGI BRITANNIE a Bibliotheca,
LONDINUM.

LXIII.

VIRO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GRAEVUS.

PERSUASISSIMUM mihi erat, per hunc nobilissimum juvenem me Callimachum ad te posse curare. Omnia credebam jam esse ad umbilicum perducta.
Nondum tamen ex tardissimorum nebulonum manibus potuit extorqueri. In indicibus concinnandis et edendis etiam nunc tricantur, quam curam nescio cui terrae filio commiserunt, cum aliis districtus ei vacare ipse non possem. Itaque haec mora quoque concus quenda erit, licet non sine magna indignatione.


Viro Summo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO
REGLE MAJESTATI BRITANNIÆ
a BIBLIOTHeca,
LONDINUM.
LXIV.

Dr. Bentley to Mr. Wanley.

SIR,

I heartily beg your pardon for the disappointment I am forced to give you; since the message I sent by your servant a gentleman has obliged me to go with him into Berkshire for three days about business. At my return I will wait upon you at your lodging, and you shall appoint what time you please, to,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

R. BENTLEY.

To his Worthy Friend

Mr. WANLEY.

LXV.

VIBO VRHTUTE ET DOCTRINA PRÆCELLENTI
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.

J. G. GRÆVIUS.

ANTE tres hebdomades commisi sex Callimachi exempla nobili adolescenti domo Scoto, tibi reddenda. Recte curata spero. Quantum tibi debeat non solum hæc editio, quam tam pulchre ornasti, sed et res litteraria, cujus dignitatem monumento tam insigni amplificasti, ego quidem publice testatus sum, sed magis agnosceret et predicabit omnis posteritas.
quam dī litterarum studiiis suus constabit honos. Non poterunt enim non omnes, qui harum disciplinarum usum habent, mirabiliter de tuo sentire ingenio et doctrina, ubi legent tuas observationes omni elegantiā perpolitās, illasque de Callimachi scriptis commentarys; necnon egregiam istam tot epigrammaticum ineditorum accessionem, veterumque illustrationem. Hinc expectamus avide, quae in Hesychium et alios scriptores adnras.


Audio te de Phalaridis, Socratis, et aliis hujus generis supposititiis epistolis edidisse dissertationem, quam spero librarios nostros ad nos perlaturas esse. Valde me devincies, si significaris in quo potissimum opere nunc verseris. Vale, χαριέστατε ἄνδροι, et me ama. Trajecti, D. VI. Septemb. CIOIOCXCVII.

Pollucis Onomasticon cum notis Kuhnii, cum quo communicata sunt excerpta codicis Vossiani, et codicis Palatini, quem Salmasius olim commiserat cum editione Wechelii, necon non notae Henrici Vallesii,

10 Singulare Virtute et Doctrina Viro
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, MAGNAE BRITANNIÆ
Potentissimo Regi a Bibliotheca,
LONDINUM.

LXVI.

VIRIO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GRÆVIUS.

Jam triduum effuxit, cum litteras ad te dedi per Muray, Scotum domo, sicut ante tres quatuorve hebdomades tibi misi sex exemplaria Callimachi, tibique nomine rei litterariae, quam tibi devinxisti eruditissimis commendationibus in hunc Vatem, gratias egi. Nunc cum ad vos contendat egregius juvenis Risselmannus, cujus reverendus pares Professoris Theologiae personam cum magna dignitate sustinet in Academia Francofurtensi, quæ est ad Oderam, non potui non petendi aeditum ad te videndum et salutandum patefacere his litteris Nullus dubito, quin
juvenem eximium, qui te, tanquam decus unicum
Britanniae colit et suspicet, comiter sis admissurus.

Quid novi hic moliantur viri docti nuperius signi-
ficavi tibi. Dum haec scribo, salutatum me venit Cl.
Harwordus, ex quo multa de te cognovi perquam
grata. Te per communia quibus tenemur studia ob-
testor ne quae praecclare in Hesychio et aliis scripto-
ribus observasti, patiaris situ obsolescere propter in-
certa casuum humanorum, ne aliquando aut tinearum
pabulum, aut fucorum fiant praeda. Vale, Vir sin-
gularis, et me tui amantissimum ama. Trajecti, D
Sept. CIOGCXCVII.

Viro singulari Ingenio, Doctrina, et Virtute,
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, SS. Theologiae Doctori et
REGLE MAJESTATI MAGNÆ BRITANNIE
a Bibliotheca,
LONDINUM.

LXVII.

Dr. R. Bentley to the Rev. Mr. Gordon.

25th Sept. 1697.

REVEREND SIR,

'Tis a long time ago since I received by your hand the kind present from Mr. Jablonski; the first occasion of my delaying to return thanks to yourself and him, was a desire I had, not to return him a bare letter, but to make him also a humble present of all the things that I had published: two of which being then in the press, one at London and another at
Utrecht, I stayed till they were finished. That at
London has been done a quarter of a year since:
but the Dutch one, which is a Callimachus, is but
just now a coming over, though it has been sold in
Holland some months since; but since I can at
length get them all together, I purpose by the first
opportunity to make my acknowledgements to him
for the singular honour he has done me by so ele-
gant and accurate a translation.—There is now in
England a friend of his, one Mr. Grabe, once profes-
sor of Divinity Regiomonti, who brought me another
copy of my Book from Hamburgh: he told me, when
I saw him last, he could convey any parcel to the
hands of Mr. Jablonski. If I do not find his an
easy and sure way, I will make bold to write to you
and beg the favour of your direction. I was a fort-
night this Summer in Berkshire; but by my very ill
fortune it never once came into my mind, that I was
so near a person to whom I had so great an obliga-
tion; since that I took Reading in my way to Ox-
ford, on purpose to wait upon you; but calling at your
lodgings, I was told you was gone abroad.—Sir, I
give you a thousand thanks for your favour, being
your

Most obliged Humble Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

To the Rev. Mr. Gordon,
at Reading,
in Berkshire.
LXVIII.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

My Honoured Friend,

I was unwilling to send an empty answer to a letter every way so full of kindness and business of moment. I stayed therefore every day expecting to hear from Mr. Took or Mr. Place; but I am disappointed, and at last obliged to trouble my friend with a few lines about nothing, fearing he should suspect this long delay should proceed from other causes. I suppose Mr. Took will put off the edition till the sitting of Parliament; and therefore he is in no haste. I thank God I had a pleasant time of it in the Country, and left the Bishop of Worcester in pretty good health. I think I have at last obtained of the Treasury, to repair and augment the King's Library here. Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Lock, Mr. Newton, &c., (and I hope when in Town Mr. Evelyn) are to meet here once or twice a week in the Evening. This news I dare say will not be displeasing to you from your obliged and affectionate Humble Servant

R. BENTLEY.
Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

St. James's, Octob. 23, 1697.

SIR,

The very morning after the date of my last, I had a sheet brought me by Mr. Took's Son, concerning the Dedication to the Reader, Contents, and Errata. Old Mr. Took had drawn a line under those Words of the Preface "Finding it so miserably deformed through the confident Undertakers;" and his son came on purpose to desire that I would intercede to have them struck out; because it will really hinder the sale of your own Book, and do you no more service, than the list of Errata does alone sufficiently do.

I must confess, it is my sincere judgment, that you had better forbear those words; and I should have thought so, though they had not made application to me. And if you dash out the passage, it seems to follow, that the other about Mr. Dryden's Virgil had better be omitted. For, since the Author himself did not think fit to make public complaint, why should any body else be so much concerned to do it for him? But however nothing shall be wrought off; but I keep the Proof by me till you signify your pleasure by letter, as soon as you can, and you shall be punctually obeyed. As you have stated the Genealogy in your last, those words Stemma maternum are very im-
proper, but I'll take care to substitute another expression suitable to you notes.

Your affectionate

R. BENTLEY.

For John Evelyn, Senior, Esquire,
at Wotton, near Dorking,
in Surrey.

LXX.

John Evelyn to Richard Bentley.

WORTHY FRIEND,

I am easily persuaded to any thing which you think fit for me to do. If my indignation at the Printer, who indeed (as well as Mr. Took himself) desired I would rely on his own and his Corrector's skill from the very first, transported me to that Expression, it is but what I could justify from Instances where Printers have very patiently suffered the same 13 and severe rebuke; but if Mr. Took thinks that omitting it will be any advantage to his sale, I do entirely leave it to him, with whatever else you conceive it becomes me to yield in the matter.

Your reproof of my naming Mr. Dryden being in-20 deed none of my concern, I take most kindly, and as I do all such things; and desire you in my name to acquaint Mr. Took the just power you have to govern in this affair without any further application to me; and that it is of your abundant civility that you ask 25 my consent, who may command,

Sir, Yours &c. J. E.
WORTHY DOCTOR,

THOUGH I made haste out of town, and had so little time to spend after we parted, I was yet resolved not to neglect the province which I undertook, as far as I had any interest in Sir Ed. Seymour, whom I found at his house and had full scope of discourse with. I told him I came not to petition the revival of an old title, or the unsettlement of an estate, so often of late interrupting our late Parliaments; but to fix and settle a public benefit, that would be of great and universal good and glory to the whole nation.

This with your paper he very kindly and obligingly received, and that he would contribute all the assistance that lay in his power whenever it should come to the House.

To send you notice of this I thought might be much more acceptable to you than to acquaint you that we are full of company, and already entered into a most dissolute custom of eating and indulging, according to the mode of ancient English hospitality; by which means I shall now and then have opportunity of recommending the noble design you are intent upon, and therefore wish I had some more of the printed Proposals to disperse. Sir Cyril Wyche who accompanied me hither, is altogether transported with it,
and thinks the project so discreetly contrived that it cannot miscarry.

Here is Dr. Fuller with his spouse: The Doctor gave us a Sermon this morning, in an elegant and trim discourse on the 39th Psalm ult., which I find had been prepared for the Court, and fitter for that audience than our poor Country Churches.

After this you will not expect much intelligence from hence, though I shall every day long to hear of the progress you make in this glorious enterprise, to which I augur all success and prosperity; and am,

Worthy Doctor,

Yours &c.

J. E.

LXXII.

VIRO MAGNO JOH. GEORGIO GRAEVO, S. P. D. R. BENTLEIUS.

Ecce iterum Crispinus: et est tibi sœpe legendus. Initio superioris Novembris, cuidam, qui ad vos cogitabat, plus 50 fragmentorum folia tradidi perferenda ad te Trajectum: quæ si recte curata sunt, bene habet; sin minus, (ut sane suspicor, quia ex eo temporé nihil literarum a te accepi), oúc' oúte káxèc. Levis enim omnino est ineptiarum istarum jactura, et in lucro, si recta via rem putemus, jure deputanda. Toto hoc tempore bimestri hæsi Vigorniae, quæ urbs C. fere M. P. abest a Londino: ibi una cum veteri meo Patrono πολυμαθεστάτῳ Stillingfleto, qui sedis
istius Episcopus est, bene libenter hos menses consumeps. Nunc recens ab itinere sex alia folia tibi mitto, quae si tempus locusque sinunt prioribus addi velim. Vah, inquis, in quantam molem excreverunt 5 minuta haec ἀποσπασματικα! ut jam pene videaris tibicinem illum Arabem excitasse,

δραχμώς ὡς ἥλιαι, ηεττάρων 8 έπαντο.


Ad Fragmenta μονόστιχα.

Καὶ νῖσων ἐπέτευε βαρῶν ζωγὸν αἰχένι Μίνως.

Et insularum cervici grave jugum imposuit Minos.

Cyrillus contra Julianum, lib. VI. p. 191: ὁΜηρος γοῦν ὀλοοφρόνα γενέσθαι φησίν αὐτῶν τὸν Μίνα). Καλλίμαχος δὲ, Καὶ νῖσων ἐπέτευε, etc.

A Monsieur Monsieur

JOHANNES GEORGIIUS GRAVIUS,
à Utrecht.
LXXIII.

RICHARDO BENTLEIO VIR O SUMMO S. P. D.
J. G. GRAVIUS.


For Mr. Richard Bentley, at
His Majestie's Library at St. James's,
London.
LXXIV.

VIRO MAGNO JOHANNI GEORGIO GRAEVIO S. P. D.
R. BENTLEIUS.

LONGE mihi gratissima venit, quæ nudius tertius ad me allata est, Epistola, qua de literarum meas rum intermissione benevole mecum expostulas. Eam enim objurgationem certissimum esse duco testimonium amoris erga me tui. Sed per amicitiam nostram oro, atque adeo postulo, ut me haud aliter erga te affectum esse credas, quam erga hominem oportet, cui maximis beneficiis sum obligatus. Quod autem jam aliquot menses nullas a me literas acceperis, malim aliud quidvis te suspicari, quam Bentleium tuum vel tui oblivisci, vel subirasci tibi potuisse. Nulla certe alia causa erat, praeterquam quod neminem haberem, qui literas meæ ad te perferret. Dum autem exterum aliquem alicunde expecto, qui insulae nostræ valedicturus me salutatum veniat, semestre ferme tempus interea effluxit. Tandem igitur novissimis tuis excitatus, hanc tibi per tabellarios publicos ferendum scribo: quod in posterum sæpius faciam; si verum est utique, quod quidam mihi nuper narravit, literas tibi inscriptas magistratus vestri beneficio gratis deportari. De Callimacho autem illud te scire volo; editionem tuam non mihi solum mirifice probari, sed et omnibus qui hic sunt eruditis. Sed illa Exemplaria, quæ mihi dono dedisti, ipse quoque amici totidem dono dedi; quorum unus, Vir eruditione et dignitate insignis, cum nullo aiebat scriptore veteri tam præclare actum esse, quam modo cum Cal-
limacho. Duo tamen sunt, quae, si mature fieri potuisset, e praefatione tua vellem sublata. Prius quod inde tolli meretur, est invidiosa illa sententia, quae inter splendidissima Britanniae lumina me homunculum recenset. Et posteritas quidem fortasse, quae me meaque nesciet, ob istud tuum praeconium, me habebit in aliquo numero: praesens aetas sine dubio in hoc tuo de me judicio judicium requirit: me certe, in quem ea laus minime convenit, alio me pede, si sapio, metiri oportet. Alterum est (etsi leviusculum sane est, si ad prius illud comparetur; me quidem, cui cornea propemodum fibra est, non valde movet) quod Versum ais secundum in Epigr. XLIX. sic legendum esse, postea tibi scripsisse celeberrimum Bentleyium.

Τόφρα μένων αἰγαν ο.toBe καθίματι ὁ Κόκλως,
Illic manens capras non dimisit Cyclops.

O mi amice, quâ tibi tune, amabo te, in mentem venit, ut quod nunquam a me scriptum est, nec per somnium quidem cogitatum, mihi tribueres? Alius nescio quis hanc tecum emendationem tecum communieaverat, non ego. Et tibi quidem meo judicio venia danda est, si memoria, firmissima licet, varietate negotiorum oppressa, vacillaverit: modo ne ille succenseat, a quo tam bellae correctionis gloriam in me transtulisti. Meam profecto non esse, jam faciam ut pro explorato habere possis. Cur enim ego interpreter τόφρα, illic? Scilicet ex authority Hesychii, qui habet, τῷ ῥα, εἰδο δή! et Τό ῥα, ὁπερ δή. Quo hec pertinent, aut quid ad illic faciant, sane nescio. Nam εἰδο δή notant Quamobrem quidem; ὁπερ δή au-tem, Quod quidem. Quid vero illud αἰγάν? hoc quidem, ut videtur, pro genitivo Dorico ponitur; sed
perperam omnino. Neque enim καθίματ' cum casu genitivo verum accusativo copulatur: neque το αἰγαρνικος Doriensium dialectus est, sed αἰγαρνη. In prima quidem et secunda nominum declinacione genitivus Doricos exit in αρνικον, in ceteris minime. Non sum nescius haud paucia apud Theocritum loca contrarium docere; et Epicharmi illud a Scaligero et Grotio sic editum,

Νάφε καὶ μέννας' ἄπιτήν, ἄρθρα ταῦτα τὰν φρενών.


'Αλλ' ἔξάψας διὰ τῆς θυρίδος τὸ καλάδιον, εἶπα καθίμα
 Δήφας σαντών.

20 Quod si omnia haec, quae in verbis culpanda sunt, bene se haberent; quam inepta tamen sodes sententia! quam meque teque et elegantia haec editione indigna! Et olim forte erit, qui ob infertam hanc conjecturam stylum in me acuet, et mordaci sale bene desfructum literato orbis ridendum propinabit. 'Αλλά τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι ἐάσομεν.

Illud laudo, quod in eadem Praefatione novum Epigramma Cyrenensi nostro vindicas. Omnino enim, ut vere dicis, Callimachi genium indolemque respirat: 25 Vocabulum ibi primum Κυνβίως in mendo cubat. Quippe a recto Κυνβίως esset Κυνβίως, media syllaba brevi. At a Κύνβος, Κύνβιος, non dicitur Κυνβίς, sed
Kυσθίας. Legendum itaque Kυσθίαδες θαρσείτε. Et sic plane extat apud Suidam in Kυνθ. et apud ipsum Callimachum Hymn. Apoll. v. 61. Καρῆματα συννεχεῖς αἰσθῶν Kυσθίαδων. Unde etiam firmatur veteris Cod. autoritas, qui Epigramma istud Callimacho adscribit. 5 Fessellit te memoria, cum versiculum istum,

Σὺν δ᾿ ἀμοίβας ψαρτῶν τε καὶ ἱππα κλήματι ἀδερφόν,

abiesse a fragmentis nostris credidisti. Extat enim Num. 216, et apud Annam etiam Fabram. In Illustriissimi Spanhemii Fragmentis quinque reperio, viz. 10 V. VI. IX. XLIX. LX. quæ ego prætermiseram. Sed ex his IX. quod quinque versibus constat, non est Callimachi; sed ex Elegis Dionysii τοῦ Χαλκοῦ. Mecum senties scio, si paginam integram leges Athenæi 669. Vidit hoc et Casanbonus in Notis; ejusque 15 emendationem hic sequitur Vir Illustriissimus: sed, nisi me omnia fallunt, perperam. Sic enim locus constituendus videtur:

*Ω Θεόθωρε, δέχον τήρον προπινομένην ῾Ο ἄπε ἤμων ποίησιν ἐγὼ δ᾿ ἐπιδέξα εἴρημον, Σοὶ πρώτῳ, Χαρίτων ἐγκεράσας χάριτας.

Theodorus iste (quod et Cynuleco nomen fuisse, sive serio, sive dicis causas, dicit hic Democritus) erat Symposiarchus. In hujus honorem Dionysius Chalceus cantilenam incipit: quod et omnes deinceps con- 25 vivae facere debebant; et in his primus Charito, qui Dionysio proximus accubuerat ad dextram. Charito, nomen viri. Nosti illud, Εὐδαίμον Χαρίτων καὶ Μελάνιππος ἔφυ. At vero, a χάρις, χαρίτων in hoc versiculo stare non potest; quia nullus hic genitivo est 30 locus.

De emendatione illa Hesychii merito te amo, et habeo gratiam. Equidem accedo ad sententiam
tuam, non ibi τὴν σειρήν, sed σειρήνα intelligi. In eo tantum a te dissentio, quod nullum verbum excidisse putem; ita quippe locum corrigendum: Σειρήν, ἀναιδέσμην, καὶ μέλιττα, etc. Hoc est, Σειρήν, ut accusativus, ἀναιδέσμην notat; ut rectus, μέλιττα, etc. Sexcenta hujus generis apud hunc scriptorem occurrunt. Homerus etiam, qui omnium ferme Hesychianarum vocum fundus est, σειρήν sepe habet casu accus. nunquam σειρή. Quare, ut opinor, jam satis certa est hujus loci scriptura.


Locus est in III. de Oratore, c. 35, manifesti mendi compertus; quod eti omnes omnium editiones, quod sciam, obsederit, non dubito quin a te sit animadversum. Aristoteles, cum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret,—mutavit repente tantam formam prope discipline sua, versusque quendam de Philocteta paullo secus dixit. Ille enim turpe sibi ait esse tacere cum Barbaris: hic autem cum Isocratem patetur dicere. Sine dubio corrigendum: Ille enim turpe sibi ait esse tacere, cum Barbaros; hic autem, cum Isocratem patere-
tur dicere. Ille siquidem (is est Philoctetes Euripidis) dixerat,

\[ \text{Ἀλκρόν σιωπᾶν, βαρβάρος δ'] ἔχω λέγειν.} \]

Hic autem, nempe Aristoteles, versum παροδήσας,

\[ \text{Ἀλκρόν σιωπᾶν, Ἰσοκράτην δ'] ἔχω λέγειν.} \]

Quod ad Dissertationem meam attinet de Phalaridis, etc. Epistolis, deque Fabulis Ἀσοπίς; seio eam esse Anglice scriptam; nam ni ita esset, jamdudum exemplaria aliquot ad te misissem. Edita est abhinc quinquennium circiter a Gulielmo Temple Equite 10 Disputatio, qua conatus est ostendere, vetustos scriptores in omni scientiarum laude ætatis nostræ hominibus præripiere palmam. Sic Homericum, qui poema primus composuit, sic Phalarum, qui Epistolam, Ἀσοπum, qui Fabulas, singulos in suo scribendi genere 25 cæteris omnibus praestare. Hunc librum refutandum suscepit Gulielmus Wottonius amicus noster; qui cum forte ex me audierat Phalaridis Epistolam esse commentitias, Fabulasque, ut nunc quidem extant, Ἀσοπon esse; per veterem, quae sibi mecum intercederit, 15 amicitiam obsecurans impetravit, ut Dissertationem ea de re scriberem una cum libro suo erudito sane et bono publicandam. Adjunxi tres alias dissertationumculas, de Themistoclis, Socratis, Euripidisque Epistolis. Omnès has supposititias esse tot docui argumentum, ut de hac re poëta ne Carneades quidem dubitare potuerit, si esset in vivis. Multa quoque illic in transcursu dicta sunt; quæ, si Anglice scires, haud displicitura tibi fore satis scio.

De Hesychio, Manilioque, et aliis nonnullis, quibus 30 olim manus admovi, quid sit futurum, sane nescio.
Nunc quidem, ut ipse indies doctior evadam, id ago sedulo; sed de libris edendis consilium capere stultum esset, ob immanem in his regionibus chartae caritatem. Vale, Vir maxime, et me ama.

Londini, XV. Februarii, C131CXCIII.

LXXV.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

27th Feb. 1695.

My Honoured Friend,

I would confess my own laziness and backwardness in writing of Letters, but that I think it needless to you, who have known me now long enough to discover this ill quality in me. But if my friends can have the goodness to forgive that one fault, I will warrant that they shall find in me another virtue to make amends; for though I am slow to write, I am always swift and most ready to act for them, and do any thing that conduces to real service.

I did receive your very kind letter about your conversation with Mr. Edwards, and give you a thousand thanks for the favour; but I fear the Quarrels of the House of Commons, the unfortunate burning of Whitehall, the public necessities, and the general decay of Honour and Virtue, will scarce permit our Bill to be brought in, at least not in this Session. But, however, we are resolved not to despair till we are actually defeated. You know my useful motto: Possunt, quia posse videntur.
The Gentleman that was so busy in your book, is not so near my name, as you have put him; for his name is not Bettley, but Battley. He was fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and afterwards Chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft. In truth, methinks his Animadversions are not tant?, that he should trouble the post with them; unless, which I presume was his design, he had a mind by the way to introduce himself to your acquaintance. His first three exceptions, I think you have guarded off very dexterously. And for his fourth, I can scarce tell what to make of it. For what can he mean, when he affirms that the Roman Sword has no Capulum? How come they then to have the word Capulum, so common to Virgil, Ovid, and the rest of their Writers? I know the Romans had no Stirrups, because they have no word to signify Stirrups. But when I read Capulum in their authors, 'tis nonsense to say they had it not. I remember too (what you unanswerably urge against him) the figures in the Columna Trajana. As for the Christchurch compliment to me, you will know more when once I see their formidable Book they have in the press. Your copy of Architecture shall be delivered when called for, by yours

R. B.

"Dr. Bentley, 27 Feb. 94, concerning the Library, Dr. Battley and his Capulum, &c. In answer to one of mine."

[J. E.]
LXXVI.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

Honoured Friend,

I cannot express to you how kindly I receive your Letter; and what a trial of true friendship I esteem it, that, at that distance from me, among the cry of such as are concerned as a Party to run me down, You alone would stand up for me, and expect till you heard alteram partem, as your inscription well expresses it. As for my friends that are here upon the spot, and can ask me Questions, they are long ago satisfied that the Book is not so formidable as the Authors of it believed it. But I am content, nay desirous, to have it pass for an unanswerable piece; for it will be the more surprising and glorious to confute it; which (if you'll take my word and keep my Counsel) I shall do with that clearness and fulness in every particular, great and little, both points of Learning and points of Fact, that the Authors will be ashamed, if any shame can be expected in them, after this present Specimen. I have almost finished already, and near the end of the month I shall be a putting it to the press; for I need not nine months, as they have had, to confute so shallow a Book, that has nothing in it, but a little Wit, Satire and Raillery, that puts it off among half-learned Readers.

I am yours affectionately

[R. B.]
I remember you told me the Person that first used the word *Foreign* in English: Pray write the Story and his Name.

"Dr. Bentley, 21 April, 98, concerning his resolution of Answering Mr. Boyle, &c."

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LXXVII.

VROR \pi\nu\nu\rho\iota\sigma\tau\omega\ JOANNI GEORGIO GRÆVIO S. P. D. RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS.

*Quid fit, quid agitur, amicorum dulcisame? Si vales, bene est; ego quidem sic satis valeo; et ubi te bene valere et Bentleium tuum amare intellexero, tum demum me optime valere sentiam. Jam pridem est cum ad postemas tuas proximam responsem dedi, quam an acceperis, nescio, quia ex illo tempore nihil a te.* Vix tamen dubitare possum de tabellariorum fide et cura; cum eadem vice literas alias meas Amstelodamum recte curatas fuisse, certo resciverim. In ea epistola multis verbis egi de loco Ciceronis, aliisque, quæ nunc mihi exciderunt. Memini tamen me illa scripsisse, a magna animi commotione, quam malevoli quidam homines in me excitarunt, non plane liberum et quietum. Vereor itaque, ne nonnulla in iis literis duriusculi dicta sint, unde offeniuncula aliqua oriri possit. Ea siqua sunt (sed spero meliorea, nam Epistolæ exemplum non habeo) oro te atque obscuro per omnia fidelissimæ amicitiae jura, ut ventis Aquilonibus in mare Atlanticum por-
tanda tradas. Sciunt enim omnes, qui me norunt; et si vitam mihi Deus O. M. prorogaverit, scient etiam posteri, ut te et τὸν πάντα Spanhemium, geminos hujus ævi Dioscuros, lucida Literarum sidera, semper prædicaverim, semper veneratus sim.


Hæc et alia multo plura quamquam in ista Disser-

† Idem. ibid. ** Diod. Lib. XIV. XV.
§ Athen. p. 470.
tatione fuse explicantur, nuper tamen exorti sunt, quos hæc nostra arrodere, Phalarinque pro vero Epistolarum autore denuo venditare non puduit. Quæ, inquies, hæc insanía est, in luce tam manifesta tenebras perseveri? Scilicet id male urebat homines, quod Epis-tolas illas, quas ipsi habu multo ante cum magna pompa et ostentatione Oxonii ediderant, ego spuriás esse, et nullius frugis, omnibus demonstraverim. Col-latis itaque operis Libellum Anglice scriptum consarcinant; non argumentis, sed ineptis cavillationibus, convitiiis, calumniisque rem strenue agentes.

Inter alia id etiam vitio mihi vertunt, quod exte-rorum magis quam nostratium gratiam promereri studeam. Et vix quidem a te et Spanhemia male-dicas linguas abstinent, quia me a vobis amari sciant; in me vero quam impudens mendacium contaverint, jam audies.

Meministi, opinor, me olim Alberti Rubenii de Manlio Cos. Disputationem ab Edvardo Sherburno Equite acceptam, tibi typis vestris edendum commississe: te autem, me plane inscio, librum illum mihi dedicasse; de Sherburno autem nullam omnino (quod magnopere fieri optabam) mentionem fecisses. Narrant itaque hi calumniatores me data opera Sherburni beneficium silentio dissimulasse, ut solidam illam De-dicationis gloriam in me transzerrem. Quæ quidem calunnia quam a vero aliena sit, tu, vir amicissime, et Deus ὅ παντοκατὰ testes mihi estis. Testis etiam est Johannes Morus Episcopus Norvicensis, vir eruditio et humanitate insigni; qui litteras ad me tuas legisse meminit, quibus gratias eo nomine aegbas Sherburno, ejusque ad Manilium commentarium a me magnopere laudatum te emere velle memorabas.

Sic literas inscribe per tabellarios publicos mittendas:

For Doctor Richard Bentley,

Library Keeper to His Majesty
At St. James’s

London.

A Monsieur

Monsieur Johannes G. Grævius
Professeur a

Utrecht.
LXXVIII.

JOANNES GEORGIIUS GRAEVUS S. P. D.
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, VIRO SUMMO.

LITTERIS tuis, quas Februario superiore ad me, quamvis nihil iis acceptius et optatius mihi potuit offerri, serius respondeo, non quod immemor furem officii, sed quod Epistolam illam, qua nonnulla fragmentis Callimachi adjici volebas, qua ego proemio inserui, cum jam omnia cetera typis essent descripta, diu frustra quasivi. Nec enim exputare possum unde illa, quae tua negas esse, excerpterim. 10

Itaque non putabam me ante tibi posse satisfacere, quam illum inspexissem epistolam, et num me mei oculi, aut memoria fecstellerit inde cognovisse. Quamvis vero non perierit, qui omnia tua custodio diligentius nigris uvis, nescio tamen in quem se angulum bibliothecæ abdiderit, ex quo nondum potuit erui. Nunc visa tua novissima epistola, quam pridie, cum ex itinere menstruo fere domum revertissem inveni domi meæ, diutius cessandum non duxi. Ad priores, pro quibus tibi ἐκδίκητον debeo, brevi respondebo. 20

Jam ad has, quas 29 Aprilis exarasti, haec habe. In litteris, quas Londini in ædibus Episcopi Wigramiensis scripseras, IV Julii 1692, haec tu ad me: “Est apud nos Edvardus Sherburnus, Eques Auratus, qui librum primum Manili Anglice vertit, et commentario doctissimo auxit. Is abhinc annis aliquot apparatum Casp. Gevartii ad Manilium ab ejus hærede emit Antwerpiae; mihique non ita pridem, quem novam ejus scriptoris editionem parare inaudiverat,
schedas Gevartianas perlegendi copiam fecit. Com-
peri autem virum clarissimum omnem operam in eo
poserisse, non qui Manilii textum corrigere vel illus-
traret, sed qui infelicem suam (mea quidem sententia)
conjecturam de Theodoro Mallio Cos. quem Astrono-
mise auctorem esse voluit, adversus Barthios et Sal-
masios, et Tristanos et Possinos defenderet. Nihil
tamen in medium profert, quod momenti habeat quic-
quam ad opinionem suam stabilendam, præterquam
que dudum in lucem ediderat in *Papiniari et Variis
Lectionibus*. Itaque cum toties repetita crambe nau-
seam milii et fastidium moveret; mirifice tamen re-
creatus sum aureolis duabus epistolis, quæ in isto
chartarum fasce latitabant, quæque celeberrimum
Grævii nomen ferebant inscriptum. Illud vero me
perculisse fatoor, quod ad Gevartii sententiam de
ætate Manilii videaris accedere:” et quæ sequuntur de
opinione Gevartii, quam damnum.

Post hæc addis: ”Erat autem præterea, quod me
Adversaria ista versantem non mediocri voluptate
affecit, Dissertatio scilicet bene longa et perquam
erudita de vita Fl. Mallii Theodori Cos. auctore,
ut casu comperi, Alberto Rubenio; cujus *Opuscula
Posthumae*, te obstetricante, in lucem prodierunt. Hanc
meo judicio minime dignam quæ cum blattis et tineis
diuitis conflictetur, curabo tibi mittendam; si ejus
ditionem te procuratum fore polliceris: et quidem
vel unà cum aliis quibusdam, vel etiam sola non in-
commode edi poterit.”

_Hæc ἄτολοξεί in epistola tua, ex quibus luce me-
ridiana clarius patet, non tuam, sed meam culpam
esse, quod, cum Commentationem Rubenianam ede-
rem, non meminerim hujus epistolæ, et propter hæc
non debitas gratias persolverim Viro nobilissimo
Edvardo Sherburno pro communicato cum utroque nostrum hoc Rubenii libello. Ipse aut negligentiam aut oblivionem meam detestor, et culpam deprecor. Meae responsonis nullum servavi exemplum, aequum ut nec aliarum. Illud memini, me Sherburnii Manilium, quem ex tua epistola cognovi plane mihi ante ignotum sese desiderasse.

Doleo tibi conflictandum esse cum talibus ingenii, quae, ut ex aliorum amicorum epistolis intellexi, illa, quae dudum ab iis, qui in orchestra sedent, fuerunt 10 explosa, nullis argumentis, sed inanibus cavillationibus student asserere tanquam genuina.


Manethonis Αποτελέσματα cum Jacobi Gronovii 25 versione tandem prodierunt, quæ te jubeo exspectare cum Phædro Gudii, et Dissertatione Huectii de Navigationibus Salamonis, quæ modo lucem adspexerunt. Hanc ubi legisti, pervelim ex te audire, num ejus probes sententiam, quæ censest Ophir fuisse Sofolan 30 in Africa, veteribus cognitam fuisse navigationem ex sinu Arabico per Æthiopiam et Atlanticum mare ad Gades.

Tu quo sēpius ad me litteras dabis, tanto me
tibi arctius devincies, et tanto frequentiores a me habebis. Noli mihi parere propter κομπανον et si longe majus mihi esset pendendum, penderem tamen cepidissime, tantam ex tuis litteris capio voluptatem.


LXXIX.

VIRO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. D.  
J. G. GRAVIVUS.

Quas hebdomade superiore, cum ex itinere Hollandiae Borealis domun revertissem, tuis XXIX Aprilis datis reposui, recte curatas spero. In iis tibi misi verba tua excerpta ex epistola, quam exararas ad me Londini in ædibus Wigorniensis Episcopi IV Julii, 1692. In ea mihi significaras te apud Edwardum Sherburnum, Equitem Auratum, inter scidas Gevartianas, quas suo sibi comparasset ære, inve-nisse diatriben Alberti Rubenii eruditam de Vita Fl. Mallii Theodori, quam mecum te communicaturum promittebas, si ejus edenda operam in me suscipere vellem. Hæc spero tuis æmulis os obstructura.

Nunc cum iste egregius juvenis Olearius, domo Saxo, accinctus sit itineri ad vos, petenti litteras, qui-
bus aditum sibi patefaciat ad te, quem dudum colit et admiratur, hoc officium debere non potui. Cognoscere juvenem integerrimae vitae, et nostrarum artium cupidissimum, quem quin beneigne sis excepturus, ut ceteros quos tibi tradidi, qui tibi semper apud me in gentes egerunt gratias, nullus dubito. Dedissem ei Ἀποτελέσματα Manethonis tibi reddenda, si ullum apud nos extaret exemplum venale. Habebis tamen illa propediem. Vale, Vir amicissime, et me ama. Traiecti, A. D. IX. K. L. Jun. CIΣΙΧΧΧΧΧΧΧVIII. 10
Superiores litteras commisi tabellariis publicis.

For Doctor Richard Bentley,  
Library Keeper to His Majesty,  
at St James's,  
LONDON.  

LXXX.

Viro et Amico Summo Richardo Bentleio S. P. D.  
J. G. Grævius.

Te vivere, valere, et ex sententia rem gerere spero, quamvis longinquitas temporis, qua nihil de tuaque valetudine audio, me sollicitum habeat. Literas priores recte curatas spero. Has nunc tibi feret Vir πολυμαθέστατος, Ulricus Meureras, domo Wirtembergensis, qui variam diffusamque doctrinam, qua instructus est, tibi probabit simul ac illum audieris. Multa molitur publico profutura, historiæm 25 rei litterariæ, quæ Francofurti exercet jam præcla, σύνταγμα Scriptorum Argonauticorum, Eunapii no-


LXXXI.

RICHARDO BENTLEIO,
VIRO SINGULARI INGENIO ET DOCTRINA S. D.
J. G. GRAEVIIUS.

Nemo, qui optimis artibus dat operam, ad vos contendit, quin petat a me tesseram admissionem ad te. Facile patior homines de me sic sentire, quasi plurimum apud te valeam. Sed cum et tu pro tua facilitate benign et comiter admittas qui meas ad te ferunt, non potui hoc officium debere duobus præstantissimis juvenibus Lipsiensibus Menkenio et Schuzio. Ille celeberrimi Menkenii, auctoris praecipui Actorum Eruditorum, quæ Lipsiæ publicantur, est filius; alter vero Amplissimi Viri, qui olim Senator et Ædilis illius Reipublicae fuit. Quicquid in hos benevolentiae et comitatis contuleris, in me colla tum putabo. Mea vicissim in te constabunt officia, ubi illa tibi navandi fuerit facultas. Vale, Virorum doctorum et meorum amicorum decus. Trajecti, D. XXV. Augusti, Gregor. CIFIOXXCVIII.

Viro Reverendo et Clarissimo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGI
a Bibliotheca,
LONDINUM.
LXXXII.

VIRI SINGULARI INGENIO ET DOCTRINA
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GREVIUS.

Te quidem valere et rem bene gerere spero et
septem, quamvis nec de tua valetudine nec de te ipso
auditum quicquam audiam. Ego id estatis satis valeo,
se multis senectutis incommodis conflictor. Horas
vespertinas et nocturnas imundo rebus Magni Gu-
lielmi memoriae prodendis, diurnas, quas vacuas a
functionis meae munern habeo, imundo Ciceroni
expoliendo, cujus Orationes quis duo menses videbis.

Tu quid miliaris aveo rescire. Non enim puto te
deterrei a quorundam voculis et asperioribus dictis
a pulcherrimis observationum in omne genus scrip-
torum editione, quae invidiae et calumnioris os obstrue
Apologiam, cujus olim spem fecisti, quando habe-
bimus? Magna laetitia me tua perfundit litterae,
qui, si quisquam, te amo, utque tibi ex sententia pro-
veniant omnia voce.

20 Qui habebas tibi fert litteras est nobilis Danus, opti-
marum artium cupidissimus, Paullus Paulsonius, qui
ad vos contendit, ut studiis invigilet, et ut te Brit-
naniae ornamentum videat, quem nullus dubito, quin
sis benignum comiterque, quae es facilitate et huma-
nitate, accepturus.

Amsterodami eduntur Augustini opera. Parissien-
semin novissimam editionem recoquant, ut et Theolo-
gicae dogmata Petavii, et ejus Demonstrationem tem-
porum. Clericus constituebat tam Augustino quam

2
Petavio notas apponere, sed intercesserunt Parisienses. Vale, Vir summe, et me ama. Trajecti, A. D. V. K. L. Martias, CIIXCIX.

Excellentissimo Viro
Richardo Bentleio, Magnæ Britannæ Regi
a Bibliotheca,
Londinum.

LXXXIII.

Richard Bentley to James Bentley.

Dear Brother,

'Tis now so long since I wrote to you, that I seem almost to have forgot the way of it; but I will not now go about to make excuses for it; because I know you are sensible that it did not come from want of kindness, but because I was taken up in other affairs, and could hear of your health and welfare by your letters to my Cos. Sarah. I desire you would now do me the favour of letting me know what news your country affords. I may perhaps make a short visit to you this summer; for I intend, God willing, to take a round on horseback; and I may take Oulton in my way for a day or two.

As for my affairs I shall tell them as short as I can. My health, I thank God, has been pretty good, all this winter. About a month ago I wrote a book against Mr. B. I suppose you may have heard of or seen it: if I knew how to send you
one, I have one at your service. But I design to send you a parcel of books for your use; and so I may send this with them. In your letter you desired to know the names of the books, that you might see if they were for your turn. But there’s no need of that, because I design to present you with what I send you, and not make you pay for them.

The Bishop of Worcester (my old patron), who is now at London, lies very sick; and I fear he will hardly recover: I am now in my waiting month as Chaplain to the King; but after Easter I shall be at liberty, and then I may think of my riding journey. My kind love and service to my sister Bentley. My Cousin Sarah presents hers too.

Your affectionate Brother,

R. B.

For Mr. James Bentley,
at Oulton, in
Yorkshire,
West Riding.

LXXXIV.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

Honoured Sir,

I thank you for the favour of the Receipt, which I intend to make trial of upon the first occasion. We have a Pliny of Dalechampius; but it’s the King’s Book, and upon that account I could
wish you would rather consult it in my Lodgings, than carry it abroad.

I come now to wait upon you with a request, that you would meet Sir Rob. Southwell, Sir Christopher Wren, and other friends, at Pontae's to-day at Dinner, in order to make an Act of Council at Gresham College, to desire our President and the late President to obtain a Public Library for the Royal Society. I beg of you not to fail us before 2 o'Clock there.

Your affectionate Humble servant,

R. BENTLEY.

To my Honoured Friend
Mr. Evelyn.

"Dr. Bentley, 3 May, '99, concerning purchasing of the B.
of Worcester's Library."

[J. E.]

LXXXV.

VIRO ET AMICO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO
S. P. D. J. G. GRÆVIUS.

Pro tua, quam mihi misisti, Apologia, maximas tibi ago gratias. Nihil vulgare mihi de illa spoponderam, sed vicit opinionem meam doctrinæ varietate et copia, quæ supra hujus argumenti, in quo elaborasti, mediocritatem assurgit. Non poterunt ii, qui hanc Camarinam moverunt, quiequam tibi responder, si quid unquam reposituri sunt, quam argutias et cavillationes.


Viro Reverendo et Excellentissimo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, S.S. Theologiae Doctori,
et MAGNAE BRITANNIÆ REGI a Bibliotheca,
LONDINUM.
LXXXVI.

VIRO ILLUSTRI RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. G. GRAEVUS.

Si apud te recte est, gaudebo mirifice. Nam cum te amem unice, tantique faciam, ut tecum conferram panocos, neminem praeveram, non poterit non mihi summæ voluptati esse, si te valere et agere ex sententia intellegero. Ego pro grandioris hujus ætatis meæ ratione adhuc, valeo.

Has tibi reddet juvenis eruditissimus Neocorus, qui adolescens scriptit diatriben de Veteribus Interpretibus Homeri, post in hac urbe Bibliothecam novorum librora. Ab Electore Brandeburgico illi jam mandata est provincia docendi litteras politiores in Illustri Gymnasio Berolinensi; sed potestatem etiam petenti dedit proficiscendi in vestram beatam insulam, excelsendi magis magisque ingenii, et vestras bibliothecas præclare doctosque viros cognoscendi causa. In quibus cum tu principem locum teneas, tui imprimis videndi ardet desiderio. Nullus dubito quin, qua es humanitate in omnes, præcipue humanitatis non expertes, virum egregiam suis complexurus, et aditum cum ad bibliothecas tum ad homines eruditos in vestro regno muniturus. Quicquid in illum contuleris, in me collatum existimabo.

Hesychius Phorbaei brevi prælo subjicietur cum Henrici Vallesii et Danielis Heinsii, necnon aliorum observationibus; ut et Pollux cum notis Kuhnii, et Gothofredi Jungermanni in priores sex libros satis copiosis. Nam ne hanc telam detexeret acerba Viri Insignis fata intercesserunt.
Meum Hesiodum denuo typis mandare constitut.
Si ad hos scriptores orandos aliquid conferre volueris, nam posse te norunt omnes, a me omnibusque Φα-
λομόσως magnum inibus gratiam, nec immemores
5 tuorum beneficiorum praeces invenies. Vale, Vir
summe, et me ama. Trajecti Batavorum, D. IX.
Octobris Gregor. CÎCÎCIC.

Pro doctissimis tuis dissertationibus de Phalaridis
Epistolis gratias tibi nuperius egi, cum Germano
10 adolescenti litteras ad te commisi. Quam multa
didicerim ex hoc libro pulcherrimo et varia doctrina
eaque recondita referto, malo apud alios, quam apud
te. Iterum Vale.

Viro Summi Ingenii et Doctrinae
15 Richardo Bentleio,
Potentissimo Magnæ Britanniae Regi
a Bibliotheca,
Londinum.

LXXXVII.

Richard Bentley to Archbishop Tenison.

TRIN. COLL., Feb. 6.

20 May it please your grace,

Mr. Hopkins, the bearer of this, a Fellow of
Trinity College, and a very useful person in it, having
the greatest number of pupils of any one amongst us,
is concerned with the Bishop of St. Asaph about a
25 debt owing to him from the Bishop for the education
of his two Sons there. It seems he was advised to
arrest one of the Sons; but he was presently set free again as a privileged person, his father declaring him to be his secretary. If no way can be found to oblige them to pay this just debt, it will be a great discouragement to our Tutors here. Mr. Hopkins goes now for London for advice, whether by a petition to the House of Lords the Bishop may not be obliged to waive this protection of his Son; but this being a matter that concerns a Bishop, he will not take any step in it without the direction of your Grace, whose favour I make bold to recommend him to, that your Grace would hear him give an account of his own Case, and tell him your judgment upon it.

I shall not trouble your Grace with an account of my reception here, which Mr. Hopkins, if you ask, is able to inform you of: I shall only say, in short, that it was a very kind one; and, as I am told, as respectful as ever was paid to any one before me. I hope shortly to wait in person upon your Grace, and then I can acquaint you with it at large. In the mean time I crave your Grace's Blessing, and remain Your Grace's most obliged and obedient humble Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

For the Most Reverend
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury,
at his Palace at

Lambeth.
LXXXVIII.

Viro Summo Richardo Bentleio S. P. D.
J. G. Grævius.

Contendit ad Vos Martinius vir eruditissimus, qui postquam solum religionis causa vertere fuit coactus in hac urbe sedem fixit, et ibi praenomen verbi divini agit. Huic non potui non has ad te litteras dare, praedae mei perpetui in te studii et observantiae, et ut eadem opera cognosceres virum egregium, qui totus est in sacris litteris illustrandis.

Adjeci libellum amici mei, quem nuperius edidit de nummis Cyrresterum, ut et indicem operis Inscriptionum quod hic adornatur. Tu vel alii eruditi si quam Symbolam voluerint conferre ad hoc opus expolvendum, intelliges eam vos contulisse in homines gratos et memores beneficiorum. Pollux cum notis Gothofredi Jungermanni, quae post tot ab ejus obitu annos inventae sunt, et Joannis Kühnii propediem exercebunt prela.

Tu quid agas, et quid moliaris aveo cognoscere. Quando tandem videbimus Novum Feëus Millii? Quid est quod retardat editionem, quam diu confectam esse cognovimus? Vale, Vir ἀριστατε, et me tui amantissimum, quod facis, ama. Trajecti Batavorum, D. XXIX. Maii, CIIICCC.

Viro Summe Reverendo et Clarissimo
Richardo Bentleio,
S.S. Theologiae Doctori et Magnae Britanniae Regi
a Bibliotheca,
Londinum.
LXXXIX.

Richard Bentley to John Evelyn.

TRIN. COLL., June 6, 1700.

My Dear and Honoured Friend,

I am desired to inquire of you, whether your son Mr. Draper has any thought of selling an estate of his at Croyden; and if so, what is the value of it, and what will be his price. I must not tell you the person's name at present; but if your Son's disposed to part with it, he will have a very reasonable Chapman to treat with. If you please to give me notice, what you think the price will be, as near as you can, I will inform the person who employs me in this errand, and then you shall hear from me again. I hope all your good family are as well at least, as when I saw it last, or rather better, being in so good air and so pleasant a season. All things here rub on pretty well with, honoured Sir,

Your very affectionate humble Servant,

RIP. BENTLEY.

"Dr. Bentley, Cambridge, 6 June, 1700, concerning my Son Draper selling Addiscombe."
Cum contendat in Britanniam Berniera Italiam, qui ante nonnullos annos Romanensium cultum securavit, et nostris se sacris addixit, suamque nobis probavit operam et industrias in docenda lingua Italicce, non potui non habi litteras ad te committere, testes perpetui mei in te studii et amoris. Comitatur adolescentem generosum, qui aliquamdiu nobiscum vixit, eivem vestrum, nunc in patriam revertentem. Si qua poteris commodare Berniere, cognosces te nec ingrato nec immemori homini benigni fecisse.

Nuperius credo me tibi significasse, bibliopolam- Amsterodamense consilium cepisse Corpus Inscript- tionum Antiquarum, quotquot haberi possint, colligendi et edendi ut ex haec scheda intelliges. Gudiana, quae penes me sunt, satis crassum volumen impblebunt. Si quam symbolam conferre aut in ávekrótox augendis, aut in editis illustrandis, volueris, habebis certissimos tuorum meritum praecores.

Hic prodit editio secunda Antonii vane Dale de Ora- calis, non parum auctior priore, qui propediem etiam de Tauroboliis dissertationem typis mandabit. Am- sterodamenses edunt Augustini Opera, secuti edi- tione recentissimam Parisiensem, quam adornarunt qui sunt ex Benedicti familia. De Polluce nuperius scripsi. Quae Phorbæus o μακαρίτης collegerat ex Danielis Heinsii et Henrici Vallesii schedis, et alio-
rum emendationibus, Mæsvicius Hagensis Gymnasii praefectus publicare brevi constitut.

De tuo vero Hesychio, cujus spem olim fecisti quid fit? Num graviora studia te ab his curis amoenioribus avocarunt? Omnis qui tam pulchra specimen doc-tissimarum et ingeniosissimarum observationum tuarum in hoc scriptore viderant in tua dissertatione ad Malelam, nihil est optatius, quam ut videant etiam reliqua. Beabis me, si et de his me certior-em feceris, et me pergas amare. Vale, Vir Magne. 10 Trajecti, Kalend. Quintilibus, CIΩΙΧCC.

Viro Ingenio, Doctrinae, Virtute Præcellenti, 
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, 
S.S. Theologiae Doctori, Augusto Regi 
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ a Bibliotheca, 
LONDONUM.

XCI.

VIRO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D. 
J. G. GRAVIUS.

Non miraberis sæpius me litteras ad te dare juvenibus bona mentis ac Φιλοσαβέα. Nemo me 20 audit de cultioribus artibus disserentem, quin et audiat sæpius commemorantem tui ingenii doctrine ac virtutis laudes meritas. Hinc omnes te videndi, cognoscendi et coram, quem ante suspicioebant, vene-randi desiderio tenentur, quicunque in vestram beatam insulam contendunt. Qui has tibi feret Germanus est optimus et pro captu Ætatis satis eruditus
juvenis, omnis sane eruditionis cupidissimus, quem si comiter admittere dignaberis, augebis numerum eorum qui te colunt, et tua in me beneficia.

Quid scribam de re litteraria vix invenio. Vita 5 Proeli, quam Marinus memoriae prodidit, integra in Germania est edita, cum non exigua pars adhuc fuerit desiderata. De Inscriptiōnium Veterum Corpore, quod hic moliebatur Halma, nuperius tibi scripsi; sed nunc videtur ab hoc instituto deterritus nescio quorum 10 suas, et sumtuum magnitudine, praecepue cum pauci sint qui nomina velint dare ad emendum hoc opus, alienior esse, quamvis per se illius edendi curam susceperit summisque precibus a me petierit, ut meis id sibi liceret auspicis publicare. Ineditarum tamen a 15 Gudio collectarum, et quas ipse non paucas conquisivi, volumen ut adornetur studebo.


Illustri Nominì Tuo addictissimus

GRÆVIUS.
RICHARDO BENTLEIO VIRO SUMMO S. P. D.
JOANNES GEOGIUS GREVIUS.

CUM diu nihil de te audierim magno tamen
tui desiderio teneas qui te in primis nostri seculi or-
namentis colo et suspicio, nolui hanc occasionem [præ-
termittere] memoriam meæ in te observantiae refri-
candi. Has tibi tradet Franciscus Burmannus, Fran-
cisci celeberrimi Theologi filius, Petri collegæ mei ele-
gantissimi frater. Præconem verbi divini agit apud
Brielanos, quas partes etiam sustinebit apud Legatos 10
nostros, qui mittuntur ad Vos, ut Serenissimæ Regi-
næ de auspicata inaugurazione regni gratulentur, et
fædera ante inita firmius sanciant. Burmannus He-
braice, Græce, Latine est pereruditus, in Philosophia,
in Mathematicis artibus, et omnis doctrinæ varietate 15
versatus egregie. Excellit etiam pietate integritate
vitæ et morum suavitate. Te dudum is admiratur et
suspicet, et tanta tui cupiditate inflammatus est, ut
nihil ardentius desideret, quam te videre, et tuis pasci
sermonibus. Nullus dubito, quin, ubi eum cognoris, 20
se tibi sit illico probaturus. Si tamen et mei causa
illum sis complexurus arctius, magna accessione tua
in me merita cumulabis.

Nos hic sollicitos tenet Cæsaris insula in ripa
Rheni sita, quæ a nostris acriter oppugnatur, illius 25
præsidiaris acriter repugnantibus. Interea Rex Bur-
gundiae cum numerosissimo exercitu invasit Clivensem
agrum. Sed de his superi viderint.

Si quæris quid rerum geram, ante quattuorvium jussu
Ordinum parentavi Magno Gulielmo, in ejus etiam 30

Viro Summo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO,
LONDINUM.

XCIII.

EXCELLENTI VIRO JOH. GEORGIO GRAVIO
R. BENTLEIUS SAL.

Cum memoria repto, Vir amicissime, quantum jam temporis effluxit, ex quo literas de communibus studiis vel ad te misi vel ad ullos Eruditorum, quos mare a Britannia nostra separat; non possim non damnare fatum meum, et annorum duorum et amplius quasi iactarum plorare. Sic enim meæ se res habuerunt, postquam ex jucundissimo otio protractus sum ad splendidam hanc sane et satís opulentam sortem, sed obsessam infinitis negotiis per caput et circa latera quotidie salientibus.
Quod ergo interroga, Quid moliar, quemve Authorem, Hesychium, Maniliumne, notis meis illustratum edere parem; scias me toto hoc biennio vix unum et alterum diem vacavisse humanioribus litteris: tantum abest, ut dignum aliquid tuis oculis jam a me sit exspectandum. Vide tamen, quid consilii jam a mense fere ceperim, ne plane Literarum oblivio me caperet. Statui mecum, horis subsecivis et relaxandi animi causa Poetas aliquot cum Latinos tum Graecos recensere; quos typis donatos generosae Juventutis, quae in Collegio meo Sæc Trinitatis hic educatur, dono dem.

In his primus probit Horatius, cujus olim, cum juvenis esssem, ulceroa aliquot loca feliciter sanasse videor. Et spero equidem, pro amicitia nostra condonabis, si speciminis gratia semel et iterum conjecturas hic meas ponam, de quibus sententiam tuam, ubi commodum erit, resciscere aveo; obscuraque ut eam libere et sine omni assentatione velis ostendere. Od. I. 23:

Nam seu mobilibus veris inhorruit
Adventus foliis, seu virides rubum
Dimovere lacertae,
Et corde et genibus tremit.

Non multis opus est, ad lectionem hanc, esti vulgo receptam, convellendam penitus. Nam praeter insentiam dictionis, Adventus veris inhorruit foliis, id etiam incommodi est, quod sub veris adventum nondum folia emittuntur arboribus; et quod praecipuum, non vere tantum (ut hae lectio postulat) sed et aestate non minus et autumno foliorum strepitu terrentur hinnulei. Nosti in vetusto codice (teste Mureto) scriptum esse ad ventum. Hoc recte; unde adjutus sive ille sive Jos. Scaliger pro Veris substituebat Vitius inhorruit. Verum hoc etiam parum cedit felici-
citer; quia in aviiis montibus et sylvis ubi vagantur
hinnulei cum matribus, vites non seruntur. Ne te
diutius detineam, lege absque ulla fere mutatione,

Nam seu mobilibus vepris inhorruit.
Ad ventum foliis, seu virides rubum, &c.

et apposite vepris cum rubo jungitur: ita enim et Co-
umella VII. 6. Nam nec rubos aversatur, nec ve-
pribus offenditur.
Ecce tibi et conjecturam alteram; Od. I. 35:

Serves iturum Cesarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos—

ubi rò Orbis ne Latinum hic quidem, nedum Hor-
tianum, existimo; et vere uti credo mihi persuadeo
Poetam hic absolute posuisse Ultimos Britannos, si-
ne otioso et inerti illo appendice. Sic enim et Ho-
ratio et aliis solenne est. Od. I. 36:

Quo nunc Hesperia sponses ab ultima.

Od. II. 18:

Premant columnas ultima recisas
Africa.

Od. II. 20:

Et ultimi
Noscent Gemoni.

Virgilius:

Tibi serviet ultima Thule.
et,

Gemit ultima pulsu
Thraeca pedum.
et,

Viresque Orientis et ultima secum
Bactra veltit.

Catullus:

. . . . . . Quod comata Gallia
Habeat unctum, et ultima Britannia?
o 2
Quid plura? Vix possum dubitare, quin Horatius sic posuerit,

Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos,
Oro, Britannos—

Nam Fortunam alloquitur et precatur, ut in ipsa Oda videre est. Sic alibi (ut hic, serves, oro), Sat. II. 4:

Sed des veniam bonus, oro.

Et Virgil:

Ipsa canas, oro.

et,

Solum Æneas vocat; et vocet, oro.

Plura quidem volupe esset hisce attexere; sed et tempus et charta me memorem moment, ut Occupationibus tuis parcam; ne nimum diu te interpellando in publica Eruditi Orbis commoda offendam. Illud, ni 15 grave est, scire cupio, quid tu de duobus his locis sentias: tum et an probetur tibi conjectura nostra in loco ex Arte Poet.

Et male ter natos incudi reddere versus.

quam olim proposui in Notis editis ad Callimachum. 20 Judicio enim tuo et paucorum aliorum, qui a te secundi sunt, omnia tribuo; sed omnibus haec probatum iri nec spero equidem neque opto. Quin et sita in scriniis habes (ut sane non potes non habere plurima) vel ex vetustis codicibus vel ex fæcundo Ingenii fonte hau- 25 sta, quibus emendatior haec prodeat editio, quæ tua humanitas est, non invidiebis ea nobis, gratissimis bene- nifici i tui praecinibus futuris. Gratias vero, ut par est, habeo maximas, quod humanissimum Burma- num, qui has deferet, commendatum mihi voluisti. 30 Is et Londini me et Cantabrigiæ hic inivit; adju- tusque est omni ope nostra, et sua causa, et præcipue tua, Vir magne, cujus amicitiae nihil possum negare.
Habes etiam una cum his literis Inscriptiones aliquot et Icones Veterum Lapidum, ex oppido Landchester prope Dunelmum, ubi Romanos olim Stativa, Prætorium, Basilicam et Balneas habuisse ipsæ adhuc ruinas ostendunt. Eas tibi subministrat Vir eruditus et humanus, qui nunc Cantabrigiae est, nudiusque tertiùs me oravit, ut ad te mittendas curarem.

Salutat te et Neocorus noster, qui in Suida nunc totus est, præclarum meherecle et ingenii et industriae sui specimen editurus. Miraberis tot loca sanata, tot fragmenta suis sedibus et auctoribus reddita. Id opus celeri passu progreditur; et ubi semel exierit, omnem omnium expectationem vincet.


Cantabrigiae, August. 20, 1702.

Viro Excellenti

Johanni Georgio Grævio,

Ulrajecti,
XCVI.

VIRO ERUDITISSIMO RICH. BENTLEIO S. P. D.
JOH. HENRICUS LEDERLINUS.

NUNQUAM ad te, Vir eruditissime, litteras dare sustinuissem, nisi de tua singulari humanitate, et ad promovenda studia humaniora promptissima volun-tate, me cum alii tum vero nuper Milichius quidam certiorems fecisset. Is mihi inter alia, te multa quae novam editionem Pollucis exornare possunt κευμίλια possidere, et notas eruditissimas prædicavit, cujus verbis ut fidem habeam me non dubitare sinit dæda-10 leum illud opus quod nuper in Callimachum dedisti, quoque orbem eruditum tibi summopere devinixisti.


Te itaque, Vir eruditissime, seculi nostri decus,
qua licet humanitate, ut doctissimas tuas in Pollu-
cem nostrum observationes publice luci non invidere,
sed mecum communicare velis enixe rogo; id quod
commode jam fieri per Wetstenium bibliopolam qui
5 tibi has tradet literas, poterit, quem mox ad nos re-
versurum audio.

Hoc si a te, Vir amplissime, impetravero beneficium,
non mihi tantum sed et universae rei literariae gratu-
labor, neque unquam officiis meis qualibuscunque
10 áμουσηνῶν præstandis deero. Vale, Vir eruditissime,
et me petitionis meæ compotem redde. Raptim. Am-
stelædami, VIII. Idum Octobris, CLIII CCII.

Erudito Viro Richardo Bentleio,
Cantabrigiae.

XCV.

15 Viro Magno Johanni Georgio Grævio S. P. D.
Richardus Bentleius.

Non dubito, quin Literas Neocori et meas
acceperis, quas a Cantabrigia huc Londinum ad opti-
mum Burmannum misimus, ut Bataviam ad te defe-
20 rendas curaret. In illis consilium meum tibi aperui
de edendo Horatio; petiique, ut siqua tibi esset cop-
pia sive veterum Lectionum seu novarum Conjectura-
rum, eas mihi impertire velles, quo editio fieret et
melior et lucentior. Ab eo tempore nihil a te Li-
25 terarum habui.

Nuper autem Londinum evocatus ad Conventum
Ecclesiasticum, ut primum Bibliopolia invisebam, in
elegantissimi Brookhuyssii Propertium incidi; unde
magno meo gaudio didici penes te esse veterrimum
Venusini nostri Exemplar. Ego vero hic in Britannia aliquot nactus sum non contemnenda; unum præsertim ex Bibliotheca Regia, quod ter quaterque veram lectionem exhibet in aliis quæ vidi omnibus interpolatam.

Facile tamen inter omnes Codices primas obtinet Antiquissimus Blandinius, olim Petro Nanni* et postea Jacobo Cruquo perlectus, sed non satis intellectus. Utinam vero extaret adhuc iste Codex; et quidem fortasse is ipse est, quem domi apud te habes: quod an verum sit facile rescire, poteris ex Satyra VI. lib. I, ubi cum cæteri habeant,

Ast ubi me fessum sol acrior ire lavatum
Admonuit, fugio rabiosi tempora signi,
solus Blandinius a prima manu exhibet,—fugio campum lusumque trigonem. Quæ verissima sane lectio est, ut in editione nostra palam fiet; vulgata autem et commentitia et absurda. Sed sive tuus ille codex idem est qui Blandinius, sive alius: obsecro te per amicitiam et studia hæc communia, ut eum mihi com modatum huc mittas; quod et cito et tutissime fieri poterit, cum navigia nostra, quæ Ducem Marlborough expectant, ad nos revertuntur. Scis multa in veteribus membranis a manu secunda esse, multa sub litera delitescere; ut plane multum interesit, an tuis oculis usurpes librum an alienis fidem habeas. Cito tibi salvus redibit, et una novus Horatius, hand paullo, nisi me omnia fallunt, nitidior et sanior. Vale.

Episcopus Norvicensis te salutat; qui te amat plurimum. Scire autem cupit, Catalogum MSS. Britannicorum Oxonii Edit. II. vol. Fol. quam dono tibi jampridem misit, acceperis necne.

* Vide ejus Miscell. 3.
Londini, e Bibliotheca Sti Jacobi, die Octob. 30, 1702 stil. vet.

Celeberrimo Viro
JOHANNI GEORGIO GRÆVIO,
TRAJECTUM,
BATAVIÆ.

XCVI.

VIRO SUMMO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
IOANNES GEORGIUS GRAEVIIUS.

Quanta voluptate tuae desideratissimae letterae, tanto rubore me perfudit mea cunctatio, cum tam acceptae epistolae tam diu responsum debeo. Irascor mihi ipse et detestor hanc procrastinationem. In posterum majore studio tibi probabo meam in te colendo observantiam.

Horatium tuum expecto avidissime. Nam ex istis pulcherrimis speciminibus, quorum mihi copiam fecisti, facile mihi licuit cognoscere, quanta bonarum rerum messis sit expectanda in tua editione. Dudum sepouis harum rerum non imperitis laudavi non conjec turam sed emendationem tuam certissimam in loco Horatii ex Arte, quam prodidisti in Notis ad Callimachum. Eam qui videt et non probat, is in his litteris cæcior est quavis talpa. Quid enim torno cum incude? Non incertior est conjectura loci ex lib. I. cærm. 23. Rationes, quibus adductus es ad constituendum hunc locum, firmæ sunt et indubiae, quamvis adversentur editi et manu exarati plerique omnes. In cærm. 35, ejusdem libri, meis quoque auribus magis blanditur Serves iturum Cæsarem in ulti-
mos, Oros, Britannos, quam quod libri præ se ferunt, in ultimos Orbis Britannos: hoc tamen forte posset ferri, ut illud Virg. Extremique hominum Morini. Nam potuisset quoque dicere Extremique Morini.

In lib. I. Sat. 6. gaudeo te ex Blandinio revocasse scripturam elegantissimam pessime ab aliiis interposlatam. Mitto tibi meum codicem, quem olim mihi paravi Coloniae Agrippinae in taberna, ubi veteres membranæ vendebantur, ut Blandinius ille, quem quæris, esse non possit. Habui editionem parvam Amsterodamensem, quam olim adolescents contuli cum codice satis antiquo, qui fuerat Cornelli Martini, celebris sui temporis Philosophi, tum vero eum possidebat Bernhardus Rottendorfius Medicus Monastériensis cujus bibliotheca multis antiquis codicibus fuit instructa. Sed istam editionem frustra quaero, nec tamen eam perisse credo, sed alicubi in angulo remoto latere.

Codicem meum præstantissimus Coolius, aut qui Imperatoris vestros Mailborugio a secretis est, aut qui ejus sacra curabat, tibi tradendum curabit. Γρότην meam mihi et per valetudinem infirmiorem, qui ab aliquot hebdomadibus vertiginibus ante insolitis fui infestatus, et per lactum domesticum, qui ante paucos dies amisi consorem tori, cum qua quadraginta quatuor annos vixi conjunctissime, amisi, non licuit extincte: quod tamen spero me propediem facturum, et si quid in observationibus meis invenero, quod dig- num existimem tuis oculis, tecum communicabo, quamquam vix esse putem, quod tuam sollertiam et perspicuitatem effugerit.

Excellentissimo Præsuli Norvicensi quæso ut meam observantiam et officia deferas. Ejus tomum Philosophicorum Ciceronis cum MSS. collatum, quem

In novissimis litteris meis memini epistolae Neoi cori ad me scriptae, sed quam nullus vidi. Eius Sue dam belle procedere valde laetor. Amsterodami multum etiam profligarunt in Polluce edendo, cum Kühnii notis, cum quo communicavi varias lectiones, quas Salmasius ex Codice Palatino quantivis pretii collectorat, et animadversiones ac annotationes Henrici Vallesii, quas suo libro adscripserat, ut et Isaacii Vossii excerpta ex suo codice egregio, quibus ac ceidunt notae ubiores Gothofredi Jungermanni in priores septem aut octo libros, qui et ipse novam hu jus scriptoris editionem adornabat, in primis fere superioris seculi annis, sed acerbitas fati non sivit illum perflere. De lite Gronovii et Perizonii de morte Judae et voce ἀπάγχεσθαι nescio an aliquid audieris. Sed tanti non est momenti. Vale, Vir Summe, et me tui observantissimum amare perge. Trajecti, D. XXIII. Novemb. CIOICCCCII.

Burmannus noster nondum ad nos relict. Expectatur indies, et mihi ipse deferet eas, quas ubi ac-
cepero Viro illi erudito, ubi nomen ejus cognóro, gratias agam et publice et privatim. Interea quæso ut mea vice fungaris apud eum, si quando videris.


\[
\textit{Viro Summo Reverendo et Clarissimo}\\
\textit{Ricoardo Bentleio, S. S. Theologicæ Doctori,}\\
\textit{Collegii S. S. Trinitatis, quod Cantabrigiae est,}\\
\textit{Præsidii, Bibliothecæ Regiae, quæ est Londini}\\
\textit{ad S. Iacobi, Prefecto.}\\
\textit{Londinum.}
\]

\[\text{XCVII.}\]

\[
\textit{Viro Summo Ricardio Bentleio S. P. D.}\\
\textit{Joannes Georgius Grævius.}
\]

\[
\text{Paucos ante dies binis tuis amantissime scriptis respondi, misique quas expetebas membranas ve-}\\
\text{tes meas Horatii. Ille fidei mandata sunt a tuis}\\
\text{civibus Cardonello qui Malbrugio fuit ab epistolis.}
\]
Illam Horatii Editionem, quam olim adolescens commiseram cum non penitendis membranis, nondum potui ex angulo in quem se abdidit prostrahere. Incidet tamen necopino, ut sepe fit, in meas manus, quem ubi retraxero ex fuga, nam periisse non puto, habebis et illius excerpta, cum meis observationibus quas illius margini alileram, si quas deprehendero tuis oculis dignas.


Possidet Burmannus plurimos poetas Latinos castigationibus Heinsii et animadversionibus illustratos, inter quos etiam est Silius Italicus, quem primum protrudet in lucem; eum excipient alii. In iis est etiam alia Horatii editio, quam cum duobus vetustis codicibus Nicolaus contulit. Omnia haec Heinsiana lucens tecum communicabit, jubebitque describi, si res moram tulerit.

Frater Burmanni reedit quidem ad suam ecclesiiam, quae est Brielae, sed nondum ad nos. Ipse autem feret inscriptiones antiquas, et Irenaeum, quem mihi amicus mittit. Quae simul ac videro fungar officio. Audio vos cogitare de provincia litteras Orientales docendi Sickio nostro mandanda. Quod si fe-

Viro Ingenio Doctrinæ et Virtute
Præcellenti RICHARDO BENTLEIO,
Præsidi Collegii S.S. TRINITATIS,
quod est Cantabrìæ, necnon
Præfecto Bibliothecæ Regiae,
LONDINUM.

XCVIII.

Viro Reverendo et Eruditissimo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D. PETRUS BURMANNUS.

Non satis fausto ad amicitiam tuam auspicio aditum mihi facere videor, cum primas quas ad te dare contingit, literas magnæ acerbitatis nuncias mitere cogar: obiisse enim grande illud reipubl. literarum lumen, Academiae nostræ decus, meum unicum præsidium Jo. Georg. Grævium ex his videbis. Proxi-
mo die Jovis XI. Januar. ædibus egressus erat ut
apud me pranderet, sed in ædibus Cl. Pontani Theo-
logi, quas, in itinere transiens intraverat, subito om-
nium membrorum stupore correetus, et brevi amisso
linguae et sensuum usu ad vesperam exstinguitur.

Vides, Vir Reverende, insignem jacturam, quam
omnes, qui Grævium colnerunt et amarunt, feecerunt ir-
reparabilem. Quis enim tam illustris viri personam
sustinebit? Quis gloriam illam et famam, quam Aca-
demiae nostræ peperit, tuebitur? Video in imbecil-
limos humeros gravissimumonus procubiturum, video
me destitutum amicissimo magistro et ductore, qui
me ut filium semper amavit et fovit, qui me sibi sene-
scenti vicarium adscisci voluit. Vix a perturbatione
qua me ad subitum tantæ calamitatis nuncium de-
jecit, mens consistere potuit. Hoc ipso illætabili of-
ficio dum fungor, annuntiandi tam amicissimi viri
mortem, recrudescit plaga, et omnis cogitandi et scri-
bendi copia et facultas adimitur. Sedent in squalore
et miseria filiæ, quas reliquit. Et quia cum Parentis
amicis, qui extra Bataviam degunt, dolorem suum
communicare nequeunt, me, ut earum verbis id præ-
starem, rogarunt, et ut benevolentiam et amorem, quo
patrem complexi fuerunt, si res ìta ferat, erga se con-
nuare velint pro illis contenderem. Invitus ingra-
tum illud officium suscepi, unde non alium fructum
sperare possum, nisi tam illustris Viri amicis me ea-
dem opera commendem, ipsisque, si quid in his re-
gionibus curatum velint, fidem et industriam meam
offeram.

Tibi præter reliquis, Vir Reverende, cujus no-
men propter insignem eruditionem diu suspexi et
admiratus fui, innotescere jamdudum optavi, itaque
nihil iucundius umquam mihi accidere poterit, quam si mutuo literarum commercio me beare volueris. Orationis, quam nuper de felicissima anni præteriti militia habui, jam Brielam ad Fratem, qui ad te curabit, misi, quam ut placida fronte accipias et legas, meque in amicorum numerum adsciscas, oro. Vale, et me ama. Trajecti Batavorum, a. d. XV. Januar. CIOIIOCCIII.

P. S. Si commodo tuo fieri possit, ut Custerum nostrum hoc tristi nuncio impertias, summo opere 10 contendo.

A Monsieur
Monsieur Richard Bentley,
Docteur en Théologie, Bibliothécaire
de Sa Majeste à St. Jaques,
à Londres.

XCIX.

Viro Celeberrimo et Eruditissimo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. D. IOANNES SCHEPZEELIUS.

Petierunt a me, Vir Ch., Magni Doctoris mei Grævii filiæ hæredes, quærum caussa nihil non 20 volo, ut ad te darem de Horatii manu exarato codice, quem ὅ μακρότης tecum communicavit. Etiam atque etiam rogant ut illum librum vel ad me vel ad ipsas transmittere velis cum tuis inservierit commodis. Gratular mihi de hac occasione, qua me, qui dudum 25 te colui tacitus, possim tibi aperire et testatum facere quanti faciam tuam eruditionem. Ab eo enim tem-
pore, quo legi eruditissimam illam epistolam, quam Maleae adjici passus es, tuasque in Callimachum animadversiones, fui maximus tui admirator et cupidissimus videndae emendationes quas infinitas in He- sychium posses dare, si Aule illud stabulum pur- gare velles. Quantam laudem ab erudito orbe hac opera referres non opus est coram teunarrem.

Possim et ego hic conferre symbolam qui ab aliquo tempore hunc Grammaticum cum veteribus Scholio- graphis alisque scriptoribus confero; sed tu ut hanc curam, si per occupationes tuas liceat, in te suscipias, publico nomine te rogamus. Neminem enim hoc melius te praestiturum tam persuasum habeo quam quod persuasissimum.

Non ingratum me tibi facturum spero, si addidero aliquot fragmenta Callimachi quae in tuo illo egregio opere non comparent. Heraclid. Allegor. Homer. p. 491, ed. Amstel.: τὴν γῆν ἀφάρωτον, ὁ Καλλήμαχος εἰπε, τὴν ἄγονον, ἀφάρωτος οὐν γυνή. ἀφάρωτος est apud

Etymol. Magn. auctorem. (Fr. B. 183 [R. B.]):

κακά διστα γλώσση.

Nicandri Scholiast. ad Alexiph. p. 64, ed. Ald. (Fr. B. 253 [R. B.]):

Δελφὸς ἄνηρ ἐμὸς ἐρεσγώς.

Etymologicon ineditum, quod asservatur in Reverendorum Societatis Jesu, quae Antverpiae est, Patrum Bibliotheca habet v. Δελφὸς καὶ . . . Καλλήμαχος, Δελφὸς ἄνηρ ἐμὸς ἐρεσγώς τὸ ἔννοι οἱ Πόθιοι παρὰ τὸ ἀδελφοὶ τινες ὄντες κατὰ ἀφαίρεσιν τοῦ ἂ τὰ τοῦ

Διονύσου μέλη σπαράξαντες: οἱ Τιτάνες τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι παρέθετον ἐμβάλοντες λέβητι ἃ ἐκ παρὰ τῷ τρίπυθῳ ἀπέθετον: παρὰ τὸ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ Δελφοὶ, τοῦ ἃ ἀφαίρε-θέντος.
Ex Iambis:

Tās Ἀφροδίτας, ἡ Θεός γὰρ οὐ μία
Τὴν Καστανήν ὑπερβάλλενθαι πάσας τὸ φρονεῖν.


SYNC 4 ὁ δρόμος ἵππος οὗτος Ἀνούβαδος.

Idem lib. xvii. p. 805:

SYNC 9 ὡς καὶ ποὺς ἀλέθρος ἐν Καλλιμάχῳ.

Schol. Eurip. ad Phæniss. v. 868. Barnes. ibi legit

SYNC 10 ὡς καποὶ δεσπότης.

Κύρβεις. Helladius apud Photium: τὸ κύρβεις οὗ
μὲν Ἄρτικοι ἀρρενικῶς ἐκφωνοῦσι, Καλλίμαχος ἐκ σύν-
δετέρως.

SYNC 15 Σιαλενδρὶς, ποὺς ὅρνις παρὰ Καλλιμάχῳ, Phavorin.
ν. (F. B. Peri ὅρνεων. [R. B.])

Subjicio nonnulla Hesychii loca, de quibus tuam
aveo scire sententiam:

SYNC ὁ Ἀναίμα, πολλαχῆς χαρίς] Phavorin. ἀνέμαι; sed
neque hinc me extrico.

SYNC Αποιοῦ] Leg. ἀπότοµε, patet ex Homer. Iliad. τ. 567. 20
SYNC Ἀβᾶκης] Extr. καλείν delendum est, vel legi debet,
SYNC ὡς καλοῦ σὺν Σκύθαι ἀνέφορα καλοῦσιν, ut est apud Phavor.

SYNC Ἀσάμην, ἔβλαβη, περίπεσον] Jun. scribit βλάβη
SYNC περίπεσον, ego ex Suida ἀτη περίπεσον. Forte re-
SYNC spexit II. ι. v. 116.

SYNC Ἀβδιοῦ ἔρμοι ἐνδοῦς &c.] An leg. Ἀβδι, ὡς ἐρμανόεται
SYNC ἐνδοῦς ἑξομολογήτος.

SYNC Ἀβληχηρῆ &c.] Lgeo, Ἀβληχηρῆ, ἀσθενή, ὡς ἐν ἀπαλῆν
SYNC ἐπὶ τοῦ βανάτου.

SYNC Ἀβρωθῆ, ἄβρωθησια] Videtur in animo habuisse Homeri 30
SYNC locum II. ε. v. 78, ut frustra sit Guieti emendatio.

SYNC Ἀγανέρων ἑντες] Salmas. legit ἀγανέρων propter se-
SYNC riem literarum, ut videtur; sed locus est Iliad. β.
v. 774, neque tam exacte seriem observat Hesychius, et mox male ἀγανέρσων.

"Ἀγεω ....... τὸ πένειν? Schol. Sophoc. ad Trachin. v. 339: "Ἀγεω ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπέμψας"
[in ordine ἀγγεω. [R. B.]]


"Ἀγρεῖμασ"] Lege ἀγρεῖ μὰν, ex Iliad. η. 459. Veram lectionem quoque servavit nobis Varinus.

'Ἄδαξω, κρύσσωμα, ἐπιθυμῶ] Phavorin. 'Ἄδαξω, κρύσσωμα, ἐπιθυμῶ. Legendum itaque, vel' Ἀδαξω, κρύσσωμα, ἐπιθυμῶ; vel 'Ἀδαξὲς, κρύσσωμα, ἐπιθυμῶ' sed prius malo, quia proprius accedit ad verba Hesyc. 


'Αέλλοπος &c.] Interpungo, 'Αέλλοπος 'Ιρις, (Iliad. θ. 409), ὡ ταχύπους αφ' οὐ καὶ ποδήνεμοι. Iliad. ε'. v. 368.

'Ανέόνων ἐπὶ μὲν ὑπνού &c.] Locus hic mutilus suppleri potest ex Varino.

'Αλέριε &c.] Lego et interpungo: 'Αλέριε, τὸ εἰς τὸν στάχυν τοῦ αίτου ἀνω, ὡς κέντρον. Firmatur iis, quae infra leguntur v. 'Ανθέρικας.

Αἰγαίοις &c.] An leg. αἰγαίοις, θαλασσῶν κύματι περιαπ. p 2
γνίζουσιν infræ aéres kúmata exponit. Sed hoc con-

jicio.

'Ακεινά &c. Leg. ákaina ex Apoll. lib. iii. v. 1322.

'Ακήδεσεν, ἤφροντιστθησεν] Est qui emendat ἤφροντισθεν.

Sed sanus est locus. Respexit enim Iliad. ξ. v. 427, 5

ibi in plerisque est ἀκήδεσαι ἐν nonnullis ἀκήδεσαι,

et ita Schol. qui exponit ἤφροντιστθησεν. Steph-

anus ore sua editionis apposuit ἀκήδεσαι, et forte

ita scripsit Homerus. Etiam Suidas, ἀκήδεσαι, oúk

ἐφροντισθεν.

'Ακέραιον, καθαρόν &c.] An leg. hoc loco ἀκήρατον? vide

Schol. Apoll. i. 974.

'Ακτερίς, ἀφατον] Lego ἀκτέριστον, ἀταφον.

'Αλαλαγχε, ἡ πλανή] Legendum puto, ἡ κλαγγῆ.

'Αλαλάζατε, ἐννυσάτε tίν πωνήν] Lego ἐννυσάτατε 15

tίν πωνήν ex Phavor.

"Αλευς, φύλαξε] Leg. φύλαξας ex Iliad. χ. v. 285, ubi

alii habent "Αλευς, alii ἀλευς. Suidas ἀλευς Ιωνες

to φύλαξαι οὔτως Άγοιοι.

'Αλήπτως, ἀκαταγνώστως] 'Ο πάνω Scaliger legit ἀκατα-

γνώστως, sed nihil mutandum censeo.

'Αναδέρω, ὑπερτίθημι &c.] Suspectam habeo hanc ex-

positionem.

'Ανήνοθεν] Guiet. an ab ἀνήθμι, ἀνέω, ἀνέθω &c. Ve-

ram rationem mihi reddere videtur Moschopulus, 25

qui mea opera in lucem editus est, ad Homer.

Iliad. β. v. 219. 'Επεννόθε] ἀπὸ τοῦ θέω, καὶ κατὰ

μετάθεσιν ἑω, καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἐν ἐνέθω, ἀφ' οὗ μέσον

παρακείμενον ἄνωθα . . . . μετὰ τῆς ἁνά ἀνήνοθεν ἀντὶ

toν ἀνέτρεχεν &c.

'Αναδέδραμεν &c.] Est qui corrigit ἀναδέδρομε. Ego
censeo nihil mutandum, et κατ' ἀναδεπλασιασμὸν

dictum.
Ἀνήξεις, κολυμβήσεις] Lego ἀνανήξεις.
Αἰσχόι &c.] Merito ad Callim. Fragm. 303, correstisti ἀισχόι: ita pro
Ἀόξεον] Lego ἄοξεον, quod magis analogicum est, in-
fra enim ὄξειαν exponit θεραπείαν.
Ἀνάξησω &c.] Ανάξησω.
Ἀπόδεισιμεῖσθαι &c.] Suppleo et interpungo: Ἀπο-
δεισιμεῖσθαι, ἀποστρέφεσθαι, πρὸς τὸν ἀποτρόπαιον
Δία, ἐκπέμπεσθαι μακρὰν, ἀποκαθαίρεσθαι. Ansam
dedere Suidas et Phavorinus.
Ἀπόκειται, ἐκτίλλαι, ἐκεῖραι] Locus corruptus: an leg.
Ἀποκεῖται, ἐκτίλλαι, ἐκεῖραι? Phavor. una voce
ἀποκεκτίλλαι. Legendum saltem fuisset per un-
cam λ, sed illa quoque vox mihi ignota.
Ἀνανησίσασθαι, τὸ ἀπὸ νηστείας ἐπὶ πρώτην ἐλθεῖν] Magnus Casaub. in Athen. lib. i. c. 9, pro πρώτην
legit ἐωθήν. Ego vero parva mutatione βρωτὴν,
intra βρωτήν, βρωσὺν, τροφήν. Huc quoque refero
Vet. Gloss. Prandicularius, ἢ μετὰ νηστείαν ἡμέρα:
sic lego pro μνηστείαν.
Ἀποτροπάσθαι, ἀποτρέπεσθαι &c.] Respicit Apollon. lib. iii. v. 16.
Ἀριξ . . . δ οἷς οἶον τε πρίσαι καὶ τὴν σύγχυσιν] Lego
ex Sophocl. Schol. ad Αϊαν. Mast. o οἷς οἶον τε
πρίσαι εἰά τὴν σύμφυσιν ubi tamen minus recte
σύμφυσιν est.
Ἀρεσσάμεναι &c.] Confusa haec sunt, leg. Ἀρεσσάμεναι,
φιλοφρονήσασαι, ἀρεστὸν ποιήσασαι. †Ἀρέσασθαι,
ὑπασσάσθαι, &c.
Ἀττίξηλον &c.] Leg. Ἀττίξηλον ex Apoll. Rhod. lib. ii.
v. 1059.
Ἀλλίξομαι, μένω, ἐνδιατίβω] Phavor. ἐνδιατίβω an

Specimen hoc, Vir Celeberrime, limato tuo judicio subjicere volui, sique miniatula tua cera notare placuerit, quæ minus recta tibi videbuntur, gratissimum faciet ei, qui nihil antiquius erit quam posthac etiam tecum de hisce rebus agere atque a te doceri. Vale, Vir Ch. et rem bono publico et literario præclare et diu gære. Harderovici Gelrorum A.D. XIX. Febr. CIIICCV.

Viro Celeberrimo et Eruditissimo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO,
CANTABRIGIAM.

Received April 6, 1705. [R. B.]

C.

Viro Reverendo Eruditissimoque
RICH. BENTLEIO S. D. P. TIB. HEMSTETHUYS.

Sæpius ad Te, Vir Eruditissime, literas sum meditatus, scribendique consilium cepi: sed equidem hic mihi contigit, quod illis evenire solet, qui virum aliquem gravem magnæque auctoritatis sunt adituri; hi scilicet splendore ejus percusli gravitate et timorem concipiunt, aditumque tentare metuant; sed ubi quis inciderit, qui eos deducat, gratiamque iis et vorem conciliet, liberiore jam animo omnem metum
deponant: ego quousque meae cogitationes de literis
ad te mittendis, Vir summe, nullius quasi patrocinio
et praesidio tutæ fuerunt et munitæ, continui memet,
et impetum scribendi abjeci; cum autem nuperrime
nescio quo benigniore fato in amicitiam pervenerim
Viri humanissimi juxta et eruditissimi L. Kusteri,
eoque possim apud te rerum measum uti conciliatore,
ocessionem tam commodam et opportunam de manibus
esse dimittendam non censui, præcipue cum ad com-
moda rei literaræ utilitatem hinc non levem redun-
daturam sperem.

Incepsui jam abhinc biennio et amplius accurando
pologiandoque Polluci, in quo quidem labore etsi ege-
gium suppetat e MSS. eruditissimorumque virorum
Kühnii et Jungermanni Commentarioris auxilium, ita
tamen res sunt comparatae, ut ferme quotidie multis
salebris difficilibusque locis distinear, cum intricatis-
simis editionum publicatarum lectionibus aut a MSS.
non succurritur, aut cum ipsi MSS. talia promunt,
quæ non videntur nisi a summi ingenii viris expediri
feliciter posse. Inter alia vero subsidia nobis adsunt
Excerpta ejusdam præstantissimi, etsi augurari licet,
Codicis antiqui, quæ non pauca sæpe continent ab
aliis omnibus MSS. omissa, de quibus jure dicere
licet, quæ sint excellentiora, eo esse difficiliora: et
in istis quidem ego, qui nec ab eruditione nec ab in-
genio sum instructus, invita sæpissime Minerva omni-
busque Musis desudo. Te vero, Vir eruditissime, cum
divinum illud tuum ingenium immensa eruditione
suffultum quosque nodos intricatissimos etiam
facili negotio solvat et expeditat, uti nemini paulu-
lum humaniori ex scriptis tuis cedro dignissimis æta-
temque laturis non potest esse non notissimum, etiam
velim atque etiam rogatum, ne dedigneris haec pausa, de quibus ad te referre animus est, oculo benigno regere.

Pag. 430, Edit. Seber. l. 45: """"e χρωσοῖς στατήρ μνᾶν ἐδύναι τα, καὶ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἰσταμένοις τήν μνᾶ τῆς ῥοπῆς στατήρα ὄνομαξουσι in istis MSS. nihil disseminatum: habuit autem viros eruditissimos Scaligerum, Salmasium, Joh. Fred. Gronovium, Sperlingium aliosque locum hic exercitos, qui nulla ratione capere potuerunt στατῆρα τῆς μνᾶ τῆς ῥοπῆς ἐν τοῖς ἰσταμένοις 10 aequalem esse.

Pag. 434, l. 4, pro istis ἐν τοῖς Ἀρσοτοφῶντος Διεύ- μοις Ἡ Οὐδαὶρῳ MSS. præferunt Διεύμοις Ἡ Πυραῖλεο* rectene necne? et quid forteant Πυραῖλοι non memineram talem fabulæ titulum alibi legisse.

Pag. 439. l. 12, in MS. Palatino sic legi Jungermannus adnotavit: Ψηφιὸ γοῦν ἐν τοῖς Ἀποφθέγμασιν ὁ Κάλλισθένης ὑπὸ Ἐδεβοῦλον τοῦ Ἀτράνητου τῶν ποιη- τῶν Περσίων ἀμελοίμενον, εἰς Μυτυλήνην ἀπελθοῦντα θαυμαξόντα γράψαι, εἴσοτε τάς Φωκαίδας ἔχουν ἡλθεν 20 ὡδίον ἐν Μυτυλήνῃ μάλλον ἡ ἐν Ἁταρνεὶ καταλλαττεί. Excerpta, quorum memini supra, Περσίων habens ut vulgati, ceterisque non mutatis ad finem adiunctum καταλλαττων videtur certe locus dissecutus: pro Περσίων Obrechtus Pergrinon reponebat, quem Milesium 25 natione Suidas inter Orphicos enumerat: sed MSS. adhæream potius, et, si quid mutandum in Suidae nostrorum MSS. lectionem restituero, quamvis non constet proiecto, an iidem Περσίων et Περγίνως.

P. 440, l. 23: Cratinis versus in MSS. leguntur: 30 Ἡ̑δισινέα πόλεως βασιλέως τῆς ἐριβώλακος καὶ. Sal-

* Πυραῖλος, Πυραῖλος, Πυραῖλος. [R. B.]
masius ad Proculum Vopisci tentavit locum, nescio qua fortuna: ego quidem caecutio.

Pag. 458, l. 23, post allatum Thucydidis locum Excerpta que dixi haec taliya interserunt: ait ἀε τὰ 5 σκεύη καλοῦτ' ἂν ἐπιπλάγιον ἦ* κούφη κτῆσις, τὰ ἐπι- πολῖς ὄντα τῶν κτημάτων ὁ γοῦν Ἕπολις ἐν τοῖς Κόλαξι προεπών ἀκοῦε δὴ σκεύη τὰ κατ' οἰκίαν, ἐπίγγαρε παρα- πλήσιον τεσσαρέοια τοῖς τὰ ἐπιπλα†. Ἡροδότος &c., prioria sic restituo: καλοῦτ' ἂν ἐπιπλα ἤγαγον 10 κούφη κτῆσις. Eupolidis primum locum et usurpass Phrynicum scio: alter vero, qui restituendus? non enim, credo, ad rem facit, τέως οὐν γέγραπταί σοι τὰ ἐπιπλα.

Pag. 460, l. 20, sic repusui e MSS.: ὦ Ἀλέξις 15 ὑποδειχοῦν ἑοικεν ἐν Καλασίῳ. Ποί ἀε μὲ ἄγεοι διὰ τῶν κύκλων; σαφέστερον ἀε ἐν τῷ Μαυρομένῳ Δέιφλοις hactenus MSS. praeantiores, post qua sola Excerpta nostra integrum Diphili locum hoc pacto subjiciunt: καὶ προσέτε τοίνυν ἐσχάραν καὶ νῦν κάδιον, στράματα, συ- 20 νόν, ἁσκότηρα, τύλακον, ὠς ποὺ στρατιώτην ἂν τις ἅλλα καὶ κύκλων ἐκ τῆς ἄγορας ὀρθῶν βαδίζειν ὑπολάβοι τοσοῦτοι ἐσθ' ὁ ῥόπος, ὡσον σὺ περιφέρῃς: an ἦν eemendatio satis ad rem modulumque versuum sit apta, tui 25 sit, Vir summe, judicium: καὶ προσέτε τοίνυν ἐσχάραν, καὶ καδιόν στράματα, συνόντα τε ἁσκότηρι τύλακον, ὠς ποὺ στρατιώτην ἂν τις ἅλλα καὶ κύκλων ἐκ τῆς ἄγο- ρας ὀρθῶν βαδίζειν ὑπολάβοι τοσοῦτος ἐσθ' ὁ ῥόπος, ὡσον σὺ περιφέρῃς.

Pag. 475, l. 23, a vulgatis et MSS. ex Aristote- 30 phanis Anagyro locus abest: sed eadem illa Excerpta servarunt, at, bone Deus, quam corrupte! Kai ἦμω-
σκαφῆς ὦ ἐν τὶ ἐννοιών ἐμὸνεν: cogitabam: Καὶ ἡμῖν σκαφῆ ὅστις ἄν ἐν τῇ ποτῶν οἴνῳ ἐμὸνεν.

Pag. 482, l. 47, post χρῆσιν Theopompeam Excerpta adjiciunt: καὶ μὴν καὶ Κηφισιώδωρον ἐν 'Ὑπο-
πόντον: σπονδῇ ἐν παρὰ τῶν ὀλκάδων, καὶ καταμαντίας ὁ γόνος' priora legenda καὶ μὴν καὶ Κηφισιώδωρον ἐν 'Ὑπ-
πόντον: cetera nullus restituo, etsi satis perspiciam

in factiones frugéa debere latere.

P. 485, l. 14, ita MSS. legunt: Στίλβη θ ἣ κατὰ νύκτα μοι φλογάνας ἡράξεσθε ἐπὶ τῷ λυχνίῳ: quid haec 19
sibi volunt?

P. 496, l. 13, ita lego: Τήλεκλείδου ἐς ἐν 'Ἄμφιτύ-
πον: δοιλοπόνηρον ῥυπαρὸν, κόλυθρον, κάτυπ-
τρον ἔνοι αἰκόνους: eadem MSS. nisi quod Excerpta

nostra: σκληρόν, κάτυπτρον ἔνοι αἰκόνους: quae mihi 15
mera sunt monstra. Ead. pag. l. 34, pro πτάκαλα
MSS. πτάνακα, an rectius?

Hæc sunt, Vir summe, quæ mihi festinanti, siqui-
dem literas mittendi tempus premeret, sese obtule-
runt: si illam a te possim impetrare gratiam, ut ad 20
haec respondere non dedigneris, est quod mihi reique
literarie gratulier; nullus enim dubito, quin omnia ista
utut nobis obscura in clarissima luce sis posetur, om-
nique quærendi amplius labore exsoluturus. Vale,
Vir divine: ut te reipublicæ literarie bono quam diu-
tissime sospitem Deus conservet, ex animo precor.

Amstelæd. MDCCV. d. 4 Julii.

Viro Reverendo, Celeberrimo, et Eruditissimo,

Per couvert.
ERUDITISSIMO VRRO, TIB. HEMSTERHUSIO S. P. D.
RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS.

DUM mane occupatus eram in scribendis meis
ad Horatium annotationibus, et in recensendis foliis,
que jam tum a typographo acceperam; vernerunt ad
me gratissimae tuae literae, per Sikium Londino hue
missae; in quibus et eruditio tua singularis eluert
cum summa humanitate conjuncta, et egregius erga
me amor et voluntas. Quamobrem, ne longiore mora
expectationem tuam morarer, deposito statim Venus
sino nostro, Pollucem arripui; et quae de singulis
locis mihi sub κρίσεων et conjecturam veniunt, jam hoc
ipso die ad te αὐτοσχεδιάζω.

Locus primus est IX. 57: ὁ ἐὰν κρισθῇ στατήρ μνᾶ
ἐδύνατο etc. Nihil hoc falsius dici potest; neque vacat
nunc quærere, quomodo rem expediant Salmasius,
Gronovius, aliquae quos memoras. Certam tibi emen
dationem praestabo, σταθμὸς pro κρισθῇ, ut ex toto
loci clare ipse videbis: ὁ ἐὰν σταθμὸς στατήρ μνᾶ
20 ἐδύνατο καὶ γὰρ ἐν τοῖς ἐστατεῖν, τῆς μνᾶς τῆς ὑπῆ
στατηρά ὄνομαξουσί. καὶ ὅταν εἴπωσι Πενταοστήρον,
πεντάμονον δοκοῦν λέγειν, ὅπεν τῇ Ἰπποκράτους Πα
ρακαταθήκῃ.

*Ὅταν γὰρ, ὅμως, λευκὸς ἄνθρωπος, παχύς,
25 Ἄργος, λάβῃ δικελλαν, εἰδός τρεφάν,
Πενταοστήρον, γένεται τὸ πονείμ ἄνω·
ἐστι δὲ καὶ νόμισμα στατήρ, ὅπεν ὅταν εἴποι Ἀριστο-
φάνης etc. Ex ultimis verbis νόμισμα στατήρ luce
ipsa clariss est, supra non actum esse de Statere
30 Nummo, sed Pondere: neque locum ibi habere ἄρμ-
sóis (quod de solo nummo dicitur) sed corrigendum σταθμός. Nempe notissimum est, Nummos et pecuniarum summas nomina sua olim a Ponderibus accipisse: inde idem vocabulum et in Ponderibus et in Nummis eundem locum habuit: Postea nummorum singulorum pondere mutato et diminuto, nominibus tamen (a pondere ductis) adhuc servatis, immane quantum discrepabat, de ponderibus, an de nummis loqueretur qui vocabula illa usurparet. Hæc cernenda sunt, neque exemplis est opus. Ergo opponuntur hic Σταθμός et νόμισμα; ut paullo ante: ἢν ἔδε καὶ μνὰ σταθμὸν τε καὶ νομίσματος ὄνομα; et sœpe alibi tam apud Hunc, quam apud alios. Σταθῆρ igitur, cum de Ponderide dicitur, valebat, ait, μνὰν minam; hoc est, æquiponderabat minae: id probat, quia ἐν τοῖς ἱστρ-15 μένοις τὴν μνὰν τῆς ῥοπής σταθῆρα ὀνομάξουσιν, hoc est, quia mina ponderis ipso nomine Stater a ponderantibus vocaretur. Quippe si idem nomen habeat, habeat utique eundem valorem, ut barbarè dicam. Tum aliud profert argumentum ex Ἰπποκράτους poete 20 fabula, qui voce πενταστάτηρόν (de pondere) pro πεντάμυον usus est; ergo stater idem ac Mina. Sed pro Ἰπποκράτους corrigite vel Krátous (ut alibi Pollux, ubi hunc ipsum locum citat, vel, ut ibi Codex Vossianus, cujus lectiones variantes habeo, Σωσικράτους) 25 vel propius ad vulgatum hic lectionem Ἐπικράτους, qui passim Athenæo aliisque laudatur.

Sequitur ipse locus ad Íambos a nobis supra redactus; sed versus secundo pro εἰδὼς lege εἰσθώς τρυφάν- sententia est: Si quis ex plebe illa urbana, albus et 30 Soli insuetus, pinguis, piger, luxuriae deditus, vel levissimum lignem vix quinque librarum pondere sustulit, statim anhelus fit et illia ducit. Ἀνω γίγνεται, ut Horatius noster: Sublimi fugies mollis anhelitum, quod Vir
magnus, Julius Scaliger se ex toto Galeno negavit capere posse. Verba jam, opinor, satis illustravimus: rem ipsam, nempe Staterem epi staphylo valere Minam, jam confirmatum dabinus. Pollux lib. IV. 173:

5 Σταθύον όνόματι. Σταθήρα, ait, o Sthe Kismyias poietai teus λιτραν λέγουσι, teus mev ηΑρ λιτραν ειρήκασιν ou Stheioi kympho. είκελλαν e πενταστάτηρων Σωσικράτης eν Παρακαταθήκη, την πεντάλιτρον. Sic lego ex Codice Vossiano, et est idem locus qui supra ex Hippocrates adductus est. Sententia est, λιτραν, Libram, Siculorum pondus, Poetae Comici Athenienses σταθήρα nominant; et ligonem πεντάλιτρον Sosicrates dixit πενταστάτηρων. Vides hic secundum Pollucem staterem (de pondere dictum)

10 valere libram, λιτραν; in altero loco valere minam, μνᾶν. Rectissime: quippe in Ponderibus λιτρα Siculorum idem valebat quod μνᾶ Atticorum. Hoc certissimum est; quia utrumque tam mina, quam libra ducebat olim pondus centum Drachmarum sive Denario: ut alia argumenta et exempla taceam. Tu, Vir doctissime, si Anglice scis, de λιτρα et ceteris nummis ponderibusque Siculorum, multa nova receptae in Dissertatione nostra de Epistolis Phalaridis.

Jam ad proximum, de quo consulis, locum accedo,

25 qui sic habet IX. 70: 'Εν τοις Αριστοφάνειος Διδύμων η Ουλαίρω, vel, ut MSS. Διδύμως η Πυραύλω' quorum utrumque mendosum esse satis constat; quid repostendum sit, cum nusquam alibi citetur hae fabula, certo scire nefas est. Poteris, Πυλωρε, Janitore;

30 poteris Πυραύλω sive Πυρέαλω, hoc est, χυτρόποδι, Batillo; poteris Πυθαλω, Pythaula. Sed hoc hariolari est; primum tamem magis arridet.

Tertius locus est IX. 93: Φησί γούν υπε τοῖς 'Αποφέγμασιν ο Καλλισθένης υπὸ Εὐβούλου τοῦ Αποφεγμάτων
τὸν ποιητὴν Περσίνον ἀμελοῦμενον, εἰς Μετυλήνην ἀπελθόντα, θαυμάζοντα γράϕαι, ἐιστὶ τὰς Φοικαίδας ἔχον Ἡλθεν ἤδιον ἐν Μετυλήνῃ μῶλλον ἢ ἐν Ἀτάρνει καταλάττει, qui levī manu sanari potest; lege, Φοικαίδας, ἢν ἔχον Ἡλθεν, ἤδιον—ἐν Ἀτάρνει. Et sententia est, Calisthenes narrat Persinum, ab Eubulo spretum, Mitylenam abisse; atque ibi mirabundum scripsisse, Quod libentiùs permutaret (sive in victum impenderent) Phocæenses quos secum attulit nummos, Mitylenæ, quam Atarneō; hoc est, se magis ex animi sententia vivere die hic, quam illic. Recte Φοικαίδας ex MSS. non Φοικαίτας. Hesych. Φοικαίτα ὄνομα ἔθνους, καὶ τὸ κάκιστον χρυσὸν lege vero Ἀτάρνει; nam nomen urbis Ἀτάρνεῖ. De Persino nihil comperī.

Sequitur Cratini locus a Salmasio tentatus IX. 99: Πανδιονίδα πόλεως βασιλέως, τῆς ἐριβῶλακος οἷσθ᾽ ἦν λέγομεν, καὶ κόνα καὶ πόλιν, ἢν παιζοῦσιν. Numeros hic Anapæstos video, quo certissimo filo ex tenebris his expedire me posse videor: lego itaque et ad versus redigo:

Πανδιονίδα, πόλεως βασιλέως,
Τῆς ἐριβῶλακος, οἷσθ᾽ ἦν λέγομεν;
Καὶ κόνα καὶ πόλιν, ἢν παιζοῦσιν.

urbe, sed de ludo verba facere κύνα καὶ πόλιν, quae explicabit tibi ipse Pollux IX. 98: καὶ τὸ μὲν πλῆθιν (sic lege, non πλινθίων) καλεῖται πόλις, τῶν ἔς ψήφων ἐκαστή, κύων.


Παραπλήσιον τέ σοι γέγραπται τάπιπλα.

Sententia est, Cum Eupolis prius dixisset, ἄκουε δὴ σκεύη τά κατ’ οἰκίαν, mox subjuxsit (ἐπιγαγε) addi- 20 dit, Et similiter descripsit, numerata, tibi sunt τάπιπλα, vasa mobilia. Τάπιπλα pro τα ἐπιπλα primam syllabam product, ut τάμα, τάδικα, etc.

Servulum, credo, aliquem alloquitur quis, variis utensilibus humeros oneratum. Tot res, inquit, cervice gestas, ut Militem te esse existimet quvis (Scis milites olim omnia arma et utensilia sua suis humeris in agmine portasse) vel potius κύκλον et totam turbam ῥωποπωλών ex foro domum redire: Tanta vasorum vis est, quam tu portas. Κενὸν κάδον, ne, si vino plenum esset, impar esset servulus tot rebus gestandis. aut autem et e passim inter se mutari, nullus dubito, quin probe scias. Σύγγυνον, quod et metro et sententiae aptum; hastam ferream: inde sequitur quod στρατιώτην esse suspicetur quis. δὲ σὺ προ δών σὺ clara correctio est. Κύκλος vel κύκλοι erat locus in Foro, ubi σκεύη utensilias veniant: Credat itaque aliquis ipsum κύκλον cum omnibus suis vasis ex foro ambulare: adeo onus stus es omni genere vasorum. Atque hactenus, ut expedite, ita, ni fallor, feliciter res processit.

Quae vero postea quæris, sunt ejusmodi, ut nullus sit conjectura locus: adeo curta, mutila et mendoza sunt. X. 76 scapham, inquit, Aristophanes vocat, in quam in omnem, ut καὶ ἰμισκαφῆς ἑν στὶ ἐν ἀοιδολογίων έμοῖμεν quod sic ipse tentas, καὶ ἰμίν σκαφῆ στῷ ὦς ἐν ἐν τῷ ποτῶν οῖνον έμοῖμεν. Nihil video, nisi Tetrametri versus vestigia,

Καὶ μὴν σκαφῆ στ’ ν — ν — ν — έμοῖμεν, 30
quaie illud,

Ἀνδρεῖς φίλοι, καὶ θημόται, καὶ τοῦ ποινῶν έρασται.

Nolim autem, ut conjectura tue fidas; neque enim metrum ullam, nec Græcam orationem servat. Ce-
tera piget describere: neque etiam nunc otium est; si vellem intendere nervos et extundere aliquid. Tu igitur haec qualiaecumque sunt æqui bonique consule et raptim bene vale.

CII.

ILLUSTRI VIRO RICHARDO BENTLEIO
ADRIANUS RELANDUS S.

QUOD Orientalibus populis in more positum est, Vir merito Celeberrime, ut non sine munere quodam Principes adeant, idem ego mihi respectu Tui faciendum putavi. Vides libellos duos de religione Mohammedica, quos, ut par erat, compactos misissem, nisi abitum maturaret D. de Gols V. D. M. in Sandwich, qui se offerebat commode, ut in Angliam transferrentur.

Gaudeo Cl. Sikium Tibi adesse et benevolentia Tua frui, quam, si quisquam, ille meretur singulari ratione: speroque ipsius opera favorem Tuum mihi conciliandum et literas utro citroque deferendas pignus fore mutui amoris, quem ego omni animi contentione connabor demereri. Si quid in his oris agi velis, jube modo, ego Tibi non decero.

Horatium Tuum mecum omnes, qui bonas literas amant, vehementer videre desiderant. Sudet sub praelo, ne frigtet! Largiatur Tibi benignum Numen otium, vires, prosperam valetudinem, aliaque animi et corporis bona, quae te diu rei literariae conservent, cujus tam
Dr. Richard Bentley to Professor Sike.


Dear Sir,

I send you inclosed another letter from Holland, and desire you to convey this to Mr. Hemsterhuis, whom I do not know how to send to, because he gave me no directions. I feared he might stop the sheets of his Pollux; wherefore I immediately wrote my answer. I desire you to send it safely, because I have no transcript of it. I will return an answer to Mr. Reland when I see his two books he speaks of. Pray seal the letter to Mr. Hemsterhuis, when you send it.

I am, &c.

R. Bentley.

To Dr. Henry Sike,
at Mr. Martin's.
VIRO SUMMO ET ERUDITISSIMO RICARDO BENTLEIO
S. P. D.
J. SCHERPEZEELIUS.

IMBECILLITAS, neque penitus illa profugata,
causa fuit, vir summe, quod non, ut oportebat, matu-
rus ad literas tuas, eruditissime et peramanter scrip-
tas, aliquid reposuerim. Neque enim ego is sum, qui
amicitiias principum in literis virorum negligere, sed
ultro appetere soleam. Bene itaque mihi, quem in
tuorum numerum receperis. Verissimum est tuum
de Phavorino judicium, neque benignius a me tulet in
praefatione ad Homerus.

En tibi specimen Hymnorum Davidis, quos in omne
genus carminum transfudit Vir Nobilissimus L. de
Hoete, Westphalus, amicus meus, rarissimum sui or-
dinis decus. Spes affulget praeminarum hoc opus apud
nos typis descriptum iri;—utinam fiat. Brevi ex pra-
stantissimi Wetstenii officina prohibit Pollux egregie
ornatus ineditis haecetus Jungermanni et auctioribus
Kühnii notis, collatus cum MSS. Antwerpiensi et
alis: editionem polierunt Lederinus et Heemster-
huisius, suasque adjectae sunt animadversiones.

Strabo etiam intra mensem unum atque alterum
lucem adspicet cum Xylandri, Casauboni, Palmerii,
et selectis aliorum notis. Photii, qui in Bibliotheca
vestra servatur, salivam dudum mihi movit Auctorum
ab illo citatorum index, quem mecum communicavit
Doctiss. Kusterus, frater ejus, qui in Anglia Suidam
edidit, ubi et ipse per aliquod tempus moratus fuerat et Cantabrigiae Photium legerat. Si ejus specimen aliquod per te potero habere, nihil mihi gratius facere poteris. Magnopere miror Lexicon illum non prostrahi in lucem, cum apud vos Graeca studia florent ad invidiam aliorum, qui in otio tabescere malunt. Quod nuge meæ non plane tibi improbentur, facit ut pergere in suscepto opere destinarim, cum otium erit a rebus serioribus. Addo rursus nonnulla, quæ limatissimo judicio tuo subjiciere volui.

"Ἀραία, γαστήρ, τὰ λεπτὰ ἐντερα] Lindanus legit Ἀραία, τὰ λεπτὰ ἐντερα. Ego, distinctione sublata, lego: Ἀραία γαστήρ, τὰ λεπτὰ ἐντερα, ex Nicandro, quem forte Hesychins hic repexit.

"Ἀρακος, ὀσπρίων τι &c.] Leg. Ἀράκος.


"Ἀραρώσαι &c.] Et hæc confusa sunt. Lego: Ἀραρώς, ἀρμοδίως, προσημοσιμένως. Ἀραρώτως (quam vocem Varini opera huic reddo) ἀρμοδίως, ἀσφ. &c.


"Ἀργενήσι, λευκάς, λαμπραῖς] Delenda.

"Ἀργέτη, ὁμοίω, λευκὴ πιμελὴ] Leg. ex Homero Π. λ. 817, et Eustathio, Ἀργέτην ὁμοίω, λευκὴ πιμελὴ.
'Arγήτα, κερανύνων τὸν λαμπ &c.] Distinctionem tollo et lego, 'Αργήτα κερανύνων τόν λαμπρόν &c.


5 'Αργυρίτης, ὣ ἐν ἀργυρίῳ &c.] Glossographum putem hoc loco bis in animo habuisse τὸ ἀργυρίτης, cum alterum ex corrupta pronuntiatione profluxerit et fuerit pro ἀργυρίτης. Atque ita ergo fuerit mens Hesychii: 'Αργυρίτης, ὣ ἐν ἀργυρίῳ τῷ οὐσίαν ἐχων.

10 ἀργυρίτης, ὣ ἐκ τῶν ἀργυρίων (vel tale quid, ἀναργύρων enim corruptum est, ἐναργύρων, uti Salmasius emendat, habet Phavorinus) μετάλλων γῆ.

'Αρεσάμεναι &c.] Male haec junguntur. Distingue 'Αρεσάμεναι, φιλοφρονήσασαι, ἄρεστον ποιήσασαι.

15 ἧ 'Αρέσασθαι, ιάσασθαι, ἄρεστον ποιήσασαι.

'Αρθρέμβολα] Pro eis ὃ ἐξαρθροῦσαν Legend. eis ā.


'Αρπέκας τοὺς &c.] An leg. 'Αρπέκα (ita sane Herod. auctore Eustathio ad Odysse. p. 676), τοὺς αἵμασιώ-
δεις τόπους, οἱ ἐὰν τείχεα καὶ περιβόλους, οἱ ἐὰν τὰ κλη-
ματῶδη χωρία. Quid sibi Salmasii illud κληματωδῆ velit non video.

"Αρη &c. κατὰ Λατίνους] Emendabam κατὰ τινα

i̲κ̲τ̲ι̲ν̲ο̲ν̲: ex Brev. Schol. ad II. 7. 350. Hune loc-

cum respexisse Glossographum non dubito.

'Αρσακαὶ, οἱ βασιλεῖς Περσῶν] Leg. omnino Αρσάκαι,

nisi malis Αρσακίδαι, uti omnes fere constanter hos vocant. Legissem Πάρθων nisi iisdem verbis repe-

riretur apud Georg. Monach. in Chron. MS. Oi Περσῶν βασιλεῖς Αρσακίδαι, ac plane ita Suidas, in memori-

um quoque revocabam locum Horatii tui, quem avidissime exspectamus, lib. iii. carm. 5: Ad jectis Britan-

niss Imperio gravibusque Persis. Qui et de Parthis intelligi debet. Servius ad Æn. vi. 760, Albani omnes reges dicti Sulpici sunt —

Αἰγυπτίως, Πτολεμαῖ, Περσα, Αρσάκιδα.

"Αρτέμις, 'Αμενίη ἡ "Εφεσος, 'Αμενία καλεῖται &c.] Cor-

ruptissimus mihi videtur hic locus. Dianam Armeniam dixi, quod Armenii illam coluerint, non mirarer, cum et Persica dicatur in nummo apud

Illustrum Spanheimium, et in remotissimis oris culta fuerit; sed Ephesum quis Armeniam dixerit non novi. Cogitabam locum recte legi posse hoc modo: "Αρτέμις Αἰμωνία, ἡ "Εφεσος Αἰμωνία

καλεῖται &c. Supra, Αἰμωνία, ἡ Θεσσαλία, καὶ ἡ "Εφεσος.

'Αρτίποιον, ἐνεῖ τοὺς πόδας ἐξοντα] Legendum vide-

tur 'Αρτ. ἐνεῖ τοὺς ι. ἐξοντα, ut Suidas habet. Vel, quod malo, addita voce ὀλοκλήρους. 'Αρτίποιον,

Eximio et Celeberrimo Viro Richardo Bentleio, Academiae Cantabrigiensis ProCancellario, Cantabrigiam.

CV.

Dr. Richard Bentley to Professor Sike.

March 31, 1706.

Sir,

I have sent you in a deal box, by the carrier, the whole number, 20 copies, of the Armenian Grammar. What you sell are to be to each of us in proportion. Your two Dutch books are likewise added; and a few odd sheets, to perfect the Exemplar you had before. Pray tell Professor Cotes, that the book in your parcel, directed to him, is presented by Sir Isaac Newton; let him read it over with care, and I
will tell him further of it in a particular letter. The bundle of wood cuts were found by Sir Isaac in his study, some of which he thinks may belong to the future sheets of his book. In the printed book are folded the MS. Sheets that Sir Isaac has now finished. Let me hear from you or him of the receipt of this parcel.

I hope you have done about the Arabick Geographer what Mr. Reland in his letter desired of you.

Yours, in haste, at ten at night,

RI. BENTLEY.

To MR. PROFESSOR SIKE,
at Trinity College, in Cambridge.

CVI.

VIRGO AMPLISSIMO N. BENTLEIO
MATTHIAS DERÖY S. P. D.

MANUSCRIPTUM Horatii, a socero quondam meo Grævio Tibi mutuo datum, si per latorem ho-
rum, qui Serenissimo Electori meo servitiis suis ad-
dictus est, ad me remittere volueris, summopere me Tibi devincies, et rem per quam gratam Electori fece-
ris; eijus Serenitas, uti procul dubio apud vos innotuit, Grævii supellectilem libraram sibi comparavit, et
in usum studiosæ juventutis Heydelbergensi Academiæ (quo modo advecta est) laudabili sane exemplo
dono dedit.

Quod si his in oris occasio se offerret tibi officia
mea probandi, cognosceres neminem Tui me fore
studiosiorem. Vale, et si Grævii manes apud te quid
possunt, me quamvis ignotum amore tuo dignare. Amstelodami, 22 Aprilis, 1706.

A Monsieur
Monsieur Bentley,
Bibliothécaire de Sà Majeste' la Reine
de la Grande Britannie,
London.

CVII.

Ludolf Kuster to Richard Bentley.

Berlin, the first of May, St. N. 1706.

Reverend and Honoured Sir,

Being returned this day in the morning from the Francfurt Jubilee, wherein I have had the honour to appear as a member of your University, I have thought it my duty to give you an account of the whole Ceremony.

The first day, which was the 26th of April N. St., the solemnity began about 5 a clock in the morning by the sound of trumpets and ketteldrums, which ware posted upon two triumphal arcs upon the market place, one over against the other, and ringing the bels, til about 10 a clock; when the procession began, from the king's house to the cathedral church. In this procession the deputies of several universities went first, and then followed the Professors of the University of Francfurt, and after them the king with his whole court, which was very splendid. The same procession passed through the two Triumphal
ares, which I have mentioned before, and which con-
tained several Latin Inscriptions on both sides, which I have no time now to give you an account of. During this procession the bels did continue to ring, and the trompets and ketteldrums to sound.

In the church there was a sermon held upon the jubilee by Dr. Strymesius, Professor of Divinity and Rector Magnificus of this University; and before and after the sermon there was a very fine Music performed.

Afterwards we went out of the church in the same procession and manner to the king’s house, and from thence to the place where there was a noble dinner prepared for the deputies of several Universities. After dinner we went in the same manner to the church again, where a Latin sermon was held by the Professor of Eloquency; and after that we went out again in the same procession to the king’s house, and from thence everybody went home. About night we were invited to supper, and after that to see a fire-work upon the river Oder, or Viadrus, which was very fin.

The next day about 9 a clok we went to church again in the same procession, where Doctors were created in all the four Faculties: and after that we went out again in the same manner to a splendid entertainement. At night there were illuminations through the whole town, very fin to be seen: and so the great ceremony of the jubile was ended.

In this whole solemnity the Deputies of the Uni-
versity of Cambridge were much distinguished from
the others, not only by having the upper place, and beeng entertained separately at dinner and supper
from the rest of the other deputys, but also because the king took special notice of them, who was highly pleased with the honour, which the University of Cambridge had shwon to this University, by sending their deputys.

The third day, or Wednesday, in the morning, the king went away again to Berlin; but we stayed stil at Francfurt, and went down the river Oder in a boat with the other deputys to a certain village, where the University had prepared a nobel dinner and soupper for us. There we diverted us til about twelf o’clock at nigth, and went afterwurds home again.

The University desired us to stay some days longer; but the other gentelmen of Cambridge excused themselves, and so we went to Berlin again the next day. The day before the jubilee we waited in our charlad gowns upon the King, Prince Royal, and Rector Magnificus. Dr. Snape complimented the King; Dr. Penrith, te Prince Royal; and Dr. Ploomefree the Rector Magnificus, to whom he delivered also the credential lettre from the University of Cambridge.

This is a short account of our jubilee: of which you may hear afterwards more. For the rest, I am infinitely obliged to you, dear Sir, and give many thanks, that chiefly upon your advice I have had the honour to appear in this solennity as a member of your University: which I hope will have this effect, that the king will take more notice of [me than he hath don] hithertho; For my Patrons, which I had here [are all away or] dead; and the impudent and malicious French[man, who being] one of the king’s library-keeper[s], cant souff[er that the King] would
have me Protobibliothecarius, hath go[t many friends at] court, who make me uneasy, and endeavour [to get from me a concessi]on to the half part: which I never [will consent to. But] of this more hereafter, because the post is now [going out.] What becomes of my medal, I wonder; Dr. Sike hath [not written to] me about it; though I desired it in my last letter. [My jour]ney to Italy is put off to a more convenient time. My hearty services to Dr. Covel, Dr. Brockbank, Dr. Sike, Mr. Langthon, Sir Jean Ellies, 10 etc. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient and affectionate servant and friend,

LUD. KUSTER.

P.S. All the gentlemen deputies give their service to you.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.

CVIII.

VIRO REVERENDO ET LONGE DOCTISSIMO
Richardo Bentleio, S. P. D.
Ludolphus Kusterus.

Miraberis forte cum videbis literas hasce ex Hollandia ad te scriptas, quas Berolino procul dubio expectabas. Sed, ut absque circuitione rem tibi elo-25 quar, aulae pertæsus, Berolino valedixi; rebusque
meis melius consultum fore existimavi, si Hollandiam vel Angliam repeterem; quippe in quibus regionibus vel privatus vivere malim, quam Berolini summis honoribus fungi.

Non erat ingeniun meum aulae accommodatum, nec, quod aulicis solenne est, studebam arti adulandi et assentandi, et in gratiam aliorum quovis modo me insinuandi; quippe quod humile et ab animo generosore alienum existimabam. Præterea concitaveram adversus me invidia hominum quorundam semidoctorum, qui cum ipsi nihil unquam præstitisser, nec præstare se posse scirent, qualemquene existimationem meam et diligentiam laudem inertia sua opprobrium ducebant. His tamen hominibus, quod me ducere pudet, non defuerunt in aula patroni, qui ut causam illorum tuarentur, maligne de me sentire, omniumque mea elevere cœperunt; quamvis tot virorum doctorum opinionem de me non ignorant.

Hæc res tantum aulae tædium mihi inicit, ut impetrata a Rege venia abeundi, Berolino discedere, et oras illas in quibus liberiorum aerem respirare licet, repetere decreverim. Quod petii a Rege impetravi, sed meliore quam expectaveram cum gratia. Nam non solum titulis quibus Rex in diplomate me honoravit, in posterum etiam utendi potestas mihi concessa est, sed etiam Berolinum quodcumque volueris, redire integrum mihi est: quod tamen nunquam fecero, nisi scena aulae nostræ immutata fuerit. Nunc enim homines quidam ad clavum sedent, qui nescio quibus artibus ad illos honores pervenerunt mihique ideo potissimum adversantur, quod inimici sint illorum, qui quondam patroni mei fuerant, virorum nempe optimorum, meritisque et virtutibus insignium, sed
qui nunc omnes vel ad plures abierunt, vel aula re-licta privatam in praediiis suis vitam agunt.

Sed hac de re jam olim, ut procul dubio meministi, sæpius tecum egi, futuramque meam in aula Berolinensi fortunam tibi prædixi; conjecturam nempe dulcens ex illis quæ tum accidere videbam. Eo autem æquioré animo nunc ista fero, quod non omnino fuerint inexpectata, ictumque fortunæ pectore bene præparato exceperim. Novitas enim malis multum ponderis adjicit, at contra fortunæ prævisæ mollior ictus esse solet. 10

Sed illa φιλοσοφικότερα in praesens omittamus. Ego nunc Ultrajecti vivo, ubi cum amicus veteribus quos hic habeo plurimos, suaviter tempus tero. Solum Grævium, candidissimum illud pectus, hic requiro; cujus extincti desiderium tanto apud me vehemens-15 tius est, quanto voluptas, quam ex consuetudine vivi capere solebam, major erat. Caeterum si hic vel in alia quadam Academia Batavica munus professorium ambire vellem, nullo id quidem negotio consequi possem: sed cum ipse nihil in posterum ambire decreverim, meis me studiis involvam, donec vel Sparta quædam ingenio et studiis meis apta ultra mihi offeratur, vel pensio quædam honoraria beneficio amicorum mihi obtingat. Posterius malum, quoniam a munere publico quod raro invidia et molestia carere solet, 20 fere abhorreo, nihilque magis in votis habeo, quam ut in posterum sine invidia et strepitu, curisque solutus, in terra libera mihi et Musis vivere queam.

Interea hic, vel Amstelodami, commorabor, et ad editionem Hesychii, quem plures a me expectant, me 30 accingam, tuo præsertim fretus auxilio. Novi enim tam præclara in auctorem istum a te observata esse, ut nemo hae in re tecum contendere possit.
Prius vero Jamblichum prælo subjiciam quem illustriess. Episcopo Norvicensi dedicare constitui, dummodo id ipsi non ingratum fore cognovero.

Numisma aureum quo Serenissima Regina vestra me donavit, illustriiss. Hallifonius, ut audio, Hagam secum attulit, et Dom. Schmettario, legato nostro, commisit; quod gandeo.


ULTRAJECTI, d. 8 Jun., 1706.

P. S. I shal gow within few days to Amsterdam, where I shall stay for the other gentelmen deputys from your University for the Francfort jubilee. We went together from Berlin to Hannover; but from thence they went to Hamburg, Bremen, Groningen, etc., for to go Holland: which places I hav- ing seen before, I went directly to Holland. Mr. Crownfield shal tel you more by mouth of that which hath passed at Berlin. What glorious newes
have we had lately. To-day we hear here that Os-
tend hath submitted to King Charles; and two days
ago there came an express to the Hage, to the Em-
peror’s Envoye, who brougth a particular relation of
the relief of Barcelona; that the siege was raised the
same day when the son was eclipsed; that the french
armee was totaly routed, with the los of 8000 man,
which died at the spot; that they left behind tham
al their cannons, mortars, bagage, etc.; and that
King Philippus escaped narrowly; who, as I hear to-
day, is alreadi passed through Montpelier. But of
this you must have the news in a short time in Enge-
land. If you please to answer me, you may direct
the letter to Amsterdam, and recommend it to Mr.
Halma, who will take care that I may receive it. 
Vale iterum.

CIX.

Admodum Reverendo et Celeberrimo Viro,
Richardo Bentleio, S. D.
E. Spanhemius.

Mitto ad te, Vir Celeberrime, opus de num-
mis antiquis meum, seu primam eus partem, quæ hic
novissime in lucem prodiit. Plura vero addenda mi-
hi hic forent, quibus non favorem adeo tuum, quam
veniam exorare mihi oporteret, quod consummatae
eruditionis acerrimique judicij viro fœtum minus con-
cinme ac tempestive formatum mittere non detrec-
tem. Sed haec tibi partim abunde jam nota omit-
tenda, partim comperta tua in me benevolentia com-
mittenda censui. Meliora forte præstare potuissem, si in ea adtentius incumbere mihi semper licisset.

Potiora, quæ Chronologicae, Geographicæ, et ad Religionem Gentilium adtinent, disquisitiones e veterum nummorum penu illustratas altera, si Deus tantum vitæ adhuc et otii aliquantum indulserit, Pars complectitur. Magnum interea mihi erit impense hujus qualiscunque operis solatium, si me expectationem de illa tuae non plane destituisse intel-

ligam.

Quo loco vero sint tua in Venusinum vatem adnotata seire in primis aveo, qui summa omnia tuae eruditioni, ingenio, sagacitati, et ἐπείκει meritusissime tribuo.

A Kustero nostro procul dubio resciveris, eum, quod is novissime ad me retulit, relicta Berolino, et honorifica, quæ ei ibidem obtigerat, Sparta in Hollandiam, ubi nunc agit, commigrasse. Doleo id eum consilii properanter adeo cepisse, etsi haud minus optem ut idem ei cedat prospere. De Hesychii editione cogitare idem suis ad me litteris nuntiat ad quam rem symbolam forte aliquam possum conferre, sed levem omnino, si eorum ratio habeatur, quibus a te illa editio constitui potest ac ornari. Vale, Vir

Caleberrime, ac me, quod soles, amare perge. Dabam Londini, IV. Kalend. Jul. MDCCVI.
CX.

Dr. Richard Bentley to Professor Sike.


Dear Sir,

I have sent you inclosed, one to Dr. Mill, and another to Dr. Hudson the Public Library Keeper; which you will please to deliver yourself. Here has been a gentleman of Coningsberg (Regiomontum) late from Holland, with a letter from Mr. Reland, which I here send you, and two Exemplaria of the Oratio upon Bauldri, one for you, and another for me. Here are likewise two books from Rome, from Dom. Passionæus; one for you, and another for me. These will stay till you return. In the mean time I wish you all health and happiness; being your affectionate Friend and Servant,

Ri. Bentley.

Here are no other letters for you. I have not yet seen the Epistolam dulcissimam. I will write to Mr. Reland.

R. B.

To Dr. Henry Sike, at Mr. Martin's, overagainst Hungerford Market, in the Strand, London.
ILLUSTRI VIRO RICARDO BENTLEIO
HADR. RELANDUS S.

Sex Tibi exempla mitto hujus libelli mei, qui
nune prodit, quae destinavi Tibi, Sikio, Barnesio, Vasio,
et reliqua duo Ez. Spanhemio et P. Allix; ad quos,
Te precor, cures ut meo nomine ea deferantur. Quod
si nimium oneris Tibi imponam, Cl. Sikius id in se
susciptiat.

Prodiit apud nos Ennius cum integris notis Co-
lumnae, Merulae &c., quae nitidissima editio est. Pro-
diit et Pollux: quorum auctorum exempla quædam
sine dubio, qui has Tibi tradet, Owenus vester secum
deferet. Transmisi per eundem ad Cl. Vasio duos
condes MSSos. Salustii, et proxime collationes de-
15 cem aliorum MSSorum mittam.

Vehementer desidero oculis usurpare Horatium
Tuum, qui ut brevi felicibus auspiciis exeat, et Te
incolarem diu nobis fata servent, ex animo voveo.
Cl. Sikio et Barnesio scripsisse, si per tempus li-
20 cuisset. Kusteri nostri dicam an vestri Jamblichus
Amstelodami praelo committetur. Vale, Vir Cele-
berrime, et me inter Tuos numeram. Trajecti ad Rhen.,
Eid. Ang. CLIII CCVI.

P.S. Audio postquam has exaraveram Spanhemium
25 abitum ex Anglia parare. Quare si jam abierit, ubi
haec acceperis illud exemplum dabis, cui voles, ἄρισταν.

Clarissimo et Celeberr. Viro
RICARDO BENTLEIO,
CANTABRIGIAM.

Amica manu
cum fasciculo
chartaceo.
CXII.

Dr. Richard Bentley to Professor Sike.

Trinity College, Aug. 16, 1706.

Sir,

I received your kind Letter, and am glad to hear you have met with such reception at Oxford, and particularly that you have employed your time so well in searching into the Oriental Manuscripts there. I hope, in time, the Publick will have a testimonial of your labours by something in print. The old Arabic Poems, and the Proverbs, will certainly be worth your edition, and bring a great honour to you, as well as benefit to Learning.

I send you here inclosed a Letter which came hither from Dr. Kuster; I presumed to open it, to see if there was anything relating to me, that required a present answer.

I do not wonder that some of the Oxford men do talk so wildly about my Horace; but their tongues are better than their pens; and I am assured none of them will write against my Notes, they have had enough of me, and hereafter will let me alone. Perhaps some little bantering book may come out incognito in English; but that none dare write in Latin, and set his true name to it, I am morally certain. However, if any one should do so, he has my free leave—Quisquis suo periculo:

"Αλλοις ἔναρξιν ἀπὸ δ" Ἐκτόσος ἰσχεο χεῖρας.

I have printed three new sheets in it this last fortnight, and I hope shall go on to finish by next spring. You seem to have promised my notes to Dr. Kuster
upon Hesychius absolutely; whereas you know I did it conditionally, provided he would print it at Cambridge. You friends here are all well; I wish you much happiness till I see you.

R. BENTLEY.

To Dr. Henry Sike,
at Mr. Hackett's house,
over against Christ Church, Oxford.

CXIII.

Viro Eruditissimo et Celeberrimo
Richardo Bentlieio S. P. D.
Ludolphus Kusterus.

Quamvis ad ultimas meas nondum acceperim responsum, nolui tamen Oweno ad vos redituro nihil ad te literarum dare. Fasciculum, quem Owenus tibi tradet, Rhelandus Professor Ultraceitinus, mihi amicissimus, ad me misit, ut eum ad te curarem. Quod ad me adtinet, vix usquam animo solutioere, et majore cum voluptate literis vacavi, quam hic, ubi liber prorsus, meique juris, et omnis invidiae express vivo, summoque otio perfruar, et proprio labore abunde mihi parare possum, quae ad vitam honeste et suaviter degendam necessaria sunt. Bibliopolae enim non solum Hollandi, sed etiam exterii, certatim me ambiunt, meareaque lucubrationum compotiri cupiunt, adeo ut, si plura mihi essent capita, omnium tamen desiderii satisfacere nequirem.

De Aristophane hie edendo nuperrime cum bibliopolis pactus sum, Hesychio in aliud tempus dilato. Quare si ea, quae ad Comicum illum φαιδρότατον no-
tata habes, mecum communicare velis, longe mihi gratissimum feceris.


Illustriss. Spanhemium nostrum Berolinum revocatum esse audio: quod ipsius causa doleo. Omnia enim in aula illa mutata inveniet, incidetque in homines non solum literarum rudes, sed etiam contemptores. Praevidit hoc utique optimus senex,eamque ob causam, quod mihi exploratum est, manibus pedibusque annisus est, ut in Anglia remaneret: sed frustra. 15

Rex Borussiae nuper frigide admodum hic exceptus est: quam ob causam, ignoror. Oportet sane aliud mysterii hæ sub re lateat.


Amstelodami, xvi. Sept. St. N. 1706. 25


For the Rever. DR. BENTLEY,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.
CXIV.

VRO ILLUSTRISSIMO RICARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D. RUDOLPHUS WETSTEINIUS.

ANTE aliquot dies litteras a Crownefieldio Typographer accepi, quibus inter alia mihi notificabat Horatium tuum, dui desideratum, brevi in publicas Luminis aurum exiturum; proptereaque scire cupiebas, exemplaria quot optarem mihi mitti, sed pretium certificari nondum poterat, quia incertum adhuc erat quaecumque vel ad quot folia opus evaderet. Quoniam Illustriissimo Domino meo de his responsum dare recta via, quam per tertium, melius judicavi, ac me mentem non tam bene Anglica Lingua, quam Latina explicaturum, hac usus sum, ut ut ea est; modo meam intentionem noscas, mihi sufficiet.

Centum mihi exemplaria Horatii expeterem mitti, modo illa uti omnes bibliopolae vestri pretio habeam bono, quod minime dubito quin sis prestitarus, nati plus honoris quam Lucri capturum ex hac editione opinor.

Sculpturam tituli procurabo libenter, modo scirem, quid in illa representari velles; alias chalcographus historiam huic respondentem excogitabit. Oportet me scire insuper an aqua forti, uti titulus Properti mei, an communi Sculptura istum sculpi optes; Quoniam sculptura aquae forti non est tam sufficiens impressioni, uti communis sculptura quae duo millia exemplaria sustinebit, ac postea secunda editioni parvo pretio potest rescalpi; contra Sculptura aqua forti non amplius 700 vel 800 exemplaria sustinebit.
impressioni, ac postea nulli usui est, neque rescalpi potest.

Quapropter mea sententia melius esset titulum communi Scultura ab aliquo optimorum nostrorum Chalcographorum scalpi, ut secundae editiones etiam inservire posset: talis scultura constabit circiter 7 vel 8 Guineis, ac Scultura Effigiei quidem constabit 17 vel 18 Guineis sic differentia inter titulum et effigiem, quoad pretium esset, nimis magna, si uterque dimidium expensi solvet, tantum Sculturarum tituli haberem pro expensione mea dimidia, et Vir Illustriissimus pro dimidia sua expensione, effigiem haberet.

Sed si hae conditio Viro Clarissimo placet, quando ego curabo Effigiem tuam ac Titulum scalpi tam nitide, ut fieri possit, et expensa mea solvete, vel satisfacies mihi exemplaribus Horatii tui; ea Lege quod si hic Horatium tuum typis mandaverimus, me dimidium expensi Sculturarum tibi satisfacturum, parata pecunia vel exemplaribus meae editionis Horatii.

Libros pro Suida ante duas tresve septimanas in Angliam misi Domino Janson, pauci adhuc restant, quos ex Germania expecto, ac proximo vere mittam, interea temporis responsem a Domino Illustriissimo expectabo ac te plurimum valere jubeo.

Amstelodami, xxiii. Novembris, An. CIOCCVI.
CXV.

VIRO AMPLISSIMO ET LONGE ERUDITISSIMO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
LUDOLPHUS KUSTERUS.

ULTIMÆ tue literæ vel eo nomine gratissimæ
s mihi fuerunt, quod singularem erga me amorem tuum
luculenter declararent. In Angliam me peramanter
rursus invitas: quod desiderium ad vos redeundi non
parum auxit. Sed vin', vir Amicissime, ut intima hac
de re animi mei sensa in sinum tuum effundam? Cum
10 Berolino discederem, fatoer, statutum mihi fuisse
recta in Angliam redire: sed postea in mentem mihi
quedam venerunt, quæ impetus meum retardarent.
Sic enim mecum reputabam: incertum esse, an pen-
sionem aliquam honorariam (ad quam solam, non ad
munus publicum adsipio) in Anglia consecuturus
esse. Habere me quidem illic patronos et amicos;
sed illos, quid desiderem, ignorare: nec me per ve-
cundiam id illis aperire posse. Quod si in Angliam
redirem, et spes illa me falleret, non posse me de sede
20 illic perpetuo fita cogitare; quæ tamen præcipua
mihi foret redeundi causa. Melius enim exstimationi
meæ consultum fore, si nunquam in Angliam redirem,
quam si reversus aliquando ex ea rursus discederem.

Præterea, hic in Hollandia manenti non defuturos
25 saltem bibliopolas, vel Holandos, vel Germanos, qui
operam meam in varis auctoribus collocandam, cu-
pide conducturi essent: quam opportunitatem an in
Anglia nacturus esset, dubium fore. Multo enim
pauiores illic esse bibliopolas, qui libros Græcos et
Latinos imprimere solent, quam in hac regione.
Hæc dum mecum animo sie volvens consilii ancesp hærebam, de Editione Aristophanis cogitare cepi. Ea de re certior factus Thomas Fritschius, bibliopola Lipsiensis (frater ejus, qui nuper Cantabrigiae fuit) illico conditiones hand spennendas mihi proposuit: quas proinde cum non repudiandas censerem, dictum scriptorem ei despondi; pactus scilicet honorarium 150 librarum Anglicarum, et præterea viginti exemplaria. Liber autem iste excudetur Amstelodami; quamvis ipse bibliopola Lipsiae habitet.

Vides, Vir Amplissime, quid causae sit, cur reditum meum in Angliam adhuc distulerim. Cæteroqui fateor ingens me tenere desiderium in Insulam vestram redeundi, et luculentum tuum caminum revisendi; ad quem tam sæpe de rebus variis suavissime colloquentes plures horas una consumpsimus.

Sed manendum mihi hic saltem erit, donec editione Aristophanis perfunctus fuero; quod intra annum et dimidium futurum spero. Postea vero Hesychium, Herodotum (eujus egregiam Collationem Florentiae expecto), et Thesaurum Criticum Graecæ Linguæ, quem itidem molior, me prælo Cantabrigiensi commissurum aliquando esse, nihil est, quod me desperare jubeat.

Quod ad studia mea adtinet; cum hic et libris et otio abundem, superioribus mensibus præter varios scriptores integra etiam Plutarchi Moralia pervolvi; et quidem ita, ut Indicem Rerum fere altero tanto auctorem reddiderim, accuratum Indicem Auctorum et Fragmentorum (nam Index impressus vix quartam illorum partem continet) confecerim; et præterea omnes voces phrasesque rariores inde exerpecserim: quæ res magno mihi in posterum usi erit.
Hesychio et Thesauro Critico omnes fere quos lego scriptores tributum aliquod pendere jubeo: unde non spernendum ad utrumque opus, præsertim vero ad prius, apparatum jam collegi.

5 Jamblichus ad finem jam vergit; speroque intra 6 hebdomadas eum in lucem profiditum esse. Ipse quidem Textus Jamblichi jam excusus est; sed comitem ei dabo Porphyrium de Vita Pyth. eum notis Rittershusii et Holstenii; qui prælum jam exercet. 10 Sed forte tibi nimis videbor περιαυτολόγος, qui tot verba de rebus propriis consumam. Pergo igitur ad alia.

Ad Horatium aliquandiu intermissum te redire cœpiisse, serio gaudeo. Non solum enim ego, sed etiam quicquid hic est elegantiorum hominum, factum hunc 15 ingenii tui avide expectant: nec dubitare debes, quin cupidissimos habiturus sit emptores. Sed bibliopolæ quidam, lucro nimis addicti, ei insidiantur; qui, simul ac a te manumissus fuerit, prælo suo se eum mancipaturos esse minantur; persuasi nimirum librum hunc æra meriturum esse Sosiis. Quare suasi Wetstenio, ut privilegio sibi caveat; ne ab harpyiis illis bolo isto fraudetur.

Quod tam prompte symbolam tuam ad Editionem Aristophanis polliceris, valde lastor; quippe qui mul- 25 tum inde in rem literariam utilitatis redundaturum esse sciam. Pluris enim tua facio, quam ullius, qui nunc vivunt, mortalium: quod nolim verecundiam tuam offendat. Scholia in Lysistratam Cantabrigiæ ex exemplari tuo descripsi: quod nescio an tibi, cum 30 apud vos adhuc esset, dixerim. Si non, haud alia tamen conditione id a me factum esse facile credes, quam uti si iis aliquando usuris esset, auctorem, a quo eorum mihi facta esset copia, publice profiterer.
Nunc in Indice Aristophanis conficiendo laboro; qui me forte per aliquot menses occupatum habebit.


Amstelodami, d. 7 Januar. 1707.

P. S. Out of love, which I have for Suidas, I must add an article about it. I see, Sir, that the others booksellers here, and chiefly the company, are jealous, that the Wetsteins (who, for to tell the truth, are not much beloved amongst the others booksellers) have Suidas alone, et commands the price therof. Therefore they have resolved amongst them, not to take any of them from Wetstein; which hindereth the sale of it mighthely. I know that the others want it; but, as I have told, out of jealousie, they wil not take them of Wetstein, but will treat rather with the University, if they can agree. Therefore one of them, whoes name is Wolters, hath given me this present note in dutch, which Dr. Sike can interpret to you. I think, Sir, there can be no bether way to sell the
book quick, than to treat with the company, who hath a great trade and correspondence. They are willing to treat for some honders, upon reasonable terms: that is to say, they expect, I believe, that, if they shall pay the whole in monney, they may have every copy for about 45 schilling, English money, and a certain time allowed to pay. I wischd the University might agree, that the book might be once sold. Therefore, if you pleaseth to let me know, what the University is resolved to do in this case, and what conditions they please to propose, I shall make it known to the others. I do not suppose, that the University hath made such a bargain with the Wetsteins, that they cannot send them to any other abroad, which would not be profitable to the University; because, as long as the Wetsteins have Suidas alone, it will sell very sloy. I do but desire you, Sir, to conceal my name in this matter. For if the Wetsteins should hear of it, they should think, as if I would join with the other booksellers against them; which is not my dessein. For they are my friends. All the matter is, that I think myself obliged to promote the interest of the University, and the reputation of my own book.

Iterum vale.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
at Cambridge.
CXVI.

De Veilio Benteius.

Maii 27.

Cl. Vir.

Parcentes ego dexteras odi, proinde longa te epistola magnoque adeo infortunio mactare constituui. Id enim mihi usu venire intelligo, qui oculos pene perdideram: quod alias fieri solet, ubi re diu nequicquam desiderata tandem potiri datur.

Videndi, legendi, scribendi nunc quam me capit sa-tietas.

Sed qua ratione oculos meis malefactum rogas? Hercle, non usque adeo canis annisque obsiti sumus. Sed quia noctu ad lucernam et quidem luce satis maligna, etiam in lecto supinus legere jam olim consueveram, nihil parcens misellis: Hinc illis prima mali labes. Verum hanc longa moram contemptissimi animalculi beneficio, quam credo Multipedam vocant, simul illi acumen suum, et nos libros (in primis autem tuos) resumsimus:

Quod liceat Velis doctas mihi volvere chartas,
   Ponitur hae vobis gratia, Multipede:
   At vobis maneat crebris precor imbris uada
   Subque cavo quercus cortice tuta domus.

Nunc operam mihi dicas rogo, dum de Horatio, quantum in me est, bene mereri studeam. Lib. i. Od. 8:

   cur apricum
   Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis.

Itane tandem, patiens? Ego vero nullis conditioni-
bus dimoveri me patiar, ut ne corrigam, Impatiens. Vide un in fine vocis praeecedentis et mendae vides cunabula.

Etiam lib. 2, Od. 13, auctor tibi sum, ut in libro tuo sic scribas:

Illum (uoastt posuit die
Quicunque primum, et sacrilega manu
Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
Perniciem opprobriumque pagi),

10 Illum et parentis &c.


Si quis enim ex vulgata lectione, ubi geminus et, ul-lum bonum sensum confecerit; nase ego nihil deprecor, quin omnia qui in hominem stultum dici solent, posthac in me recipiam.

20 Agedum videamus porro, an Terentio tuo alium-tum lucis impartiatum mea opera. Phorm. Act. 5, sc. 2:

Verissime, ut stultissime quidem illi rem gesserimus.

Dum hic inter se digladiantur critici stilo, calamis, mordaci aceto; alius versus spurium clamitans, alius illi, i.e. illic, alius aliud comminiscens: judica, an palmam in medio positam mihi praeipiam; qui sic legerim:

—ut stult. q. illi morem gesserimus.

Quod et versus patitur, et sensus, si quid sapio, effla-

30 gitat. Sed expecto dum ex te audiero an hujus rei fidem tibi fecerim.
Etiam de illo Adel. Act. 3, sc. 7:
Accedo ut melius dicas,
q' tibi sententiae sit scribas velim. Video nam hic
turpiter se dare popularem tuam Fabrum. Habeo
alia multa, quae nunc condonabere. Vale. 5
R. BENTLEY.

To Mr. De Veil,
at the Twisted Pillars,
against Montague House,
in Great Russel-street,
London.
induxit Cantabrigiam proficisceri; ea spe fretus nacturum se ibi occasionem ex institutione linguæ Italicæ vitam tolerandi. In quam fiduciam eum maxime adduxit cogitatio, si tuo, Vir Celeberrime, patrocini gaudere me parario eidem liceret. Quum præterea
Cl. Sike ex Ultrajectina commoratione jam sit notus; immo ad te, ut is ad me retulit, ex τῷ μακαρίῳ Grævio litteras olim tulerit, eo felicioribus auspiciis id consilium a se susceptum statuit. Quod ut bene ei vertat, optare equidem debeto, ob viri, quantum mihi aliunde intelligere aut coram æstimare lieuit, minime fuçatam indolem, et sincerum in professione Reformatæ Religionis studium.

Lubens vero oblatam hanc occasionem arripui, ut meam in te colendo, tuaque excellenti in omni litterarum genere doctrina, perpetuam voluntatem, eandemque præterea tuo in me studio debitam, identidem declararem. De Horatio tuo audeo sperare, in id te jam subsecivis horis incumbere, ut, quod a te uno præstari hodie potuit post tot sæculorum decursum totque collatas ad eum emaculandum eruditorum operas, brevi tersior ac sincerior in lucem prodeat.

Me quod adtinet, in novas ædes præteritis hisce diebus emigrare mihi contigit, in quibus libros meos e Germania reduxeram. Scendisque mea veteres consulere et pervolvere dabitur; unde orsam ad nummos antiquos illustrandos telam alacrius contrectare, et, si Deus tantum adhuc vitæ ac otii largiatur, pertexere dabitur. Vale, Vir Celeberrime, et me tibi omni studio et cultu addictissimum amare proge. Dabam Londini, XIII. Julii, Anno MDCCVII.
VIRO ILLUSTRI ET ERUDITISSIMO RICARDO BENTLEIO,
S. P. D. LUDOLPHUS KUSTERUS.

QUI has tibi reddet, nomine William Bray,
Anglus natione, professione bibliopola, juvenis industrius et honestissimus, per aliquot annos hic in Hol-
landia, ubi me aliquoties convenit, commoratus est,
et in Britanniam reditus, me rogavit, ut sibi per literas aditum ad quosdam amicorum meorum Cana-
brigiensium aperirem. Hoc igitur ipsi petenti negare
nolui, præsertim cum 250 exemplaria Jamblichi mi 10
(quorum unum meo nomine tibi offeret) in Anglia
distrahenda, præsenti pecunia emerit. Quare enixe
te, Vir Illustris, rogo, velis hunc in numerum tuorum
recipere, ut commendatione et auctoritate tua, qua
plurimum polles, adjutus, partem aliquam exempla-
rium, in tuo præsertim Collegio, distrahere possit.
Spondere tibi ausim de hoc juveme, esse eum non so-
lum officiosissimum, sed etiam gratissimum: in quem
proinde non male quiequid hoc est beneficii contu-
leris.

Aristophanes meus prælum jam spectat: quem non
solum cum pluribus MSS. codicibus collatum, sed
etiam scholiis ineditis ex Bibliothecis Vaticana et
Florentina depromptis, ornatum dabo; adeo ut spe-
rare ausim Editionem hanc luculentam fore. A Za-
cagnio, Bibliothecæ Vaticæ præfecto, longas hand
ita pridem accepi litteras, in quibus xxxii. codicum
MSS. Aristophanis, in Bibliotheca Vaticana extan-
tium, mentionem facit, optionemque mihi simul dat,
ex toto illo apparatu eligendi, quicquid velim. Notae meae, ut et reliqurum, qui in Aristophanem scripsi-
rum, in calcem totius operis rejicientur; sola vero Scholia Graecarum Textui subjicientur; ut tibi apparebit
ex specimine impresso, quod erudito juveni Frankio,
vestri Collegii Baccalaureo, ad te transmittendum dedi.
Præterea addam indices locupletissimos, et, ut spero,
accuratissimos. De observationibus tuis in Aristophanem,
arem tibi velli, haud ægre, spero, patieris. De Horatio tuo quid fit? Impatienter sane expecta-
tur; et plures ex me saepe quaerunt, an forte impedi-
menti aliquid intervenerit. Sed spero brevi fore, ut
dicere nobis liceat, ἡρωεῖγε, φίλας ἤλευς.

Consilium meum redessi in Angliam jam pene
mutare cœpi, tum amœnitatem regionis hujus captus,
tum etiam quod putem, me non posse commodius in
Anglia, quam hic, vivere. Vitam autem ampliatus
sum, qualem Sylburgius, Jungermannus, Erasmus,
Casaubonius, aliique elegerunt; qui nempe omni mu-
nere publico vacui, toto se literarum studiis dedide-
runt: idque vitae genus ingenio meo optime convenire
experior. Sed hæc obiter, et omnia raptim. Tu,
Vir Celeberrime, vale, et me, quod facis, amare perge.


25 P. S. Sikius quomodo valet? de quo et a quo ni-
hil jamdum accepi. Gratum mihi facies, si ipsum
meo nomine rogare velis, ut dictum juvenem ad ami-
cos aliquot communes, veluti Covellium, Perkinsium,
Langthonom, etc. ducat, ut illis innotescat. Vale
iterum.

For the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

s 2
CXIX.

Celeberrimo Doctissimoque Viro,
Richardo Bentleio, S. D. E. Spanhemius.

Debueram pridem, Vir Celeberrime, humannissimis tuis ad me litteris datis vii. Julii responsum, qui benevolo de opere meo novissimo, quod illae blandae adeo declarabant, judicio non potui non plurimum refici, immo eo velut luculentam exantlati laboris prae- mio me efferre. Nemo enim est in hoc vel altero, qui a vestrō divisum est, orbe, qui excellentem tuam ac diffusem doctrinam, ἀγχισταν omnino singularem, cum acer limatoque in omni litterarum genere judicio pluris faciat, et quavis occasione lubentius praedicare soleat. Accessit eximia tua in me voluntas, eaque mihi coram abunde contestata; quam inter praecala, quae mihi in hac statione mea Britannica obtigerunt, beneficiā reputare soleo. Quamquam et eidem tuo in me studio imputare omnino debeam, quae ἡλιομ θεολακψ in opus illud de nummis antiquis meum congerere tibi visum est encomia.

Lugunense sem seurram quod adin et, non merebatur is quidem, pro nota ubique viri impetigine et protervia, ut ulla ejus commemoratio a me fieret. Sed quum eo sit ingenio, ut inde ferocior evadat, et frequentius adlatret; hand inconsulturn omnino censui, ut de mira ejus vesania, singulari illo, quod de Callimachi Frag- mentis, protulit, et quo utrumque te ac me traducere voluit, documento omnibus liquidius constaret. Latret dein quantum libuerit, eo se turpium dabit; offam vero ei, quae illum compescat, faucesve ejus adurat, non
subministrabo. Eruditam cæteroquin tuam ad Callimachum conjecturam, τῆ ἱέρας τοι ἐδέωμι etc.; quum de loco illo obiter in illo opere meo agerem, haud in memoriam, prout fieri decuit, revocavi: quare vero absit ut damnem, ut eam omnino juxta τὸν μακαρίτην Grævium, verissimam putem, et si alia detur ejus commemorandæ occasio, testatum continuo faciam. Idem de Anaxilai Messenii ætate; de Asandrasto apud Pausaniam* in Thersandrum mutato; de Λπήντης in Olympis tempore, de quibus in Dissertatione Anglica de Epistolis Phalaridis egeras, possum vere et ingenue tibi adfirmare; idque prorsus me fugisse, quum forte de iis argumentis aliquid in postremo illo meo opere delibarem. Quod vero primo Hieroni memoratum a me Theocriti versum, immo Idyllium, in quo illud legitur, integrum perperam omnino et inco- gitar anter tribuerim, id mihi utique aliiud tum agenti excidit; uti subinde, dum in opus illud incumberem, quæ temporum meorum erat ratio, haud perinde mihi adtento esse licuit. Unde continuo, ubi hujusce meæ incursæ opportune a te certior sum factus, quod paucà adhuc operis illius exemplaria forent a typographo distracta, novum dimidium, quod aiunt, folium proe- dendum curavi, in quo erratum illud tolleretur. Quo beneficio plurimum me tibi devinetum fatore, quod, te indice, turpem libri illius mei maculam eluere mihi continget.

Sed haec obiter omnino ac ἐν παρόδω, in procinctu utique meæ extra Britanniam profectionis. Quum enim, quod aliunde ad te ac publicis etiam nuncius relationem haud dubito, a Serenissimo Rege ab aliquo

* Pindari Scholiasten. [R. B.]
jam tempore sum Berolinum vocatus, et quidem, ut ad Serenissimam Reginam perscribere ei visum est, quod operam meam, etsi præter effeæi jam senis merita cum vires, necessarium sibi Aula et consiliis duxerit, inde impositum mihi ex hoc florentissimo Regno emigrandi officium. Qua de re cum pridem tecum, pro singulari tuo in me studio, ac prout utique decuit, agere constituiissem, tibique perpetuam meam in te colendo voluntatem, qui neminem hodie in eruditorum Britannici aut divisi a vobis orbis, cœtu tibi antef- rendum puto, contestavi; ea me circumvallarunt neque unius generis negotia, ut ab eo officio importune mihi omnino ac illibenter supersedendum fuerit. Deus te, Vir Celeberrime, praedarum laudatissimæ gentis tuae sidus, in multos annos sospitem ac florentem tuaeatar; tumque propensum illum in me animum, quod inter decora mea repute, mihi sartum ac illibatum serva. Dabam raptim Londini, IX. Octobris, MDCCVII.

Quando eruditas illas tuas, et exquisito plane acuminæ ac judicio elaboratas in Horatium commentationes, editas videbimus? neque enim puto, quod absit, te omnem illum curam a te amovisse. Si occasio alquiæ se offerat, ut ad me de rebus institutisque tuis referre non detractes, id optime ad D. Bonetum Serenissimi Regis in hac Aula Residentem, meum vero ex sorore nepotem, qui in platea dicta Suffolk-street habitat, curabitur.
CXX.

ILLUSTRI ET REVERENDO VIRO RICH. BENTLEIO S. D. P. TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS.

AMSTEL. 1708, d. 28 Mart.

Non sine multo pudore, Vir summe, calamum ad has literas sumo: etsi enim nullius in Te tuamque erga me benevolentiam delicti mihi sim conscius, quod tamen indecora aliorum evenit negligentia ut parum grati adversum Te immemorisque animi fuisset videar, mei apud Te peccati locum fortasse teneat: sed in hac vero re nihil mea fuisset commissum culpa, liquido mihi confirmanti omnino velim aceredas: etenim cum binas ad Te missas, Vir Illustris, concrediderim malefidis manibus, alteras a me certe fuisset perscriptas, non tam religionis mea, quam testimonio potissime Kusteri tui, qui manibus oculisque usurparat, plane Tibi persuaseras: mene vero animi tam degeneris et ad agnoscedam tuam benevolentiam inepti esse posse, ut nihil quicquam responderem ad tuas humanitatis et eruditionis plenissimas literas?

nullum profecto crimen a me longius amotum exoptem, quam hoc ipsum: attamen ipsa si temporis longinquitas, post quam Tibi, Vir maxime, nunc demum rescribo, cujusdam mihi culpa notam inussisse videatur, nihil equidem potius habeo, quam ut tuae humanitatis, qua immensam eruditionem insigniter exornas, spem mei excusandi omnem committam.

Pro literis certe tuis, Vir maxime, ad me missis summas nunquam non gratias habebo, referre nullas unquam potero: debuerat quidem egregium illud epi-
stolae tuae ornamentum ad Pollucem accessisse, neque hunc Auctorem meum meliore potuissem dote locupletare: sed illam operam, Vir Eruditissime, curatius aliquando in manus resumere constitutum habeo, eosque in meis etiam notis navos, quos a festinatione contra traxerunt, quantum licetbit, abstergere conabor: cum autem in hoc Scriptore non paucus reperiantur conclamata, nisi ingenii capitalis, et, ut vere dicam, tui accesserit curatura, nullum mihi certius in itinere tam dubio et cæco auxilio esse paratum video, quam ab admirabili tua doctrina, cujus lucem nullæ difficultatum tenebræ remorantur: tunc spero confere, nec quicquam est quod valdius cupiam, ut et hæ tuae ad me literæ, et si quæ volueris alia conferre digniore loco compareant.

Est vero de Horatio tuo, Vir summe, quod præterire religioni duco: Codicem doctissimi poëæ manu scriptum e Bibliotheca Franekerana sum nactus non prorsus contemptendum: adjuncta sunt in margine multa antehac nondum edita scholia cum plerisque Aeronis et Porphyrionis confusa: si varias ejus Codicis lectiones desideres excerptas, me Tibi, Vir summe, paratissimum ad eam operam praebeo.

Jam nunc veniam ingredior voluntariæ cujusdam meæ temeritatis a Te exorare: dum in edendis Dias logis Luciani nonnullis versor, parvum notarum corpusculum, scriniolis excussis, collegi, nihil in iis sane tuis oculis eruditione tuae dignum; quid enim a me tale posset proficisci? attamen ad Te, Vir Eruditissime, mitto: et hanc vero culpam, ad Te talia quod mitto, summopere mihi deprecandam existimo, satisque magna retulisse pretium mihi videbor, si me misisse non segre feras.
Has, ne quid tertio mihi accideret, in manus tradi-
di Matthiae Anchersen Dani, Viri juvenis moribus,
ingenio et doctrina politissimi, doctorumque hominum
amore et congressibus dignissimi. Vale, Vir maxime,
et me studiosissimum inprimis tui nominis atque ad-
mirandae eruditionis cultorem puta.

For the Revd Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
Cambridge.

CXXI.

10 Viro illustri et eruditissimo Rich. Bentleio,
S. P. D. Ludolphus Kusterus.

Cum juvenis eximius et doctus, Ankerseinius,
natione Danus, Cantabrigiam prefectus esset, nolui
ei petenti nihil ad te literarum dare, quibus aditum
ipsi aperirem ad amicitiam tuam, qua eum omnino
dignum putabam. Cognosceis enim eum hominem,
non solum veræ eruditionis amantissimum, sed etiam
in melioribus literis apprime versatum, et qui viros
tui similes, id est, Musarum Coryphaeos, quam maximi
faciat. Per plures menses Cantabrigiæ commorari
decrevit, Orientalium praecipue literarum gratia, in
quibus Sikio nostro utetur doctore.

Aristophanes mens prælum strenue nunc exercet;
Textum dico eum veteribus Scholiis. Nam notæ meæ,
et aliorum, ut jam ante scripsi, ad calcem totius operis
rejicientur. In iis elaborandis nunc praecipue occupatus
sum, et quidem meliore, quam speraveram, successu.
Nam non solum plurima Comici hujus loca corrupta pristinae integritati, ut spero, restituam, sed etiam non pauc̄a nova, et aliis, ni fallor, indicta, de Atticismo præcipue veterem Lectorem in iis docebo. Quinquaginta circiter vel sexaginta ex notis meis in priorem partem Pluti cum Clarissimo Clerico, id ipsum a me petente, communicavi, qui eas Tomo illi Bibliothecae suae selecte, qui propediem in lucem proibit, speciminis loco inseruit; is igitur si forte ad manus tuas perveniter, perspiciere inde poteris, si tanti tibi videbitur, quid de lucubrationibus meis in Aristophanem sperandum sit.


De notis tuis in Aristophanem quid constitutum tibi sit, scire cupio. Puto optimum fore, si mecum demum communicetur, postquam meas notas ad finem pene perduxero, ut sic tuae animadversiones ad calcem reliquarum solæ et a reliquis separatæ ( nisi tibi aliter visum fuerit) ponantur. Casauboni observationes in 30 Aristophanem, nondum editas, Parisiis exspecto. Inde etiam propediem mihi mittetur Palæographia Graeca Domini Mont fauconii (qui nuper Diarium Italicum edidit) de quo opere praetlara quæque mihi polliceor.

AMSTELOD. 1 April, 1708.

P. S. Frankio jam ante plures menses in Angliam reverso epistolam ad te dedi quam spero te accepisse.

Viro Illustri Richardo Bentleio,
Cantabrigiam.
Viro Doctissimo Longeque Celeberrimo Richardo Bentley, S. P. D. Fr. Burmannus.

Quum Vir Amplissimus ac Nobilissimus, Ægidius Graaflundt, ad splendorem, tum patriciæ gentis, tum muneris, quo in hac Urbe cum maxime fungitur, etiam laundandam illam Iustrandi, post Urbem Londinum, etiam Insulæ vestræ Academias, adjunxisset voluntatem, per suos a me amicos petiit ut sibi per literas significarem, ad quem se potissimum in Urbe aut Academia vestra applicaret, ut ea oculis mente que perciperet, que ipsi et Consularibus sua Domus imaginibus et insigni in Literas ac Literatos amore conspicuo, ex usu esse possent. Ego, etsi satis intelligam plus apud Te valituram intrinsecam Nobilissimi Viri, quam meam quantulamcumque commendationem, tamen ipsius ac amplissimæ Familiae, cui plurima debeo, rogatu, hunc Tibi Virum ejusque consilium indicare non dubitavi, Teque vehementer orare, ut quæ in Collegio vestro splendidissimo et in reliqua Academia peregrinantis animum explere possunt, tua in primis ope et officiositate consequatur. Ut per me potius rogarem, quod per se ipse facilius impetrasset, fecit, tum prolixâ tua, qua me olim in Anglia peregrinatorem complexus es, voluntas, tum ut vel hac ipsa ratione facerem testatum, quam grata mente etiam num recolam, et omnibus, qui insulam vestram invisere cupiunt, deprecicare soleam insignem tuam in omnes peregrinos officiositatem et morum illum quam tuae Tibi literæ pepererunt excultam elegantiam; im-
primis vero, ut intelligat Vir Nobilissimus, salutanti
Almam Matrem vestram in uno sibi Bentleio esse
omnia. Quare sic, rogo, Virum Amplissimum com-
plectaris, ut sentiat vel solum indicium tui Nominis
et præmonstratum a me ad limina tua aditum sibi
loco gravissimæ commendationis apud Te fuisse. Quo
ipso ingens ad pristina illa tua in me officia cumulus
accedet.

Novi hic nihil geritur in literis, quod Te explere pos-
sit. Forte enim jam ex Custero Tuo intellèxisti eum
novam Aristophanis editionem moliri. Frater adhuc
desudat in Petronio, multorum et imprimis N. Heinsii
notis anecdotis et quibusdam etiam suis illustrando
et luci parando. Hæc Comitis eduntur Cyrilli
Lucaris, Patriarchæ C.Politani, Epistolæ quaedium
anecdota, ejusdem confessio Fidei Græcorum, sed
aucior, et Acta trium Conciliorum in ejus causa at
post mortem, habitorum. Auctor est Gallus quidam
Evangelii Minister neophytus, nomine Aymon. Ipsi
in animo est præstigias et fraudes Arnaldi, in produ-
cendis horum Conciliorum Actis, contra defunctum
Dum. Claude, argumentis omni exceptione majoribus
in apricum producere. Proftetur in iis chartis, quas
mihi videre contigit, se plura hujusmodi Scripta ex
Papatu secum attulisse, quæ suo ordine in lucem sit
producturus. Literæ etiam a Regis Galliæ purpura-
tis allatae sunt, quibus varia scripta ab ipso repetun-
tur, quasi e Bibliotheca regia furtim essent ablata.
Hæc saltem, et alia quædam ejusdem notæ, quæ
brevi sequuntur, non sine auctoritate Ordinum nostror-
num emittuntur. Vale, Vir Celeberrime, et me amore
tuo complecti porro dignare.

Dabam Amstelædami, ubi me divina Providentia
pastorem Christiano Gregi imposuit, A.D. VIII. Kal. Junias, C.I.C.I.C.C.C.VIII.

Viro Doctissimo ac Celeberrimo, Richardo Bentley,
Theol. Doctori, Regiae Bibliothecae Londinensi
et Collegio S.S. Trinitatis
apud Cantabrigienses Praeposito Honoratissimo,
Amica manu. Cantabrigiam.

CXXIII.

Clarissimo Viro, Tiberio Hemsterhuisio, S. P. D.
Richardus Bentleyus.

Jam septimana, credo, effluxit, ex quo literas tuas optatissimas per adolescentem Danum accepi, in quibus serio videris laborare, ut a negligentia te crinme purges, quod epistolio a me olim accepto tam sero demum rescripseris. Nae tu parum adhuc me noci, si aut id me credis succensuisse; aut adeo irasci facilem, ut tam operosa excusatione tibi opus fuerit. Non enim tam grande pretium emendatiumculis meis statuere soleo; ut singularem aliquam gratiam inde sperem, aut exigam. Facile enim et quasi sponte mihi solent subnasci: et iniquum plane est, quod minim mihi labore constet, id postulare magis gratiae mihi apponi. Tu tamen haud contentus exquisitissimis verbis grates mihi persolvere, etiam elegantissimo Luciane i libelli munere demereri me volui-

Quin, ut magis magisque in tuo aere sim, va-

riantes Flacci lectiones ex codice scripto polliceris, accurata tua opera describendas. Enimvero ob tam prolixam tuam humanitatem, non dici potest, quam
devinctum tibi me ac obstrictum habeas. Scias autem, amice præstantissime, me ejusdem Franckeriani libri lectiones e bibliotheca Franciana emtas a Præsule Eliensi dudum habuisse: quas tamen diligenter et perfunctorie descriptas esse satis mihi compertum est. Tu, sat scio, longe plures et fidiores inde depromeres: neque tamen, cum meliores aliquot Codices aliunde sim nactus, operæ pretium fuerit te isto labore et trædio cruciari. Si ipsius Codicis (quod Anchesenius non desperare jussit) vel biduum tantummodo mihi copia fieri posset; crediderim equidem nonnihil fructus ad editionem nostram inde perventurum. Ego enim vel ex ipsis litoris multa expiscari possem, quæ alius cujusvis Animadversionum meorum insci et oculos et mentem fugere est necesse. Tu, quod commodo tamen tuo flat, experieris, an ex claustris Bibliothecæ codex ille huc evolare poterit.

Ceterum ob nitudam illum et magnificam Pollucis editionem (cujus exemplar continuo ut prodiit mihi comparavi) quas tibi gratias satis dignas referemus? Deus bone, quæ industry, quæ eruditio, quod judicium, quod acumen, quæ fides ubique elucet! Unum tibi defuisse doleo, (quod a vera amicitia profectum æquis auribus accipies), majorem rei Metricæ peritiam. Cum enim cetera in Polluce fere omnia non ita magno labore expediri et restitui possint ex aliis Lexicis; in fragmentis vero Poetarum, quæ subinde adducuntur, recte refingendis is demum arduus sit labor et periculosus: haec qui sine rei metricæ doc-trina ausit attingere, perinde est, ac si in Labyrin-thum se conjecterit, sine fili præsidio exitum tentaturus. Certe qui syllabarum omnium quantitatem et omnigenorum versuum mensuram in numerato ha-
bet, ei πόρμα erunt multa et facilia, quae aliis hac scientia desstitutis prorsus sunt ἀπόρα. Quare obsecro te, vir eximie, et magnopere hortor, ut et hanc eruditionis partem ceteris, quas cumulate adeo possides, velis adjungere; grande, mihi crede, operae pretium 5 et mirificam quandam voluptatem inde laturus. Animos autem tibi addat, documentoque sit celeberrimus noster Kusterus; qui ubi primum in Britanniam appulit Editioni Suida manum admoturus, Prosodiacae vero ultra Hexametros et Elegiacos fere imperitus, 10 me auctore et suasore, sedulam huic doctrinae operam navavit. Quid antem ille eximium sive in Suida, quem emendatissimum dedit, sive in Aristophahe, quem nunc in manibus habet, perficere potuisset? Nihil certe in ejusmodi fragmentis absque hac ope is proferre, immod ne de aliorum quidem conjecturis judicare et cognoscere licet. Quamobrem, etsi paullum otii nactus dieculam hanc tibi impendere statui, et integrum Pollucis librum decimum percurrere, quem tu jure omnium difficilimum esse questus es; haud 20 tamen mirer, si quas ego pro certissimis habeo, tibi, ut nunc est, incerta, dubia, falsa videantur. Ea tamen postea, ubi in Metrica arte versatior fueris, τῶν ἐπὶ Σάρπα clariora tibi visum iri, haud vanus vates praenuntio. X. 11, pag. 1152. Ridicule Kuhnus, in 25 Prosodia plane hospes, et Jungermanno longe inferior, Καὶ—σκεύη οἰκητήρια. Senarius ille sic legi et distinguui debuit,

Καὶ ναὶ μὰ Δί, ἄλλα σκεύαρι το ὕπτερα.

Sect. 12, pag. 1153, Menandri locum sic lege, 30 ὅστις μελακα, συλλαβίων.

'Ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τὸ σύνολον ἐκφοβά φίλος.
Necessarius est hic iambus φίλος ex MSS. non stāre potest spondeus θάττων. Vasa tua colligens, amice, exili ex urbe. In Diphili loco, male factum, quod ἐκ ἐνυμου in textu posueris pro vulgato ἐκδραμεῖ. Sic totum refinge:—

εῖτα μαλακῶν, ὢ δύστη, ἔχεις
Σκευάζων, ἐκποιμάτων, ἀργυρίων.
Ὅτε ἐκδραμεί λαβὼν τόδε, καὶ δώσεις ἐμοί
Παρακαταθήμην;

10 Ἐκδραμεί Atticum pro ἐκδραμῇ ab ἐκδραμοῦμαι. Cetera jam facilia.

Sect. 17, pag. 1160, Aristophanis locus sic ponendus:—

καὶ τὸν ἵμαντα μου

"Εξονιν καὶ τάναφορον—

Illud Alexidis ibidem,

Ποῖ δὲ μὲ αἰγεὶς διὰ τῶν κύκλων,

sic rescribe,

A. Πὴ δὴ μ᾽ αἰγεῖς; B. διὰ τῶν κύκλων.

20 Dialogus est, Qua me dueis? per cyclos. Recte Vulgati πὴ qua, non τοῦ qua. Sequentem autem Diphili locum credo me antea tentasse, ut conjicio ex tua Epistola. Meœ enim exemplar non servavi, neque nunc, quid scripserim, memini. Locus autem sic constituen·dus videtur:—

Καὶ προσέτι τοῖνεν ἐγχάραν, κλίνῃ, κάδον,
Στρώματα, σύγγυνον, ἀσκόπηρα, θύλακον.
"Ὡς πον ἡτατῶσην ἀν τις, ἀλλα καὶ κύκλον
Ἐκ τῆς ἄγορᾶς ὅρβοις βαδίζειν ἐπολάβοι.

Τοιούτος ἔσθ' ὡς οὔ, ὅτι ἐν περιφέρεις.

30 Κλίνῃ tu recte pro καὶ νῦν" Epitheton enim hic locum non habet. Pro συνὼν sine dubio repone σύγγυνον.
inde militi eum comparat. Quodsi et antea σώγνων in Epistola emendaverim, illud indicio erit, veram esse conjecturam, quae bis ex intervallo in mentem venerit.

Porro, sect. 21, pag. 1166, locus Antiphonis (sic enim recte MSS. et plura hujus et Diphili fragmenta apud Athenaeum extant, quae ex hujusmodi γλώσσαι et affectatis vocabulis quaerunt risum; nulla Aristophanis, qui odio habebat illa φορτικά) ad Senarios redigendus est, si Kuhnium audimus. Dii boni! ne vestigium quidem senarii est in tribus illis, quos concin-10 navit; ut plane nauseam mihi moveant. Tu vero tetrametros Trochaicos sic refinge et colloca:—

A. Αν κελευθ με σταθμουχος.  Β. ο σταθμουχος δ' ἐστι τίς: Ἀποτινίες σὺ δῇ με κατὴν πρὸς με διάλεκτον λαλῶν.
A. Εἰ τιτάττοι μοι στέγαρχος.

Binae, ut vides, sunt personae; quarum prior novo vocabulo utitur σταθμουχος pro οἰκοδεσπότῃ quod altera negat se intelligere. Prior vero ineptire pergit; et quasi σαφέστερον τι dicturus, aliud verbum adhibet æque ignorant. Nam ἀν κελευθ με σταθμουχος, et (ex 20 nostra Emendatione) εἰ ἐπιτάττοι μοι στέγαρχος, idem significant.

Sect. 33, pag. 1180, locus Aristophanis, τί μ' ἐπόνηρ' ἔφοιτες ὕσπερ κλωτήρων, mendosus est sine dubio. Sed aerrigendi viam certam 25 non possum inire; quia τὸ μέτρον hic non agnosco.

Sect. 35, pag. 1183, legerim, ex Seirone Satyrico:—

Σχεδον χαμεῖνη σύμμετρος Κορινθίας
Παιδος, κνεφίδλον ὑπὲρ ῥεπτενεις τόδα.
"σύμμετρος εἰ τῇ χαμεῖνη; non procerior es lectulo Corinthiæ ciusvis ancilla. Sed hac aptius conve-
niunt Procrustæ (seis historiam) quam Scironi: adeo ut forte in eadem fabula de utroque poenae sumserit Theseus.

Sect. 39, pag. 1187, Aristophanis

\[ \text{ἐν δὲ Δαναοὶ,} \]
\[ \text{Tῶν χερῶν ἔργα μνοῦς ἐστί.} \]

Nulla hic sententia, nullum metrum. Nimirum sunt verba Pollucis, (non Comici), et sic corrigenda:—

\[ \text{Ἐν δὲ Δαναοῖν τῶν χειρῶν πτερὰ μνοῦς ἐστὶ.} \]

In 10 Danaisin μνοῦς anserum plumam significat. Atque hoo verum est.

Ibid. pagina sequente, apage illud Hyperidis ἰπέρ νυκᾶς quod temere in textum recepisti ex insulsa conjectura Kuhnii. Quis dubitet post ἰπέρ seque

vir nomen; ut in reliquis Hyperidis terque quaterque apud Harpocratemon. Ergo Μικάλου pro μίκας oû enim a sequente ὀνομάζεων facile absorberi potuit.

Sect. 41, pag. 1190, "Ωνητο etc. Placet vulgatum ὄνητιῶν; et sic constitue,

\[ \text{Ὦνητιῶν τὸ δέρμα τοῦ θηρὸς——} \]
\[ \text{μάφας ἀλον} \]
\[ \text{Σάξαι κνεφάλω.} \]

Jam in illo Chionidae sect. 42, pag. 1192:—

Πολλοὶς ἐγὼ ἐκοῦ κατὰ σε νεανίας,

25 quod in metri legem gravissime peccat, beasti quod corrupta illa Falkenburgiani codicis ἐγὼ ἐκοῦ et ἀτέχνουs non invidisti nobis: Ecce enim ex ills ruderibus veram tibi lectionem præsto:—

Πολλοὶς ἐγὼδα, κατὰ σε, νεανίας

Philopontas ἀλέχνουs, καὶ σάμακι κοιμομένουs,

Novi, inquit, multos adolescentes, atque eos non tuae

T 2
sortis, vel, non tui similis, excubantes sine lucerna, et super aurinidem dormientes. Ἀλκυς eodem sen-su Euripidi dictum apud nostrum VII. 178, pag. 1816:—

Κόλον ἐν ἄντροις ἄλυχως, ἵστερ ὥρ, μόνος.

Sect. 46, pag. 1197, in illo Antiphanis pro ἐν χαλκοῖς, vel, ut Aldi editio υ ὕχαλκοι supra extat in IV. 188. εὐλαμπρός. Et sane cum πάνω adverbium hic convenit: lege

κατεσκευασμένος
Αλμπρότατον ἄτρειον εὐχάλκος πάνω,
Λουτρησόνω, ἐξαλπτροε, κυλικάιν,
Συκύσισι, ὕποθέτοιγι — —

Sect. 55, pag. 1211, Strattidis versus sic in ordi-nem redigendi sunt; non ut Kuhnus dedit absurdis-sime; ut confidentiam quidem hominis mirer, qui id anpus sit prosperi, quod nec hilum intelligebat,

πρόσθ' ἂγε
Τὸν πόλον ἁτρέμα, προσλαβόν τὸν ἁγγαγία
Βραχίτερον· οὐχ ὅρεσ, ὅτ' ἄβαλος ἐστ' ἕτοι;

Πρόσθε ἂγε, produc equum placide; ἐτι quoque neces-sarium et sententiae et versui, ab ἔστι absorptum est.

Sect. 58, pag. 1215, locum Philyllii, in quo sol-lemniter delirat Kuhnus, sic restitue: Καὶ πινακίδα ὑ ὕν ἐφοροῖ ἐν ταῖς Φιλυλλίου Πόλεσι, λέγει γέ τοι 25 Δωρίζων,

'Ἐκ τῶν πινακίδου ἀμπηρέως, ὅτι κἂν λέγοι
Τὰ γράμμαθ', ἰμρήνεινε.

Πινακίδα, inquit, invenias in Philyllii Πόλεσι dicit autem Dorice, Interpretare tu clare ex tabula, quid 30
literæ significant. Vides, opinor, Dorismum ē τὰς et ἀμπερέως (σαφῶς, idem quod διαμπερέως, vide Hesych.) Nimium persona híc inducitur vernacula lingua utens Dorica; unde Πόλεως credo nomen dramati inditum; quod variarum urbium cives sua quisque dialecto ibi loquebantur.

Sect. 62, pag. 1221, Antiphanis locus est; ubi ἴδιακάλουθος a versus repudiatur. Eleganter et vere Salmasius

10 ἴδιακάλουθος, ἀγρός, αὐτολίκωθος,
i.e. incomitatus. Quod omnino in textum recipiendum erat. Poteris etiam sic refingere,

Ἐναικολούθες ἀγρός, αὐτολίκωθος.

Sed alterum illud sententiae videtur aptius. 15 Sect. 63, pag. 1223, optime dedit locum Eupolidis Jungermannus, ex necessitate metri,

"Ὅτες πύλον ἰδέες ἰχθων καὶ χαλκίων,
"Ὅπερ λεγὼ στρατιώτης ἐξ Ἰονίας.

Clara sententia, Qui uranam et ahenum portas; tamquam puerpera Ionica, castra sequens. Nempe in Ionia, ubi disciplina militaris non admodum vigebat, mos erat, ut uxores comitarentur suos maritos militantes: ubi si quae forte peperisset, vasa circumferebat balneatoria. At bonus vir, Kuhnus, στρα-

20 τιώτης híc in senario ponit: quod perinde est, ac si sic in Virgilio legendum contenderet,

Tityre tu patula recumbens sub tegmine fagi.

Vides, opinor, ὁ φίλης κεφαλή, quantivis esse pretii leges metricas rite callere.
Sect. 64, pag. 1225, locus Ἀeschyli,

Λίνα δὲ πίσσα, καὶ ὁμολόγου μακροί τόνοι.

Sine dubio senarius erat, sed λίνα stare hic non po-
test, cum posteriorem corripiat; at λίνα a λινόν opt-
time: tum autem requiritur substantivum plurae. 5
Lege igitur, si libet,

Λινά δὲ γείσσα, κάμολόνον μακροί τόνοι.

Hesychius in Γείσα, εἶναι ἄλθε, inquit, τὰς ἄρα τοῦ ἐνθέ-
ματος γείσσα λέγουσιν: ita ibi legendum, non γείσας.
Lineae, inquit, simbrica, et crudi lini teniae. Sed, 10
cum Editio Aldina habeat λινάες πίσσα, et Codd.
MSS. Λίνα δὲ σπίσσα: merito illud sigma haud temere
irrepsisse videatur. Verius igitur, credo, reponas,

Λινά δὲ σπίσσα, κάμολόνον μακροί τόνοι.

Sect. 65, pag. 1226, Antiphanis locus, 15

καὶ τὸ χερνιθείον πρῶτον ἡ πομηθή σαφῆς,

ut senarium clare se ostendit fuisse, ita et sic esse
corrigendum: Τὸ χερνιθείον, non χερνιθιον. Lего
equidem totum ex Falkenb.

Τὸ χερνιθείον πρῶτον ἐκ πομηθής ἄφες, vel ἄφετος.

Sed, excepto χερνιθείον, nihil hic certum.

Jam vero sect. 71, pag. 1234, in Epicharmi senario
ferri non potest ἐνθλοῦμεν: requiritur vi metri vel ἐνθλοῦ
μὲν vel ἐνθλοῦμεν, vel fortasse,

Οὔτ' ἐν κάθε δὴ λόμεν, οὔτ' ἐν ἄμφορεῖ.

λόμεν, volvimus, ut λῆς, vis; λωτῆ, volunt, Δωρωῦν.

Sect. 73, pag. 1236, sic constituie locum Antipha-
nis:

ἀνκοπτυόν τινά

Δίφως ἄρωγών— 25
279

Sect. 74, pag. 1237, Aristophanes ēv dē tē Πῆρα.

Ἐφ' ιδίαις δακτύλιοι πεντάχοντα μέλλον,

Atqui senarius haud recte procedit: quod ut fiat, lege minima mutatione, ēv dē tē Πῆρα ἐφη,

Yρίαις δακτύλιοι πεντάχοντα μέλλον.

plane, ut infra sect. 76. p. 1243:—Kρυτῖνος ēv "Πραίς.

'Εφ' ἣμῶν, ἦπερ ēv "Πραίς ἐφη, Μῶν etc.

Ceterum corruptio est Polyzeli locus, sect. 76, pag. 1244, sed metri vestigia insistens sic veram lectio-

tnem erro:—

λεκανις γ' ὑπὸ

Πρὸς τὸν μὲν ἀποκάλεσαι, ἕτερην ἀνεξάρτητος,

Ἐναποκαλεῖσκε, ἐναποκατήσθη, Φανία".

Primum, ait, in λεκανιῶν λαβαίσ εἴδο ὑπὸ: postea

us ad ipse cognoscere eo abuturis. Vide autem, ut una cum

metro sententia quoque belle procedat. Quis neget, ēνεξσεμεῖν, necessarium esse post πρῶτον; quis in ἐνα-

ποκατήσθη, quod nihil est, non agnoscit τὸ ἐναποκατήσθης?

Denique pro Κανία nomine inaudito, cebe tibi de

machina trisyllabon Φανίας. Persona apud Menan-

drum et alios comicos notissima. Ceterum nota illud, ἐνεξάρτητος, quod futurum notat Ἀρτικάς, ut plura alia

tibi sine dubio non incognita. At sequitur deplo-

ratus plane locus Aristophanis,

25

Καὶ ἡμερὰς ὅσα ἐν τῷ εἰκοσιλεγόνῳ ἔμοιχνα

ex quibus depravatissimis, tu nobis, amice, horribilem

versum effixisti, plane ἐμέτρον et ἐμονέσσων. At de-

hinc, si me audis, et artem metricam assequeris, id

* Vel Κλαία. [R. B.]
saltem disces quod quantavis est pretii, tacere potius, quam nihil dicere. Ego vero ex prima facile cata-
lecticum tetrametrum hic agnosco: ut proinde aut
talis versus hinc excudendus sit, aut omnis opera
ludatur. Vis ergo, ut hariolari incipiam? age, aut
eram lectionem tibi dabo, aut saltem Aristophane
non indignam; lege igitur,

Κάμνν σκάφην δός, ὥστε μὴ ἵππον ἐξεμόωμεν.

Et nobis seapham da, ne evomamus in aquam qua pedes
ablueendi sunt. Possit et sic,

Κάμνν σκάρης δεί, μητορ᾽ ἐς etc.

Sed hoc, ut dixi, est hariolari; nam et animad-
velo te aliter paullo in Editione, aliter in Epistola
ad me scripta, codicis verba exhibe. Si ipsa Ex-
erpta Falkenburgiana viderem, certius fortasse ali-
quad extenderem.

Sect. 78, pag. 1245, in Dioclis senario nescivit bo-
nus Kuhnianus ποδανίπτηρ secundam syllabam corripere:
lege autem,

"Υβρία τε, ἡ χαλκοὶς ποδανίπτηρ, ἡ λέβης." 20

Quin et Jungermannus (etsi altero, ut dixi, longe
melior) sect. 79, pag. 1248, in Pherecratis loco sena-
rium inchoat ab εἰσέκρουσεν; plane contra artem. Tu
vero Tetrametrum puta et sic constituie,

Ἀπαξοία μὲν τῆς χοίνικος, τῶν πένθαι εἰσέκρουσεν. 25

Sect. 82, pag. 1251, in Cratini loco, nollem cæcum
ducem secutus esses Kuhnium, in κατ᾽ ἀλφητα. Quam
otiosum enim ibi τὰ εἶτα! quam necessarius articulus
τὰ ἀλφητα, ut ὀ βοῦς, ἡ μαγίς! Ergo sanissima est
vetus lectio:—
O boeis ekainos, chi' he magis, kai talphita.

Porro Phrynichi locus sect. 86, pag. 1257, Kain deuvbapws etc. est Anapasticus Aristophaneus; sed deficit uno pede anapasto:—

5 Kain deuvbapws xristhais — triais xolikais he de aleipen.

neque vero sine Codice suppleri debet ex conjectura: lege insuper paullo ante, en 'Ovnisin 'Aristophanos, non me; ut hic en tois Phrwni in Moysis. Eodem versus genere habetur Metagenis locus, sect. 88, pag. 1260, sic collocandus:—

10 ois ev

Pollaiwpi paroypai kai kainais evwphon to theatron.

ut et alter iste ex Aristophanis Tagenistis,

Tos de etonos en tiw kalixnais touti thermon, kai touto pavlaion.


Sect. 90, pag. 1260, in Cratetis loco, nollem te a scriptura Codicis discississe;

20 O kairos de tis koitias uperechein moi dokei.

Nam ta kaniskia de etc. quod tu dedisti, peceat in leges metri. Totus locus sic videtur legendus: 'Epti de toutois kai kanava kai kaniota kai kaniskia. Kai kanos

25 mev Kratis ev 'Hrswsin eipen,

'O kairos de tis koitias uperechein moi dokei,

(ubi kanos videtur esse storea, leges) kanitos vero Aristoph. Acharn. kaniski in Gerytade; vel forte kaniskia rejiciendum, et kanitia recipiendum ex VI. 86.
Sect. 91, pag. 1263, Eupolidis versus Trochaicus est, sic describendus:—

\[ \text{\textit{Alla t\'as koit\'as \'y\'e \'xouyi plouni\'os se\'agym\'anas.}} \]

Sed Pherecratis locum tangere non ausim, adeo de-formis est; si modo recte illum ex MS. exscrispsisti. 5

\[ \text{\textit{Alla kai koit\'as \'tas \'en \'emoi \'apobai\'o\' \& \'mel\'loomen \'arist\'hun.}} \]

Sed ex fine tamen subodoror esse Aristophaneum \textit{spou\dakX\'onta}. Tentemus igitur ad illud metrum re-digere,

\[ \text{\textit{All\' \'en koit\'us \'en \'y, o\'ut\' \'apobilh\'o, \& \'mel\'loomen \'arist\'hun.}} \]

\textit{Sed in arcis insunt, non spernenda quidem, quae eramus pransuri.} "\textit{En id est \'eneost \'a \'emel\'loomen contracte \'a \'mu. ut syllaba fiat longa, quam versus exigit.}"

Sect. 93, pag. 1266, Nicocharis verba duos senarios efficere pronuciatur Kuhnius, qui ex numero syllabarum, non quantitate, senarios metiri videtur: melius paullo Jungermannus. Tu sic lege:

\[ \text{\textit{Sofai\'is te (vel Sofai\'ioi paul.) palama\'is tekt\'onon elgrasem\'en}} \]

\[ \text{\textit{Kai pol\'l \'en atu\'i lept\' \'e\'xou kadi\'kia,}} \]

\textit{Kuminoj\'kon—vel etiam tekt\'onos \'apeirgasem\'on.} 20

Sect. 94, pag. 1268, in Anaxippi loco apage illud, \textit{st\'hni}, quod versus respuit: lege, \textit{T\'h\'i\'n muioso\'bun lab\'on paras\'th\' \'en\'ade e\'et ibidem Aristophanis locum sic dederat Pollux,

\[ \text{\textit{Fere tois \'ebelioson \'en \'anap\'i\'xo \'tas k\'l\'has.}} \]

\textit{Varia lectio \'anap\'i\'xos, \'anapeiro\' atque hae melior.}

Sect. 98, pag. 1273, in Teleclidis loco emendatio tua \textit{si\'onta} melius se tutabitur, si sic legeris:—

\[ \text{\textit{T\'a \de\' \th\'amnoi si\'onta sou mol\'enetai}} \]
quod sine dubio verum. Quot enim τήγανα una ἐσίγειν adde quod τήγανον non potest μολύνεσθαι, corrumpi, dum sίγει; sed postquam desstitit sίγεν humore consumto, tum corrupitur, nisi oeius de foco tollitur. Denique ὅψα ἐν τῇγάνῳ σίγουσιν, ὅπειρον τὸ τήγανον. Aristophanes quidem loco a te laudato τάγηνον τευθών σίγον dixit συνεκδοχικῶς: sed simpliciter τάγηνον σίγον sine illo τευθών vix opinor dixisset.

10 Sect. 101, pag. 1275, locus Pherecratis sic locandus et corrigendus,

πῶς ἀν σῶν κομίσει μοι
Τὰς θυμαλώπους ὅδε μεσθὴν ἔσχάραν;

Sect. 102, pag. 1277, Menandri locum sic scribe:—

15 ὡγεῖςαὶ μ' ᾠδῶς

"Επικόπανον τι——

Me quidem plane mensam coquinariam quandam existimat: (adeo me verberibus concidit).


20 Sect. 105, pag. 1282, locus Cratini,

"Επειδοκεὶ βαλάνων ἄβακα τῶν ἐκ φιτεῖως·

ubi Kuhniius corrigit Ἴσθεως, scil. ex domo Pitthei. Frustra; quasi Pittheus Thesei avunculus in vivis esset ætate Cratini; Ceterum quis non videt locum quendam, ubi βαλάνων nascuntur, non hominem designari? Equidem sic legerim,

"Επειδοκε βαλάνων ἄβακα τῶν ἐκ Φελλέως.
Φελλεώς locus Atticæ notissimus, de quo vide Stephanum Byzantium, Suidam, et alios. Aristophanes in Nubibus,

"ὅταν μὲν οὖν τὰς αἵγας ἐκ τοῦ Φελλεώς"

et in Acharn.

Ῥῆν Ἡρμοδώρου Θράτταν ἐκ τοῦ Φελλεώς.

Vide ibi σχῆλ.

Sect. 107, pag. 1285, in loco Eubuli, pro Σικελικά, quod ἀμετρον est, lege,

Καὶ πνεύμα Σικελία παπανίων συνείματα.

et ibidem Antiphanis, tam hic, quam apud Athenæum, lege,

πουλίτων τετραμένων; non πολίτων.

Sect. 110, pag. 1289, locus Sophoclis mendosus est; qui hinc et ex VII. 109. sic corrigendus:—

συνελέγου τὰ ἑώλ', ός ἐκκαυμάτων

Μὴ μοι μεταξὺ προσδεῖος ἐλει—

liana, aut, cologetur: ne interea carerent fomite ad ignem servandum.

Sect. 111, pag. 1290, Euripidis versus Trochaicus est; nisi quod oίσεων e loco suo ejectum sit: lege,

Τοὺς ὀνομ τῶν λαρκαγγοῦς ἐξ ὀρῶν oίσεων ἑώλα etc.

vel forte, ut sententia continetur, λαρκαγγοῦς, oίσεων ἐξ ὀρῶν ἑώλα etc.

Sect. 116, pag. 1295, Aristophanis locus sic distingue, 25

guendus,

Καὶ διαστῆλβομεν ὀρῷμεν

"Ωσπερ ἐν καινῷ λυχνοῦχῳ
Πάτα τῆς ἐξομίδος.

Plura hujus generis extant apud Aristophanem.
Sect. 124, pag. 1303, Theopompi locus sic locandus,

χλαίναν δέ σου
Λαβοι ταχιαν ἐπιβαλὼ λακωνικήν.

5 Ibid. pag. 1304, locus Sapphus egregius, frustra a viris magnis tentatus; quem nisi Prosodice duetum nemo recte expediverit:—

"Ελθώντι ἐξ ὄρανῳ πορφυρέαν ἐχοντα προεμένον χλάμων.

Ego vero, quatern primis vocabulis vix perfectis, sta tim odoratus sum, carmen esse Alcaieum, quale hoc Horatii:—

Nullam | Vare sacra | vite prius | severis | arborem:

et illud Alcae,

Μυρίον | ἀλλο φυτεύ | συς πρότερον | δενδρεον | ἀμπέλοω.
15 et aliquot Sapphus, ut quod extat apud Athenaeum p. 564, ubi ὀσσοις male pro ὀσσε,

Στάθη | κάνιν φιλος | καὶ τὰν ἐπ' ὄσον | ἀμπέτα | σον χάριν,

et apud Stobæum,

Κατβα | νέα σα δε κεισ | οιδετόκα | μναμοσυ | να σέθεν,

20 et quae ibi sequuntur. Ergo certus conjecturae sic extemplo hunc locum refingebam:—

"Ελθώντι | εξ ὄρανῳ | πορφυρέαν | περρέμεν ἐν χλάμων.

Venientem de cælo, purpurea chlamyde amictum. Nam pro προεμένον quod et versus et sententia refugit,

Verba Diphili, sect. 137, pag. 1320, sic ordinanda sunt:—

A. ὁ δὲ κανθάμας
Οὖτος τί δίνεται, καὶ τί ἔστιν; Β. δόσπερ ἂν
Εἶπος δορτᾶς——

Duae personae, quarum altera quaerit quid significet κανθάμας; altera explicat per δορτᾶ. Multa similia hujus Diphili extant apud Athenæum: videtur fuisse φορτικὸς in verborum exotiorum affectatione.

Sect. 139, pag. 1321, Posidippi locum ita digere:—

σετήνας, δορτᾶς,
'Ρίσκους, δορτᾶς, τάχα δὲ, λαμπάνους, δονους:

nam τάχανα nihil est; neque melius quid nunc succurrit.

Sect. 141, pag. 1323, Nicochares in Cretensibus: καὶ ὅπεας καὶ ὅπητιών εἰρηται ἐν Νικοχάρους Κρησί, τοῖς τρυπάνοις ἀντίπαλον ὅσπερ Ἀρχιλόχεων. Ita tu, mi amice, locum depravatum ulterius contaminasti: ὅσπερ enim dedisti pro ὅσπερ Seberi: atqui illud mendum erat hypothetarum; voluit enim Seberus quod et Aldus et MS habent ὅσπερ. Deinde pro Ἀρχιλόχεων, Codices ἀγγίλιοι. Ex hoc monstro, re metrica et ingenio fretus, sic tibi senarium restituuo verum et genuinum,

Τοῖς τρυπάνοις ἀντίπαλον ὅπεας χίλιον.

Quippe in hoc versu aut ὅπητιών aut ὅπεας inesse debere res ipsa clamitât: atqui prīus a versu rejicitur, posterius latuit in ὅσπεραν. Ergo in reliquis ne litera quidem mutata, et versus et sententia constat. Ὅπεας 30 χίλιον idem est ac ὅπεατα χίλια; ut ἵππου χιλιόν, μυρίς, etc. quæ scio tibi nota esse. Verte autem,
Mille subulae quae terebris paria facere possint. Vide-
tur fuisse dialogus Fabri cum Cerdone; ille minabatur se τοῖς τρυπάνοις factum esse nescio quid: hic regere-
bat, se mille δέματα adlaturum, quae illius τρυπάνωι
5 pares esse facile possent.

Sect. 142, pag. 1324, Platonis versus sic digere et scribe,

...καὶ παίρνει τοὺς πλέκτην καθος,
Καπερίς ἀνελκόντω σε δεύο.

10 Sect. 143, pag. 1326, Menandri versus Trochaicus est,

...εἰς ἐγώ ἀνελόμενον που σανίως πεπληγμένοι.

Jam vero insignem Euripidis locum sect. 145, pag. 1328, sanum, ni fallor, tibi exhībebo:—

15 πᾶς δὲ φασγάνῳ
'Εξενθερίζεν διότε πύρνους στάχνον,
Σπάθη κολούνειν φασγάνου μελανδένου.

Nihil hic muto, nisi quod στάχνω addiderim, ab-
sorptum scilicet a sequente voce σπάθη. Sententiam
20 recte cepit Jungermannus: πύρνος στάχνω, spica tri-
ticea: εξαθερίζω hic est αθέρας, aristas, detruncō, de-
cutio. Quid clarius certiusve?

Sect. 150, pag. 1334, Epistola ad Platonem in
mendo cubat: Οἱ περὶ Ὑπατοῦ καὶ Κόρισκον Πλάτωνι
25 ἐπιστέλλοντες γράφουσι, Ληνών Λασιάν τῆς Σαρκοφά-
γον λίθον*. Ο ἐδʼ Φερεκράτης. 

Verba ulla, Λην. Άσι. 
7. Σαρ. Λ. sunt ex Epistola; reliqua sunt Pollucis.

Dixerat ille inter σοροποιοῦ instrumenta esse et λη-
νόν probat jam hujus Epistolae auctoritate. Quippe

30 * Καὶ ἐπάγωσι περὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ λέγοντες, ὡρῶ ὅγε φερεκράτης;
corriges, λέγοντες Σαρών· ὡ δὴ φερεκράτης; verba ulla lineolis sub-
ducta sunt ex Epistola; reliqua sunt Pollucis. [R. B.]
qui ηνόν Ασσίαν nominaverant, de eadem re postea
ibi narrantes sorōn appellant. Ergo eadem ηνός
qua sorōn. Ceterum ἐπάγει et ἐπάγονσαι, sāpe hoc
senso veniunt apud nostrum; vide modo sect. 10, 41,
127, pp. 1150, 1190, 1307. Porro in sequente Phe-
recreatis loco, sect. 150, pag. 1334, ita ordinandi sunt
versus et Personae:—

A. "H μήν σῶν σαυτὸν μακαρικάς, ἔτοι, ὅταν
Ἀετώσι ἐκ καταργώτωςι. B. οὐ δὴ, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ
Τῶντος πρῶτον οὕτω δὲ μακαριοῦσί σφε,
Καὶ τοῖς πόθοι λήψεος τοσαίτας λήψομαι;

A. Certe te beatum ipse dices, o amice, eum illi te se-
peliant. B. Non quidem, verum ipse eos prius sepe-
liam; et illi se beatos praedicabant: Unde tamen tot
loculos eis sepeliendis comparabo? "Ο ἔτοι autem ad-
didi; flagitante versu; quod absorptum est a verbo
sequente: μακαριοῦσαί σφε, beabunt se ipsi. Cur autem
aut hic aut illi μακαριοῦσαί σφε, cum sepeliantur? nempe
ob funus egregie factum, et sepulcrum magno sumtu
extractum. Loquitur autem aliquis, qui multos co-
gnatos habuerit, bonis ejus inhiantes, et mortem ejus
expectantes: quos ille se occupaturum minatur, et
fore illis superstitem. Immo vero, jam melius quid
habeo, quod sub calamo modo nascitur. Deleas velim
illud σφε, et cum vulgatis legas οὕτω δὲ μακαριοῦσα'
ἐμέ. Sententia autem haec videtur. Cum laudasset
ille nescio quis fortunas suas, tum ob alia, tum ob fir-
mam, credo, valetudinem, etsi strenue nepotaretur.
Hunc alter excipiens, Ita vero, ait εἰρωνικῶς, Tum
fortunas tuas laudabis, cum cognati tui te mox se-
pelient. Non, non, sub jungit ille, Equidem eos om-
nes componam, et μακαριοῦσα με superstitem et sa-
um.
Sect. 151, pag. 1336, locum ex Tagenistis sic coloca;—

ō δὲ λῶν κώστην ἔειαι
Κάτ' ἐξαιρέσις τοὺς δαρεικύσις.

Sunt membria versus Anapæstici, Aristophanei dicti. Cum Kuhnii versiculum hic lego, vix possum nauseam compescere. Neque eo melior est Jungermanni iambus sect. 154, p. 1338, in Lysippi Bacchis. Tu vero locum sic constitue, ut membrum sit Anapæstici Aristophanei,

αὐτοῖς αὔλοις ὀρμαὶ καὶ γλωσσοκομεῖω.

Tibiocen, inquit, irruit una cum tibiis et glottocomio. Αὐτοῖς eo sensu passim apud Atticos occurrat, pro sūn αὐτοῖς; quod tu optime nosti.

Ibid. p. 1339, metri ratio satis indicat, tam in Timoclis loco, quam Apollodori γλωσσόκομον legendum esse, non γλωσσοκομεῖον. Lege itaque, οὐ μην ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀγγείου γλωσσόκομον etc. et deinde membrum pone senarii

Porro sect. 160, p. 1345, sanus erat Sophoclis locus, neque sollicitandus,

Κώστρα σιδηρὰ πλευρὰ καὶ κατὰ ράχιν
"ἲλλαιν παιῶν — —

Agitabat præ se hominem, verberans super latera et dorsum κώστρα ferrea. Eleganter illud πλευρὰ καὶ κατὰ ράχιν, hoc est, κατὰ πλευρὰ καὶ ράχιν; quale illud Anacreontis, "Ἡ Νεῖλον ἰ' τι Μέμφιν. Ceterum κατὰ hie ultimam producit ob τὸ ῥ ἐπεκεν.

Sect. 162, p. 1348, dolet, te repudiasse emendationem certissimam,

Καὶ τὴν κυνὴν ἔχειν με κυβρασίαν ἔρωτι.

Pileum autem dices me instar tiarae habere; adeo u

Sect. 164, p. 1350, locus Teleclidæ:—

Δουλοπάνηρον ῥυπαρὸν σκόλυθρον.

est Anapæsticus, et bene habet. Mox, sect. 165, p. 1351, legendum,

Σκάλμην γὰρ ὅρχεις βασιλις ἐκτέμνουσα ἐμοῖς.

σκάλμη βασιλις, cultor regius. Basiliēs adjective hic ponitur, ut alia similia passim. Eunuchus autem lo-quitur hoc, significans, se jussu regis castratum esse, ut a cubiculo esset vel ei vel uxori: solea enim, ut ille ait, Eunuchis utebantur reginae. Citius autem cœlum ipsum dirueris, quam illud basiλeiς, cui tu patrocinaris, invito metro hic possit consistere; ut de sententia ipsa et constructione nihil dicam. Illud 20 quoque corrigendum ibidem in Hermippi loco, ἀπι-δεῖον, non ἀσπιδεῖον,

"Εχοντες ίσον ἀσπιδεῖον ὅμως:

est enim senarius.

Sectione autem 167, p. 1354, in Philippidæ loco, vel cum Salmasio legendum,

Ἀλύσιον εἴχε τέταρας δραχμάς ἄγων,

quod verum puto, vel, si illud quovis pacto retinere vis, lege,

Ἀλύσιον εἴχε τετρακοσίων ἄγων δραχμάς.
Sect. 176, p. 1366, 'Oλκείον rectum esse, non δλευν, Menandri locus ostendit, sic digerendus;

et alter Philemonis,

Vapulet vero Kuhniius cum versiculis suis, quibus nec caput, nec pes adest.

Sect. 180, p. 1371, locus Aristophanis duos continet "Anapesticos cum Paremiaco eos claudente; ut fieri solet tum apud illum scriptorem, tum omnes Tragicos,

Pomo Capanei hæc verba esse conjicio, qui in Dramatæ hoc Satyrico Amphiarœum augurem ludificatur.

Sect. 181, p. 1372, Theopompi locum sic consti- tua, ex lege metri, ut antea lib. VII.

et mox ibidem Pherecratis locum sic emenda,

Seis sine dubio, a: et e in libris scriptis passim inter se permutari. Jam, ait, vos illi lavanti pellem circum-

Sectione autem 185, p. 1375, quicquid obtendant Pollucis tui codices, uti et Suidæ et Harpocrationis, legendum credo πλινθίων, non πλινθείων, ex fragmento illo Aristophanis, quod membrum est Tetrametri

Catalecticì,
Ille vero, ubi venerat ad locum quo lateres fiebant, dicebat. Quidque aper Atticos loca rerum venalium et res ipsae vales et loca nomina signabantur, ipsa Polluce indicante libb. IX. et X. Sic dicebant eis τεφον, eis τὰ μύρα, eis τὸν χαλαρὸν τυρὸν, eis τὰ ἀνθρώποδα, eis τὸν οἶνον, τοῦθαίον, τὸς χίτρας, τὸν λιβανωτὸν, etc. Ergo eis τὸ πλίνθιον eodem modo, ad locum ubi πλίνθιον fiebat, vel venibat. Nisi forte eis τὰ πλίνθια potius dicendum fuisse contendat alius. Ille vero sic locum constitut, eodem versus genere.

Ο δὲ τὸ πλινθίον γενόμενος εξέρεθε —

Sect. 188, p. 1381, recte habet codex Vossianus τὴν γοῦν in Aristophanis loco, qui sic degerendus:

τὴν γοῦν ἄσπεδα,

Ἐπίθετα τὸ φρέατι παράβες εὐβέως.

tὸ φρέατι secundum producit.

Sane mirifice arridet Kuhnn illa correctio πυκνομματεῖ. Πατεῖ quid hic faciat, non intelligo.

Sect. 190, p. 1385, Platonis Comici locum sic divide, ὁτὸ δὲ τὴν κυβέρνη τις ἄδοξον

Καὶ τοῦπερὰρπαρ —

Ibid. p. 1386, Anaxilae locus sic legendus,

Οὐκ ἄν γε μή τοι τήν γάρ τινι κεράμιν.

Denique loco ultimo sect. 192, p. 1388, pro inficetis
illis senariis Kuhnii, quos Eupolidi de suo donat, hos ille habeat aliquanto meliores,

καρδότω δύο,
Κρατήρας ὀκτὼ, δύο χύτρα, δύο τρυβλίω.
5 Κρέφαλα τε καὶ (vel Κρέφαλα τρία) θέρμανστρυ, ἡξ θρόνους,—
Κλάνας ἐκατὸν, κόρημα, κιβωτὸν, λίχνον.

Pro χύτραν versus tertio, quod jam præcesserat, neque repeti debuit repones σκάφην, vel λύσαν, vel simile quid, quod propius accedat. Nobis ad indagandum fugitivum illud nunc non est otium. Defessus enim sum tædio scribendi; quod longe majore opera mihi constitit, quam emendationes ipsæ. Tu vero, doctissime et amicissime Hemsterhusi, si quid hinc frugis colligere possis ad curas tuas secundas, quas in Pol-
15 luce te positurum narras, utere, fruere, jure tuo et arbitratu. Ubi id tempus venerit, videbimus forte, an in ceteris hujus libris aliquid nobis occurrat, quod doctissimos editores fugerit. Etsi, ut verum fatear, rationem consilii tui nondum perspicio. Quis enim
typographus librum denuo recudet, mole sua et pretio laborantem? Ecquando omnia nuperæ Editionis exemplaria divendentur? Tu igitur certiores nos facies, quo pacto et quo instituto iterum, ut narras, auctorem hunc aggregi velis. Vale, vir eruditissime,
25 et me, quod facis, amare perge. Cantabrigiæ, IX. die Junii MDCCVIII.
CXXIV.

VIRO ILLUSTRI ET AMICISSIMO RICHI. BENTLEIO
S. P. D. LUDOLPHUS KUSTERUS.

AMSTELODAMI, 3 Jul. St. N. 1708.

Beasti me literis tuis novissimis, doctis me-
hercule et Musicis; quibus lectis, quid alid mihi
restabat præter plandere? Illud tantum doleo, pri-
um folium Notarum mearum in Plutum (quod per-
tingit usque ad v. 476.) jam fuisse typis excusum,
antequam literas tuas acciperem: ut proinde prior
doctissimarum observationum tuarum pars locis suis
inseri nequeat. Efficiam tamen ut alibi legatur, ne
frustra eam scripseris. Nam aurum potius et gem-
mas, et si quid est illis pretiosius, perire siverim,
quam quicquam eorum, quæ a tam docta manu pro-
ciscuntur. Id tantum, Amicorum summe, per amici-
tiam nostram te rogo, ut (quoniam post acceptas
literas tuas præulum cessare jussi, nec res diuturnam
patitur moram) notas tuas in reliquam partem Pluti,
et deinde in sequentes fabulas quousque tibi lubitum
fuerit, quamprimum pertexas: quam ob causam con-
jecturas meas et emendationes itemque varias Lectio-
nes MSS. in reliqua Pluti, quam fieri potuit brevissime
contractas, calci hujus Epistole attexui, ut eas cum
tuis comparare posses.

De Florentinis additamentis (de quibus merito con-
quereris) res in vado est. Nam quamvis ea non ad cal-
cem Editionis meæ rejecerim (quod forte nonnullos
offendere poterat) signo tamen alium ab Aldinis dis-
tinxi, ne Lectorem amplius fallere possent. De Bisetianis et Bourdinianis quid dicam? Nostì ingenium hominum, qui illico clamant, Editionem esse imperfectam, si quicquam in ea desit, quod priores Edit. habeant. Hinc sit, ut in edendis libris non solum voluntati hominum doctorum, sed etiam moribus seculi et lucro bibliopolarum serviendum sit. Quam vellem eas esse rerum mearum conditionem, ut magis ex arbitrio meo rem mihi gerere liceret!

At nunc cum omni publico munere destitutas sim (quo tamen non tam fortunae iniquitate, quam judicio et voluntate mea carere me fateor) industria mea est mihi sacrae anchorae loco: cujus tamen nullum capere possum fructum, nisi habeam bibliopolas, qui spe luceri lucubrationes meas praesto tradant. Et adhuc quidem res bene et ex voto cessit: et spero in posterum, dum erit mens sana in corpore sane. Illud tantum doleo, non plus mihi suppetere otii ad elaboranda et perpelienda ea, quae sub manibus habeo. Si enim num adhuc vel alterum annum Aristophani impendere licuisset, non dubito, quin multo plura observare potuissem, quae nunc properantem effugiant. Maturandae enim mihi sunt Edit. ut non solum habeam unde vivam, sed etiam unde viaticum aliquod et subsidium future senectuti (si cousque vivere mihi continget) comparem.

Hoc unum, fateor, est, quod aliquando male me habet, minusque sinceram ex literarum studiis voluntatem capere sinit. Quare, ut solicitudine hac aliquan- do liberer, constitui certam pecuniae summam (600 circiter librarum sterlignicarum) quam intra paucos annos studio et labore meo collecturum me spero, ita collocaire, ut duplicata inde usura, quoad vivam, ad me rediens sortem compenset: vulgo lyfrents vocant.
Huic summae quod decret, unius vel alterius patroni liberalitate, ut spero, supplebitur.


V. 453, τροπαῖον ἐν στήματο jampridem ex Suida
textui restitui. Multa enim sunt alia loca Aristoph-
nis partim a me illustrata, partim etiam tentata et
emendata, quae in specimine non attigi.
V. 287, pro Mīsas scribendum potius esse Mīsas
itidem in notis meis monueram.
V. 559, ἁδαγραφέτες ex Edit. Ald. textui restitui,
illo altero ποδαλγ. ut inepto, valere jusso.
V. 566, sic numeris suis restitui: Νῃ Δία γ’, ei dei
10 γε λαθεύν αὐτόν, etc. Sed simul monui, esse versum
frigidum, et Aristophane nostro parum dignum.
V. 536, prior conjectura tua vera mihi videtur, ut
scribatur — κλῆν φώδεν ἐν βαλ — κολοσσυρτόν. Et
deinde novae sententiae initium φθειρῶν δ’ ἀριθμῶν—
15 οἴοτι λέγει τοι. Nam illa, κολοσσυρτόν φώδεν non video
qua modo jungi queant: cum φώδες nullo edant κο-
λοσσυρτόν, i. e. strepitum tumultuosum.
V. 165 et sqq. valde probo judicium tuum, quo
mones, dicta omnia scurrilia Carioni tribuenda esse,
20 nec continuari ibi debere personam Chremyli. Sed
pergo ad reliqua.
V. 592, κοτίνου στεφάνῳ. Quid tibi, quasso, videtur
de interpretatione hujus loci, quam habet Paschalius
de Corom. Lib. VI. cap. 19? Mihi frigida videtur et
25 similis longe petita: nec aliter locum illum exponendum
puto quam per σχῆμα, quod par’ ἵππονιαν dicitur.
V. 596, Ed. Ald. et Genev. habent ἤρσαγεὶν (me-
tro) repugnante. Quare præfero τὸ ἤρσαμεὶν, quod
in alis Editt. reperio.
V. 640, φάνωs MS. Vatic. Bodlei. et Arund. item-
que Ed. Ald. φέγγος, quod puto interpretationem τοῦ
φάνος, utpote vocabuli rarioris.
V. 676, τῶν ἱερία. Adde e MS. Arund. τοῦ θεοῦ
ad versum suppleendum. Sed tunc articulus τὸν ante ἰερέα redundabit.

V. 800, Δὲ ἡμικόν. MS. Arund. recte una voce Δεξίνικος.

V. 816, lectioni εἴπος palmam tribuo: ut antea ad 5 Suidam.

V. 990, pro μισήτια MSS. Bodl. et Arund. habent μισητίας (quasi a μισγεσθαί) quod tunc adeo placebat, ut in textum recipere non dubitarem. At nunc me facti ejus penitet, et veram esse lectionem μισητία non dubito. Nam μισεύσθαι aliquando accipitur pro βελύσττεσθαί, ut probo. Unde μισητία libido fœda, odiosa, et aversatione digna.

V. 1083, τὸ ἡμιξθείην, non de colloquio, sed de conculitu accipio. Vide Pollucem, lib. v. sect. 92, 93. 15

V. 1094, pro ἐπίττων, Etymol. v. πατὴρ, legit ἐπίττων, et Suidas in serie sua Ἐπίττων: sed tunc syllaba versui deerit.

Et hac quidem sunt loca Pluti, in quibus varia aliqua lectio occurrit.

Cæterum sunt sexcenta alia, quæ quidem non emendo, utpote sana et integra, sed tantum illusto, et interdum paulo fusius; eo scilicet quo in specimine factum vides modo. In Scholiaste longe plura emendo; sed quæ hujus chartæ non capit angustia. Ubi re 25 sponsum a te accepero (quod impatienter expecto) illico in Nubes quas habeo varias Lectiones et emendationes per epistolam ad te mittam.

Ankersenius in epistola ad me valde mihi prædicavit insignem tuam erga ipsum humanitatem, quo 30 nomine tibi gratias ago quam maximas. Nam puerum illum valde amavi, et hic Amstelod. complexus sum, tum ob eruditionem ejus, tum etiam moris in-

De nato filiolo ex animo tibi gratulor, optoque ut laudum paternarum aliquando sit æmulus. Puerperæ item constantem et firmam valetudinem, tibi-que et toti familiae tuae omnia prospera et laeta pres-cor et voveo. Vale, Amicorum decus, et me, quod facis, amare perge.

P. S. Fritschius junior, qui jam per annum et dimum Amstelodamo abfuit, ante biduum ad me scripsit, se intra tres hebdomadas certo certius hue reediturum. Simul conqueritur de Croonfeldio, quod ipsi nundum supplementa exemplarium Suidæ miserit, quamvis non solum aliquoties ad eum hac de re scripserit, sed etiam libros, quos Universitati debeat, jam ante discessum suum hic paratos habuerit. Rogo igitur, ut eum Croonfeldio hac de re loquaris, et causam more perconteris. Addit Fritschius se illiceo libros missurum, quamprimum supplementa acceperit. Sed eum hoc venerit, auctor ipsi ero, ut ipse ad Croonfeldium deno hac de re scribat. Iterum vale.

Inscriptioni epistolæ addi poterit Belgice, Ten huyse van Madame Petold, op de hoek van de lange brug steeg in de Ness. Amsterdam.

Hemsterhuysius epistolam tuam accepit, qua mirifici exhilaratus fuit. Salutem tibi plurimam dicit.

For the Reverend Dr. Bentley,  
Master of Trinity Colledge,  
in Cambridge.
CXXV.

Richard Bentley to Ludolf Kuster.

Londini, ex oculibus Sæ Jacobi, Julii 6, 1708.

Dear Friend,

I came to London from Cambridge on Saturday last, and yesterday I received your letter, being sent me from Cambridge by my wife inclosed in one of hers. I shall stay here about ten days longer before I return; and till that time I cannot send you any further corrections upon Aristophanes, having no books here about me. Now, because you say you have made (prælum cessare) the press to stop till you receive my answer, I thought it necessary to give you this notice, ne incommodi quid capiat editio tua ex mora illa duarum hebdomadum. When I come to Cambridge, you shall have the remainder of the notes upon Plutus by the next Dutch post. In the meantime, farewell. We received the glorious news of the victory in Flanders yesterday; for which God be praised.

Yours affectionately,

RI. BENTLEY.

Pray, in your next, let me know what sum of money you think a fit present to you for a dedication of Aristophanes, that I may negotiate it for you to your content.

Celeberrimo Viro

Ludolphi Kusteri,

Amsterdam.
CXXVI.

Viro illustri et amicissimo Rich. Bentleyo
S. P. D. Ludolphus Kusterus.

Litteras tuas Londino ad me datas accepi, ex quibus perspexi, te quamprimum Cantabrigiam reversus fueris, reliqua in Plutum ad me missurum; qua re vehementer lætatus fui.

Illustissimus Spanhemius noster itidem parat notas quasdam in Aristophanem Editioni meae adjiciendas; qua de re nuper per Massonium me certiorem fecit. Praeterea Parisiis ad me missae sunt notae prolixae et doctae Magni viri Isaaci Casauboni in Equites Aristo-phanis, quas ex ejus autographo vir quidam in aula Gallica dignitate et opibus illustris, nomine Reymon- dus, Editionis meae fama commotus, ultro pro me de- scribendas curavit. Fateor sane me hoc inexpectato thesauro magnopere lætatum fuisse. His omnibus ornamentis si accesserint Notae meae qualescunque, iternque Variae Lectiones quatuor codicum MSS. et Scholia ante inedita in Lysistratam (quae tibi debo) sperare ausim Editionem meam (quamvis pene intra biennium et inchoatum et absolutam) perquam luculentam fore. Si specimen meum a Clerico editum, tibi, Amice magne, placuit, spondere mihi ausim, et reliqua tibi magis adhuc esse placitura, quippe in qui- bus plura παρακεκωνευμένα, et ex reconditis Graece linguae penetrabilibus deprompta occurrent. At φορτι- κος forte tibi videbor qui tam magnifice de propriis laboribus sentiam. Quare calamum hic reprimo.

Quod ad dedicationem Aristophanis adtinet, non
meum quidem est, ullam generositati alterius leges ponere; attamen (quoniam meam hac de re sententiam scire cupis) erederem 50 vel summum 60 libras sterlingicas, lautum fore honorarium. Sed tu, Amicorum summe, totius hujus negotii autokratωρ esto, persuasumque habeas, me æqui bonique consulturum esse quiequid hac in re statueris.

Pergo jam ad Nubes: ex quibus paucis quædam loca, in quæ vel ex MS. vel ex ingenio crisiin exereui, hic subjungam. Nam omnia attingere nec necessarium puto, nec temporis et epistolii hujus auguria patitur.

V. 109, vocem φασιανοφις cum Athenæo de avibus vel gallinis ita dictis accipio; non, ut alii, de equis. De loco illo scholiastæ ad v. 238, φθάσαντι δὲ αὐτῷ, amplius cogitandum censo: uti et de illo ad v. 263, μερικῷς φιλοσοφῶν λόγοις. Quid enim sibi hic vult illud merikοι?

V. 325, pro ἦχη νῦν μόλις ὅρω MS. Vat. recte, ἦχη νῦν μόλις ὅρω.

V. 347, in editis cæsura caret, quem MS. Vat. recte sic habet: γίνονται πάν τ' ὅτι βοήλοιται κατ' εἰ μὲν ἰδώσει κομίτην.

V. 357, pro πρεσβύτα παλαιογενῆς MS. Vat. rectius, πρεσβύτα παλαιογενῆς. Sic enim metrum salvum erit.

V. 368, in MS. Vat. et Arund. recte sic legitur — μεγάλοις δὲ α' ἐγὼ σμείοις αὐτὸ διδάξω.

V. 389, in editis integro pede brevior est, cui consulit MS. Vat. in quo τὸ παπτάξ bis scriptum est.

V. 400, legendum — Σοῦνιον ἄκρον Ἀθηνῶν.

V. 411, Cæsura caret: Ὡ τῆς μεγάλης σοφίας ἐπιθυμήσας etc. Quare lege, transpositis tantum vocibus,
ω τῆς μεγάλης ἐπιθυμίας σοφίας, ut recte apud Laërtium in Socrate, sect. 27.

In v. 431, secundum priores Editt. legitur γνώμας μεγάλας: sed τὸ μεγάλα in versu redundat, quae vox proinde recte deest in MS. Vat. et apud Suidam v. Γνώμη.

Versus 527, in metrum peccat, quem proinde sic rescribo ΑΛΛ' οὖν' ὡς ἑμῶν προδόσω ποθ' ἐκὼν τοὺς δεξιούς. Caesura quidem fit in media voce προδό | σω,

sed idem in pluribus aliis versibus antecedentibus et sequentibus fieri video: unde colligo, hoc in isto genere versusum non esse vitiosum.

In V. 593, pro καξημάρτηται MS. Vat. recte habet καξημάρτητε.

V. 809 [v. 811], pro ἀπολέψει, MS. Vat. et Arnd. itemque Suidas habent ἀπολέψει, utrum melius?

V. 920 [v. 923], ἐκ πηριδίου, Edit. Gen ev. pessime habet Εὔρηκίδιου.

V. 991 [v. 995], est obscurus. Quid enim sibi vult illud, τῆς αἰδοῦς μέλλεις ταγαλμ' (lege ταγαλμα, metri gratia) ἀναπλήσεων. Scholiastes monet in quibusdam codicibus pro ἀναπλήσεων lectum fuisse ἀφανίζεων: quod magis placet.

V. 992 [v. 996], pro εἰσίναι, Suidas, v. Αποθεωτῆς et v. Εἰσάπτειν, legit, εἰσάπτειν: quam puto veram et archetypam esse vocem, τὸ εἰσίναι vero ejus scholium.

V. 1079 [v. 1083], pro ῥαφανίδωθι γε πειβόμενος, vel lege πιβόμενοι: vel ῥαφανίδωθι πειβόμενος, omissa particula γε: ut habet MS. Vat.

V. 1205 [v. 1203], pro ἀμφορῆς νενασμένου MS.
Vat. et Suid. v. Ἀμφορεαφόρονς, et v. Νενημένην legit ἀμφορῆς νενημένοι, i. e. σεσωρεψήμενοι.

In v. 1302 [v. 1299], vix intelligo illud, ἐπιαλῶ. An legendum, ἐπεὶ ἐλᾶ, pro ἐλάσσω: ut ἐξελῶ pro ἐξελάσσω.

In v. 1374 [v. 1371], pro ἐξ Εὐρυπίδου legendum est, Εὐρυπίδου ῥῆσον missa vocula ἐξ quae et in MS. Vat. recte deest.

V. 1378 [v. 1375], pro ἰριξάμεθα, non solum MS. Vat., sed etiam Suidas v. Ἡπός πρὸς ἔπ., et Eustath. ad II. ψ'. p. 1327, 14, Ed. Rom. habent ἰριξάμεθα; quam non dubito esse archetypam vocem poetae, cujus locum occupaverit Scholium.

V. 1399 [v. 1397], post κανῶν addendum est ἐπῶν ex MS. Vat. et Arundel.

V. 1444 [v. 1442], pro ἐκ τοῦτον ἐπωφελήσεις MS. Arund. rectius, ἐκ τοῦτον ὠφελήσεις.

V. 1508 [v. 1506], τί γὰρ μαθόνθ ῶβρίζετον] versus hic in MS. Vat. et Arund. recte postponitur sequenti: Ibi enim illum collocari debere, patet ex duali ῶβρίζετον, qui utique requirit, ut Socrates et Cherephon ante locuti fuerint. Pro μαθών autem, ut priores Editt. habent, clarum est, legi debere μαθόνθ', ut respondet duali sequenti ῶβρίζετον. Potest tamen versus idem etiam sic legi, uti legitur in MS. Vat. Tί γὰρ μαθόντες τοὺς θεοὺς ῶβρίζετον;

Hac sunt, quae raptim, ut vides, et tumultuario scribendi genere, ex Nubibus tecum communicanda duxi. Tu, Vir amicissime, quamprimum commodo tuo fieri poterit et in hanc fabulam Notas tuas mecum, ut spero, communicabis. Quando Spanhemii nostri notas accepturus sim, ignoro: neque enim certi temporis mentionem fecit. Quare vereor, ne nimir
diuturnam nectat moram; quod mihi valde incommo-
dum foret. Tu Amicorum deus, vale et mihi favere
perge.

Amstelodami, d. 31 Jul. St. Gregor. 1708.

5 P. S. Priores literas si comburere nolis, saltem
calamo dele, quæso, illum partem, quam alios igno-
orare praestat.

For the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colludge,
at Cambridge.

CXXVII.

Celeberrimo et Doctissimo Ludolphi Kusteri
S. P. D. Richardus Bentleyus.

Tandem a Londino Cantabrigiam redii; et
ubi primum ab itinere et amicorum allocutionibus re-
quescere concessum est, ecce Aristophani tuo manum
rursus admoveo. Gaudeo quæ in novissimis ad te li-
teris dedi, tantopere tibi placuisse: ea mihi satis am-
pla est opella illius merces. Cæterum quod narras
scrupulum tibi adhuc restare de σκυτοδέψαι; [v. 514],
noli dubitare quin et in Avibus, p. 387, [v. 490], re-
ponendum sit, — χαλκίς, κεραμίς, σκυλοδέψαι — ut
nos olim in margine correxeramus; præsertim cum
continuo sequantur illa,

Σκυτής, βαλανής, ἀλφαταμοῖβοι,
tornæolovασπιδογγοῖ.

An tu putas σκυτοδέψαι primam ibi corripere, et
mox scriptis producere? quin misso metro, repetitio
toti scripti inconcinna fuerit. Lege ergo fidenter scriptos
loches et, ut id obiter notem, torquemuloquasioper-
nyoī, non ut exstat in omnibus editionibus, torquem-
tausiopolopnyoī, versus ipso repugnante; quod miror se ad Suidam, qui verbum hoc recte citat, non observ-
ascriptum.

Totho χλαιφοβάτικη Τελίων αδρόνοις Παυλ
Τὸ σκύλος ἀγρίης τεῦν κατὰ πλατάνων.

ubi pro ἀγρίης repono ἀερίης aliae*; ut Latini, aëriae
quercus, ulmi, cupressus, etc. Plura tov σκύλου ex-
empla quærenti erunt obvia; mihi non vacat.

Non repugno, quin emendationem tuam, τὸν Ὁλυμ-
πικὸν αὐτὸς ἀγῶνα, p. 30, [v. 583], una exhibes cum
mea, αὐτὸς τὸν Ὅλυμπιτ ἀγῶνα. Certa si querimus
non quid scribere potuerit auctor, sed quid scripsit
Reinesii p. 365, ubi habes Νικήσας ἀγῶνα Ὅλυμπια.
Πύθια, etc.

Priorem ex nostris emendationem praefers p. 28.
[v. 535],

Σί γὰρ τὸν ποίησαι τί δύναι ἀγαθῶν, πλὴν φῶδων ἐκ βαλανίων,
καὶ παιδαρίων ὑποπετοντων, καὶ γραϑίων κολοσσυτῶν;

* Dixeram τὸ σκύλος ἀερίης... τῆς πλατάνων... sed postea incidi
in Suidas locum 'Αγρεία: τὸ σκύλος ἀγρείης εἶνεκα τῆς πλατάνων'
eundem locum respicit. [R. B.]
(Ego vero vix mutaverim τὸ κολοσσυρτών nam quantum video ἔλθῃ hic accusativum sequentem necessario postulat. At inquis τῶν φῶδων nullus est κολοσσυρτός. Recte: sed quam sepe observamus tam augad Graecos, quam Latinos substantivum regens non omnibus suis genitivis convenire, sed posterioribus tantum? Est etiam, quod præterea dicam. Nisi intercederet Scholiistarum et Suidæ auctoritas, qui φῶδων hic agnoscent, sic locum refingerem,

> τὴν φῶδων ἐκ βαλανίων,

Lal ῥυθηρίων ὕπονωσον καὶ γραφῶν κολοσσὺ τῶν

ibi omnibus sēque convenit κολοσσυρτῶν, φῶδων, παιδα-
ρίων, γραφῶν. Fures autem intelligit balnearios, qui inopia pressī vestimenta lavantium subripiebant. No-

* Secit tu etiam? qui it lavatum*

In balneis, cum ibi sedulo sua vestimenta servat,
Tamen subripiumtur: quippe qui, quem illorum observet, falsus est;
Fur facile, quem observet, videt; custos qui fur sit, nescit.)

> Illud, quod porro quæris, p. 31. [v. 592.] κοτίνων
στεφάνῳ στεφανώσας, est repetitio indignantis se eo
argumento tam arcte constringi: quasi diceret, Deus
> te perdat cum tua corona oleari. At te Jupiter oleari-
stro coronet (quia illud laudas tantopere) et deinde

> perdat.

Pagina autem 52, [v. 596], προπέμπων, legis ex
Florentina: cum Aldi προσάγειν metro repugnet. Mir-
ror te MS. tōrum nullam mentionem facere. Si illi ha-

* Sed jam nunc lego in Equitibus: οὐδὲ μονωσόν ἔπισταμαι
> τὴν γραμμάτων, etc. Ergo prior emendatio nunc placet: et haec
omnia indicia sunt. [R. B.]

x 2
beant προπέμπειν, quod versni quidem convenit, a sententia tamen alienum est; tum lego una litera ejecta, δείπνον κατὰ μήν' ἀποπέμπειν.

Sed si MS quoque προσάγειν agnoscent, et προπέμπειν est Florentinorum commentum, ut sane suspicor, tum lego totum locum,

Τοὺς μὲν ἔχοντας καὶ πλουτοῦντας δείπνον κατὰ μήνα προσάζειν,
Τοὺς δὲ πένησας τῶν ἀθρόπτων ἄρπάζειν, πρὶν καταβιάναι.

Certe, si quid video, tempus futurum hic longe aptius. Narrat enim Hecate, sibi cœnam quot mensibus allaturos fore divites: nī pauperes eam raperent, prius quam poneretur. Proinde cœna ad Hecatem non devenit; quare προσάζειν dicit, non προσάγειν; quia nunquam cœna potitur.

Jam p. 34, [v. 640], miror te Florentinum φάνος amplecti, quod nihil est; quis τὸ φάνος dixit? utique semper est generis masculini. Deinde esset laterna, far, sententia absurda. Voluerunt, credo, φανος, non φάνος; hoc est salus, presidium Ὄμηρικος. Recte quidem, si sensum modo spectas; sed et codices et versus ipse φέγγος efflagitant, cadem notione,

Ἀναβαθαί σομαὶ τὸν εὖ | παιδα καὶ τοὺς
Μέγα βροτοῖ | σὺ φεγγὸς Ἄστρον κλητιῶν.

Porro, p. 36, in versiculo illo [v. 676]

"Επειτ' ἀναβάλες ὅρῳ τὸν ἱερά, addis ex MS Arundeliano ad versum, ut ais, supplendum τῶν θεοῦ; quo pacto redundabit inquis, τῶν. Nescio equidem, quid hic spectes. Nam ut hic a te refingitur, nullus omnino exhibit versus. Vulgaris autem integerrimus est, ut vides per sua ἐπόδεια,

"Επειτ' ἀνα | βλέπας ὅρῳ | τὸν ἱερά.
Ergo ex MS voces illae ex margine traductae sunt,
non ad versum, sed ad sententiam supplendam. At-
semitigitur eo, unde malum pedem tulerint.
Pag. 40, [v. 800]:—

εὖ πάνυ λέγεις, ὡς ἰ Δέλνικος οὖσος
'Ἀνιστα' ὡς ἄρπασόμενος τὸς ἵσχάδας.

Placet quod ex MS[10] proferes, ὡς Δεξίνικος; tamen
sebaritides quaedam adhuc aureas offendit, ὡς ἀνισταθ',
ὡς ἄρπασόμενος. Ego sic tentaveram

εὖ πάνυ λέγεις: ὡς ἰ Δέλνικος οὖσος,

10 ut Zéounos sit nomen viri; et sic quoque, quod for-
tasse omnium verissimum est,

εὖ πάνυ λέγεις, ὡς ἰ Δέλνικος οὖσος, etc.

Paeinini scilicet spectatores urbanitatis Atticë ign-
nari, serio rem agi credebant; et surrexerant caricas
rapturi: ὡς ἰ Δέλνικος sepe occurrit apud Historicos.
Equidem vix dubito, quin rem acu tetigerim.

Subit autem me admiratio, cur te offenderit μαγνητι
p. 47, [v. 990], ut insubidum illud μαγνητι ei pre-
feres, oblitus tot Grammaticorum, qui verbum illud
agnoscunt. Etymologi, Pollucis, Eustathii: quin et
Suidæ tui, qui proverbium illud citat,

Παρὰ σφυρῖν παχία μαγνητὴ γυνὴ·
et locum etiam Cratini, quem tu sic edidisti.

Μεσητοῖ δε γυναικεῖς ὑλήβης χρήσονται,

20 a Porto ut opinor deceptus. Nam princeps editio
Chalcondyli habet ὅλωβησι; quod Portus mendosum
esse videns male interpolavit. At nullo negotio et
sponte sua versus exit Hexametron Spondaiicus,

Μεσητοῖ δε γυναικεῖς ὅλωβησις χρήσονται.

30 Quamobrem, o amicorum τὰ πρῶτα, iterum iterum-
que te monitum velim, ut probe tibi caveas a Porto, etiam in Aristophane exhibendo. Ego ejus editione non utor; ea tantum emendo, quae in Basileensi ad Aldinam castigata male se habent. Si quid ergo ab illis recedit editio Porti, (quod sane fieri potest, et sedulo tibi est animadvertendum) illud omne quantumunque sit scias esse mendosum, et in nulla ratione habendum.

Pergo jam ad reliqua in Plutum pertexenda: ibi capto initio, ubi superior ad te epistola finem fecit.

Pag. itaque 32, [v. 606], editionis Basileensis:——

ēs tôn κύριων ἄλλ' οὐ μέλλειν
χρῆ σ' ἄλλ' ἀνίειν.

repone ex Aldina

χρῆν σ' ἄλλ' ἀνύτειν.

Pag. 33, [v. 627],

'Ω πλέωσα Θρησκείας μεμιστιλημένοι.

Editio Aldi in Textu, μεμοιστιλημένοι; ei pro u; ut fieri solet. At in notis recte, μεμοιστιλημένοι, a μιστίλη. Ita scribunt Hesychius, Suidas, Pollux, Etymologus, etc. Quae hic in σχολίοισ habentur de μιστίλη ἄπο τοῦ μείστον sunt omnia σονηροί κόμματος, neque habentur in Aldina.

Pag. 35, [v. 641],

Τὸς ἡ βοή πῶς ἔστιν; ἀρα γ' ἀγγελεῖ.

Aldina ἄρ' ἀγγελεῖ. Quære, an MSd priori suffragentur. Alioqui sic refinserim, ἄρ' ἀναγγελεῖ vel ἀπαγγελεῖ.

Ibidem, [v. 660],

'Επεὶ δὲ βοή ἄσπασα, καὶ προθύματα
Καθωσιώθη πέλανος ἡφαίστου φλογί.
Vides, quam tragicum spirat: ergo me judice præ-
stat illa altera lectio, a Scholiaste indicata: τόπωνα
καὶ θυλήματα.

Pag. 36, [v. 674],

"Ολέγον ἀπωθε τῆς κεφάλης τοῦ γραυδίου,
at γραυδίου tetrasyllabum primam producit, ut supra
καὶ γραυδίων κολοσσυρτῶν· lege igitur τρισυλλάβως ob
versum, τῶν γραυδίων, et paullo inferius quoque nume-
rosius erit, [v. 688],

Τὸ γραυδίῳ δ' ὠς ἤθετο.—

Pag. 36, [v. 685], de Ἀεσκαλπίο,

Νῦ τοὺς θεοὺς ἔχων, μή φθίσαι με
'Εστὶ τὴν χόρταν ἐλθὼν, ἔχων τὰ στέμματα.

Pingi solet, inquit σχολιαστής, Ἀεσκαλπίος σπεφα-

τειμφορῶν. Sane ejus caput coronatum extat in num-
mo Gentis Acilias apud Fulv. Ursinum. Sed quid
quam postea? Id in plurum Deorum imaginibus cer-
nitur, neque Ἀεσκαλπίο proprium erat. Eius potius
habenda erunt insignia, Baculus, Serpens, Gallus.

Denique quid opus erat, Ἀεσκαλπίοii habitum desig-
nare? eum ignorare non potuit Chremylli uxor: et est
utique ἄπροσδιώνυσον. Vide annon legendum sit—
ἔχων τὰ στέμματα: ea sunt quae prius [v. 677] φθοῖκ
et τόπωνα appellarat. Verebar, ne, cum bellaria ha-
beret, (Sacerdos enim quasi Deo servanda collegerat)
tandem et ollam pultis auferret. Tu de hoc loco co-
gita; nam sine tuo calculo nolim hic calide pronun-
tiare.

Pag. eadem, [v. 692], lego,

Κατάκειτο δ' αὑτὴν ἐνυλίζοντ' ἤνυχῃ.

αὑτὴν, se totam: non αὑτὴν manum.
Pag. 37, [v. 707], sic nunc extat,
Metà tauta γ' etivos eyw mén synekakaluptōmēn;
quod tamen versus ratio recusat. Corrigendum, ἐνεκαλυπτόμην; ut max, [v. 714], "Os ἐγκεκαλύφθαι φής.
Pag. 38, [v. 725],
"In" ἐπωμημένον παῖσο σε.
Recte Aldina et in textu et in Scholiis, ἐπ ο μνῆμενον,
p. 40, [v. 779],
Ἀλλ' αὖτα πάντα πάλιν ἀναστρέψας ἐγὼ.
Αὖτὰ hic ineptum et otiosum. Leges sine dubio, Ἀλλ' αὖ τὰ πάντα: notum aὖ πάλιν et πάλιν aὖ. Ibi-
dem numerosior fuerit versus [v. 785] addito γ'.
"Ενδεικνυόμενοι γ' ἔκαστος εἰνοιάν τινα.
Pag. 41, [v. 806],
Οὐτω τὸ πλουτιὸν ἔστιν ὧδε πράγμα τι.
Versus ἀδιανόητος, inquit Scholiastes; aut refer ad
superiora illa, [v. 803],
Καὶ ταῦτα μηδὲν ἐξενεγκόντ' οἴκοθεν.
Tu vero hic cave a Florentinis qui pessime verba luxarunt. Voluit, opinor, Scholiastes, hoc loco versi-
culum illum sine sensu esse; commodius autem col-
locari posse post Actus hujus versum secundum. Mei
quidem judicio ejiciendus est potius; nam in utrovis
loco importunam Parenthesin facit, et currentem sen-
tentiam intercepit.
Pag. autem 41, [v. 816], quod jam olim in Notis
ad Callimachum correcxi,
'O 8' ἤπ οἱν ἐξαπίνης ἐλεφάντων,
hoc maxime argumento tutaberis. Perit omnino usus.
τοῦ ἰπνοῦ, si sit ἑλεφάντινος: cum ebur ignem ferre nequeat, sed cum tetterimo nidore comburatur. At ἵππος eburneus res est ridicule quidem elegantiae, ad usum tamen non inepta. Quare ut haec lectio urbanitatem Atticam sapit, ita illa absurda prorsus est, et γέλωτος φορτικῶν.

Pag. 43, [v. 871],

Μᾶ Δ᾽ οὐμενὸν ἐσθ᾽ ὡγίς ὑμῶν ὁδενός.

Sine dubio vere Scaliger emendat, ὡγίς ὑμῶν οὐ- δενό, ut principio fere Plut. [v. 37],

ἐναι παραβροῦ, ἀδικὶ, ὡγίς μυθεν.  

Pag. 44, [v. 887], sic nunc habetur,

Ἀρ᾽ ἐγχ ἐβρος πολλή ταύτ᾽ ἵστι; σκάπτεσον.

cursus claudicante: qui sic sanandus est, πολλῆ τὰ ὁ ἵστι, eodem sensu.

I1lud ibidem [v. 896], ὅ ὅ ὅ, sic scribendum puto, ut locis paribus Iambi flant,

ὅ ὅ ὅ, ὅ ὅ ὅ, ὅ ὅ ὅ, ὅ ὅ ὅ.

Cæterum hic versus naso, non ore, efferendus est.

Pag. 45, [v. 917], verior lectio est, quam Scho- liastes indicat,

Ὁ ὅ ν δικαιώσε δεξιοπηθῆς ἡ πόλις
Ἀρχεὶν καθοῶσαν ;

Nonne igitur etc.

Pag. 46, [v. 947],

Καὶ σύκανον, τὸν ἵχερόν τοὐτον θεόν.

vocabulum ἵχερός medium syllabam producit; ergo quarto pede non potest consistere. Lege ordine inverso,
ut in Ranis p. 159, [v. 725],
χρωμεθ' οἴδαν, ἀλλὰ τοῦτος τοῖς ποιητοῖς χαλκίους.
Ibidem p. 46, [v. 963],
'ΑΛΛ' ἵσθ' ἐπ' αὐτὰς τὰς θύρας ἀφιγμένη, etc.
hoc non loquitur Xo. Chorus, sed Xp. Chremylus; et sic corrigendum: Χοροῦ non indicat Chorum hic loc-qui; sed Chori cantica ibi olim fussse, nunc deficere; ut antea in hac fabula.
Pag. 50, [v. 1068], sic editum est,
Περὶ μὲν οὖν ἴσως σε' κατα τῶν τιθίων
'Εφάπτεται σοι —
versu repugnante; qui aut sic constituendum est, καὶ*
tῶν τιθίων; aut quod verius est, κατα τιθίων sine articulo, ut in Ranis p. 147, [v. 411], χιτωνίου
Παραβραγέντος τιθίων προκόψαν.
Jam illud p. 51, [v. 1083],
Οὐκ ἂν διαλεξηθεῖν, etc.
recte interpretaris de concubitu. Ego sic in libri ora-
adnotaveram. Διαλέγεσθαι, συνουσίαξειν, Suidas.
Pag. eadem, [v. 1088],
οὐκοῦν τρύγουσος ταῦτα πάντ' ἱάστει.
Ita quidem Suidas verbo τρύγουσος: sed alibi arti-
culum addit, qui augere videtur elegantiam,
Οὐκοῦν ὁ τρύγουσος, etc.
Vide ipsum,
'O τρύγουσος ταῦτα πάντ' ἱάστει;
ubi tu, ut sæpius Porto tuo male fidens, ὁ τρύγουσος
edidisti. At Chalcondylus τρύγουσος, recte. Ἡνصة

* Καὶ τῶν τιθίων magis placet; sed p. 543, vide locum, e†
pp. 515, 527, (i. e. Lys. 83; Thesm. 150; Thesm. 698). [R. B.]
enim locum Suidas respexit, et ex eo, ut solet plerumque inepte, proverbium concinnavit.

Ibidem [v. 1094], ἵππεπτοντων recte habet; neque simplex stare ibi potest; utcunque Suidas et Etymologus id exhibeant.

Iterum quoque mox [v. 1096] repone,

ὡς στόμαν, καὶ κατολει, τῷ γράμμων;

non τῷ γράμμων, quatuor syllabis.

Pag. 52, [v. 1116] scribe ex Aldina,

Od φαυστόν, οὐχ ἱπρών, οὐκ ἀλλ’ ὀδύειν.

ἀλλ’ i.e. ἀλλο; non ἀλλ’ i.e. ἀλλά.

Ibidem, [v. 1129],

Οἷς οἱ καλότ ὤν ἐγὼ κατήθων.

ἢ quoque habetur apud Athenæum lib. IX. ex Pluto secundo. Videtur nihilominus, legendum ἐγὼ κατῆθων; quod Atticæteron est, ut mox sequitur, [v. 1131],

σωλάχθην τῷ βερμών ἐν ἐγὼ κατήθων.

Pag. ultima 55, [v. 1199],

Ἱδρυσόμεθα, λαβοῦν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ φέρα.

Hic et εὐπτωτικόν gravat versum, qui celerius et numerosius decurrit, si legas 'Ἰδρυσόμεθα, λαβοῦν' etc.

Sed redi mecum ad pag. 48, [v. 1012], ubi vetula de adolescente amatore suo loquitur,

Kai νῆ Δ' εἰ λυπομάνῃ γ' αἰσθητοί με, 

Nitarov en καὶ βάτων ἵππεκορίζετο.

Nitarium appellabat aut Batium suum. Nempe si credimus Symmachi, Grammatico passim a Scholiaste landato, Nitarus quidam et Batus erant mollietie infames. Ergo ἀπὸ Nitarou Nitaron, ἀπὸ Bátou Bátou. Atqui (ut condemnamus ei cinædos suos Nitaron et Bátou, quos nemo alius memorat, quique a Symmache conficti videntur, ne nihil dicendo igno-
rantiam suam fateretur) qui sodes fieri potest ut nominum virilium diminutiva tribuantur mulieri? Σωκράτειον est ἱπποκριστικὸν Socratis, at nullius alterius: sic Νιτάριον solius Nitari fuerit, Βάτιον solius Bati. Sed cum haec interpretatio sit plane absurda, aliam insit: Ἐκ τὰς μικρὰς θηλείας, βατάλους ἔλεγον; quae primo corrigenda erunt, deinde expendenda. Suidas habet μικρὰs καὶ θηλείαs (in tua tamen editione conjunctio male abest) unde sic lego, Καὶ τῶν μικρῶν καὶ θήλειαι, Βατάλους ἔλεγον; viros pumilos et effeminatos Batalos vocabant. Vide Batalos apud Hesychium, Harpocratianem, Suidam, Eustathium, Plutarchum in vita Demosthenis, cui ob mollitiem cognomen Batalus adhæsit. Certa est haec emendatio; et fortassis insuper legendum est, τῶν μαλακῶν, πρὸ μικρῶν, etsi et hoc tolerari potest. Jam quero a te quid Batalos facit ad Batioun? quibus fidiculis extorquebunt, ut ex Batalo Bation diminutivum prodeat? A Batalos certe Bataliou fuerit, non Batiou. Tamen et alter Scholiastes significare ait Batalo τὴν ἐφαν παρ᾽ ὦ καὶ Batiou, Batalum scilicet esse sedem, podicem, a qua voce Batiou venire. Et quidem Batalon notare πρωκτὸν testantur Plutarchus, Etymologus, Harpocratian: sed inde Batiou deducere est aut hominis inepti, aut ad incitas redacti. Ergo alius, sed nihilo sapientior, Nitário et Batiou ait esse plantarium nomina; et interpretatur ἱπποκριστικὸς Nitário καὶ Batiou, quasi dixerit ὡς ἄνθη με εἴχεν, florum loco me habuit. Bellorum mehercule florum! cum Batus non rosam, non lilium, sed sentem, spinam significet: Nitário autem de flore vel planta dici sit inauditum et falsum. At tandem, opinor, ad rem ipsam deveni mus; nam Batus, ait alter, est, pisciculi genus; unde mollis et luxuriosus, qualis iste est pisciculus, Batiou
dici potest. Bátos quidem piscis est, hoc vero: sed satius fuerit pisce mutiorem esse, quam tam lepidum ἑποκόρισμα nobis obtrudere. Restat adhuc Didymus, qui νιτάριον exponit νεώττιον, οἶον ἐξ ἄρα ἰσούς; sed cum nemo omnium Grammaticorum hoc memoret, cras ei credamus, hodie nihil; utpote qui hoc constringere potius voluerit, quam ignorantiam suam candide fateri. Quid ergo? ipsa certe tot interpretationum varietas satis per se ostendit, ad quantam ἑφασίαν καὶ ἀμφιχαίναν redacti fuerint miselli Scholiastae. Nobis autem, si locum a quindecim credo seculis in mendo cubamtem, et ab ipsis Graecis Magistris insanabilem relictum, certa conjectura restituere poterimus, et extra omnem dubitationis aleam ponere; ecquid erit pretii, προσφιλέστατε Kustere? Gratiam sat scio, a te magnum inibimus, et ab omnibus φιλαριστοφάνεια, qui tua opera id olim possunt resciscere. Faciamus igitur periculum; et primo illud percommode accidit, quod apud Suidam ista nomina cum duplice Tau efferuntur,

Νυτάριον ἄν καὶ Βάττιον ἐπεκορίζετο:

cui scripturæ astipulatur Scholiastes ille ad locum, qui Bátalos ἐσ, οἶον ἐδραν, παρ' ὅ καὶ τὸ βάτιον: τὸ ἐσ ἄναγωγικῶς ἀναγωγικῶς ἀνήτων: hoc est, Stultum est correpte verbum illud pronuntiare. Scripsit ergo iste, syllaba per geminam consonantem producta, Bátalos et Bátio, ut profecto apud Etymologum hodie habetur, βάταλος καὶ βαταλίζειν. Jam igitur sic locum refigo, minima mutatione,

Νυτάριον ἄν καὶ φάττιον ἐπεκορίζετο*.

Anaticulam vocitabat et palambulam. Non dubita-

* Νυτάριον et φάττιο, sic p. 472. (Pac. 969), νήττας, φάττας. [R. B.]
veram consueta quaedam ἵπποκρίσματα amatoria sub mendosis illis delitescere, et proinde tentanti quid- dam ejus generis ex iis extendere statim optime suc-
cessit. A νήσσα, attice νήττα diminutiva extant, νήττιον et νηττάριον; a φάσσα, φάττα, est φάττιον. 3
Onomasticum Latino-Græcum Labbæi; Palumbes, φάτταν palumbula, φάττιον. Porro inter blanditias
amantium, anaticulas, palumbulas, sive quod idem est
columbula (nam palumbes est genus columbae) vel
primum locum obtinere, ex notissimo Plauti loco 10
constat. Asinar. III. 3,

Die igitur me anaticulam, columbula, catellum,
Hirundinem, monedulam, putillum passerilum.

Sic corrige ista; nam in editis mendose habentur,
contra legem metri; sed et illa ibidem sic scribere, 15

Die igitur me passerculum, gallinam, coturnicum,
Agnellum, haëdillum me tuum die esse, vel vitellum.

Habes igitur, Kustere, locum insignem, qui ante
Christum opinor natum tot Magistris erucem fixit,
sic a me restitutum; ut nemo nisi stolidus aut in his 20
literis plane hospes de conjecturæ veritate dubitare
possit: in qua tanquam προσωπικω τηλαυγει emenda-
tiunculis his ad Aristophanis Plutum finem ponam.

Cum autem in Scholiis longe plura te emendarum
vere, at certa fides est, polliceris; age, quandoquidem 25
et utii et chartula quiddam superest, fragmena vele-
rum quæ in σχολιοι ad Plutum laudantur, percurra-
mus; si forte mendosis ἀποσπασματιοι medicinam
faedere possimus: In Prolegomenis Peri Κυμβαλίας, le-
gitur ἢσαν ἠ ε ο περι Σαμνορίων; sed corrigendum 30
περι Σουσαρίων; ut in Dissertationibus ad Phalarí-
dis Epistolæs, si bene memini, olim ostendi. Sane
plurima de Comœdiae Tragœdiœque ibi protulimus alii indicta et incognita, quæ in limine tui Aristophanis non inhoneste spectari possent, si Latine veterentur. Ibidem in Aristophanos Bif. legitur tìn γυναῖκα δ' αἰσχύνομαι, etc. quod sic constituendum,

τὴν γυναῖκα δὲ
Αἰσχύνομαι, τὰ τ' οὖ δροννυιτε παιδίω.


Improve Neptunum accusat, qui bis naufragium facit:

ininde argumentum huic Fabulæ, Bis naufragio.


Ibidem in Fabulæ Hypothesi, δεν καὶ παρουμά, 'Ἐν καρός ἀτη, ἢτοι ἐν εὐόλου τάξει. Facilis est emendatio; 'Ἐν καρός αἰσθ ex Homero. Scholiorum pag. 1, locus ex Synesio, [ad. v. 7] ἢ γὰρ Λαϊς ἀνθρίπωδον ἦν Καρικοῦ ἐξ Σικελίας ἐνυμεῖνον. lego 'Υκκαρικοῦ, nata
Hyccaris Siciliæ oppido. Verum hæc absunt ex Aldina a Florentinis mangonibus interpolata.

Pag. 9, [ad v. 159], locus est, ni fallor, ex The-smophoriazusis secundis. Senarii sunt, sic forte reponendi:—

"Ος ήν περιέργος ταίσι τῶν φορημάτων
"Οσαι τι περιπέτευσιν αὖτὰς προσθέτοις.

Pag. 10, [ad v. 174], Platonis locus ex Amphiarao sic videtur constitutendus,

Καὶ νῦ Δίς εἰ τῶν Πάμφιλῶν γε φαῖνες
Κλέπτειν τὰ κοινὰ, χάμα συνοφαντέων.

Pag. 10, et 11, [ad v. 179], de Philonide fragmenta sic reponenda: Νικοχάρης Γαλατεία.

ἡ δῆτ’ ἐπαιδευότεροσ εἰ Φιλονίδου
τοῦ Μελιτέω.

(ἐτις τίς 18,) [ad v. 303] περὶ δὲ τοῦ μεγέθους Φιλονίδος φησιν,

"Ἡτις κάρμηλος ἔτεκε τῶν Φιλονίδων"

Καὶ Πλάτων δὲ Δαίμον φησιν,

οὐχ ἄρας ὑπ’ Ἐπανοίαν
Φιλονίδον παν τέτοιον ἢ μάρτυρ ὅνος
Τὸν Μελιτέα, κοινὲ ἔπαινεν οὐδεν.

Καὶ Θεόσπομπος Αφροδίσιος,

A. Ὡνοσ μὲν ὕγκαθ’ ὁ Μελιτέως Φιλονίδης.
B. Ὡνος μεγελώσης μετρός ἔβλαστε τῇ πόλει.

Pag. 12, [ad v. 204], Comici incerti locus sic personis distinguendus,

A. Τὶ τοι’ ἢτις χλωρόν ἀντιθελω, τὸ χρυσόν.
B. Δέδωκ’ ἐπιβουλεύομεν ὑπὸ πάντων ἀνθί.

Pag. 18, [ad v. 302], locus Anacreontis sic con-
stituendus,

"Ο μὲν θέλων μάχεσθαι
(Πάρεστι γὰρ) μάχεσθω."
Et sic editio Aldina; at Florentini inter hosce versiculos longam ῥήσιν interposuerunt, pro solita sua eruditione.

Et similia p. 32, [ad v. 598], in Cratini loco,

5 Σιγάν νῦν ἄπας ἔχε σιγάν,
Καὶ πάντα λόγον τάχα πώσῃ.
Ἡμῖν Ἰδίκη πατρίς ὅστι
Πλώμιν δ' ἐν' Ὄδυσσεί θεῷ.

Boni illi Florentini post primum versiculum nescio quid intruserunt, quod neque cœlum neque terram tangit.

Pag. 37, [ad v. 701],

'Ἀλλὰ καὶ θύγατέρα τοῦ Ἀμφιαράου τὴν Ἰασόν ἐπιτεν ἐν ἔκεινοις·
'Ἀλλ' ἐθύγατερ ἔλεξά σοι πρεμνήσῃ.

15 Verba Aristophanis hæc sunt ex Dramate Αμφιαράῳ;
versus autem Senarius est sic forte re fingendus,

Ἀλλ' ἐθύγατερ ἔλεξά σοι τάδε πρεμνήσῃ·
vel ἔλεξάσιν σοι πρεμνήσῃ· vel ἔλεξ', ἑγώ σοι· vel alio modo.

20 Ibidem, [ad v. 718], Εὔπολις ἐν Πόλεσι,
Τύρος δ' αὐτή πολλοῖς ἔχουσα σκορπίους.

Ad Senarium reducere licet hoc modo:

Τύρος δὲ γ' ἡ πολλοὶς ἔχουσα σκορπίους.

Pag. 39, [ad v. 768], Theopompi locum sic con-

25 stitue

φέρε σι, τὰ καταχύματα
Τάχιως κατάχει τοῦ νυμφίου καὶ τῆς κόρης.

Pag. 43, [ad v. 874] locus ille ὁ Συκοφάντης

Ωδικὼς τοῦνομα ἐν τούτι μοθηροῖον ἐστὶν κείμενον, etc.

30 quae prosam orationem simulat, sex constat Senariis,
et ex Athenaei, p. 74, huc traductus est a Florentinis; quem editio Aldi non agnoscit. Verba sunt Alexidis in dramate Ποιητῆς vides opinor verum esse quod antea tibi dixi, nullo scripto codice usos esse istos nebulones, sed aut de suo nugas aliquas confinxisse, aut hinc inde ῥημάτα quaedam emendicasse.

Pag. 44, [ad v. 908], Εὐρηπίδης ἐν Βάκχαις:

εἶ μὴ γὰρ ἰδον ἔλαβον ἐλεύρας μῶσος·

at μῶσος priorem producit; lege ergo sine dubio μῶσος: tu quære locum in Bacchis, quæ etiamnum extant.

Pag. 52, [ad v. 1130], locus Eubuli est, Kαῖ πρὸν γε τοῦτο, etc. quem sic restitue,

Καὶ πρὸς γε τοῦτοις ἄσκων ἐλεύρας καὶ ταῦτας εἰς ἀλλαγῆς, καὶ κακχάζετε

'Επὶ τοῖς καταφθάνουσιν.

Cum hæc scripseram, consulens Suidam in Ἀσκωλάξεων, si is forte habuerit hoc fragmentum, inveni ibi quidem, et tertio Senario integrus,

'Επὶ τοῖς καταφθάνουσιν ἀπὸ κελεύσματος.

Hinc igitur Scholiastem restitue; reliqua ut a me emendata sunt, partim a Suida confirmantur, partim meliora sunt. Indolui autem ex animo, cum ex tua editione comperi, nihil tibi suboluisses de versibus Senariis. Quid quod intac tum preteris, Εὔβοιλος ἐν Δαμαλίᾳ; quasi Damalia nomen esset. Fabricius vero legit ἐν Δάμαλι ἄ ιτακε et β' fuisset colligit. Tu nunc restitue ἐν Ἀμαλθείᾳ ex Athenæo. (Π. 63, D.)
Pag. 53, [ad v. 1139], locus Theopompi Senarius est,
A. Elow δραμὼν αὐτην.  B. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐκφορά.

Pag. 55, [ad v. 1195], Strattidis locus mendosus sive corrigendus est: Ἀλλὰ γὰρ Στράττις πρὸ ἀμφωτεραν τῶν (scil. dramatibus Pluto et Concionantibus) των Ποταμοῦ διδάσκεν (nota illam fabulam a viris doctis omissam) εἰς φίλλιον ἀναφέρει τὸ πράγμα, scribe Φιλίλλιον comicum vetustum. Deinde Senarios constitue ad hunc modum:—

"Ὑμᾶς ἀντὶς ἐξεν' ἐν τῷ Πύθων,
"Ουκ οὐκ ἁγία, μη λαβόντες λαμπάδες
Μηδ' ἀλλ' μηδὲν ἐχόμενον Φιλίλλιον.

Hoc est, Neque quidquam aliud ad imitationem Phil. lyllici.

Atque habes tandem, vir amicissime, quae ad Aristophanis Plutom et fragmenta Poetarum in Scholiis laudata mihi nunc licuit αὐτοσχεδιάζειν, meliora fortasse daturo, si hoc agerem. Sed contenti erimus whose Catone; et tu his, qualiacunque sunt, tuo arbitratu uteris, frueris. Cæterum curabis, ut mature ad me deferantur Emendationes tuae ad Nubes et fragmenta in Scholiis; quibus si quid addere possum, non diu te morabor. Vale, et Hemsterhusium cum munem utriusque amicum meo nomine saluta.

CANTABRIGIÆ, Die Julii XXIII. MDCCVIII.
CXXVIII.

Richardo Bentleio Gotefridus Richtherus.

Vir Excellentissime, Doctissime, Humanissime.

Ego, inductus amore erga Te meo singulari, exaravi ad Te hoc, quicquid est, litterarum. Te enim, Musarum delicias et perfectum docti viri et humani exemplar, quis non colat, quis non amore complектatur summo? Itaque mirandum in modum gaudeo, esse tandem occasionem mihi oblatam mei erga Te studii declarandi.

Manilii, cujus edendi ferunt Te consilium inivisse, antiquissimum inveni in bibliotheca nostra librum, manu exaratum. Hunc perlegi adhuc, et, quam diligentissime potui, excerpti, quae discrepare a Beccleri editione Maniliii viderentur. Ego, si Tibi placet, ea ad Te excerpta mittam. Nam Tibi, vir humanissime doctissimeque, inservire, non grave mihi, nec molestum unquam erit.

nobis μουν publice interpretaretur. Sed laudes alio loco exponam Tuas. Namque eas non capit hic epistolare modus.

Ceterum non possum, quin ex Tē potissimum queram, utrum pro Ἰσραηλιτήν ap. Ael. V. H. ii. 32, ponendum Ἀλεπού sit an Ἀλεπίδην? Liceat mihi etiam discere a Tē, unde Sileni, unde Satyri sint appellati. Quod si mihi Tuam de iis sententiam ostenderis, omnibus in rebus me jure in Tuam potestas posthaec habebis.

Vale, eximie vir, ac, si me Tuas litteras, si amore, si amicitia dignum putas, rescribie. Dabam Lipsiae.

Kal. Aug. CCCCXVIII.

Nomini ac virtutī Tuō deditissimus,

GOTEFRIDUS RICHHERUS.

Ne nescias, ubi Tuas me litteras, si quas ad me dabis, inveniant, lingua adscribam patria, quo in angulo lateam Lipsiae. Ich wohne in der Reichstrasse in D. Thomasii hause. Vale iterum, lumen et ornamentum Britanniae singulare.

SUMMO INTER BRITANNOS
POLYHISTORI, RICHARDO
BENTLEIO, POTENTISSIMÆ
ANGLORUM REGINÆ A

BIBLIOTHECA HÆ VELIM
LITTERÆ REDDANTUR,
LONDONUM.
CXXIX.

Celeberrimo Viro Ludolpho Kustero, 
Rich. Bentleius S. P.

Superiores meas literas, Amicissime Kustere, 
in quibus reliquae ad Plutum detexebantur, ad te sal- 
vas pervenisse vix dubito, etsi nondum a te certioris 
factus: tuae enim postremae, quae emendationes tuas 
ad Nubes attulerunt, prius ex Batavia delatae sunt, 
quam meae eo appulissent.

Pergo nunc, ut stem promissis, Nubes percurre; 
si quid tuos oculos effugerit, quod sane perpaullum est, emendaturus. Prius tamen, quam Nubes aggre- 
diar, operae pretium erit, adnotata nostra ad priorem 
Fabulam recensere: quaedam enim mihi in mentem 
venerunt, quae tum haud sane recens ab Aristophanis 
lectione minime advertembam. Quale illud inprimis p. 4, in Schol. [ad v. 39], καὶ ἄλλα χαῖνοι.

*Iαχεν ἀντώνι διὰ τριπόδων ἐρετίμων;

ubi suspicatus sum nomen Καλλιμάχου delitescere. 
Nunc autem video locum adductum esse ex Equitibus 
p. 244, [v. 1016].

*Iαχεν ἐξ ἀδότου διὰ τριπόδων ἐρετίμων:

quomodo hic corrigendum.

Ad firmandam conjecturam nostram p. 30, [v. 583], 
τὸν Ὀλύμπιον ἄγωνα; addo locum Menandri ex Schol. 
ad Acharn. p. 269, [ad v. 201],

— τραγωδοῖς ἦν ἄγων Διονύσια.

Illud p. 40, [v. 800], quod conjecteram, ἄχλος δὲ
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`ενικὸς οὗτος, firmari potest ex vers. ultimo Equitum,

"In" εἶδοσιν αὐτὸν οὐς ἐλωβάθοι οὐ ἔνοι.

ex Acharn. p. 282, [v. 479],

Αὔτοι γὰρ ἔσομεν, δέπι λημάφω τ' ἄγων,

κοπῶν ἔνοι πάρεισιν etc.

Nempe, ut vides, plerique festisaderant exteri.

Quod p. 34, [v. 640], Aldinam lectionem prætulerim.

Μέγα βρότουι φέγγος Ἀσκληπίδον

bonum factum ut constat ex loco Equitum, p. 255,

10 [v. 1319],

"Ω ταῖς ἱεραῖς νήσοις ἐπίκουρε καὶ φέγγος ἐν Ἀθήναις.

Qui tamen ipse locus, cum adversus metrum peccet

sic obiter reponendus est,

"Ω ταῖς ἱεραῖς νήσοις ἐπίκουρε φανεῖς καὶ φέγγος Ἀθήναις.

15 Emendationem probo ex p. 237, [v. 836], ibidem.

"Ω πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις φάνεις μέγιστον ωφέλημα.

Jam illud, p. 46, [v. 947],

τοῦτον τὸν ἵππον θείν,

ne dubites τὸ ἱπποῦν secundam syllabam producere;

20 consule sodes pag. 159, 285, [Acharn. v. 566], et

298, [v. 943].

Pag. vero 4, [v. 43], unice probo emendationem

illum, qua sic habet

Πέθειν δὲ μ' αὐτὸν ἐνακολουθεῖν οἴκαδε

25 adeo ut τὸ συνακολουθεῖν nullum casum post se ha-

beat: quemadmodum et pag. 146, [Ran. v. 399],

δεύτερο συνακολουθεῖ

Πρὸς τὴν θείν.
Pag. 46, [v. 949], illud forte präterieram,

ubi lego, Ότιή καταλύει ut alibi, p. 310, 2, [Vesp. v. 2], φυλακήν καταλύει — et 495, [Eccles. v. 453], Δήμον καταλύει —

Jam quod anxie quæsiveras examplum dari, quo constet τὸ σκυλοδέψης primam corripere, ecce tibi in Ecclesiaz. p. 494, [v. 419],

'Εναί καθενδήσσων ἀπονειμμένος
'Ες τῶν σκυλοδεψών —

Ita exhibet editio Aldi princeps; ita Suidas in Σκυ-λα; ut de scriptura non sit dubitandum. At in Basileensi ibi extat ἐς τῶν σκυλοδεψών. At nobis licet oppedere istis manganibus. Faciunt enim, quod alii, eorum similes, semper fecerunt, ut deletis verbis reconditiis usitatoria supponant. Sic istud apud Suidam in Ἀγρεία ex Epigrammate

tὸ σκύτος Ἀγρείας εἶνεκα τῆς πλατάνου,
quod tu intactum reliquisti, sic refingendum est,

Τὸ σκύλος Ἀγρείας τεῖνε κατὰ πλατάνου.

Nimirum hic ipse locus est, quem in postremis literis tibi indicaveram ex Anthol. lib. vi. cap. ἀπὸ ποι-μένων. Atque ibi pro Ἀγρείας non pœnitenda quidem conjectura correxeram Ἀρείας. Ut Horatius,

Tecum sub alta vel platano, etc.

Nunc vero auctoritate Suidae Ἀγρείας admitto; et priora illa indicta sunto. Iterum apud Suidam in vo. Αμφιδώρον, et Ἀχαίνη et Ἀχαινή nunc quidem extat,

Καὶ σκύτος Ἀμφιδώρου στικτὸν Ἀχαινεω.

At tu ipse in voce θίασος ex Anthologia inedita
recte dedisti, Kai σεύλοις, etc. Quare fidenter, o amice, τὸ σκυλοδεψείν in Pluto repone; et conjecturam tuam σκατοδεψείν in Lethen projice. Porro [v. 1012], emendatio illa nostra, praefiscine dixerim eximia, quam non dubito tibi valde probari, Νηπτάριον ἂν καὶ φάττιον ὑπεκορίζετο, lucem aliquam et fidem fœnerabitur ex illo loco in Pace, p. 472, [v. 1004], ubi illæ aviculae itidem junctæ apparent, χίνας, νῆττας, φάττας, τροχίλονς.

10 Pergamus † jam faustis avibus ad Nubes, ubi opus fuerit, castigandas.

Primum illud, p. 62, [v. 58], non placet,

ΣΤΡ. Δὲφ ᾧθ᾽ ἵνα κλάψη. ΘΕ. Διὰ τί δὴ κλαύσομαι?

Duriusculum enim est, quod ἐν ἰνα ob geminam sequentem producitur, et aures offendit. Non paulo sane rotundius corripertur; et eo pacto Strepsiadæ verba cesura finirentur, quod venustius. Adde quod pro ἐλθ᾽ reponendum est ἱθ᾽ auctore Suida; qui in Δεφρ ἐκ Nubibus citat Δεφρ ἱθ᾽ ἵνα κλάψη, hunc ipsum scilicet locum indicans. Quare omnino reponendum, Δεφρ ἱθ᾽ ἵνα κλάψη. Διὰ τί δὴ κεκλαυσομαι; ut hæc ipsa Fab. p. 125, [v. 1436], Μάθην ἵνα κεκλαυσται, οὐ δ᾽ ἐγχάναν τεθύνειν.

Pag. 63, [v. 73],

᾽Αλλ᾽ οὐκ ἐπείθετο τοῖς ἁμώς οἷδεν λόγοις.

Mollior et numerosior erit versus, si legeris, Ἄλλ᾽ οὐκ

* (In marg.) Adde et hoc ad Plutum, p. 47, [v. 1000], Ἀμητά τε προσέπεμψεν ἡμῖν τοῦτον. Non locus est conjunctioni tē: lege vero ex Etymologio in Ἀμης: Ἀμητα προσαπέμψεν ἡμῖν τοῦτον. [R. B.]

† Pag. 54, [v. 1171], διακονικος. sed pag. 371, 401, et 425, διακονος. 2° longa. Forte igitur hic leg. διάκονος vel διάστορος. [R. B.]
épíθeτo. — Sic alibi passim habet πιθοῦ et πιθοὶ, potius quam πείθον.
Pag. 66, [v. 130],
Δόγων ἀκριβῶν σκινδαλμοῦς μαθήσομαι.
Ubi Spondæus loco quarto feri omnino nequit. 5
Repone ex Suida et Hesychio,
Δόγων ἀκριβῶν σκινδαλάμονος μαθήσομαι.
Anapæstus enim facile admitter potest eo loco; Spondæus, ut dixi, minime.
Pag. 67, [v. 145],
Ψόλλαν ὅποσον ἄλλοιτο τοὺς αὐτῆς πόδας.
Leve quidem mendum; sed in tam luculentâ tua editione nihil commetnendum: scribe τοὺς αὐτῆς πόδας.
Pag. 71, [v. 214],
Ἀλλ' ἡ Λακεδαίμον ποὺ ὁ στιν. Ὁποῦ ὁ στιν; αὐτή.
Rotundius fuerit, ποὺ ὁ στό ὅπο ὁ στιν. Cæterum versu sequente sic hodie,
'Ως ἐγγὺς ἡμῶν τοῦτο πάνυ φροντίζετε
Ταῦταν ἀφ' ἡμῶν ἀπαγαγών πόρρω πάνυ.
At olim alia lectio erat, τοῦτο μέγα φροντίζετε; quod Scholiastes agnoscit; et Suidas in Mέγα, ubi τὸ μέγα interpretatur πάνυ. Nimirum illud πάνυ ex glossemate irrepsit; et invenuste profecto, cum mox sequatur πόρρω πάνυ. Neque tamen τὸ μέγα ad-25 miserim; cum nomine quidem adjectivo junctum, ut μέγα ἀριστος, fortassis in Comœdia Attica feri potest; at cum hoc verbo junctum pro μεγάλως plane Home-ricum* est. Quid ergo? equidem sic ab auctore

* (Marg.) Nisi fortassis tueri possit quis, ex illo quod statim 30 occurrit, ἀναβόησον μοι μέγα. Sic et alii dixerunt βραχί
scripsum esse existimo, vel potius suspicor:—

'Ω ηγής ἡμῶν· τούτῳ μεταφράττετε.
Ταύτην ἡμῶν ἀπαγαγώς σέβεσθε πάνω.

Nempe viderat in tabula illa Geographica Spartan
quam male oderat et metuebat, propinquam esse
Athenis: hoc ille putabat facinus esse τῶν φροντιστῶν,
qui eam tam prope adduxissent. Ergo, inquit, hoc
μεταφράττετε, id est, mutate et corrige hoc, ἡ φρον-
tισταί, et Spartan quam longissime potest a nobis
arnolimini; aliqui penas dabitis. Hoc equidem
sensu vocabulum eleganter et apposite factum puto:
tui erit judiciei.

Mox eadem pagina, [v. 219],

Ἀδώς· τίς αὐτὸς Σωκράτης. Σώκρατες
''Θ' ἄρα ἀκακόρον αὐτόν μοι μέγα.

In priore versu deficit syllaba: Tu quidem siles;
sed, opinor, reponis, ὁ Σώκρατες. Et sane Schol-
liastes clare agnoscit istam lectionem. Frusta; nam
praterquam quod adversus τὸ ἱθος peccat; apparat
ex versu abhinc terto, αὐτὸς σὺ κάλεσον, nondum tum
Strepsiadem compellasse Socratem. Lego itaque,

Ἀδώς· τίς αὐτὸς; Σωκράτης· τί; Σωκράτης.

Ut Latinis quid vel hem admirantis particulae.
Pag. 75, [v. 207]. Sic hodie habemus,

Τὸ δὲ μὴ κυνὴν ὄικοθεν ἐκεῖν ἐμὲ τῶν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα.

Atqui κυνηγητι priorem corripit. Ergo metri gratia re-
ponse kynēn.

Mox ibidem [v. 271], pro χρυσείοις ἀρύσεθε πρόσω-

φροντίζειν, βραχέα φροντίζει. Ergo, cum hæc mihi neglig-
genti (sic, An relegeat?) periergyoteran tois kal kakaolý-
teron videatur τὸ μεταφράττειν, unice nunc probo illum
lectionem, μέγα φροντίζει, et sic excedendum puto. [R. B.]
σιν, lege, χρυσαίς ἀρύτεσθε πρόχοναιν. Hoc ἀρύτεσθε
a Suida confirmatur, qui notat scriptum esse per τ.
Vide cum in Ἀρύτεσθε.

Denique, eadem pagina, [v. 274].

"Αέασι τεφέλαι
Ἀρθῳμεν θανεραί
Δροσεράν φύσιν εὐάγγητον
Πατρός ἀπ' ὀκεανοῦ παρακάτως
Ὑψηλῶν ὄρεων κορυφαῖς ἐπὶ
Δεινοδρόμους.

Ubi ordo est, Ἀρθῳμεν ἀπ' ὀκεανοῦ ἐπὶ κορυφάς ὄρεων.
Quid igitur sibi volunt ista, ἐροσεράν φύσιν εὐάγγητον?
Primum, nulla hic syntaxis est; neque ullam verbum,
cui adhaerere possunt. Neque enim hic dixeris, aut
Ἀρθῳμεν φύσιν, aut θανεραί φύσιν. Deinde, quid est εὐάγγητον?
Suidas καθαράν, λαμπράν; Scholiastes
πανταχοῦ φερομένην, ἢ λαμπράν. Quae
hariolationes sunt hominum ad incitas redactorum. Ex Antistrophae εὐάνδρον γάν, scias εὐάγγητον secundam produceere:
ergo Doricum est pro εὐήγγητον, quid hoc ad λαμπράν?
Neque erit πανταχοῦ sed βρείσι φερομένην.
Quae si arridet interpretatio; tum legas licet, ἐροσεράν
φύσιν εὐάγγητον. Sed languet meo judicio hae oratio,
et potius legerim ἐροσεράν φύσιν εὐγάθητον, juvunda, delectabiles; vel εὐάντητοι. Nimirum nubes, ubi
roribus foetae sunt, εὐάντητοι; ubi tonitrubus et
procellis, ὑσάντητοι merito dicantur. Sed nihil hic
certi sine ductu Manuscriptorum: et quoror te tam
pancas variantes lectiones mecum communicare: cum
sine dubio plures sint. Si omnes, ut ad te missae sunt, mihi
indicaveris, vel ex corruptis aliquid possem ex-
tundere.

Pag. 77, [v. 305],

Ναοὶ θ' ἐψειφερεῖς, καὶ ἄγαλματα.
Quid illud? Florentinorum nempe commentum. Nam Aldus dederat ἰψερεφεῖς lege certissime ἵψερεφεῖς; ut Homerus passim — καὶ ἵψερεφεῖς μέγα δῶμα.

Pag. 78, [v. 329], "Ἡσῦχος ἀντίτιμο — Peccat versus, qui a Trochæo inchoatur: sed recte Aldus, "Ἡσύχα ταύτας; et sic reponendum.

Pag. 79, [v. 325], pro Ἡδη νῦν μόλις ὅρω, tu ex codice Vaticano restituis ἀθρώ. Hoc scilicet, quia Spondeus ibi requiritur. At ἀθρώ cum compositis et similis vix unquam producuntur apud Comicos: deinde putidum est variare, καθοράν, et mox ἀθρῶν.

Sane Codicis Vaticani parva apud me auctoritas est, quantum ex excerptis tuis video; et recentissimus mihi videtur. Utcunque sit, adhuc syllaba desideratur ad versum comprehendendum; et legendum Ἡδη νυνί. Ego sic ex ingenio restitueram:

Ὡς δὲ καθορῶ. Παρὰ τὴν εἰσοδον. Ἡδη νυνί μόλις ἵψων.

Ἴφων διουλλάβως, ut sāpe: sic Ὀρνιθ. p. 427, [v. 1572], Ἔφορακα πάντων βαρβαρώτατον θεῶν.

Mihi quidem hæc verior et elegantior videtur lectio, quam illa Vaticana, quæ itidem a correctore quodam profecta est.

Pag. 80, [v. 334],

Ταῦτ' ἄρ', ἐποίου ὑγράν νεφελάν στρεπταίγλαν δαίων ὄρμαν.

Ita nunc editur: sed Aldus errore typographicō duplīcem accentum posuit, στρεπταίγλαν: quorum prior, non posterior, retinendus erat, et Scholiaste et Suida auctorisbus. Etsi, ut jam nunc animadvertō, stranque lectionem proferat Scholiastes; ut crediderim dedita opera duplīcem accentum ab Aldo fuisse.
positum. Sed quid demum est illud ὁστεπταίγλαν; explicant scilicet τὴν στρέφοσαν τὴν αὔγλην καὶ ἀφανικοσάν, avertentem solis radios. Quod analogia ipsa non patitur; siquidem ὁστεπτὸς passive significat, non active: et deinde ipsa εὐνοία est humili et puerilis. 

Verterim potius ὁστεπταίγλαν tortum fulgur emit-tentem; nam ad fulgur nubium, non solis lumen hic respici quivis [a] poeta contenderit. Tamen, utcunque hoc satis concinnum est, auguratur tamen animus poetam scripsisse ὁστεπταίγλαν: ὁστεπτεῖν scilicet est ἀστράπτειν; ut στεροῦῃ, ἄστεροῦῃ; σπάραγος, ἀσπάραγος; στρατῇ, ἀστρατῇ, si fides Etymologo.

Mox lego [v. 336],

εἰς δερῶς, διερᾶς, γαμψούς τρ' οἰωνοῦς ἀεροηχεῖς,

τρ' addito: ne cum Scholiaste et Suida, nubes putide vocemus γαμψούς et οἰωνοῦς et mox [v. 338], repono,

Κατράν νεμάχη μεγαλάν ἄγαθάν, κρέα τρ' ὑμεθήα κιχάν.

Denique ibidem [v. 344], sic nunc editum est,

Ἀποκρίναι νῦν ἄττ' ἄν σ' ἔρωμαι. Λέγε ταχέως ὦτι βούλει.

Nihil hic adnotas: mirabor tamen, si codices 20 M'scripti in hae lectione consenserint. Corrigo: Αποκρίναι νῦν ἄττ' ἄν σ' ἔρωμαι. Λέγε δὴ ταχέως, ὦτι βούλειν vel ἄττ' ἄν ἔρωμαι.

Pag. 81, [v. 347], ex MSS. proferis, πάνθ' ὦτι βούλονται, κἀτ' εἰ μὲν. Meliuscule Aldus kατ' ἦν μὲν μὲν. Ego jam olim restitueram,

Γύνονται πάν ὦτι βούλονται, κἀτ' ἦν μὲν ἄκουσκε κορήτην.

etsi et πάνθ' admirati poterit.

Ibidem [v. 357], ex iiisdem reponis,

Χαῖρ' ἐν πρεσβέτα παλαιογενεῖς, θηρατά λόγοι φιλομοῦσων,
et id melius quam παλαιογένες, ὃ θύρ. Scaligeri, etsi
Suidas παλαιογένες hic firmet, et sic exteri poetæ et
Lexicographi. Quidnam tamen παλαιογενής ut neogenis?

Pag. 82, [v. 364], Ἀνταί γάρ τοι μόναι εἰσὶ θεόι·
quid tum, si sole sunt dieæ: et alli possunt esse Dii
nihilominus. Ergo lego, Ἀνταί γάρ τοι μόναι εἰσὶ
θεόι, τᾶλα δὲ πάντ' ἐστὶ φλάρας· vel forte μόνοι εἰσὶ
θεοί. Ἡε νυμβος sunt soli Dii, quos nos agnoscimus.

Recte ibidem [v. 368], MSS. tui μεγάλοις δέ σ' ἐγὼ
10 σημείοις: et sic ego ex conjectura jam a multis annis.

Mox [v. 371], ibidem: τούτω γε τοι τῷ νυνὶ λόγῳ
lege ex metri ratione

Νη τοῦ Ἀπόλλω, τούτω γε τοι τῷ νυνὶ λόγῳ εἶ δεξεύσοις.

Ibidem [v. 376] legitur, Κάτα κρημαμέναι πλήρεις
15 ὀμβρον: plane contra metrum. Oportuit potius, Κάτα
κρημαμέναι: sed recte Aldus unica voce: κατακρημα-
μέναι: neque conjunctio in sententia requiritur.

Rursus ibidem [v. 381], pro οὐδὲπω corrigi

Ἀτωρ οὐδέν πω περὶ τοῦ πατάγου καὶ τῆς βροντῆς μ᾽ ἔδιδας.

20 Porro, p. 83, [v. 389], recte παππάξ bis scribis ex
Vaticano; atque ita plane Suidas Παππάξ παππάξ,
ἡχος πορόθις. Restat tamen mendum, quod tu non
animadvertisti. Primo inquit sonat παππάξ, secundo
παππάξ, et tertio itidem παππάξ. Hoc ineptissi-
25 mum; crescere enim debet sonus singulis vicibus hoc
modo, παππάξ, παππάξ, παππάξ, παππάξ. Quare corrigo,

Ἀτρέμας πρῶτον παππάξ παππάξ, κάπετ᾽ ἐπάγει γε παππάξ
Χώταν χέώ, κομιδή βροντά παππάξ, ὅσπερ ἐκεῖναι
vel verbo inverso sic legas

30 Ἀτρέμας πρῶτον παππάξ παππάξ ὑπάγει (sic) κάπετα παππάξ.
Pag. 83, iterum, [v. 398], sic legitur

Eπερ βάλλει τοίς ὑπόρκεοις, πῶς δὴ τὲ ὦ χεὶ Σέμων’ ἐνέπρησεν; versus una syllaba excedit; et, aut πῶς aut δὴ τ’ eji-
ciendum est, etsi Suidas in Σέμων, et Scholiastes ad
Acharn. p. 267, utrumque agnoscit. Dele vero πῶς, 5 quod in priore parte sententiae ponitur Καὶ πῶς ὡ
μωρὲ σὺ.

Recte autem emendas, p. 84 [v. 400], Καὶ Σέμων
ἀκρόν Ἀθηνῶν; ut et ego olim adolescens, tam vi me-
tri, quam Homeri auctoritate ’Οδ. γ’. (278),

Ἀλλ’ ὅτε Σέμων ἐρῶ ἄφακομεθ’ ἀκρόν Ἀθηνῶν.

Ibidem, [v. 402], Οὐκ οἶδ’ ἀτάρ εὖ λέγειν φαίνει
—deest syllaba εὖ γε λέγειν, vel σὲ, sed illud potius.

Porro [v. 411], recte ex Laertio verborum ordinem
permutas, Ω τῆς μεγάλης ἐπιθυμήσας σοφίας; ut 15
et nos juvenes feceramus: in cæternis noli sequi Laer-
tii scripturam, sed editiones; præterquam in illo [v.
415],

Μήτε βιγών ἀχθεὶ λιαν, μήτε γ’ ἀριστάν ἐπιθυμεῖς.

qui bis peccat in metri legem. Trochæus perperam 20
est in primo loco; deinde τε γ’ ἀρίστα non est Anape-
stus; ἀριστάν enim primam producit. Sed prius er-
ratum corrigitt Aldus μήτε γε βιγών vel Suidas in
Τριβράκων, Μήτ’ οὖν’ βιγών, vel Laertius μήτ’ αὖ βιγών;
posterius Suidas et Laertius, τὸ γε abjicientes! tu 25
versum sic imprimendum cura

Μήτε γε βιγών ἀχθεὶ λιαν, μήτ’ ἀριστάν ἐπιθυμεῖς.

Mox [v. 421], eadem pagina, Ἀμέλει γε βαρρῶν ἐνεκα
τούτων—vides Tribrachyn tertio loco, qui admitti non
potest; lege aut ἐνεκα τούτων, aut οὖν ἐνεκα, aut potius 30
ἐνεκεν, ut paullo ante.
Pag. autem 85, [v. 422], sic editiones posteriores exhibit, "Αλλο τι δὴτ' οὖ νομεῖς εἶναι; tu rescribe ex Aldina

"Αλλο τι δὴτ' οὖν νομεῖς ηδη θεών οὐδὲν, πλὴν ἀπερ ἴμεῖς.

5 Sic plane Aldus, nisi quod οὐδένα cum reliquis habet, quod nos in οὐδεν mutavimus, vi sententiae. Ordo est, οὐδέν τι ἀλλο νομεῖς θεών, πλὴν ἀπερ ἴμεῖς. Recte autem, οὐν pro οὖ: nam negatio est in οὐδέν. Mox versu sequenti, Οὐδ' ἀν εἰαλεχθεῖν, Suidas paullo melius in Ἀσχινῶς habet, Οὐκ ἀν; et sic locus excudendus.

Ceterum ibidem, [v. 432], γνώμας μεγάλας, recte deles μεγάλας auctore MSω, ut nos juvenes ex loco Suidas in γνώμα, et ex Vespis, p. 331, [v. 594],

15 Κἂν τῷ δήμῳ γνώμας οὐδεὶς πώσιτ' ἐνίκησεν, ἄν μη —

qui locus huic plane germanus est. Illud vero eadem sententia "Οὔτε το οικτόν γ' ἀπὸ τουεί, Suidas in γνώμα exhbitet ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν; alibi vero ἀπὸ τοῦ δή: sic enim loquitur, Ἀπὸ τοῦ δή, ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν, Ἀριστοφάνης Νέφελας. Hunc ipsum locum voluit: nihilo tamen minus sanissima est lectio vulgata.

Ibidem, [v. 441], in Anapaestis legitur,

Ἀλχμέων, ἑγοῦν, ἄσκων δέρειν,

sine dubio mendose; cum Iambus sit pro Anapæsto vel Spondeo: Scaliger emendat ἄσκων δείρειν quod nusquam extat. Tu repone ἄσκων τε δέρειν; illud enim ex pluribus novissimum ponitur; ergo recte τε additur.

Idem mox [v. 446], in illo versu,

30 Εὐρεσιτης περίτρομα δικῶν,

reponit εὑρεσιτης: quod cum poeticum non nisi in
choro tulerim, ego verius castigo, Εὐρησιεπῆς et sic excudi debet.

Pag. 87, [v. 460], nunc legitur, ἐν βροτοῖσιν ἔξεις; at apud Suidam in Οὐρανόμηκες habetur ἔξων: recte opinor; et sic totus locus constituendus:—

Ἰσθή ὡς
Ταῦτα μαθὼν παρ' ἐμοῦ
Κλέος οὐρανόμηκε
'Ἐν βροτοῖσιν ἔξων.

Attice dixeris Ἰσθή ἔξων, potius quam Ἰσθή ὡς ἔξεις. 10

Illud præterieram p. 86, [v. 450],

Στροφίς, ἄργαλος, ματιολοιχός.

Quod verbum agnosceunt Scholiastes, Photius, Suidas, Eustathius, alii. Hesychius habet ματιολοιχός. Quorum alii a μάταιος, alii a μάτιον quod ἐλάχιστον significare volunt, vel a μάτιον, mensura genere, deducunt. Omnia hæc ex uno hoc Aristophanes loco fluxerunt, et eo quidem, ni fallor, mendo. Nam ex Anapæstis lege ματιολοιχός primam producere debet; ergo non est a μάταιον quod primam corripit: illud vero μάτιον sive minimum quid, sive mensura, quo sponsore admittemus? Quis alias hoc dixit, quis fando audivit? Grammaticorum hæc deliria sunt, qui, ut celent ignorantiam suam, nihil non fingere audent; plane ut in νεαρίον et βάτιον jam antea vidimus. Nam, ut demus id quod contendunt, quæ demum sententia exorbitur? ματιολοχός, vanorum linctor, vanilinguas eleganter sane, et ματιολοιχός, minímorum linctor, et mensurarum linctor: quid restat, nisi ut tam putidis nugatoribus λειχαξεῖν dicamus. 30

Minima enim mutatione sic locum corrigo,

Στροφίς, ἄργαλος, ματιολοιχός.

Mætṓn autem quid sit, optime calles, bellaria nempē, lauitiae; turdi et id genus; nōsti illud Martialis,
Inter quadrupedes mattya prima lepus;
nōsti etiam ex Athenæo Aristophanem verbo Mattȳh
offensum; ματτυλοκιχός igitur, ut κυσσωλοκιχός, matt-
tyarum linctor, quod non gulositatem modo, sed et
5 impudentiam notare possit, ut cum eæteris hic epithe-
tis ῥηαςς, τολυμηνος, etc. congruat.

Iterum p. 87, [v. 484], Ei μὲν γὲ ὁφεῖλεται μοι,
corrige, Ei μὲν γὲ ὁφεῖλεται τί μοι, μνήμων πάνω.

Pag. 88, [v. 505], recte Scaliger, Οὐ μὴ λαλήςσης,
10 ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσης ἐμοί: quod facillimum est.

Tum pag. 89, [v. 520], Οὔτω νικήσαιμ' ἔγωγε—lege
ex versus ratione

Oὔτω | νική | σαμιμτ’ | ἔγω | καὶ τὸ | μεγῖζε | μνη σοφὸς |

vel σαμίμ γ’ ἔγω. Ea enim hujus Metri Eupolidei
lex est inviolabilis, ut in tertio loco dactylus sit; at
in disyllabis illis pedibus vel Iambus vel Trochaeus,
pro arbitrio Scriptoris, licite usurpari potest. Falle-
ris ergo, doctissime amice, cum p. 90, [v. 527], sic
versum hujus generis re fingis:—

20 ἀλλ’ οἶ δ’ | ὅς ὅ | μῶν πρὸ | δό | σω ποθ’ | ἕ | κών τοὺς | δεξιώης.

hoc enim pacto, ut jam vides, in tertio loco Tro-
chaœm, dactylum vero post cæsuram ponit; utrum-
que contra versus rationem. Enimvero recte habet
recepta Lectio,

25 ἀλλ’ οἴδ’ ὅς ὅμων ποθ’ ἕ | κών | προδῶσω τοὺς δεξιώης.

Illud tibi credo errandi causam dedit, quod pars poste-
rior hujus ἀσυναρτήτου ab Iambo προδῶ inceperit.
Atqui hoc ut dixi legitime factum; ut iterum [v. 535], eadem pagina.

30 Ζηλοῦσ’ ἤλθ’ ὡν πολύτυχ’ | χρ’ | θεοταῖς οὔτω σοφοῖς,
Sic enim repone, non ut vulgo ἡλθεν ἢν· et rursus, p. 91, [v. 549].

"Ος μέγιστον δικαὶ Κλέι | οὐ | ἐπαίσ' ἐσ τὴν γαστήρα;

et sic alibi in alis fabulis.

Versus autem qui continuo sequitur, p. 91, sic se habet,

Κοῦκετ' εἰσαύθεις γ' ἐπεπήδησά γ' αὐτῷ κειμένω·
at a Suida in 'Εμπηδώσα αὐτος profertur,

Οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν' αὖθις ἐπηδήσειν αὐτῷ κειμένω·
quae ut sæpe fit ex Scholiastarum paraphrasi accepta sunt, non ex ipso textu. Quid autem illud ἐτὸλμησα, et unde natum? Restituo tibi, ut opinor, lectionem veram diu extinctam, quam σχολιαστής ille expresserat,

Κοῦκ ἐτλησα' αὖθις γ' ἐπηδησαν γ' αὐτῷ κειμένω.

Οὐκ ἐτλησα vel ἐτλην non sustinui, non in animum induivi jacenti insultare; hoc animi generosi argumentum erat.

Quid vero illud ibidem? [v. 556].

"Ἡν Φρύνιχος πάλαι πεποίηκα" —

Φρύνιχος quidem primam longam habet, et uteque esset brevis, in primo loco non stabit Dactylus. Restituo igitur ἢν ad superiorem versum, sic,

Προσθείς αὐτῷ γραών μεθυσθήν τοῦ κόρδακος οὖνεχ', ἢν Φρύνιχος πάλαι πεποίηθε' ἥν τὸ κόρδος ἤσθεν.

Εἴθ' Ἄρμιπτος αὖθις πεποίηκαν εἰς Υπέρβαλαν.

Leges insuper in hoc novissimo αὖθεν πεπότε: ut tylus sit in loco tertio.

Pag. 92, [v. 575].

"Ο ουφωτας θεαται, δειρὸ τὸν νοῦν προσέχετε'"
edere ton voun prosexete; sic potius Athenis loquebantur, quam prosexete; ut Pherecratis hac ipsa pagina a Scholiaste citatus,

'Andres prosexete ton voun,
'Exeunymati kaioph,
Xempitkous anapaisotois.

Sic et infra p. 114, [v. 1122], lege

Prosexeto ton voun prois timid oia piasetai kai a
non prosexeta, ut editum. Sic in pluribus locis se-
quentium fabularum, quae nunc me indicante tute per
tere corriges.

Pag. 91, [v. 584], 'h selemy y' exelipte: quivis
legendum esse videat

'H selemy y' exelipte tauis odoi: o y' ylous.

Illud vero ibidem, [v. 593], quod manifeste vitio-
sum est et metro repugnat,

Adhis y y' arxaiov ymwn eiti kaxymartetai
'Epiti to beltiov to pragma y' polei xynoidetai.

Recte, inquis, exhibit MS'nu Vaticanu, eiti kaxymart-
ete: esto; at aluid restabat a te emendandum; quid
enim fit y oymn? certe non erit xynoidetai ymwn;
nam ait y' polei. Ergo legendum fuerit insuper —
ymew eiti kaxymartete; ut paullo ante [v. 589],
'Ant' y n ymew ekamarteta? et praeterea, quid erit est
25 arxaiov, in statum pristinum? Enimvero xynoidetai
epi to beltiov es arxaiov nullum sensum commodum
gniget; neque ullus syphierei es arxaiov usquam
dixerit, sed eis arxaiov katastathnai, vide ergo an
nobis melius successerit emendatio: —

Adhis ose arxaiov, ymwn eiti kaxymarteto,
'Epiti to beltiov to pragma y' polei xynoidetai.
Jam iterum, inquit, sicut olim, sicut ab initio, si quid a vobis peccatum fuerit, id in melius vertet civitati.

Pag. autem 94, [v. 615], et vitiosa interpunctio est, et levis error in litera; quae tamen sententiam pessime deturpant.

"Allo t' et dran phorin vμας, κοικ αγευ τας ημιρας
Οδην ὄρθως, ἄλλ' ἀνω τε καὶ κάτω κυμοδοπῷν."

Tuo lege et distinge

"Allo τ' ad dran phorin, ὑμᾶς δ' αὐτι αγευ τοις ἡμιρας etc.

Luna quidem, præter illa supra memorata, pluribus vos 10 beneficiis ait se afficere; vos vero ingratos omnes dierum rationes conturbare.

Pag. 95, [v. 622], dele τον et scribe,

"Ηνε' αν πενθομεν ὑ τον Μέμνον' ἡ Σαρπήδονα.

Pag. 96, [v. 653], lego et sic contra Scholiastem 15 explico:—

Τις ἄλλος αντι τουτοι νων δακτυλου;
Πρωτον μέν ει' ζιου παιδος ουτοι, ουτοις.

Priore versu digitum indicem porrigit, posteriore medium et infamem. Versu vero sequente:—

'Αγρειων ει και σκαιως.

Ubi scis aliam fuisse olim lectionem. Suidas enim in 'Αγρεια, legit ἀγρειως, et alteram etiam memorat ἀγροικος, quae prioris interpretamentum est. Tu vero Suidam hic sequi ne dubita; sic enim supra. p. 95, [v. 628 et 629], ἀγροικον et σκαιων una ponsuit auctor. Ἀγρειως autem alibi usurpat Thesmoph. p. 515, [v. 167], Ἀγρειον ουτα και δασουν.

Pag. 98, [v. 691],

'Ορῆς γνωικα δη την Ἀμνιαν λέγεις:
tollo δη ob versum, et sic Aldus.
Pag. 98, [v. 703],

Ταχώς δ' ἡταν γ' εἰς ἀπορον πένης
'Ες ἄλλο πῆδα νόημα φλενί.

Hæc Suidas binis locis in Metaphýsa et tæχως sic ex-
hibet

ταχώς δ' ἡταν εἰς ἀπορον ἐμπέσης
ἔπ' ἄλλο πῆδα νόημα φλενὸς.

De priore equidem nihil habeo quod dicam; cum ne-
que metri lex neque ulla Antistrophæ ratio lucem hic
affundat: sed de posteriore peene constat mihi since-
ram esse Suidæ lectionem; siquidem Scholiastes
quoque totum firmat, et τὸ φρενὸς in ipso textu
Aldus exhibet.

Pag. 98, versu ultimo [v. 714], et p. 99, primo, sic
15 distingue et ad versus redige,

Καὶ μ' ἀπολοῦσαι. Μὴ νῦν βαρέως
'Αλγει λάρ. Καὶ πῶς, ὁτε μον;

et mox [v. 719],

Φροινὴ ψυχή, φροινὴ δ' ἣμβας. 20
sublato ἐν, auctore etiam Aldo. Sunt Anapæstii Di-
metri.

Pag. 100, [v. 745], Κίνησον ἀλῶς αὑτό. Neque
syntaxis neque sententia constat. Corrigo,

καὶ τὴν γνώμην πάλιν

Κίνησον αὑτ' εἰς αὑτό, καὶ ξυγώθρανον. 25

Pag. 102, [v. 811], quæris utra lectio præferenda,
ἀπόλεψεις, an quod membranae et Suidas præferunt
ἀπολάψεις: sine dubio prior ob justiorem metapho-
ram anterenda est; decorticare, deglubere, quod
30 nostrates (to flay* him;) potius quam absorbere. Re-
cepta igitur lectio non est loco movenda: tamen quo-

* (MS. fec.)
niam olim hic variatum est, addo et aliam ex conjectura ἀπολόγης, quod ipsum est, quod σχολιαστὴς hic suggerit, ἀπολεπίσεις; aut melius ἀποτιλεῖς, avelles. Sei illud Callimachi "Ὀλοψεν ἐν βιγρη; et emendationem meam a te ad Suidam tantopere laus datam, Ἄμεγάλα δ' Ἀγνυτος έαν ὁλόγατο χαίταν. Hesychius noster, Ὀλόστες, λεπίζειν, τίλλειν, κολάπτειν. Idem alibi, Διαλουφὼν (mendose pro διολοῦφων) Ὀλοψειν γὰρ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ τὸ τίλλειν:—

Pag. 103, [v. 832],

Σὲ δ' εἰς τοσοῦτο τῶν μανῶν ἐλήλυθας,
"Ὀστ᾽ ἀνθρῶπιν πείθειν χολῶσιν —
Quid hoc? peithen utique non est obtemperare, sed persuadere. Lege sine dubio cum Aldo, "Ὀστ᾽ ἀνθρώπιν πείθειν χολῶσιν. Atticum quippe est peithēis pro peithη a peithomai. Quid quod Suidas etiam in Xolwai, peithη exhibit.

Pag. 104, [v. 855], "Επιλανθανόμην ἀν. Scribe, ut numerosius currat versus,

"Επελαθόμην ἄν εἰθῆς ὑπὸ πλῆθους ἑτῶν.

Ibidem, [v. 860], pro peithōmenos bis repone πιθομενος:—

ἐστα τῷ πατρί
Πιθομενος ἡσύμαρτε· κἀγὼ τοι ποτὲ
Οἴδ᾽ εξέται σοι τραυλόσαντε πιθόμενος.

Certe in posteriori loco licet ipse Suidas in ἐξέται habet peithōmenos, necessaria est hæc emendatio, ne in loco sexto fiat Anapæstus loco Iambi.

Ibidem, [v. 864],

Τούτου πραιμὴν σοι διασώσαμεν ἀμαξίδα.

Placet quod Suidas habet in Ἀμαξίς,
"Ὅτ᾽ ἐπραιμήν etc.
Nisi etsi legas, sententia hiat: refertur autem ad τὸ
totē versu superiore. Locutio vero Atticissima, etsi
ekράμην scil. ἀμαξίδα, ἐν πρωτον ὁβολὸν ἔλαβον; pro
ὁβολὼ δὲν πρωτον. Ita passim Graeci, et Terentius
et Flaccus noster; Serm. II. 2:—

Cujus odorem olei nequeas perferre
. . . . . . . cornu ipse bili bri
Csulibus instillat,

pro instillat oleum cujus etc Quare noli dubitare Lec-
tionem Suidas sequendam esse; τὸ τούτον natum est
ex glossamate interlineari, quod scripserat quis ad
syntaxin expediendam.

Pag. 105, [v. 872], 'Ἰδοῦ κρέματο γ' ὡς—atqui hoc
modo pes erit ἄμφιβραχυν, κρέματο γ' ὡς Iambico non
admittendus. Lege igitur

'Ἰδοῦ κρέματο', ὡς ἱλίθων ἄφθεγγατο.

Ibidem, [v. 876],

Καὶ τοῦ ταλάντου τοῦτ' ἐμαθὲν Ὑπερβολος.

Ita et Suidas in Ἀναπειστηρίαν. Tu vero ob versum,
as, ἐμαθὲν γ' ibi reposuisti. Perperam; versus
non bene habet, quem tu tardiorem efficis, qui pro
Tribracho inducis Anapæstum.

Ibidem [v. 887], 'Ἐγὼ δ' ἀπέσομαι. Ita et Sui-
das in Ἀπέσομαι. Vix tamen crediderim non solito
no more auctorem hic dedisse, 'Ἐγὼ δ' ἀπειμι.

Pag. 106, [v. 896], nunc legitur

γνώμας καυὼς ἐφευρίσκων.

Atqui Anapæsthi hi non recipiunt Iambum; quod qui
semel noverit, facile comendabit,

Γνώμας καυὼς ἐπεφυρίσκων.
Mox paullo infra [v. 918].

Γνωσθήσει ποτ' Ἀθηναίοισιν
Ολα διδάσκεις τοὺς ἀνοίγτος.

ubi in fine Anapæstici Trochæus est. Ego vero
multis probavi cum in notis ad Malelam, tum in Dis-
sertatione de Phalaridis epistolis, nul lam hic esse in
novissima versus syllaba communem, ut aiunt, quan-
titatem; sed omnes Anapæstos perpetuo tenore de-
currere usque ad versum Paræmiacum, qui pro more
agmen claudit. Quod a mille annis nemini ut vide-
tur observatum, dignum est quod in Prolegomenis
tuis locum inveniat; Unus enim Aristophanes infinita
ejus rei exempla præbet: et quotiescumque alter
nunc extat, locus mendi manifestus est. Quemadmo-
dum hic, ubi non minus ob sententiam, quam ob ver-
sum repone

Γνωσθήσει ποτ' Ἀθηναίοισιν
Χ' ολα διδάσκεις τοὺς ἀνοίγτος.

Ibidem, [v. 923], recte tu sequeris vetustas edi-
tiones, ἐκ πηρείου: et valeant Genevenses cum ini-
ceto illo Εὐρηκίου.

Pag. 107, [v. 937],

Παιδευσόμενοι, ὅπως ἀν ἀκούσας σφωίν
Ἀντελεγόντων, κρίνας φοιτᾶ.

ubi Scaliger, aliud credo agens, temere reposuit φοιτῶ. Illud vero nunc semel te monebo, quod cen-
ties tibi usui erit, ut semper in textu excudas σφων,
νῶν, πρῶ etc. non σφωὶν, νῶϊν, πρῶι, ut antehac fa-
catum, nam ubique ea vocabula monosyllaba sunt apud
Aristophanem. Sapienti verbum est satis. Versu 30
sequente,

Φέρε τίς λέξει πρότερος υμῶν
ex Tribracho, qui ab hoc versus alienus est, fiat Anapæstus πρότερος τά'

Illud quod antea festinans præterieram; nunc ne iterum me effugiat hic indicabo: pp. 86 et 87, a 5 versus Λήμα μὲν πάφεστι τῷ τῷ usque ad illum Ἀγε δὴ κάτειν, [v. 456 — v. 477], omnia illa quæ in editionibus Socrati tribuuntur, ad Chorum pertinere; et in margine pro ΣΩ edendum esse XΩ. Multis mihi indiciis hoc compertum est: primo Socrates non cantica facere debet sed Chorus: Illud vero, [v. 462], τὸν πάντα χρόνον μετ' ἐμοῦ διώξει an de Socrate dici potest? immo de Nubibus quorum cultor perpetuus futurus erat Strepsiades. Jam autem quod precedit [v. 458], ταῦτα μαθὼν παρ' ἐμοῦ, cujus opinum caussa 15 haec Socrati affingebantur, etiam ad Nubes pertinet, qui p. 85, [v. 430], hoc ei promittunt, ἄλλῳ εἰσαι σοι τοῦτο παρ' ἡμῖν. Tum vero, quod maxime valet, di- stichon illud Anapæsticum, p. 87, [v. 476], ἄλλῳ ἐγ- χεῖρι τὸν πρεσβύτην, etc. semper fere cantica clau- dere solet, si Anapæstici mox sequantur; vel si Trochaicì, distichon Trochaicum; et eidem personæ tribuitur quæ canticum cecinerat. Id tute observa- bis in alis Dramatibus.

Sed aliud nunc succurrir quantivis sane momenti, 25 quod et ornamentum erit editioni tuae et eruditis lectoribus compendio. Omnino tibi auctor sum, ut Stropharum et Antistropharum versus numeris suis notentur, ut statim sciatur, quis cui respondet; quemadmodum olim a Cantero factum est in Tragi- corum editione. Ergo p. 92, [v. 563], versus Strophæ duodecim numerentur; et itidem Antistrophæ quæ habetur p. 94, [v. 595], et utroboque vel pagina vel versus totius Dramatis indicetur; ut continuo ap-
pareat, quæ Stropha cui Antistrophæ respondeat; et
vicissim: nam interdum remotiores sunt: ut Stropha
illa decem versus pag. 107, [v. 949], Antistropham
suan demum habet p. 111, [v. 1024].
Nunc redeo ad paginam 107, unde digressus eram, s
[v. 953],

'Oππότερος γ' αὕτων λέγων
Ἀμείνων φανήσεσαι.

Primo illud αὕτων non convenit præcedenti verbo
deιξέτων: persona enim perperam mutatur: osten-10
dite, uter illorum melior pro vestrum. Ergo si αὕτων
retinendum erit, legemus Νῦν δειξέτων τω πισίνω;
ostendant, non ostendite. Sed sine dubio praestat, ut
Chorus eos compellet potius, quam ut de præsentibus
persona tertia loquatur: ergo corrigendum veniet το ε
αὕτων, et sane versus hic non est par socio suo in
Antistropha:—

1. 'Οππότερος γ' αὐτῶν λέγων
2. Ἐδόλυνε δ᾿ ἄρ’ ἔσον ὅ

Ergo et versus et sententiae gratia sic repono,

'Oππότερος ἄν γί σφων λέγων,

ut,

Ἐδόλυνε δ᾿ ἄρ’ ἔσον ὅ

vel si αὐτῶν quovis pacto retinendum putas, tum
lege,'Οππότερος ἄν γ’ αὐτῶν λέγων, memor tamen 25
tum omnino castigandum fore, δειξέτων pro δειξέτων.

Porro, si id forte nescis, sex septem versus ex pul-
cherrima illa ρήσει, [v. 961], Λέξω τοινν την ἄρχαιν,
etc. p. 107, producit Aristides in Oratione pro Qua-
tuorviris, pp. 168, 169. Id notas tuas auctiores faciet. 30
Atque ex eo id observabis, φωνὴν παιδὸς γρέξαντος
p. 108, [v. 963], venustius multò apud Aristidem ex-
tare, ordine inverso,
et sic prorsus excudi debet.

Illud mox, [v. 965], kei κρημνώδης κατανίφοι verissima Scriptura est; neque permutaverim eam aut τῷ Ἐν Συδής κρημνώδη aut τῷ Aristidis κρημνώδη.

Et iterum ibidem, [v. 967], "Ἡ Παλλάδα περσέπτολιν δεινῶ — ut eunque et Suidas et Aristides et Tzetzes Chil. I. 25, agnoscant, versus tamen imperat et cogit, ut περσέπτολιν reponamus.

Horribilis vero versus est, qui mox sequitur, [v. 976].

Εἰδωλον τοίς ἐφανταῖς τῆς ἡβῆς μὴ καταλείπετε γε;

ubi Anapastus venit loco Dactyli; ut omittam caesuras insuvissimas; et inhonestum illud γε, quod 15 caudae instar a tergo dependet. Lege vero fidenter,

καὶ προνοῆσαι,

"Ὄστ᾽ εἰδωλον τοίς ἐφανταῖς τῆς ἡβῆς μὴ καταλείπετε γε.

Sequitur ibidem, [v. 979],

Ὅθεν μαλακὴν ψυχραιμένου τὴν ψωνὴν πρὸς τὸν ἐμφύτην ἄν

20 Αἰτῶς ἑαυτὸν προσαγωγέων τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς ζημίδεην.

Ubi illud ἄν furcellis ejiciendum, quod nescio unde versui integro stulte adnexum est. Deinde quid sodes est φυσασάμενος ψωνῆν: quis unquam dixerit vocem miscere ad amatorem? Sexcenti codices nunquam a me impetrabant ut hoc credam ab auctore profectum. Vide an Aristarchi μαντικῆ in pectore habeam, cum sic lego,

Ὅθεν μαλακῇ ψυχραιμίζομεν τῇ φωνῇ πρὸς τὸν ἐμφύτην,

Κ’ αὖτος ἑαυτὸν προσαγωγέων τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, ζημίδεην.

Poteris etiam, κνυσάμενος, vel σκυσάμενος.

Pag. 108, [v. 988], sic habemus
"Ωστε μ' ἀπάγχοσθ' ὅταν δριχέσθαι Παναθηναίος δέων αὐτοῦς, 
Τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς καλῆς προέχων ἀμέλη τῆς Τριτογενείας.

Ubi Scholiastes duo notat animadvertenda; olim hoc 
σεσμεωσθανα, post pluraλ αὐτοῦς singulare induci 
προέχων ἀμέλη πρὸ προέχωντες ἀμέλωσι; alterum quod 
ολιμ varia lectio ferebatur, ἀμέλει non ἀμέλη. Quod 
ad prīus attinet, nunquam crediderim solcœsíum il-
llum ab auctorîs manu esse; posterius libenter am-
plector, et veram lectionem agnosco: lego enim

Τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς καλῆς προέχωσ' ἀμέλει τῆν Τριτογενείας. 10

Quorum hæc est sententia: Sub mea disciplina ado-
lescentes γυμνοὶ incedebant publice (pag. 108), at 
sub tua incedunt ἐν ἵματις ἐντευλημένοι, ut ira et 
mœrore conficiar, quoties video eos, qui Panathænæis 
γυμνοι καὶ ἀσπίδωσεροντες saltare debent, non saltare 
quidem, sed τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς καλῆς προέχουν* manibus 
demissis, ne scilicet nuda genitalia conspiciantur; 
quo olim vulgare erat et minime erubesceendum: 
quin quod magis adhuc absurdum est, ἀμέλει αὐτὶν 
tῆς Παλλάδος ἀσπίδα, etiam ipsum Minervæ clupeum 
(etenim clupei ex Arce delati tum in pompa ferebant-
tur) is qui gestat, prope veretrum suum praëfert; 
quod deae virgini et tam castæ maxime contumeli-
sum. Hæc pluribus; quia nescio an vulgo recte hæc 
accepta sint†.

Sequitur eadem pagina, [v. 1001], — καὶ σε κα-
λούσαν βλαστομάμαν; ubi non contemmnenda varia lectio

* (Mrg.) Scis olim saltationem manuum magis et brachiorum 
maxim quam pedum constitisse; quod plurima auctorum loca tes-
tantur. [R. B.]

† (Mrg.) Si hæc tibi minus arriudent, lege sensu recepto, ver-
bis diversis προέχωσ' ἀμελεῖσ τῆς τριτογενείας. [R. B.]
est apud Suidam in Βλετομάμας, καὶ σε καλοῦμεν; nos vocabimus, ego et meae disciplinae sectatores, magna pars populi. Tamen lectio recepta, quam et Scholiastes agnoscit, non est sollicitanda.

Sed præterieram id, de quo consulis p. 109 [v. 995].

quippe Scholiastes aliam profert lectionem, τάγαλμα ἀφανίζειν. Primo reponis ob metrum τάγαλμα; quod usitatus est fator: sed ut sæpe per τα profer tur synalœpha, non per α, ut τάγαθον pro τά ἀγαθον, atque hic itidem ex brevi syllaba fit longa. Ergo et stare poterit τάγαλμα: sed, ut mihi videtur, latent hic vestigia diverse lectionis. Erant enim, credo,

qui scriberent μέλλεις τάγαλματα πλήσειν: unde illud τά — remansit, etiam postquam ἀπαλήσειν repositum. Hoc ex Scholiaste conjicio, qui sic παραφράζει, εἰτερ μέλλεις τῆς αἰðοῦ τά ἀγάλματα πληρώσειν. Neque tamen hanc lectionem temere admitterim; quia altera olim lectio ferebatur, ἀφανίζειν, narrante Scholiaste; unde necessario τάγαλμα, vel potius, ut tu mavis, τάγαλμα tum scriptum erat. Utra igitur lectio melior, ἀπαλήσειν an ἀφανίζειν? tu posteriorem praefers neque injuria. Quid enim sit implere ἀγάλμα, si dixero me intelligere; sententiam quidem percipio, dictionem non probo. At ἀφανίζειν corrumpere agalma, si de versu bene constet, nihil est quod verba vituperes. Ergo sensum excutiamus: Discere, inquit, foro abstinere et balneis, discere pude

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rem ingenuum, senioribus loco cedere, parentibus non malefacere, neque alius quid turpe admittere, ὃτι τῆς αἰδοῦ μέλλεις τάγαλμα ἀφανίζειν (ἀπαλήσειν) quia
eo pacto Pudoris signum (imaginem) corrumpes. Plana quidem hæc illatio est, sed oppido friget: atque eo ipso quod tam plana est, a correctoribus videtur pro-pecta, qui τὸ ἀναπλήσευν non probabant. Contra, si ἀφανίζειν a princípio extitisset; quis tam lævus, ut ἀναπλήσευν ex conjectura substitueret? Equidem sic existimo, τὸ ἀναπλήσευν non certo studio, sed casu et incuria in textum irrepsisse, a vera lectione paullulum deflexum. Sic enim lego,

ἄλλο τε μηδὲν

Λισχρὸν ποιεῖν, ὅτι τῆς αἵδος μέλλεις τῶγαλμῷ ἀναπλάσσειν.

Nihil turpe, inquit, committes, quia id institutum tuum est ea disciplina, ut verum te Pudoris simulacrum effingas. Porro ἀναπλάσσειν ἄγαλμα ex cera, argilla etc. propriissime dictum tu optime nòsti. Neque id te morabitur, quod ἀναπλάττειν potius dicere voluit: sic enim καταπλάσσειν bis in Pluto habemus.

Eadem autem pagina [vers. seq.] non est ut cuneteris in textu reponere τὸ εἰσάττειν pro εἰσίναις; cum et elegantius sit, et a Suida agnitus, non bis solum ut tu notasti, sed et tertiio in v. Ἀχρηστα.

Pag. 110, [v. 1010],

Καὶ πρὸς τούτους προσέχου τὸν νοῦν,

tu scribe cum Scaligero προσέχης, ut poiēs versu 23 precedente.

Pag. 111, [v. 1030], in Antistropha, v. 7,

Τῶν προτέρων | πρὸς ὁν τάδ᾽ ὡς | κόμψο

non respondet compari suo [v. 955],

Νῦν γὰρ ἄπαξ | ἐνθαδε κὰν | δυνός.

Ergo repono,

Τῶν προτέρων | πρὸς δὲ τάδ᾽ ὡς | κόμψο
Ibidem [v. 1035], sic editum est,

Etiam tunc ἄνδρ᾽ ἐπερβαλεῖ, καὶ μὴ γάλωτ᾽ ὀφλήσαις,

ubi patet ex ἐπερβαλεῖ legendum esse ὀφλήσεις. Versu autem sequente

5 Καὶ μὴν πάλ᾽ ἔγωγ᾽ ἐπιγύμην τὰ σπλάγχνα, κατείπεσον.

duplex est erratum, nam et Anapestus est loco Iambi, et prāterea πάλ᾽ non est πάλαι jamdie, sed πάλι

numsum: Lege igitur, Καὶ μὴν πάλαι γ᾽ ἐπιγύμην, vel propius adhuc, Καὶ μὴν πάλαι τ᾽ ἔγω τ᾽ ἐπιγύμην.

10 Iterum ibidem, [v. 1047],

Ἐπίκες εὐθὺς γὰρ σε μέσον ἐχὼ λαβὼν ἄρθρων.

Suidas in Eὐθὺς inverso ordine, εὐθὺς γὰρ σ᾽ ἐχω μέ-


15 Pag. 113, [v. 1075],

Ἐλευ πάρειμ᾽ ἄντεκθεν ί ῥα ῥή τῆς φύσεως ἀνάγκας.

Daedalus male habetur pro Trochæo. Scribe igitur

tās τῆς φύσεως ἀνάγκας, ut in Pluto, p. 49, [v. 1045].

Τάλαν᾽ ἐγώ, τῆς ὑβρεός ἦς ὑβριζῶμαι.

20 Versu autem proximo

Ἡμαρτε, ἡράσθης, ἢμοιχευσάς τί; κατελήφθης.

ubi ut scabram et stolide interruptam orationem præ-

teream, ipsum metrum non constat? lege sine dubio,

Ἡμαρτε, ἡράσθης, ἢμοιχευσάς τι, καί ἤληφθης;

25 Mox ibidem, [v. 1083],

Τι δ᾽ ἦν ῥαφανιδωθῆ γε πειθόμενος σοι, τέφρα τε τυλῆς;

Ad quem versum sic tu narras, Aut, ais, lege πιθό-

μενος; aut ῥαφανιδωθῆ πειθόμενος, omiisse γε, ut

Λ Λ
habet MS. Vaticanus. Atqui neutro modo versus concinnabitur; et sic utique excedendus erit.

Τί δὲ ἐν ραφανώδῃ πιθόμενος σου, τέφρα τε τιθή.

Ibidem, [v. 1098], sic Hodie dispomuntur versiculi

Πολὺ πλείωνας, ὑ τούς θεοὺς
Τοὺς ευπροέκοιτοι,
Καὶ τοῦτοι γούν ὄτι ἔγο κακεωνί,
Καὶ τὸν κομήτην τοῦτοι.

Tu sic digere, ut omnes similes sint,

Πολὺ πλείωνας, ὑ τούς θεοὺς
Τοὺς ευπροέκοιτοι τοῦτοι
Γούν ὄτι ἔγο, κακεωνί,
Καὶ τὸν κομήτην τοῦτοι.

Pag. 114, [v. 1112], adde γε.

'Οχιν μὲν σὺν οἴμαι γε, καὶ κακοδαλμαν.

et versus sequente

1. Χώρει νῦν, οἴμας δὲ
2. Σοι ταῦτα μεταμελήσειν

ut sit νῦν breve encliticum; non νῦν nunc. Et — sic

Aldus dedit: versus isti bini sunt inter se similes.

Pag. vero 115, [v. 1146], quid de illo fiet?

χρή γὰρ ἐπιθαυμάζειν τι τῶν διδάσκαλων.

Neque enim vel Suidae vel Eustathio fidem habe possum, qui ἐπιθαυμάζειν exponunt μισθοῖς τιμαῖν. Hæc interpretatio ex vi sententiae enata est, non quod apud quemquam alium ἐπιθαυμάζειν eo sensu positum invenerint. Equidem non video quibus fidiculis et vi verbi extorquere hoc possint. Quae apud σχόλα αἰσθὴν hic habes, Florentinis debentur: Aldus ea non agnoscit. Mihi hicquam hærere fateor. Si ut in nova Comœdia sit, Strepsiades ad Spectatores cor-
versus hæc diceret, Socrate non audiente; tum suspiicerar auctorem dedisse

χρή γὰρ πεθηκέειν τι τὸν δεδωκαλον.

vel

χρή γὰρ ὑποθυτεύειν τι τὸν δεδωκαλον.


20 Eadem pagina [v. 1174], sic nunc habetur

καὶ δοκεῖν

ἀδικοῦντ’ ἀδικεῖοθαλ, καὶ κακουργοῦντ’ οἶδ’ ὅτι.

At aut nihil video, aut ipsa nive frigidius est illud κακουργοῦντ’ οἶδ’ ὅτι. Quid enim sententiae confert?

ubi antitheton? non crescit sententia, sed languet et labascit. Vix mihi tempo, quin sic ab auctore datum pronuntiem:

καὶ δοκεῖν

ἀδικοῦντ’ ἀδικεῖοθαλ, καὶ κακουργοῦντ’ εὐποσείν.

25 Certè aut ita scripsit Aristophanes, aut dormitavit: etsi et Suidas in verbo Τί λέγεις illud οἰδ’ ὅτι jam olim agnoverit.
Pag. 117, [v. 1192], sic legitur,

"Ina ἐὰν τῷ τῷ ἐννον προσέθηκεν τῷ ἀνέβας." Namque numerosius repone προσέθηκεν τῷ ἀνέβας.

Pag. 117, [v. 1203], ἀμφόρεις νεασμένοι. Quæris an sic scribendum sit, an ut Suidas bis et MSS. Vat. n. venησμένοι. Equidem priorem lectionem haud libenter admiserim; neque enim νεασμένος est plenus, ut νεασμένοι. Tamen abhorret a sententia loci. Amphi phora enim tum cum plena est, utilissima est; neque inde metaphoram trahi commode potest ad continentiam designandam. At contra ubi semel inanes sunt vel fractæ, tum demum inter rejectanea, et concomitantur in loco quodam abdito; et vel integræ mæscunt et putescunt. Placet igitur τὸ νευσμένοι, νευσμένοι ut Suidas, Xenophon, et Hesychius, νευσμένοι.

Pag. 118, [v. 1216],

Ἀπερηθρῶσαι μᾶλλον, ἡ σχέν πράγματα.

Pro quibus Suidas in Ἀπερηθρῶσαι: sic videtur legisse,

Ἀπερηθρῶσαι, ἡ σχέν πράγματα.

Sed non sequor. Sequente vero versu, quid opus est Dactylo isto ὁνέκα, quamvis et Suidas habet in Κλητενωρ; certe expeditior incedit versus, si legis,

"Ὅτε τῶν ἐφαντάς γὰ' ἐνέκα νυνὶ χρημάτων.

Ibidem, [v. 1232], cave tibi a turpi errato Genvensium, ex Basileensi traducto

Καὶ ταῦτα ἢθήνεσις ἀπομόσαι ταῖς θεύσιν recte enim Aldus ἀπομόσαι μοι.

Pag. 119, [v. 1241], vere a viris doctis person collocata sunt,

ΔΑ. Καὶ Ζεὺς γελοίος ὑμνήμενος; ΣΤ. τοῖς εἰδοσίων,
nisi quod adhuc restat erratum, ut opinor. Sic enim
lego

Ibidem, [v. 1246], ridicule legitur

su excude ἀποδώσεων μοι δοκεῖ· hoc est, δοκεῖ μοι·
non, ἀποδώσεων σοι. Nisi forte, quia et Σχολ. agnoscit
σοι, jocum hic captaverit ille Testis, quasi dixerit,
tibi quidem videtur rediturus, mihi nihil minus. Sic

Βατράχοις, p. 134, [v. 104].

"H μην καβαλά γ' ιστίν ως καὶ σοι δοκεῖ.

Ibidem, [v. 1252], Ὀκ ἄρ' ἀποδώσεις; at Suidas
etiam in sua serie v. Ὀκ ἄν etc. sic exhibet, Ὀκ ἄν
ἀποδοίης; οὐχ ὅσον γέ μ' εἰδέναι. Repetere verba
est hominis irati.

Pag. 121, [v. 1296], non intelligo illud,

Ὁκ ἀποδώσεως σαυτὸν εκ τῆς οἰκίας.

Quomodo enim ipse se ἀποδιώκοι? duo sint necesse
est. Ego vix dubito sic scripsisse Aristophanem:—

Ὁκ ἀπολιβάξεις αὐτόθ' εκ τῆς οἰκίας.

ut in Avibus p. 423, [v. 1467].

Ὅκ ἀπολιβάξεις, δ' κάκως ἀπολοίμην.

Seis quid Suidas, Hesychius, alii de hoc verbo com-
mentetur.

Pag. eadem, [v. 1299], de ἄξεις ἐπιαλῶ nescio
quid dicam, praeferam et tuam et varias Scholiastae
cum lectiones tum interpretationes sine dubio falsas
esse. Mihi autem nihil nunc succurrat. Latet, opi-
nor, phrasis aliqua ad aurigationem pertinens; quam

tu investiga. Nisi fortassis hoc arrideat
hoc est, an excurrens? ego te in hippodromum adigam etc. Ælisai et έξαλίσαι vide in Σχολ. et Polluce.

Pag. 122, [v. 1314], Γνώμας τ’ ἐναντίας λέγειν, = dele τ’ cum Scaligero; ordo est, δεινὸν λέγειν γνώμας etc.

Pag. eadem, [v. 1304], Stropha respondet Antistrophæ, p. 124, [v. 1391], et numeris notandi erunt versus.

Sed illud, [v. 1350],

Λήμ’ ἦστι τὰνθρώπον

non convenit cum pari suo, [v. 1396],

Ἄλλ’ οὖθ’ ἐρεβίδου.

Ergo repone sine dubio,

Λήμ’ ἦστι τὸ τὰνθρός, i.e. λήμα τὸ τοῦ ἀνδρός.

Pag. 123, [v. 1359], illud vitiose editum est

Οὐ γὰρ τὸν’ εἴθες χρῆν σε γ’ ἁρα τύπτεσθαι καὶ πατείσθαι.

Spondæus enim locum Trochæi invasit; nisi forte quis cum Gronovio et Iensio stolide contenderit dipthongos αι et οι etiam ante consonantem corripi posse. Sed tu melius sapis; lege igitur verbis inversis

Οὐ γὰρ τὸν’ εἴθες χρῆν σε τύπτεσθαι γε καὶ πατείσθαι;

vel τύπτεσθαι τε. Scaliger corruxerat τύπτε καὶ πατεῖσθαι: qualis audacia!

Ibidem, [v. 1367], ψόφον πλέων, ἀσύστατον: Lege Ἀττικῶς, ἀξύστατον: et sic Suidas in sua serie.

Pag. 124, [v. 1375], recte judicas, auctoris Suida et MSS. tuis, ἥρειδομεσθ’ edendum esse, non ἐριζό-μεσθ’. Illud enim et figuratus est, et alias Aristo- phani usitatum.
Quod autem ex iisdem producis ad histum suppleendum, [v. 1397],

loin ἔργον, καὶ καῦν ἔποιν κατηλκαὶ μοχλαντα,
in eo correctorum agnosco ingenium, non veterum
exemplorum fidel: unde et haud temere colligo co-
dices tuos non diu ante Typographiae initia conscri-
ptos esse. Quid enim ἐπών? versum quidem susten-
tat, sententiam vero labefactat: ἐπη enim hic carmi-
na significarent, quod a mente auctoris prorsus alic-
num. Quare probo, atque adeo fidenter assero ve-
terem meam conjecturam, qua sic olim versum sup-
pleveram,

loin ἔργον, καὶ καῦν λόγων κατηλκαὶ μοχλαντα.

Dogmata intelligit sive rationes: non utique versiculos.
15 Ita, p. 81, [v. 357], θηρατά λόγων Φιλομούσων: et
quoties alibī in hoc ipso dramate!
Ibidem, [v. 1401], nunc legimus

'Ἐγώ γὰρ, ὅτε μὲν ἐπικαὶ μόνη τὸν νοῦν προσέχουν,
ubi Spondæaus locum Iambi occupat: verte igitur ver-
ba, cum ob versum, tum ob constructionis elegantiam,

'Ἐγώ γὰρ ὅτα μὲν ἐπικαὶ τὸν νοῦν μόνη προσέχουν.

Pag. eadem, [v. 1412],

Τύπων τ' ἐπιειδήπερ τοῦτ' ἐστ' εὐνοῖα τῷ τύπων,
quod manifeste vitiosum, syllaba enim deficit. Aut lege
25 ἐπιειδήπερ γε τοῦτ' ἐστ' aut ἐπιειδήπερ τὸδ' ἐστίν.
mirabor si codices tui MSS. in vulgata lectione con-
senserint, et tamen tu siles.
Ibidem, [v. 1415],

Κλάσων παῖδες πατέρα δ' οὐ κλάειν δοκεῖς; ΣΤ. τῇ δή;
30 Et hic vix crediderim postrema illa τῇ δή in MSS.
tuis comparere. Nam a Florentinis sunt; neque Aldus neque Scholiastes agnoscit, qui contra, non Trochaicum ut cæteros, sed Trinetrum Iambicum esse versum hunc diserte narrat. Lege ergo, Personarum signis sublatis,

Κλάμοντι παίδες, πατέρα δ' οὐ κλάειν δοκεῖς;
Φήσεις νομίζεσθαι, etc.

Porro Iambum inter Trochæos poscit, quod notissimi apud Euripidem versus parodia esset

Χαίρεις ὅρων φῶς, πατέρα δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκεῖς;

Pag. 125, [v. 1418],

Εἰκός δὲ μᾶλιστα τοίς γέρωντας ἦ τοὺς νέους τι κλάειν:
mirror hunc quoque tibi intactum esse, et versus bis claudicante, et dictione solescissante: lege ut utrique vitio medicina fiat,

Εἰκός δὲ μᾶλλον τοίς γέρωντας ἦ νέους τι κλάειν.

Iterum ibidem, [v. 1428],

'Ω γάρ τοῖς πατέρας ἀμίνηται, καὶ τοῖς διαφέροντ' οὐδέν.

Hic Anapaestus est in loco penultimo pro Tribracho vel Trochæo, quos solos admittit metri lex. Lege igitur

— καὶ τοῖς διάφερον οὐδέν

'Ημῶν ἐκεῖνο —


Eadem pagina, [v. 1442], sic habent editiones:—

Πῶς δή; διδαξόν γὰρ τί δή μ' ἐκ τούτων ἐπωφελήσεις.

Versus mendi est manifestus; quem tu ex MSονVs Vaticanano sic is emendatum, ἐκ τούτων ὑφελῆσεις. In—
terim non animadvertis etiam tuum illum esse mendosum; Spondæus quippe locum Trochæi occupat. Unde iterum deprendo codicem illum recentiorem esse, neque ullius fere auctoritatis: Tu sic verbis in-versis locum constitues,

Πῶς δὴ; διδάξον γὰρ τί δή 'κ τούτων μ' ἐπωφελήσω
vel, quæ sola vera lectio est,—διδάξον γὰρ τί δὴ μ’ ἐκ τὸν ἐπωφελήσει, et sic excudi versiculus debet.

Mox, [v. 1444], versus duos male disjunctos et mendosos quoque, ad unum redigo hoc modo;

Τοῦθ’ ἐπερον ἀδ μείζων κακῶν. ΦΕΙ. τί δ’ ἦν ἡχων τὸν ἡγτω
Λόγων σε νυκῆσι λέγων
Τὴν μητρ’ ὡς τούτων χρεών;

Pag. 126, [v. 1456], legitur

Τι δήν ταῦτα γ’ οὐ μοι τὸν’ ἡγοεῖτε
ubiemendandum, ταὐτ’ οὐ, et mox,[v. 1400], habetur,

'Eως αὐτὸν ἐμβάλωμεν ἐς κακῶν,
deficientem syllaba. Scaliger sic supplevit, "Eως περ αὐτῶν: sed vera lectio est, "Eως ἀν αὐτῶν: quod eli-
sum est ob similitudinem syllabarum sequentis αν αυ.

Ibidem, [v. 1472], insignis et elegant sententia plane obfuscata est a mendosa lectione:

Οἶκ ἐξέλιψεν' ἀλλ’ ἐγὼ τὸτ’ φῶιν
Δίᾳ τουτοί τόν Δίνον, σίμοι δειλαῖος,

"Ο τε καὶ σε χρυσεῖν ὅντα θεόν ἡγησάμην.

Nihil potuit amarius salsiusve dici; non, inquit, eje-
cit: sed ego stultus tum credebam Dinum hunc esse
Jovem, cum te, hominem luteum, Deum esse existi-
mabam. In utroque deceptus sum miser; Dinus non

magis est Jupiter, quam tu Deus. Nosti illud Syri
Terentiani, de Ctesiphonte Adolescente et Demea
patre;

Laudarier te audit libenter: facio te apud illum Deum.
Hanc tu emendationem, quo es judicio, de tripode esse reputabis: nam præterea vide concinnitatem, τότε φόμην ὅτε καὶ σε: at in vulgata lectione nihil est venustatis.

In fine Dramatis recte edetur, ut mones, et ego quoque olim, [v. 1506],

Τι γὰρ μαθόνθι ἄβρατον γ' ἐς τοὺς θεοῖς;

quinetiam ordo versuum recte permutabitur: at lectio illa codicis Vaticanis a mala manu est, et ab audacissimo interpolatore.

Tria, opinor, restant ex tuis Quæsitis, quæ, ne intacta prætereaam, sic habe:

Φασιανοῦς, [v. 109], Leogoræ recte Aces interpretaris; non Egos, quod Grammaticorum veterum commentum erat. Illud vero in Scholiis p. 72, [ad v. 283], φθάσαι δὲ αὐτῇ λέξεται ἐν Εἰρήνῃ, equidem nihil certi habeo; et una tectum ampliandum esse censeo: nisi forte quod jam nunc mihi succurrít tu aliquid esse censueris. Poteris enim sic, φράσις δὲ αὐτῇ λέξεται ἐν Εἰρήνῃ: hoc est, Eadem phrasis est habetur in fabula Pace. Ut enim hic est Ἡλθες δὲ κατὰ τι; ita illic, p. 440, [v. 191], Ἡκεῖς δὲ κατὰ τι; Denique quod p. 74, [ad v. 263], in Scholiis habetur, Μερικῶς φιλοσοφῶν λόγων ἀέρα βούλεται εἰναι τὸ πάν, sententia, ut puto, mihi comperutum est; verbum tamen quod hic latet, nunc quidem expiscari nequeo: Sensus certe hic est, perinde ac si dixisset, ἐπομένως τοῖς φιλοσοφῶν λόγων ἀέρα etc. Secundum Philosopherum dogmata dicit esse Omne. Non enim, credo, in μερικῶς subolfacies τὸ Ἐρετρικός, quæ secta philo-sophorum erat a Menedemo nomen nacta. Atque haec haec nequit. 
Omiseram quid pag. 105, [v. 869], quod hic extra ordinem ponam,

Καὶ τῶν κρεμαθρῶν ὦ τρίβων τῶν ἕνθαδε.


Et nunc tandem manum de tabula. Unum duntaxat monendum adhuc restat; curandum nempē, ut in textu τὸ ν finale semper apponatur ubi syllaba longa est; quod in editis plerumque absese solet, et crucem figit studiosis, qui metra Comica scire cupiunt: ut p. 63, [v. 74],

ἀλλ’ ἐπερῶν μου κατέξει τῶν χρημάτων.

cedatur κατέχειν; atque ita in alīs plus sexcentis. Hoc si omittis, et præterea, si quæ extra omne du lium sunt posita in textu exhibere negligis, ad notas tandem detrusa (quod a superstitionis quibusdam et ignavis fieri amat) nihil profecto agis, sed operam oleumque perdis.

Denique hoc oro te atque obsecre (quod antea facere memini) ut si quæ ex nostris tibi usui fuerint, ea in notis exhibeas, non meis verbis, nomine ad finem posito ut fit in notis Variorum; sed tuis, narrationis σχῆματι, sic emendat Benlevius etc.; et quoties castigationum rationes adjicis, non meis verbis quæ
hic autòs xedias, utaris; sed memor Epicharmi,

Ema doς kai porphurav, logouni poukllon sofous.

Vale, charissimum caput, et scito qua postremum mihi mandabas, curae mihi fore.


His scriptis, forte in manum cepi Palmerii Notas, ubi p. 103, [v. 830]. Nubibus Σωκράτης ὁ Μήλιος καὶ Χαρεφών, sic distinguuit, Σωκράτης, ὁ Μήλιος, etc. ut tres hic notentur, Socrates, Diagoras, Chærephon. Perperam haec vir optimus. Primo vis quaedam fit orationi, et ambiguum erit ἀθεράπευτον. Deinde Stephanus Byzantius in Μήλιος diserste affirmat Socratem hic Μήλιον dixi. Denique, Diagoras jam ad plures is abierat, neque Socrati notus esse potuit. Postremo sensus in recepta distinctione facillimus est, Σωκράτης ὁ Μήλιος, id est, alter Diagoras, alter Athens.

CXXX.

Ludolph Kuster to Richard Bentley.

Amsterdam, 15 Sept. 1708.

Dear and Honoured Sir,

Y have thought necessary, to write to you in a few lines, that, concerning the dedication of Aristoph. Mylord Hallifax hath accepted it. Y did acquaint you before, that there was a friend in Lon-
don, who did offer me his service as for that matter. But though y did thank him for his good will, and tell him, that there was no hast in this matter; he hath for al that, as having, it seems, not received my lettre in time enough, broughth the thing about. Y should be mighthely pleased, if yours thoughths had fallen upon the same Lord. But now, if you had engaged already with on other, wat to do then? Y know one expedient. You kould say, if you pleas, that y had written to you about twoo dedications, that of Aristophanes, and that of the Niew Edition of Dr. Mils Testament, which y have undertaken; and that by a mistake you had taken one for the other. Y do not dout but you are wel acquainted with Mylord Hallifax, and y should be very glad, if by the first opportunity you would be as kind as to talk to him about the same matter. As for the honorarium, y leave it to Milord's discretion: howsoever a hint might be given to him about it. This is all, what y have to write at present. Y have written larger and about other things by a German gentlement, who desins shortly to come to Cambridge. He goth over with the fleet, or convoy of the Queen of Portugall, which y suppose is now parted already for Engelland. This in great hast. Y am, Sir, and shal alwais be,

Your faithfull friend, and humble servant,

L. KUSTER.

For the Rev'd Dr. Bentley,

Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.
CXXXI.

CLARISSIMO VIRO GOTEFRIDO RICHTHERO
RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS S. LIPSIAM

LITTERAS a te, Vir humanissime, nudius tertius accepi longe gratissimas, in quibus alto operam tuam polliceris in describendis veterrimi exemplaris Maniliani variis lectionibus. Hanc tuam erga me et meliores litteras tam promtam ac prolixam voluntatem, stultus sim, si repudiem; inhumanus, si non gratis sime agnoscam. Liceat igitur posthinc, vir ornatis sime, in amicorum meorum numero te quoque recensere, et amicitiae recentis tesseram Manilianas lec- tiones a te exspectare.

Scias autem, me ab aliquot annis semel atque iterum ex eodem vestro Codice nactum esse excerpta quaedam, sed mutila et imperfecta, quod ex aliis Co- dicibus parsi ferme cum vestro ætatis certo mihi compertum. Quattuor tantum, quod sciam, in tota Europa nunc exstant exemplaria, quæ annorum DC ætatem præ se ferunt: Gemblacense seilicit, unde olim Jos. Scaliger posteriorem suam editionem adornavit: Ve- netum in Bibliotheca S. Marci; Vossianum in Academia Leidensi, et vestrum illud Lipsiense. Cetera omnia, quorum non paucæ penes me habui, sunt note recentioris et ab exscriptoribus passim interpolata. Gemblacense autem illud, quod omnium optimum et veterrimum est, ipse oculis meis diligentissimæ olim perlustravi, et minutissimas quasque variationes scrupulose notavi. Ceterorum collationes, quæ Gemblacensi in plerisque omnibus adstipulaturn, amicorum opera comparavi: unde facile erat reprehendere, ju-
Venes illos, qui Lipsiensis libri excerpta mihi subministrabant, vix decimam partem lectionum attigisse.

Quamobrem, vir humanissime, si operam et mihi et auctori ipsi utilem navare vis, oro te atque testor, ut minima quæque observare et in Boecclarianæ editionis margine notare ne dedigneris; quanto mendosiora et absurdiora tibi videantur, tanto fidelius et diligentius. Quippe ex illis contaminatissimis, quæ alius forte spreverit et velut indigna notatu praeterierit, ego haud raro pulcherrimas emendationes eruo et extundo.

Ceterum, cum Manilianis codices præ illis reliquorum poetarum sint portentose et pæne supra fi dem mendosi, in magnam utique molem exsurgerent tua excerpta, si ex ora tui codicis in chartam puram transcriberes, mihi quoque non necessarium et ideo ingratum labor em injungerent singula rursus in mei codicis marginem inserendi. Patere ergo, ut illud a te impetrem, vir amicissime, ut ipsum codicem tuum Boecclarianæ editionis ad me hue transmittas, ubi semel omnes variantes lectiones in ejus margine descripseris: quod tuum insigne beneficium duobus novæ editionis exemplaribus pensabo.

Illud quoque et hic et in aliis (si quando olim in MS non conferendis operam tuam collocabis) te admonuisse non erit inutile; multa scil. in vetustis illis MS sub tempore renascentium literarum jam ab annis circiter trecentis interpolata fuisset, et novas lectiones intrudi solitas, prioribus erasis. Eas, si quæ in vestro codice fuerint, ut sine dubio sunt, facile erit tibi dignoscere vel a colore atramenti, vel a ductu literarum, vel a vestigiis rasuræ, quæ nunquam evanescit. Illud igitur diligenter curabis, ut singula loca indices, quæ a manu secunda et interpo-
latrice sint mutata; et, si fieri poterit, deprehendas, quid olim a *prima manu* scriptum fuerit, sub rasura illa nunc latitans. Porro, ne integra verba describendo totum marginem editionis tuae oppleas, satius fuerit, litteras tantum lineola subducta notare, et in margine variantes reponere hunc ferme in modum:

Pag. postrema tuae editionis, versu undecimo,

*Cumque vaga est illa, et terris sua lumina condit*

*Tune conferta licet celi fulgentia templo*
*Cernere seminibus dense totisque micare*

1. *Nec spatium stellis, mundo nec cedere summam*
2. *Floribus ut sicce curvum per littus arenas*

Has enim crediderim variationes codicem vestrum exhibere, ut ex aliis codicibus licet conjicere. Quis vero non portenta haec dixerit? Scaliger certe, qui omnia illa in codice Gemblacensi viderat, nihil illine expiscari potuit. Ex his tamen vestigiis sic veram tibi lectionem restituuo:

*Cumque vaga stella tenebris sua lumina condunt.*

*Tum conferta licet celi fulgentia templo*
*Cernere luminibus dense totumque micare*

1. *Stipatum stellis mundum, nec cedere summam*
2. *Floribus aut sicce curvum per littus arenas.*

Atque ex hoc specimen tu conjicito, quantum emendationum in integro libro proferre possim. In illa utique pagella plus trigiuta dabo: ut, praefiscine dixerim, si quando otium nactus editionem meam prcure possum, jam tum primum in lucem prdine Poeta ille jure videri possit.

Quod ad quaestiones tuas attinet, vir erudissime.
sic meam sententiam paucis habeto. In Æliani loco
[V. H. II. 32], Ἀλεσίνων potius legerim, quam Ἀλεσί-
δην. Cum enim non, ut alias, ratione et judicio, sed
sola auctoritate dirimenda sit hæc controversia, stul-
tum fuerit, pluribus et vetustioribus testibus fidelem de-
mere, paucioribus et recentioribus habere.

Quæris etiam de notatione nominum Sileni et Sa-
tyri. Sine dubio vidisti, quid ὁ πάνω Bochartus, qui
omnia felicissime hæs origines rimatus est, de his
verbis prodiderit in suo Phaleg: ubi prius a ἡφις de-
ducit, posterius a ἥπις, ingeniosius tamen, ni fallor,
quam verius; ut pleraque omnia, quæ in illo admi-
randæ eruditionis opere exsequitur, exceptis quæ ma-
nifeste et toto colore suam produnt originem. Certe,
si in utia eruditionis parte, in hac praecipue τῶν ἐν-
μολογίων opus est solido et subacto judicio: quo qui
destituuntur, turpissime se dare solent et deridéndos
propinare. Ea enim est indoles linguarum Orienta-
lum, ut si (pro more hominum, qui in ea re hodie
lauream quærunt) vocalium nulla ratio habeat, con-
sonantium autem permutatio tam patienter admitta-
tur, quidvis ex quovis poterit deduci, et tota verbo-
rum Græcorum supellex ex Oriente deportari. Supe-
riore sæculo Gorpius Becanus, vir alioqui doctus et
ingenio non vulgari, omnia linguae Hebræae vocabula
ex Brabanticis deducere aggressus est: vix magis
insanus, quam qui hodie omnia nostra ex Hebraicis
petere conantur, febriculosis conjecturis et inanibus
suspicionibus freti.

Hanc tu ut ingeniorum pestem fugias, auctor tibi
ero, vir spectatissime: nullus enim solidæ doctrinæ
fractus, nulla apud cordatos homines gloria provenire
hinc poterit. Nunquam igitur tibi dixero, unde Sileni
aut Satyri appellati sint: at, quod longe melius est, id tibi in aurem instillavero, ut in his senticitis rupandis nolis ingenium tuum et bonas horas conterere. Vale, eruditissime Richthere, et fac quam primum me certiorem, eequid de lectionibus Manilianis a te debeam exspectare. Iterum vale.
Datum Cantabrigiae, Septembr. die XIX. stilo veterere anno Dni MDCCVIII.

CXXXII.

Viro Illustri et Eruditissimo Richardo Bentliec
S. P. D. Ludolphus Kusterus.


Notas tuas accuratissimas in Nubes nuper accepl; sed quæ, ut et pars posterior in Plutum, serius huc allatte sunt, quam ut locis suis, sive Notis meis inseri 25 potuerint. Typothetæ enim, cum nihil aliud quod agerent, haberent, moram illam impatientes,
precibus suis tandem evicerunt, ut præolum cessans moveri denuo siverim, antequam Notas tuas accepsi-
sem. Sed cum nihil interesse putem, quo loco tuæ legantur; eas una cum Notis Illustriæ. Spanhemii
5 (qui annotata sua in Plutum itidem mecum jam com-
municavit) calci reliquam, separatim tamen singu-
las, subnecere constituì. Quare gratissimum mihi 
fece ris, Vir amicissime, si sequentes Notas tuas ita 
concinnare velis, ut absque ulla mutatione typis man-
dari queant. Nam priores Notæ tuæ ornate quidem 
scriptæ sunt, et acute, ut nihil supra, sed tamen more 
epistolico, adeo ut plures formulee familiares et epís-
stolis tantum proprie, illis detrahendæ sint: qua 
proinde in re ne nimium interdum mihi permittam,
15 vereor.

In Notis meis imprimendis operæ jam process-
serunt usque ad Equites; putoque totum opus non 
ante inuentem Martium anni proximi prælo defunci-
tum iiri. Quare haud difficile Tibi fore puto, Amice
20 Magne, intra illud tempus scriniis suis excussis sym-
bolam Aristophanicam adornare. Mitto tibi cum his 
literis notas meas in βαρπάχους, præolum jam passas;
in quibus si qua reprehensione digna inveneris, ne 
parcas nigrum illis praefigere Theta. Non enim mihi
25 pudor erit a te doceri. Poterit forte Ankersenius 
nostr partem aliquam sequentium Notarum tuarum 
ad nos perferre. Quomodo valet juvenis ille modo-
stissimus, et amore omnium honorum dignissimus?
Quæso salutem illi meo nomine quam plurimam dicas,
30 uti et carissimis capitibus Broekbankio et Sikio: 
quorum huic per Wolflum etiam scripsi. Strimesium 
quoque, nunc apud vos versantem (cum cujus patre 
ante plures jam annos Berolini et Francofurti amici-

BB 2
tiam colui) ut solita tua benevolentia complectarís, 
rogo; sciáque velim, me ejus in epistóla ad Te me-
mentionem fecisse. Id enim ut facerem, per literas a me 
petiit. Salutem ei itidem dico quam pluríram; uti 
et reliquis amicis Cantabrigiensibus, interque eos no-
minatim Langthônio et Wassio, si eos forte videris. 
Vale, Amicorum summe, et me ama.

P. S. In epistóla, quam ante laudató Wolfs ad te 
dedi, inter alia etiam scripsi, elegantissímmam emenda-
tíonem tuam νητάριον pro νιτάριον in Plutó, jam oc-
cupasse Tanaq. Fabr. in Notis ad Lucret. qui etiam 
eundem locum illum Plautín num affért. Sed idem par-
tem posteriorem emendationís tuæ φάττιον pro βάτιον 
intactam relinquit; ejus proinde glória tibi debetur 
integra. Cum satis usus fueris notis meis MS. in 
Ranas, quæso eos ad Illustriss. Spanhém. Londínum 
transmittas, ad quem pánxis abhinc diebus Notás 
meas in Nubes misi. Notæ meas in Equites sequen-
tur, quam primum prælo defunctæ fuerint.

Vale iterum.


CXXXIII.

Viro Illustri D. Richardo Bentléio S. P. D. 
M. Ancherson.

Atque ita, qui colloquium Amicorum Viri 
Venerabilis nomine salutandorum, idem silentium 
meum hodie terminat Albis. Moræ eatenus indulsit
modestia: partim ne gravissimæ curas tuas intempestiva sedulitate interpellarem; partim ut viam litteris meis aperiret multiplicit Amicorum salute, quæ redditur, condì[ta] novitas literaria. Quæ nisi rationes scripturientem detinuissent, nunc ego vel ingratissimi animi crimen, vel censoriam Viri plurimum Rev. virgulam subire non detrectarem.

Ad quem enim prius se verteret calamus meus, quam ad Te, Vir Reverende, cujus humanitati...
Notas Tus in Aristophanem impatienissime expectat Kusters, illas sub versus numeratos, quorum notantur initia, ut compendiat tempus, ipse reducturus.


Caeterum Horatium ex officina tua avidissime expectant omnes; cujus proxima aestate nanciscendi spem omnibus indubiam feci, certissimus, futurum ut fidem meam indemnum praestet Vir Illustris. Meum erit valetudinem Viro pl. Reverendo ad egregios hos ausus a Deo enixissime implorare! Salveat plurimum
Nobilissima Uxor Tua, innumerisque pro inæstimabilis illa humanitate, qua me hospitem semper dignata est, gratias ferat. Salutentur Viri candidissimi mihique aeternum colendi D. Broekbank, Langthonus, Perkins, Sickius, Coaehius, Lingius, reliquique Viri Clarissimi, quorum in me favorem derivare non designatus fuisti. Quod superest, canescet diu multumque Reipublicæ literarum, mei honorumque omnium presidium, neque solito dignare favore. Vale.

Raptim Hamburghi, X. Cal. Martii, MDCCIX.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Head of Trinity College, in Cambridge,
and Library Keeper to the Queen of
Great Britain,
at Cambridge.

CXXXIV.

Reverendo Celeberrimoque Viro,
Richardo Bentleyo, S. D. E. Spanhemius.

Mittere hic ad te, Vir Clarissime, earum, quas hecsterna adhuc die ad illustrissimum Comitem et Archithalassium Pembroikium, ac ad Revsum Episcopum Eliensem misi, litterarum apographa. Eas ita a me temporandas duxi, ut sponte omnino ad hoc meum in te studium declarandum impulsus viderer; neque inde quidpiam mihi ut immiscenti me rebus Regni interioribus et quidem Ecclesiasticis quod ceteroquin Ministros, ut aiunt, exter eos minus decet, vitio verteretur. Latori mecum ad Episcopum Eliensem
litterarum ab eo respondum est, se omnino curam illius quod ei commendabam, negotii habiturum.

Nihil vero mihi optatius fore credas velim, quam ut te singulare Britannici Cleri decus sacris illis infulis, quas nemo decentius ornabit, decoratum intelligam, meumque tot nominibus additum in te studium cultumque possim tibi inculentius adprobare. Dabam Londini IV. Kal. Mai. MDCCIX.

CXXXV.

AMPLISSIMO CLARISSIMOQUE VIRO
DN. RICHARDO BENTLEIO SEREN. REGINÆ ANGLIÆ
A BIBLIOTHECA
NICOLAUS VALLETTA NEAPOLITANUS S. P. D.

JAMDIU me Literarum aliquid ad te meditantem, quibus singularem meam erga te observaviam, quo possem officii genere declararem, armorum strepitus, bellique; inclementia, quo nonum jam annum Europae prope universa concutitur, plane deterruit; Vix enim fieri posse arbitrabar, ut hoc longe omnium perturbatisimo tempore, Literæ ad te perferrentur, qui tam magno Locorum intervallo a nobis disjungere.

Verum cum nuper nobilissimi ingeniosissimique Fratres Burneti, viri tui amantissimi, mihique ab eorum egregias animi dotes cum primis familiaris ad nos venissent, mihique recepissent suo se studio ac diligentia effecturos, ut tibi meæ literæ redderentur;
nihil mihi fuit antiquius, quam ut eis hoc quidquid est Literarum darem.

Ac mihi quidem cum Eruditissimo Burneto natu majore, viroque præclaro, Massonio multus quotidianus sermo de te fuit, tuaque tum ingenii alacritate, atque elegantia, tum etiam multiplici eruditione, καὶ ἐγκυκλίῳ παθεῖα. Neque tamen haec eo dico, quasi opinioni quam de tua eruditione animo conceperam Burneti, Massoniique Oratone aliqua accessio facit. Nam eo illa quidem tum rumore hominum tum etiam tuorum Librorum Lectione jamdiu excreverat, nullus ut ad eam cumulus accedere posset.

Equidem cum tuas eruditissimas in Callimachum Notas, Dissertationemque in Phalaridis Epistolas magna ex parte legissem, incredibile dictu est quantam ex iis hauserim voluptatem; ut vere mihi hoc videar esse dicturus, qui ulterior processerit vel in critica facultate, vel in Philosophia, cæterisque humanis literis esse neminem. Et sante ceteros tuos Libros, cui non notos, uti Horatium, de Joanne Malala Epistolam, tuosque in Athenos Sermones faciliter præterero. Hos enim omnes, ut spero, jamjam in mea reponam Bibliotheca, de qua fortasse te aliquid inaudivisse opinor; vix enim ullus Reipublicæ literae locus est (in quo quidem nihil vereor ne insolentius gloriari apud te videar) quo non Bibliothecæ nostræ fama pervaserit. Nam et a viris ex universo Orbe literatis assidue invisitor, cum absentibus vero quæ doctissimis viris vetus nobis amicitia intercessit. Cum primum Josephus, avus meus, ad umbilicum perduxerit opus, haud contemnendum illud quidem, quod eis est in manibus de Philosopherum origine, Italico idiomate exaratum, in quo Epicureo-
rum potissimum. Philosophiam ab adversariorum calumniis vindicat, statim ad te transmittendum curabo.

Interea, vir clarissime, ecquid literarium sub manibus habeas, quæve alia in Anglia aut nuper prodierint, aut jam profutura sint, tum de Newtonio, Dods wellioque, avti nostri Doctissimis sane viris, me certiorem facere ne dedigneris. Vale, Vir amplissime, et me ama, qui tuus ex animo sum.

NEAPOLI, Pridie Nonas Julii, An. DOMINI, MDCCIX.

CXXXVI.

Dr. Bentley to Professor Cotes.

COTTON HOUSE.

DEAR SIR,

I waited to-day on Sir Isaac Newton, who will be glad to see you in town here, and then put into your hands one part of his Book corrected for the press.

I shall get of him a character of Mr. Hussey; but we both apprehend that interest rather than merit will prevail in the Election; and that one Coleson has the best friends. Dr. Ayloff, I suppose, has given you a bill of £100 payable here in London at 14 days' sight; I must desire you to transfer the bill to Mr. Smallwell in part of payment; for the former bill I gave him upon the Marquess of Dorchester's Steward will not be paid yet; so that, if you send the bill by Mascall, the Carrier, to have it accepted, and from thence to bring it to me, I will take Small-
well's receipt for so much money. Pray let me know when you think of coming up hither I am, Your affectionate friend and servant, RI. BENTLEY

For MR. COTES,
Fellow of Trinity College,
in CAMBRIDGE.

CXXXVII.

REVERENDO ET DOCTISSIMO VIRO

RICHARDO BENTLEIO, S. P. D. PETRUS BURMANNUS.

Si pudorem et verecundiam in consilium adhibuissem, abstinere certe ab his exarandis debuissem, quia forte non gratas fore ex silentio ad priores a me ad te datas, colligere potuissesem, et satis ingens operae mae pretium existimare, si tacitus eruditionem et ingenium tuum mecum admirari et venerari pergerem, dum ea, quae cum orbe erudito communicata voluisti, summa cum voluptate evolvo. Sed ut flagrantissimi ardoris, quo ad amicitiam tuam ultro exposcendam et obtinendam ferox, vim cognoscas, alterius repulsae periculum non formidavi subire.

Ipse tamen non magnum admissionis fiduciam caperem, nisi spem meam accenderet omnis elegantiae semper habitus Arbiter, quem pro me deprecatorem ad Te allego, et qui, si modo non antiqui Catonis supercilium altius tollas, gratiam tuam mihi forte conciliabit. Dubitavi quidem an ad Virum severioribus
et sacris studiis operantem tam levem vulgo habitum scriptorem mitterem, sed quia te non ex ista virorum nota esse perspexi, quia omnia hujus generis damnanda, et ab aspectu procul removenda censent, ausus fui oculis tuis, immo judicio et censurae tuae subjiciere, quidquid mea opera in hune Satyricum ornandum collatum est.

Quod si plurima observes, ut certe erunt, quae calculus tuum mereri haud poterunt, studium tamen adjuvandi literas, quod summum prae me fero, laudabis, et impetum quem cepi a ludibrio et contemptia ipsas literas, et summos earum antistites, Grævium et Broukhusium vindicandi. Insultat tantorum vironrum ossibus et cineribus feroculus quidam et jejunus Gallulus, qui nostratibus, quotidianis summorum vironrum obtrectationibus, persuadere cupit se solum sapere; et viam, quæ ad eruditionis forstigium ducit, a se uno monstrari posse, reliquis esse grammaticos, et ineptos et inelegantia ostentatores inaniis doctrinæ. Quos inficetos pædagogos, si impune ita grassari permetteremus, et adolescentes ad ignaviam et compendiárias vias pronissimos deduci pateremur, brevi de studiis conclusum esse, et in exilium pulse Muses solam vertérent.

Sed confutandis his nebulonibus nihil accommodatis, quam dissimilia illorum compilatis et furto subreptis scriptis produci, quæ doceant superesse adhuc anticae disciplinæ cultores, et qui, si non ad veterum Heroum laudes aspirare possent, eandem tamen, quam illi, viam insistant.

Quare quid casus quæso, Vir Reverende, est, quod tamdiu exspectatum premere pergas Horatium, et nos ejus desiderio tabescere patiaris, cum ille, si
exierit, solus docere poterit, aliter catulos, aliter sues
olere; et nihil spissa illa Dacierii volumina Flaccum
juisses, sed potius insignia nobis argumenta ignaviae
et deficientis eruditionis apud Gallos prebere, qui
sibi recocots cibos, et prioris seculi corruptas delicias,
iterum apponi tam patienter ferunt.

Quae cum tu mecum agnoscas, nonne conspirare
contra hos studiorum corruptores omnes oportet,
quibus illa, quae Petronius initio Satyrici sui graviter
et vere seculo suo in perniciem literarum labenti ex-
probravit, probantur, et sociare manus, ne irritant in
sacra purissima profana illa compilatorum et Lexico-
rum exscriptorum vis.

Ego certe pectus obfirmatum talibus opponere
decrevi, et efficere, si quid potero, ne Grævianæ et
Broukhusianæ umbrae injuriam patiantur, conabor;
et a corruptela illa communi, si non multos, aliquos
certe disciplinae meæ creditos, immunes servare stu-
debo. Inter quos unum Tibi de meliore nota com-
mendatum volo, juvenem egregium Arnaldum Dra-
kenborchium, Tibi adhuc credo ignotum, cui Silium
Italicum, notis ineditis Heinsianis illustrandum, quia
ipse omnibus non sufficio, commisi, et qui ipse ex
propría penu aliquid notarum adjicere vellet, si sub-
sidia quædam conquirere posset, optaret. Petiti am a
me, ut quoniam manu exaratis codicibus descitur,
viderem, num ex Anglia aliquid auxilii posset adferri.
Servari enim Oxonii in Collegio Reginensi Silianum
codicem ex Catalogis MSS. Angliæ numero 944 di-
cicit, sed cum neque ille neque ego quenquam nove-
rimus qui hanc operam nobis præstare posset, ad te
decurrimus, et rogamus, ut vel prece vel pretio ali-
quam inducas, qui collationem ejus codicis cum editis
instituere vellet. Agnosces certe beneficium in non ingratum hominem collatum. Posses et forte in privatis bibliothecis, quæ apud vos instructissimæ sunt, aliquid huic instituto quod facere posset, deprehendere, sed vereor ne molestiam tibi æquo majorem imponerem.

Ipse quoque nisi gravis esse vererer, pro me tuam operam exposcerem, si quid vel in tuis vel amicorum scriniis reperires, quo consilium meum, cujus in extrema præfatione memini, Catalecta Veterum Poeta-rum locupletandi adjuvare posses. Ad Valerium quoque Flaccum, in quem notas Heinsii olim cum publico communicavi, commentarium pleniorem paratum habeò, sed quem adhuc premo, quia tot loca insigniter depravata, et quorum medicina a solo bona notæ codice sperari potest, occurrunt, ut nisi illa nova luce perfundantur, nihil operæ pretium me facere posse videam.

Quare si quid a Te, aut amicis aliis subsidii sperari posset, sustinerem, et ad alia interim elaboranda me accingerem. Vocat certe me et invitat, quem a prima ætate dilexi Ovidius, in quem curas Heinsii secundas, prioribus duplo auctiores habeò, sed majoris otii, quam adhuc fruer, labor ille videtur. Si ea nobis felicitas obtingeret, quæ vobis, quibus munera luculentissima et tanquam hereditates sine sacris eveniunt, forte plura emoliremur. Sed retundunt omnes generosioris animi impetus catenati velut in Ergastulo labores, et ita Academia totos sibi nos vindicat, ut vix Museo aliquld tribuere possimus. Vale, Vir Reverende, et nos ama. Trajecti Batavor. a. d. XXIV. Jul. CIIIOCCIX.
Monsieur et tres honore Patron,

J'ai différé de me donner l'honneur de Vous ecrire parce que j'esperois de tems en tems de Vous voir icy. Mais comme l'on me vient d'assurer que vous ne serez de retour icy qu'apres Noëll ou Christ-Mis; et que je pourris partir avant ce tems la pour la Hollande, je me donne l'honneur de Vous remercier par ces lignes de toutes les civilites que Vous m'avez temoigné partout, ou j'ay eu l'honneur de Vous voir, et que je souhaiterois d'avoir l'occasion de Vous pouvoir rendre quelque service pour Vous temoigner ma reconnoissance pour toutes Vos bontés.

Je dois Vous dire, Monsieur, qu'il y a desja quelque tems que j'ay reçu de Hollande le portrait de Josephus Scaliger que je Vous avois promis, je Vous prie de me faire scavoir si Vous souhaitez que je le Vous envoye a Cambridge, ou que je le laisse icy dans Votre maison, sur quoy j'attendray Vos ordres.

Peust estre Vous serez bien aise de scavoir l'Estat des Pauvres Palatins, et de quelle maniere l'on en a dispose; je Vous diray donc, que l'on a envoyé sur la fin de l'Esté passé plus de trois mille en Yrlande, six cent en Nordt Caroline, et six cent sont embarqué actuellement pour aller dans l'Isle de Sylli au Landsendt.

Et depuis peu de jours l'on a resolu d'envoyer dans
quatre semaines d'ici trois mille Palatins avec le
nouveau Gouverneur le Colonel Hunter à la Nou-
velle Yorck ; le reste, qui montera à mille ou quinze
Cent, l'on tachera de l'envoyer aussi en Yrlande.

Et comme l'on souhaite quelque Ministre Alle-
mend Calviniste pour envoyer avec les Susdits Pat-
tins à la Nouvelle Yorck, j'ai ordre de la Société de
propagando Evangelio in partibus Transmarinis, de
m'informer, si a l'Université de Cambridge il ne se
trouve pas présentement quelqu' Etranger Allemand
Calviniste, qui a étudié la Théologie pour pouvoir
estre reçu Ministre et qui voudra recevoir les Ordres
de l'Eglise Anglicane pour aller avec ces bons Palat-
tins à la Nouvelle Yorck ; la susdite Société lui al-
louera une bonne pension par an, et luy defroyera le
voyage : je Vous prie de vouloir en parler au pro-
fesseur Syke, et de me faire réponse, si Vous en avez
trouvé un tel dans Vostre Université: je Vous de-
mande pardon, Monsieur, de la liberté que je prens,
mais comme je scay que Vous prenez beaucoup de
part à ce que regarde ces bonnes gens la je suis per-
suadé que Vous leur refuserez pas cette grace. En
attendant un mot de réponse, je suis avec beaucoup
de respect, et un œur plein de reconnaissance,

Monsieur,

Vostre très humble et tres obéissant serviteur,

ROBERT DE NEUFFVILLE.

P. S. Je Vous prie, Monsieur, de vouloir faire
mes civilités à tous ceux que j'ay l'honneur de
connoître a Cambridge et particulièrement à Mons. le
Professeur Syke et le Docteur Brockbank.
P. S. Mon addresse est
Mr. de Neufville, at St. James's-place, at the
blew ball, St. James.
Monsieur Hales Vous assure de ses respects.

To the Reverend Doctor Bentley,
Master at Trinity College, &c. &c.
at Cambridge.

CXXXIX.

Richardo Bentleio Gotofridus Richtherus.

Et tibi, vir summe, etsi serius quam putaram, Manilii editionem Boeclerianam, variis lecti-
nibus Cod. Lipsiensis refertam. Eas, quam diligent-
tissime potui, excerpsi: quas Tu examinabis, et, quo es judicio, vel rejecies, vel retinebis.
Constitueram ipse aliquid addere notularum me-
rum. Sed fatorum durities et acerbitas meorum quasi
manibus laborem istum excussit. Nam incendium
quoddam violentum non ita pridem patris mei aman-
tissimi consumpsit fortunas, adeoque omnem mihi
spem erupit emergendi honeste, et ad summam voto-
rum meorum pvereniendi.
Pater, vir incomparabilis, patere, queso, ut
Tibi omnem rerum meorum statum breviter exponam. Pater meus, in vico quodam, aliquot miliaribus ab
hac urbe distante, vivens, me huc ante biennium fere
misit, ut vacarem studiis litterarum. Nihil etiam
adhuc, quod ad ea rite persequenda pertineret, mihi
Cc
negavit. Sed nuperrime, memorato coactus infortunio, desit ea, quae cursum studiorum meorum juvare possent, mihi suppeditare.

Quare nunc coger magnam liberorum meorum partem vendere, ut habeam unde vivam. Ah! cum recordor pristinae felicitatis, pereo prope nimio dolore. Bene Boethius, philosophus suavissimus et eruditissimus, in omni, inquit, adversitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem.

Juvenis sum annos fere novendecim natus, agitare nescio quibus stimulis gloriae honestae. Hae effecit adluc, ut sudorem sive laborem fugerem nul- lum, ut in Juris utriusque studium incumberem dies et noctes, ut otium meum in scriptoribus Ebraicis, Graecis, Latinis perlegendis consumerem. Hae etiam num me, licet infelicem, impellit, ut viam quaram emergendi ex miseriis meis, et rem istam, qua nihil mihi carius est, adsequendi. Quam rem si adeptus ero, felicissimus, si perdidero, infelicissimus ero.

Sed quae istam consecurar ratione? Scio, quam sit benefica Anna potentissima illa et felicissima Regina, scio, quanta sit Ei facultas juvandi miserum et ornandi. Scio etiam, quanta Tu inprimis apud Illam valeas floresque gratia. Quapropter, vi ferrea impulsus calamitatum meorum, a Principe Illa Justissima, supplicibus litteris ausus sum petere, ut mea sortis acerbitate intercedere ne dedignetur. Te vero, Victrix Excellentissima, etiam atque etiam rogo, ut si in opis Te miserescit mei, si Tibi mea salus curae est, litteras meas Annae Potentissimae tradere, et ah Illa auxilium mihi petere ne gravere.

Nequeo quidem in his miseriis meis reperire splendidia verba et ad Te commovendum apta. Spero
tamen nihilominus, te suspiria mea, verbis lamentabilibus expressa, haud spreturum esse, sed mihi opitulaturum laboranti, et effecturum, ut, quod ab ANNA POTENTISSIMA ET SAPIENTISSIMA beneficium peto, quam celerrime impetrem, et sic rei supra dictae compositam. Quam si adeptus ero, ad summam pervenero votorum meorum. Deus, qui magna et multa praemia posuit lenibus in miseros atque egentes animis, Tuam certe felicitatem, me si juveris, magnorum cumulo angebit. Ipsé vero, si res meae ope REGINAE MAGNAE et TUA collocatae in tuto erunt, tanti semper memor ero beneficii, et, ut re gratum erga te me praestem, inedita in Callimachum et Euripidem Scholia Graeca Tibi mittam. Videbo etiam, an deperditas Liviani Operis Decadas eruere ex tenebris queam; et, si amabilior fortunae status me recreavit (non vanus sum promissor), erumam. Ita vale, הַשָּׁמוֹר הָעֲבוֹדָה.

Tui observantissimus admirator

GOTIFRITUS RICHTHERUS.

LIPSIA, in edit. Thomas. XI. Dec. CXXCCIX.

CXL.

REVERENDO CELEBERRIMOQUE VIRO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. D. E. SPANHEMIO.

Mitto hic adjunctos Ct. Perizonii editos de rebus saeculi decimi sexti, aut certe majoris ejus partis, quos ille tibi destinavit, Commentarios. Quamquam vero sint iisdem luculentii, ac rerum et verborum c c 2
delectu ac nitore commendandi; optassem potius, ut accuracionem, industriam, neque vulgarem eruditionem, ad illustrandos emaculandosve antiquiorum ætatùm scriptores pro suscepto pridem penso contulisset.

Haud dubito cæteroquin Aristophanis transmissum a Kustero nostro exemplar, et quidem post sat longas moras, de quibus eram apud eum questus, una cum supplemento ad editas fabulas adnotatorum delatum recte in manus tuas devenisse. Non me delusit tuerum, quæ in calce operis comparent, in quo priores partes aliunde obtinent, emendationum ad duas prioris fabulas expectatio: adeo illæ subtile tuum tibiique solum neque alteri hodie proprium acumen, limatumque simul judicium, ut de recondita eruditione jam sileam, affatim produnt.

In excerpendis vero dilatandisque subinde meis ad eandem fabulam ac ad Ranas insuper notis, tempori ac festinatae licet meæ ea in re operæ me potuisse parcer, continuo equidem statuæ. Idque eo magis, quod pluribus eadem, maxime ad Ranas, conscriptæ, mendis sint deformate, idque non tam forte hypothetarum quam imperitissimi, quo usus sum in iis propere, quod urgeret Kusterus, describendis, amanuensis culpa; meaque in iis adtente relegendis incuria. Cujus rei sat conscius, a Kustero contenderam, ut illæ prius vel ejus, vel haud plane illiterati correctoris operum prælum subeunt, continuo eluenterunt. Sed de hisce plus satis.

Quid de proxima Horatii tui editione sperandum sit aven omnes intimorum letterarum periti aut cultores intelligere. Vale, decus eruditæ Britanniae, ac me amare perge. Dabam Londini XII Decembris, MDCCXIX.
P.S. Non tam mea, quam Germani cujusdam litterarum studiosi culpa factum est ut hunc Cl. Perizonii Librum, quem ille, ante duas tresve ad summum hebdomades quibus eum acceperim, ad te deferendum susceperat nunc demum mittam.


CXLI.

Dr. Bentley to the Bishop of Ely.

At Her Majesty's Library, March 25, 1710.

My Lord,

In the conversation your Lordship honoured me with yesterday night, I perceived your Lordship inclined to that opinion, that in the x1th Statute of our College, the clause that begins with Porro is wholly to be separated from the preceding, and gives room for any accusers of the Master above the eight Seniors mentioned in the clause before.

Now I humbly conceive that that opinion is clearly refuted from the Statute itself, upon these following considerations:—

1. In the prior clauses, the Seniors, not till after two admonitions, can accuse the Master to the Visitor, "si in suo officio obeundo admodum negligens aut dissolutus repertus fuerit, aut de inhonesto vitae ratione aut incontinentia suspectus."
In the latter clause the same crimes, before mentioned in general terms, are expressed in particular. The ‘negligens et dissolutus in officio’ is specified by ‘Dilapidatio Bonorum Collegii et violatio Statutorum ejusdem:’ those being the main branches of his office quatenus Master, as appears by his oath in the said Statutes. Again, the ‘Inhonest Vitae Ratio’ and ‘Incontinentia’ are particularised in those special crimes, ‘Hæreseos vel læse Majestatis Crimine, Simonia, Usura, Perjurio coram judice comisso, Furto notabili, Homicidio voluntario, Incestu, Adulterio, Fornicatio.’

Now, my Lord, if the last clause allowed of accusation whatsoever, the Seniors would lie under more difficulties than any other persons; which is absurd; for they, for the same crimes, cannot accuse till after two admonitions, which any others may do without that previous condition: or if the Seniors too are allowed by the last clause to accuse at large, the prior clauses will be found wholly useless and impertinent.

2. Again, my Lord, the words of the latter clause, being only these, ‘Examinatus et legitime convictus,’ is plain that examination and conviction supposes the accusers mentioned before, and no other; for otherwise it would have been added, ‘a quocunque accusatus;’ but at present, there being no word at all of accusation, this clause must necessarily relate to the accusers named before, or else the Visitor himself might examine the Master without any accuser, which is absurd and unreasonable.

3. Again, my Lord, if the latter clause be totally disjoined from the former, any person, though no member of the Society, may summon the Master before
the Visitor; a thing unheard of in any College in England.

And I may add, my Lord, that in King Edward's statute (the same number, xl.) about the expulsion of the Master, the Seniors alone are appointed the accusers, and no other: neither is there anything there ambiguous, or in the least capable of another interpretation.

Upon all which, my Lord, I humbly crave leave to insist and protest again (for fear of bringing so dangerous a precedent upon my successors) that all the present proceedings, and what shall follow on the same foot, are null and void, ipso facto: and I admit them, or give answers to them, only to clear myself in your Lordship's opinion and the world's, without any acknowledgment of this proceeding as judicial or legitimate,

I am, with all humility and sincerity,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

RI. BENTLEY.

To the Right Reverend Father in God,
John, Lord Bishop of Ely.

CXLII.

Reverendo et Doctissimo Viro
Richardo Bentleio, S. P. D. Petrus Burmannus.

Si quid in literis, quas nuper ad te, Vir celeberime, dedi, mihi acrius exciderit, unde me Tibi subiratum colligere poteras, queso da veniam, neque aliter interpretare, quam si a tali profectum esset, qui sumnopere doleret tanti sibi Viri amicitiam in-
terceptam perisse; quam in suspicacionem eum tam diuturnum silentium conjecerat: sed bonum factum, quod tam diligenter et accurate culpam illam, si qua esse possit, a te removeas, ut nihil nisi fortunam mihi unquam queri possim.

Illud tamen molestius accidit, quod egregiae tuae in me voluntatis argumentum improbitas bibliopolae illius ad me pervenire non permiserit, qui tuas in Ciceronis Tusculanas Questiones adnotationes, mihi destinatas, ad alium transtulerit, cum ne me quidem quasiverit, neque ego eo tempore pedem urbe movisse.

Petronium tibi non ingratum munus accidisse gaudeo, et si meus labor Tobi tribus quatuorve aliis, quos solos in nostris literis hoc tempore aliquid intelligere scimus, probetur, triumpho neque aliorum dentes reformido, quos acuere in me jam audivi.

Gratias praeterea tibi ago pro iis quae in Silio emendando mecum communicasti; utinam omnia quae in illum Poetam observasti ad nos mittere, ut hae occasione exirent, velles; una est, quod pace tua fiat, conjectura cui adquiescere licet sit ingeniosissima mens mea nequitt, nempe quod Lib. iii. vers. 126, pro Bellerum genitor rescribendum opineris Bele oro genitor; cum in numeris poeticiis aliquid scabri hae lectio faciat, quod vix aures sustineant, neque insolentius putem Martem vocari Bellorum genitorem, quam Mercurium Lyrae parentem ab Horatio. Cererem non a Poetis modo sed ab Apuleio frugum parentem, et alios passim Deos earum rerum, quas invenerunt et quibus eos superstitionem praefecit; sed Tu melius judicabis.

Quia vero Te solum fere arbitrum elegantiarum Poeticarum agnosco, non aegre feres, si de uno aut
altero Valerii Flacci loco ad te referam, quia hunc studiosius aliquanto tractaverim, et neglectum fere a plurimis illustrare quandoque commentario ampliori statuerim; sed retinens impetum tot adhuc ulcera et insanabiles, sine ope codicum MSS. qui rarissimi sunt, versus ex quibus me expedire nequeo.

Lib. i. vers. 588, describit egregie Freti Herculei et Siculi originem; sed an sanus videri potest versus 590, et mediis intrarent montibus undae?


*Scyllaeos nova praeda canes ad funera moesti* 
*Gurgitis invitavit, coeunt latrantibus undis* 
*Monstra maris Siculi: mediis autem montibus recte dicuntur latrare undae,*

quis ibi Apenninum, qui olim perpetuo jugo ex Italia in Siciliam excurrebat, ruptum finxit antiquitas; vide Lucan. ii. 435; plura non addo, etsi adstruendae huic conjecture supersint.

Intricatissimus quoque est versus, lib. ii. vers. 178,

*vel jam patriae vidisse per ignes* 
*Culmen agi, stragemque Deum.*

Codex Carrionis optimus habet *fulmen agi*; et verosii-
milius est praepare fictam Dryopen patriam fulmine perire, et a Diis everti, quam scelere virorum, et solemnis illa imprecatio ut fulmine, hiatu terrae, et similibus excidium properetur, facit ut huic voci faveam mendum vero latere puto in voce ignes, quam cum sese animadverti a librariis confundi cum arce ut apud Ovidium iii. Trist. iv. 6, ex Heinsii notis discere possimus; quare legerem,

vel jam patriae (vel patrias) vidisse per arces
Fulmen agi, stragemque Deum;

familiaris vero illa locutio fulmen agere: ita noster iii. 354,
Hoc volucrumque minae, presagique fulmina longo
Acta mari tulerant.

Stat. vi. Theb. 360, hinc aperit quis fulmen agit; et 15 eandem elegantiam Ovidio redonandum puto, lib. iii.
Amor. iii. v. 30,

In nos alta Jovis dextera fulmen agit;

vulgo legitur habet: ita agere gladium dixit Valer.
Max. iii. 8, 2, stragem Deum autem intelligo a diis illatam; et sequentia nam cetera belli perpetimur,
conjecturam nostram confirmant, quia nihil aliud optare poterat quam divinam stragem, nam hoc unum deearat calamitatibus.

Sed iterum revocant me freta Siculum et Herculeum, quasi non tantum navigantibus sed et Poetis in eo describendo laborantibus essent fatalia, lib. ii. 618,

Sic pelago pulsante, reor, Neptunia quondam
Cuspis, et adversi longus labor asscidit avi,
Ut Siculum Libycumque latus, strepuitque fragorem
Canus, et occiduis regnator montibus Atlas:

in quibus verbis obscurum primo quid sit adversum
illud ærum, an ita vocari possit tempus inimicum quod omnia tandem mutat, ut Virgil. xi. Æn. 425, varius labor mutabilis ævi; sed hoc durum, quamvis et Lucan. ix. 316, damnosum ærum de Syrtibus paulatim exsiccatis dixerit; sed forte præstiterit rescribere adversi labor æstus; ut et cuspis Neptuni et vis maris perruperit montes, ut Claud. i. Rapt. 140, simili huic Valerii Flacci loco:

sed pontus et æstus

Mutavere locum;

et Ovid. xv. Met. 190; et ita labor intelligendus, ut apud Lucan. iii. 62, de hoc ipso freto,

Vis illic ingens pelagi semperque laborant
Æquora ne rupti repetant confinia montes.

Sed sequentia magis obscura: lectio enim, ut Heinsius constituit, hoc habet difficultatis, ut cum antea mentionem fecerit utriusque freti, solius deinde Atlantis stuporem addat, qui certe fragorem illum in Sicilia exaudire nequit, veteres editiones pro canus habebant janus: in quo latere puto nomen montis Siculi vicini freto, forte Caenis quod promontorium est ad fretum. Cluverius quoque lib. 1, Antiq. Sicil. 6, partem montis Neptunii ad Pelorum Eunes vel Ænes dictam docet, quas voces metrum recipere non posse puto, sed mihi certum hic aliquid monstrere, quod nondum mihi divinare contigit: nam offendit etiam me, si canus retinendum esset, particula illa et, quis enim diceret canus et reguator montibus Atlas. Sed ut hinc me non expedio, ita vatem et oraculum posco, ut mihi corruptissimorum versuum lib. iii. 121, sensum explicent, tuamque, potes nam, hic divinam ingenii perspicaciam imploro; quale sit illud omen frustra adhuc quæsivi et meras mihi te-
nebras, quoties aciem intendo, aboriri fateor: sequentia ita constituebam,

Inde vagam, nec tela modis, nec casibus isdem
Confecere manum, et longe jacere peremti:

hoc sensu ut Argonautae per tenebras, diffusam et vagam Cyzicenorum manum confecerint, non justa acie aut ordine pugnandi et modo solito, sed variis ut sors et casus ferebat modis, et peremtos non catervatim jacuisset, sed ubi quemque sors deprehendisset, ita vagus hostis Lucan. vi. 523 et 598.

Difficillimus mihi videtur locus eodem libro vers. 598. *At sociis immota fides* etc, quem Heinsius varie tentavit; mihi in mentem veniebat,

Stat sociis immota fides, Austrisque secundis
Causa morae non (vel nec) parvus Hylas (quamquam omnibus æque
Grata rudimenta) Herculce sub nomine pendent.

eo sensu, socios turpe putant Herculem deserere, et licet omnibus Hylae rudimenta placerent, non ejus ta-
men caussa moraturos, cum venti secundi flaret, sed pendent et solliciti sunt Herculis caussa, quem omnes
inclamabant, et dum ille in silvis *Hyla, Hyla, illi*
ingeminabant per litora, *Hercules, Hercules*; nomen autem Herculis pro ipso Hercule tritum ita v. 485,
sub nomine *Phœbi*: eodem libro v. 625, valde æstuat Heinsius cum unus literulæ mutatione omnes hi motus possint facile componi: lege, *Seu plures tolerare moras scilicet est, si videtur vobis præstare, ut dicimus, tanti est*; et Cic. ii. de Nat. Deor. 12, *mundus universus pluris est quam pars.*

Sed satis nugarm, et metuo ne tædium tibi creem. Has vero literas jam ante mensem fere exaraveram,

CXLIII.

VIRO REVERENDO RICARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
JOANNES CLERICUS.

QUUM sciam Te, Vir Reverende, studiis negotiisque distineri, ea interpellare religioni duxisse, nisi res agetur, quæ non minus ad famam tuam,
quam ad meam ipsius existimationem pertinet, quamque negligere nefas esse putabam.

Rumor ab aliquot hebdomadibus per totum Bel-gium sparsus est, et indies augetur, Te ad Petrun Burmannum, Professorem Utrajectinum misisse, aut 5 mitti curasse, ut ab eo ederentur, animadversiones in Menandrum; in quibus errores silicet mei multi et graves arguerentur. Nondum persuadere mihi potui ea a calamo tuo potuisse proficisci, quae famam viri, qui semper honorificentissime de Te sensit, et in ed- 10 tis scriptis loquitus est, quamvis esset forte, cur non nihil quereretur, atrociter læderent, et quidem in gra-tiam hominis maledicentia sua in omnes infamis, et cum maxime in me debacchantis.

Sed quum rumor ille increbesceret, et mox opus- 15 culum in lucem proditurum esset, existimavi mei esse officii ea de re Temetipsum consulere, ne imprudens aliena tibi tribuerem, neve de ejus moribus cujus eruditionem suspicere solitus eram sequius quam par est, sine causa sentire inciperem. Itaque fac queso, 20 ut sciam an injuriam tibi faciant, qui talia tibi tribuunt, quo me et mea, sine ulla nominis tui insectatione possim tueri.

Satis intelligis, æquum non esse mihi famam tuam obesse, et hominem protervia et nequitia summa ubi- 25 que jam notum auctoritate tua abuti, ut mihi noceat; neque sane hoc ferre sustineas, nisi Burmanno quidem favere, mihi vero infensus esse videri velis. Vidisti Praefationem ejus Petronio praefixam, et forte infa-mem libellum Gallico sermone in me scriptum. Ea vero sunt ejusmodi, ut qui ad eorum auctorem quid-piam, quod in me torqueat, miserit, æque mihi inimi-cus, ac Petronianus Interpres a me habeatur necesse
sit. Quod de te, Vir Reverende, vix possum suspiciari, cum quia nulla, ut probe nosti, unquam re a me provocatus fuisti, tum quod homine Christiano et præsertim Theologo prorsus indignum sit, imo et a communi humanitate alienum.

Tuum ergo erit per primum tabellarium, postquam hasce acceperis, me docere, quid ea de re credi et dici a me velis; nam silentium diuturnius rumores confirmaret; certe id aliter interpretari non possem. Itaque a te vel pauculorum versuum literas expecto, quamprimum venti ad eas quæ sunt d. 25 Junii St. Novo, (quo die scribebam hasce) in Angliam mittendæ, responsa huc retulerint. Vale, Vir Reverende, meque si falsa de te narrantur amicum certum, nisi fastidias, habeto; sin minus, famæ meæ prout visum fuerit me posthac consulere ne mirator.

Si, ut spero, opusculum, quod Utrajecti editur, tuum non sit, nihil erit cur candori meo indigneris; at si esset ingenii tui fœtus, nullo profecto jure, ut tacerem, a me exigere posses. Posterior autem hoc, verum esse ut intelligam, verbis nullis opus erit. Solum silentium me quid sit mihi credendum docebit. Συνή, ut Euripidea verba usurpem, mihi erit ἀπόκρισ. Iterum vale.


Ad me pervenient litteræ, si sic inscribantur Gallico sermone,

A' Le Clerc, Professeur,
sur le Keiser-gracht, près de l'Eglise
des Rémonstrans.
CXLIV.

Celeberrimo Viro Johanni Clerico S. P. D.
Richardus Bentleius.

Quanquam, ut tu vere conjectisti, et studiis et negotiis nunc cum maxime distinestar, nolui tamen committere, quin ad litteras tuas, quas heri demum accepi, rebus omnibus relictis, continuo responderem. Ita enim pro imperio jubes, minasque addis regaliter, *Ni per primum tabellarium de suspicione quadam me expurgem, illico de me actum iri, nam Σωτηρ των σοφων ἀπόκρισις.*

Quid quaeo est, si hoc non est Ἠρωι ἀπο Σχυθῶν? Ergo si aut littere tue forte intercidissent, aut hæ meæ interciderint, eo res recidit, ut absens, inauditus, damnandus sim, et in proximo, opinor, Bibliothecæ Selectæ tomo conviciis proscindendus. Quid autem tantopere dolens, aut quo tuo numine læso, tam iraeunde mecum agis? Rumor scilicet, ut narras, per totum Belgium increbuit, me Animadversiones in Menandrum tuum scripsisse, in quibus errores multi tui et graves argumentur.

Principio, quicquid id in Belgio rumoris est, (nam in Britannia nulla de ea re aura nec susurrus est), scias velim, me a Cl. Massono nuper ex Batavia reduce rescivisse, totum esse ex te ortum et profectum. Eum in Belgio convenerat amicus tuus Cunninghamius, qui longam fabulam orditur, Burmannum scilicet inter pocula narrare, se animadversiones in tuam Menandi editionem ex intima Germania sibi submissas mox proelo esse commissurum, in quibus gra-
vissima tua παροπάματα nudarentur et corrigerentur. Cunninghamium tamen, Bibliopolae nescio cujus Scoti indicio, non ex Germania, (ut præ se ferebat Burmanus,) sed ex Britannia fasciculum illum apportatum in comperto habere, et id tibi renunciassasse: quo te audito continuo in me fabam illam cudisse, et proinde orare Cl. Massonum, ut quasi alium agens, id de me exquireret, et astu expiscaretur.

Hæc omnia mihi Massonus Londini; cui quod erat statim respondi. Hactenus de rumore, qui si ullus est, totus tibi et Cunninghamamio debetur. Vix enim crediderim Burmannum, (etsi ater an albus sit nescio,) tam ferrei esse oris, ut me ejusce fœtus prætrem esse, vel verbo insimulare ausit. Esto autem, ut vera narraverit Bibliopolae iste Scotus: quid? nonne multi in Britannia peregrinantur Germani, qui id, quicquid est, nondum editum facile scripsisse pote-rant? Nonne plurimi ex nostratibus sunt Graece doctissimi, qui, si libuerit, idem facere possent? Cur igitur de me uno suspicionem hanc spargis? Me, quem aliis studiis occupatum esse probe noveras, quem ut lentum et ἐνερήμερον in promisso dudum Horatio, quem (usura jam sorte majore) solvendo non esse non sine sanna publice traduxeras.

Sed aliter jam tecum expostulabo. Esto ut par-rens fuerim libelli istius, nondum, ut fateris, tibi visi, aut vel de una pagina cogniti. Quid eo facinore tan-tum de te esse commeritus? Equidem editionem illam tuam nondum in penu habeo, sed ab amico commodo modatam inspexisses me fatores. Hane igitur hodie ab eodem petii, et lecta tua ad lectorem præfatione, tam dispares in eodem homine affectus ad stuporem me dederunt.
Jam indignum facinus clamitas quod ad Menandrum emendationes a quoquam edantur post curas tuas. Tune ergo is eras, qui, Te volente et plaudente collectionem tuam augere, emendare, et meliora tuis substituere quosvis hortabaris? Tune eras, qui, si quis quid emendaverit felicius quam a Grotió factum est, ei gratias te habiturum, et commoda occasione data palam acturum, praedecabas? Quae haec inconstantia est? Cur haec mutatio fit? Addis quidem in posteriore loco, si quis velit rem tecum communicare: et illud forte dignariis, te insciente, nec venia tua prius impetrata, quemquam id fuisse ausum. Verum id quæso memineris, ἀφθόνοις εἰναι Μοῦσαν θύρας, liberaque esse hominum ingenia, et frustra te quæsitum, ut regnum hic obtineas.

Quid ergo, an famæ tuae obesse credis, quicunque, te vivente, Menandrum attigerit, nisi ex officina eum tua prodire patiatur? Miseret me tui, si eo animo humaniores literas tractas: valeat potius res ludica, si te Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum.

Et tamem nescis adhuc, ut video, an in libello illo mox prodituro clementer et sine sale nigro errores tui castigentur. Quid igitur est de quo tam immature queraris? Nimírum quod Burmanno is liber traditus sit; qui enim ad eum quipiam quod in te torqueat miseric, æque tibi inimicus, ac Petronianus interpres a te habeatur necesse est. Vide vero quam arctas et iniquas amicitiae tuae leges constituas: si quisquis Burmanni ingenio faverit continuo ut tibi infensum male oderis.

Equidem dolce tam acerbas inter vos simultates exarsisse, quas e re communi utriusque est quam ci- tissime restingui: uterque enim ὅλωις mavis depug-
nare videmini. Ego pacis quidem sequester libenter fuerim, pugnae arbiter minime. Nullus interim video, qui aut cum tua contumelia, aut cum laude Burmanni junctum sit, sive quis Germanus, sive Britannus Menandrea sua edenda ei commiserit. Quid?

An tu existimas, leviros visum iri errores tuos, si libellus iste Lugduni, aut Amstelodami ederetur? An Burmannus eo nomine cristas attollet, quod nescio quis e Germania te in Græcis peritior sit? Noli quæso exercere odia tam magno tibi constatura: sed ex libro ipso potius, quam ex editore, pone iras vel sume. Qui enim scis an Germanus ille nihil quicquam de lite vestra tum resciverit, an casu et auctore nescio per alium quempiam ad Burmanni manus liber devenit?

Me quod attinet, nunquam ad eum literas misi, præterquam semel, post acceptum dono Petronium, in quibus si verbum de Menandro intrat, me tibi mancipio habeto. Sed suspicione semel jaeta, inclamas me verbis atrocibus, fecisse, quod homine Christiano, et præsertim Theologo prorsus indignum sit, imo et a communi humanitate alienum.

Parcius sodes ista et viris et Theologis. Ea olim didicimus, non adhuc a te docendi. Enimvero, si hic jam me libelli patrem profiterer, quid amabo, eruscendum aut Christiano indignum in me admittetur, rem? Cur non potius laudem inde gratiamque possem sperare, si conclamata Menandri loca restituerim quæ tu et Grotius aut intacta præteriistis, aut frustra tentatis? Neque enim quisquam te feret paratragediantem, et coelum terramque in nugis contestantem, injuriam tibi fieri, famam tuam indigne lacerari, factionem Grammaticorum in te conciri,
decori et honesti officia proteri, et cætera quæ ad fastidium lectoris, ubi quid te læserit, ubique ingeris; omnium istorum immemor, cum calamum tuum adversus alios stringis.


De libro quidem, et auctore nondum cognito, non nisi conjectura loqui licet: tamen, (ignosces libere tecum agendi) si modo auctor ille suscepto operi non impar est, sudabis satis, immo laterem plane lavabis, si omnia tua ad Menandrum defendenda in te recipies. Quot enim ibi, cum raptim percurrerem, puellia errata comperi, quot in Græcis Ὄφιμαθιας indicia! Quam spissam metri ignorantiam! Crede mihi, non minus indolui, quam si cognatus, aut frater esses, te imprudentem in ea te conjectisse, unde non magis pedem referre possis existimatione salva, quam olim ex Cyclometricis suis magnus Scaliger. Et continuo augurabar te temeritatis pœnas alicui daturum,
qui cum Comico manum admoveres, ipsas versuum leges, sine quibus nihil sani aut certi statui possit, nescisse te prorsus, nescire non poteras. Quo igitur tibi, qui in aliis magna cum laude versari posses 3 fragmenta Comica, quorum nullum fere sine nucleo duro est, ignara manu solicitare?

Equidem et ingenio tuo, et (praeterquam ubi serus ad studium aliquod accesseris), judicio faveo; et (si quid id tibi solatii feret) si forte panicula duntaxat Burmannianus scriptor notaverit, plus ducentas, opin-
nor, ad fragmenta tua emendationes nullo negotio possum suggerere, et quod optas, rem tecum commu-
icare; ut si ille dormitaverit, et negligenter rem gesserit, tu tuam vicem insultare ei possis.

Amo enim te, et gratiam habeo, si, (ut narras) semper honorificentissime de me senseris, et in editis scriptis locutus sis: quanquam (in quo conscientiam tuam appello) viri utroque nostrum meliores doctio-
resque succum quendam loliginis in postremis, ubi me memoras, scriptis deprehendere sibi visi sunt. Quorsum enim attinuit, cum forte dixeram Emenda-
tiones ad Tusculanas una alterae diecula mihi natas esse, sic te id defendere, ut me mendacii insimulare velle non dubie videaris? Atqui et ipsa ad Davisiun

Epistola clare se ostendit non more praefationis post-
stromm accessisse, sed pra illis ceteris anteisse: cum opellae, inquit, huic quam a me exigis manum jam admoveo. Ergo id volui, non integrum scriptum (qui enim posset?) sed emendationes illas omnes intra biduum mihi natas esse: cujus rei testem appellavi ipsum Davisiun, quocum in Museo meo die altero post libros ejus receptos, omnes istas emendationes recensui, et ipsum singulis assentientem habui.
Quorum etiam attinuimus, cum ex emendationibus specimen quoddam lectori exhiberes, minutas quasdam, et ideo tantum, ne nescissem eas viderer[e], a me positas depromere, tot alias illustriores supprimere? Cur id, nisi aut mera ærugine, aut potius ut in minutis illis Censorem ageres, et speciosiora nostris de tuo produceres? Quæ tamen qualia sint, jam nihil opus est dicto. In his inquam viri probi doctique latentem aliquam offensam, et male celatum ulcus, subodorati sunt. Sed non ego credulus illis: Scio enim te famæ omnia dare, et facile id condono, ubi facit πρὸς τὰ ἄλφητα. Quam qui magnopere affectant, disciplina eis est auctorem aliquem laudibus efferre, et postea in ejus scriptis cornicium oculos configere, quo se laudato illo superiores ostendant.

Hae, ut credibile est, mente, tu conjecturis nostris te ulteriorimmiscui; idem tamen et Germanos et Britannos a Menandreis tuis longe arcis, Melius non tangere, clamans; ut a Christiano more alienum, diris id devoves. Videris autem quid illa sibi in epistola tua velint: Quamvis esset fortasse cur non nihil de te querer. Quid sodes tu de me? nisi ipsum de te et tuis silentium in criminis speciem tradatur, quod non extra oleas et operis fines vagarer, te et tua citatur. Sunt enim qui hoc indignantur, se in eujusvis argumenti libris suas laudes non repere. Quod ipsum ubi commodas se obtulit occasio, quam non parca manu tibi dederim, etiam cum a sententia tua alienus forem, tuum jam erit judicium.

Illud enim quod in Flacco extat, Serm. 1, fortis-sima Tyndaridarum, tu infeliciter sic refingere voluisti, Tyndaris horum, ignorans, ut alia præteream, haec a Quintiliiano laudari: Inst. Orat. XI. 4, ubi
narrat nonnunquam in singulis verbis binos pedes
fine versus contineri: nunc cum quinque syllabae nectuntur, ut fortissima Tyndaridarum, nunc cum quaternae, ut Apennino, Armamenti, Oriona. Eum ad Flacci
locum pag. notarum 227, haec, ut spero, brevi de te
leges: “Quem tamen nodum non solvere, sed secare, nuper conatus est vir et ingenio et eruditione celebris
Joannes Clericus;” et mox: “Quod equidem nolim
viro sagaci et de notulis meis ad Horatium promissis
tam bene existinanti sub calamum unquam venisset:”
et iterum: “Male igitur conjectura cessit viro alioquin
ingenioso.”

Haec inquam ibi reperies vere et ex animo de te
dicta: haec tamen tibi tribuens non et cetera omnia
tibi dederim, quae cumque tu nimia laudis cupidine
coris tibi arripere. Utere ergo me ut libet: amico
si vis: nunquam certe inimico futuro, quodcumque in
me feceris. Sed volat Hora, et expectas tandem
credo, ut librum illum Ultra- Trajectinum ejurem, nisi
statim me ejus reum peragi velim. Si alia via rem
tentasses, neque primo quasi insidiis, deinde et minis
me aggressus esses, libro interea nondum viso, neque
comperto tibi, an auctorem aperte pra se ferat, an
ineptus indeutus sit, nec sinc manifesta injuria in me
transmovendus, voti te compoton dimitterem: sed
ut nunc est, hoc habe, me quicquid id libelli est pro
meo non agnoscere: quod si tu temere suspicionibus
vanis indulgens me quietum et absistentem in litem
arcessas, et nomen meum inseceris, fore fortasse ubi
magno optaveris emptum Intactus Pallanta. Vale.

Dabam Cantabrigiae, Kal. Juliiis. St. Vet. MDCCX.
Ubi liber iste prodierit, et ab utroque nostrum lectus
fuerit, si quid tum postea per epistolam me cupis
interrogare, me habebis obsequentem. Iterum vale.
CXLV.

VIRO REVERENDO ET ERUDITISSIMO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D. PETRUS BURMANNUS.

GAUDEO, vir Reverende, omnia a me ita curata esse, ut, in Britanniam vestram libelli illi perseverint, quibus ego Clericum, ut tu judicas, depejum pulchre dedi; præterea animus mihi gudio exsultat, ad consciendum hoc monstrum plures certatim viros eruditos manus conferre.

Quod autem Tu, Vir Reverende, ex me discere desideras, unde rumor iste, qui te parentem illarum emendationum distulit, manaverit, nihil mihi facilius, quam te edocere veras hujus famæ causas. Quod quidem ad me adìnet, ne momento quidem dubius hæsi, postquam a Cl. Sikio literas acceperam, amicum ejus, ut aiebat, paratas habere in Menandri et Philemonis Reliquias emendationes, quin statim suspicarer, illas a nemine proficisci posse, nisi a Te, qui regnum hodie in hoc scientiæ genere possides; quæ suspicio plane confirmata mihi est, postquam ipsum autographum accepi, quod a te profectum esse statim ex comparatione scripturæ conjuicere non tantum, sed persuasum plane habere potui; nihilominus, quia vos id velle animadvertebam, nulli umquam mortalium meam suspiciem aperui, et semper professus sum me de vero auctore nihil explorati et certi prorsus scire.

Sed, jam antequam typis exsribendus libellus da-retur, totum Belgium pervaserat rumor, Te harum emendationum esse auctorem, qui primum Hagæ Co-
mitum ad nos pervenit. Ille enim, cui commendaveras schedas, qui Illustri Malburgio est a sacris, dicitur Bibliopolæ Johnson Britannæ eas tradidisse, et simul se eas a te accepisse, narrasse. Ita certe mihi
Alexander Cunningham Scotus, Vir eruditissimus, et qui diu hic in patria nostra est versatus, et cum maxime Hagæ vivit, ipse narravit, qui etiam praecipuus auctor deinde famæ istius differendæ exstitit, et a quo ipsum Clericum didicisse puto, nam numquam
ille Amstelodamum venit, venit autem sæpissime, quin ad illum adeat. Ille idem sæpe me tentavit, ut certi quid a me expiscaretur, sed semper praefracte negavi mihi aliquid de hoc negotio liquere, neque me ullas ab auctore litteras accepisse, sed nudas tantum
schedas.

Ubi vero apparuerunt emendationes, statim omnibus suffragiis ad Te itum fuit, neque quisquam fuit, qui alium agnoscet parentem; ita perspecta tua eruditio, acumen et ingenium in conjecturis et emendationibus enitebat, ut qui alium nisi te tam pulchri factus parentem faceret, neminem reperirem, et ne de judiciis nostratium dubites, ante duos dies mihi relatum est, Jacobum Gronovium jam parare adversus te scriptum aliquid, quo De Dodone suam exercitationem non solum vindicet, sed alia ea occasione prodat, quæ publicari publice interesse putat.

De Clerico nihil audivi, quia nullum mihi neque cum ipso neque cum quoquam Clericano est commercium. Quod autem quæris, an liber avide diripiatur, scias ne unum quidem Typographo superesse exemplar, sed omnia divendita.

Ego ante tres dies, hic in auspiciis recitationum autumnalium, pro frequentissima concione, orationem

*For the Reverend Dr. Bentley,*

*Master of Trinity College,*

*in Cambridge.*

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**CXLVI.**

*Dr. Bentley to Professor Sike.*

**Dear Sike,**

The Letter I sent you by William Tallis was gone before the receipt of yours; I doubt not but you will be so kind as to despatch that affair. We expect to have the Amsterdam Book by the next occasion: but for the answer, I shall leave that to Burmann; for I suppose I can do business *semel,* and need not give a second blow. I had a Letter from Kuster by the hand of a learned Venetian Nobleman.
who told me the chat in Holland about Phileleutherus. And yet Kuster himself, in his Letter, pretends that the book is a very shrewd book, *telum a non vulgaribus lacertis tortum; sed de Auctore diverse sunt sententiae*. What is the meaning of this grimace? can he really doubt of the Author? as if Mr. Burgh did not hear him and Hemsterhuis speak of the Author without doubting.

The Act that would repeal the Naturalization Bill is thrown out of the House of Lords; however, you have done very well to take the benefit of it. My service to Friends.

I am yours,

R. BENTLEY.

To Mr. Professor Sike,
at Trinity College, Cambridge.

CXLVII.

*Dr. Bentley to Dr. Davies.*

TRINITY COLLEGE, Saturday Evening.

Dear Sir,

After you left me this morning, I borrowed of Dr. Sike Mr. Barnes’s new edition of Homer, where I was told that I should find myself abused. I read over his dedications and prefaces, and there I found very opprobrious words against enemies in general, and one “Homo inimicus” in particular; which I cannot apply to myself, not being concerned in the accusation. But if Mr. Barnes has, or does
declare in company, that he means me by those expressions, I assure him I shall not put up [with] such an affront, and an injury too; since I was one of his first subscribers, and an useful director to him, if he had followed good advice. He struts and swaggers like a Suffenus, and challenges that same enemy to come aperte, and show him any fault. If he mean me, I have but dipped yet into his notes, and yet I find every where just occasion of censure.

Iliad ξ. v. 101,

Ἀλλὰ ἀποπτανέονσι έφωνοσι δὲ χάρμης.

Thus all editions have it; but in this, we have it in the very text,

Αὐτὰρ ἀποπτανέονσι, έφωνοσι δὲ χάρμης—

and this noble note added: αὐτὰρ, ita omnino pro ἀλλὰ, ut olim. So we have αὐτὰρ clapt in pro imperio, only to avoid the hiatus of two vowels ἀλλὰ ἀ-. Now, for this interpolation alone, his book deserves to be burnt.

Let us examine into the passage a little; what is ἀποπτανέονσι? He translates it respicient; but says not one word to explain it. His friend Eustathius, to whom he owes the better half of his notes, knows not what to make on’t; whether it be ἀποπτανέονσι, from ὀπτεῖ, ὀπταῖνω, i.e. ἀποβλέψωσι; or ἀποπτανέονσι, from πτώ, πταῖνω, φοβοῦμαι, i.e. πτήξωσι, or from πέτω, πταῖνω, i.e. πετασθήσονται. But who ever heard of either ὀπταῖνω or πταῖνω? where does our Professor find either of them? He’s wholly mute upon this word, which is ἀπαξ λεγόμενον: and yet the wretch would venture blindfold to put in αὐτὰρ.

But the true reading is thus:

'Ἀλλ’ ἀποπτανέονσι, έφωνοσι δὲ χάρμης.
'Αποπαταίων fut. παταίων, Ionice πατανέων παταίων comes forty times in Homer; and if he had been, as he thinks himself,

Mæonides sextus pavone ex Pythagoreo,

he might have found out the emendation, which is clear per se; but I will prove it so by authority; Etymol. in Ἀποπτάμενος· πετῶ πεταίων, καὶ πατανῶ πατανοῦσιν, καὶ μετὰ τής προθέσεως ἀπὸ, ἀποπτάνουσι; so it is printed indeed, but it is evident that he writ it ἀποπτανέουσι, and had respect to this place, as Sylburgius well observes. Again, Hesychius in the right series between ἀπόπταξ καὶ ἀπόπαρ has it thus: Ἀποπτανέουσιν, περιβλέψουσιν ὡς φύγωσιν. correct ἀποπταπανέουσιν, περιβλέψουσι; he means this very passage, as appears by the Scholiast, ἀποπτανέουσιν. ητοι εις τας ναος ἀποβλέψουσιν, ἡ ἄλλαχος ὡς ἢ ἣστι, φεύγονται.

What says our Professor to this jobb?

'Εργον Ὀμηρείου τῶν ἐπιτευ Βαρνεσίου,

to foist in αἰτὰρ of his own head, and so, quantum in se, extinguish the true reading for ever, which, while Ἁλλὰ was preserved in the text, might some time be retrieved.

I dipped into his second volume, and there I found this learned correction: Od. Χ. v. 546, p. 307. Agamemnon, says the Scholiast, to judge fairly whether Ajax or Ulysses best deserved Achilles’s armour, αἰχμαλώτους τῶν Τρώων ἀγαθῶν ἡρώτησεν, ὑπὸ ὑποτέρου τῶν Τρώων μᾶλλον ἐλυπήθησαν εἰπόντων ἡ Ὅδυσσεα,

he gave the armour to him. Here our Professor corrects it, ὑπὸ ὑποτέρου αὐτῶν οἱ Τρῶες, and thus acts Thraso in his note; Ita emendo, sensu postulant; quique hoc valent, ad hos provoco. Impertinence! to
appeal to men of sense here; as if it required much sense to know, that Ajax and Ulysses were not Trojans. The business is to correct the place neatly; that is, truly, as the author wrote it; which he has not done, but has gone clumsily about it. I'll give him the true lection with altering half a letter; ὑπὸ ὀποῖόρον τῶν Ἡρώων, "from which of the two heroes they suffered most." This is clear and neat. But our Professor, besides his botching in the words, has sullied even the sense; for the captives were not asked, what of Trojans, all the Trojans, thought, but what they themselves thought.

Again, over the leaf, p. 309, v. 576, I find this worthy note: The poet had said of Tityus,

---δὲ ἔπειτα ἐνέκακτο πολέμβα.

Upon which the Scholiast, Πλέβρων ἔκτον μέρος σταδίων—οἳκα τοῦ Τιτυὸν τὸ σῶμα κατέχειν τόπον ἑνὸς ἡμίσους σταδίων. So all former editions. One πλέβρων being 1 of a stadium, 9 πλέβρα make one stadium and ⅔. Now comes our learned Professor's note:—Cum πλέβρων sit sexta pars stadii, et Tityus occupet novem πλέβρα, sequitur illum spatium occupare non unius dimidii, sed unius stadii et dimidii. Quare inter ἑνὸς et ἡμίσους addendum erat τὸ ΚΑΙ. Here is your Professor emeritus, that has made Greek his study per annum quadrupling, to whose puéritia other people's manhood cannot reach! Now to pardon him his silly interpolation of ἡμίσους for ἡμίσους and so making the Scholiast write Ionie, it's plain he thought ἑνὸς ἡμίσους signified one half and not one and a half; a piece of ignorance for which he deserves to be turned out of the Chair; and for which, and many others like it, si magis me irritaverit, I, as his principal elector and
governor, may call him to account. What? he that in his preface has bragged of perusing Pollux, Suidas, Etymologus, not to know what all of them teach us! ἐν ἠμισῳ τάλαντον says Pollux, liber 9, is Τρία ἠμισά- 5 λαυτα, one talent and a half, not one half-talent, as this booby would think it. So in those Lexicographers and authors passim, ἐν ἠμισῳ, τέσσαρα ἠμισῳ, ἐς ἠμισῳ, 2½, 4½, 6½; ἐκαθαυτί ἠμισῳ 12½, not twelve half, I hope. A fit man, indeed, per annos quindecim
10 in Græca Cathedra celeb. Academice sedere!

From thence I dipped into his fulsome ἐπίλογοι, enough to make a man spew that sees the vanity and insolence of the writer, where I met with these verses,

15 Δὴ τὸν ἑαυτῷ τρέχεσσος ἐδώ καὶ δοκοίμως ἄνηρ,
Εὐπραγίης τ' ἑλαχῶ καὶ τιμῆς κυδιανείρης.

But what a shame is it, for a man that pretends to have been a teneris unguiculis a great grammarian and a poet, not to know, that the second syllable of 20 εὐπραγίης is long!

Sir, I write to you, as a common friend, and desire you to show Mr. Barnes this letter; but not to let him keep it, nor transcribe it. If it be true that he gives out, that he means me by those villainous 25 characters, I shall teach him better manners towards his elector. For though I shall not honour him so much as to enter the lists against him myself; yet in one week's time, I can send a hundred such remarks as these, to his good friend Will. Baxter (whom I have known these twenty years) who, before the Parliament sits, shall pay him home for his Anacreon. But if it be otherwise, that he does not describe me under those general reproaches, a small satisfaction shall content me; which I leave you to be judge of:
for I would not, without the utmost provocation, hurt the sale of his book, upon which he professes to have laid out his whole fortunes. Pray let me hear from you as soon as you can.

I am, &c. 5

CXLVIII.

Cælæberrimo atque Eruditissimo Viro

Cicero sēpius jocans suum Trebatium J.C. superbiae et arrogantiae insimulat, quod consulentibus non respondet. Ego vero Te istius criminis serio accusare nolim, licet aliqua ejus nota Te aspergant Tui Cives, sed quos Tibi inimicos et invidos reor; sed tamen valde parcus es et infrequens commercii litterarii cum amicis cultor. Certè Ego, qui inter Amicos me Tuos numerari volo, rarissimas abs Te accepi epistolæs.

Interim novam nactus scribendi causam, meas de Babyloniciis Originibus, et Ægyptiaca Chronologia Incubrationes ad Te mitto, easque ut æquœ bonique consulas rogo. Quis, quæso, apud Vos ille est Philargyrius Cantabrigiensis, vel Oxoniensis potius qui sua tela in armigerum Philaleutheri corpus voluit potissimum vibrare, idque pro communi omnium Philologorum et Grammaticorum Hoste certissimo?

Pudet me eorum pigetque, qui tantum odiis suis dant, ut communem causam destituant prodanque immo labefactent et oppugnet. Habemus et hic,
qui Tibi per literas blandiuntur, in sermonibus suis detrahunt, affectantes Clericum, quos ego certe pro genuinis liberalium disciplinarum, quas tamen profi-
tentur, cultoribus non habeo. Vale, Vir Præstantis-
sime, et me amare persevera. Lugduni in Batavis, 
A. D. V. Idus Juneas Cl. XI. CCCX.

CXLIX.

Dr. Bentley to the Earl of Oxford.

COTT HOUSE, June 12, 1711.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

After my hearty thanks to God for the
wonderful preservation of your most valuable life
from the stabs of an assassin, and my sincere congrat-
ulation for your new station and honour so long and
so well deserved, I humbly crave leave to acquaint
your Lordship, that at last I have received from
Mr. Attorney-General the Report, sealed up and di-
rected to Mr. Secretary St. John; a copy of which, as
delivered to me, with the alterations made in it, is
here inclosed.

Your Lordship, when you read it, will please to
observe, that all the facts alleged in my petition are
here confirmed; that the Statute of Edward, which
once constituted the Bishop of Ely Visitor, was re-
jected and left out in the two later draughts of Sta-
tutes, those of Philip and Mary, and those of Eliza-
beth, now only in force; that the Crown has, for a
century and half, been in sole possession of the Visi-
tatorial power; that no Bishop of Ely all that while ever heard of his being Visitor; or ever once pretended to act as such, till this present Bishop.

And as for the 40th Statute of Elizabeth, which obiter and incidentally styles the Bishop of Ely Visitor, my Counsel largely proved, first, that it was ipso facto void; and secondly, that, supposing it to be now in force, it was in the power of the Crown to vacate it at pleasure.

To the latter of these assertions, the Report comes up fully, and refutes the arguments of the Bishop's Counsel, as if it could not be repealed without the Bishop's consent: but as to the former, it is trimmingly drawn up, and seems willing to skreen the Bishop from blame or trouble for what is past.

Nevertheless, the latter point alone is equivalent to both together; for hereby it is clear, that if Her Majesty will maintain Her prerogative, it is but saying the word, and vacating the 40th statute: on the contrary, if She will abandon it to the Bishop, She may give him a new corroborating statute, if this be thought too weak.

However, to give more satisfaction about both these points in question, I crave permission to inclose the opinion of the learned Sir Nathanael Lloyd, He Majesty's Advocate-General and Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, which he is ready, if occasion were, to maintain in a public manner, by Report or by pleading. He indeed humbly conceives, That even Majesty's prerogative, though the former point be waived and it is so much the more so, by what I have heard last post from the College: That those Fellows, the minor part of the whole Society, that are complai
ers against me, have subscribed a petition to Her Majesty, that she will please to take this matter in Her own hands.

My Lord, I very readily close with this, and desire nothing more, than that Her Majesty would send down Commissioners to examine into all matters upon the place, with full power to set every thing right, and to punish where the faults shall be found. I only beg and humbly hope, that such Persons may be nominated, as are lovers of learning and men of conscience and integrity, above the influence of party; and then I fear not but I shall be both honourably acquitted, and merit the public approbation. I am easy under every thing, but loss of time by detainment here in town, which hinders me from putting my last hand to my edition of Horace, and from doing myself the honour to inscribe it to your Lordship’s great name, which permission is most humbly asked and intreated by,

Your Lordship’s
most obedient
and obliged servant,

RICH. BENTLEY.

CL.

DOMINO BENTLEIO [FRANCISCUS GACON].

EREDITISSIME DOMINE,

Suscepto consilio de vertendis in metro-gallicum ANACREONTIS Odariis, ad tuam eruditionem
confugio: ut duorum præcipue locorum istius dulcis-
simi Poete habeam interpretationem genuinam.

In principio Odeo xiii. quam sic verit D. DACIER,
On dit que l'effeminé Atis devint furieux de l'Amour
qu'il eut pour la bonne Cibelle, scire euperem, utrum 5
textus aliquid innuat de amore Attidis erga Cibelem;
nam versio Henrici STEPHANI, omnibus Mythologistis
mire consonans, ne minimum quidem amorem istum
atingit.

Nonne potius dicendum esset, Attidem fuisse in 10
furorem actum a Cibele, quod fidem de caelibatu ser-
vando violasset; aut quod superbuss juvenis veterno-
sam istam Deorum Matrem aspernatus fuerit?

Alius locus, cujus Enodationem ex te desidero, mi
BENTLEI, spectat finem Odeo xlv. in qua Amor indig-
natus, quod Mars telorum suorum levitatem elevasset,
ei unum ex his telis manu tractandum tradit; aut
quod verisimilis est, eum ipso telo vulnerat. Primus
sensus quasi Atticitatem redolens ab omnibus fere
Interpretibus pro vero recipitur: secundus tamen ma-
gis mihi arridet, utpote qui melius Naturæ et Fabulae
congruat. Quid super hisce difficultatibus sentias,
scire velim, ut rationibus tuis fretus audacious Adver-
sariorum opiniones destruam. Quis enim, te duce, in
rebus Græcis errare periclitaretur, cum nihil tum de 25
Historia, tum de eorum lingua te fugiat! Vale.

ROTERODAMI, &c. [d. IX. Nov. 1711.]
CLI.

D. FRANCISCO GACON S. P. D. RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS.

LITERAS tuas IX. Novembris datas nudius tertius accepi; quibus significas, te Anacreonti in metra Gallica vertendo dare operam, et de duobus locis sententiam meam scire cupere.

De priore illo num. XIII. quœris, utrumne Attis Cybeles amore in fuorem agi dicendus sit, an potius ira Cybeles, quod is alio amorem vererat. Neutrum ex his verum: quippe locus iste mendo laborat, et in hunc modum corrigendus:

Oi μαν καλὴν Κυβήθην
Τὸν ἡμῖθηλν Ἀττῖν
Ἐν οὖριων βοῶσαν
Λέγοντον ἰκμανήνιν.
Oi δὲ, Ἐλάρον παρ' ὀχθαί
Δαβυνδόρου Φοίβου
Δάλον πιύνας ἵδωρ
Μεμφυτὰς βοῶσαι.

Quae sic accipienda sunt: "Sunt qui dicunt, formosam Cybeben insaniisse, inclamantem in montibus pulcherrimum Attin." Ipsa, vides, Cybebe, sive Cybele, amore Attidis percussa insaniit: ut ex Phrygum Historia rem diserte narrat Diodorus Siculus, lib. III. Cybebe ergo hic puella est, nondum scilicet inter Deos relata: neque καλὴ est alma; sed, ut passim, formosa: neque ἡμῖθηλν est Gallus, Spado; sed mollibus faœmineisque fere membris, præ pulchritudine: ut in illo Ausonii,
Dum dubitat Natura, marem faceretque puellam,
Factus es, O pulcher, pene puella, puer.

Pene puella est ipsum illud ἡμίθηλας. Hane nostram emendationem et verborum series constructione et Diodori, quem consulas, locus, plane efflagitat.

Jam illa quae sequuntur, vide modo antithesis; oile μὲν λέγοντω, sunt quic dicunt; oile δὲ, alii vero; subauendiendum, dicunt: unde necessario, ut vides, nominativos illos πίντες et μεμπρότες in accusativos immutari oportet. Tu ignit in Versione tua, si ad Anacreontis elegantiam aspiras, sic locum adumbrabis: "Alii dicunt, formosam Cybelen in montibus pulchrum Attin invocantem, insaniisse: Alii dicunt, eos qui Clari aquam bibunt, surrentes clamare." Nisi hoc modo oppositio-nem expresseris, perit magna pars venustatis.

Ceterum in loco altero, num. XLV. ubi quæris de istis verbis,

"Ελαβεν βάλεμυν Ἄργης "
Υπεραδίασε Κύπρις.
'O δ' Ἀργης ἀναστενάξασ,
Βαρό, φαναν, ἄρον αὔρο.
'O δ"Ερως, εὐξ', αὔρο, φανι.

utrumne id velint, Amorem suum jaculum in manu modo Marti dedisse: an in Martem contorsisse, et eum vulnerasse. Neutra ex his sententia, sed alia inter utranque media vera est. Quippe Cupido non contorsit jaculum; sed manu tantum capiendum tradidit. At repente jaculum, ex vivo scilicet igne et ætheræ fulgere constans, in Martis corpus se sponte insinuavit; et reconditum latuit. Inde est illud ἀναστενά- 30 ἔας, gemitum et suspirium ducens, ob vulnus scilicet: et ἄρον αὔρο: tolle, quæso; quippe in intima corporis penetraverat: ἔχε vero αὔρο, tecum serva, ait Cupido irridens; qui solus potuit extrahere, sed noluit.
Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.

London, 15 Nov. 1711.

SIR,

I now inclose you an Account of the Library, which I hope will serve your purpose fully in that particular.

Lord Harley’s name is Edward, the Barony is Wigmore, which place belonged to Earl Mortimer formerly; Harley is also allied to the Veres; no title of Viscount in the Patent.

Lord Dupplin’s name is Geo. and that is the Viscount’s Title, his father is Earl of Kinnoul.

If you have any further inquiries to make, I’ll endeavour to get you answers to them; and when you have finished your Dedication, I could wish a copy of it for perusal before you print it, and it shall be soon returned you.

The Peace is in as fair a way as can be, to be soon concluded; the Dutch are entirely satisfied with the measures concerted here, and agree to every thing;
so that 'tis likely a place of Treaty will soon be named, and that 'twill be in Holland.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate faithful servant,

T. B.

To the Rev'd Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

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CLIII.

Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.

London, 17 Nov. 1711.

Sir,

I writ you the 15th, and inclosed you an account of my Lord's Library. Since that, I have your's of 14th, and herewith send you some hints about the family, which I hope may be of use to you. But when you have finished what you intend, I repeat a desire to have a copy to peruse before you print it, and you shall have it immediately back again, from,

Sir,

Your affectionate faithful Servant,

T. B.

Lord Dupplin's surname is Hay.

To the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.
HARLEY, A SAXON FAMILY.

Sir William Harley, born in Edward the Confessor's time, upon the Revolution that happened at the Norman Conquest, and the Hardships exercised towards Saxon family, went (as Records say) to the first Holy war, in Company with Robert Stuart of Scotland, and Godfrey of Bologne. After the taking of Jerusalem, he returned back, and lys buried in the Abby of Pershore, in Worcestershire; his Monument (which is now there) being the only ancient one left in that Abby; and 'tis to be noted, that in the Obit (or Leidger) Book of that Abby, there is a Commemoration of one of the Harleys, who commanded an Army, and defeated the Danes at Goodluck-hill near that Abby.

Another of this family brought great Succours to Prince Edward (afterwards Edward the First), and assisted him in his Escape from Hereford, where he was kept Prisoner by his Rebellious Barons; the said Gentleman and his dependants attended that Prince, and was present and active in the famous battle of Evesham, where Simon Monfort, Earl of Leicester, and the Barons that took his part, were entirely routed. After this Prince came to be King under the name of Edward the First, he continued his favours to this Family; and as a particular mark of it, granted a Licence to Sir Robert Harley to marry his (the said King's) ward, a Great Heiress, the eldest Daughter of Bryan of Bramton, commonly called the Noble Bryan; from which marriage arising two Sons, the Mother gave her own Estate to her second son Sir Bryan Harley; and at that Seat of Bramton the family continues to this day.

The elder Branch in a little time determined in daughters, who carry'd away that great Estate, which is now the Inheritance of several Noble family.

One of the Branches went over, and settled in France, first at Harley in Franche Comté. They branched out into many great families, who have signalized themselves (as appears by the History of France) both in the Robe, and Military Profession.

The remaining branch in England, have upon all occasions shew'd themselves true Patriots, and Lovers of their Countrey, and have also signalized themselves in the several wars in France, as well as against Owen Glendour, for which they received an Augmentation to their arms.
Their near Relation to Mortimer Earl of March (being descended of the same Mother) drew them in to run all the fortunes of that great family, and the white Rose, the House of York, being so long oppress'd, and having so short a Sunshine, This Family received those wounds in it's fortune, which have not been repaired.

They have all along addicted themselves to Literature, as well as to Military life, and the Services they have render'd their Countrey in all Reigns, from Henry the Seventh's time, will appear by the Records of Parliament.

The great Sufferings they underwent in the late Civil Wars, as the Ruine of two Castles, two Parks, a Church, and a great Number of Farm Houses, belonging to them, with other damages, might be enumerated.

Note.—In Bramton Castle (one of the two ruined), there was lost a very extraordinary Library, both of Printed and Manuscript Books.

The family nearly related to the Earl of Essex, Secretary Walsingham, the Veres, &c.

CLIV.

Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.

London, 20 Nov. 1711.

Sir,

I received your last with your Specimen, which is very well liked, and I now return it you, with marking two things that may be left out, viz. the words [Sub Henrici III. temporibus*] and [Maternos Sibi Avos]; the first, because it may be taken

* Corrigo, Sub Ludovic. IX. temporibus. 350 years distance between H. III. B. and H. III. Galliae. [R. B.]
to either Nation; and the 2nd, because the Relation is more extensive.

I now inclose you an additional paper of the family, hoping ere this you have that of Saturday last, to which pray add, that besides the nearness of Relation to Mortimer, the nearness of habitation drew in the Harleys to run the other's fortune &c., Wigmore being very nigh to Bramton.

Another thing I must take notice of to you is this, viz. the Relation of Harley to Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, Hereditary Constable of England; and that Hay, Lord Dupplin, being descended from (Hay) the hereditary Constable of Scotland, Lord Dupplin's two Sons (his Lady, Lord Trr² Daughter, now lying in of the 2nd) may be said to be descended from the Hereditary Constables of England and Scotland, and to make an Union of those two great Offices by descent.

I must still desire, that, when you have perfected the Dedication, you'll send a copy to be perused before you print it, and it shall be returned you per first.

The Peace succeeds, the place of Congress is to be Utrecht, and the opening it to be on New-year's day next.

I am, Sir,
Your affectionate faithful Servant,

T. B.

To the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

Gribelin, at the corner of Beconbury Court, in Long Acre, in less than a fortnight, 3 Guineas. The Arms with proper decora-tions. [R. B.]
CLV.

Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.

LONDON, 24 Nov. 1711.

SIR,

I now return you the part you sent me last, which is also liked, as is the turn you have given Maternos Avos; but the other of the family's going into France, (viz. Sub Ludovici IX. temporibus) may be better let alone, and those words left out, and the Book on that account will be much more acceptable beyond Sea, which I'll tell you the reason of when I see you.

Then as to the Genealogy, and Descent part, it may be better to pass it over in general words; the particulars being too many and extensive to come within any tolerable compass of a Dedication. When you have finished the whole, I hope to have it all together, and beg it so, and you may depend on't there shall be no delay in the return of it from,

Sir,

Your affectionate faithful Servant,

T. B.

To the Rev'd Dr. Bentley,

Master of Trinity College,

in Cambridge.
CLVI.

Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.


SIR,

I can now give you an Answer to your last; and first, the word Staffordos will be best to stand, being properer than Bohunos, as I shall satisfy [you] when I see you. Then the words Hails Scotiae Constabularios &c. are sufficient, and no more ought to be; for the Earls of Kinoull have not been Constables of Scotland, the office being in another Branch of the Hayes, though both of one family; the Print therefore is to have no addition there.

In the next place, your Letter puts the Union of the Offices thus, "Filium, Filiasque, et e filia majore parvulos Nepotes, Quorum Alter a Matre adhuc ru-15 bet, alter dimidiatis jam Verbis te Avum Salutare gestit. Scitissimi, dulcissimique ambo, quiue rara Natalium felicitate—complexi—Sibi unis hereditarium ducunt." Now I must observe to you, that Lady Dupplin is the younger daughter, so Majore must be left out of the print; and 'twill be best to put nothing in the room of it, but to let e filia stand alone, without any distinction. As to the other part of that period, excepting making Nepotem (and what belongs to it) plural, 'tis left to you, the turn you 25 have given it being very fine, and very well suited to the two Infants.

If you have any more Queries to make, I'll do my
best to get you speedy Answers, and with pleasure receive you commands, as,

Sir,

Your affectionate faithful Servant,

T. B.

In the 12th page of your printed Dedication, you'll find Augustiis, which should be Angustiis.

To the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

CLVII.

Dr. F. Atterbury to Dr. R. Bentley.

Chelsea, Apr. 19, 1712.

Reverend Sir,

I was prevented in my Intentions of waiting on you, by an Account which Dr. Potter gave me, that on that very day You had left London. My Business was to have thanked You for that Noble Present of Your New Edition of Horace, which You were pleased to make me.

I deferred doing it, till I had perused the whole Work, and could with Assurance say (as I now can) that it is every way equal to the Expectation raised of it. I am indebted to You, Sir, for the great Pleasure and Instruction I have received from that
Excellent Performance, though, at the same time, I cannot but own to You the Uneasiness I felt, when I found how many things in Horace there were, which, after thirty Years' acquaintance with him, I did not understand.

I hope to meet You at the Westminster Election; but could not defer my Acknowledgments so long.

I am, Reverend Sir,
Your obliged and most faithful humble Servant,

FR. ATTERBURY.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

CLVIII.

Ludolf Kuster to Richard Bentley.

LONDON, 21 JUNE, 1712.

Dear Sir,

I do not doubt but you have received my last letter, which I wrote to you a week ago. I acquainted you therin, that though Milord Bishop of Eli seemed to be in good earnest to do me some kindnes and services in that matter which you know, that [I] nevertheles douted, that I kould stay here for the exitus of his promises, cheefly beeing now taken up with other public business, as al other people of both parties are at present.

And suppose I should stay for it: I cannot expect more from him then a houndred pound; which would
be some help for me at present, but not sufficient for my present necessitis, wanting at least 140 or 150 pounds, because I have some detts to pay. Therefore if you could concurr from your side, and make this somme compleat, it would be maxime opportunum subsidium for me, and I could assure you, that I would be able to pay it in monnery or books again, some years here after: cheefly if the peace goths on. Besides, I would endeavour to shew al services again, which should lay in my power.

Therefore, Sir, I shal be glad to hear from you this week, because I would be glad to go away from hence in a fortnights time. I have not yet had any letter from Holland: without dount because Mr. Hemsterh. according my own letter, which I wrote to him, though that I would be in Holland again before this time. My services to your lady and Dr. Brockbank. I am to dine to day with Mil. Bishop of Eli. Mr. Whiston giveth his service to you, as also Mr. Stoshius. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant et faithful friend,

LUD. KUSTER.

P. S. I desire you, Sir, to tell Mr. Crownfield, that he lets me know when he deseins to come to London, and afterwards to go for Holland. Vale.

For Dr. Kuster, at Mr. Moetiens and le Cene. French booksellers in the Strand, next to Salisbury street.

For the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.
THE CORRESPONDENCE

of

RICHARD BENTLEY, D.D.

Viro Illustri.
RICHARDO BENTLEIO.

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CLX.

VIRI ILLUSTRI ET LONGE ERUDITISSIMO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, AMICORUM PRINCIPI, S. P. D.
LUDOLPHUS KUSTERUS.

Quod Londino abiturus promiseram, me, postquam in Hollandiam redisessem, literas ad te daturum esse; id nunc præstari a me vides.

Scias ergo me intra biduum, optimo vento et cælo, ex Anglia in Hollandiam redisse; non sine ingenti expectatione amicorum, multa multis super rebus me rogitantium; quorum curiositati, quantum potui, satisse.

Ultrajecti Relandum conveni; a quo literas hasce habes. Burmannum non vidi, quoniam tunc temperis ab urbe aberat. Hic Amstelodami Clericus per aliquot dierum hebdomades cum valido morbo confiscatus est: ex quo vixdum emerserat, cum ad eum primum inviserem. Spes eum tenuerat, fore, ut Lim-

Negotium Roterodamense ab amicis meis eo usque perductum est, ut Consules ejus urbis, me, simul ac volueris, successorem Texelius, viro jam octogenario, designare constituerint. Stipendium autem vix accedet, ante pacem factam, vel obitum dicti viri. Unde vides, breve adhuc fretum mihi tragiendum esse, antequam naviculam mean in portu constituam. Equi- dem spero, me unum vel alterum amicum nactus esse, qui generositatem tuam imitetur.

Croonfeldius in Britanniam redux, secum asseret specimen grandis illius operis, cujus editionem medi-tari me nosti. Eo impresso, pactionem inibo eum bibliopolis vestratibus: quam quidem si vel auctoritate tua, vel consilio adjuvare potueris, gratissimum id mihi erit. Ad Rever. Episcopum Eliensem prox-
me dabo literas; ut sciam, quid ipse in hoc negotio promoverit. Vale, Vir amicissime, et me ama.


P. S. Almeloveenius, Professor quondam Hadervi—or-censis, hic ante novem vel decem dies subito mortuo est. Salutem dico optimæ uxori tæ: itemque Broekbankio, aliisque. Croonfeldio in Britannia reditur alteras ad te litteras dabo.

My direction is:—

A’ Monsieur, Monsieur Ludolph Kuster,
Op de Reguliers gragt,
tusgen de Keysers gragt, en de Kerk-straet,
à Amsterdam.

P. S. After I had written this letter (which I have kept from one post-day to an other, waiting for Mr. Hemsterhuise’s letter, for to be inclosed in myn), there came to see me some English gentlemen; and amongst them one of your Colledge, nomine Town, a physician (qui magni te facit), who brought my the good news, that you were made Dean of Lichtfield. Ego plane erectus fui hoc nuncio: and upon that I drank presently, first your health, and afterwards upon the confirmation of this news. I can assure you, Sir, that I shall long heartly to have the confirmation of this from you, because no body of your friends can take more part in your prosperity, then I do: having found, that I have no truer friend then you. Mr. Hemsterhuise desseins to write this same day. Vale.

For the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.
CLXI.

Viro Illustri Richardo Bentleio, Amicorum Principi, S.P.D. Ludolphius Kusterus.

Breviores hæce ad te scribo literas, tum quia ultimas meas, die 5 Aug. St. N. ad te datas, te accepisse non dubito: tum etiam quia ipse Croonfeldius ad vos redux, de pluribus rebus coram te certiorem facere poterit.

Te a Serenis. Regina creatum esse Decanum Litchfeldensem, etiam ab aliis postea mihi relatum est: qua ex re ingentem voluptatem cepi. Gratulor tibi ex animo de nova hac dignitate; et quidem eo magis, quod magis id inimiciis tuis dolitum esse novi. Pudor jam, credo, et reverentia rursus intrabit animos eorum, qui in Collegio, cui præsides, tantiu erga te contumaces fuerunt.


De Editione minore Aristophanis, quam ὁδοὺ πάρ- ἐποὺ adornandam suscepi, ex Croonfeldio plura audies. Vellem tamen adhuc celari, me esse Editionis illius auctorem, propter certas rationes. Et forte alius Editioni huic nomen suum commodabit: nisi postea aliter mihi visum fuerit. Mandavi Croonfeldio, ut nil nisi te consulto hæc in re agat. Notas etiam bre-

Specimen adornandæ novæ Editionis Roberti Stephani Croonfeldii secum afferet: quod tibi non displiceturum esse confido. Constitueram quidem initio, novum prorsus Lexicon conficere, relictum Roberto Stephano: sed longo nimis tempore ad hoc mihi opus fore videbamus. Quare medium elegi viam, in specimen propositam: quam quidem si sequar, intra annum, aut non multo secus, opus totum prælo paratum esse poterit. Nosti praesentes rei meæ familiaris angustias: quamobrem te rogo, ut, si quid vel auctoritate apud bibliopolas, vel gratia in aula vestra, vale (vale te autem nunc non dubito) id conferre velis ad promotendum opus, quod et Reip. literariae utilissimum, et mihi non poterit non esse lucerosum. Et quoniam totum hoc opus tribus constabat voluminibus: unum ex illis tibi dedicare constitui (te scilicet non abnuinte) unum Episcopo Eliensi; et unum de nique Abbati Bignonio, vel (prout res se dabunt Moderatoribus Reip. Roterdamensis.

Vale, et semper flore, meque ama.

Amstelodami, 5 Aug. [Sept. ?] St. N., 1712.

P. S. Clericus nuper in gratiam plane redire tecum videbatur, cum ipsi dicerem, te salutis ejus ad me bi
bisse. Scio quidem, te minime curare, quo loco apud eum sis; sed tamen, cum et ipse plurimos habeat amicos, quique eum magni faciant, ut nosti: præstat eum habere amicum, quam inimicum. Hemsterhuyssins te plurimum salutat; a quo etiam litteras jam te accepisse non dubito. Vale iterum.

Viro Illustri et Reverendo Richardo Bentleio,
Decano Litchfeldensi,
et Magistro Collegii S. Trinitatis,
Cantabrigiae.

CLXII.

Viro Reverendo et Eruditissimo
Richardo Bentleio S. P. D. Petrus Burmannus.

Redditus mihi nuper, nescio a quo, Horatius, tua cura egregie expolitus et emendatus, pro quo gratias tibi quas possum maximas habeo. Summa cum voluptate et fructu omnes notas perlustravi, et nihil unquam me legisse in hoc studiorum genere memini, quod ita animum meam tenererit et delectaverit: aliam enim, ut mihi videris, auctores veteres emendandi viam insistis, tamque certis et firmis rationibus lectiones a vulgatis discrepantes, et conjecturas tuas stabilire soles, ut invitis etiam consensum extorquas. Utinam de aliis quoque Poetis ita mereri velles, et omnibus ostendere in Critica etiam locum esse de monstrationibus, quibus a saepe mentis hominibus nihil temere reponi possit.

Audio tamen non omnibus placere ingenium et
industriam tuam, et esse hac etiam in terra, qui al-
quid moliri volunt contra quasdam emendationes;
nihil tamen certi resciscere potui, nisi quod ad me
subornatus aliquid venit exemplar Heinsianum in
paucos dies a me regans; cui cum me difficilem initio
praebere, et cur eo opus illi esset diligentius inqui-
riterem, satis potui perspicere, illud a me peti, ut con-
tra te arma praebere, quibus oppugnareris, itaque
plane negavi.

Quid parituri sint fuci qui ne milliariam quidem
partem elegantiarum Horatianarum capiunt, nescio;
sed si famae suae consultum esse vellent, manum absti-
nerent ab opere, cui pares non sunt. Plura nunc non
addo, cum Ornatisimums Adolescens Sayer, in procine-
tu itineris stans, jam literas has exspectet.

Addidi tres orationes, quas nuper habui, quæ an
placituae sint omnibus nescio; illa certe pro Comedia
rigidos quosdam morum magistros in me armavit, sed
insulsos eorum impetus quantum potui retudi. Vale,
Vir Reverende, et me amare perge.

TRAJECTI BATAVOR. a. d. XII. Septib. CIIIOCCXII.

Dialogos, quibus Clericum perfricui, adjeci quia
ignorabam an olim miserim, diu enim est cum priores
prodierint, sed tertius elapso demum anno.
CLXIII.

Gravissimo Aevi Nostri Aristarcho
D. D. Richardo Bentleio S. P. D.
Matthias Ancher sen.

Crebras hactenus literas ad Amicum nostrum
Sickium L. Hebræae Professorem dignissimum, dedi,
egotia et salutem Musarum Cantabrigiensium rescit-
turus, sed, quæ vel Tabellarius fuit injuria, vel
nonnulla Sickii, in Literis Orientalibus occupatissimi,
incuria, nullas jam diu recepi.

Exspectanti autem respondum tristis hodie affertur
nuntius de subita et longe immatura Doctissimi Sickii
morte. Ego vero gravissimum hoc nuntio vulnus accep-
tri, desiderium illud, quo torqueor, nulla parte leva-
turus, nisi et isti et animo meo praeventi epistola me-
deri non graveris.

Non equidem ignoro, Te, Mæenas æstimatissime,
tot undique obrutum atque obseptum negotiis, ut tan-
tulum temporis dispendium a Te petere nèfas foret,
nisi, convulsæ de sede sua ac statu, menti meæ alioq
modo occurriendum esset. Cedo igitur, Vir Per-Il-
lustris, beneficam manum, et, quam ab aliis in tali
luctu expeteres, opem mihi præsta, ex quo morbi ge-
nere, et quo tempore, interierit Sickius, indica. Vic-
tus est impatientia animus meus, et, si sinistri quid
Sickio nostro acciderit, inconsolabilis mœrebit. Metuo
Literis Orientalibus, quæ summum in Sickio (ut de
Tito Aristone Plinius ait) uno vitæ discimem adi-
bunt. Cæterum differam tantisper exsequias, dum de
veritate rei literis tuis, quas enixissime efflagito, et impatienius exspecto, certior fio. Quod si tamen (ut mortalia et fluxa sunt omnia) obierit longe desideratissimus Amicus meus et Praeceptor Sickius, patere id Tibi gratiae apponi, ut recens benevolentiae tuae documentum sentiam.


Quid jam fiat septem Arabum ante Mohammedem.
Poetis, quos Orbi Literario olim promiserat Sickius, et quorum duos priores, praelum poscentes, Trajecti imprimenos, mihi in manum tradere decreverat? Quod si famam et fidem Sickii vindicaturus, opuscula 5 hæce edenda desideras, transmittte ad me, et ego euram illorum sedulo suscipiam.

Reliqua ejus MSS. uti Paralipomena Historiae Sa-
racenicae in Folio etc. etc. Iubentissime, si venirent, 10 emerem.

Ego jam omnia arbitrio et gratiae tuae permitto, non dubius, quin pro singulari illo, quo me peregri-
num olim complectebaris amore, me hac in parte adjuves, paria, si unquam detur occasio, officia a me 15 repetiturus. Indica pariter quid egregii vel ipse in Literis excudas, vel publico parent Docta Cantabri-
giae capita. Resciscam ut valet Episcopus Morus, 20 D. Covellius, Etsthonus, Jamesius, Barnesius, Brocks-
bankius, Laughtonus, Caetsius, Westothonius, Per-
kinsius, Daviusius, Needhamus, Washius, et cæteri
Musarum Tutores. Plurimam Uxori Tuae Nobilissimæ 25 salutem, plaustris gratiarum onustam, imperti. Sal-
veant Patroii omnes atque Amici Cantabrigienses.
Longum vale, charissimum Musis caput, Literatique
Orbis delitium, et publico bono canescæ. Vale et me
amæ. Dabam Hafniaæ d. XV. Octobr. CCIIOCCCXII.

My direction is,
To Mr. Tygge Wegerslow,
Danish Consul at London,
in Welclose-square, near the Danish Church,
at London.
Or to direct it upon Hambourg,
at Copenhague.

The Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master and Head of Trinity Colledg, in
Cambridge.
Queen's Library-keeper and Chapellain to her
Majeste of Great Britain,
at Cambridge.

CLXIV.

Viro Doctissimo Longeque Celeberrimo
Richardo Bentleyo S. P. D. Fr. Burmannus.

Mitto Tibi, Bentleio politissime, has meas in
Harmoniam Evangelicam Meditationes, Belgice, in
gratiam hujus imprimis Ecclesiae, conscriptas. Quas
ita velim accipias, ut veram grati et memoris animi
testificationem, quo etiamnum mecum recolo et sæpe
apud alios deprædico singularem illam benignitatem,
qua me, ante hos decem annos in Anglia vestra peregrinantem, excepti,
et ad insignes multa eruditione
viros ipsaque Musarum Adyta introduxisti.

Pudibunde quidem hanc meam opellam ad Te
mitto, cujus limatissimum judicium agnosco, et re-
formidarem etiam, nisi me ab eo adjutum iri, in tam
arduo molimine, considerem. Per Te enim satis ag-
noescis, Vir Celeberrime, quanti laboris sit insignes
illas difficultates, quæ in stabiliendis Harmoniae
Principiis ubi vis occurrunt, superare, et veram Me-
thodum, ad quam Evangeliorum quatuor narratio

Divi quasivi Whistoni vestris Harmoniam, et Bibliopolis nostris meo aere coemendam imperavi, sed semper sibi rescriptum dicebant, eam apud vos jam dudum esse distractam. Nunc a quodam Anglo audivi, me facile hac caritatum, quoniam Harmoniam omnem magis evertère quam stabilire satagit. Quid ejus rei sit a Te erudiri volupe esset: in vero usibus meis inservitum judicares, maximam a me inires gratiam, si meo mihi aere hunc Librum vendices, et per Bibliopolas vestros ad Wetsteinos curres, quibus dissolvam quod pro eo expensum fuerit.

Adeo verum est Sikium sibi necem conscivisse? Quibus furiiis agitatus tantum scelus perpetravit, cui jam in re lauta et splendida esse licebat? Vix famæ, quæ valde incerta ad me pervenit, credidi.

Videbis ex mea Prefatione, quam atram de Spinozismo calumniam Clericus ille tuus, homo plumbeus, a Limburgio Colla in Patrem olim meum eructatam, et a me dudum falsi convictam, in Oratione Funebri iterum evomerit. Quam insignem injuriam præterire non potui. Eadem vero occasione plagium in-
signe Literarium, quod in Harmonia sua commisit, quae tota quanta est Richardsoni, et sex Septem crassissimos in Geographia S. errores detego. Is homo Theologiae Professionem, quae Limburgii fuerat, ambiens, pulchre repulsam tuli, a suis rejectus ob 5 heterodoxiam, et lepidis quibusdam viris similis, ab ipsis, ut aiunt gregalibus, omnium ludibrio est expositus. Sed nugarum satis.


D. Amst. A. D. III. Non. Decb. CIICCCXII.

Viro Doctissimo, longeque Celeberrimo
Richardo Bentleyo, Collegii SS. Trinitatis
apud Cantabrigienses Magistro, Bibliothecæ
Regiae, qua Londini est, Bibliothecario etc.
Cum Libro.

Londinum.
CLXV.

Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.


Sir,

I refer you to my last concerning your money-matters, and now desire to know by the first post the state of the differences that have been so long depending in your College; here being a Report that all are entirely made up, and settled; I am very desirous to know the Truth, and pray let me have every circumstance about it in as clear and particular a manner as may be, assuring you that in the use of it, I have only your Service in View, which makes me very willing to be furnished with every thing so fully, as not to be at a loss to answer any Query, nor to explain any fact, or circumstance.

I am, with all Sincerity,

Sir, your affectionate faithful Servant,

THO. BATEMAN.

To the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.
Dear Sir,

In yours received last night, you mention a report you have met with, that all the differences that have been so long depending in our College, are entirely made up and settled. Of this, your desire to know every circumstance in as clear and particular a manner as may be.

In 1699, when there was a Commission of Bishops for Ecclesiastical Preferments, I was, without my seeking or knowing it, recommended by them unanimously to the King, as the only person qualified to restore the low and decayed state of that once truly Royal and flourishing Society. I found the College filled (for the most part) with ignorant, drunken, lewd Fellows and Scholars; but in the course of about nine years, (wherein I had chosen forty new Fellows, and had quite a new race of Scholars), we were grown to that deserved fame for discipline, learning, numbers of gentry, improvements of revenue, of public buildings, as Chapel, Lodge, Library, Astronomical Observatory, Chymical Laboratory, &c., that we became the envy, not only of our own, but of the other University.

They begun to be apprehensive, that (if things went on a little further) all the Quality would come to us; that all the Professorships of the University would be engrossed by us; that we were grown like
an University within ourselves, having within our own walls better instruments, and lectures for Astronomy, Experimental Philosophy, Chymistry, &c., than Leyden, Utrecht, or any University could shew.

By the example of our College, the whole youth of the University took a new spring of industry, Oriental learning was cultivated, Mathematicks was brought to that height, that the questions disputed in the Schools were quite of another set than were ever heard there before. And the Publick Press (which had lately been projected and founded solely by myself, and purchased and endowed solely by my friends) was full of learned books in several languages and sciences.

At that time, having convincing reasons to apprehend, that, at my leaving the College, all would relapse again; I laboured to find out what could be the reason, the *prima malis labes*, that this College, which, from its foundation to the time of the Civil Wars, had outshone all the rest; and at one time had eight Bishops that had been educated there; should, since the Restoration, have sunk below the meanest Hall; so that there was not at that time one Bishop, but one Dean and two Prebendaries, of Trinity College. And I found the cause of all this mischief were two grand deviations from the meaning and directions of our Statutes, which had crept in at that time.

One was, the proportioning of the Dividends of money, not according to academical degrees, but mere age and standing; which had these two ill effects: That there had not been a Doctor or Bachelor's of Divinity's Degree regularly taken for above
20 years, and that the governing part of the College (the 8 Seniors) must necessarily be the refuse of the House, like old benchers in an Inn of Court.

The second was, that whereas the Master, by the Statutes, had his whole revenue paid him in money, and with that kept his own house by himself; in progress of time, when, upon the alteration of the value of money, the salaries of fellows and masters were increased, this only College in England did not advance the Master's money, but for equivalent gave him the expenses of his house in bread, beer, firing &c., at discretion, which always exposed the Masters to the clamours of any Malecontents: This I would have reduced to money, in proportion.

Of these and other matters you will find a large and exact account in a sixpenny book, published about 3 years ago, The Present State of Trinity College, in a letter of Dr. Bentley to the Bishop of Ely. Every paragraph of which (I give you my word and oath) is exactly fact and truth.

To return: I could not think I had discharged my duty as Master, till I had tried my utmost efforts to accomplish these two points. And we were at the point of concluding them by the consent of all (for I had so managed that 50 of our present College were manifest gainers by them, and none of the rest losers), when, hou nefas hou! at that very time the Parliament Fractions overtook us; and a wicked wretch, with a design to bring over some votes to him (which however failed him in the event) offered his purse, pains, and interest of his party (who were for ejecting Mr. Windsor) to defeat these designs and hinder my proceeding in them.
'Twas under his advice and conduct, That they went to tamper me with accusations of misgovernment; no matter if true or false, the prosecution would be long and tedious; and in the interval my hands would be tied. And accordingly a long roll of above fifty articles of charge against me was drawn up solely by this wretch, and subscribed by others even without reading, and carried, forsooth, to the Bishop of Ely, as Visitor of the Master. Articles as false as silly, that, if the reverse of every one of them is not true, and if (when I can be heard) I do not shew that every thing laid as a crime is a benefaction and part of merit, I'll voluntarily render up my Patent to Her Majesty the next hour.

As a specimen of them, I am to be expelled for repairing the College Chapel, which had been ordered, finished, and paid for by the whole authority of the House, and to which I contributed of my private money £300.

The Astronomical Observatory is another charge for expulsion. The commodiousest building for that use in Christendom, and, without charging the college, paid for by me and my friends. The Bishop himself (who received this as an article) having given £10 to it.

These you'll say are surprising; but our poor drunkards here were induced to subscribe such stuff, upon a notion that the Bishop was Visitor of me alone, and though the whole accusation was found false and malicious, he could not punish them for it at all. But the Bishop, who at that time was so potent with the Ministry, thought he had a fair opportunity of getting the whole under his power, and refused to
accept the articles, unless they would own him Visitor of the whole College.

This, though it startled our tribe here at first, was over the bottle complied with; and upon assurance of favour, or impunity at least, they signed the charge new copied, and under their hands gave him the whole visitatorial power, exclusive of the Crown. After this no means were left untried to induce me to own his usurped authority: I had messages sent me, that a hair of my head should not be hurt, and that he knew he must acquit me with the greatest eulogium of any Master since the foundation: I, who had rather have thrown up the Mastership than leave that blot on my name to posterity, that in my time the College sunk from Royal to Episcopal, spun out the time so long that providentially for this House, Her Majesty changing Her measures and Her ministry, I, by a petition, apprized Her Majesty of what was projecting and acting against Her just right and title.

Since that, you well know, that the Queen's Council have declared, under their hands, that Her Majesty is general Visitor, and by Her broad seal may cancell that dubious statute, on which the Bishop founds his jurisdiction over the Master, never challenged by any of his predecessors since the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth.

You know, too, that the Bishop was inhibited from proceeding till Her Majesty's further pleasure should be signified to him; and that ever since She has been hindered from looking into our affairs, by a long train of the most important negotiations that ever this nation transacted.

And, to come now to your question, if all our differences are entirely made up, God forbid that Her
Majesty should drop this matter without finishing and executing it, lest, perhaps, at some other juncture, Her title here be invaded and lost, and so the Crown be quite excluded (for this is her sole College here,) from one of her Universities. If you mean only peace at home, whether we live here peaceably together, assure yourself, there is *nihil facilius*. We dispatch all leases, elections, &c., in the lobby, with the same familiarity as formerly. There is none of them that hates me personally. I am neither covetous, nor revengeful, nor insolent. They were drawn into this scrape by a juncture of circumstances, which they wish had never happened. They believe, if the Queen takes cognizance of our matters, I shall prove, at last, their best intercessor; so that from the beginning of the quarrel, they have not detained from my usual perquisites the value of a farthing. And last October, as you know already, they turned old Stubbs, the principal in the Subscription, out of the Vice-mastership, and chose, by my nomination, one Dr. Smith, which was looked upon by the whole University as a renouncing of the former quarrel. And even poor Stubbs retired out of College to London, that he might not be the head of the party here, and had he thought there was *locus pœnitentiae*, would have made his submission to me. In a word, if I am thought worthy of being owned by our Mæcenas, there will not be a month's space, before the affair of this House will be unanimously referred to Her Majesty's commands, how dividends, &c., shall go for the future.

Yours affectionately,

R. BENTLEY.
CXLVI.

Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.


Sir,

I received yours with the State of your College, which is very full, and I have been enabled by it to give great Satisfaction in some Inquiries that have been made, and I have not been wanting, nor will be, to make the account as useful to you as is in my power; and I cannot but wish what you mention at the Close of it may be soon effected, viz. the Unanimous Reference of it to her Majesty, and the submitting the whole to her settlement and determination. This will be a publick service and may intitle any one to favour, who influences in it, and brings it about; and I doubt not but you'll believe whom I wish to congratulate upon it, and that,

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate faithful Servant,

T. B.

My wife sends you her Service and pray hers and mine to your Lady.

To the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.
CLXVII.

Thomas Bateman to Richard Bentley.

Sir,

I have yours of the 17th, and did understand your last in the sense you now write; but for very good reasons was desirous, as I am still, that what you mentioned for your College to do, might in the first place be brought to bear, if possible. But if it cannot be done, 'tis in vain to press it; however, give me leave to propose this way to you: that if it be not proper for yourself at present to move first in it, it be set on foot by one or more of the Fellows that you can best confide in, and that are capable of managing such a matter; for if it be feasible at all, and that there be an inclination in the Fellows to come into the Scheme you mentioned, one would think that they should not be for slipping any time, nor for putting it on the Issue of the Preferments that are depending.

You'll excuse me if I mistake the least in this matter, or urge what you judge impracticable, seeing it proceeds from my Zeal to have you the Instrument of having your College settled in the best method, and provided with the best Statutes; and no time, perhaps, could happen so lucky for it as this, now that Christ Church is in the greatest confusion, and the flame breaking out there with violence, by the imperious, absolute way and temper of their Head.

I cannot, therefore, but think, that it would be
reckoned a very acceptable piece of Service, and would be a glorious Precedent, could you now effect a secure Settlement at your College; for which I repeat my wishes and importunity, and am,

Sir,

Your affectionate faithful Servant,

T. B.

To the Rev. Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

CLXVIII.

Richard Bentley to Thomas Bateman.

Jan. 27, 1742.

Dear Sir,

Upon the receipt of your Last, which pressed so earnestly a Present experiment, I sent for Dr. Smith, our Vice-master, and acquainted him with the Proposal. He, upon hearing it, had no other expectation of the event than I had; yet, at my desire, undertook to sift all the Seniors about it as privately as might be, and one after another. After three days, he came to my Study and gave me an Account. I proposed it to them, says he, severally, as my own Opinion and Advice, and offered to come in the First. The answers of All were, that it was a business of great consequence, which they could not determine either way without consulting their Friends; and so the matter rests under deliberation.
One of them added, That it was too great a thing for private Fellows of a College to resolve on; If the Archbishop of York should advise them to do so, perhaps they might come into it: but if it come from the Master, it was to be suspected.

He told me further, that he found there were two persuasions among them; which he foresaw would hinder their present Compliance. One was, that the matter would be at last sent back to the Bishop of Ely; and the other, that the Court certainly designed to give me some Bishopric, and remove me. So that, say they, to resign up all now to the Queen under our Hands, is only to saddle ourselves for the next Master to ride us.

I told you before, that till they either found in fact, or fully believed, that the Court was in earnest, they would go on in this state of neutrality. And those two stories are industriously given out by the Bishop's Agents, to buoy them up; and depend on't, those Friends they talk of consulting with, will be those very Agents.

These very Seniors that were thus asked, are such a parcel of stupid drunken Sots, that the like are not in the whole kingdom: they are the Scab, the Ulcers, the Abhorrence of the whole University. Pray ask Mr. Paul Foley (if you know him), who has been here the last week, what their Characters are, even among their own party. I must own my Indignation, to see Majesty, and Power, and Right, have the least regard or consideration for such cabbage-stalks.

But if their Compliance be of such present consequence as your Letter seems to imply: besides his
Grace of York, I believe Mr. Thomas Selater, a neighbouring Gentleman, once of our College, who is now at London, and known to my Lord Treasurer, might easily effect it, if He came among them, and was empowered to remove from them those T[wo] Persuasions, which I and the Vice-master, you may be sure, as things are so dark, neither can nor ought to do. I hope to see you by the middle of next month, which is my time of waiting.

Yours,

R. B.

For Thomas Bateman, Esquire,
at Whitehall.

CLXIX.

Sir Isaac Newton and Dr. Bentley
to Professor Cotes.

London, 5 March, 1713.

Sir,

I sent you by last Tuesday's post the last sheet of the Principia, and told you that the cut for the Comet of 1680 was going to be rolled off. But we want the page where it is to be inserted in the book. I think the page is 462 or 463. Pray send me which it is, that it may be graved upon the Plate, for directing the bookbinder where to insert it.

I am,

Your most humble Servant,

IS. NEWTON.
I have Sir Isaac's leave to remind you of what you and I were talking of, an alphabetical index, and a preface in your own name. If you please to draw them up ready for the press, to be printed after my return to Cambridge, you will oblige,

Yours,

R. BENTLEY.

For the Revd Mr. Roger Cotes,
Professor of Astronomy,
at his Chamber in Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

[This direction is in Newton's handwriting].

CLXX.

Professor Cotes to Dr. Bentley.

March 10th, 1713.

Sir,

I received what you wrote to me in Sir Isaac's letter. I will set about the index in a day or two. As to the preface, I should be glad to know from Sir Isaac with what view he thinks proper to have it written. You know the book has been received abroad with some disadvantage; and the cause of it may easily be guess'd at: The Commercium Epistolicum, lately published by order of the R. Society, gives such indubitable proof of Mr. Leibnitz's want of candour, that I shall not scruple in the least to speak out the full truth of the matter, if it be thought convenient. There are some pieces of his
looking this way, which deserve a censure, as his *Tentamen de Motuum Celestium Causis*. If Sir Isaac is willing that something of this nature may be done, I should be glad if, whilst I am making the index, he would be pleased to consider of it, and put down a few notes of what he thinks most material to be insisted on. This I say upon supposition that I write the preface myself. But I think it will be much more advisable that you or he, or both of you, should write it whilst you are in town. You may depend upon it that I will own it, and defend it as well as I can, if hereafter there be occasion.

*To Dr. Bentley.*

I am, Sir, &c.

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**CLXXI.**

*Dr. Bentley to Professor Cotes.*

*At Sir Isaac Newton’s, March 12.*

**Dear Sir,**

I communicated your letter to Sir Isaac, who happen’d to make me a visit this morning, and we appointed to meet this evening at his house, and there to write you an answer. For the close of your letter, which proposes a preface to be drawn up here, and to be fathered by you, we will impute it to your modesty; but you must not press it further, but go about it yourself.

For the subject of the preface: you know it must be to give an account, first, of the work itself; 2dly,
of the improvements of the new edition; and then you have Sir Isaac's consent to add what you think proper about the controversy of the first invention. You yourself are full master of it, and want no hints to be given you: However, when it is drawn up, you shall have his and my judgment to suggest anything that may improve it.

'Tis both our opinions to spare the name of M. Leibnitz, and abstain from all words or epithets of reproach: for else that will be the reply, not that it's untrue, but that it's rude and uncivil. Sir Isaac presents his service to you.

I am yours,

R. BENTLEY.

For Mr. Roger Cotes,
Professor of Astronomy at Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

CLXXII.

CLARISSIMO ATQUE ERUDITISSIMO VIRO
RICHARDO BENTLEYO S. P. D. JAC. PERIZONIUS.

Rogavi nuper Bukleium, Londinensem Typographum, quum in his terris ageret, ut Dissertationem Meam de Gravi Ære Veterum meo nomine tibi traderet. Utrum acceperis, ignoro. Nec mirror, quum et superiora mea cum literis meis ad Te missa utrum ad Tuas manus pervenerint, juxta cum ignarissimis sciam, licet de eo non dubitem. Consequens nunc erat, ut, ad quem mihi istam

CLXXXIII.

VIRO ILLUSTRIS RICHARDO BENTLEIO
HADRIANUS RELANDUS S.

QUUM primum ad aedem meas ab nescio quo (eram enim in suburbano) delata sunt hæc excerpta ex Abulfeda, mirabor nihil literarum iis fuisse additum, sic ut ignorem omnino de qua illa sint bibliotheca, aut quis excerpta Anglica ex alio geographo addiderit.

Nunc ea gratius remitto postquam omnia quæ ad Palæstinam facientia in usus meos converti posse videbantur descripti. Versabantur operæ typographicæ quæm hæc accipi in descriptionem Ascalonis, ubi prima MS Abulfedæ et tui, cujus beneficio ille ad me pervenit, facta est a me mentio.

Nuper incidi in involucrum membranaceum libri cujusdam mei hand magni pretii, quod deprehendi partem continere lib. v. Tusculanarum Ciceronis. Illie populo malo legebatur pro populo vano quod

P. S. Si, quod suspicor, Ch. Ockley excerpta ex Scherif ibn Ieris addiderit, velim ei gratias meo nomine agi. Verum habebam illum Geographum Arabice et Latine.

CLXXIV.

VIRO CELEBERRIMO ET REVERENDO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D. P. BURMANNUS.

In procinctu itineris stans ornatissimus hic juvenis, vix mihi scribendi literas spatium concedit, tribus tamen verbis tibi significare volui, me tanta voluptate perfusum esse ex Horatianis tuis notis, ut hinc nata fuerit minor haec editio quae heri demum absoluta fuit: itaque incomposita, siest est, ad te ablegatur. Ne quæso aegre feras, me non in omnibus tuam expressisse, cum salva amicitia in his rebus dissentire liceat: plurima tamen a te emendata, feliciter sane et divine, videbis a me retenta. Vale, vir Reverendo, et me am. Trajecti Batav. a. d. XVIII. Junii CIOIII CCXIII.
CLXXV.

Richard Bentley to Thomas Bateman.

Trin. College, July 12, 1713.

Dear Sir,

I am indebted to you for one letter since I came hither, which gave an account of the mandamus affair in the Queen's Bench. There was no need of urging a command, when I had signified I was ready to attend his Visitation, and the sooner the better. Accordingly, I sent an answer (the first post, after I came hither) to every article, closing the whole with this: That these answers, with much more matter and proof, I was ready to make good, when both parties were called to a personal and final hearing: and though the accusers would know what they had to say, and I not; yet I was willing to venture my final sentence upon each article, on which I should then say and prove ex tempore.

This was received by the Bishop; but yet no time is set, nor method of trial fixed; but instead of joining issue in a personal hearing, (as Statute, University Custom, and the thing itself requires), he indulges them in whatever delays they ask; as making exceptions, replications, &c., in writing, which are all impertinent and waste paper, whenever the personal hearing comes. Is not this a hopeful cause, when the defendant presses to join Issue, and the accusers fence, and dodge, and stave off the trial?

But I hope when he comes to Ely, about the end of the month, he'll end the matter before winter.
Otherwise, I must either sue for a mandamus, as they did; or complain again to the Court and Ministry. I am glad to hear that there is money allowed by Parliament to clear the debts of the Civil list; and that you will be so good a solicitor, that I shall not be the last who are paid their arrears.

But the main design of this is, to desire you could call, or send your order to your namesake Christopher Bateman's in Pater Noster Row, and there receive a Dutch Horace, Ch. Magna, and bound, and 2 copies of the new edition of Sir Isaac Newton's Mathematics (which is printed at my charge). And that you would, with my humble service, present the Horace, and one of the Newtons, to my Lord Treasurer; and send the other Newton, in my name, to my Lord Chief Justice Trevor. I hope your family and your neighbours are in health; to whom, the most humble service of

Sir,

Your obliged and affectionate friend,

RI. BENTLEY.

Prithee see, at the end of the preface of Mr. Cotes, our Astronomy Professor, one of the finest young men of Europe, what character is given of me there, "in Sir Isaac's Book."

For Thomas Bateman, Esquire,
in Scotland Yard, London.
CLXXVI.

*Dr. Bentley to the Bishop of Ely.*


To the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Ely, Visitor, upon the 40th Chapter of the Statutes of Trinity College, in Cambridge, intituled, "De Magistri, si res exigat, s amotione" &c.

Right Rev*,

On Saturday, the 25th of July last past, I received by the hands of Mr. Morgan, your Lordship’s Chaplain, some Papers, pretended to be The 10 Representation or the Replication of many of the Fellows of Trinity College, upon the several Answers given by me, Richard Bentley, Master of the said College, to 54 Articles of Accusation.

My Lord, there’s not any command in writing, under your Lordship’s Hand, nor any Verbal order to me (as Mr. Morgan, being asked, acknowledged) to make a reply to it. And I humbly conceive, since it has no Names subscribed to it; since the principal persons among the Accusers confess it was made without their commission, direction, or knowledge; since they own it not to be Theirs, nor will stand to any Affirmations in it; That its mere loss of Labour and Time, to answer such a Paper.

However, to shew my Readiness to comply with
any Thing that your Lordship may but seem to expect from me, I humbly offer the following Answer.

I observe, That the pretended Representation has no Proof of any Fact whatever; and very seldom or never specifies any thing, where any former Article was a mere General. So that we are no further than we were before. No New Light is given to the Merits of the Cause, either for your Lordship to make a Judgment, or for Me to make a Defence.

The Perpetual Cavils at each of my former Answers, run all along upon two Epithets, Insufficient or Untrue.

Where an Article consists of several Propositions relating to the same Affair, and are therefore answered by Me in one General Negative; then the word of Exception is Insufficient. And the reason given is, that I did not repeat every word of the Article, with a particular No to each: whereas, in Common sense, an Universal Negative must needs have the same force as if all the words had been repeated, and severally denied. It had been needless trouble to Your Lordship and to me, to read and write over again, what already lay before you: and it must needs appear mere Chicanery to make such Exceptions.

When an Article has but one Proposition, and that is denied in my Answer; then the word of exception is Untrue; and the Reason added is, That either They are able to prove their Assertion, or that I have not proved mine. What Impertinence! Is their saying they are able to prove, to have the force
of a Proof? Or am I to prove my Assertion first, before the Accusers produce Theirs?

The only matters of Fact added, or Generals now specified in this pretended Representation, are (to my best observation) these following:—

In the IIIrd, That I made a false suggestion to the Seniors, that the Late Duke of Gloucester was to come to the College. In the IXth, that Dr. Barrow refused a Dispensation to marry, out of Scruple of Conscience. In the Xth, that none of my Predecessors had other things in Kind, than Bread, Small Beer, Coals and Linen: That the College refused to mend Dr. North’s Windows, or to exchange with him a Barrel of Ale, for as much of Small Beer. In the XXXVIIIth, That Mr. Felton, Mr. Whitworth, and Mr. Corbiere, were chosen or admitted Fellows unstatutably.

These are all that I can observe to be added in this tedious Representation; and every one of these (when the Visitation comes) I shall so fully refute, that the most implacable Malice, or resolved Perjury shall have nothing to say to them.

My Lord,—The Close of my Answers, which affects, explains, and qualifies them all, is in These words.

These Answers, with much more matter and proof, I am ready to make good, when both Parties shall be called to a Personal and Final Hearing.

I writ my Answers with This Condition, and Your Lordship has so accepted Them. And there’s not any Exception to this Paragraph, in the whole Representation. What remains, therefore, but a Personal and Final Hearing; since all the Parties plainly
acquiesce in it: I, in offering that Condition; Your Lordship, in accepting it; and the Accusers, in not excepting against it?

I am, with all Duty and Submission,

Your Lordship’s most obedient Humble Servant,

RI. BENTLEY.

CLXXVII.

Ricardo Bentleio Joannes Anglicanus.


DIGNISSIME,

Cum tu non solum reipublicæ literariaæ, verum etiam Anglicanae Ecclesiae grande decus et praesidium merito extas, has ad te dedi, ut summis viribus enixe contenderes ne quid detrimenti capiat religio Protestantium; non enim te latet, qui tantam doctrinæ copiam animo complecteris, quanta malitia, quanto sudore Papicolæ euniculos agunt, ut Anglorum libertatem legesque senatusconsulto latas constitutasque subruant, evertant, et confundant. En ipsi homines, qui in verba imperiumque Annæ jurare abnegarunt, superbo quodam fastu subitam nobis munitari ruinam non erubescunt.

At, vir doctissime, nonne Vos decet, qui doctrinam bonis moribus adornatis, eloquium et conciones in tales perduelles exercere? Academiae sunt quasi lumina hujus gentis; et, siquid gloriae et saluti consulant, tam in Papistas quam in Calvinistas æquale certe debent odium exhibere. At his dubiis tempori-
bus, unde Romæ fautores ansam consilia periculoosa agitandi arripuere, major cura adhibenda est, ne ite-
rum Papæ dominatio per Patriam nostram reflores-
cat et abundet. Quis enim istius religionis currum reprimet, si potentia Galliæ Hispaniæque, jutenis 
viribus, nos quoque Romano Jugo supponere tentaret? unde auxilium, nisi a coelo, peteremus?

Germania incursus Gallorum timet, Batavia, olim 
uida Britanniae comes, nescit quid agat, aut quo se 
vortat. Plus ab illis, qui speciem amicitiae præ se 
erunt metuit illa respublica, quam ab ipsis Hostibus, 
quibus diuturnum bellum incidit: tutamen itaque a 
nobis met-ipsis petendum est; factio Jacobitica, qua 
spem novarum rerum fovet ex irdissensionibusque 
procerum, debellanda est; illi conspiratores cupiunt 
regnum sceleris prædam facere; et, cum sint perditis-
 simi tam re quam moribus, e ruinis Academiae, Ec-
clesiae, et fortunarum omnium, optant opes et digni-
tatem sibi conciliare; Hinc audent illam Illustrem 
familiam, quæ autoritate legum Britannicum impe-
rion est susceputura, opprobriis apertis onerare no-
tamque infamiae successioni inuere; Proh Pudor! 
Proh Dolor! quod haec perfidia impune agitur fors-
tan illi nobiles, qui clavum imperii, summumque re-
rum administrant, gravioribus versantur studiis, nec 
unquam audiant, quot libelli, pleni prodizione et au-
dacia, undique in vulgus eduntur, et in ore manibus-
que omnium versantur.

At uctunque res se habet inter Aulicos, Doctorum et 
religiosorum est fidem Juramenti observare, Regi-
nam colere, amare, et defendere, et, cum jam pro-
cipue omnia stant in præcipiti, cavere et providere 
portet, ne ullus in successionem Hanoverianam Im-
petus fiat; Deus omnia bene vertat, sed non possum non dolere, quod tanta securitas, tamquam gravis somnus, obrepsit. Audi sermones popelli, circumspicie Europæ Britannæque statum, perlege libellos qui quotidiem psaltris fervent, mecum timebis, mecum facies; et ea linguae facundia, eo ingenii flumine, ea scribendi facultate, qua omnia intellexi ex Horatio nuperime edito in te sita esse, in Hostes domi forisque utere: vale.

JOHANNES ANGLICANUS.

For the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

By the way of London.

CLXXVIII.

Viro Illustri et Amicissimo Richardo Bentleio S. D. Ludolphus Kusterus.

Non dubito quin jam a longo tempore impatiente exspectaveris literas meas, quibus de rerum meorum statu certior fieres. Scias igitur (quamvis id procul dubio fama jam acceperis) me hic ad sinum veræ et antiquæ Ecclesiae, que vulgo Catholica vocatur, rediisse: ad quod faciendum plures, eæque graves me impulerunt rationes, quas hoc loco attingere non adtinet.

Vitam hic vivo multo jucundiorum et suaviorem quam antea in Hollandia; cum propter politos et cultos Gallorum mores; tum etiam propter Regis erga
me liberalitatem. Nam pauci sunt dies, ex quo Rex Serenissimus duo millia Librarum Franciarum annua mihi donavit; quæ (si valor pecuniae Franciae ad pristinum modum redactus fuerit) summam 150 librarum Sterling, excedunt. Adhæc adscriptus sum Sociis Regiae Inscriptionum Academiae; unde post breve tempus mille Libræ annuae ad priorem summam accedent. Desponsa mihi etiam est cathedra Professoria, primum vacatura: cum qua itidem honorarium non spernendum conjunctum est.

Multum vero debo favori Illustrissimi Abbatis Bignonii, viro et ab ingenii morumque cultu, et eruditionis laude commendatissimi. Hic de Horatio tuo, cujus exemplar per Stoshium ipsi misisti, magnifice sentit. Dixit mihi etiam, se ad Te scrisisses, sed responsum nondum accepisse. Ne quæso officium scribendi diutius differas, ne amicitiam ejus parum facere videaris.

Pactioënem hic inii cum bibliopolis de Hesychio edendo. Quare oro te, ut symbolam tuam in istum Scriptorem quamprimum expedias, et per juvenem aliquem, ex Anglia in has terras prefecturam, ad me mittas. Hæc habui in præsens scribenda, plura in posterum. Saluta amicos. Vale, Vir Amicissime, et me amare perge.

LUTETIA PARISIORUM, d. 23 Nov. St. N. 1713.

P. S. Be pleased to direct to me your letters thus: A’ Monsieur, Monsieur Kuster, de l’Académie Royale des Inscriptions, au College du Cardinal le Moine, rue S. Victor, à Paris.

To Mr. Bignon thus: A’ Monsieur, Monsieur l’Abbé Bignon, Conseiller d’État ordinaire, à Paris.
Mr. Bignon hath allowed me, that I may acquaint all my friends, to direct to him theirs letters, which they write to me, that they may cost me nothing. For he pays no post of letters. So if you pleaseth you may alwaist make a cover about yours letters to me, and direct them to Mons. Bignon: of which I desire you to acquaint also my other friends, who will write to me by the post.

A Monsieur, Monsieur Bentley,
Maitre du College de la SS. Trinite,
à Cambridge.

CLXXIX.

Viro Clarissimo Richardo Bentleio,
J. P. Bignonius, S. P. D.

De Paris, ce 12 Jan. 1714.

Meas ad te litteras intercidisse, mihi profecto molestum est, vir Clarissime. Sed longe molestissimum ideo in suspicione venisse Adolescentis illius Germani fidelem, cui reddendi Horatii demandata a te provincia fuerat.

Reddidit sane perquam diligenter: et quod officii ratio postulabat, statim gratias tibi egi quam amplissimas. Hujusce rei testis est Kusterus noster, testis et meæ erga te benevolentiae, quæ tanta est, ut si vir jampridem tibi conjunctissimus mecum certare velit, ipse nesciat quis pugnae exitus futurus sit. Cum caeteris quidem omnibus ita amicitia institui solet, ut in dies arctior evadat.
Quam antem cum viris eruditione doctrinaque excellentibus feceris, ea statim tam altas agit radices, ut a pueris etiam inita videatur. Ex quo enim tua legendi fuit copia, quid de nova ista quam eras pollicitus Horatii editione foret expectandum obscurum s minime fuit: neque me mea fefeller opinio. Quam enim in caeteris auctoribus emendandis adhibuisti solaeriam, parem ad Horatium atulisse te, maxima vidi cum voluptate.


Hac potissimum de causa factum est, ut nimis sibi permiserit Guyetus, vir doctus quidem, sed arcana metrorum rationis non satis peritus, quam tamen perspectam habeat necesse est, qui Terentium aggre ditur. Quare cum tot praesidiis ad illum instructus accedas, vix dubium esse potest, quin edition tua omnibus acceptissima futura sit.

Illud unum male me habet, exorari non potuisse, quod a me, idque pro tuo jure, expectabas.

Equidem sunt Donati in Bibliotheca Regia nonnulli codices Manuscripti, at quos nullis precibus im-
petres, ut in exteras regiones deserrantur: idque legavit
cautum est. Sic et Clar. Monfauconius, sic et Kus- 
terus ipse, qui ambo ea de re ad te sunt scripturi, et 
quorum uterque in conferendis Manuscriptis codicibus 
suam tibi operam pollicetur. Qua uti minime sit 
reliquio; rem in se libenter recipient, et illis accura-
tiorem apud nos invenias neminem.

Alias fortasse ero fortunator. Nam si rem ex 
eventu aestimare licet, amicum me parum utilem pu-
tabas. Si autem tibi sit exploratum, quo erga te 
animo sum affectus, paucos ex iis etiam, qui summa 
tibi necessitudine sunt conjuncti, habebis, quibus sis 
carior. Itaque, quantum in me erit dabo operam ut 
amicitiae te mea nunciam peniteat. Tua autem 
maximo semper apud me erit in pretio. Vale, vir 
clarissime.

CLXXX.

VIRO ILLUSTRI ET AMICISSIMO, RICHARDO BENTLEIO 
S. D. LUDOLPHUS KUSTERUS.

LITERAS tuas die vii. Decembris, superioris 
anni ad me datas, accepi: quae duplici potissimum 
nomine mihi gratissimae fuerunt. Nam et bene te 
adhuc valere, et pristina amicitiae nostrae non imme-
morem vivere, non sine voluptate ex illis perspexi. 
Mutationem meam religionis te ita, ut virum amicum 
et sapientem decet, acceptisse, gaudeo.

De Hesychio probo consilium tuum. Cum Scrip-
tor iste praelum hic subierit (quod tamen nescio an
hoc anno futurum sit] mittam ad te subinde folia im-
pressa, ut ex penu tuo annotationes meas suppleare
possis. Terentii Editionem a te adornari, et Il-
lustriss. Bignonius, et ego multum gaudemus. Ne-
que dubium est quin et omnibus aliis literarum stu-
diosis labor tuus placiturus sit; dummodo non, quod
in Horatio fecisti, in contextu Terentiano sine au-
toritate MSS. quicquam mutes. Nam (ut simpliciter
et amice tibi scribam, quod res est) nemo unus est,
etiam eorum, qui Musis tuis favent, quin hoc factum
statim improbet. Nosti ipse, quam lubrica et anecps
res sit, in emendandis veteribus Scriptoribus versari.
Sæpe enim fit, ut conjectura aliqua recens mirum in
modum nobis blandiatur, quae vel brevi, vel longe
tempore post nobis displicitura sit. Neque dubito,13
quin id ipsum in relegendo Horatio tuo nonnumquam
experiariis. Quare si amicum hoc consilium in ador-
nanda Terentii Editione sequeris, et invidia carebis,
et laudis plus feres.

Nosti me edidisse Specimen concinnandi novi The-
sauri L. L. Hoc cum nuperrime in frequenti con-
ventu Academiæ nostræ (qui bis singulis hebdomadi-
bus habetur) praelegerem, et ad locum illum pervenis-
sem, in quo apud Horatium Archiacis lectis pro Ar-
chaicis, recte te restituisse affirmo; illico aliquis ex
Sociis nostris, tibi parum æquus, utpote in Notis
Horatianis a te notatus, in te ut novatorem invehit
coepit. Sed ego respondi, spatio aliquo temporis opus
esse ad controversiæ hujus statum paulo accuratius
examinandum, et proinde me sententiam tuæ defensio-
nem in proximum conventum dilaturum esse. Cum
igitur tempus illud venisset, non solum omnium Edi-
torum testimonio probari, longe plures Codd. MSS:
habere Archiacis, quam Archiacis, atque adeo imme-

De MSS. Terentii quid sperandum habeas, ex ipsius Illustriis. Bignonii literis cognosces. Dubitare minime debes, penes virum hunc humanissimum minime stetisse, quo minus libri Terentii MSS. quibus in Bibliotheca Regia, in Angliam ad te transmitterentur (nihil enim facit lubentius, quam ut virorum literatorum commodis inserviat, eorumque votis et desideriis satisfaciat) sed rem hanc impertrare non potuit. Quare contentus eris Collatione Donati, quam hic pro te fieri curabimus. Spero autem tantum mihi abs aliis rebus ostii fore, ut ipse Collationem illam perficere possim. Tantum enim te amo, tantique te facio, ut nihil non tua causa suscipere velim, quod quidem prestari a me posses putem.

Cum rescribes, quaeo nonnulla nova literaria litteris tuis insperges: veluti quo loco sit Editio Josephi, Clementis Alexandrini, etc. An Needhamus recentaturus sit Æschylum Stanleii, etc. Id enim Illustriissimo Bignonio (quem valde amo et colo) gratissimum futurum est. Vale, Vir Amicissime, et me amare perge.


For the Rev'd Dr. Bentley,  
Master of Trinity College,  
at Cambridge.

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CLXXXI.

Dr. Bentley to Mr. Lisle.

Trin. Coll., July 1, 1714.

SIR,

Be pleased to send what College Books you have by you, by the first opportunity; and as for those in the Bishop's hands, he must do as he pleases. Keep the Papers safe by you; but do not carry one to the Bishop, either with one of my Council, or yourself alone; unless hereafter I give you express order to do so; which I believe will not happen.

I am,

Your very humble Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

For Mr. Lisle,  
at his Chambers in Staples Inn,  
London.
CLXXXII.

VIRO REVERENDO ET CLARISSIMO
D. RICHARDO BENTLEIO, S. P. D.
CHRISTOPH. MATTH. PFAFFIUS, SERENISS.
WIREMBERG. PRINCIPI HÆREDI A SACRIS.

QUINQUENNII M est, Vir Reverende, ex quo
tempore Te Londini salutavi, cum in consortio amici-
corum, Wolsii et Zelleri Musas Anglicanas inviserem.

Nec credidissem tamen, Te nominis mei conserv-
vasse memoriam, nisi jubeante Te ante annum et quod
excurrit salutem mihi nunciasset Urspergerus, Lon-
dino redux. Id quod animum mihi addid, ut literis
hisce Te compellem, maxime, cum commendatum
Tibi esse cupiam, qui has ad Te perfert, amicum
meum Gul. Frid. Lentilium. Cui ut in itinere liti-

erario Anglicano plurimum faveas, dum etiam atque
etiam abs Te expeto, non ingratum Tibi fore arbitror,
si de novis quibusdam litterariis certiorem Te reddam.

Et primum quidem memorandum mihi est, Ane-
dota S. Irenaei, e Biblioth. Taur. abs me eruta, nunc
imprimi, cum dissertationibus, quas de Oblatione et
Consecratione Eucharistiae itemque de Praejudiciis
Theologicis adunxi. Stat enim sententia, omnia ea,
qua e Cod. Taur. extulimus, anecdotae, si Deus vires
concesserit, luci dare, quemadmodum ante biennium
initium ferimus áνεκδότιος quodam Lactantii Opusculo,
quod cum aliis Lutetiae Parisiorum lucem vidit.

Cæterum vix te latere credo, Clariss. Cunninghamum
novam Horatii editionem moliri, ubi et Tua sæpius et
ipsum Horatium emendabit, ubi in mendo adhuc cubare videbitur.

Dolendum est, Cod. Taur. Horatii, rara vetustate superbientes Scholiisque refertos nondum collatos esse. Ex iis enim egregii quid speraverim, si quidem ex cursoria inspectione hac de re judicare liceat.


Cæterum laudatum jam Lentilium meum iterum iterumque commendò, propediem, si ex voto nostræ gerantur, Londini Te visurus, ubi Anecdota 20 Irenæi Tuæ subjecturus sum examini. VALE, Vir Summe et mihi fave. Scripsi Hagæ Com. III. Jul. 1714.
CLXXXIII.

Angliae Eruditae Principi Richardo Bentleio

Nunquam profecto auderem, Vir Magne, le-
vidensibus meis graviora Tua interpellare negotia,
 nisi superiori anno, quo me alloquia Tuo dignabaris,
expertus essem, Tantam Tuan esse humanitatem,
quantam eruditionem Tuan orbis depraeclat uni-
versus.

Hinc ergo spem habeo certissimam fore, ut auda-
ciae meae veniam facile impetraturus sim. Jucundis-
sima autem hactenus recordatio mihi fuit sermonum
Tuorum, quibus glossas in Hesychio sacras non ab
ipso Hesychio, Grammatico gentili, insertas, sed Chri-
stiano quodam additas esse, eruditissime ostendebas.

Cum vero jam in eo sim, ut propediem Hesychium
Sacrum, vel, ut Tibi placet, Pseudo-Hesychium praelo
committam, et facile intelligam, sententiam Tuan
multis locis haut exiguum Lucem feneraturam esse,
rationes tamen ejus non amplius recordari satis va-
lean, liceat ad Te, tanquam commune eruditorum in
edendis antiquitatibus monumentis oraculum, iterum
confugere, et majorem in modum Te rogare, velis pro
laudata humanitate Tua, pro mirifico bonas literas
juvandi, promovendi studio, illas denuo mecum com-
municare. Quas si obtinuero, habebo votorum sum-
man, et contendam, enitar, efficiam, ut aliquando in-
telligas, non in immemorem tantum beneficium esse
collocatum.

Cum in reditu ex Anglia et Belgio Bremam trans-
irem, ibi ex Ampliss. Senatus Bibliotheca descripsi
Librum ineditum Κυρίλλου εἰς τὰς ἀπορουμένας Λέξεις
τῆς θείας γραφῆς, ut quidem titulus habet, a recenti-
tori manu additus, re ipsa autem et alias voces ex
Homero, Aristophane, aliisque profanis auctoribus
desumtas explicantem. Multae in illo occurrunt glos-
sae cum glossis Hesychii plane convenientes. Hic
ergo emendari inde aliquando potest.

Usurpavi etiam Oxonii in Bodleiana Λέξειν τοῦ
ἀγίου Κυρίλλου Αλεξανδρείου συντεθεν παρὰ τοῦ κυρίου
Ἀντωνίου τοῦ Φιλοσόφου. Sic enim titulus habet.
Tolo ccelo autem a Glossario illo Bremensi, sive ipsas
voces, sive explicationes earundem, in Barocciano
Codice longe sepius prolixiores, spectemus, differt.

Cum ex Anglia mecum attulerim partem primam
doctissimarum Animadversionum Tuarum, quas scri-
pto, cui titulus, A Discourse of Free-thinking, oppo-
suisti, exerpta inde mensi Junio Actor. Erud. hujus
anni inserta sunt. Stultitiam Atheismi Anglice ab
Te scriptam, et ob praestantium Germanicum jam plu-
vice simplici excusam, Magdeburgi denuo impressu-
iri, audio.

Lipsiæ Herodotum, Aristophanem, et Alciphron
Epistolas CXII. et has inter LXVIII. nunc primum
ex MSS. erutus et Latinitate donatus, a Stephanus
Berglero edid, forte jam innotuit. Helmstadii Harr-
mannus von der Hardt, Celebris LL. OO. Professor,
haut ita pridem Programma edidit ad locum vexatum
Jes. XVIII. 1, ubi de expeditione Tirhakæ Αἰθιο-
pum Regis a Strabone Τερακίω, et Josepho Θαυρα-
appellati, sermonem esse putat ... ἦν ἐν τοῖς ἐπίς
fluminia Αἰθιοπίας, praeter Nilum, As[tabum], et As-
boran: ὀρείς καὶ λαοί gentes Αἰθιοπίων ultra Αθη
piae flumina, sive ab extremitate fluminum illorum habitantes, nimirum terra ἵππα, terra aut provinciae Silorum, de quibus Strabo l. XVI. p. 772, quosque Diodorus l. III. p. 162, sono nonnulla mutato, Simos appellat; terra Πηκινορὸς vero, terra Pechinorum Silis vicina, de quibus Ptolomaeus, quique Poetarum Pygmæis clarissimi.

Nihil addo, quam ut Te, Vir Celeberrime, rogem, velis responsonem, si quam dare ad meas placeat, mittere Londinum ad Georgium Christianum Luders, mercatorem et eivem meum, ædes vulgo, Thomas, from Will's Coffe House, in Cornhil, dictas frequentantem. Sique ad alios etiam in Germania sive litteras sive fasciculus perferri cupias, ille pariter, si acceperit, omnia ad me curabit. Et ego vicissim operam navabo omnem, ut singula ad illos, quibus destinata sunt, perveniant. Vale in ulterior Angliae Tuæ decus, et certissima orbis eruditi emolumenta.

Dab. Brunsvig. d. 10 Jul. 1714, St. N.

To the most Learned and Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
at Cambridge.

A Monsieur,
Monsieur Jean Chretien Biel,
Candidat en Théologie,
à Brounsvic,
CLXXXIV.

Dr. Bentley to Mr. Lisle.

Aug. 10, 1714.

SIR,

I DESIRE you would go to Ely House; or, if that will not do, to Dr. Clark, at his house by St. James’s Church, who is sole Executor to the deceased Bishop, and demand the College Books, the Old Statutes and Conclusions, of which you had a note from me; and send me them down as soon as possible. I have about a dozen Books of the Bishop’s, which I will send to Dr. Clark, as soon as desired.

Yours,

RI. BENTLEY.

For Mr. James Lisle,
at Staple’s Inn,
in Holborn.

CLXXXV.

ERUDITISSIMO VIRO IO. CHRIST. BIEL
RICH. BENTLEIUS S. P. D.

LITERAS Tuas, Vir Clarissime, 10 Julii, 1714, Brunsvigi datas, sero tandem accepí, mense Augusto exeunte; in quibus sententiae meae de Glossis sacrís in Hesychio, quas ego spurías et insítitas mihi vidi, dudum in sermone quodam tibi dixeram, rationes a
me exigis. Equidem ante annos paullo minus XXX, adolescens id subodoratus sum, et in exemplari mea notha illa jam tum uncinis [ ] hoc modo inclusi, quo mihi facilius promptiusque est, dum volante occu- 5 lo pagellas singulas percurro, voluntati tuae obtinerare.

Principio itaque ant pridem animum advertisti, aut nunc demum (me monente) agnosces, Gentilia verba omnia totumque adeo Lexicon Hesychianum verum, 10 ad seriem literarum tam in secundis quam primis Syllabis more Dictionariorum hodierorum accurate institutum esse. Quam seriem si quando (ut fit) interruptam invenis, id mea fide credas velim inde evanesce, quod Orthographia Auctoris, in illis vocabulis plerumque vitiosa, ab Editoribus vel Scribis Librariis posita mutata fuerit. Hoc jam posito, illud, quod proximum est, jam mecum contemplare.

Glossas illas, de quibus nunc agimus, extra seriem, locis non suis, plerasque omnes reperiri; certissimo 20 opinor indicio, non ab Auctore prefectas esse eas; sed a studioso quodam Christiano in exemplaris sui margine et ora vacua scriptas, post illa (quod in aliis libris multis scimus accidisse) prava Exscriptoris diligentia in contextum esse diditas. Cum autem Gloss- 25 sas illas prae marginis angustia lineola una non caperet, pluraque adeo in Textu vocabula intra Glossae alicujus marginalis caput caudamque comprehenderunt; et ignorans et parum diligens Exscriptor conturbavit plerasque omnia, et extra ordinem collocavit:

30 Ἀβελ post Ἀββαλτημα, Ἄβραμ post Ἀββαμιτρας, Ἀνδρέας post Ἀνδρείκελον, Ἀπόλλων post Ἀπολωνῆ, μή Ἀποσκορακί- σθαι με ἄνετ Ἀποσκύλιπτε, Ἄραμ post Ἀραρος, Ἀσάριον
post Ἀσπετόν; Βαῦλην post Βαῦλον, Βαρόθολος post Βαρύθον, Βέθηλον (male pro Βεθήλ) ante Βέβλωκεν, Βεβέκ post Βεματί, Βελιάρ post Βελλεφαγόρ post Βέλλια, Βοβράς bis ante Βόβροφος et ante Βόμιαξ; Γαλαάδ et Γαλαλά post Γαλάσιον, 5 Γενναιαρέτ post Γέννα, Γνώμην ἱέωμι ante Γνώμα, Γόμωρα post Γόμφους; Διάφαλμα ante Διαφρονέων; Ἐβυβ post ᾿Εβυβσεν, ᾿Εκείος post ᾿Εκενθαί, ᾿Ελαμπάται post ᾿Ελασμα, ᾿Εφραίμ ante ᾿Εφόδια; ᾿Ζαβουλὼν post Ζαέντες; ᾿Θυμός ante ᾿Θοᾶς; ᾿Ιάκωβος post ᾿Ιαρ, ᾿Ια 10 σοῦτ ante ᾿Ιαράξ; ᾿Ιώ, ᾿Ιουαθάμ, ᾿Ιωήλ, ᾿Ιωνάς, ομνία post ᾿Ιάψ; Κάδης post Κάδος, Κᾶν ante Καλόμου, Καπερναούμ post Καπρίκιος, Κοβράντης ante Κοβρωμεί; Λούγα post Λοντροφόρα; Μαμβρά post Μαμμάκης, Μαμμώνας post Μαμώνης, Μανσοῦρ ante Μάνης, Μανσοῦρ 15 post Μανώνη, Μαραίας ante Μάραγκα, Μαστάιος post Ματρυλλεύων, Μιχαίας ante Μίσος, Μνά post Μνήμην; Ναβάν post Νάνκσσος, Νεφύδελμος ante Νέντσσον, Νισάν post Νίσσεθαι; Οὔελας post ᾿Οξος, Παιδος ante Πατραλοίας, Πέτρος post Πετενεί; ῾Ρακκά et ῾Ραμά 20 ante ῾Ραδόνημα (quod Hesychii psecatum est pro ῾Ραδίθημα), Σαβά et Σαβεκ, ills post Σαβάκεν, hoc ante Σαβάκιος, Σαμαράμα et Σαμαρεία et Σαμαρών, hoc post Σαμαράριος, illa ante Σάκιδν; Σαιδίκ post Σακλλισία, Σαιδίκης post Σειρο, Σαλώμη post Σιμώνα, Σάι 25 ὅμα ante Σάγχως, Σωῦρ post Σορένη, Σούφειρ post Σοφία; Ταβέλαν ante Ταβάλα, Τάλαντον ante Ταλαν- ταίων, Τά ὅπλα post Τακίδες, Τερέβινθος post Τετέλε- σται; ῾Υψιστάριος post ᾿ΥΨ, Φακέν post Φάκτω, Φαρσαίως et Φαράδ ante Φάλαινα, Φίλίππων post 20 Φλῆδιος; Χανά et Χαναβίν et Χαναάμ, hoc post Χάνα, Χαρά bis post Χάμπης et post Χαράνιον, Χεμβρών ante
Χείρως; Ὄβρωμ ante Ὄβρατο, Ὄν ante Ὅναι, Ὄσῆρ post Ὅσχοφρία, Ὄριν post Ὅροι.

Hæc omnia et plura fortasse, quæ properantem me effugerunt, prave locisque alienis, prorsus contra sollemnem in Gentilibus, et indubitatis vocabulis Lexicographi hujus morem, intrusa esse, jam vides: idcircoque spuria ea et supposititia jure merito habenda esse nemo non videat.

Nam quod paucæ quædam, ut Ἄβραμαῖος, Ἄλαμα, Γάγγης, Δάμασκος, Δαυίδ, Ἑδὲ, Ἔφραῖτης, Ἰα, Ἰάκωβος, Ἰουβαλ, Ἰούδας, Καὶ ἐπεστήριας, Καὶ λεπτων, Λομίνων, Μαριάθ, Μάρκος, Μονιώς, Ναξιραῖος, Νεκόρος (corrumpunt pro Νεκόρος, quod vide suo loco) Νῶν, Ραμάς, Σαραφῖν, Σίκημα, Τίγρης, et si qua forte alia, suis locis rectaque serie conspiciuntur, id casu evenit; neque alter fieri potuit, nisi non indigentia, sed consulto et dedita opera (quod non puto, prorsusque absurdum est) Librarius ordinem conturbasset.

Sed et aliud jam vide magnum signum fraudis et falsitatis. Probe credo nosti in Codicibus MS. fine singulorum opusculorum, et in Lexicis fine singularem literarum, si quid paginae supererat, purum id et scripturae vacuum fere a Librario relictum esse. Ea spatio, qui libros illos postea possidebant, alienis sepe fragmentis nihilque quicquam ad Scriptorem attinentibus compleure soliti erant: quod ipse, dum Codices ejusmodi manu verso, sepe his oculis conspexi.

Ad hunc morem vide quas magnas Christianus ille Hesychio suo interserit fine literæ Λ, post Αών; quod vocabulum serie utique literarum servata po-

Satis opinor diximus; sed ecce aliud tibi argumentum majus fortiusque. Cum librarius ille (nam illud obiter notandum, unicum superfluissae Hesychii MS tun Codicem, ex quo Aldiana et caeterae Editiones prognatae omnes sunt) spuria illa in Textum inserevit, adeo male rem gessit, ut eadem verba legitima et ante et post emblema illud novum interdum iterari; nonnunquam in ipso emblematis circuitu legitimum cum interpretatione sua verbum quasi captivum clau serit; est ubi medium verbi legiti interpretationem emblemate notho divisерei, et interrupserit. Αφριος, θραυς, ἀπιστος [Αφρισμενος, ἐκλελεγμενος, διακερμενος] Αφριος, θραυς, ἀπιστος. Bis eadem poni vides, propter illud insititium: quod et loco non suo hic conspicitur.

Similiter ob sprium illud Δρακμη, loco itidem
alieno, bis habes et iidem verbis explicatum τὸ Δρῖον: bis porro et Ὄνοκλίως ob alienum illud Ὄνοκλίως: bis denique Σακρόν (nam mendosum est Σακρόν) quia Σάτων (sic lege, non Σάτων) mala manu intrusum erat. Ἀπνήα, πατρὸς ἐν ὑπάλληλος χάρις [Ἀπνήα, ὁ πατήρ] ἡ πνευματος ἁγίου δικτὴ ἐνέργεια. Hic verbum legitimum e Theocrito haustum in medio emblemate strangulatur.

Rursus in voce Ὅμβεσ, legitima Auctoris interpretatio malo spurioque emblemate quasi cuneo diffinditur: Ὅμβεσ, ψόφος, στρόφος, ἕχος, δίνος, χάνος, ξυλήφων (sic lege) οἵ εξηπταῖ σχοινίον, καὶ ἐν ταῖς τελεσίης διηλεία Ὁμβεσ, μετέωρος περιτομής] ίνα ροίζη τοῦτο αὐτὸ καὶ ἱχθὺς τίς τῶν πλατέων, καὶ ὃ ἐν τοῖς ἔσωτοι γόμφοι. Sic corrige, quae mendosa hodie feruntur, έναροῖς, τοῦτο αὐτῷ: et verte spuriis illis sublatis: Rhombus—in initialionibus rotatur, ut strepitum edat: idem verbum et piscem notat etc. Eant nunc, qui volunt, et ipsi Hesychio haec portenta at


CLXXXVI.

VIRO ILLUSTRI ET AMICISSIMO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S.P.D. LUDOLPHUS KUSTERUS.

MIROR Illustrissimum Bignonium et me nihil adhuc responsi ad postremas literas nostras a te accepisse. Si de amore erga te meo non dubitas; dubitare etiam non debes, mihi silentium tuum valde molestum fuisse; præsertim cum alii mihi nuntiarent, te gravi morbo decumbere; alii, Episcopum Eliensem, nunc defunctum, constitutum esse judicem et arbitrum litis, quæ inter Te et Socios Collegii vestri intercedit. De prioris suntii veritate dubitare incepit, postquam juvenis Germanus, qui novissime ex Britannia huc venit, mihi dixit, se Londini salvum te et bene valentem vidisse. Alteram sollicitudinem levavit quidem, sed non penitus mihi exemptit Hicke- sius, qui ad amicum, nunc Lutetiae commorantem, scripsit, memoratam litem morte Episcopi Eliensis finitam esse. De his tamen omnibus a te ipso certior fieri cupio.

Ego nunc totus sum in Hesychio; in quo multo plures emendationes sub manu mihi nascentur, quam opinione ante praeciperam. Spero futurum, ut Opus hoc ante finem anni hujus praelo subjiciatur. Non
dubito te symbolam haud pœnitendam ad Editionem hanc collaturum esse.


Cæterum non injucundum forsan tibi fuerit, scire, me epistolam hanc scribere ex Tusculano Bignoniano, quam villam nescias utrum domini an loci ingenium magis commendet. Insula est, Sequanam dividens, octo leucarum a Lutetia intervallo, Occidentem aestivum versus. Regio circumjecta nulli earum, quas oculis unquam adspexi, amœnitate cedit. Ab una enim parte proxime adjacent colles modice editi, clivoie fallente surgentes, qui ab imo usque ad sumnum, partim vitibus, aristis, et arboribus, partim frequentibus villis et vicis non sine gratissima spectaculi varietate vestiuntur. Varietatem hanc anget via celeberrima, quæ Rotonagum et in Normanniam inferiorem ducit, inter colles et ripam fluminis interjecta, quà commantes viatores ex insula oculis arbitrari licet. Ab altera parte, quà ad Orientem, Meridiem, et Occidentem vergit, longe lateque patet prospectus in campos cultissimos et fertillissimos, in quibus cum voluptate cernas fluctuantes aristas, et prata herbis luxuriantium, in iisque errantes boun greges; sparsis hinc inde magno numero villis, pagis, et oppidis, et ambiente undique latissimorum collium corona, quà visum per plana camporum liberrime ex-
spatiantem, et, si ulterior pergeret, ipso spatio hebetandum, velut caerulei cujusdam Amphitheatri objectu jucundae definit. Dici vix potest, mi Bentlie, quantum spectaculi hujus jucunditatis exhilaratus et recreatus fuerim; ita tamen, ut voluptas semper esset 5 intra satietatem.

Versus Orientem aestivum conspicitur oppidum, nomine Meulan, quod in collem Theatri forma erigitur, et ex insula, cui prope imminet, intuentibus gratum spectaculum praebet. Oppido junctus est pons 10 lapideus, firmissimus et sublimibus arcubus fultus, qui placidum Sequanæ cursum interpellans, efficit, ut aqua amnis ex liberiore spatio intra arceum angustias coacta, magnoque nisu inde tandem elutata, dulci cum murmure in declive labatur. Vix credas, mi Bentlie, quantum voluptatis ceperim, cum in angulo Insulæ Orientali, quem pons fere attingit, trepidationem illum aqua tumultuantis, moramque objectam veluti indignantis, sub umbra assidens spectavi, et simul gratum illum strepitum, quo molles somni facile invitantur, auribus captavi.

Ipsa insula, extra quam oculos animumque adhuc circumtulimus, ab Oriente in Occidentem extensa, plusquam duo milliaria Anglicana in longitudinem patet. Latitudo longe breviore spatio circumscribatur, et vix decimam longitudinis partem implet; quod ipsum amoenitatem Insulæ auget. Non longe enim eundum est, ut amnem limpidissimas aquas vehentem et leni placidoque cursu ripas præterlabentem in conspectu habeas.

Modum epistolæ longe excessurus esse, si omnia et singula hic memorare vellem, quibus Illustrissimo Bignonius Insulam hanc ante incultam fere et ne...
glectam, a triennio, ex quo tantum dominus ejus esse capit, visendam reddidit, et in posterum magis visendam reddere constituit. Quare omissis aliis, de domo tantum, quæ Musicam Bignoniani ingenii elegantiam et amœnitate præcipue testatur, paucà addam.

Domus hæc ducentos pedes longa, tribusque fastigiis (pavillons Gallice vocant) educta, magnifica quandam et decora specie intuentium oculis sese commendat. Cum intraviersis, omnia ita aptæ et ingeniose disposita, instructa, et ornata invenies, ut nescias, utrum ædificium hoc commoditati usus, an oblectationi oculorum animique magis inserviat. Singularis ædibus, in quas domus divisa est, suum est nomen, ut Justitiæ, Temperantiae, Prudentiæ, Fortitudinis, Musarum, Eloquentiae, Historiae, Poeticæ, Fabulae, Musicæ, etc. Nominibus hisce et Titulis respondent argumenta et picture, quibus Ædes quæque exornata est. Ex. gr. in æde Fortitudinis conspicias Samsonem et Hereulem leonum domitores; Juditham Holofernis caput audacia plusquam virili amputatem; Milonem Crotoniaten taurum humeris portantem; aliaque hujus generis. In ære Fabulae, quæ mihi pro cubiculo assignata est, cum alia spectantium oculos advertunt, tum præcipue Æsopus, deformitate ita excellenti, vultuque adeo Satyrîco et σκουπιδῆς, ut imaginem ejus sine risu adspicere nequeas. Memini te olim mihi dicere, Æsopum immerito deformitatis nomine apud posteros traduci. Vellem seire rationum momenta, quibus Fabularum parentem ab hæc turpitudinis macula vindices. Quodsi enim argumentis certis et claris sententiam tuam probare potueris, spondeere tibi ausim, Illustriß. Bignonium tantum
veritati daturum, ut pro Æsopo deforme alium for- 
siorem in memorata æde suspendat.
Nolo jam per singulas ædes ire, omniaque illarum 
ornamenta percensere, ne epistola hæc nimis exten-
datur. Id tantum te rogatum velim, ne mecum de-
scendere dedigneris in locum, qui necessitas tantum 
causa adiri, neque a viris urbanioribus et verecu-
dioribus sine venæ praefatione appellari solet. Ex 
ejus enim contemplatione praecipue æstimare licebit 
curiosum domini ingenium, qui ne vilissimam quidem 
ædium partem cultu, ornatu, et amœnitate sua vaeare 
volutit. Nihil hic invenies, quod vel nares, vel oeu-
los offendat, quin potius omnia nitida, munda, tersa. 
Depicti hic conspiciuntur Deus Stercutius, Deus Cre-
pitus, et Venus Cloacina; inhonestà quidem Numina 
et nomina, sed tamen loco convenientia, et ridiculam 
Antiquorum temeritatem in Diis sibi adsciscendis 
non sine voluptate animo representantia. Cernas 
hic etiam S. Pacumin cum Diabolo colloquentem; 
cujus colloquii summa hue redit. S. Pacominus, cum 
aliquando in loco secreto alium exonerans, partem 
earum precum, quæ Matutine vulgo vocantur, reci-
taret, Diabolus accedens, eum interrogavit, annon 
erubesceret in tali loco Deum precari. Cui S. Paco-
mus respondit: Ne tibi hanc rem curatio sit: quod 
sursum furtur, Deo sacrum esto; quod vero descendit, 
tibi capias licet.
Habes, mi Bentley, rudem quandam et valde im-
perfectam villæ Bignonianæ descriptionem. Quam 
vlem lubido et desiderium te caperet, tuisnet ocu-
lis eam videndi. Plurimum enim voluptatis percep-
turus esses, non solum ex villæ tam amœnæ et for-
mose adaspectu, sed praecipue etiam ex conversatione
cum ipso domino, in quo elegantia ingenii cum morum comitate ita certat, ut, si singulas separatim spectes, utraque vincere videatur; neutra vero, si ambas inter se conferas. Mihi quoque adventus tuus longe ju-
cundissimus foret, quoniam ex longo intervallo pra-
sentem visurus essem et amplexurus amicum, quem judicio quodam amoris in paucissimis semper carum habui. Vale.

Ex insula Bignoniana, d. 20 Octobr. St. N., 1714.

10 P. S. I dessin to come bæ again to Paris in 4 or 5 days. Mr. Bignon hath a great esteem for you. The frindship of such a man is not to be despised. I do hier al that I can for to make known your ex-
cellent learning, which was not known here but by 15 very few people. But I wil reather that others telle you how much I shew me to be your friend. I hope I shall be able to pay you the monney, which you have lend me, te next year. For this first year I have had great expenses in buying furnitures for my rooms, 20 and other things, which were necessaires for my set-
ing here. I expect an answer from you in a short time.

To the Revd Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
25 en Angleterre. in Cambridge.
CLXXXVII.

ILLUSTRI CRITICORUM PHOSPHORO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D. JO. CHRISTIAN. BIEL.

Κριτικῶτατας Τυε, Βίρ κριτικῶτατε, d. 30 Aug.
St. Vet. Londini exaratae recte ad me perlatae sunt.
Dubius autem hæreo, an magis humanitatem Tuam, s
qua tam prolixa responsione me dignatus es, an eruditionem et ingenium, quo supposititas a genuinis
Hesychii glossis separasti, corruptissima emendasti,
abstrusissima indicasti, admirari debeam.

Profecto vel ex Tripode Apollo divina magis re-
spensa dare non potuisset.

Sicuti autem fructus plane insignis est, quem inde
cepi, ita vehementer doleo, me jam quidem nihil præ-
ter verba, imo ne hæc etiam satis digna reperire, qui-
bus pium et memorem animum meum pro tanto bene-
ściio declarare possim. Rogoque Te etiam atque
etiam, velis ipse eam in rem occasionem mihi sup-
peditare.

Ceterum forsitan non ingratum Tibi fuerit, si fruc-
tus illius unum vel alterum exemplum in medium
afferam. Vulgo apud Hesychium legitur. Εἰρκταί,
εάλωκε, κωλύεται. Εἰρκτή, φυλακι, ἀσφάλεια, ἤ κω-
λυει. Εἰρμός. Hic verba ἤ κωλυει ad Εἰρκταί, et εἰρμός
ad Εἰρκτή pertinere, videtur manifestum. Confusio
autem exorta, quod v. Εἰρκτή cum explicationibus
suis a Christiano quodam in margine, e regione τοῦ
Εἰρκταί, hoc modo primum posita fuerit

Εἰρκτή, φυλακι, ἀσφάλεια,
εἰρμός.

Εἰρκταί, εάλωκε, κωλύεται,
ἡ κωλύει.
Imperitus ergo librarius Hesychium postea describens et verba Εἰρκῆ, φυλακῆ, ἀσφάλεια e regione prima lineae τοῦ Εἰρκταίprehendens, post eandem illa scribenda esse putavit, et vocem εἱρμος e regione secundae, post secundam posuit.

Similiter sese res habet in 'Ενεργοι etc. Namque verba ibi haec ratione ab initio ab Hesychio scripta, et a Christiano in margine addita concepiō:

Ενεργουμένη,  Ενεργοί, ἐτοιμοὶ πρὸς ἐργασίαν, ἢ  
εἰσακουομένη, τε-  οἷ μὴ ἄργοι. (Vulgo male οἷ μὴ ἄργαι).  
λουμένη.

Hic rursus ineptus ille vocem ἐνεργουμένη ex adverso prima lineae τοῦ 'Ενεργοί conspiciens post eandem locavit, et εἰσακουομένη, τελουμένη post secundam.

Inde ergo hodie legimus: 'Ενεργοί, ἐτοιμοὶ πρὸς ἐργασίαν ἢ ἐνεργουμένη, οἷ μὴ ἄργαλει σακουομένη, τελουμένη. Vox autem ἐνεργουμένη desumta vel ex Gal. v. 6, vel Jac. v. 16.

Unicum adhuc addere liceat. Vulgo apud Grammaticum haec tanquam tres a se invicem distinctae Glossae occurrent: 'Εξηρέψατο, προεβάλετο. † 'Εξηρημένη, ἰψωμένη. † 'Εξήριπεν, ἐξεπεμφεν. Sed, ni omnia me fallunt, e duabus inter se confusae sunt, quod descriptor illas ita exaratas invenerit:

Έξηρέψατο, προεβάλετο.  
Έξήριπεν, ἐξεπεμφεν.  
Έξηρμένη, ἰψωμένη.

Putavit ergo, quod cum verba 'Εξηρέψατο προεβάλετο, non recta plane linea ex adverso τοῦ 'Εξηρημένην, sed paulo superius comparuerint, ante 'Εξηρημένην scribenda sint, verba autem 'Εξήριπεν, ἐξεπεμπεν paulo inferius posita post 'Εξηρημένην novam Glossam constituere debeant; immami profecto errore. Nam verba
ē̆̄̃r̄μĕ̃v, ē̆̄̃pε̆̃r̄μĕ̃v adhuc exponunt τὸ Ἐ̆̄̃ηρε̆̃νε̆̃τα. Hoc autem desumtum vel ex Psalm. xlv. 1, vel Sap. xix. 10,

Sed in his alisque ejus generis pluribus locis si quid viderim, non ad me, sed ad Te aliquando omnis 5 redundabit gloria, qui viam mihi in eruditissima Epistola Tua monstrasti; qua etiam ut Prolegomenis meis ad opus promissum, purpurei ad instar clavi vestimentis inserti, lumen et ornamentum afferam, Te permisserum esse, confido.

sisse, nulla Glossa in illis relictâ, imo et plurimis, quas ibi non inveniit, additis.

Quis non videt inde, Hesychii scopum et tendisse, ut Glossas profanas, Homericas nimirum, Comicas, Tragicas, et ex Lyricis, Rhetoribus, Medicis et Historiographis desuntas juxta Alphabetum colligeret, et quae aliorum ejuscemodi collectionibus defuerint, sive explicationes glossarum, sive ipsas glossas spectemus, suppleret? Sacræ ergo, quae magna ex parte extra Alphabeti seriem occurrunt, ab ipso minime profectae sunt.

Et sane si illas ipse inseruisset, nonne hoc tanquam precipuum defectum in Thesauro Diogeniani allegasset, quod illas omiserit? Nonne magnam in eo vena-tus fuisset gloriæ, quod tantum numerum glossarum, quantum hodie in Lexico Hesychiano reperimus, divinis oraculis haut comennendam sepe lucem affundentium addidisset? Sed ne γρῶ quidem ea de re in Praefatione ipsius occurrît.

Fixa ergo stat ingeniosa sententia Tua, Glossas Sacras Lexico Hesychii aliena manu intrusas esse.

Interim gratissimum fuerit, si de meo qualunque argumento judicium Tuum ad me perscrivere Tibi placeat. Proposueram circa Festum Michælīs Opus meum prelo subjicere, sed ex Ephemeridibus Gallicis, quæ Hagi Comitum evulgantur, edoctus, quod Cl. Kusteri Hesychius Parisiis propediem proditurus sit, propositum aliquantisper distuli. Si prodierit illud, exemplar aliquod ad Te transmittere in honore po-nam.

Excerpta ex eruditissimarum Animadversionum Tuarum in Disc. of Free-thinking parte secunda vel mense Decembri, vel Januario Anni sequentis Actor.
Er. inserentur. Tertiam quoque omnes avide, imo impatienter expectant.


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CLXXXVIII.

R. Bentleio J. B. Heinzelmann.

Vir plurimum Reverende, Excellentissime, 20
Fautor ætatem Venerande,

Ingratissimorum certe calculo mihi notatus viderer, Vir Excellentissime, nisi hac existente occasione, cum mercatoris cuidam Francofurtensi fortunatas Vestras Insulas salutandi animus est, non- 25
nullas EXCELLENTIAE VESTRAE, ceu gratissimae ac devote mentis testimonia, lineolas exaratas transmittendas curarem.

Etenim VESTRIS ex abundanti mihi concessi beneficiis, et hand vulgari liberalitate suffultus, iter ad patriam suscipere potui, quibus forte denegatis ne minimum quidem misero mihi sustentaculi exitisset medium, sed adversante fortunae fame perire coactus fuissem.

10  Nunquam ergo satis, prout fas est, mihi celebranda erit Divina Providentia, quae mirifica et convictionis et attractionis ratione GENEROSAM VESTRAE EXCELLENTIAE ANIMAM ad liberalia invitatbat officia, quippe quae nec laudare satis, dignasse rependere graties suffici: itaque referant Superi! Interim devinctissimus VESTRAE EXCELLENTIAE munera semper inobliita repeturus ero mente. Fungor jam pastoralis officio prope Francofurtum in pago, cujus nomen est GLEUBNICTZ. Hanc quam nactus sum spartam, magna

20 ex parte Fautores meo colendissimo, Dno. D. JABLONSKY gratabundus debeo, cujus mihi accessum occasione Peregrinationis Anglicanae, praeprimis verò multae egregiorum a VESTRA EXCELLENTIA concessorum mihi beneficiorum [testificationis] indigno parabam.

25 Ecce, VIR EXCELLENTISSIME, praeestantissimum, TANTI HUJUS DIVINI NOMINIS effectum, miramque animorum ex sola hujus mentione affectum! Me ergo terque quaterque felicem de VESTRAE EXCELLENTIAE quondam Cantabrigiae parto Patrocinio praedico, qua ratione inductus non potui non, quin festinante hac occasione volante quidem, ast vero devotissima simul avena animi gratissimi sensa verbis exprimerem, multaque prospera Fautores meo ætatem deveniendo humillima mente exoptarem.
Vale igitur, Vir Excellentissime, prospere vivas in universae litteratæ Reipubl. exoptatissimum incrementum, et fruere summi numinis larga benedictione!

Animitus hæc adprecatur
Viro Excellentissimo Tanti bujus Nominis
 cultor devinciss. humill.

JOHANNES BERNHARD HEINZELMANN,
Borussus.

FRANCOFURTI AD ODERAM, d. 28 Jan. St. N. 1716.

Viro Excellentissimo Domino

D. RICHARDO BENTLEY,
Magnifico celeberr. Universitatis Cantabrigiensis
Evergetæ, florentissimique Collegii ad SS. Trinit.
Prefecto dignissimo Patrone suo atatem
SS. devenendo hæc humill.

CANTABRIGIÆ.

CLXXXIX.

Dr. Bentley to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.

TRIN. COLL., April the 15th, 1716.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

'Tis not only your Grace's station and general character, but the particular knowledge I have of you, which encourages me to give you a long letter about those unfashionable topics, Religion and Learning. Your Grace knows, as well as any, what an alarm has been made of late years with the vast heap of Various Lections found in MSS. of the Greek
Testament. The Papists have made a great use of them against the Protestants, and the Atheists against them both. This was one of Collins's topics in his Discourse on Freethinking, which I took off in my short answer; and I have heard since from several hands, that that short view I gave of the causes and necessity and use of Various Lections, made several good men more easy in that matter than they were before. But since that time I have fallen into a course of studies that led me to peruse many of the oldest MSS. of the Greek Testament and of the Latin too of St. Jerom, of which there are several in England, a full thousand years old. The result of which has been, that I find I am able (what some thought impossible) to give an edition of the Greek Testament exactly as it was in the best exemplars at the time of the Council of Nice; so that there shall not be twenty words, nor even particles, difference; and this shall carry its own demonstration in every verse, which I affirm cannot be so done of any other ancient book, Greek or Latin; so that that book, which, by the present management, is thought the most uncertain, shall have a testimony of certainty above all other books whatever, and an end be put at once to all Various Lections now or hereafter.

I'll give your Grace the progress which brought me by degrees into the present view and scheme that I have of a new edition. Upon some points of curiosity I collated one or two of St. Paul's Epistles with the Alexandrian MS., the oldest and best now in the world: I was surprised to find several transpositions of words, that Mills and the other collators took no notice of; but I soon found their way was
to mark nothing but change of words; the collocation and order they entirely neglected; and yet at sight I discerned what a new force and beauty this new order (I found in the MS.) added to the sentence. This encouraged me to collate the whole book over to a letter, with my own hands. There is another MS. at Paris of the same age and character with this; but, meeting with worse usage, it was so decayed by age, that five hundred years ago it served the Greeks for old vellum, and they writ over the old brown capitals a book of Ephraim Syrus; but so that even now, by a good eye and a skilful person, the old writing may be read under the new. One page of this for a specimen is printed in copper cut in Lamie's Harmony of the Evangelists. Out of this, by an able hand, I have had above two hundred lections given me from the present printed Greek; and I was surprised to find that almost all agreed both in word and order with our noble Alexandrian. Some more experiments in other old copies have discovered the same agreement: so that I dare say, take all the Greek Testaments surviving, that are not occidental with Latin too, like our Beza's at Cambridge, and that are a thousand years old, and they'll so agree together that of the thirty thousand present Various Lections there are not there found two hundred.

The western Latin copies by variety of Translators without public appointment, and a jumble and heap of all of them, were grown so uncertain, that scarce two copies were alike; which obliged Damasus, then Bishop of Rome, to employ St. Jerom to regulate the best-received translation of each part of the New Testament to the original Greek; and so set out a
new edition, so castigated and corrected. This he declares in his preface he did *ad Graecam veritatem, ad exemplaria Graeca, sed vetera*; and his learning, great name, and just authority, extinguished all the other Latin versions, and has been conveyed down to us, under the name of the Vulgate. 'Twas plain to me, that when that copy came first from that great Father's hands, it must agree exactly with the most authentic Greek exemplars; and if now it could be retrieved, it would be the best test and voucher for the true reading out of several pretending ones. But when I came to try Pope Clement's Vulgate, I soon found the Greek of the Alexandrian and that would by no means parry. This set me to examine the Pope's Latin by some MSS. of a thousand years old; and the success is, that the old Greek copies and the old Latin so exactly agree (when an able hand discerns the rasures and the old lections lying under them), that the pleasure and satisfaction it gives me is beyond expression.

The New Testament has been under a hard fate since the invention of printing. After the Complutenses and Erasmus, who had but very ordinary MSS., it has become the property of booksellers. Robert Stephens's edition, set out and regulated by himself alone, is now become the standard. That text stands, as if an apostle was his compositor. No heathen author has had such ill fortune. Terence, Ovid, etc. for the first century after printing, went about with twenty thousand errors in them. But when learned men undertook them, and from the oldest MSS. set out correct editions, those errors fell and vanished. But if they had kept to the first pub-
lished text, and set the Various Lections only in the margin, those classic authors would be as clogged with variations as Dr. Mills's Testament is.

Pope Sixtus and Clemens at a vast expense had an assembly of learned divines, to recense and adjust the Latin Vulgate, and then enacted their new edition authentic; but I find, though I have not yet discovered any thing done dolo malo, they were quite unequal to the affair. They were mere Theologi, had no experience in MSS., nor made use of good Greek copies, and followed books of five hundred years before those of double [that] age. Nay, I believe they took these new ones for the older of the two; for it is not everybody knows the age of a manuscript.

I am already tedious, and the post is a going. So that, to conclude, in a word, I find that by taking two thousand errors out of the Pope's Vulgate, and as many out of the Protestant Pope Stephens's, I can set out an edition of each in columns, without using any book under nine hundred years old, that shall so exactly agree word for word, and, what at first amazed me, order for order, that no two tallies nor two indentures can agree better.

I affirm that these so placed will prove each other to a demonstration: for I alter not a letter of my own head without the authority of these old witnesses. And the beauty of the composition (barbarous, God knows, at present), is so improved, as makes it more worthy of a revelation, and yet not one text of consequence injured or weakened.

My Lord, if a casual fire should take either his Majesty's library or the king's of France; all the world could not do this. As I have therefore grea
impulse, and I hope not ἄθεει to set about this work immediately, and leave it as a κεφαλαίων to posterity, against Atheists and Infidels: I thought it my duty and my honour to first acquaint your Grace with it; and know if the extrinsic expense necessary to do such a work compleatly (for my labour I reckon nothing) may obtain any encouragement, either from the Crown or Public.

I am, with all duty and obedience,

Your Grace's most humble servant,

RI. BENTLEY.

CXC.

Dr. Bentley to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury.


MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

This minute I had the honour of your Grace's letter; indeed when I saw by the prints that your Grace was in full Convocation, and had addressed his Majesty upon so just an occasion, and consequently was immersed in business of the highest importance, I condemned myself, that I should be so immersed here in books and privacy, as not to know a more proper occasion of address to your Grace.

On a due consideration of all which, I gave over expecting any answer, and designed to wait on you in person, when I came to London, where already my family is. But I see your Grace's goodness and public
spirit is superior to all fatigues; and therefore I thank you particularly for this present favour; as what was (justly) above my expectation. The thought of printing the Latin in a column against the Greek (which your Grace puts to the common) I doubt not is your own. My Lord, it is necessary to do so: and without that, all my scheme would be nothing. It was the very view, that possessed me with this thought which has now so engaged me, and in a manner enslaved me, that \textit{nee mihi} unless I do it. Nothing but 10 sickness (by the blessing of God) shall hinder me from prosecuting it to the end. I leave the rest to the time of the Westminster election: with my hearty prayers and thanks, being

Your Grace's most obedient

And obliged humble Servant,

RI. BENTLEY.

I was told, a month ago, that your Grace (when you was at Paris) had made a whole transcript of the Clermont copy, Greek and Latin, which I hope is true.

CXCI.

\textit{J. J. Wetstein to Richard Bentley.}

\textit{À Paris, ce 19 Juillet, N. S. 1716.}

J'arrivaï ici Lundi passé seulement, ayant été obligé à attendre à Rochester un passeport du Secrétaire d'État, sans quoi on ne peut pas sortir du Royaume.
J'ai vu depuis les PP. de Montfaucon et de la Ruë, qui m'ont offert tous leurs services, et qui m'indiqueront tout ce qu'il y a de plus digne d'être vu; le dernier s'est même offert à travailler avec moi, ou pour moi, si je le voulois bien. Ils me procureront des moyens pour voir le Manuscrit des Jesuites et d'autres selon que j'en aurai besoin.

Le Père Martianaï travaille depuis fort long temps à donner au public l'ancienne Vulgate ou la Version Italique du Docteur Mill, de sorte que son travail n'a point de relation avec le vôtre.

Je fus aussi voir le Père Lequier, Dominicain, et le P. le Long de l'Oratoire, ils m'ont assuré qu'il n'y avait dans leurs Bibliothèques aucun Manuscrit, Grec ou Latin, de quelque antiquité qui puisse servir à mon sujet.

À présent je vais le plus souvent à la Bibliothèque du Roi, y demeurant tout près. Je n'y ai pas encore vu aucun MS. Latin plus ancien que les vôtres; j'ai commencé à en collationner un, qui est du IX. siècle, écrit sous Charles le Chauve; je ny regarde pas les Evangiles sachant que vous en avez des meilleures copies.

J'ai considéré un peu le MS. d'Ephrem, mais je ne sais si ma vuë a été hétébëée depuis, ou par quelle autre fatalité, j'aurai mille peines à y découvrir quelque chose de nouveau, à moins que je puisse me servir surement de votre secret pour faire revivre les lettres. J'y apporteraï toute l'attention et exactitude possi-ble; c'est sur quoi Vous pouvez compter.

Si Vous n'envoyez pas ici bientôt la collation des MSS. d'Origène, ou une partie, j'ai peur que l'on ne commence à douter, si je l'ai fait effectivement, ou
non: bienqu’au reste on n’est pas fort pressé de l’avoir. Je compte que je recevrai par premièr l’honneur de Vos nouveaux ordres, lesquels je suivrai ponctuellement, pour Vous démontrer que je suis avec beaucoup de zèle,

Monsieur,
Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

J. J. WETSTEIN.

To the Rev’d Dr. Bentley,
at Cotton House,
in the Old Palace Yard,
Westminster.

CXCII.

J. J. Wetstein to Richard Bentley.

À Paris, ce 29 Juillet, 1716.

Monsieur,

Vous aurez reçu depuis ma première du 19 Juillet ; de peur d’oublier mon Adresse dans celleci, la voici, “Mr. Wetstein, chez Monsieur Birr, Banquier à Paris.” Je continue depuis de mon mieux à examiner le MS. d’Ephrem, je n’y perds pas mon temps à mon avis, y trouvant plusieurs choses qui avoient échappé ma vue, la première fois, particulièrement touchant l’ordre des paroles: au reste c’est un ouvrage très difficile, de sorte qu’il me faut ordinairement presque deux heures pour lire une seule page: Vous voyez par là que je consommerai tout mon temps à ce Livre tout seul.
Je fus hier à S. Germain, ou le Père de la Ruë me montra leurs Manuscrits, c'est à dire, qui appartiennent en partie à cette Abbaye de S. Germain, en partie à d'autres de leur ordre particulièrement à Corbie; j'ai fait un extrait des MSS. de quelque antiquité, en ne gligeant ceux qui n'avoient que 2, 3, 4, ou 5 siècles. Le voici: Nombre 23, les Actes, les Epîtres Catholiques, et l'Apocalypse du x. siècle. 

En les examinant un peu je me suis souvenu, que le P. Simon parle de quelques uns de ces MSS. tout au long dans sa Critique. Parmi tous ces MS. aussi bien que parmi ceux de la Bibliothèque du Roi je n'ai pas pu trouver un seul, qui ait omis l'a, Luc. ii. 2; au contraire ils ont tous a Præside Syræe Cyrino excepté un dans lequel la lettre a est rayé, qui est apparemment celui que le P. Martianay cite.

On a achevé le premier Volume de S. Chrysostome, et on est environ au tiers du second Tome. Je me flatte que Vous me ferez l'honneur de m'écrire par première, et je Vous puis assurer que je suivrai vos ordres avec la même exactitude et diligence; étant,

Monsieur,
Votre serviteur très humble et très obéissant,

J. J. WETSTEIN.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

Angleterre.
Reverend and Honor'd Sir,

I immediately carried your letter to Mr. Dean, who, with the same readiness as before, consented that any book you had occasion for, should be transmitted to you. I send you, therefore, with the two old copies of the Gospels, the two other MSS. you desired, half of the whole Bible which was given by Bishop William, and the Epistles glossed, which belonged to Bishop Hugh Pudsey, successor to William 2nd, about the end of King Stephen's Reign, whose Nephew he was, or the beginning of Henry 2nd.

We have no copy of the Epistles in 4to, these are in large fol. These 4 Volumes were put into a box, and delivered to William Teasdale, a carrier, who has promised to deliver them himself to you, on Thursday se'nnight, Aug. 2nd. When you have received them, I am ordered to desire you'll send a note of the receipt of them; that, in case of mortality, they may know where to look for them.

As to that place you mention, Col. ii. 4. You will observe, that in one of the MSS, tho' the present reading is sublimitate, yet there is a rasure in the first letters, so far as e, part of which has suffered by it; so that sublimi must be by another hand, tho' like the former. And it is joined so close to in (whereas all the other words are separate) that it appears the
original word must have been something shorter than *sublimi*; so that considering the difference between *m* and *l*, (for the other letters are in effect the same) it must in all probability have been from the first hand, *subtilitate*. I do not find *Correctorium Biblic* in the Library.

The other Copies of the Gospels, which I mentioned in my last, I send not, because you desire only the Acts and Epistles; and you have so many Gospels of sufficient antiquity, as to have little need of those that are below age. However, I intend to collate them, and send you their various readings, because they seem to be all of them 600 years old or more. At the beginning of one of them, there are the names of about 30 persons, the first of which is Ailpy pr. This *Ailwy* I thought might be *Aldwynus*, the first Prior of Durham, an. 1080; and that the rest were the names of his monks: but I observed the letters *pr.* are added to another name or two besides the first.

Among the Latin Fathers, there are none older than the Bible I send you, except *Prudentius*, in Saxon letters. These that follow seem to be most of them of the same age.

Augustinus in Joannem, the same letter with the Bible.

--- another that looks older; but that the *a* in the former, is in this *a*, exactly the same with that is now used.

--- de Verbis Domini, like the Bible.

L L
Augustinus in Eptam Sancti Joannis, 4to. and 8vo.
Beda in Eptas Pauli, fol.
—— Apocalypsin, 4to. and 8vo.
—— Marcum et Lucam, mentioned in the
Catalogue, not here.
Rabanus in Mattheum, fol. one of the Bishop’s
books.

The Gospels are these, all in 4to.:
Matthæus et Joannes cum glossa. Marcus cum
glossa; —— cum alia glossa. Lucas cum glossa; —— 10
cum glossa alia. Joannes cum glossa; —— sine glossa.

If there is any thing in these Fathers, that you
desire to be satisfied in, I shall, upon notice, consult
them, and let you know what I find. As I shall
likewise collate the MSS. of the Gospels, and the 15
Acts and Epistles in two later MSS. of the whole
Bible, and send you their Variations from the Com-
mon text. I observe (from the little I looked into
them) but few rasures and corrections a manu 24a;
which will make the collation easier, and more to be 20
depended on.

I shall be very ready, so far as I am able, to be in
any measure subservient to the great work you have
undertaken, being sensible of its usefulness, and how
few there are willing, or indeed capable, of handling 25
it to any purpose. Men of excellent parts are seldom
willing to give themselves so much trouble as must
be undergone in collecting and collating so many
MSS. and seeking from other Writers whatever may
be of use to give light to their own. And persons of 30
great industry often want that ἀγγίνων κριτική,
without which they will not be able to make a right use of the helps they have. To excel in all the qualifications necessary for so great a work, is the happiness of so few men, that all knowing and can- did men, will be extremely pleased to hear that you have undertaken it; as not doubting but you will convince (if they are not resolved never to be convinced) and stop the mouths of the gainsayers: as has of late been sufficiently done by Phileleutherus Lippiensis, in his excellent answer to the Free-thinkers; whose silence in this case no body will, I believe, impute to their modesty.

This would be still more effectually done, if you would write a Dissertation in answer to the vulgar objection against various readings, that they render the Text precarious. To this, tho' the same Phileleutherus has in 3 or 4 leaves given such an answer, as ought to satisfy all unprejudiced persons, yet it would be more satisfactory to them, and more convincing to others, if you would treat of it in its whole extent, so as to put an end to the Controversy for the future. And the doing of this seems to be the more necessary before your book, because (if I remember it right) one of Dr. Whitby's chief objections to Dr. Mills is, that he has more regard to the old Latin version, than it deserves.

Such a Dissertation would be very fit to make a part of the Prolegomena to the book. And it would be very proper to add to it another, de ratione emend. mandi Scriptores antiquos, præsertim sacros. For if the very collecting and publishing the various readings raised such a panic even among learned men;
how much greater will the fright be, when you make use of these and many more, to make the present readings give place to others? They will not stick to say that you do τὰ ἀκίνητα κυνεῖν, and undermine the foundations. It would not be amiss to satisfy such persons that the danger is not so great as they apprehend it; and that the sacred Writers have as good a title to the assistance of Critic, as any others.

Now that I have mentioned Phileleutherus, give me leave to observe, that it is something wondered that he does not oblige the world with the continuation of that answer, which they received with so much applause, and are so desirous to see perfected. The finishing of it (if it is yet unfinished), would be but a diversion in the intervals of his more laborious studies, and its publication will be very agreeable to all learned and ingenuous persons.

I return you many thanks for the pains you have taken to consider the objection I made to the present order of the 16th Ep. of Horace. What you observe, I did not indeed take notice of, but it is very just. So that whether way it is writ, Horace cannot be acquitted of an oversight. The question is, whether he were more likely to be guilty of an improper repetition, or an incoherence in sense. The consent of all MSS. is what indeed I know not how to answer.

But while I am taking notice of Horace's Oversight, I must not forget one of my own. In my last letter, when I was guessing at the age of a MS. which was given by Bishop William, I said there were only two Bishops of that name, whereas there were three more: Dudley, 1476; Sevier, 1502; James,
1606. The truth is, that looking on the book to be about 500 years old, I did not go so low as Dudley, who was made Bishop but 240 years ago. And I presume you will not think the MS. to be so modern.

I am, with all respect,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obliged, humble servant,

THO. RUD.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

CXCIV.

RICHARDO BENTLEIO V. CL.
JO. JACOBUS WETSTENIUS S. P. D.

Eo majori me gaudio perfuderunt litteræ Tuae,
quod et avide eas expectarem, et res iis contentæ ex animo de invento thesauro in Bibliotheca Har-leiana, jamque incipio credere Theologis affirmanti-bus peculiarem providentiam Codicibus Sacris invigi-
lare, vix enim alias, postquam summo Aymonii scelere evanuiissent, tam opportune in manus Tuas incidere po-tuissent. Ego interim dum illis uteris gaudium istud tacite in sinu fovebo, ne forte re divulgata molestia Tibi inde creetur codicesque a possessore repetantur
s uti repetiti sunt prius alii quidam minoris pretii, ab eodem fure ablati et Regi Borussiae divenditi, id quod ex Bibliothecario hic me olim audisse memini.
Judicabis jam ipse aitôptης de Claromontano, deque Simonii ad eum commentis, ut et de Latinis Codicibus Bibliothecae Regiae, quorum duos aut tres paululum inspexi.

Post acceptas litteras Tuas statim ad Ædes S. 5 Germani advolavi visurus Montefalconium; quoniam autem rus abierat ipse cum socio Rusæo, non rediturus nisi sequenti hebdomade, nihil egi; non dubito tamen, quin inventurus sim illud Germanum latum, de quo quam primum fieri poterit certiorem Te reddam.


Vidi etiam P. Lequien Dominicanum (Editorem Jo. Damasceni) rogatusur ut ab Harduno Jesuitarum Bibliothecario amico suo Codicem antiquissimum IV. 25 Evang. commodato accipiat mihiique utendum det: respondit Jesuitas, ex quo lis illis eum Montefalconio eam ob rem orta esset, nulli amplius libros suos concedere: ceterum MS illud contineere non nisi Evang. Matthæi perantiquum ex versione ante Hieronymum 30 facta charactere unciali exaratum: reliquis autem Evangelistas puram Hieronymi Versionem exhibere scriptos manu imitante priorem, hoc est, manu impos-

Re igitur considerata statui aut nunc elapsi nimium præstituto termino ad milites reverti aut nunquam: revertar autem nisi evidenter mihi constiterit magis ex re mea et esse et fore, si non revertar. His positis superfluum est plura addere; ita ergo rescribas rogo, ut ulteriori explicatione opus non sit, hanc enim moram angustia temporis non permetteret.

Interim omni mentis corporisque acie intentus sum in MS Ephraim, in quo laborem licet improbum at meo judicio non penitendum colloco, neque putem plus justo me Tibi promittere, si dicam observationes tertiam partem jam auctiores fore: postquam transmisero judicabris de utilitate incepti operis, de difficultate non potes qui codicum non vidisti, et vix alii poterunt eiamsi viderint.

Ego uti non aggressus sum opus istud nisi studio et Tibi et publico inserviendi, ita abunde compensatam estimabo molestiam meam, si cognovero meam opellam et non ingratam Tibi et non inutilem esse, imo si cognovero exigui Tibi eam esse usus; ita enim tanto ero certior, Te iis instructum esse subsidiis quæ plusquam sufficient ad parandam Editionem N. T. emendatissimam atque accuratissimam; quod
opus incomparabile uti ab omnibus valde desideratur, ita mecum pro incolumitate Tua, a qua sola pendet, ardentis ad Deum O. M. precæs dare non cessabunt. Vale, Vir Celeberrime. Dabam Lutetiae Parisiorum, XIX. Augusti N. St. Anni MDCCXVI.

Chez Monsieur Birr, Banquier à Paris.

To the Reverend Doctor Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.

En Angleterre.

CXCV.

R. Bentley to J. J. Wetstein.

Trinity Coll., Aug. 29, 1716.

Dear Sir,

I was glad to receive your third letter from Paris, to which I write this second in answer. I can desire you to do no better than what you are doing already. The Ephraim, exact by your hand, will be well worth all the money it cost me.

As for the other affair you mention, about your going to the Swiss regiment, or else having a security of a better employment, without doubt, you have reason. Consult, therefore, your own advantage. If you are desirous to go on in this way you now are in, tell me what you demand per annum, and how long; and I’ll give you an answer whether I can
comply with it. And if you return to the Swiss regiment all [at?] the time agreed on, you'll find some leisure and some old MSS. in Flanders, [for] any of which you collate for me, I shall honorably reward you.

I am, sir,
Your obliged humble servant.

R. BENTLEY.

CXCVI.

J. J. Wetstein to R. Bentley.

À Paris, ce 19 Septembre, chez Monsieur BIRR.

10 Monsieur,

Je suis bien surpris de n'avoir point de Vos nouvelles, y ayant plus d'un mois depuis votre derniere. Je ne doute pas que Vous n'ayez reçu la mienne du 19 passé : j'ai été depuis plusieurs fois voir le P. de la Ruë ; il vous assure bien de ses respects, et Vous sera bien obligé de tout ce Vous voudrez bien lui communiquer touchant son Origene.

Il me montra un MS. des chaines Grecques, dans lesquelles les Commentaires d'Origene sur les Pseaumes sont mot pour mot comme Mons' Humphrey les a voulu donner au public ; il me pria de vous le faire savoir, puisque cela doit diminuer les prix des Collections qui sont entre les mains du dit Sieur.

J'ai été hier voir le P. Hardouin, qui m'a très bien
reçu; j'y retournerai de ce pas cy pour examiner de plus prés les Evangiles qui sont aux Jesuites et qui peuvent avoir mil ans. J'ai déjà remarqué que le passage du V. de S. Jean, touchant l'ange qui troubloit l'eau ne s'y trouve pas, non plus que dans le Grec d'Ephrem. J'espère que Vous aurez la bonté de me faire savoir par premières, entre les mains de que je dois laisser les papiers, et comment vous les faire tenir. J'attendrai encore cette reponse, et je partirai incessament l'ayant reçu ou n'en ayant point reçu. J'ai l'honneur d'être tres parfaitement,

Monsieur,

Votre tres humble et tres obeissant Serviteur,

WETSTEIN.

To the Reverend Doctor Bentley,
Master of Trinity Collledge,
in Cambridge.

En Angleterre.

CXXVII.

R. Bentley to J. J. Wetstein.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to find, by yours received yester- day, that my answer to yours of the 19 August never came to your hands. I wrote an answer the very next post after the receipt. I suspect it was suppressed in our Cambridge post-house, to get threepence that was paid down in advance.

My design succeeds wonderfully under my hands.
I have got the folio Paris edition of Greek and Latin Vulgate, 2 column; and having interleaved it, I have made my essay of restoring both text and version; and they agree and tally even to a miracle: but there will be (as near as I can guess) near 6000 variations, great and little, from the received Greek and Latin exemplars.

My service to all our friends there; and if this letter has better fortune than my former, to come to your hands, pray write immediately an account of all your labours to

Your obliged and faithful
humble servant,

R. BENTLEY.

À Monsieur Wetstein,
chez Monsieur Birr, Banquier,
à Paris.

CXCVIII.

J. J. Wetstein to Richard Bentley.

À Bois le Duc, en Hollande,
ce 3 Nov. 1716, chez Mons' Chevalier Facteur.

Monsieur,

Je viens de recevoir à la fois deux des Votres, la premiere du 20 [29?] Août, la seconde sans date. Vous aurez reçu depuis celle que je m'étois donne l'honneur de Vous écrire le jour avant mon depart de Paris. Je serois bien fache, si ce depart portoit pré-
judice en aucune manière à votre dessein, je suis sur au moins, qu’il n’y a pas de ma faute.

J’étois allé plusieurs fois à la Sorbonne pour demander après le Correctorium Bibliorum, mais toujours en vain, le Bibliothécaire pour les MSS. étant allé en Campagne passer les fêtes Caniculaires, et ne devant pas s’en retourner si tôt. Au reste s’il vous faut en avoir une copie, Vous n’avez qu’a en faire mention au P. de la Ruë; ou si Vous ne voulez pas prendre cette peine, Vous n’avez qu’a m’en charger; et je suis sur, qu’il Vous la fera tenir, quand Vous le souhaiterez; comme aussi toute autre chose, dont Vous pourriez avoir besoin, et que je n’ayois pas pu faire pendant mon séjour à Paris, particulièrement la Collation du Germanum latum, si ce MS. s’est retrouvé depuis.

Je suis ravi que Vous avanciez si fort dans votre travail: et je Vous prie d’être assuré, que tout ce que j’y pourrai contribuer, je le ferais du meilleur de mon âme, et avec d’autant plus de plaisir, moins cela vous sera à charge. Vous savez tant par ma dernière que d’ailleurs les memoires que j’ai en main, Vous savez aussi le mieux ce qui pourra vous servir; j’attends la dessus Vos commandemens. J’ai aussi écrit chéz moi à Basle, pour que l’on m’envoie ce que j’y avois amassé sur le N. T.

J’ai laissé ma Collation du MS. d’Ephrem à Paris, je l’ai fait sceller par mon Cousin, et j’ai fait faire votre adresse pour Londres, me doutant si vous y étiez, et croyant que ce seroit la voie la plus courte pour Vous les faire tenir, j’espère que Vous l’auriez reçu depuis de mon ami Mr. Ricner, qui est parti de Paris il y à 15 jours, à ce qu’on m’a marqué. Si je
ne savois pas par avance, que Vous receviez tres bien
tous les gens de lettres, quelques etrangers qu'ils
Vous fussent d'aillleurs, j'oserois prendre la liberté de
Vous le recommander, en cas qu'il aura l'honneur de

La leçon οἰκοδομία, 1 Tim. i. 4, ou le MS. de Cler-
mont lisoit οἰκοδομήν, tire son origine à mon avis de
Rom. xiv. 19, comme je crois qu'il Vous paroittra de
même en comparant les deux endroits. Pour le pas-

sage de 2 Tim. ii. 10, je trouve que le même MS.
de Clermont lit aeterna dans le Latin convenablement
au Grec.

Je crois que Vous êtes satisfait par ma derniere
sur ce qui regarde les Origeniana; le P. de la Rué
Vous donnera tout le tems pour les examiner, et
Vous sera encore bien obligé, je crois même qu'il
Vous aura déjà écrit sur ce sujet, il etoit allé à
Corbie, en Picardie, avant que j'avois quitté Paris:
par [pour?] l'Edition de Mr. Humphrey c'est juste-

ment qu'il demande, pourvu qu'elle paroisse bientôt.

Je crois qu'il y aura bien de la peine a trouver
quelque chose en Flandres, parcequ'on y est regardé
comme un Heretique, et qu'on n'a pas la même poli-
tesse envers les etrangers comme en France. Il faut

droit savoir les Villes, ou y auront quelque chose
à voir, et taché de se procurer des addresses, avant
que d'entreprendre le Voyage. Comme l'hiver s'ap-

proche, et que je suis ici sans livres et sans connois-
sances, il ne faut pas s'attendre que j'y puisse rien
faire de mon Chef; tout ce que je puis faire, c'est
après avoir reçu Vos directions, demander permission
de mon Brigadier pour un mois ou plusieurs, et d'y
aller.
On m'écris pourtant de Hanover et de Paris, que Vous irez. Vous même passer la mer. J'espère que Vous m'honoreriez de Vos lettres, et que je pourrai alors Vous donner des preuves, que personne n'est plus porté à vous rendre service que moi, étant,

Monsieur,
Votre tres humble et tres obeiss. Serviteur,
J. J. WETSTEIN.

To the Reverend Doctor Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.

En Angleterre.

CXCIX.

Dr. Bentley to Dr. Samuel Clarke.

Trin. Coll., Nov. 18, 1716.

Dear Sir,

I thank you for your last kind letter, though it wrote with such laconic brevity, as shews you to be either very busy, or very lazy. Since that we have had here a very jocular scene of malice and party rage. On the 3rd of November (Saturday in the morning) Lany, the blind stone-horse, as he's here called, wrote me in my absence as one of the competitors for the Vice-Chancellorship with Dr. Bradford and Mr. Grigg. The majority of Heads present pricked me and Mr. Grigg, which was designed as a slurr on me. But the news of it being received by my friends with a great deal of mirth, and the blind
horse's health passing at dinner through all our Vice-
Master's table in the College-Hall, it alarm'd and
scar'd the party so much, that they first broke the
statute by calling a Congregation on the 3rd, not
for the 4th day (Sunday) as usual, but for the fifth;
and sent messengers for all their outliers within 20
miles of Cambridge to come at the election. The
humour was well carried on by my friends to keep
the fright up; and the enemy knew nothing but they
were in earnest, 'till they were in the schools: where
above fifty friends appear'd, and laughing at the
others fears and new faces, went out of the schools
(as I had privately desir'd them) without voting at
all. Thus ended the farce and the fantome of their
own raising; which they now boast of abroad as a
legitimate victory, and as a just revenge for making
and managing the late Address. And indeed the
fury of the whole disaffected and Jacobite party here
against me and Mr. Waterland is unexpressible: one
would think that the late Address had given them a
mortal blow, by the desperate rage they are in.

I suppose you have seen a virulent lying paper
printed at London about the Address, wherein Mr.
Waterland and I are described as objects of their
universal hatred. Nothing now will satisfy them but
I must be put by the Professor's chair: and the
Church is in great danger from my New Testament.
I cannot tell how much the Ministry think us worth
their consideration; but here is certainly such a
juncture, that they may either make the University
their own, or let the Jacobite party carry all here
before them, and the King's present of books con-
tinue rotting in their baggs.
If the proposal *In usum Principis Frederici* goes on, and is finish’d upon the King’s return, and either a prebend or a living in the King’s patronage is given to Mr. Waterland, I dare undertake that the Court shall hear no more of the Jacobite party here. On the contrary, as all eyes are now open here, and gaze with expectation, if Mr. Waterland and I are neglected above, and expos’d here below, defenceless, to the malice of an enrag’d mob of malecontents, no person henceforth in this place can or will stir one foot to bear up against the stream. This, I know, may look selfish, and may be ill turned by an enemy; but it’s the true state of the case, and the event will prove it so.

As I undertook for the Address to Lord Townshend, so I perform’d it in spight of all the arts and power of the party, by a more than double majority, 71 against 29; and if the conditions above are done, all future things will have the same success. For we know their numbers, and are sure we can outvote them if we have these credentials of the Court’s approbation. Even now, had Miller been turned out, and the royal answer given to the College, I could (had I pleas’d) have made myself Vice-Chancellor, in spight of all their Posse. But at present several Neuters are in uncertainty, apprehensive that we act without commission, reproach’d as beggars of preferment, but our performances slighted. Come, I have long known you to be honest, public-spirited, and a hearty lover of the Government and Learning; make use of this account to the public good, prevent Jacobite principles in our youth; and *Hicksian* doctrines in our schools; and let’s hear what sentiments you
have, what endeavours you make; and pray extend your Spartan jejunity to the length of a competent letter.

I am

Your affectionate Friend and Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

For the Rev. Dr. Clarke,
at his House near St. James's Church,
LONDON.

CC.

Dr. Bentley to —— ——.

SIR,

Yours of December the 20 came safely to my hands, wherein you tell me from common fame, that, in my designed edition of the New Testament, I purpose to leave out the verse of John’s Epistle I. chap. 5, ver. 7.

About a year ago, reflecting upon some passages of St. Hierom, that he had adjusted and castigated the then Latin Vulgate to the best Greek exemplars, and had kept the very order of the words of the original, I form’d a thought, a priori, that if St. Jerom’s true Latin Exemplar could now be come at, it would be found to agree exactly with the Greek text of the same age; and so the old copies of each language (if so agreeing) would give mutual proof, and even demonstration, to each other. Whereupon, rejecting

M M
the printed editions of each, and the several manuscripts of seven centuries and under, I made use of none but these of a thousand years ago, or above, (of which sort I have 20 now in my study, that one with another make 20,000 years). I had the pleasure to find, as I presaged, that they agreed exactly like two tallies, or two indentures; and I am able from thence to lead men out of the labyrinth of 60,000 various lections, (for St. Jerom's Latin has as many varieties as the Greek), and to give the text, as it stood in the best copies in the time of the Council of Nice, without the error of 50 words.

Now in this work I indulge nothing to any conjecture, not even in a letter, but proceed solely upon authority of copies and Fathers of that age. And what will be the event about the said verse of John, I myself know not yet; having not used all the old copies that I have information of.

But by this you see, that, in my proposed work, the fate of that verse will be a mere question of fact. You endeavour to prove, (and that's all you aspire to,) that it may have been writ by the Apostle, being consonant to his other doctrine. This I concede to you; and if the fourth century knew that text, let it come in, in God's name; but if that age did not know it, then Arianism in its height was beat down without the help of that verse: and, let the fact prove as it will, the doctrine is unshaken.

-Yours,

RIC. BENTLEY.
J. Shaw to R. Bentley.

London, 29th March, 1717.

Sir,

The cause of truth needs no apology. I shall therefore, (although a stranger), make none for giving you this trouble, further than by telling you, that, being informed you are about publishing a correct edition of the New Testament, freed from several errors now in it, my conscience and my love to truth oblige me recomend to your perusal the pamphlet herewith sent you, intituled, "A full Inquiry into the Original authority of that text, 1 John 5th and 7th. There are three that bear record in Heaven, &c., containing an account of Dr. Mill's evidences from Antiquity, for and against its being genuine, with an examination of his judgment thereupon, humbly addressed to both houses of Convocation now assembled, printed for J. Baker at the Black Boy in Pater-Noster Row, 1715, and sold by J. Darby, in Bartholomew-Close, London;" and which has hitherto, and I believe will for ever remain unanswerable, and which has made it plain that the said text never was in St. John's original epistle, and, therefore, 'tis to be hoped you will leave it out in yours.

The blessed Trinity require it at your hands, in vindication of their honour, and of the truth of those sacred oracles, they have graciously given, as the sole rule of doctrine for men, and which ought to be freed from a spurious interlineation foisted therein. Reli-
gion demands it, which has already but too much suffered, through such indirect, villainous, and pernicious practices; all learned men expect it, knowing your great abilities in critical learning; lastly, the souls of millions of mankind implore it from you, who have suffered, and are daily suffering, in doctrines relating to their eternal salvation. I shall, therefore, add no more, but subscribe myself, with the utmost respect and sincerity.

Sir,

Your most faithful humble Servant, (though unknown),

J. SHAW.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.

CCII.

R. Bentley to J. J. Wetstein.

Cambridge, April 14, old style.

Good Mr. Wetstein,

Your letters from Bois-le-duc came safe to my hands, in one of which you mentioned you had sent some more papers by Wetsteins, the booksellers, who were then coming for England. I delayed my answer till I should receive the said papers. Mr. Ryhiner, [Ricner?] of Basil, brought me the Variae Lectiones Codicis Ephraim, for which I thank you. Mr. Scheurerus, professor of Berne, who saw you at
Paris, is now at Cambridge, and dines with me frequently. I wish you a good journey home, and hope you will continue, even there, to assist me in my designed edition of the New Testament, which proceeds beyond my expectation. Whatever you send me of collations from the oldest Greek or Latin MSS. shall be thankfully acknowledged as well as honourably rewarded

By your faithful friend and servant,

R. BENTLEY.

A Monsieur Wetstein, de Basle,
chez Messieurs Wetstein, Libraires,
ad Amsterdam.

CCIII.

Viro Summe Reverendo

Atque Eruditissimo D. D. Richardo Bentleio
Dignissimo
Collegii S. Trinitatis Cantabrigiensis Moderatori
S. P. D.
Fr. Carolus De La Rue, Monachus
Benedictinus e Congregatione Sti. Mauri.

Mirabere forsann, vir Præstantissime, cur pro eruditissimis in Origenianum opus \( \pi\epsilon\rho\iota \epsilon\upsilon\chi\acute{\iota} \varsigma \) observationibus, quas adeo benigne mihi pollicitus es, nondum tibi debitias persolverim grates. Sed si quid hac in re a me peccatum sit, id sane totum non ingrati animi vitio tribuendum, sed ingenio meo ad leviter credendum minus facili.

Et vero tametsi nihil mihi unquam jucundius
acciderit officiosis optimi adolescentis Wetstenii literis quibus istam tuam declarabas de me bene merendi voluntatem, essecit tamen celebratissimum tota orbe tuum nomen ut iis aliquantulum diffiderem. Quis enim facile crediderit Doctissimum illum Bent-leium tot editis immortalibus admirabilis ingenii sui monumentis clarum, alia quae majori eruditorum omnium expectatione jam jam parturit opera, aliquando omissurum, ut mihi homini prorsus ignoto gratificetur?

Itaque diu pra rei novitate, ut par erat, num vera renunciaret amicus Westenius, incertus mansi: sed cum Doctissimus Petrus Needham idem Montfauconio nostro quod antea mihi Wetstenius, literis suis significavit, omni jam dubitatione remotae, gratissimo animo, vir Beneficentissime, agnosco singularem humanitatem tuam eximiae tuae eruditioni parem, nec satis testari possum quantum mihi in votis sint promissae istae tuae emendationes: de quibus etsi jam maximam animo concepi opinionem, haud dubito tamen quin longe adhuc vincant exspectationem meam, a viro nimirum profectae ejus qui nescit mirabile in Castigandis veteribus auctoribus κρητήριον, is prorsus nescire se literas fateatur necesse est.

Utinam per summas tuas occupationes liceret tibi, Vir Amplissime, quam in tractatum περὶ εὐχής exercere vis censoriam virgulam, eadem notare et castigare Origenianas ἐπηγγέλες in Johannem, et tractatum de Martyrio! Quam certa spes foret innumerum propemodum loca quae ibidem miserè corrupta aut lacunis horrenda passim occurrunt, tua sagaci industria in saniorum statum revocatum iri! Verum quoniam te melioribus intentum ad ejusmodi censuram
provocare, hominis esset prorsus inverecundus ad petendum, et tua benignitate nimium abutentis, id unum rogo, Vir ornatissime, ut persuasum habeas te doctas tuas in opus περὶ εἰχῆς observationes non esse Beneficiorum immemori traditurum. Si quid enim laudis mea istius tractatus editio merebitur, majorem certe illius partem tibi, ut par erit, referam acceptam, nec in lucem probibit sine summa tuorum in me officiorum commemoratione et debita docti non minis tui laude.

Quod spectat jam ad Origenis in Psalmos ἐγγυτικά ἀνέκδοτα quæ praelo proxima habet clarissimus Humphreys musarum, ut audio, tuarum alumnus, doceo, vir humanissime, tua hac in re benevolentia frui mihi non licere. Renuntiavit equidem optimus Wetstenius, intercedente tua in Dominum Humphreys auctoritate, hunc ita esse animo paratum ut quæcumque habet Origenis ἀνέκδοτα fragmenta, in meos usus bona fide velit tradere, modo prius receptem quinquaginta Anglicanas argenti libros quas dudum a Typographo suo recepit. Nihil sane æquius; et lubens agnisco in discipuli tui animo impressa Bentleianaæ urbanitatis vestigia: sed tibi non latet, Vir Clarissime, quid ex se possit is qui suæ spontis non est et ex aliorum vivit arbitrio.

Hic plane sum ego totus a Praepositi mei Generalis nutu pendens, qui licet studiis meis impense faeaut, negat tamen tanti, imo longe minoris emendam esse gloriam istorum ineditorum ἐγγυτικῶν in lucem primum proferendi: αὐτὸς ἐφα: hoc unum tamen me solatur quod pene certus sim nullum fere ἀνέκδοτον Origenis fragmentum habere clarissimum Humphreys quod jam penes me non sit. Quid enim? ex MSS.
catenis hæc ἀνεκδότα eruit Ernestus Grabe ὁ μακαριτης. Atqui perampla in Galliis, Romæ et Vindobona catenarum est copia unde jam numerosam excerpsi ejusmodi ineditorum fragmentorum messem, sed non auream. Non enim magno judicio pollebant boni illi catenarum consarcinatores quibus plerumque id unum curæ fuit Morales Patrum expositiones ad nauseam usque obtrudere, neglectis melioribus. Tanti ergo non videntur momenti istæc inedita ἦγηγητικα in Psalmos ut seorsim ab aliis Adami antii Operibus segregata in lucem prodire mereantur.


Dominus Bernardus de Montfaucon et Clarissimus Dominus Kuster, qui tua in se, dum in Anglia degeret, beneficia ubique commemorat, mihi mandarunt ut suam tibi salutem adscriberem.

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CCIV.

Ed. ? Rud to R. Bentley.

DURHAM, NOV. 29, 1717.

REVEREND SIR,

Since I came to this place, I have been employed almost wholly in collating MSS.; and, since my chief design is to do you some service, I would
very gladly receive your directions how I may bestow my time most to your satisfaction.

If it had been possible for me to have collated all the MSS. of the Testament which I find here, I would not have given you this trouble; for I would not have declined the labour, if I could have given you any satisfaction by it. But since neither my health nor time will allow me to do that, I beg the favour of your directions how I may employ my day-light to the best advantage.

Here are (I think) 14 or 15 several MSS. of the whole or some parts of the New Testament. My Brother collated St. Matthew with 7 MSS., and I have gone thro' 3 of St. Mark, and there are 3 or 4 more to come; besides about as many that have St. Luke and St. John. This made me suspect that if I took the books in Order, I might possibly leave that part undone which you would be most desirous to see; for I think you are much better furnished with MSS. of the Gospels than of the Acts and Epistles. And as here are but 2 MSS. which have them all, and a 3rd which hath the Acts, Apocalypse, and Canonical Epistles, I thought 'twould be the best way to secure them; and if I had any time to spare, I might bestow it upon the remaining Gospels.

Accordingly, I began anew at the Acts, having gotten Beza's Test., which is much fitter than that which my Brother begun with. The 1st MS. that I took in hand was the 4th Vol. of Bishop Pudsey's most magnificent Bible: I went thro' the Acts, and was extremely concerned to find that it had been taken from a very bad Copy; for, besides abundance of other Errors, the glosse is often received into the
Text; and yet it corrects the Vulgate remarkably in Acts xviii. 21, and sometimes rectifies the Order of the words. The next is also part of a very stately Bible; and as it is certainly about that time, so I fancy this also was done by Pudsey's Order, for the Common Use of the Monastery, (for it hath been pretty much used), as the other was designed for stateliness in the Library. Upon trial, I find they have both been taken from the same Copy, tho' each of them hath Errors peculiar to itself. I therefore laid it down, and took up the 3rd, which was given by Henry de Mellaneby. I doubt it is later than either of the others, but it is certainly taken from a different Copy; and tho' it hath Errors enough, yet I think 'tis not quite so bad as Pudsey's. Most of the Copies of the Gospels which I have seen are manifestly older than any of these, for several of them seem to be in the 11th Century.

Thus, Sir, I have given you a brief view of my materials, and desire your directions, which I must go to work with, and in what manner. For hitherto I have been pretty exact in observing every petty variance, and even manifest Errors. This makes the work very tedious (insomuch that the 3 MSS. of St. Mark kept me very hard at work for one week,) and crowds the margin, to little purpose, I fancy; for I presume you may not be very desirous to know all the Errors of the writer, or gross corruptions of the Text; and perhaps you may not be very solicitous to inquire how many of the modern books read cū, instead of illū: and yet those little words and their kindred give an exact Collator a great deal of trouble.

Please, therefore, to let me have your directions
as to the manner in which you would have these books collated. Whilst I stay here, the little day-light that we have shall be wholly at your service; so that 'tis indifferent to me whether I be exact or no; only I shall not be able to do so much this way as otherwise I might do.

I am, Reverend Sir,

Your most obliged and most obedient humble Servant,

For the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

[EDWⁿ?] RUD.

CCV.

Richardo Bentleio J. J. Wetsteinius.

[Prior Epistolæ Pagina desideratur].

DESCRIPTI interim magnam partem libri MS. qui vocatur Correctiones Bibliæ, qui non tanti est momenti, ac primum æstimaram, cum Lucas Brugensis fere omnia jam et prolixius recenseat: nunc in eo sum ut Codicem integrum Novi Testamenti, excepta Apocalypsi, quo Erasmus olim ex ante eum Reuchlinus usus est, quemque in plerisque vel cum Cantabrigiensi Bezae vel cum Codice Ephraïm convenire deprehendo, denuo accuratius conferendum a Bibliothecario nostro impetrem. Quod si ea re gratum tibi fiat, et occasio suppeditat, libentissime omnia ad Te transmittam, ut ostendam, me nihil magis cupere quam ut Tibi placeam, Vir Summe, tuisque
inserviam commodis. Vale. Dabam Basileæ, VII. Junii MDCCXVIII.

Mon adresse, "Mr. Wetstein, recommandé à Monsieur Birr, Banquier à Paris."

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity Colledge,
in Cambridge.

En Angleterre.

CCVI.

Viro Reverendo et Nobilissimo
Ricardo Bentleio S. P. D. Petrus Burmannus. 10

Dubitavi diu an iterum tibi literis meis molestiæ esse vellem, cum ad binas jam ante aliquot annos ad te scriptas nihil responsi tulerim, neque ab eo tempore quidquam ad me pervenerit, unde de voluntate tua erga me pristina certior esse possem. 13

Quia tamen semper eruditionem tuam suspexi, et nominis tui cultum coram omnibus præ me tuli, nolui committere, ut si ex veteri amicitia aliquid descesserit, mea negligentia aut culpa id factum esse dici posset. Quare per hunc disciplinæ nostræ adolescentem, qui præter eceros hujus avi egregie literis humanioribus animum excoluit, et nunc studio videndi Bibliothecas et viros doctos in Britanniam contendit, saltem tibi dici meis verbis jussi, simulque hoc leve munusculum offerri, quo si tibi forte exciderimus, memoria nostri renovetur; Sin vero tibi minus placere cepi, causam certe frigoris, quo
me percussisse videris, cognoscerem. Vale, Vir Reverende. Leydæ, a. d. XXVI Jun. CICIOCCCXVIII.

Viro Reverendo et Celeberrimo
RICHARDO BENTLEIO, REGI BRITANNIARUM
a Bibliotheca Theol. Professori etc.
CANTABRIGIÆ.

Amica Manu.

CCVII.

CLARISSIMO VIRO ET JUCUNDISSIMO AMICO SUO
JO. JACOBO WETSTENIO S. P. D.
RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS.


Beasti ergo me, ut vides, cum illo tuo nuncio: et si quid ejusmodi veterrimæ notæ in aliiis regionibus Tibi innotuerit, quæso ut me facias certiorem. Gratissimum est, quod Correctiones Bibliæ descriptsisti: vix tamen crediderim eundem esse auctorem cum Lucæ Brugensis illo, quem Epanorthoten vocat.


CCVIII.


Gratissimum est quod intellexi ex litteris tuis, gaudere te admodum invento Codice illo Epistolæorum Paulinorum Graeco-Latino. Confido autem, Te, qui soles ea detegere, quæ omnes alios latent, plura de illo Codice observatum, quæ oculos meos fugerant, atque ita ex inspectione deprehensurum nulla me usum esse exaggeratione.

Nihil ab eo tempore audivi, utrum Liber ille in manus tuas pervenerit, aut quomodo procedat omnium votis desiderata editio tua Novi Testamenti; ad nos
enim, qui in isto mundi angulo vivimus, nonnisi sero et incertis rumoribus omnia perferuntur.

Pater interim, Vir clarissime, ut brevem status mei delineationem Tibi proponam. A quo tempore 5 ad Diaconatum Communem Ecclesiarum nostrarum vocatus in patriam redii, vivo in domo patris mei; statio autem illa, licet pro mea aetate valde sit honorifica, tamen, ut verum fatear, neque studiis neque genio meo convenit, nam inde laboris plus haurire mali est, quam ex re decerpere fructus; inprimis postquam hoc anno Senatus noster decrevit, ut omnia officia publica non aliter nisi sortis jactu uni ex tribus candidatis conferrentur, quo pacto expectatio promotionis infra trientem diminuta est. Officium praesens 15 totum me detinet, ita ut parum sit otii ad aliud agendum: et si superesset, post ea quae jam feci, nihil tamen hic causam tuam juvare possem.

Vides in quantas angustias me conjecerim: cum ergo hae non processerit, constitui alia rem agredi via. Nosti, Vir Cl., quid prestare possim in opere, quod moliris; cognosces facile, utrum e re tua sit necne, uti ministerio meo, et quomodo; velimque cognoscas me ad omnia fore paratissimum, dummodo inde aliquid non dico te dignum, sed saltem me non 25 indignum sperare possem; durissimum enim foret, si post tot insuntos labores, et studium plurium annorum indefessum, quale in hoc genere literarum requiritur, in incertum movendo, nihil reportarem nisi oculos hebetes, animumque ad alia studia ineptum;

istud, qua semper fuisti æquitate, sine dubio nolles.

Verbum non addam cum sciam, non unam tibi suppetere viam hane difficultatem solvendi. Recolaberis, opinor, quid olim et quam liberaliter obtuleris,
quantasqere spes feceris. Quod si vero non consultum ducas opella mea porro uti, non aegre feres, si quacunque alio modo coner emergere, chartasque meas aut publici, ad quod multi me sollicitant, aut alieni juris faciam, aut plane cæstus artemque reponam. Super his omnibus Te confidentius interrogatum volui, vir Celeb., agnosce Tuo quodam jure hic posse sententiam dicere, quam avidissime exspecto. Vale.

CCIX.

CLARISSIMO VIRO RICARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
J. P. BIGNONIUS.

QUOD tribus aut quatuor ab hinc annis, nul-las a me Litteras acceperis, Vir Clarissime, negligentia factum esse nolim existimes. Equidem minime te celaverim maximis hactenus occupationibus impeditum silentio parum etiam illis me satisfecisse quorum amicitiam honori mihi esse intelligebam. Attamen cum te semper in primis observaverim, ul-tro te provocavissem, nisi tibi aut molestus, aut nova quam moliris Terentii Editioni, vel aliquantulum mo-ra injicere, Religio suisset.

Nunc vero cum Reipublicæ Litterariorum, ut ad te scribam plurimum intersit, silere hominis foretnimium verecundi. Sed ad rem ut veniam; Audivi nuper, nonnullos ex MSS. Regiae Bibliothec® Codici-bus, quos nefario scelere Aimundus quidam furatus est, in Anglia divenditos esse. Quid autem me il-lius Bibliothecæ Præfectum præstare debeat, certe
non ignoras; neque dubito, quin pro singulari tua erga me benevolentia sedulo enitaris, ut ii codices qui apud vos delitescunt in pristinas tandem sedes re-deant. Tua vero ad eam rem opera uti ideo visum est, quod illo beneficio, maximam non solum a nostri, sed et ab Eruditis omnibus gratiam initurus sis. Itaque abs te summopere peto, ut cum iis agas qui nostros codices sibi compararunt. Eadem quam in cis emendis impenderunt, vel etiam major, si necesse sit, pecuniae summa numerabitur. Hae sunt quae jamdudum scribere cupienti animum addidere.

Unum nunc restat, quod a te magnopere impetrare velim, nempe ut de tuis rebus me certiorem facias. Etsi enim egregiiis illis operibus quae a te hactenus edita sunt, eam nominis famam peperisti, cui vix quidquam addi posse videatur, tamen si a te promissa ad umbilicum perduxeris, ante actis tuis in Rempublicam Litterariam meritis non parum splendoris accedet: Quod tibi cum gloriosissimum futurum sit, postulat officii ratio, ut ipse qui te semper maxime colui, horter ad ea persequenda, quae non mediocrem Publico utilitatem, tibi vero amplissimam laudem segetem allatura sunt. Vale, Vir Clarissime, meque ut amas, amare perge.
mihi supersunt, quorum novam interpretationem nondum adornaverim, exspectandum ratus donec summae tuae ad genuinas veterum scriptorum lectiones discernendas sagacitatis auxilio, et MSS. Oxoniensium ope loca hiulea supplere, aut fædata et corrupta emendare possim. Obseero, Vir Doctissime, da operam ut quamprimum voti comosiam. Certum hominem tibi offero D. Paulum Vaillant bibliopolam Londinensem qui doctas ejusmodi merces, quas a te spero, summa fide ad me deferri curabit.

Valde aequo scire quid illis futurum sit Origenis in Psalmos ἄνεκδοτοις ἔξηγητικοίς quorum prospectum Dominus Humphreys musarum tuarum, ita aiunt, a-lumnus, eruditorum judicio duobus abhinc annis subjicit. Numquid tandem in lucem prodibunt? Vulgatus hic bibliopolarum Parisiensium sermo est, ejusmodi ἄνεκδοτα, nunquam typis Anglicanis mandatum irit. Id sane mihi dolet; si enim prius apud vos publicata fuissent, quam mea omnium quotquot reperire potui Origenis operum recensio, spes erat inde operi meo facilem et magni momenti accessionem fore.

Hac sublata, necesse erit ut integrum bibliothecae Coislinianæ Codicum Graecum describam et Latine vertam, nisi forte Doctus Humphreys, aut ejus Typographus qui hæc ἄνεκδοτα typis recusat subjicere, mecum ea pacisci velint certo et definito futuro meæ editionis exemplarium numero. Vide, quæso, vir illustissime, numquid illis ejusmodi conditionio place-ret. Suus certe erudito Humphreys tribueretur honos in fronte ἄνεκδοτων quæ non sine debita ejus laude in lucem emitterem.

Magna hic Eruditorum exspectatio est quemnam exitum habitura sit tua ad Regis vestri Concilium
provocatio, nec ullus est qui non cupiat ut novitas iniquitasque decreti quo te Anglie decus et Ornamentum malevoli et invidi homines Universitate Cantabrigiensis extrudere ausi sunt, quantocius rescindatur. Vale

Parisis in Monasterio Sti. Germani a Pratis,
xiii. Kalendas April. ann. 1719.

CCX.

Viro Reverendo et Celeberrimo
Richardo Bentlyio S. P. D. Petrus Burmannus.

Hoc ipso temporis articulo, quo Velleius Pa-
terculus a me editus exit, offerit mihi se Juvenis opti-
mus Britannus, in patriam reediturus, cui commisi ex-
emplar tibi tradendum, quod amicitiae et voluntatis meae erga te esset pignus et tessera. Id ut ita accipi-
phas velim, meque excuses si longiori non detineam te epistola, quia deprehensus intra breve otii spatium, hae exarare cogor, idoque pluribus de quibusdam studiorum communium capitibus tecum agendi oppor-
tunitate desinitur.

Quinqueillianus intra mensem absolvetur; sed cum moles libri et avaritia nostrorum librariorum pauca mihi exemplaria relinquat, ne aegre feras queso, si illiberalior, quam vellem, tibi videar, nam, si ad amicos hic terrarum solos mittenda mihi sint librorum, qui aliquando mea cura prodeunt, exemplaria, pro opere et labore maximum damnun ferem, cum ne nunc quidem indemniss abire possim. Vale, vir celeberrime, et me ama. Leidæ, a. d. XIV. Jul. CIIIOCCXIX.
CCXI.

VIRO CLARISSIMO ET DE LITTERARIA
REPUBLICA IMMORTALITER MERITO BENTLEIO
THUILERIUS MON. BEN. S. P. D.

PLURIMUM optasset D. Walkerus, dignus tamen to Magistro discipulus, ut sibi a nostris licentia darretur conferendi celebris illius nostri Codicis, qui litteris ut vocant uncialibus descriptus Epistolae D. Pauli Graecas et easdem e regione Latine versas continet. Neque nobis, D. Bernardo Montfauconio ejusque sociis, quidquam fuisset optatius, quam ut cum illo communicaretur. Ita enim tibi nos summa tua eruditione summa cum humanitate juncta devinxit, ut nullum sit grati animi officium, quod tibi persolvere non ex animo cupiamus. Obtinere tamen nihil hactenus potuit. Qua de causa paucis dicam.

Jam tres annos est, cum duo e nostris Sodalibus Editionem parant Versionis, quae in usu erat, antequam Hieronymus de vertendo utroque Testamento cogitaret, quamque Italicam appellant. Res ex voto succedit. Præsto sunt Veteris libri plurimi, plurima aliorum librorum fragmenta, quae cum ex MSS. Codicibus, tum ex veterum Ecclesiæ Latinae Scriptorum operibus messuerunt. Novum in perantiquo illo nostro Codice aut certe non modicam ejus partem habe re se putant. Operis autem dispositio erit ejusmodi: Duplex columna duplæm Versionem representabit, altera Vulgatam, Italicam altera. Quoniam vero a Vulgata non ita differt Italicæ, ut huic necesse sit propriam assignari columnam, tantum inscribendo
oris Libri versus curabunt, ubi Italica cum altera non omni ex parte consentiet. Hos autem variantes versus ducent potissimum ex nostro Codice, quia persuasum illis est puram putam Italicam in illo exhiberi. Habes quae mens eorum sit; qui metus, accipe.

De tua Novi Testamenti Editione, nescio quid sibi in animum induxerunt, te Hieronymianae Versioni adjecturum, aut in margine aut ad calcem, variantes nostri Codicis lectiones: quas cum et ipsi vulgare statuerint, metuunt videlicet, ne, illis a te editis, illas rursum hic edendo actum agant. Atque hec eorum ratio tanti apud nostros Praepositos fuit, ut diu incertum fuerit utram in partem propenderent. Vellem in eorum cœtu vidisses D. Bernardum, quam strenue Bentleyianas partes tuaret; turpe esse quidpiam denegare Viro celebri qui nos tot ac tantis beneficiis cumulaverat, qui tam propensa voluntate non emendationes tantum, sed et libros ipsos transmittebat; se, si suscepti operis auctor esset, relicturum potius et integrum Cantabrigiam missurum esse, quam Benedictino nominis tantam inferret injuriam.

Nec sibi decrant Editores, sed ita tamen suas partes defendebant, ut, sive te offendendi metu, sive tibi gratificandi desiderio, inanem suum esse timorem ennque sibi excuti cupere viderentur. Quod cum animadvertissent Praepositi, id demum censuerunt: rogaremus per Epistolam, quid tibi consilii esset. Nam si de edenda Italica cogitas, te, sequum et omni urbanitate perpilatum hominem, permissum esse sine dubio, a nobis absolvi opus quod jamdiu incipient gestit ad prælum deferri: si variantes lectiones adanguere tuae Editioni velles, te non ægre la-
turum, nostra nobis primum usui esse, nec postulaturum, ut aliunde mutuemur, quæ nobis opus et penes nos sunt: præsertim cum perpanca Anglicanarum Editionum exempla in nostras Gallias perveniant, nec id sine magnis sumtibus. Quod si neutrum in animo haberes, per se licere, ut MSS. Codices, quotquot nobis Novi Testamenti sunt, tradantur D. Walker legendi, conferendi, exscribendi etiam, si velit.

Fac nos, obsкро te, certiores quid velis. Ipse explea quod tuum sit consilium, et pro certo habeas, nos quæ te velle, quæque ad te pertinere arbitramur, omnia studiose diligentereque curaturos. Vale, et ut mereris de re litteraria, sic felix sis.


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CCXII.

Vincentio Thuillerio, Monacho Benedictino,
Ricardus Bentleius.

[Prior Epistolæ Pars desideratur].

In his ego omnibus Italicam, si forte reperirem, aliquando investigavi, Millii nostri, et aliorum opinione comotus; sed diurna examinatione id solum consequitus sum, ut de invenienda illa, quam castigandum sibi recepit Hieronymus, versione jampridem desperem. Nec tamen ideo hoc dico, ut sodales vestros ab instituto opere gnaviter perfiniendo dehortari velim; quin ipse, ut maturent propositum,
CCXIII.

Richard Bentley to John Walker.


Dear Sir,

I have received the 2 books, with your letters to me, and the others are conveyed to those they are directed to. I am mightily obliged to you for the great exactness of your collations: 'tis care that makes all in all. I was in doubt of about 100 places in Suetonius, which my MSS. exhibited different from Salmastins's Variations, and now yours make almost all tally and agree. However, there are a few places still remain, which I suspect may have been overlooked by you, and I desire you to confer anew. You may easily do it by the help of any edition, the chapters being here numbered. All my MS's (and, I believe, all in Europe) seem to have been transcribed out of the individual book at Paris: I have but one scruple; that 2 or 3 places are omitted there that are extant in mine: as that,

Ecce Caesar nunc triumphant qui subegit Gallias.

Pray look sharp, and see if that and the few others are not extant in the margin, at top or bottom of the page.
In like manner, my MSS. of the Tusculans, and all others, have been transcripts, mediately or immediately, from the Paris copy. I have entered your Lections into my Copy, and so have lent Dr. Davies yours. I shall fit the text, and add to my notes, and he (he says) make quite new ones. He had given abundance of stabs to Tully in his old ones, which now he must expiate.

I observe, you mark in the Tusculans all the words I have touched on in my notes; and yet my notes are not bound in the copy you sent me; nor could you so exactly remember them all. I fear you escribied your collations into another copy, and so sent me it. If so, pray do so no more, nor lose time at Paris for the work; for at your return you shall have copies (if desired) of anything you do for me.

I have not begun my text of Suetonius, and it's well I had not, for I distrusted my copies out of fear of Salmasius, where he omitted: but now I am easy and bold, when I find all agree. The Tusculans will go to the press presently. Pray let me know whether the 2 books are written plene like the old Gospels, or with abbreviations, like the Suetonius of Cotton House that you have used. I am glad you have collated 2 copies of the Latin Testament. 'Tis easy for you at Paris to get a page of each book you collate copied exactly, so as a copper plate may be made from it: Mr. Montfalcon will tell you the way, and find you a person to do it, whom you'll pay at my charge.

It's comical that the Benedictine Fathers will not believe you, but fancy my scheme is the same with theirs, when it's just the reverse. They are seek-
ing the old Italic Version, and I their Vulgate, and
by it the Greek of Origen. I am too old to engage
in so extensive a work as theirs: so they need not
be jealous of me. If both works see the light, they’ll
illustrate each other, but not depreciate. If they’ll be a
communicative, I can recompense it to them, et opera
et consilio.

Robert Stephens set out a Latin Bible, Folio,
Paris, 1546. In the New Testament he used several
MSS. out of St. German’s Library; One he marks 10
Germ. Latum, a square book, which, by the Lections,
I guess to be the very best in Paris. This by all
means collate most exactly. For others I leave you
to your own knowledge of the age of MSS., espe-
cially by trying them in a few places of niceness. 13
You know, in St. Paul’s Epistles, and more in the
Catholicæ and Apocalypse, we are poor here in old
Exemplars. Those you’ll collate wherever you find ae.

For diversion, whatever you find of ultimæ vetus-
tatis, the Martial of Thuanus, the old copy 800 of Q. 20
Curtius, &c., pray collate with your usual exactness.

Dr. Balderson died a fortnight ago, and they have
chosen for his successor, yesterday, old Dr. Thorp,
of Canterbury: ’tis not yet known if he’ll take it.

When the King returns, I hope with honour and
peace, we are assured Gooch will be called to ac-
count. In the mean time, all things are quiet here.
I cannot recollect where I read of the M Homer,
unless in Mr. Montfalcon’s Bibliotheca Coisliniana:
but sure I could not dream it. If Baluze’s MSS. 30
are true Capitals, sine accentibus, such as you have
pray collate them through: But I have seen Great
Letters, especially in Church Codices, with accents,
and no great antiquity. My service to all your friends there. I shall send you by my next a few queries in the Tusculans. You will please to write upon each of these places, either in this paper or a copy, how the M\textsuperscript{r} reads.

I am, Sir,
Your affectionate friend and Servant,
RI. BENTLEY.

Yesterday Mr. Barnwell was chose College Preacher, ringente Dre. Colebatch.

\textit{A\' Monsieur Monsieur Jean Walker, au Caffé Gregoire, dans la Rue de Comédie, à Paris.}

[To the preceding letter Bentley has subjoined, on the third page of the same sheet, the following passages of Suetonius, to be collated by Walker with the Paris MSS., the readings of which in each passage are noted in the margins or between the lines of the same page in Walker’s handwriting, as follows.]

15 C\textae.
Cap. 5. \textit{Tribunatu militum (Bentleii chirographo).—}
\textit{Ita MS. (Ascriptit Walkerus, cujus \textit{item chirographo sunt omnia ejusdem modi de codicum lectionibus, ceteris quae sequuntur locis subjecta).}

20 8 \textit{agitantes adiit.—Ita MS. et B.}

39 Tyriae et \textit{Ægyptiae classis.—Sic A. classes B. triæ vel \textit{tyiæ et \textit{Ægyptiae classis. MS.}

41 aut sententia judicum.—Sic A. \textit{senentia judicum, MS.}

25 \textit{Ecce Caesar nunc triumphat.—Sic A. Ecce \textit{Cæsar &c., is not in the margin, top or bottom of the page, and no mark of anything wanting.}
Genus eloquentiae adulescens adhuc.—Sic MS.
De Commentariis Caesaris Cicero.—Sic MS. et B.
Sed et si ipsi alios obsiderent.—Sic MS. et A.

tum in admin., tum in victoria.—Sic A.

It seems to have been

It is hard to distinguish whether it was a c at first,
but if it was, the same hand has made it a t.

Rufini liberti sui filio.—Sic MS.
Sive ut ferebat ereptam sibi.—Sic MS. et B.
Caesar Cassii brachium arreptum.—Sic MS.

AUGUST.

ferreis ac pene jam exolescentibus—et pene, MS.
et A. et B.
quo distinctius demonstrari — possint.—Sic MS. et A.
quae oppido eruperant; quae oppido eruperat.—MS.
ut et Edit. et B.
rapere ad exercitus.—Sic MS.
gentes inalpinas—gentes in alpinas, MS.
terra marique pace parta ter clusit.—Sic MS.
pro cetero delictorun genere.—Sic MS. et B.
minus in perfecto duci — convenire.—Sic MS.
Urbem neque pro majestate.—Sic MS. et B.
proximum a dis immortalibus.—ad [Litera d obelo confossa] dis. Sic MS.
a libertate et mulo pluribus a libertate justa.—Sic MS. et B.
Atque ita post hanc rem temperavit.—Sic MS.
et B.
apud Hierosolymam—hierosolimam, MS. et A.
et B.
infuso super altaria mero.—Sic MS. et A. et B.
TIBER.
1—6 fere anno a patribus in patricias—sextō fere anno atq. in patricias. MS.

CALIG.
5 8 Kal. Iunii.—Kl. iun. MS. et B.
25 nec ullo firmiore indicio.—Sic A., delet indicio, MS.
34 omnis ævi hominum genus.—Sic MS.
35 Colossēros dicitus.—Sic MS.
48 inhiberi nihil potuit modo—inhiberi nihil modo
54 deinde repente magno.—Sic MS.
57 Idibus Martii de cælo.—Id. Mar. de cælo. MS.
et A. et B.

CLAUD.
15 15 levi contentione.—Sic MS.
21 communiur.—Sic MS. et A. et B.
45 Ætatis imperii XIV. (an deest?).—Plane deest in MS.

NERO.
20 6 futuræ infelicitatis.—Sic MS. et A. et B.
10 damnati, ut ex more subscriberet.—Sic MS. et B.
et A.
34 verberibus Furiarum—verberibusque Furiarum.
MS. et A. et B.

IBID. voce praecoris submoverentur.
40 amissis nautilagio pretiosissimis rebus.

VITELL.
14 cuiuscumque et quacumque de causa.

VESPR.
30 6 Kalend. Iulii.—Kt. iut. MS. et A. et B.
7 vix ingredi, longeque.—Sic MS. et A. et B.
15 illacrimavit etiam et ingemuit.—Sic MS. et B.
16 coemendo quædam tantum.—Sic MS. et B.
23 ad calcandas mulas desiluisse.—Sic MS.
Titus.
9 verum quandoque et ab alio.—Sic MS. et B.
Domit.
et MS. et B.
4 ecquid seiret cur sibi visum.—Sic MS. et B.
13 Germanici cognomine assumpto.—B.
18 Eadem me tamen manent.—Sic MS. et A.

[On the page containing the direction Walker has written]
“The two oldest Suetionius, Num. 5279 and 4940.”

CCXIV.

Clarissimo et Eruditissimo Viro
Richardo Bentleio
Fr. Petrus Sabatier et Simon Mopinot
Monachi S. Germani a Pratis.
S. P. D.

Scriptas a te nuper Thuillerio nostro litteras, vir clarissime, et ab ipso nobiscum amico communicatas, non sine voluptate perlegimus, in hisque non tam elegantiam verborum, eruditionemve haud vulgarem sumus admirati quam summam erga nos benevolentiam humanitatemque singularem. Enimvero non modo consilium tuum de edendo typis castigationibus Novo Testamento ingeniose aperis; verum etiam metum omnem de te timidius forsan a nobis captum blande abstergis, necnon ad maturandum propositum de Italica veteri publicanda, animos facis; paratus, inquis, non tantum consilio, sed re, et opera nobis opitulari; ad hæc quid grati respondeamus, frustra tentaverimus, nisi prius eripuerit no-
bis hanc, qua pungerimur, molestiam, scilicet nos male
de te meritos fuisse, quod nuper paucos qui praem-
nibus erant codices MSS, expetitos a te, doctissimo
juveni Valkero denegaverimus.

Tu si nos audire velis, vir humanissime, fatebimur
ingenue statim nos, nos, inquam, Italicae versionis
arduum opus jamdudum meditatos, immo improbo
labor e pene confectos, aliquid ingrati suspicatos fuisse
de viro apud nos peregrino, cui, ut dicebatur, deman-
data provinciæ ut insigniores bibliothecas perlustraret,
indeque vetustissimos Novi Testamenti codices erueret
describeretque; fatebimur, inquam, parce precor,
quo ardentiori, sollicitoque magis studio in rem ferri
cum videbamus, eo magis auctas fuisse suspiciones,
metusque invaluisses; at ubi tuammet ipse mentem
candida aperuisti, vir doctissime, immo nullum erga
nos benevolentia ac fidei pignus omisistis; ingrati
merito, ne dicam improbi, videremur, si ne litterario
quidem officio tantum in nos studium tuum studere-
mus compensare.

Itaque tuum eum indicare nobis aut doctissimo
Valkero quid facere debeamus, ipsos dimittere codi-
ces non tantum parati commodareque; sed ipsos met
accurate collatos cum editis ad te transmittere;
quin, praeter codices nostros Germanenses, plurimæ
alæ nobis sunt vetustissimorum codicum, Ardega-
nensium, Turonensium &c., variae lectiones utriusque
Testamenti, quas si commodis tuis inservire posse
judicaveris, cedere non gravabimus; uno verbo quid
expetiveris mone, quandoquidem nos nec defugimus,
nec defugiemus unquam quidquid tu voles labo-
ris: jam qua ingenuitate et libertate aperuisti nobis
tuum de novo edendo Testamento propositum, quod
quidem satis laudare non possimus; modo Vulgatae nostrae sua relinquitur auctoritas nihil detrahatur pretii, eadem et nos de nostro pancla dicemus.

In votis hactenus fuisse eruditis omnibus probe nosti, vir clarissime, ut si quid usquam lateret anti-que Versionis Italicae, id publici juris fieret; id vero a nullis sperari rectius posse autumabant, quam a nobis, apud quos fere solos, asservatos multis sæculis noverant utriusque Testamenti codices: arduum opus olim a Martino nostro non infeliciter tentatum, mancum adeo et imperfectum deseri, nostris, saecorum monumentorum cupidis, fuit religioni, maxime cum in bibliotheca nostra plures hujusce Versionis, nec contemnendas partes delitere certo scirent.

Hæc oblata nobis provincia, præclara quidem, sed dura; attamen a nobis capta: mox adivimus bibliothecas; in executienda nostra annus integer consumptus, in perlustranda Regia plurimi menses, Colbertinae aditus nobis apertus; in his omnibus indagavimus, pervolumus, eruimus, impigri descriptimus; alias similiter bibliothecas non tantum Parisienses, sed Gallicanias, Italicas, Hispanicas, &c., adire animus est, quantum licuerit nobis, saltem per amicos; sed nec etiam hactenus spem mentita seges; enimvero praeter fragmenta plura, libros etiam non paucos, eos que integros recuperavimus, qui omnes, nisi quid nos fallit, Versionem Italicam sapiunt; vide ergo quantum pupugerit nos quod scripsti, clariss. domine, te scilicet aliquando investigasse, nempe Millii et aliorum opinione commotum; sed diurna examinatione, id solum te consecutum, ut de invenienda illa versione jam pridem desperare. At plura hujus versionis et quidem non exigua fragmenta in veterum Patrum
libris reperiuntur, eaque passim disseminata, a nobis assiduo labore excerpuntur; quid si illa cum tuis aut nostris codicibus sedulo comparata, apte cum ipsis convenire deprehendantur? Quid restabit, inquam, nisi ut conclusas, ipsammet Italiam versionem ab antiquioribus Patribus usurpatamuisse, eamque Codices nostros fæliciter continere? si ad hanc normam exegisses, vir doctissime, MSSum utrumque Codicem Paulinarum epistolarum tum Regium tum nostrum, clementius forsana de utroque prouintiavisses. 

Jam vero quis ex utroque codice Regio vel nostro archetypus consendus sit, parum curamus, si quidem in paucis hisque levibus utrumque differre novimus, nec unum ex alio descriptumuisse ultimo tecum fateri gravabimur. Atque haec hactenus. At unum superest, vir doctissime, oremus scilicet te, ut ad litteras respondeas; optamus enim non parum de labore nostro, quantulumcumque, iterum tuum audire judicium, si quidem te novimus, ut in eæteris, ita in his maxime studiis, acutum et sagacem; neque enim nos sumus qui in re tam ardua et periculosa, vel minimum quid, inconsultis viris doctis ac peritis, facere ausamus; res certe consilii est et quidem plurimi. Cuperemus igitur, ac vide quam simus improbi, cuperemus, inquam, epistolam ad nos bene longam eo argumento scriberes, ut, non dico laudares, sed dirigeres propositionem nostrum, immo recet opera adjuvares. Non est certe cur tam insigne voluntatis erga nos tue testimoniwm sperare debeamus; sed tu ipse nos fecisti andaces, tu te ipsum in litteris tuis, ut ita dicam, prodidisti, paratum te, inquietas, et consilio, et re, et opera opitulari nobis. 

Aliam praeter nostram addis te Paulinarum Episto-
larum, binasque Actorum Versiones, Hieronymiana castigatione antiquiores, præ manibus tenere, præter famosam illum Evangeliorum Versionem olim Bezae nunc Cantabrigiensem; hæc, inquis, sunt apud te; addimus nos, pretiosa valde et rara monumenta, quorum omnium si exempla ad nos transmittere non gravarisis, uti saltem nos odorari permittis, quanta supellex operi nostro accresceret, quam rarum tibi grati animi et nobis benevolentia tuae monumentum! At nobis jamjam improbis beneficium tantum vix sperare licet; sed quid non sperandum a viro summo de litteris bene merito, liberali?

Expectabimus igitur bono animo, et si res sucedet ut volumus, gaudebimus. Verum quo liberaliorem te a natura novimus, eo nos majore studio cavere decet, ne majorem commodi nostri quam tui rationem habeisse videamus; itaque tuum erit indicare nobis qua opera, qua re beneficiorum tuorum memoria gratosque nos præbere valeamus. Vale, vir doctissime, et salve, certoque tibi persuade te a nobis et observari et coli.

Parisiis, X, Kalend. Novembr. MDCCXIX.

Pene exciderat id quod imprimiti tibi significatum oportuit, quidquid scilicet exscribendis codicum tuorum lectionibus impensae feceris, id nos tibi ut par est repensuros.
Honoured Sir,

The Letter which you find on the other side the leaf I received two days ago from F. Montfaucon, who desired me to transmit it to you, with the enclosed papers, and to write to you at the same time; Father Le Brun desires to have the two MSS. that are mentioned in the one Paper transcribed, and will pay whatsoever you lay out for it; for the MSS. in the other Paper, he desires to have some Account of their Age, Goodness, or the Places they belonged to.

I read that part of your Letter to the Benedictines, which relates to the MSS. they had desired of you; they expressed their gratitude in the heartiest manner for the Service you have done them, and were very glad to hear that the Transcripts were in so great forwardness; I do not know what it may be that they have promised you in their Letter, but I believe that they would do anything with pleasure that you desired of them; and, if you please to order me, I will put them upon collating some of their MSS., while I am at work upon those of other Libraries.

They desire you would send the Transcripts to Mr. Vaillant, Bookseller, at London, to be sent by him to Monsieur Nyon, Bookseller, here at Paris. I have received this morning thirty-pound, and have drawn a Bill upon Mr. Casley for so much; The
Rent of my Lodgings is raised upon me this morning, and the price of everything is raised a third part since I came hither, by that infinite Number of Strangers that continue yet to flock hither every day.

I desire that you would send me your Directions about the Greek MSS., as soon as you can, that I may have the whole Scheme of what you would have done here before me, and be better able to execute it. The short days, excessive cold, and holy-days, have made the work of collating go very slowly on for some time, but I procured a Letter last night from my Lord Stair to Monsieur L'Abbé Bignon, to desire him to let me have the MSS. of the King's Library, that I have occasion to make use of, to my own Lodging: If I get that Liberty, I shall soon be able to give a better Account of my time.

Two days after I received yours, I found an Opportunity of sending Martianay's Book by a Courier of my Lord Stair's; I directed it to Mr. Casley, and I hope you will receive it as soon as this Letter. Mr. Bowes, who is a Secretary in Mr. Cragg's Office at Whitehall, has made me an offer to send me over whatever Pacquets or Letters I should have occasion for from England, without any charge to me; I desire, when you write a single Letter, you would send it to him to be sent over by the first Post, and if you have occasion to send any Pacquet, to be sent over by the first Courier. I hope in a short time to receive a Letter for L'Abbé Bignon.

Fa. Montfaucon, La Rüe, Thuillier, Sabatier and the rest of the Benedictines desire me to present their services very particularly to you. I desire you
will present mine to all your Family, and Dr. Whitfield, whom I thank for his Letter to me. The hopes you give me about Trinity College, will make me long to see it, and to show myself at all times.

Honoured Sir,

Your most dutiful and obedient Servant,

J. WALKER.

Pour l'Angleterre.

To the Rev'd Dr. Bentley,

Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge,

by London.

CCXVI.

INSIGNISSIMO ERUDITISSIMOQUE VIRO
RICARDO BENTLEIO BERNARDUS MONTEFALCONIUS
S. P. D.

INGENTES tibi gratias habemus, Vir Clarissime, ob navatam strenue liberaliterque operam rebus, ad sodales nostros Sabbaterium, et Maupinotium pertinentibus. Mihi quidem jam compertum erat, te inter proceres rei literariae celeberrimum, in hoc semper paratum esse, ut omnibus idem promovendae incumbentibus opem feras: quod experimentis quotidiansiis confirmatur.

Etiam hodie ad te supplex accedo in gratiam Viri docti B. Le Brun ex Sodalitio Oratoriano, qui Rerum Liturgicarum Opus agreditur, et undique corradit omnia, quae ad hoc argumentum spectant. Is tuo fretus subsidio sperat ea se nacturum, quae in Anglicois Bibliothecis habentur, quorum Catalogum mittet Vir Doctissimus et amabilissimus Walkerus noster.

Si quae autem sint adhibendae in exscribendo ope-
John Walker to Richard Bentley.

Paris, Feb. 20th, 1720.

HONOURED SIR,

I have received of the Benedictines those Collations, which, I suppose, they promised you in their Letter; They contain the Various Readings of 3 MSS. upon the Gospels, and of one MS. of St. Paul's Epistles. One of them upon the Gospels is a very good one.

I shall finish to-morrow the Collation of the Germ. Latum, and I have endeavoured to do it carefully; I find it to be the best of those I have met with, though it differs very often, especially in the Gospels, from all the others; There is not a tenth part of its Varieties marked in Rob. Stephens' Edition; I do not collate the Gospel of St. Matthew, because it is in F. Martianay's Book, which I hope you have received. If you would have that done too, I desire you would let me know.

I went three days ago with Father Montfauncon to St. Denys, where he gave me the Liberty of looking 29
over his Large Catalogue of MSS.; It contains a
Catalogue of most of the Libraries in Italy, and of
the Benedictine Abbaies in France; I find in it
almost an Infinity of Latin MSS. of the New Testa-
ment, but it generally gives no account of what age
they are. I enquired there for the two MSS. which
Rob. Stephens made use of there, which, they tell
me, have been either lost or taken from them in the
Civil Wars of France, which have happened since
his time; I have collated 8 or 9 old MSS. of the
Catholicæ and Apocalypse, 7 of St. Paul’s Epistles,
and have as many upon the Gospels; there are, I
think, three old MSS. which contain the Catholicæ
and Apocalypse, in the Library of Colbert and the
Premier President de Mesmes, which I have not yet
collated.

I desire to know whether I shall continue to col-
late any more Latin ones, and that you would please
to give me your Directions with relation to them,
and what ever else you would have me do at Paris;
but particularly the marks and numbers of those
Greek MSS. which Mr. Wetstein has already col-
lated.

I got a Letter from my Lord Stair to Monsieur
L’Abbé Bignon, but could not have leave to take
any MS. to my own Lodgings out of the King’s
Library; and I should have been obliged to have
left off for some time, by a great cold which I got
there, if the Benedictine Fathers had not offered me
a Chamber with a fire, to study in, in their Abbaye.
Father La Rüe presents his Services to you, and
desires very much some Account of his Affair with
Mr. Humphreys. I beg you would let me know,
whether you have occasion for me longer than one
Year out of England, and whether in any other
place besides Paris. Paris has been so dear all this
winter that there is no living in it but for those
People who have dealt in the Actions of Misisippi; 5
I pay near half more for every thing, than I did
when I came first here; I desire you would give
Orders to Mr. Casley to receive my Bill when I
draw upon him from hence for twenty or thirty
pounds according to the stay that I shall make here. 10
Mr. Law has bought the Library of Monsieur L’Abbé
Bignon, which consists of more than 40,000 Volumes;
He gives for it 180,000 Livres. The Benedictine
Fathers present their services to you, and wish you
success in all your Affairs: which no body does 15
more heartily than,

Honoured Sir,

Your dutiful humble Servant,

J. WALKER.

Au Caffé de Gregoire, Rue de Comedie Francoise. 20

Pour l’Angleterre.

To the Rev’d Dr. Bentley,

at Cotton House,

in Westminster.
CCXVIII.

Petro Sabatiero et Simoni Mopinoto, 
Monachis Benedictinis, Richardus Bentleius. 

[Prior Epistola Pars desideratur].

In diurno jam errore de commentitia illa Italica versati sunt Viri eruditi, quæ tantum abest ut Veterum Patrum totiusque Latinae Ecclesiae publicum authenticumque exemplum fuerit, ut nulla fuerit omnino nec re nec nomine. *

Age vero videamus si quibus argumentis probare vobis possimus tam novam rem et παράδοξον. Unde igitur notitia et nomen istius Italicae processit primo, et inter Eruditos inolevit? Et parate, quæso, aures animosque; jam enim rem ipsam causæque caput aggrediar. Nimirum ex unico S. Augustini dicto in libello jam citato ubi “plurimum” inquit “juvat Interpretum numerositas, collatis Codicibus, inspecta atque discissa . . . . In ipsis autem Interpretationibus Italca cæteris praefatur;” [“nam est verborum tenaciorem cum perspicuitate sententiae.”]

Ita editiones Augustini exhibent universæ—“Italca cæteris praefatur;” et huic soli loco, huic unico Vocabulo tanta res innititur. Vestram fidem! quam infirmo tibicine fulta! Quid enim si dixero Codices hic mendoosos esse? Quid si non dixero tantum, sed ex argumentis prorsus evicero?

Et principio quidem, quis illud satis emiretur nusquam alibi in tot spissis Voluminibus Sanctissimum Patrem hanc Italam vel mentione dignatum esse?

[Fac autem ita scribere potuisse;] Nonne cum prioribus pugnat? Primo jubet Augustinus plures Interpretationes inquirere: numerositatem illarum plurimum juvare; mox vero edicit, ut "Itala" Interpretatio cæteris præferatur. Hocine ut tam absurdum dederit magnus Augustinus? Si enim "Itala" ista cæteris præferenda erat, frustra utique et inepte praeciperet, ut cætera illæ conquirerentur.

[Hæc sunt momenta quibus evicisse mihi videor, convellendam ex Augustini textu esse vocem Italæ, eaque deacta alteram meliorem et germanam esse admittendam.] In promptu [autem] est altera, eaque melior et genuina; nullo negotio sponte sua mihi succurrì. Lego itaque “In ipsis autem Interpretationibus ILLA cæteris præferatur, quæ est verborum tenacior cum perspicuitate sententiae.” Videte, quam exigui jactu pulveris quantæ turbæ quanta certaminæ consilescant! [Vos autem obsecro] ut MSS. hujus libelli Codices quotquot ubique extant consulendos carentur . . . .

Vos vero, utcunque de his judicatis, inceptum opus strenue exequimini, nihil enim de vestra editionis utilitate pretioque decedet, sive unius Italæ sive variarum Interpretationum Acii praevia protulisse videatur.

CCXIX.

John Walker to Richard Bentley.

Paris, March 22, 1720.

Honoured Sir,

I did not receive yours, which is dated the 9th of February, till a few days ago, and I hope you had received one of mine, dated the 20th of the same month much sooner. I received at the same time the Oxford Acts, the Letter to the Benedictines, and the Papers for Father Le Brun.

I am extremely obliged to you for the pleasure of reading so learned, so complete a Letter upon so
curious a Subject before I delivered it to them; I believe it will wrest from them their Itala Versio, though they still contend for a Vulgate before St. Jerome. They present their services by me, and only wait the receiving of the Transcript of Beza's Copy, to return you their thanks for so particular favours.

I have met lately by chance with an Account of the old MS. of Quintus Curtius, which you mentioned to me in one of your former Letters; It is in the Colbertin Library, but I have not yet seen it; I desire to know whether you would have it collated.

If there be any Passages in the Tusculans which you would have examined a second time, I desire you would send me them as soon as you can. I have wrote to Dr. Needham by this Post, to acquaint him that I shall return to England in the Summer, and, if he desires it, will make my way by Leyden to examine the MSS. of Æschylus; if not, I will return straight to London. I will endeavour to leave Paris in the End of May, or Beginning of June.

I have not yet got any Specimens engraved of the MSS. which I have collated, and should be very glad to receive more particularly your Directions about it before I do; whether you desire a Specimen of all that I have collated, whether of any particular passage, and how much; I have spoke to one of the best gravers in Paris, who has promised to do it.

I begun some days ago to look into the Greek MSS., and have been uneasy lest I should collate some of the same that Mr. Wetstein has already done for you; I desire you will send me the numbers
of his MSS. that I may not lose my time upon the same.

The King's Library has the most MSS. of the New Testament, but that of Coislin has the most Ancient and Valuable; There are in the King's 26 or 27 different Copies of the Gospels, 11 of the Acts, 14 of St. Paul's Epistles, 11 of the Epist. Cathol. and 4 of the Revelations; but a good many of them are modern and recent. I drew a Bill for twenty pound upon Mr. Casley about a fortnight ago, which I received here. As soon as there is any thing more done for Father Le Brun, I desire you would send it in a cover to Mr. Bowes. The Duchess of Bourbon died here last night. I beg that you would present my services to all your Family, and to my friends in Trinity College.

I am, Honoured Sir,

Your most dutiful humble Servant,

J. WALKER.

Pour l'Angleterre.

To the Revd Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
Cambridge.
CCXX.

CLARISSIMO Viro D. D. RICHARDO BENTLEIO
Fr. CAROLUS RUXUS S. P. D.

Quo in statu meus sit Origenes, quanti faciam
doctas tuas libri περὶ εἰδῶν emendationes, quantum-
que hoc nomine me tibi debere profitear, narrabit 5
tibi Walkerus noster. Nostrum eum dico, qui pri-
um nobis ob tuam commendationem earn, postmo-
dum ob exploratam morum ipsius suavitatem carissi-
mus fuit. Id unum incertum an plus in eo miremur
eximiam supra ætatem Graecarum literarum peritiam 10
eac maturum judicium, quam summam modestiam.

Eum ceu filium diligit Montefalconius noster quo
promovente omnès quibus opus habuit, MSS. Codices
e bibliothece præsertim Colbertina obtinuit in mona-
sterio hoc nostro conferendos. Testes fuimus quanta 15
eos cura et quam indefesso labore versaverit toto hoc
anno et ipso hiemis acerbæ tempore, cujus frigus ne
tenere ejus valetudini noceret, cubiculum ubi ignis
erat et lignum, linctissimo animo, ut par erat, ei
prehuiimus. Sed quorum haec omnia? ut scias, Vir 20
Amplissime, plurimum apud nos valere tuam com-
mandationem, nihilque nobis optatus esse quam ut
quomodocumque gratum nostrum erga te animum
testificemur. Vale.

Lutetiae Parisiorum, Die XIa Julii, ann. 1720.
CCXXI.

La Crozio Benedius.

Nescio, vir eruditissime, an ad aures tuas forte pervenerit, me novae Novi Testamenti editioni operam dare, et ea causa pleraque per Europam, quae mille annos habeant, tam Graeca, quam Latina exemplaria consuluisse. Cum autem in illis non postremum locum occupet codex Evangeli Sti. Johannis Graecus in Bibliotheca Beroliniensi; de quo vir doctissimus D. Jablonskii mentionem facit, in sua ad Hebraica Biblia praefatione; hujus variantes lectiones, si in marginem alicujus libri editi transcribi curaveris, mihique per legatum regium, vel alium quemvis mitti, magnâ me voluptate affeceris, et grata mente ad posteros transmittenda. Velim autem ut hunc ad modum fiat collatio:

Johan. XVII. 16.

οὐ τοῦ κόσμου οὐκ εἰσὶ καθὼς ἔγερε ἐκ τοῦ κόσμου,

Ubi codices Alexandrini variationes habes, sic a me in libri margine descriptas, ut et ordo verborum, et singula, que vel deficiunt vel superant vel variant, nullo labore oculis obversentur. Ceterum si hoc negotii in te susceperis, ita (sat scio) diligenter in eo versaberis, ut (quod in praefatione fieri necessum erit) auctorem te ejus collationis esse literato orbi prædicare possim. Londini, 4 Jul. st. vet. 1721.
CCXXII.

VIRO AMPLISSIMO ET PLURIMUM
REVERENDO RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
MATURINUS VEYSSiÈRE LA CROZE.

QUAMVIS tennes in re litteraria partes agam, fama editionis Novi Testamenti quam moliris mihi la
tere non potuit. Certe, Vir Amplissime, statim atque
consilium tuum mihi innotuit, intellexi te cam viam
inire qua in primis conduceret ad expurgandum ab
omnibus vitis inferioris ævi sacrorum Novi Foederis
librorum contextum. Ea igitur in re æquum esset ut 10
qualemunque operam meam conferrem, si quidem id
in mea potestate positum esset. At codex ille Sei-
delianus, cujus Doctissimus Jablonskius noister me-
minit, nunquam fuit in Bibliotheca Regia, nec modo,
dissipatis illius Bibliothecæ Seidelianaæ libris, Ber-
lini præsto esse potest. Curabo tamen ne quam prop-
terea desiderii tui frustrationem patiaris. Transic-
runt enim pulcherrima illa fragmenta IV. Evange-
liorum, quorum unum S. Johannis integrum servatum
est, in Bibliothecam amici mei Johannis Christophori 20
Wolfii Ecclesiastæ Hamburgensis Viri doctissimi,
sincerique, quod mihi compertum est, virtutum tuarum
admiratoris. Ad eum propediem epistolam tuam per-
ferri curabo, certoque scio eum vel per se, vel per
fratrem suum, virum bonarum litterarum peritum, id 25
accurate effecturum quod in litteris ad me datis indi-
casti.

Erant in Bibliotheca Seideliana alii novi Testa-
menti Codices Græci, quorum nonnullos rogatus a Cl. Doctore Hopart vestrate, emi et in Angliam misi ut Bibliothecam ornarent D. Alexandri Coke nobilis et locupletis viri qui hac ex Italia redux ante quatuor vel quinque annos transitit.

CCXXIII.

VIRO REVERENDO ET ERUDITISSIMO
RICHARDO BENTLEIO S. P. D.
PETRUS BURMANNUS.

CREBRIORES a me acciperes literas, si vel eas gratas tibi accidere, vel illa, quae per adolescentes hinc in Britanniam tendentes mittere consuevi, tibi accepta esse intelligerem; nunc vero metu, ne molestus sim, saepe me suavissimo epistolarum mutuarum commercio et fructu privari doleo. Caussa vero quae me impulit ut has ad te darem, publica magis quam mea est.


Ego, si quid agam quæris, totus in Ovidio sum, cujus jam Amatoria et Metamorphoses descripta prælo sunt, ultimusque tomus jam operas exercet. Sequetur brevi Valerius Flaccus, de quo pro ingenii modo bene mereri conabor. Vidi in Catalogo Collegii Corporis Christi, pag. 50, n. 1533, Anonymi Commentarium in Ovidii Ibin; quem si diversus esset ab illo, quem Boessius edidit, inspici ab aliquo vellem; sed cum neminem Oxoniæ habeam, cum quo familiaritas intercederit, rogarem maximo opere, ut id in meam gratiam curares: et forte tibi jam olim ille notus fuerit commentator quo adjunctus est Manilio, quem excussisse te nullus dubito.

Ignosce queso, Vir præstantissime, quod tantum tibi oneris imponam; gratum me, et in omni loco patratum ad similia officia, si requiris, præstanda reperies. De tuis in quibus occuparis laboribus, si quid resciscere liceat gratissimi venirent nuntii, literæ tuae, ex quibus quid de N. Testamento, quid de Ma-
nilio, quid de Terentio Orbis eruditum exspectare posset, discerem. Vale, et me ama. Leidæ, a. d. 11 Septb. CCLXXXI.

CCXXIV.

SUMME REVERENDO, DOCTISSIMO, CELEBERRIMOQUE VIRO RICHARDO BENTLEIO
S. P. D. JO. CHRISTOPH. WOLFIUS.

RETULIT ad me nuper, Vir Celeberrime, doctissimus mihique amicissimus La Crozius, Te maximopere cupidum esse collationis Novi Testamenti cum Codice MS. Seideliano, cujus Doctiss. Jablon- skius in praefatione ad Biblia sua Hebr. mentionem fecerit. Cumque is una cum alio, Seidelli cura et sumtu ex Oriente quondam advento, et eandem, nifallor, ætatem præ se ferente, ipsius La Crozii liberalitate ad me pervenerit, utrumque cum editione N. T. Milliana, quæ Amstelodami repetita est, comparavi ipse ea, qua potuit fieri, industria. Quæ ex hac comparatione subnatae sunt lectionum varietates, eas in his pagillis consignatas invenies. Studium hoc quaelecunque debere me arbitratus sum humanitati Tuæ singulari, quam ante hos quatuordecim annos præsens expertus sum, doctrinæ item et præclaris institutis, quibus sacras æque ac profanas literas provehere ac ornare feliciter pergis. Ut de ætate ac conditione utriusque Codicis eo rectius judicium formari posset, adjeci specimina literis A et B signata, quibus in

P. S. Doctissimo Wilkinsio salutem, quæso, plurimum ex me nuntia.

CCXXV.

Dr. Bentley to Dr. Mead.

WORTHY SIR,

I RETURN you my hearty thanks for your kind present of the Sigean Inscription, illustrated with the learned and elaborate commentary of the Rev. Mr. Chishull. I read it last night before I went to bed; and upon the perusal I was confirmed in the opinion, that I told you I had, on the first view of it. I make bold to give you my reasons; which (if you think fit) you may communicate to the learned Editor, with my thanks and service.

Mr. Chishull tells us (p. 3) that the less inscription is wrote on the upper part of the stone, not on the side as in the edition. I shall give it therefore in common alphabet thus:

20

(1) φανονικο
εμιτομοκ
πατεοστο
προκοννη
σικορητηρ
αδεκαμποκ
ρητηριονκ
αιγημον : εστ
ρυτανοιν
εδωκενσουκε
ευσιν

N. B. Here in the first inscription occur two, not 5 original Cadmean, letters, Η and Ω.

(2) Φανοδικο : ευμι : το Η
εμοκρατοι : το προκο
νεσιο : καγα : κρατερα
cαπιστατοι : και Ηεθμ
ον : ες πρυτανειον : κ (sic)
δοκα : μνεμα : στγεν
ευν : ειαν δε πι παρχ
στγειες : και μεπο
εισεν Ηαισοπος
και Πανδλφοι

N. B. All Cadmean letters, no Η or Ω, Η is the Latin H aspirate.

Of the first inscription both the reading and interpretation is easy: and Mr. Chishull has given it right. Phanodici sum Hermocrates F. Proconnesii: Craterem autem et Basin et Colum ad Prytaneum dedit Sigeensibus. Phanodici, i.e. εδώρων donum.—I am the gift or present of Phanodicus, who gave three vessels, a Crater, a Basin, and a Strainer, for the use of the Prytaneum.

This inscription, as I take it, was engraved on one of those three vessels: and either at first was transcribed upon this stone, to make the benefaction known to the commonalty without doors, or else afterwards, when the vessels might be old, and new cast, to continue the memorial of it.

The second inscription, I conceive, was engraved
on another of these vessels: but there's much more difficulty in reading and distinguishing that than the former. But it's plain there's mention of the same present, as in the other: a Crater, a Bason, or Stand, and a Strainer: only what in the first is called ἵπποκρητήριον is here called Ἐπίστατος. This (if you suppose with me to be engraved on the vessels) was prudently done; for one of them might be worn out or lost before the other; and the same guest, though none was lost, might not look on them all. So that the memory of the benefaction was more secured, by repeating the whole gift on each vessel.

I read and distinguish the second inscription thus:

Φανοδίκου εἰμὶ τοῦ Ἑρμοκράτους τοῦ Προκονησίου κάγω.  

Et ego sum (donum) Phanodici Hermocratis F. Proconesii. This, I take it, was engraved upon the second vessel; and by κάγω (and I too) indicates both itself and the other.

It follows in the inscription: κρατήρᾳ κάποστατον καὶ ἱθμὸν ἐς Προτανεῖον κᾶθωκα μνήμα συγειεῖσθαι. As in other places of this inscription, and many others, both Greek and Latin, here's a plain blunder of the Stonecutter: κᾶθωκα for κᾶσωκα; and the necessity of the sense obliges us to charge him with another blunder in this same word, κᾶσωκα for κᾶσωκε, as in the former inscription. If he had not made Κ for Κ, I should have suspected he made it in the first person κᾶσωκα; because he might take κάγω to belong to the latter clause and not to the first. But the egregious negligence in making a consonant for a vowel prevents this conjecture.

It follows, Ἐὰν ἐτι πάσῳ μελεῖα. μεν εο συγεῖες. Between μεν and εο one letter is worn out in the
stone; that is not hard to be supplied, and I read it thus: \( \text{'Εὰν δὲ τι πάσχω, μελέεα, ἵν ἐνδεω, σηγειεσι: Si quid autem (detrimento) passus fuerit, cura (erit) ubi opus habeam Sigiensisibus. Μελέεη (Ἑολικε Μελέεα) is in this sense used by Hippocrates; and ἵν ἐνδεως is known and common Greek, and comest most pat to the sentence. The Graver seems to have missed the ἱστα in σηγειεσι: but it may be read σηγειεσ in the nominative case: remedium (erunt) Sigeenses. The last clause is: καὶ μ᾽ ἐποίησεν αἰσθητὸς καὶ ἀδελφοὶ. 10 Et fecit me Ἑσοπὺς et Fratres. This well agrees with the three vessels, if we suppose these inscriptions engraved on them. Ἑσω, a silversmith or brazier, and his two Brothers, made each of them one of them.

I shall now consider Mr. Chishull's explication, where it differs from my own. He supposes this stone to have been the basis to a statue of Phanodicus; that this inscription is spoken as in the person of Phanodicus; that the inscription was at first but one, the lower of the two; the upper being an interpolation of the lower, wrote many years after it, and adapted to the writing and language of that respective recenter age.

Now, in the first place, there are no footsteps left of this supposed statue, 'tis mere conjecture; and if it arises not from the matter of the inscription, it has no basis to support it. Indeed, a statue has nothing to do with a Prytanenum; a Hall, a Dining-room for the Magistrates and Strangers of note, where there was good cheer at the public charge. Mr. Chishull, in his learned notes, has shewed this, and a whole book might be writ about it. Besides, a statue is
quite disproportioned to so small a benefaction as three vessels for drinking, which probably were but of copper. Add, that in those early days, when this inscription was made, Statuaries were either none or very few, especially in so mean a town as Sigeum.

That the upper inscription should be perhaps a whole age junior to the lower is improbable at first thought. If one’s younger than the other, surely the lower. Would any one leave the upper, the conspicuous part of the stone bare; and write the inscription at the bottom, to be fouled by the Soil, and covered by the Nettles?

But above all, the improprieties of stile, if the inscription is spoken of Phanodicus or his statue, are most shocking and indefensible.

Φανόδικος εἰμί. I am (the statue) of Phanodicus. In the absence from my books I will not be positive, but I believe there’s not an instance of that to be found. It should be in the nominative Φανόδικος εἰμί: as χαλκὴ παρθένος εἰμί. quoted by Mr. Chishull and many more in the Anthologia Epigr. The genitive case in such inscriptions on bases denotes the Artificer as ΛΥΣΙΠΠΟΥ, not the person resembled by the statue.

It goes on: I am the statue of Phanodicus, κἀγὼ ἔσωκα, and I gave three vessels to the Prytaneum. What! The statue gave the vessels? Tell us not so, for common sense’s sake. And yet take notice, if the upper shorter inscription is not allowed to be original and coeval to the lower, this construction is necessary, and κἀγὼ must needs be referred to the following clause, and not, as I have done it, to the preceding. Mr. Chishull is sensible enough of this
gross absurdity of speech: but he, out of fondness to his inscription, being willing to make the famous Æsop the statuary here, would palliate the flaw with a more prorsus Æsopico, as if Æsop made both statue and inscription too. But it will not do. Though Beasts, and Trees, and Pots speak in Æsop's Fables, yet even Æsop's beasts talk with more propriety than their Master is supposed to do here.

I can scarce think Mr. Chishull in earnest, when he would do such honour to this supposed statue. Æsop was no statuary, he is not said to have had Ἀδελφοί any brothers. It's singular, and without examples, that three artificers should be ascribed to one statue: nor can Ἀδελφοί ever be allowed to mean no more than Συνεργοί.

Well: if the statue is turned to Phanodicus himself, when he tells us he gave the vessels, yet in the next clause he's a mere statue again: If any misc- chance, says he, happens to me, the Sigeans are to mend me: I was made by Æsop and his brethren. And yet he speaks like a Pot more than a Statue; for if a Statue is defaced it cannot be mended, but a new one must be made. But a Pot bruised or cracked may easily find a Doctor.

Mr. Chishull reads those words thus: Ἐὰν ἔτι τι πάσχω μελετά· ἰνείν· ἔω· σιγείεισ. But he finds great difficulty in accounting for the dot and space in the middle of μελετά· ἰνείν. He dislikes also ἔω· σινο: because then there's a letter erased and not accounted for. He prefers therefore ἔρων, dicam, ju- 30 beho: but he does not reflect that this way he makes a letter e too much. Besides that allowing ἔρων, it must not be σιγείεισ, but σιγείεισιν or σιγείεισιν. I
cannot but think he'll allow my ἐν ἔνδεω to be true and certain.

The difficulties that induced Mr. Chishull to think the upper inscription more recent than the other, and to be an interpolation of it, are these: that the letters H and Ω are there, but in the lower in their stead E, O: that it's ἀποκρηγήμου in the upper, but in the lower (a word he says unheard of to us) ἐπίστατος. Now both the differences of writing and of that word are easily accounted for in my explication. For the two inscriptions are transcripts from the engravings on two vessels made by different artists; each of which spelt and spoke his own way.

'Επίστατος is not so unknown a word: we read in Aristophanes τοῦ 'πιστάτου, that is, τοῦ ἐπίστατου: whose nominative some of the old grammarians make ἐπιστάτης, and some ἐπίστατος. It certainly means in the Poet some household vessel; and why not the same as in the inscription? The Scholiasts knew not what it was, as their various interpretations shew. 'Επίστατος therefore we have, but the other word ἀποκρηγήμου, which is supposed the more recent, is, except in this inscription, wholly I suppose unknown. It's no wonder to me at all, that the very same day, the very same vessel might be called by one tradesman ἀποκρηγήμου, and by another ἐπίστατος: each name being made by workmen, when that form of vessel was invented; and both taken from the use of it, according to the different ideas of standing on and supporting.

The other difficulty is H and Ω, which appearing in the first inscription, seems to derogate from the antiquity of this monument, if it be not supposed to
be receter than the other. But in my explication there's no fear of that.

If one write η and ω, and the other workman ε and ο; it proves that it was just upon the invention of those long vowels, before the new Orthography was settled. Nor need we suppose that Simonides first found out those letters, but first carried them to Athens; which in that place would entitle him to the invention. 'Ερμοκράτεως and κρητήρα are full as old as 'Ερμοκράτως and κρατήρα: and προτανήνοιν in the former older than προτανείον in the latter: if it be writ προτανείον; and not ε for Η, προτανήνοιν. I in ηνον may be either pronounced and make a syllable, or be adjunctum (that is, ἀέτα subscriptum) in the ΑΕolian manner; as I remember these two verses of Sappho in Hephæstion:

"Ἡρ' ἐπὶ Διυμένη τῷ Τυρηκῷ
Τ' ἄρμενα λαμπρὰ κέατ' ἐν μυστήρω.

Nay, to me, though both workmen seem illiterate enough, the one having συκεέως, the other σιγεέως, neither words grammatically spelt; yet the engraver of the latter seems the more ignorant. He has ἐποίεις, and αἴσουνος, ἀδελφος, ἠθμός aspirate; the former has ἠθμός with a lene. Mr. Chishull would mend our present orthography, and from this authority would have us henceforward read and write ἠθμός and not ἠθμός. But we must correct then twenty authors who have it in the compound ἄφηθείν and ἄφηθημα: and not (as the aspirate would require it) ἄφηθείν and ἄφηθημα. And so it is αὑτάκελφος and not aspir- rate αὐθάκελφος. The latter's ignorance appears too in the making the same position of σίγμα in both
lines of the Βουστροφηδων, thus Σ: whereas in one it ought to be Σ, and in the other S.

Sir,—I have writ too much for an extempore remark, and too little for an accurate discussion, if I was amongst my books. If you shew it to Mr. Chishull pray let it go no further; nor bring me into a public Dispute. I'll dispute with nobody about nothing; much less about this with a Person for whose great Learning I have so just respect, and whose Labours in hand I wish so well to.

I'll add one remark, because here's paper yet to spare.

Monsieur Tournefort brought out of Greece a short Inscription on a basis at Delos, on which formerly stood a Coloss Statue of Apollo; the letters are of the same form with our Sigean monument; in present letters thus:

οα Φυτο λθο εμ ανδριας και το σφελας,

Father Montfaucon reads it thus:

Ἐν τῷ λθῳ εὶμι ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ τὸ σφέλας.
In lapide sum statua et basis.

This is justly censured by Mr. Chishull, as both varying from the original and void of all good sense.

Mr. Chishull goes exactly to the letters, and reads thus:

οὔ αὐτοῦ λθον εἰμὶ ἀνθρώπῳ καὶ τὸ σφέλας.
Non sum ejusdem lapidis et statua et basis.

But with all submission, even this sense seems too low, and not worthy to be said to all spectators.

For what wonder that the statue and basis should be of different stones; when in the greater statues 'twas
scarce ever otherwise, the statue being fix'd and 
solder'd to the base. I'll try my hand at it, and 
shall keep exactly to the letters; only beg leave 
to suppose a Ταυ, which in above 2000 years may 
have been worn out at the beginning.

I read,

Τὸ ς αὐτῶ πάθου εἰμ’ ἀνθρῶς καὶ τὸ σφέλας.
Ex eodem lapide sum statua et basis.

That is, in the then pronunciation, and in the now 
orthography,

Ταῦτω πάθου εἰμ’ ἀνθρῶς καὶ τὸ σφέλας.

Which is a true Iambic verse, and that establishes 
the correction. This indeed was worth telling; to 
be both of the same stone, in a Coloss, was both 
costly and extraordinary.

CCXXVI.

ILLUSTRI ET ERUDITISSIMO VIRO RICHARDO MEAD
AMICO SUO SINGULARI S. P. D.
RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS.

REMIT ad te, virorum optime, NICANDER tuus 
ex editione doctissimi Gorraei; quam e divite qui-
dem Tua, sed elegantī tamen et non quorumvis libro-
rum bibliotheca, mihi nuper suppeditasti. Sed na-
tu homo facetus, et si dicere fas est, nimum urbanus 
es, qui scriptorem medicum, ἱητρῶν olim ὁχ’ ἄριστον, 
sed longi jam αἱ livri injuriis αὐτῶν ἐλκεσι βρύοντα, Mihi 
professione Theologo medicandum et emendandum
commisisti. Ipse omnium Medicorum sine controversia princeps, qui unus et poteras, et debebas ὑπὲρ τεκνῶν tuo Nicandro manum medicam admove re.

Non deerunt tamen, sat scio, quae causaberis, et quibus jure excusatus abeas; ita enim profecto res est: tot Superstites ægroti in Civitate omnium frequentissima Te in dies et horas sollicitant, Te accersunt, Te diripiunt; ut nec tantillum tibi temporis supersit, quod poetæ Mortui cineribus impendas: Me itaque, qui malevolorum quorundam beneficio sic satisfis, ut nunc est, otiosus sum, vicariam tibi operam navare voluisti.

Ego vero, qui Tibi uni a me postulanti numquam quicquam recusare potui, multo tamen libentius hoc, quicquid est, vel officii vel oneris in me recepi; quod celeberrimis Viris, Dno Sherard cui praeter alios titulos rei Herbariae cæu mortalium omnium peritissimo jampridem Corona donata est, Dnoque Boerhaave, magno illi Academia Leidensis ornamento, qui cum pluribus Graecis Medicis Nicandrum hunc jam nunc editurus est, rem me non ingratum facturum intellexi.

Quare habe Tibi Poetam tuum antiquarium sane illum, obsolenta et casca verba studiose venantem, et vel sui sæculi lectoribus difficilem et obscurum: quo minus mirum est, si post egregiorum hominum Gorraei et Stephani industrias tanta adhuc mendorum seges remanserit, ut totus fere libri tui margo correc tionculis nostris oblinatur. Eas ego sic nudas, nullis rationibus fultas, nullis pigmentis ornatas in publicum projicio; gnarus scilicet vel sic satisfactum iri paucis illis qui Graecæ Inculenter sciunt, ceteros vero ne lecturos quidem.

Vale, Vir Præstantissime, ac fratrem tuum qui in
Jurisprudentiae studio Tuae in Medicina palmæ et laureae certat meo veteris sodalis nomine saluta.

Ex Collegio Stæ Trinitatis Cantab. Augusti die X, MDCCXXII.


CCXXVII.

Thomas Rud to Richard Bentley.

Durham, October 22, 1722.

Reverend Sir,

Having found in the Dean and Chapter's library a fragment of a MS¹ of the New Testament, which we judge to be 1000 years old, I believed you would not be unwilling to see the various readings that are to be found in it, which I have therefore collected and send you. I sent you formerly by Mr. Walker the readings of another fragment of the same MS¹; which, together with this, continues the text from Mat. 27. 35, to Mar. 6. 6, and from Mar. 13 9. 1, to Chap. 14. 55. But whereas the former fragment, being put into a large folio, is intire in all its lines and letters; this, being joined to a lesser book, is cut, to make it of the same size with it: so that it wants about 3 lines in the top, and some letters in the outward column. The latter defect (where there were any letters left to guess by) I supplied as well as I could, and put what I thought had been writ within two brackets; but some places I could make nothing of. If I meet with any more fragments of this or any other antient MS¹ I shall acquaint you with it.
I make use of this opportunity to desire your help in explaining the Inscriptions which are on the other page, which I am at a loss in. The first of them being very corrupt, I have transcribed in Capitals, that you may be the better able to conjecture how it ought to be read. Under it I have writ in small letters so much of it as I could read, or guess at. For the rest, I want the assistance of an abler hand; and therefore beg the favour of your opinion about it.

It seems to be the Epitaph of a young Bithynian, who, being shipwrecked near Coreyra, was buried in the Isle, upon the Sea-shore.

The first distich seems to tell the passenger, that if he wanted to know who he and his parents were, he might learn from that tomb. In the 4th v. for δεσμονος, δεσμορος seems to be nearest to it, and most agreeable for this occasion, whether applied to the Mother or the Son. In the 6th v. I can make out nothing but προνοις: perhaps there may be a reflection on his boldness in venturing upon such a voyage.

In the next verse I thought of two words, but neither of them satisfy me. Κειμαι ετη ειν ακτη is nearest the letters, as they now stand; but then βίνα seems to be the same thing: or ετη ειν καλιβή might do, if the word may signify a grave, which I doubt.

If I recede from the letters, it is because I have found it by experience necessary to do so, to make any sense of several that I have met with in the Collection, out of which I have transcribed these. It was made by Sir G. Wheler and Mr. Spon in their travels: Sir Geo. Wheler has a Collection of near 400, most of them Greek; a good many of which have not yet been published. But it is not to be
expected that travellers should be as accurate in their transcriptions, as those learned men who have the old marbles at home, and can consult them as oft as they please. A remarkable instance of this I have met with in F. Montfaucon's Palæographia Gr. p. 148, where he gives a true Copy of an Inscription, which is very faulty both in Mr. Spon and Sir G. Wheler.

The second Inscription is on the basis of a statue of Apollo in Delos, which I can make nothing of; tho' the letters seem to be much the same with those of another which I have set under it; and which I think I have deciphered right; because the sense is coherent, and proper for the occasion: tho' the Poet has mistaken the quantity of πατήρ.

In the third, I suppose it must be read πόλεω, because of τὴν ἐπίσημον, and εἰς αὐτὴν, which are referred to it. Ἀλείφω may be used either with εἰς αὐτῇ or μόνῃ, or, as he is a Physician, with χρήσμα, or some other word that signifies the unguents used by men of that profession: but because of the adverbs λαμπρῶς, &c., which follow it, it seems to signify some splendid entertainment he had given them. The like is mentioned in an inscription at Delos, but I never met with ἄλειψω in that sense. For ἄπτωκα, in the last line, a friend of mine thinks it should be read ἄπτωκας &c. ἐκχυμάς. But, besides that, I believe this Adjective is not used without a Substantive in this sense: a thousand drachmas is but a small sum to present to a public stock; and one would scarce think the Senate so mean and beggarly as to receive every one of them money from him. If it be
read χειλίως εἶπεικοῦς, such a sum would be a handsome present for their common stock.

In perusing this collection of Inscriptions, I often find the want of the assistance of so good a judgment as yours. I shall take it as a great favour to have it upon these that I have now sent you. But, as I am sensible of your many occupations, I would not interrupt them by your giving me your opinion in writing. If you'll please to let Mr. Morgan (from whom you'll receive this) know it, he will give me an account of it.

To make you what amends I can for this trouble, I have a piece of news to tell you, which will, I doubt not, be very grateful to you. There has lately been discovered at Ripon, in Yorkshire, a MS of Demosthenes, (all or most of his works), about 500 years old. Dr. Mangey, one of our Prebendaries, found it in a heap of old books, long neglected and forgotten. The Dean, whom I saw here the other day, says he will send it over to him; and he says he will (if he can have time,) collate it with Morel's edition. I do not find that there is any considerable MS of Demosthenes in England, except [one] among the Baroccian MS's of about 15 speeches. This is a thick 4to., and has with it Synesius and Aristotle's Rhetoric.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

THO. RUD.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.
[Inscriptions referred to in the preceding Letter.]

In insula Coreyra:—

**ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΔΕΣΕΤΩΝ**
**ΗΡΩΣΧΑΙΡΕ**

... **ΠΥΝΘΑΝΕΙΔΙΣΕΦΥΕΝΕΙ ΖΔΕΙΖΕΝ...**

... **ΑΡΩΔΕΙΑΜΟΣΕΣΣΩΛΙΣΟΝΙΩΤΑΦΩΝ**

... **ΝΝΑΜΕΝΑΥΚΟΣΜΕΠΑΤΗΡΤΙΚΣΕΖΗΣΕΜΕΜΕΤΗΡ**

... **ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΗΚΑΙΜΕΙΔΙΣΜΟΝΟΣ ΟΥΚΟΜΑΤΟ**

... **ΤΕΑΕΥΘΕΙΑΡΙΝΗΣΒΕΙΟΝΙΟΣΟΛΗΣΛΘΟΜΟΝ**

... **ΙΑΥΤΙΙΗΛΥΡΗΤΙΜΕΙΠΙΣΥΝΟΣ**

... **ΚΕΙΜΑΙΔΕΝΕΚΙΠΗΠΑΡΑΘΕΙΝΑΛΟΣΟΧΝΕΔΙΣΣΑΝ**

**ΥΣΤΑΛΤΑΛΤΡΟΝΕΙΔΕΡΚΟΜΕΝΟΣΠΕΛΑΙΟΣ**

*"Ην ἀναπυθάνει τῶν ἐφιν ἐγὼ, ἕτει ἐγέννα:
"Ο παροδεύτα μάθοι... τώδε τάφω.
Γενώ, μὲν Γλαυκός με πατήρ, τέκνε τε με μήτηρ
Χρυσογόνη... δύσιμορος..."*

Τρικάλτος γάρ πάτρης Βεθύνης ὀλέα τυμῶν,
.................................πινονος
Καίμαι δ' ἐν.................παρὰ τείν' ἀλός ἄφεσέσθαιν,

In Delo. In basi statuae Apollinis:—

**ΝΑΕΙΟΙ ΑΠΟΛ.**

**ΘΟΝΙΟΝΑΝΔΙΑΚΩΙΤΟΣ ΨΗΓΩΣ**

In Boeotia:—

**ΜΙΑΝΕΝΩΝΙΛΕ**

**ΘΑΙΜΟΝΙΑΤΕΡΕ**

**ΠΕΙΒΕΚΕΝΗΜΝΟΝ**

**ΤΙΩΣΘΙΟΝΟΣ**

**ΠΕΝΘΟΣΒΕΚΕΝ**

**ΣΠΩΘΙΜΕΝΟΣ**

"Μνάμ' ἐν' Ἄλγειμαρ πατήρ
ἐπόθηκε θανόντι."

"Ος φίλος, δέ πένθος δῆκεν
ἀποφθείμενος."
Lampsaei:—

Ἡ Γερουσία

Κύρον Απολλωνίου Αρχία-
τρον ἁριστον πόλει τὴν ἐπί-
5 σημον πρὸς πολλοῖς εἴκερ-
τμασιν ἐις αὐτὴν ἀλείψαντα
λαμπρῶς, καὶ πολυδιαπάνος καὶ
ἀπυκρίτως, καὶ ἀποικασάμε-
νον χειλῶς ἀπίκες τῇ Γερουσίᾳ.

CCXXVIII.

Richard Bentley to Thomas Rud.

TRIN. COLL., NOVEM. 28, 1722.

REV. SIR,

Being lately come to Cambridge, I took up your obliging Letter, and return you my hearty Thanks for the Collation of your Fragments of the 15 Old Gospels. I run over your Greek Inscriptions. If I had the Original of Sir G. W., I might have done better; for you’ll be sensible that every Transcription adds to the Difficulty. The first I read thus:—

Βασιλείδος ἔτων Ἐ.

"Ἡρως Χαίρε.

"Ἡν ἀναπυθάνεται, τὴν ἐφύσῃ ἔμη 'ἡ τὴν ἐγένεν,

"Ὡ παροδία, μάθε στὸς ἄλγον πρὸ τάφων.

Γεννᾷ μὲν Γλαυκὸς μὲ πατήρ, τίκτει δὲ μὲ ματήρ

Χρυσογόνη, καὶ μεν δύσμορος οὐκ ἄνατο.

Τρήθει γὰρ πάττῃς Βεθλεέμος ἠλέα ἠγίαν,

Ναντλῖθη λυγρὴ νηώτ' ἐμῇ πίστονος,

Κεῖμαι δ' ἐν Σχερή παρὰ θν' ἀλὸς ἡμοῖος σώματι,

"Υστατα λυγρὸν ἐμὸν δερκόμενος πελαγὸς.
Basilides—of 20 years' age; Heros salve. Oīκ ἐνατό μὲν; nullum gaudium, fructum, opem a me cepit; perii enim adolescens. Σχερίη is the name of Corcyra, where the Tomb lies.

The second is ill copied, and is the same with that 5 in Monfaulcon, from Mr. Tournefort; mentioned likewise by Mr. Chishull in his Sigean Inscription. The True reading, which they all mistake, I take to be this:—

Ταυτοῦ λόθον ἐκ' ἄνδρας καὶ τὸ σφέλαις.

Ex codem sum lapide et Statua et Basis: That thing was memorable when both Base and Statue were cut of one Stone; and is observed by Pliny 5 or 6 times. The last I read,

Χιλος Ἀττικας, hoc est δραχμώς.

I am, Your Obedient Humble Servant,

R. BENTLEY.

CCXIX.

Cелебerrimo Doctissimoque Viro
PETRO BURMANNO
S. P. D. RICHARDUS BENTLEIUS.

Menses, Vir amicissime, nescio quot effluxerunt, ex quo Literae tuae Londini me offenderunt, cum Variis Negotiis occupatum, tum et litibus implicitum. In eis, si bene memini, manuscriptos Libros Petri de Vineis, qui Londini, Oxonii, et Cantabrigiæ latent, vel exscribens vel ad Editiones, conferendos mihi commendasti: lentum sane nego-
tium, cui suscipiendo nec otii satis nec temporis mihi suppettebat.

Neminem porro in utravis Academia noveram, a quo vel tuto id vel verecunde possem exigere: adeo lite-
5 ræ omnes, sedum humaniores, illic frigent; et quibus olim ad talia usus sum amicis hi ad plures abierunt.

Excussi tamen codices quos notasti, in Arundeliana, Cottoniana, et Jacobæa Bibliothecis; et mea fide significare potes amico illi tuo, nihil ibi extare præter formulas quasdam et Excerpta, compilata ex editis Epistolis, et nullius plane rei: quod et de ce-

Illud quoque postulabas, ut Commentatorem Veterem ad Ibin, Oxonii, cum edito conferendum cura-
rem. Vellem sane libenter; sed nemo (credo) ibi degit, qui Boessii librum habeat, quocum conferre possit: nec amicos ibi superstites habeo, qui vel co-
20 dicem integrum, vel ejus specimen exscribant. Ta-
men, si te valde id cupere intelligam, perfricabo frontem et vel ab ignoto id efflagitabo. Tu vero quid aut quorum? An infictas illas Scholiastæ neniae recoquere vel rursus edere constituis? Nam

25 in Heinsii curis secundis ad Nasonem publicandis nunc Præla vestra sudare prædicant.

Audivisti opinor, [me] inNovo Testamento ex vetustissimis Membranis restituendo occupari; nuper tamen cum relaxandi animi causa secundum Tristium
30 librum percurrerem, mihi visus sum nonnulla deprehendisse, quæ priores ingeniissimi Viri curas effugerant. Sane ex omnibus Ovidii libris mendoissimis sunt Tristia; cum omnes qui supersunt MS', saltem qui Heinsio visi sunt, prorsus sint recentes.
V. 16,
Saxa malum refero rursus ad ista pedem.
Ita perperam H. ex Conjectura. MS recte icta. Ad
proverbiwm respicit notissimum,

∆ις πρὸς τούτων αδρόν αδρόν εἰςκροὺειν λίθον.

V. 69,
Fama Jovis superest.
Inepte: unde Heinsius conjicit,
Fama Jovi par est.
Ego sic repono:
Fama Jovi superest,
i. e. satis et abunde ei famæ est: non indiget fama;
landari tamen gaudet. Sic Terent. Phorm. I. 2—

Cui tanta erat res, et supererat.

V. 86,
Ipsa suo quandam pondere tecta ruunt.
Hoc distichon pro spurio habet H., quod in sensu
cum praecedente conveniat. Ita quidem, si sic legatur.
Sed recepta lectio bene se habebat:—

Ipsa suo quaedam pondere tracta ruunt:
hoc est, sine ictu et impulsu Fortuna. Ergo locum
suum hic servet. Sed priora illa disticha, v. 5, 6, et
79, 80, jure ab Hº ejiciuntur: et pariter sequens v. 91,
92. Mirum quantum sibi indulsit in inserendis suis
distichis nebulo quidam; nam omnia videntur ab ∆25
una eademque manu profecta, cum sint æque insulsa.

V. 109,
Ilo namque die qua me malus abstulit error.
Alteræ et plurium codicum lectio praeferenda est,
Ilo nostra die, qua me meas abstulit error.
Sane illud nostra est plane necessarium.
V. 111,

Patrio dicatur ut aevó.

Quid sodes est patrio aevó? cum Equestris esset ejus familia per innumeris aevos, ut alibi gloriatur; lege
s certissime,

Patrio dicatur ut aevó.

Sulmone scilicet, ubi per tot sæcula sedem fixerat.

V. 122,

Sub uno,

Sed non exiguō, crìmine lapsa domus.

Alii Codd.

Sed tamen exiguō.

Heinsius conicit,

Nec tamen exiguō.

10 Sed neque convenit, ut se accuset; neque ut se prorsus excuset. Medium inter hæc servabit, qui sic legerit,

Sub uno,

Si non exiguō.

Vere, ut puto: Si acerbus quis non exiguum, dixerit 20 saltem unicum fuisse confitebitur.

V. 126,

Ut fuerit nostro lenior illa metu;

altera lectio melior,

Venerit ut nostro,

25 in textum erat recipienda.

V. 138,

Parcaque fortunæ sunt data verba meæ.

Vide Heinsium. Sed illo quod arripit sensu, verba dare fortunæ: notabis τὸ verba nullum Epitheton 30 posse admittere. Placet aliorum Codicum lectio:—

Parcaque f. sunt tua verba meæ;

hoc [est], clementia, parcentia.

V. 145,

Sperabimus æque.
Sic H. ex conjectura: nam Codd. utque, sed altera ejus conjectura melior est,
Sperabimus utque.

V. 169,
Utque tui faciant sidus juvenile nepotes.

Repone et distingue,
Ut faciantque, tui sidus juvenile nepotes
Per tua perque sui facta parentis cant.

Sic codd. plerique omnes: nepotes sidus ju., per appositionem: sed in altero illo ordine erit faciant sidus, casu accus.

V. 191,
Jazyges, et Colchi, Metereaque turba, Getæque;
lege turma: nam omnes isti in equo præliabantur.

V. 202. Repone in textu,
pax quoque demta mihi:
Hen timeam gentes.

V. 223,
Adverte numer:
ommino melior altera lectio, lumen: hoc est, advertere oculos. Adverte numer est, propitium esse.

V. 231-2,
Denique ut in tanto, quantum non exstitit unquam,
Corpore, pars nulla est quæ labet imperii;
versus suppositii, ab eadem, qua ceteri, mala manu. 
Pro nulla est, dictum oportuit, nulla sit. Quare furca ejiciantur.

V. 236,
Bellaque cum multis irrequieta geris.
Quinam illi multi? an Pannonii, Illyrii, &c.? Atqui hic non bella externa sed domestica et civilia negotia tangit, legum tutelam et morum. Quare lege certissime,
Bellaque cum Vitiis irrequieta geris.
V. 243-4,

Non tamen idcirco legum contraria jussis
Sunt ea, Romanas erudiuntque nurus.

Spuria hæc quoque, et inepta, nec genii Ovidiani.
5 His sublatis, vide, ut ceteri belle cohaerent:—

Illa quidem fateor frontis non esse seværæ
Scripta, nec a tanto Principe digna legi.
Neve quibus scribam, possis dubitare.

Tantum abest, ut tibi scripti sunt hi libelli, ut ne
10 Matronis quidem quas ab eorum lectione submovi.
V. 263-4,

Persecur prius inferius (modo si licet ordine ferri)
Posse nocere animis carminis omne genus.

Iterum hæc a mala manu. Et verba et sententia
15 sunt ineptissima. Et sane aliud hic agebat Heinsius;
qui hoc distichon admissit, et sequens jugulavit. Ni-
mirum quia simile carminis initium v. 243,

Non tamen idcirco &c.

Atqui, O bone, illud 243 spurium est: hoc vero et
20 elegans, et necessarium. Nam si tollas,

Nil prodest, quod non leedere possit idem:

illa sequentia de Ignæ, Medicina, Enæ, Eloquentia,
quo referantur, non habent.
V. 277-8,

25 At quiddam vitii quicumque hine concipit, errat
Et nium scriptis abrogat ille meis.

Iterum et inepta hæc et suppositia sunt: quibus sub-
latis vide ut pulchre cohaerent reliqua:—

Sic igitur carmen, recta si mente legatur,
Constitit nulli posse nocere meum,
Ut tamen hoc fatear &c.
hoc, id est, nocere posse, at si spuria ista interponas, quid fateatur? non abrogare scriptis suis; Nugas!
V. 285,
Cum quaedam spatientur in hac, ut amator eadem
Conveniat quare porticus nulla patet?
Non placet in hac: quippe, cum dicit porticus ulla,
dictum oportuit his; et ut MSnplerique eodem: sed
corrigo
Cum quaedam spatientur, in hoc ut amator eodem
Conv. in hoc, id est, ob hoc, ob eam causam.
V. 291,
Proxima adoranti Junonia templam.
Sic H. ex editis, contra Codices scriptos. Male; Tu
lege, Junonis: quippe sequitur,
[hanc doluisse deam.
Venerit in magni templum tua munera Martis.
V. 296,
Stat Venus Ultori juncta Viro ante fores.
nec in Viro sunt numeri Ovidiani; neque recta sen-
tentia: Unde enim Mars est Vir Veneris, cum Vir 29
sit Maritus? Spondebo tibi, hanc veram fore emenda-
tionem:—
Stat Venus Ultori juncta, Vir ante fores;
hoc est, Venus in medio templo cum Marte jungitur;
Vir seu Vulc anus ante fores templi, cum ceteris Viris 33
et Heroibus. Vide Nostrum Fast. lib. 5, de Æde
Martis Ultoris.
V. 315-6,
Nil nisi peccatum, manifestaque culpa fatendum est;
Pœnitet ingenii judiciique mei:
Rursus hoc inseruit mala manus: Vide ut his extru-
sis cetera belle cohærent:—
Curve meis cuiquam suadet amare liber?
Cur non Argolicis potius que concidit armis?
Jam illa insere; et sensum omnem conturbas. Nam illa Cur, cur, cur, cur, ex aliena exprobantis persona inducantur. At spuria illa media ex ipsius Ovidii.
V. 340.
Et falsa movi pectus amore meum.
Ita recte vestri: Cave cum Heinsio reponas Fovi.
Scis illud Virgili.
10 Fecundum concute pectus;
et hoc Vestri:
Moverat ingenium totam cantata per urbem
Nomine non vero dicta Corinna mihi.
[Cetera desiderantur].

CCXXX.

John Walker to Richard Bentley.

Paris, June 30th, 1723.

15 Honoured Sir,
I have been returned to Paris about a fortnight, from the Journey which I acquainted you with by my last; We passed through Normandy and Britainny as far as St. Malo, and Nantes, and returned along the Loire by Orleans to Paris.
I did not miss any opportunity of examining the Libraries wherever we passed, but have not met with anything that I judged in the least necessary to your Edition of the New Testament. At Angers 25 I saw the Latin Bible, of which you have the Collation: It is not so old as they had represented it.
I am very glad that the Collations of Lucan have
answered your Expectations, though I promise myself much more from your Emendations than from all the MSS. put together. The Subscriptions at the End of each Book in the MS. A. are in the same hand with the Text, so that the Interlinear Corrections, which are from a later hand, could not be made by Paulus Constantinopolitanus. All the 3 MSS. have the common Abbreviations of p. p. q; ḫ. &c. In L. 1, v. 397, the MS. A. has Ripam, and not Rupem. The Life of Lucan is only in A., and I have not yet been able either to transcribe or collate it.

The MS. C. was certainly the Codex Puteaneus of Grotius; Claudius Puteanus has wrote his name in the first leaf of it.

I shall be very glad to receive your Commands, if you want anything else at Paris, before I leave it: we propose to return to England in the Month of August, when I hope to find your New Testament in great forwardness.

I beg leave to present my services to Mrs. Bentley and all your Family and to assure you that I am, with the greatest respect,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. WALKER.

Pour l'Angleterre.

To the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
at Essex House, in Essex-Street,
in the Strand,

LONDON.

[This address has been erased and a second substituted for it, as follows:]

For the Reverend Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.
Reverend Sir,

I make use of the opportunity of Mr. Chilton's going out of the Country to the College, to give you an account of what is contained in the Greek MS* (which I some time ago acquainted you with) belonging to the Collegiate Church of Ripon. Upon comparing it with the Specimens of writing, which are in Montfaucon's Palæographia Graeca, it seems to be about 500 years old. Though the whole book is not of the same hand; for the first 11 speeches of Demosthenes, which are marked with numeral letters, are of a larger size than the pieces that follow; which are all of the same writing, and seem to be as old as the other. What may make this book the more valuable is, that the Speeches of Demosthenes which are in it, are different from those that are in one of the Barocci MSS" which has about as many as are here, and is the only one that I find among Dr. Bernard's Catalogues, that has any considerable part of this Author's writings.

We have another MS* here, which, tho' it is but of an indifferent writer, yet deserves to be taken notice of, because it gives some light to a question, in which Mr. Selden has taken a great [deal] of pains in his Dissertation before the X. Scriptores Historiae Anglicanae: in which he endeavours to prove, that the Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesiae was writ not by Sy-
meon (under whose name Sir Roger Twisden published it) but by Turgot, and has by his authority drawn the generality of learned men to be of the same opinion. Now this MS copy of that History shews, that all the parts of Mr. Selden’s conjecture are ill grounded.

As, “1st, that the Cotton MS. was not only the oldest copy, as being writ by Turgot himself, [ipse autographus]; but also that it was the only one then extant [tunc unicus, as he says p. xxii. of his Dissertation]: Turgot having been so modest, as not to suffer it to be published, by transcribing other copies of it; and that this copy falling afterwards into Symeon’s hands, he took the liberty to publish it for his own, being confident that no body would be able to discover the theft.” Now this MS shews that this conjecture (which in itself is improbable enough), is entirely groundless. For it appears by the writing to be as old as the author; (so that the Cottonian copy was not the only one): and it was probably the first fair copy that was taken from the Author’s foul draught; being intended for the use of the Monastery where the History was first writ: as appears from a note in the book, which shews that it was kept among its Archives; and from 2 Catalogues of the Bishops and Monks, with a preface to each of them, (which are, the latter of them especially, left out in other copies), with a request to have them continued. Symeon could not be ignorant of this Copy, being a Monk and principal Officer (Præcensor) in the Monastery where it was kept: and, therefore, though he had got the other book into his
possession, he could not publish it as his own, without exposing his own impudence.

"2nd, he says that Symeon could not be the author of this History, because he lived too late to be a witness of what the author says he saw or heard." Whereas, it appears from the Catalogue of Monks in this MS, that Symeon was one of the first of those at least that were first settled at Durham.

"3dly, he thinks that what is added, omitted, or altered in the later copies, was done by Symeon, to conceal his theft." But the only thing added (Apologia Symeonis) is made up out of the prefaces to the 2 Catalogues, (leaving out what is peculiar to the Catalogues themselves) which are in the Durham MS. And the omissions or alterations (so few indeed that they scarce deserve to be taken notice of) may very well be accounted for from the same Manuscript.

"4thly, As he thinks that Symeon did not write this History; so he endeavours to prove that Turgot was the true author of it." Whereas it appears by these prefaces (which are undoubtedly genuine) that the History was writ by a Monk in obedience to his superiors; and therefore not by Turgot, who was then Prior.

I have met with nothing since my last, that may be of use to your N.T.; when I do, I shall communicate it to you.

Wishing all success to your learned labours, I am, Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

THO. RUD.

To the Reverend Doctor Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

R R
Codex Bombycinus MS. in 4to, annorum circiter 500, qui in Ecclesiae Ripponensis, in agro Eboracensi, Bibliotheca servatur, hos habet libellos:

Δημοσθένους Λόγος . . . . a. Ολυνθιακῶν ἀ. 5

β. ——  β.

γ. ——  γ.

δ. κατὰ Φιλίππου ἀ.

e. περὶ Ειρήνης.

Σ. κατὰ Φιλίππου β.

ζ. περὶ Ἁλωνήσου.

η. περὶ Χεφρονήσου.

θ. κατὰ Φιλίππου γ.

ι. κατὰ Φιλίππου δ.

ια. πρὸς τὴν Φιλίππου Ἐπιστολήν. 15

κατ’ Αλισχίνου περὶ παραπρεπείας.

Δισχίζον λόγος . . . . ὑπὲρ τῆς παραπρεπείας.

Δημοσθένους λόγος . . . . περὶ τοῦ Στεφάνου.

Ἐπιστάφιος.

Συνειδή — . . . . . περὶ Φαλάκρας.

περὶ Προνιᾶς, Λόγος πρώτος ἢ, Ἀλγυντιος. 20

Δίων ἢ, περὶ τῆς κατ’ αὐτὸν διαγωγῆς.

eἰς τὸν Ἀττοκράτορα, περὶ τῆς βασιλείας.

πρὸς Παμώνιον, περὶ τοῦ δώρου.

Νικηφόρου τοῦ Γρηγορᾶ προθεωρία ἐἰς τὴν εἰσήγησιν αὐτοῦ τοῦ 25

Λόγου τοῦ Συνειδή περὶ Ἐννυτίων.

Συνειδή — — — περὶ Ἐννυτίων.

Ἀριστοτέλους — — Ρήτορικῆ, πρὸς Ἀλεξάνδρου.
Clarissimo ac Doctissimo
Multisque Nominibus mihi Colendo
D. D. Richardo Bentleio,
Serenissimi Regis Angliæ Capellano, et
Colleg. SS. Trinit. Cantabrig. Prefecto Generali
Fr. Carolus Ruæus S. P. D.

Walkerus tuus, quem fratris loco hic unice
diligimus, suo ad te, Vir Præstantissime, reditu gra-
vissimum nobis sui desiderium relinquit, nec dici po-
test quot lacrymis perfusi ei ultimum vale dixerimus.

Dolorem meum hæc una potest lenire spes, fore
ut abunde tibi significet quam sincera te veneratione
prosequar, quantum immortalibus tuis scriptis et de-
lecter et faceam, quantumque me tibi debere ex
animo profitear ob ingeniosas illas tuas, quas dudum
ad me perhumaniter misisti, Tractatus Origenis περὶ
eἰχῆς emendationes.

Certe ni malos timerem irritare crabrones qui me
continuo ceu transfugam deferrent, istud περὶ εἰχῆς
opusculum præmissa dedicatoria epistola clarissimo
tuo nomini inscriberem; sed ex Walkerio andies
quam duro hic ceu Romanae Inquisitionis jugo pre-
mamur, Regis, verius dicam, Jesuiticis, Censoribus
in id unum intentis, ut cuilibet ex eorum sodalitio
qui Bullam Pontificiam, qua incipit Unigenitus, vene-
rabundi non suscipliant, causam aliquam inventant
quamobrem imprimendi venia denegetur. Facio se-
dulo ut nihil in Editione reperire queant quod ca-
lumniae locum præbeat.
Aliud vero est quod ab anno fere integro obstat quominus ad primum Origenis mei volumen typis mandandum accedam; Typorum nempe Graecorum qui tolerabiles sint penuria, quæ hic tanta est, ut, ne miserrimis typis qui nunc Lutetiae Parisiorum in usu sunt, Origeniana contaminetur editio, satius visum fuerit expectare dum procusi sint novi et elegantiore, quos hortatu Montefalconii nostri peritissimus sculptor regius nomine Desportes adornat, omnino illis similis quibus olim Stephani utebantur. Spero intra sex menses et forte citius, sculptoris opus absolutum iri, sicque fore ut Origeni his typis mandando totus incumbam.

Interim vereor, Vir Praestantissime, ne ubi typis edendi hujus auctoris labore defunctus ero, litem habeam prorsus injucundam cum Dño Humphreys, quicum de Origenianis quibusdam prorsus infelicer transegi. Rem omnem a principio audias velim, ut auctoritate tua et supremo judicio a quo nefas sit appellare, litem componas, suum utrique tribuendo.

Plures, ut probe nosti, anni sunt, cum is edito in lucem prospectu monebat se prælo parata habere Origenis Ævēkōra Commentaria in Psalmos, cum interpretatione latina, notis, observationibus, et Diatribis circa pecullia hujus scriptoris dogmata. Fucum mihi fecit fallax hic prospectus qui adhuc penes me est. Elapso enim sat longo temporis intervallo, cum spe recipiendæ a Subscriptoribus, qui nulli erant, pecuniae excidisse Dīnum Humphreys rescissēm, avide per amicos eum rogare ei quæ prælo se parata habere jactabat, mecum communicare vellet; Respondit se malle vendere, et ea conditione ut Antiquitatis a Montefalconio nostro explanatæ et sche-
matibus illustratæ duo primum, tum deinde decem
Origenis mei exemplaria ei darem.

Conditionem etsi duram accepi, et elapsis quatuor
aut quinque mensibus, cum jam has schedas desper-
veram, ecce allatae sunt ad me. Ubi eas evoli, pene
obstupui. Nullam video interpretationem Latinam,
notas nullas, nullas observationes, diatribam nullam,
nullos denique continuos Origenis tomos Commenta-
riorum in Psalmos. Quid ergo? Rudem tantum in-
digestamque molem Græcorum ἀποσπασμάτων e Cate-
nis MSS. Anglicanis olim ab Ernesto Gratio nullo
fere delectu, nullo ordine excerptorum, quæ si prælo
committère voluisset, a capite ad calceum rursus
erant describenda, et in aliquem ordinem revocanda,
rejectis insuper spuriis innumeris, quæ Origenis no-
men in his schedis mentiuntur.

Sed inutilis labor fuisset, quo jam me levaverat
vir doctissimus et humanissimus Turnenminius Jesui-
ta, ultro mihi oblatis schedis Combeisii Dominici
qui olim ad Huetic usum Origeniana omnia hæc ἀπο-
σπασμάτων longe locupletiora exscripsit e Catenis
MSS. Gallicanis et Vaticanis, atque in meliorem ac
prælo paratiorem ordinem redegit, adjuncta interpre-
tatione Latina.

Hinc plane intelligis, Vir Præstantissime, et inuti-
les mihi esse Ernesti Gratie schedas, et manifestam
fraudem ex eo mihi factam esse, quod quæ Dini Hump-
phreyes Prospectus praedicabat genuina Origenis com-
mentaria, ea villia fere sint et misera ἀποσπασμάτων e
Catenis nullo ordine, nullo delectu eruta; quæ jacta-
bantur prælo paratissima, interpretatione Latina do-
nata, notisque ac diatribis illustrata, ea prælo sint
imparatissima, Latinaque versione, notis ac diatribis careant.

Quae cum ita sint, vir aequissime, ad tuum nunc judicium provoco ut sciam an non plane me desipere oporteat si positis a Dño Humphreys conditionibus stare velim. Itaque etiam atque etiam rogo ut de his omnibus certiorum illum velis facere, ac monere e duobus alterum eligat, ac benigne patiatur, vel sibi a me remitti intactas Grabii schedas, (jurare queam nihil inde me in lucem editurum;) vel e conditionibus quas fraud irritas facit, primum duo Antiquitatis a Montefalconio explanatæ, deinde omnino octo Ori- genis mei exemplaria decidi, ita ut duo tantum persolvere teneam nisi tu aequum putas unum aut alterum addi. Tuum, Vir aequissime, hac de re exspectabo responsum; interim precor, ut hic novus annus tibi laetis auspiciis ineat, laetioribus procedat, laetissimis exeat, ac sæpius recurrat semper felicior. Vale.


Montefalconius, Thuillerius, Mopinotius et alii omnes qui hic bonis litteris dant operam, plurimam tibi salutem adscribunt, tibique ac inclita toti familiæ tuæ felicissimum exoptant novum annum.
CCXXXIII.

Ceberrimo et Reverendo Viro
Richardo Bentleio S. P. D. Petrus Burmannus.

Cessavi, fateor, humanissimis tuis literis respondere, diutius quam par est, nec adhuc fortasse moram correxissem nisi hæc ad te scribendi occasio et gratificandi nobilissimo juvenile voluptas omnem torporem excussisset. Tot enim qua publicis, qua privatis curis obsideor et obruo; ut sæpe vix justis operis sufficiam. Nunc vero instantes feriae responsandi spem ostendunt, et rusticandi voluptates, mentemque recreandrie propinquitas alacriorem faciunt.

Qui has tibi feret, nobili apud nos gente et antiqua ortus, J. E. Egmondus Vander Nyenburg, juvenis egregius indolis et doctrinae non vulgaris, qui olim cum me et ceberrimos in hac Academia viros audivisset, peregrinandi studio ducitus, non Gallias modo et Italiam, sed totum pene Orientem et Aegyptum peragravit, et ante hiemem post quinque annum errores vagos domum reedit. Quia autem Britannias nondum adierat, hac anni serenitate ad vos trajicere cum fratre suo constituit. Qui cum nominis tui celebritate motus in amicitiam se tuam insinuare velle mihi ostenderet, meamque apud te alicujus ponderis fore commendationem sibi persuaderet, nolui ornatisim juvenis desiderio deesse, eumque tibi tradere, et rogare [non dubitavi] ut si tua opera ipsi ad Thesauros vestros literarios aditus dari possent, nihil in adjuvandis honestissimis ejus desideriis omittere velis. Ipse ex sermonibus politissimi viri ingentem quin sis
voluptatem capturus nullus dubito, et sponte in eo ornando omnem operam insumturum te confido.

Ut vero ad omnia, quae epistola tua complectitur accurate respondeam, hodie vix vacat, neque discessus præceps Egmondi accuratæ scriptioni locum dat. 5 Ita ergo habe, me cum duobus tribusque Bibliopolis hic egisse de Lucani tua editione, sed nullum reperisse, qui, nisi certis conditionibus et forte tibi non placituris,eam suscipere velit. Neque solent nostrates admodum prolixì et liberales esse, qui ita rebus et ratio-10 nibus suis student, ut nos fere, quoties libros edimus, damno augeamur. Vix enim numerus exemplarium, quae notis et amicis donare cogimur, nobis supeditatur: præterea prohiberi non potest ne alius excedat, nisi ab Ordínibus jus uni impetratur. Quod si tuis15 impensis, et eo animo ut omnia in Britanniam exemplaria avehas, excudatur, ægre obtinebitur.

Grata sunt quæ ad Valerium observas, et si otium tibi sit, hane a te operam in pluribus dari mihi postulo. Quod lib. I. 281, pro miserantibus, mirantibus20 reponis, ideo vix probare possum, quia ad miserum Helles casum respici puto, quem miseratas magis quam miratas undas putem. Miratos sæpe deos marinos et nymphas audaciae nautarum, qui temperare æquor sustinent, à Poëtis induci novi, et ad lib. I. 382,25 adnotavi, sed hoc loco minus apte id verbum reponi credo.

Lib. II. 200, dubiam lectionem notari videbis in notis, sed aures, id est homines audientes fragorem, rectius pavidas, quam auras dici puto. Ita30

Humanas motura tonitura montes
dixit Ovid. I. Met. 55. Vid. Lucan. I. 153,

Populosque paventes

Terruit,

Lib. III. 397, condita mente præferrem, si certus essem, ita Poëtam scripisses, nunc distinctione nostra locum satis planum esse puto.

Nescio vero quare ultima in Eques lib. V. 591, produci nequeat, cum infinita exempla hujus licentiae sint ad manum. Vide quæ ad lib. VI. 152, notantur, et ad Ovidium plura dabuntur.

Certe ut non facile contra scriptos codices talia obtrudi velim, ita neque, si codices exhibeant, expelli suadeam lib. VIII. 338, nobis succedet; ferri potest, quia subedit magis insidias significet, cum aperto marte hic Stiro spem matrimonii eripere concitur. To nobis etiam magis favet vulgata lectioni. Possem tamen tibi accedere; si subedit capiamus de dolis et fraude, qua Jason sibi Medeam ante conciliavit.

In Manilio quæ emendas satis placent, nisi quod ego timidior esse soleam in mutandis sine auctoritate codicum, praeterquam ubi nullus sensus apparat. Licet enim probem quidem et admirer λογικὰς illas emendationes, semper tamen vereri soleo, ut nostra sententia auctoribus congruat: cum enim diversae sepe sint hominum cogitationes et cogitandi modi, diversae etiam cogitationum enuntiationes, sepe accidere video, ut non veteres auctores a nobis emendati loquantur, sed nos ipsi: quare sepe quidem apertiorum in emendationibus sensum video, sed tamen nescio, an
illi ita loqui voluerint; ideoque ego, qui tam alte non volo, grammaticis plerumque contentus esse solo emendationibus.

In Lucano, qui insanis sæpe hyperbolis, et ut Barthius in Statio vocare amat ultraloquentiis, fuit sæpe; nescio an tutum sit illum ad ordinarias loquendi formulæ reducere.

Sic cum nihil codices in loco lib. I. 302, varient, Mortes pro variis generibus mortium, vel, saltem incommodis et periculos lethiferis, quae milites eﬀus sub bierunt, capere licet, ut notavi plenius ad Ovid. XI. Met. 538, et ad ipsum Flaccum 332; et amare hoc verbum Lucanum ex indice docemur, ut VII. 517, Inde cadunt mortes id est tela letifera. Alpes vero non Italianam solum contingere, sed in Galliam se porrigere satis constat, et licet Poëtis, credo, montes alios, si modo alti et similes vers sint, Alpes etiam vocare, præcipue cum non longe a veris Alpibus sint remoti et quasi cohærentes. Si vero vulneribus solas hymnes sub pellibus actas jungeret ubi etiam commode satis possent frigus defendere, non satisfaceret sibi Poëta semper magna et incredibilia usque ad ineptias captans. Verbum vero acta, licet solis hymebus conveniat, nihil nos morari debet, cum solenne esse Poëtis et Oratoribus duobus tribusve precedentibus, quae diversa verba exigere videntur, uno defungì, satis jam observatum sit a viris doctis.

Alteram emendationem firmare possent aliquo modo codices plurimi; qui pontum exhibent, alii pontem, et ita rapidum retineri posset. Sed si ex tua ementatione Lucanus loqueretur, nihil ille præter alios, quos tamen magniloquentia vincere semper studet, diceret, et simpliciter nimis videretur loqui, si Indum pedere pontum diceret, quod omnibus fluviiis est com-
mune. Sed vastis hunc fluvium aquis, non modo circa ostia, ut sunt fere omnia flumina, ferri dicit, sed ab ipso statim fonte tantas aquas ferre jactat, ut etiam ubi Hydaspes, longe nimium ab ostiis, ipsi miscetur, non sentiat sibi vires accedere, et ita longe alius Indus ipsi describitur, quam ut Ovidius II. Art. 343 describit omnem fluvium, qui Nascitur exiguus, sed opes acquirit eundo; et quae plura obvia sunt apud Poetas. Ferre vero fontem violentiam et rapiditatem notat, licet enim sepius agere undas et aquam fluvi dicantur, ferre tamen eandem vim habet, ut et formula agere et ferre, αγείω καὶ φέρειω satis manifestum; sic Horat. III. Od. 29, cetera fluminis ritu feruntur: sic annis fertur, Ovid. III. Met. 79; Virg. II. 497. Sil. Ital. III. 471. Oratoris commendat Quintil. V. 15, ut feratur, non semitis sed campis, non uti fontes angustis fistulis colligitur sed ut latissimis annis etc. adde Cicer. Orat. 68, et 28, et ita centies alii, nec Poetae soli, hoc verbo de fluviorum rapiditate utuntur; sed Livius quoque lib. IV. 33, alios in aquam compulsos Gurgites ferunt, et ut flumina, ita venti ferre dicuntur, quae vi sua impellunt, vid. Barth. ad Stat. III. Theb. 29.

Sed nimiis sum; unum oro, ut libertatem meam æqui bonique consulas, et tibi persuadeas neminem unum esse, qui magus eruditionis tuae et ingenio pretium ponat, quique magis erudiri et corrigi cupiat. Vale, Vir celeberrime et me amare perge. Leidæ, a. d. XX. Jul. CICIOCCXXIV.

P. S. Ignosces, ut facile videbis, properanti manni et litteris; effudi enim haec potius quam composite scripsi, neque soleo huic scribendi generi multam li- mam adhibere.
Reverend Sir,

I have made bold to order my Son to wait upon you with this; because, though I am a Stranger to you, your character makes you an encourager of learning in all its parts. I have already published something about Gardening, which the World has kindly received; and being now about to publish a new System of Vegetables, I am at a loss to come at any certainty about the famous Silphium of the ancients; that is to say, whether we have or know anything of it at this day, and in what part of the world it grows.

Mr. Evelyn has conjectured that our Assa foetida (when we have it not adulterated), is the true Silphium: and I am much inclined to be of his mind; because all our Books writing about drugs agree that it is the juice of the Laser plant, the old Latin name of Silphium, and the aforesaid Author thinks that the odoriferous Benzoni is nothing else but the extract of the leaves and stalks of the Laserrtium.

What I now desire to know of you, Sir, is, whether in your great reading and comprehensive learning you have met with anything either to confirm or to contradict this Notion.

I need not say to you how full Pliny is in his description and commendation of this noble Plant,
recommending it both for the table and medicinally used; giving also rules by which the genuine might be known from the adulterated. Aristophanes more than once mentions it, and speaks of the Βάρτου σιλβαφον as a thing of the highest value; nay, even his comical description of the effects thereof in his Ἰππεῖς may serve to shew us something of its nature and use. Athenæus also speaks of it as one of the greatest delicacies in condiments: and all the old Physicians mention it with respect; viz. Dioscorides, Hippocrates, and Galen. From this last it is recommended by Sanctorius under the name of Succus Cyrenicus, which Quinsey his commentator (ignorant of the plant) could not understand. You know Herodotus mentions a sort of Weazel, that is supposed to breed and lie under this plant; accordingly we have the figure of it in a medal of Battus at this day. I should be glad to know your sentiments, and whether it will help us to discover its nature and properties.

I have not been able to learn from whence our Asa comes; but as it is, it gives a noble flavour, discreetly used in sauces. I should not think it impossible, if the true Silphium plant could be found, but we might bring it over with care, and naturalize it with us, as we do most other the tenderest exotics, and then we might be sure to have genuine, what the ancients so highly extol. For I confess my zeal in this matter carries me to think no pains or care can be too much to compass what was always accounted superlatively excellent to a proverb. You will be so good as to pardon this freedom, and to believe that whatsoever you shall think fit to communicate to me
about this matter, shall be made use of with all Honour and Fidelity, by,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J. LAWRENCE.

To Dr. Bentley.

CCXXXV.

Dr. R. Bentley to the Rev. J. Lawrence.

REVEREND SIR,

That the modern Assa, corrupted from Laser λαιάριον, is the ancient Silphium I have been long convinced; but our merchants import commonly the worst rotten stuff, which has deservedly given it the epithet of fietida. I once met with a quantity so good, that I convinced Dr. Mead and other Physicians that it was genuine Silphium; Besides all other marks to which it answered, I appealed to that decisive one in Pliny, Probaio sincerî prima in Colore modice rufo (Dioscorides ἵππερρόφης) et cum frangitur candido intus. I carried a piece to Dr. Mead's, &c., and shewed them first, that the outside was pink colour, ἵππερρόφης, then with a knife I cut a thin slice off and it was white, and that new white surface in two hours time turned pink again; and so it would do toties quoties. This convinced every one; for what other drug will turn colour so upon breaking or cutting?

The African Silphium was lost before Pliny's time,
and he relates the cause of it. What was in use in his time came all from Parthia or Media, and was the very same with that of Africk, and sometimes (as Strabo saith) was better than that. The reason of it is, that it was a *Manufacture*, the juice being mixed with fine meal, to give it a consistence, and to keep it from sticking like Tar or corrupting. So no wonder the *Cyrenean* generally excelled; because they had better markets to vend it in, which en-
couraged them to be cleanly about it.

It doth not appear that the creature you call a Weazel fed upon the plant of *Silphium*: Herodotus’s words γαλατ ἐν τῷ σιλφίῳ γραμμέναι do not warrant that. Herodotus (if you compare Chap. 192 with Chap. 169), calls σιλφιον not the plant, but the country where *Silphium* grew; which according to Theophrastus and Pliny was four thousand *Stadia* i. e. five hundred miles square. In that country therefore this Weazel was frequently; not that she eat the plant. Rather than suffer that, the Cyreneans would have used them as the Britons formerly did wolves. Besides, one of those Weazels was brought alive from Africk to London within this five years; and yet no account informs us, that ever *Silphium* grew in Africk since the time of Pliny.

All the *Asa* now used in Europe is brought by the *East India* Companies, and they have it in the Indies from Persia. It now grows where it always did, in the barren, desolate, mountains of Persia, called by the writers of Alexander’s Expedition *Caucasus* or *Paropamus*. This you will see in Strabo and Arrian. If you can get a book published about ten years ago by one Kempfer a German that practised
physic in all the Orient for several years, you will see a particular chapter about Asa. He went from Isphahan on purpose to see the country peasants fetch their harvest of Silphium out of those mountains. He gives you a picture of the whole plant, root, stalk, and leaves; and it agrees with the Greek account of the Cyrenean Silphium; except such small differences as may be allowed between a man that saw it himself, and Theophrastus and Dioscorides, &c. who never had seen it. The root is like in bulk to a large carrot root: they cut the top of it with a knife, hollowing it toward the centre; the next morning the ὀπὸς Silphium is oozed out like a Cream; this is scraped off and put into a pot: then they cut the root again the thickness of a crown lower, and the next morning fresh Cream is produced. This is repeated three or four times, and so the root is left, and perishes.

Now they gather nothing but the juice, the ὀπὸς: anciently they used stalks and roots, exhausted of the ὀπὸς, pounded or grated, as we now do sugar or pepper. The Persians as well as Africans used this, time out of mind. You may see in Polyeus, lib. 4, that Alexander, after he had subdued Persia, found in the registers a list of the daily stated allowance for dinner, and supper, for the Persian King's palace; amongst which are, ὀπὸ ἁλφίου ἐν ὕμναν, ἁλφίου τὰ λαχατον σταθμών, two pounds of the juice of Silphium, of the dried stalks and roots above an hundred pound weight. The poor Athenians in Aristo-phanes's time seem to have had no better than Kαυ-λὸς, the stalk, which was the worst and cheapest.

Benzoni is not (as supposed) an extract of Sil-
phium, but from a quite different plant; as you may see in Jacobus Bontius de Medicina Indorum, who saw both plants. I have seen several instances where the Asa (when perfectly good to Pliny’s proof), has done as great things in medicine as ever the ancients mention: in sauce it daily grows more into use among the Quality. I am afraid your wish of transplanting it hither will have no effect; for all accounts, old and new, declare it uncapable of removing or of culture; yet, query, in Hortus Malabaricus, if the Dutch gardeners have cultivated it.

I am, with all respect,

Yours,

R. BENTLEY.

CCXXXVI.

Reverendo et Eruditissimo Viro
Richardo Bentleyo S. P. D. Petrus Burmannus.

En carceribus emissum Valerium Flaccum meum, qui multos me exercuit annos, et tandem, ut hac cura animum et cogitationes meas liberarem, ad alia meditanda solutam ab intentione continua in ejus difficillima et obscurissima loca mentem præstitit. Accipies, Vir magne, ea, qua mea semper solitus fuisti complecti, benevolentia, et cum Te preæcipuum, ne dicam solum, fere esse credam, cujus in judicio de his conatibus nostris acquiescere possim,
cuit, et cui præter indices, quos operosiores librarìi
alis faciendos locaverunt, nihil fere deest, me omni
cura solutum, ad alia curanda dimittat. Vale, lite-
rarum et meum decus, et me ama. Leidæ.

CCXXXVII.

Thomas Bentley to Richard Bentley.

5 Honoured Sir,

Monsieur L'Abbé Sallier, keeper of the King's Library here, has a Learned Acquaintance, his name Adam, who has been several years about an Edition of Athenæus. He having tried most of 10 the Libraries of France and Italy, to find a MS. of his Author, and not found one, desired to know if there were any in England. I writ to Mr. Casley and he tells me there are two in our King's Library. Upon which I desired Adam to give me some of his 15 difficulties to try the MSS. by, and also to add some places where he thought he had restored the text. This I knew to be your way. I have now received from him a long Letter in French, the principal parts of which I am going to transcribe.

20 After a very handsome preface he comes to say that he thinks he has done a great deal towards making the following very corrupt Epigram intelligible.
Epigram of Posidippus, p. 414 of Commelin’s Edit. 1597.

Φυλλόμαχον τὸν πάντα φαγέων βόρον, οὗτος κορώνην
Πανοχθικὴν αὐτὴν ρογάς ἔχει κάπτετον.

Χλαῖνης ἐν τρώχει Πελληνίδος· ἄλλα στοῦ τοῦτον
Καὶ Χρέας ἐς τήν πολλὴν Ἀττικὴ καὶ στεφάνουν
Ἐξέτασε οἱ προκόπων συνεκώμασε, ἦλθε δ’ ἁμαρτά
Βλέψας εκ πελών νωδὸς ἐπισκυννοι
Οτριχί διαφθείρας μυολήμασθος, ἐκ γαρ ἁγώνων
Τῶν τὸτε ληστῶν ἦλθ’ ὕπο Καλλιόπην.

Casaubon says here, Epigramma corruptissimum, imprimitur in Harpyiarum reliquiae. He says nothing upon the third and 4th verses, which he looks upon as desperate. He would have the fifth to signify, cum effertur, canis solus comitatus est exaquias, and the two following, venit in Orcum miser Athleta, oculis suggilatis, dentibus auribusque fractis, reading ὅτα διαφθείρας instead of Οτριχί &c., and he reads the last verse thus:—

Τῶν τότε Ληστῶν ἦλθ’ ὕπο τῶν καπέτων.

He thinks the Epig. is upon an Athleta. Now for my part, says he, I would read the whole thus:—

Φυλλόμαχον τὸν πάντα φαγέων βόρον, οὗτος κορώνην
Πανοχθικὴν αὐτὴν ρογάς ἔχει κάπτετον.

Χλαῖνης ἐν τρώχει Πελληνίδος· ἄλλα στοῦ τοῦτον
Καὶ Χρέας ἐς τήν πολλὴν Ἀττικὴ καὶ στεφάνουν.

"Εστοντ’ οἱ πρότερον συνεκώμασαν· ἦλθε δ’ ἁμαρτά
Βλέψας εκ πελών νωδὸς ἐπισκυννοι
Οτριχί Διαφθείρας μυολήμασθος, ἐκ γαρ ἁγώνων
Τῶν τὸτε ληστῶν ἦλθ’ ὕπο Καλλιόπην.

Traduction Latine libre:—
Phyllomachum vorace hominem instar cornicis, qua
tota nocte cadaveribus pascitur, hæc fossa, immo rima continet. Ei pro sindone est chlænae Pellenioæ pars laceræ; sed cum illo, Attice, jacet hic, quicquid et ad artem et coronas usui fuit. Exequias iverunt qui cum eo commissabantur; venit et torva tuens, et edentulus, et albo supercilio, Calvus Diptherias, nil præter olei lecythum possidens, nam a Musæ Calliope, Lenæorum præside, ex tis ludis, qui tunc agebantur, ejectus erat.

I chuse now to go on in Adam's own words.

Il ne s'agit point ici d'un Athlète, comme l'a pretendu Casaubon, mais d'un poète Tragique. Le mot ἀναμιχρία in the text est la clef de cette Epigramme. Les Jeux Lenæens se celebroient à Athenæes en l'honneur de Bacchos, au sortir des vendanges; il n'y estoit question ni d'Athlètes ni des Pancratiastes, les combatans étoient Poètes tragiques. On y représentait quatre pièces: la dernière etoit une pièce satyrique, celui qui avoit fait le plus rire les Spectateurs estoit le Vainqueur. Les Poètes jonoient leur pièces dans un chariot, ει ἀμάζης, et ils buvoient tant qu'ils s'en retournoyaient toujours yvres. Notre Phyllomaque estoit done un poète tragique goinfré et yvrogené, et qui combattoit volontiers aux jeux Lenæens. Le Diptherias que j'ay mis au lieu de διαφθειρα pas estoit une personnage du Théâtre, vid. Pollux, lib. 4, cap. 19, art. 3, qui devoit être très-vieux, et n'avoir point de cheveux sur le front, c'est ce qui m'a fait lire au 6th verse, πολίων ἐν τῷ ῥᾳ ἡ της ἔλιων, et au 7th, Ἀπριξ au lieu d'Οπριξιν dans tout le reste je n'ay presque rien changé. (Ἀπριξ or Ἑπριξις for capillis carens ?)

Toutes les parties s'arrangent si bien dans cette
correction, et je me suis si peu éloigné des vestiges de mon texte, que je crois avoir rencontré juste. Mais je serois bien plus content encore, si quelque manuscript appujoit ma conjecture. Je supplie les Savans d'Angleterre de vouloir bien jeter les yeux sur cet endroit de leur MSS., et de voir s'ils n'y trouveront rien de ce que je demande.

Vers de Nicandre tirez du liv. 9, pag. 395:—

Καὶ τε σὺ γε ὑπέφαινο δρακοντάδας ἰπτικευτὰς
Η Σικέλις μεγάρου Πελειάδας, όθεν ἀφυρεσία
Ὅθε ϕυστράκειοι νομήσιμοι εξενίστηναι.  

Traduction de Dalechamp:—

Alē domi dracontio tritico geminos parientes Siculas
Pelēiadas, quandoquidē milēs sublimē volatu cibi quæ-
rendi gratia non exagantur.

Je voudrois bien savoir comment Dalechamp a lu pour traduire ainsi; et pourquoi Casaubon, qui le cen-
sure ordinairement avec trop d'aigreur, ne lui dit rien ici. Voici une correction que je propose à ces Mes-
sieurs, et que je soumets volontiers à leur jugement:  

Κ’ εἶτε σὺ γε υπέφαινο δρακοντάδας ἰπτικευτὰς
Ἡ ’Η Σικέλις μεγάρου Πελειάδας, όθεν φίν ἵραν
Ὅθε φίν ὅς ἦν κόινοι, νομ. αἰσιόμοι εξενιστρώτα, vel, ἐκεντρώσαι.

Pour entendre cecy il faut se souvenir qu'il y avoit en Sicile, dans le temple de Venus Ericyne, une quan-
tité prodigieuse de pigeons, qui passoient dans un cer-
tain temps sur la côte d' Afrique, et revenoient au bout de neuf jours au temple de la Déesse. On célébroit pour leur départ une fête qu'on appelloit anagoria, et pour leur retour un autre qu'ils nommoient cata-

goria. Ils disoient que c'étoit Venus qui faisoit ce
petit voyage, et qui menoit ses pigeons avec elle. Il faut savoir, en second lieu, qu'Aristote pretend que les pigeons soufflent du salpêtre dans le bec de leurs petits des qu'ils sont éclos. Le passage d'Aristote est 5 cité par Athenée. Nicandre parle donc icy comme Aristote, et voici ce que je lui fais dire.

Soit que vous nourrissiez des pigeons de l'isle Dracontium, (Ptolemée la met sur la côte d'Afrique), ou de ceux du temple de Venus Ericyne, que leur eau 10 et leur nourriture ordinaire ne soit jamais sans nitre, lorsque leur petits sont prêts a éclore. Φιν ἔρσα approche beaucoup de φυσάρσα, et φιν ὡς ἔκ νόονι de φωστρακεοι, et ἐκντρώται n'est pas extreemement eloiné d'ἐξενιπτονται, et l'on pourroit même mettre 15 ἐκντρωτα, en le faisant rapporter à ἔρσα, et à νομ' αἰ-σμος, et le mot approcheroit encore plus d'ἐξενι-πτονται.

I omit here some part of his Letter, which has not much in it, and come to another attempt of his. 20 Je ne mettrai plus qu'un exemple qui se trouve au lib. 9, sur la fin, pag. 410, where Athenaeus says that χειρόμακτρον est un ornement de tête, et il cite ce passage taken from the 5th book of the Odes of Sappho:—

25 Χειρόμακτρα δὲ καυχύνον πορφυρά, καὶ ταῦτα μεν ἄτιμάσεις Ἑπεμψα πυφωκείας δώρα τίμα.

C'est Sappho qui fait une offrande à Venus, mais ce texte est bien corrompu. Voici comment Casaubon le retablit:—

30 Χειρόμακτρα δὲ πλαγγύνον πορφυρά καὶ ταῦτα μάλα τιμάεντα γ' ἐπεμψα Σαπφώ θεᾶ δώρα τίμα.
Il y a du sens à cette correction, mais μάλα τι-μάντα au lieu de μεν ἀτιμάσεις s’éloigne beaucoup des vestiges du texte.

Besides τιμάσεις and τίμα together won’t do.

[The sequel is not preserved.]

CCXXXVIII.

Thomas Bentley to Richard Bentley.

Nov. 16, 1725.

Honoured Sir,

I fancy you have sometimes, as often as I have been in your thoughts, accused me of idleness and want of zeal and respect, because I have not writ to you before now. But I entreat you to believe me when I tell you that I always resolved to write as soon as I arrived at Rome; and behold thither I am got at last, after a journey long and fatiguing, but indeed full of new and surprising pleasures. I intended to have given you in my first Letter some account of my journey from Paris to Rome, but I’ll do that the next time I write, in a sheet by itself, and at present only tell you that I was so pleased with the sight of the Bembus Terence, that I resolved to collate a piece of it by way of curiosity. Baron Stock gave me Faërnsus’s, if that published by Victorius, at Florence, is the right one. ’Tis pity he did not live to publish it himself. I began at the
4th act of Phormio, because there it is fairest, and have collated to the end of the Play. I have found some things that are neither in the text nor notes of Faernus, which ought to have been mentioned.

The MS. has "meam neclegentiam ipsa cum;" which Faernus neglected, because he thought it an error of the writer; but 'tis right, I think, "aetas ipsa non m. aetas v. meam n. ipsa:" and the verse is better. MS. "quid illi tamdiu—sed venisse;" and 'tis always sed, except once or twice, and therefore I wonder Faernus would alter it: "audisti Chreme." P.294, v.9, "scio esse et istae;"—Cod. f. ita. Act. 4, 2, "sunt dati, 6 mihi—unde a primo instussi;" 3 letters missed, or 2 for institi. Sc. 3, "venire salvom, ut abi abs te." The MS. has "siqui istane" for "is qui istam;" componamus very clear, but it has vos; if there was "nos—inter nos componamus," it would please me better: it would be more comic, and more assuming in Geta. "Amici omnes," without "modo, non capis ejus res," as Faernus has put it in the note: "haec hinc facessat &c. deest hic vers. in MS. nam satis scio, cod. quantum licuit;" and I would put it thus: "quid postulat? quid? nimum quantum: licuit—nempe, ero desistere litibus," or something like that, "si quis daret" &c. Then the MS. has "si quis ei daret, malum hercle, nihil pudet 6. ut. parvi rettulit, inventast," and above, "pernas, eia—adferret ut dissolverem Quae debeo, et jam nunc, vel, etiam 6. et; facere hunc 6. ego; ager oppositus pignori est ob decem minas age." MS. del. inquit. "Supellectile opus est summptum ad nuptias;" sic cod. scriito mihi 6. jam; tu modo filium fac ut—filium is the right.
"Si illam dant hanc ut tamne," 3 letters mit out. "Argentum nunc mecum attuli." Act. 4, 4, "satine est th. id. res redit planissime—hoc volnus tangere," very plain: "argentum repetet." The MS. has "tandum apparandas nuptias;" that's right, for, "ad parentas nuptias;" or, if the verse will do, "ad apparandas; Harispex—negotii incipere." Such words as "supplicii, negotii," &c., are always, almost always, with a double ii; and "apparare, comparare, optime, planissime. Sc. 5, "Ut cautust ubi—Atqui ita opus factost et matura—voluntate hæc fieri, magis convenit."

Act. 5, Sc. 1, "dum hæc qua loquitur—verum istuc de nomine vivonte—virginem nuptam locavi—duasne uxorres th. is. et ut volebam conlocatam amari:" there's something under that amari. Here the MS. has conlocatam; di vestram et opere maximo—sua cura sola fecit," without hæc; quid si sic interpungis nostra cura, maxima sua cura? Then sola has had both a penknife and a pen: it seems to have been originally "solas fecit," or, I don't know what; nemo e me scibit. Scen. 2, "malis expediat," certainly a pr. manu; corruptit recentior manus. Perhaps Politian, or Bembus himself, or Faèrnus: there are the names of several that have had it. Some modern has spoilt it in 200 places, I believe; but 'tis generally with a pen, and cleverly enough done, so that I can read the old. He has generally, I think always, altered it wrong: "nonne id satis erat—præmiumus—haud scio—an mutet." Animun begins the next verse: "ne in præsenti—binam queso" —cod. sic habet, "virum me natvellem," no more, and
'tis very plain, without a blot; and yet Faërnus says, liber Bembinus natum; which I wonder much at. Sure 'tis the same MS. that he had; but he would have revised if he had lived to publish the book himself. I wonder, too, that he likes natum better:

"ecquid locutus cum istac es. Ut prior illi—ac tu nemost θ. homo, opperuit ostium, quo pacto potuit θ. id. ne fili quidem nostri."

Act. 5, 4. "Ejusmodi in animo pare cupid"—pare
cod. perhaps for parere. "Me capere suadeat." 'Tis much better: 'tis very plain suadeat. Sc. 5, "Propria ut P. poteretur, conficienda—senibusnumium," one s; "vide qui egreditur." Scen. 6, "hic quid hic narrat," as Faërnus says, "novomest revocare cursum quo instit." This he ought to have mentioned too.

The MS. has pergīt very plain, with an s over the t by a late hand, I believe by Faërnus himself, who thought pergīs right. I think the contrary; 'tis to himself still. The MS., "nisi restitis." The MS.,

Familiorriorem o. e. h. mitatur malum set is ne est.
Quem seōt annon ipse est congregiare actutum quid est.

I give you the MS. to a letter: "set is ne est" is in the first line: "sed quid istuc credam—satine est si te delibutum—Pone reprehendit—ait sesesetitum θ.

hem, after "uxori tuae, sed men censen—atque ego quoque inaudici illam fabulam θ. hercle."

But here I must leave off, for 'tis post day, and very near the time. 'Tis but every Thursday, and I would not stay another week. I'll write to you again next Thursday.

All the news here is, that the Princess Sobtv went
hopes of Parmeno; only to have courage and resolution enough to hold out till he has humbled her, and made her submit and beg pardon. The MS. has "eam consilio regere non potest:" this is right, and makes it a general thing; potest deceived them all; because it stands here for pole est. 'Tis impossible. No more now.

Please to remember my love and Duty to all Friends and Superiors.

I am always faithfully, Yours,

T. B.".

I fancy the Terence is published by this time. I fear I shant get it here. A Letter from you would be an honour and pleasure to me.

Direct to me in French,

A' Monsieur
Monsieur Thomas Bentley,
à Rome.

For Dr. Bentley,
at Trinity College,
Cambridge.

Inghilterra.
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CCXXXIX.

Thomas Bentley to Richard Bentley.

Honoured Sir,

Without doubting whether or no You received my other Letter, I go on to finish those Var. Lect. of the Cod. Bemb. I am really of opinion that 'tis as old as J. Cæsar or Augustus, or Tiberius at least; and I have got that notion from many marks, particularly the way of writing and spelling I have observed in the Inscriptions I have read up and down of that age. This book has the same. But when you come down to Vespasian and Septim. Severus and Constantine, they are very different. But this I just mention by the by now, and can be more large another time. The Letters of the MS. are so finely drawn, that there's no possibility of reading it wrong, but where that knave and blockhead has altered it. 'Tis upon a very thick parchment, and yet 'tis quite worn away in many places, and turned black in others. I believe it may be proved that 'tis an older and better MS. than Donatus made use of. Faërmus has been prodigiously negligent, and left perhaps 1000 places untouched, the major part of which are right. But he ought to have given every variation, right or wrong.

There's another Terence which they shew to everybody, above a 1000 years old, with all the Personæ of every scene comically painted, beautifully written in a very large Quarto. 'Tis all prose and differs from Bemb. every six words; but 'tis all trumpery,
and would alone furnish the 10,000 Var. Lect. you speak of in Phil.

Act. 5, Sc. 6, p. 310, the MS. has "cum patre idem inde recipit—ejus adhibendas heus Phormio vale not, omi. bene ita me di ament factum gaudo." Act. 5, Sc. 7, "Ne quoquam suorum—capiendus." Sc. 8, "idque adeo venio ad vos nuntiatum;" this is right, and a better verse: and this, "Postquam id tantopere vol velle—vol for vos—eam nunc extrudi." Here Faërnus is right, but 'twas wrong to leave viduam in the text, when his guide had nothing of it: "hæc adeo illi jam denarrabo—θ. ego. ludificabamini—esse delatum." Faërnus says the Bemb. has esse delatum; it has not, upon my word. But I can see plainly he had not the MS. by him when he writ the Notes. They are full of faults. Libitum and lacrimis; and all the Inscriptions of the first Imperatores have; and "Pontifex Maximus," and "corruptus, colapsus;" the MS. always has "di deæque omnis—hinc aspor-
tarier. Ut quid agam illo θ. cum enim nec. osolus accurrere." Just so the MS.

Sc. 9, "Mi vir Y hem quid nunc."

Quid ego obsecro huic.
Credam,

sic cod.

Pro di immortalis facinus miserandum et malum.

He should not have left indignum in the text. The Poet would not put facinus indignum, because there comes in the next line "factum indignius, qui mihi

ad uxorces" θ. ubi. This I think is a manifest fault: 'tis very seldom he's caught. "Nam cum hoc ip-
so:" the modern has put me over the nam, and drawn his pen through ipso; both wrong: he should
have put it, as the MS. has, "ca quæ nostras minuit fructus vilitas—culpam meritum—ca morte obiit de medio abiit aetatem porro is aetatem," against the verse; if not, I like it, and would read "peccatum nunc magis quam tunc expectendast"—quam tunc obelo confix: recent. man. faxo tali sit maclatus gratiam supplicii, θ. jam, ogganiat simp. n. meritum hoc meo; verum jam quando accusando ab illoc abstuli. Et præter spem tu tum nomen dic quid est mihi Phormio;" all in a verse. Ecastor posthoc quod potero 10 quod voles θ. tibi, and et, and read quod for quæ; at the end, "faxon aderit. Ω Vos valete et plaudite."

Terenti Phormio Finitus.

During my stay at Paris, Sir, I waited upon Mr. L'Abbé Bignon, who was very civil to me, and offered to do me any service. Mr. Boivin was very kind also, and gave me all the Books I asked for, and a room to sit in. I was often with Père Montfaucon, who is free, and goodnatured, and communicative, and did more for me than I expected or asked, chiefly for your sake. I saw also Banduri and Father Harduin, and many other learned and famous Men.

I fell into too much acquaintance after I began to talk the language a little, and did not do much in the way of study. The chief was Plutarch; I had promised Mr. Bryan to see what MSS. there were of that Author. I found admirable ones that surprised me. I collated one that has only pieces of about 7 or 8 lives quite through, far better than any Xylander or H. Stephens had. From that, and two more that have all the Lives and two of the Morals, very old in-
deed, I would undertake to correct Stephens's Plutarch in 20 thousand places.

I'll give you 20 or 30 out of Caesar's life, because I know you'll expect a proof, after such an affirmation.

Plut. Steph. Ed. p. 1298, διέποντα τὴν Ἁσίαν Ιουνίουν· leg. Iouγκον, for Junius, or Juvenius, which is the right name: 'tis so in Velleius Paterculus. The Chronol. dispute about him: I think Dodwell or 10 Noris, in the Cenotaph. Pisan.

P. 1302, for ἐπήρθησαν, read ἐπερρόσθησαν. 5 or 6 more in this page, that are right.

P. 1306, συνηχευμένα τῶν πράγματος γνώμας ἀποδιόντων: this is downright nonsense: leg. τῶν γραμμάτων. The MS. has also ἄποδοντων.

P. 1308, leg. ὑποδείξας πολιτεύματι π. α: ἐξαπατήσαντι.

At pag. 1311 my MS. fails me: it wants about 2 leaves. I took one that I thought the best, with all the lives, and collated that where the other wants: I found it full as good, written peritissima manu, and not a letter nor an accent wrong.

P. 1311, deficit vetus cod. at ἀντιταχθέντων: the other has κατὰ τῶν προσώπου πατάξας ἀπέκτεινεν.

25 Here ἀπέστρεψεν is wrong, 8 lines above 'tis right.

Ib. εἰς τέλημα τευματοδέη. I miss 5 or 6 in almost every page. And in pag. 1312, I miss 10 that are all right, to give you three new words: καὶ τῷ θραυστέῳ ἐνδελεχῶς 30 καὶ ταλαιπωρεῖν ἀπομαχόμενος τῷ πάθει.

P. 1328, leg. εἶδας καὶ συνεκρούσθεις [συνεκρούσθεις?] τῆς πάντων φορώ· ψηφίζεται.

P. 1334, for περιπασθεῖς καὶ ἀνιαιθεῖς, I give
you two fine metaphorical words, and like Plutarch: πίπτασθεις καὶ ἀδημοσίας—καὶ τείχομαχοῦντες θα καὶ, and read τείχοφυλακοῦντες.

P. 1335, for Πομπήιον μοναρχίαν, leg. φιλαρχίαν.

P. 1336, for ἐπὶ σκότους, read ἐπισκοπούσης.

P. 1337, for μετὰ δρόμου καὶ φοβερὰν, read καὶ φοβᾶς.

P. 1339, for πεξῶν τῶν ἀλόντων, read ξόντων ἀλόντων.

P. 1345, about Juba: leg. ἐκ βαρβάρου καὶ Νομάδου and also read, ἐναρίθμιος. A pretty piece of history about Juba: all Juba’s works are lost!

P. 1348, ἐκπεριελθόντι τόπον, leg. τόν πόντον.

P. 1349, τεταγμέναι, leg. τεταραγμέναι. Now here comes a fine reading about the Julian Period: ἐκ τῶν ὑποκειμένων ἡ ἑπτάδαν · ἐδειξαν ἔδειξαν ἔδειξαν ἔδειξαν ἔδειξαν, etc., leg. ἔδειξαν.

P. 1352, Ἀναμένει τοῦτο τὸ σῶμα Βροῦτος. This I don’t understand; but σῶμα, I suppose, is right, because of that before, ἄλλα τῶν σῶματος τῇ χείρι θεοῦ· σέλα οὐράνια καὶ κτύπους. So the next page, διαταραχθέντα ἄμα τῷ κτύπῳ καὶ τῷ φωτὶ, καὶ λαμποῦσης—cod. καταλαμποῦσης: right, undoubtedly.

P. 1356, τοιοῦτος δὲ τῆς ἀρχῆς—ταραχῆς. Last line, leg. συνεπιφώσαντος.

I did some little things besides, that I shall tell you of in another Letter. I intended to give you a short history of my journey from Paris to Rome, but have almost filled two sheets before I begin.

I have very little worth writing before I come to Lyons, for we [travelled] 4 days and a half from Paris thither, and 'tis 300 miles. The coach, called
the *Diligence*, holds 8 persons; they change horses 5 times a-day, and have always 8, sometimes ten, and twice or thrice 12. We passed quite through Burgundy, a very fine country: ridges of hills, covered 5 with vines, make a charming prospect. You'll wonder when I tell you that I met with very little good wine, even in Burgundy. There are no good towns all the way: Auxerre and Macon are the best. The country people are poor and miserable. I staid at Lyons a fortnight: 'tis a most delightful place. I met with many things that pleased and entertained me hugely. I shall be pretty long about 'em: they'll take up my next Letter, with a word or two about the Alpes.

There's very little news here. The P's Lady is still in the nunnery. He is generally blamed: they tell me the Pope has refused him audience 3 times. There is lately discovered in the Monte Palatino, where they found the Bath of Augustus 2 years ago, some rooms full of ancient painting and statues. I have not yet seen them: there's no stirring out: it rains perpetually; so it did all the while I was at Paris. Yet 'tis not cold here yet: I have no fires.

**tepidasque praebet**

Jupiter Brumas

is true.

Love and service to all friends.

From your humble Servant and dutiful Nephew,

T. Bv.

---

*For Dr. Bentley,*

*at Trinity College,*

*Cambridge.*

*Inghilterra.*

T T 2
Honoured Sir,

The first thing I did after I got to Lyons was to visit Mr. Pistalocchi, a learned Physician, to whom I had Letters from Paris. He has a fine Library, and a very large collection of all sorts of natural Curiosities, and a great many venerable Remnants of Antiquity. He took a great deal of Pains to shew me them all, and made his company very edifying and agreeable to me. There’s a sort of complaisance and smoothness in the French, which, though they mean nothing by it, a stranger is pleased with, and finds his account in it.

It was not long before I went to see their Hotel de Ville, where there is a large table of brass fixed in the wall, about a yard and half square, containing an harangue of Claudius, the Emperor, in favour of the Lyonnais when they petitioned to be made a Roman Colony. He having been born at Lyons, exerted himself mightily in their favour, and obtained it of the Senate. That harangue was sent to Lyons at the people’s request, and engraved upon this plate, which was found some years ago, and set up as one of the most beautiful Monuments of Antiquity now in the world. I took a very exact copy of it, which I won’t give you now, because ’tis long, and would fill my Letter. The way of writing at that time is plainly seen: there are several odd expressions not
to be found in the best Roman Authors, which are peculiar, perhaps, to Claudius himself.

In the whole 'tis but a silly speech, and one would swear that 'tis the Emperor's own composition, and very words. In some other Letter I will transcribe it: *Si denique posces.*

I was glad to hear that there were still some remains of the temple or ara of Augustus which Juvenal mentions,

10 Aut *Lugdunense* Rhetor dicturus ad *arum*;

but I found nothing but the two large and very fine granite pillars, that belonged to it, and some Mosaic Pavement, &c. The Pillars are now sawn into four, and serve to support the Quire of a Church.

15 There are Medals of Augustus and Tiberius with *Romeæ et Augusto*, and the frontispiece of this Altar upon the reverse. Suetonius says that Augustus would not accept of the Dedication unless Rome was joined with him, "Nisi suo et Romæ communi Nomine."

20 The Learned of Lyons seem to have proved very clearly that Hannibal's passage was here at the Confluent of the Rhone and the Soane, when he came from Carthago Nova; and bring their proofs from Polybius, and Livy, and Plutarch. Livy says, "Quartis castris ad *Insulam* pervenit, ubi Arar et Rhodan us annes diversis ex Alpibus fecurrentes confluent in unum." I shewed them this description in Seneca's Trag.

Vidi duabus imminens fluvii jugum,
Quod Phebus ortu semper obverso videt,
Ubi Rhodanus ingens annus prærapido fluit
Araruque dubitanos quo suos cursus agat
Tacitus quietis alluit ripas vadis.

It is indeed the most charming situation in the world.
There's a good deal to be seen yet of Agrippa's ways, and Marc Antony's Aqueduct, and several vestigia of Caesar and his Army. Of the Aqueduct there are near the town about 6 or 7 Arches remaining; about 4 miles off, 30 or 40; and 6 or 7 miles off, 50 or 60. I went to see them all. It seems to have been about 10 miles long. In one place, where it crosses a valley, 'tis as high as our Library: it was a most stupendous work; but what could such an army not do? The reservoir of it is now under 10 ground in the vineyard of a Nunnery. I had the curiosity to beg leave of the Religieuses to see it, which they readily granted.

There are also many marks of that fire of Lyons in Nero's time, of which Seneca says, una nov inter 15 fuit inter urbern maximum et nullam.

The old Amphitheatre (or rather Theatre, for 'tis but a semicircle,) I pass over, because I have seen Vespasian's here, which is very surprising, and in all respects much more worth one's notice; though here one sees the arena and orchestra, and the places for the beasts, and the stairs up to the Galleries. Suetonius says that Caligula did edere peregre spectacula, at Syracuse in Sicily hasticos [astycos?] ludos, et in Gallia Lugduni Mycellos [miscellos?]. There's a deal of what they call Pavé à la Mosaique, the pavement vermiculata, or Lithostrota. Suetonius says that J. Caesar did in expeditionibus tessellata et sectilia pavimenta circumferre.

A thousand things more curious and worth seeing, which I won't trouble you with. Such sights give vast pleasure, when one is studious and eager: reading them is not so pleasant. However, I can't forbear giving you the famous Taurbole, which was
found in a gentleman’s garden not long since. 'Tis a large square stone, or Roman Altar, about 5 foot high, and two foot about. The Inscription mentions a Taurobolium made by the Lyonnois for Antoninus Pius. I'll give you it to a Tittle:—

**TAUROBOLIO.**

Matris D. M. ID.
Quod factum est ex
Imperio Matris D.

Deum
Pro salute Imperatoris
Cæs. T. Æli.
Hadriani Antonini Aug.
PII P. P.

Liberorumque ejus
Et Status Colonie

*Lugudun.*

L. Æmilius Carpus IIIII
Vir. Aug. item
Dendrophorus
Vires excepit et a
Vaticano transtulit
Ara. et Bucranium
Suo impendio consacravit

Sacerdote
Q. Sammio Secundo ab
XV. Viris
Occabo et Corona exornato
Cui sanctissimus ordo
Lugudumens.
Perpetuitatem Sacer-
doti decrevit
App. Annio Atilio
Bradua T. Clod;
Vibio Varo Cos.
L. D. D. D.
Cujus Mesonyctium
factum est V. ID.
Dec.
One gentleman has already writ a dissertation upon it, and another is preparing another. I find they don’t well know what to make of the vires exceptit.

After I had been about a fortnight at Lyons, I set out for Turin, which is a journey of seven days. I hired a chaise, with a couple of very tame staid mules, used to the mountains, one of which was ridden by the owner. There’s not so much danger as people had represented to me; for though one is often within a yard of falling a mile, where no man ever was or ever will be alive, yet there’s no cause to fear, unless your guide is drunk, or your beasts vicious.

The only place worth mentioning in the way is Chambery, the Metropolis of Savoye. I was near Geneva, but winter came on, and I durst not go. Savoye and Piedmont have nothing but horror and amazement. I was four days and a half amongst the Alpes, always mounting or descending. The tops of the hills covered with everlasting snow, and perfect winter; at the bottom, summer and heat, and making hay:—

Nix humeros infusa tegit, tum flumina mento
Precipitant senis, et glacie riget horrida barba

of the famous Mount Cenis, in passing of which I was above 8 hours. They took my chaise in pieces, and put it upon the backs of 4 mules, and me upon the back of another. So I got up; but was carried down betwixt two men, in a chair of an odd fashion for that purpose. I intended to have been long in describing this journey, and to have communicated to you some observations I have made about the
Alpes; but perhaps there would be nothing new to you, and description is lame, and they are fittest for Conversation. So, in short, I arrived safe at Turin, a most beautiful city, and a country very different from Savoye and Piedmont. I staid at Turin three or 4 days. From Turin to Milan, Bologne, Rimini, all along the Adriatic to Loretto, Rome; but I intend to make a Letter, or two or 3, from Turin to Rome; and then for Rome there will be no end. The Vat. has glorious MSS. of the Gr. and Latin Authors, untouched, and better than the Dutch Editors have had: they none of them come hither. If you design anything whilst I am here, I can help you gloriously. Then, for Medals, Inscriptions, Intaglios, Cameos, Theatres, Sepulchres, Baths, Aqueducts, Temples, Statues, Pillars of all sorts and sizes, Obelisks, Pyramids, old Tables, Vases, Urns, Lamps, &c., there’s innumerable: ’tis the study here.

Nobody knows Greek; not many, Latin.

I have scarce left room for a word or two about my own little affairs. I find that I shall want money in 5 or 6 weeks’ time, and it will be so long before I can have any. I write to nobody but you, Sir, and must beg of you to speak to the Bursar for me. I call upon him soon, but I can’t help it: I shall have no money from Yorkshire till towards Midsummer. I beg you’d prevail with him to advance all the year together. Then Dr. Baker will pay him for the room; and I hope you’ll be instrumental in getting me what Dr. Ashenhurst owes me: I have never had a farthing yet. If he would give the Bursar but for a year, all together would make about £50; if it should not, please to desire Mr. Casley to make up
that sum, and send it immediately. I want a suit of
clothes sadly, but dare not bespeak them till I get
that money. If Mr. Casley pays the money to Philip
and David Cantillon, Merchants in London, and gets
a line or two from them to Angelo Belloni, at Rome,;
that will do; and that they make it payable to no-
body but me. Do this for me, Sir, I humbly beg
you: I won't trouble you again in this way. Mr.
Casley must direct the Letter to me, "Monsieur,
Monsieur Bentley, à Rome." I am really frightened,
for I did not consider that it will be 40 days before
I can have that Letter; and though I have now near
£20, it may all be gone easily in necessaries before I
get any more. I shall write again next week. This
is the third time I have writ to you; and I hope you
have got the two acts of Terence, &c. I shall begin
to expect a Letter from you now.

I must thank you, Sir, for writing so kind a Let-
ter to my sister Foster. You have raised their ex-
pectation; I hope in time you may do something for
them. It would be a vast pleasure to me: He's an
honest man, and has parts, and writes handsomely;
and when a man writes, one sees him.

Baron Stosch is discontented, and wants to come
into England: they don't pay him. He has writ to
the Duke of Devonshire, and complains of the Duke
of Newcastle; there's no great occasion for him now,
I think: He can only write word to the government
what Englishmen come here, and how they behave
themselves. The cause is low.

The MS. of the 3 last Books of Dion Cassius is
very old, but miserably torn &c. I have writ out a
piece and translated it for my pleasure; I laughed
whilst I was doing it, because I never read a word of the 70 or 80 that are already published. You told me once of a Schol.* upon Homer, a good one at Florence, I think, or here. Please to say something about it. I could like to do something new and fine; but I can't bear labour and hard study: so I must be content with mediocrity—nil magnum. I think I have heard you talk of Donatus upon Terence, and Servius upon Virgil: I could help you in either. For Virgil himself, I believe there's nothing to be done; very little. There are 3 very old MSS. of Virgil in the Vatican: one, a fragment, as old as the Terence, I believe. I have collated about 10 leaves, and have found 5 or 6 things that I think better than Heins, whose Ed. I brought out of England. They generally agree, but 'tis better than his Cod. Mediceus.

I intended to have writ to the bottom, but Baron Stoech is come in, and tells me there's a new order about Letters, and that I must carry it forthwith this night, Wednesday: I used to carry Letters Thursday Morning.

Duty and service to all friends.

From yours,

T. Bv.

I have not time to run over what I have writ.

For Dr. Bentley,

at Trinity College,

Cambridge.

Inghilterra.
Thomas Bentley to Richard Bentley.

March 25.

Honoured Sir,

I have received both your Letters. For the money, of which I had great need, I return you many hearty thanks: a kindness of which I shall always retain a grateful memory. I should have writ before now, but that I had a mind to see what Plutarch's there are in the Vatican Library; which has been shut up for above thirty days, all the Carneval, and was opened but 3 days ago.

There are of one sort or other 10 or 12, besides those, in what they call the Palatine Library, and another large room that has nothing but the MSS. left by Christina of Sweden; of which they have not yet made a Catalogue! There is one or two of the Lives, and 2 or 3 of the Morals that are old; as good, or near it, as those at Paris. I compared them in Cæsar's Life; and they generally agree; and the Morals in ἐναρκτικα; a great many new and true things. But what can a body do with such great Books, where they only allow the use of them for 3 hours in a morning, and that but 5 times a week, or but 3 or 4 times? for all holidays, &c., are vacancies; all Christmas, and, they tell me, May, June, July entirely; besides that, you are obliged to sit in the same room with 8 or ten others, some working and some chattering. At that rate it would take one 4 or 5 years to go through all Plutarch's Works.

I could like well enough to do those at Paris,
where they gave me a room to myself, and the MS. to go to when my appetite came. But, at the best, 'tis a terrible piece of work, and too much for my shoulders; and yet I like the encouragement, and don't want inclination. But γνῶθι σεαυτόν came from heaven. I'll venture to say thus much: If you'd be pleased to get some good scholar to write the notes and correct the version, and afterwards the press, and take all the trouble of the publication, and all the glory! and then get me money enough to procure 2 or 3 assistants, (Mico is dead, but there's an able young man in his place), I'll undertake the business. And I see enough here, besides Florence and Venice, (the books of Cardinal Bessarion), and Paris, to set Plutarch right in innumerable places. I might add further, that the same may be done for almost any other Greek or Latin Author in proportion.

Upon this I have the honour to tell you, that I happened to take out, by mere accident, a MS. of Statius's Sylva, which being a good one, and collated with another by the same hand, and knowing, too, how few MSS. there are of those charming Books; and seeing, also, a Scholiast in the same hand, which, I believed, was never printed: all these reasons made me run about for Gron. Edit., which I found at last, and began to try the MS. I took the Soteria pro Rut. Gall. I'll give you a place or two, to show what may be done, even after Gronovius.

Huc mecum Epidauria proles,
Hinc alti gaudens datur aggregienda facultas.
Ingentem recreare virum tentemus adorti.
Tendatis jam fila colos.

Now, this is most horrid nonsense, as several other places in the poem are. From the MS. and the col-
lation at the side, I give it you thus:—

Prægressusque
Huc mecum Epidauria proles,

moras; Ocyus hue; gaude; datur aggregianda facultas

Ingentem recreare virum, teneamus adorti

Damnantes jam fila colos.

I was a good while before I found out damnantes, for 'tis writ upon by two different hands; but there is in the margin Dandatis, and by it truncantis. Truncantis would do, with Parcas; but damnantes is right, without doubt: 'tis proper and fine, and used so by him in several other places, vid. Epiced. Glauc. I must give you another; but, upon looking again, I see Progressusque moras in my collation, for prægressusque moras; I understand neither. The MS. has Altius hunc; and in the margin something like ocyus, but I'm not sure. Laudabit for laudavit.

Epiced. in Patrem.

Atque utinam fortuna dares mihi Manibus aras.

Cod.

Atque utinam fortuna mihi dare Manibus aras.

Somewhere else, qua tibi pauper acerra

Digna litem;

he means certainly, I wish I was rich enough: it needs no proof; the other is nonsense. This poem is very corrupt. Via Domitiana affords fine readings. For

Hic scenis populi vias gravatas,

there's what I don't understand;

Corno hic populeo vias gravatas—

you'll find it out. In the margin 'tis, "Hic segnis," Gronovius: very bad, I think; coenis, and populi vias. There's "cedunt nemus," and "trabesque cedunt" together. MS., "trabesque larent."
This Scholiast explains very finely all the Antiquities in the Villa Surrent. of Pol. Fel., and particularly every thing relating to Naples, and all the fine things thereabouts. I shall go to Naples in a little time, before the heats come, to stay about 20 days, and then return to Rome again. I have quite finished the Terence; for I have scarce ever been at the Library without doing a bit. All the Andria is lost, except a piece of the last Act: I intend to collate that in prose where the Bemb. wants. One of the first lines that's legible is thus:—

Spe, gaudio, mirando tantum tam repentino hoc bono:

which I think better, mirando tantum, for tam mirando. What Donatus says, that mirando is a pars ticipium for dum miror, I can't like by any means: hoc certainly stands better before bono. In the Eun, I remember a little thing that pleased me:—

Jubesne? jubeo, cogo, atque impero.

The MS. has jubeam plainly. Do I jubere, jubeam ne? say'st thou; immo cogo atque impero: it must be better; they did not understand it. It is a good while, but I remember it perfectly, since you came into my room, when I was so happy as to be your neighbour in your house, and told me something about that verse in Phormio,

Ut neque mihi sit amittendi &c.:

whether ejus or jus, or, I have forgot how; neither in the MS., only thus, neque mihi sit.

There is a specimen of this Codex in Mabillon de Re Diplom.; and I think in the Paleogr. Græc. of Montfaucon; and also, though I'm not sure, of the
Gr. Test. that Mico did for you. That's a Glorious Old Book. I have a good mind to collate it again for curiosity. It was not I that got you that specimen at Oxford, writ by a leaf of Icing-glass, &c.

There are two or 3 Homers here, that have better readings than are in Barnes's Edit. In the best of them I looked at that fine Emendation of yours, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ παπτανέουν &c. I found it exactly and plainly so, and a scholion upon it; for there's a large Scholiast different from Didymus. This pleased me so much, that I have collated 4 books, and found 50 or 60 things that I believe are right. I'll send you 3 or 4 in some other letter.

I must leave room to thank my Cousin for his entertaining Letter. I must write in Italian after such a challenge: he may expect a Letter in a post or two. I wish mightily for a Terence or two. The Head Librarian, who is a Prelate, has been very civil to me; and it would do me service to make a present; sent to Leghorn, they would come presently. I writ so far yesterday. In my next I intend to go on with the journey, and another will finish it. When I get to Rome, you may expect πάντα περὶ πάντων. Roma Moderna, for its Religion, manners, dicta, facta, studia, instituta &c., surprises me more, in a different way, than I believe it would have done if I had come in Augustus's time. I live very near his Mausoleum: they have made Stables of it.

I was misinformed about opening Letters: there's no such thing.

I have had some reflections about Plutarch, that I shall make you acquainted with next Post; and if you should have occasion to write or speak about
that matter, I beg you’d forbear till you get my next Letter.

Hearty Love and Service to all friends.

Yours always,

T. B.:

For Dr. Bentley,
at Essex-house, near the Temple,
London.

[This address has been erased and a second substituted for it, as follows:]

For Dr. Bentley,
Master of Trinity College,
in Cambridge.

Inghilterra.

CCXLII.

Viro Maximo Richardo Bentleio S. D. P.
Jac. Phil. D’Orville.

Summa illa humanitas, qua me præsentem semper ornasti, Vir celeberrime, ad te his literis compellandum multo me alacriorem reddidit. Illa enim non modo spatium in seculum, ut ille haud minus benigno excipierentur vultu, quam ipse in te olim expertus fueram, sed etiam magno me incitavit opere, ne paterer hanc occasiorem grati animi testandii temere elabi.

Cum igitur amicissimus Casleius me certiorem de tuo proposito fecerit, nihil antiquius habuisset quam mea tibi probare officia, et desideratas MSS. Lucani

U U
collationes confectas dare. Verum, cum Francisci Oudendorpii, viri mihi amicissimi, et tu nominis in primis cultoris, editio ejus poëtae, jam ad septimum librum perducta sit, et tu istos codices tum demum cum Grotii editione commissos velle videaris, si illa \( \text{ex\ o\ a\ is} \) non habuisset exitum, nihil a me hae in re ante moliendum duxi, quam certiora de tua voluntate edoctus fuero. Misi tamen ad Casleium editionem nuperam, quam Cortius cum variis lectionibus et emendationibus Lipsiae in forma octava publicavit. 10

Miraberis, Vir doctissime, insignem hominis imperitiam et audaciam, qui plusquam viginti vitia contra legem metricam et innumerab rum absurdas lectiones in textum, ut vocant, auctoris intruserit. Et tamen hic ille est, qui doctissimum Wasse vestratem nuper in \(^{13}\) Sallustio tam indignis tractavit modis. Putavi autem hunc librum in subministrandis codicibus variationibus usum aliquem habere posse.

Utinam salutare illud sidus, cui se sibi restitutos Terentius Phædrusque nuper debuerunt, etiam Lucano brevi effulgeat. Quidquid mea opera tibi utilis esse potuerit, promtissimo in me recipiam animo; at cum de Italica peregrinatione brevi instituenda cogito, vereor ne tua mandata, ui festinentur, serius ad me perveniant. Intra enim paucissimas hebdomadas \(^{25}\) eo per Galliam iter sum ingressurus. Si in istis regionibus aliquo modo tuis commodis inservire potuero, gratissimum feceris, ea de re me admonendo. Vale, Vir celebrate, et me tibi devotissimum credas, oro.

Hagæ Comitum sexto Idus Aprilis. 1726.

Doctissimus Davisius et amicissimus Crownfield.
si non grave est, a me plurimum salveant. In re literaria nihil admodum geritur, quod scire magnopere cupias, nisi forte quod Cl. Burmannus brevi satis acres vindicias contra Capperonnerium, Quintiliani ed. torem, est publicaturus.

To Dr. Richard Bentley,
at His Majesty's Library,
in Essex-street, Essex-house,
in London.

CCXLIII.

Thomas Bentley to Richard Bentley.

Rome, April 24, 1726.

Honoured Sir,

Soon after I sent away my last, I fell into a little indisposition, which I am now got out of; that hindered me from writing again so soon as I intended. I have not been at the Library since I writ, for the Holy Week, and some time before and after, is Vacancy, but have spent my time at home, not without much pleasure, in looking into books of Antiquities, and reading now and then one of Plutarch's moral treatises.

He is so full of noble sentiments, and shews such a glowing passion for justice and fortitude, and all sort of virtue, that I never read anything with a greater gusto. But as to the business of undertaking an Edition of him, I have laid aside all thoughts of that. I have many reasons which I won't trouble

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you with: the most obvious is; what if I should want health after I have taken the money, and am engaged and obliged to go on? Besides, I don’t care to stay from home so long a time as is required; and then, further, I can’t think of losing that liberās oblectatio animī, Tully speaks of more than once; but most of all, I am not fit for it: I have not read enough; How many of the Greek and Latin Authors are there that I have scarce ever tasted?

But, Sir, I have taken a resolution, and I hope I shall have grace and constancy to persist in it, to study them all well; this I know you will think landable and encourage me to go on. I beg leave to offer one thing to your consideration; if you would procure me something p’ ann. as for a scholar that knows the Languages and is studying abroad, and understands Books, or in any other way: this I could like mightily, and would resolve to deserve it. I think I should be able to do something new and useful as to Modern as well as Antient Learning. I can have the looking over Christina’s MSS. and perhaps should not entirely neglect Plutarch.

If I had money enough to keep a horse and a servant, and take a better apartment, I should be very happy. But I am happy, as I am, and have better health, and more inclination to study and take pains than I used to have of late in England. Yesterday it came into my head to ask you if you’d give me leave to buy some such Books as have been printed at Rome, of late years. They are cheap, though all Foreign Books are very dear. I’ll name to you four or five fine ones, amongst a great many, that would be very fit for a Library. Ciaconii Vitæ
Pontificum; Anastasii Vitae Pontificum; Observations upon the Cimeteri of the Martyrs and Antient Christians; Bonanni's Numismata Pontificum; and Kircher's Museum, by Bonanni, enlarged; Causeus's Museum Romanum; Mercatus's Metalloteca Vaticana; Fabretti's Columna Trajana; and other Books. All these, and some others, out of the Stamperia Vaticana. I desire nothing but the Credit of buying them, and the pleasure of turning them over before I send them. It will look like doing something as Library Keeper. I'll promise for £50 to send you Books that shall be deemed worth a £100. I can send them to Leghorn for a small matter, and then there may, perhaps, be some advantage as to the Importation, in directing them to the King's Library.

Since my last, I have been at Tivoli, the old Tibur, which I don't at all wonder the Romans, Augustus, Mæcenas, Horace, &c., were so fond of: 'tis a most delightful place now, though all their fine Villas lie in ruins. I walked with infinite pleasure upon the banks of the præcips Anio, and by the Tiburni lucus; but the pomaria, &c., are all gone. Suetonius says, in the Life of Horace, domus ejus ostenditur circa Tiburni lucum, and, secessu ruris sui Sabini aut Tiburtini; the ruins of the rus Tiburtinum are to be seen, and I think I found the other, just upon the confines of the Sabines and Latins, where, also, are the remains of Catullus's;

O funde noster seu Sabine seu Tiburs;

but our Antiquary did not agree with me. Mæcenas's villa, where he used to retire with Augustus, is at one corner, quite entire; and the very pillars, one or two, (for it was surrounded with little pillars at the
top,) yet standing: it was a prodigious large building, and now within the walls there’s a vineyard that they make 2000 crowns a year of.

But about a mile off there’s the Villa Hadriani, of which Spartian says, *Villam Tiburtinam mire exauditis cavit*: a most immense astonishing ruin; they told me it was six miles about. I was tired before I had seen half; but I intend to go again when I return from Naples, and then we shall go to Frescati and Premeste, and all those other famous places.

I shall set out for Naples to-morrow, and intend to stay a month or 5 weeks. If you write to me soon after you get this, I shall have the Letter at my return to Rome. Pray do, Sir; a Letter from you then will give me vast pleasure.

The talk now amongst the Learned here is about a burying place, discovered last month in the Via Appia, of a great many of the *Servi* of Livia Augusta. I have been in it several times, and have taken 30 or 40 Inscriptions, but there are above a 100. There’s a great deal of Erudition as to names and Offices in the family. They are generally short; as this:—

**DAMALIS LIVIAE SARCINATRIX**
**DAT ALEXANDRO VIRO SVO OLLAM.**

All the ollas are entire. Then there’s *Calamus* and *Bathyllos*, and *Secundus* *Julia Augusta Aquarius*. *Epagathus*, *Philomusus Villicus*, ex horreis Petronianis, and another, ex horreis Lollianis. Then, for women, there’s *Stacte*, and *Chrysarium*, and *Chloe*, and *Lalage*, and *Damalis*, and *Ploca*, and forty more. Then one is a supellectile, another a *veste*, or *ad vestem*, and so forth. There’s one, *Amianthus Liviae Augustae ad*
Venerem: it made some ignorant people laugh; but it means, I believe, that he was keeper of some Statue or sigillum of Venus. I'll give you another:—

DIS MANIBVS AVG. LIB. BATHYLLVS
5 AEDITVS TEMPLI DIVI AVG. ET DIVAE AVGVSTAE
QVOD EST IN PALATIVM INMVNIS ET HONORATVS.

Immunis et Honoratus is not well understood; but I have done. I am in hopes of the Terences: if you send them, please to let the folks put up with them the Epist. ad Quintum Frat., and de Finibus: I have found good MSS. of both, and may perhaps publish them over again, some time or other. They may find both at Vaillant's. I received Mr. Casley's Letter, and have the money. The Chevalier went from Rome yesterday, but whither, is a great speculation. There have been many English here all winter, but they begin to move. Mr. Shales, of our College, and Hanmore, Ray, Gwin, and some other Cantabs are here yet. Duke W—on has been here incog. I hope my Cousin will excuse me: I have not yet writ; from Naples, I intend: my hearty service to him, and most affectionate respects to my Aunt and Cousins, and also to Mr. Casley, thanks and service. I fear there's nothing to be done for my Mother relating to the tythes!

'Tis now quite summer here, and the snow is gone off Mount Soracte.

I am, Sir, Yours always,

T. BY.

30 For Dr. Bentley,
at Essex House, near the Temple,
LONDON.

Inghilterra.
CCXLIV.

Samuel Crellius Ricardo Bentleio.

LONDINI, 7 Junii, 1726.

VIR. CELEBERRIME, CRITICORUM OPTIME MAXIME.

JAM fortasse, uti promiseras, iterum inspexisti Codicem quem Beza Academia Cantabrigiensis donavit, et animadvertisti vocem unam in primo commata Evangelii Joannis oblitteratam, alienaque recentiore, forte ipsius Bezae, manu ejus loco scriptam. Quo autem loco, an ubi Θεός an vero ubi Θεός nunc legitu-

mus, non memini, et scire desidero. Quis Sponsor est, non etiam in aliis aliquibus Cod. MSS. in eodem 10 commata primo similis reperiri correctiones, quos editores aut non observarunt aut neglexerunt, prout huic contigit in Codice Bezae extanti? Verum etiam si nullum nunc in ullo Codice, ejus lectionis καὶ Θεός ἤν ὁ Λόγος appareret vestigium, res non esset admodum 15 miranda cum jam II. Seculo, teste Dionysio Corinthiorum Episcopo apud Eusebium, Scripta etiam Dominica falsarentur, prout in libro meo, istam lectionem vulgarem καὶ Θεός ἤν ὁ Λόγος a posterioribus Valentinianiis codem Seculo inductam esse probo, ut 20 puto, luculenter.

&c., ubi in Graeco ὅτι ἐστὶν ὁ ὲν ἐπὶ πάντων Θεὸς, ipsa ista Pauli jam mendosa verba extitisse videntur; quae Irenæus ad Deum Patrem per doxologiam quandam referebat, uti ex aliis ejus verbis ni fallor concludi potest, lib. ii. cap. xlii. pag. 164 b, ita fortassìs emendandis: “Et maxime autem super omnia qui benedicitur Deus, quod ipsum Hebraice Baruch dicitur, et duas et dimidiam habet literas.” Qua de re in opere meo plura. Nam quod nunc in Irenæo lib. iii.

10 cap. xviii. ubi de Christo ipso agit, verba illa: qui est super omnia Deus benedictus in secula, legamus, id non Irenæo ipsi sed ejus interpolatoris adscribendum esse, ibidem demonstro.

Libenter quoque scirem, an præter Lincolniensem Codicem optimæ notæ ut Clariss. Millius testatur, alius aliquid sive Graecus sive Latinus Codex extet in quo desint ista verba 1 Cor. xv. 42, σκείρεται εν φθορά ἐγείρεται εν ἀφθαρσίᾳ. Ea enim hic non debere legi probò in alio Opere MS. ubi Resurrectionem mortuorum juxta doctrinam de Restitutione omnium creaturarum enucleo. Resurrectio in carne, non ἐν ἀφθαρσίᾳ, ab Apostolis semper prædicabatur, donec Paulus Apostolus hoc Capite xv. Epistolæ ad Corinth. sed demum vv. 51, 52, hoc mysterium adhuc tunc incogniti tum primum revelaret, nempe mortuos omnes incorruptibles (tandem) resurrecturos, et carnem piorum e mortuis resuscitatum, in Spiritum tandem esse mutandum, ut absorbeatur mortale a vita. Quia caro et sanguis Regnum Dei, illud nempe quod Filius Deo Patri redditurus est, hæreditare nequit; sed in regno Christi antequam illud Patri suo tradat, locum habere potest. Distinctionem enim faciendum esse probò inter tubam resurrectionis, 1 Thess. iv. memoratam (antece-
dentem), et inter illam (subsequentem) ultimam 1 Cor. xv. 52, multis post seculis, Christo jam Patri regnum tradente, audiendam. Apostolum 1 Cor. xv. de omnium hominum resurrectione, non de piorum duntaxat, agere ostendo, nam horum in specie v. 18, 3 meminit ut argumentum pro mortuorum resurrectione corporali, universaliter, eo fortius redderet. Comma 45 tum in parenthesi pono, ut eo magis appareat docere Apostolum quod in resurrectione mortuorum non prius futurum sit corpus spirituale, sed animale (car- neum), postea vero spirituale. Locum vero 1 Cor. vi. 12, 13, 14, qui contra resurrectionem carnis allegari solet, eam potius demonstrare ac verba illa: ὃ δὲ Θεὸς καὶ πάντην καὶ πάντα καταργήσει, non esse ipsius Apostoli Pauli, sed alicujus falsi Doctoris a Paulo allegata verba, tali modo et distinctione jam ante aliquot annos in Dissertatione quodam Germanica publici juris factis ostendi:—

Responsio Apostoli: ἀλλ' οὐ πάντα συμφέρει. Ob- jectio iterata (ingeminant enim ista falsi Doctores): πάντα μοι ἔξεστιν. Responsio: ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐγὼ ἔξοι-
σισθήσομαι ὑπὸ τῶν.

Responsio Apostoli Pauli prima: τὸ δὲ σώμα οὐ τῆς πορνείας, ἀλλὰ τῷ Κυρίῳ, καὶ ὁ Κύριος τῷ σώματι.

V. 14. Responsio secunda: ὃ δὲ Θεὸς καὶ τὸν Κύ-
ριον ἦγειρε, καὶ ἡμᾶς ἔξεγεσε διὰ τῆς δυνάμεως αὐτοῦ. 
Ubi manifestum est verba: ὃ δὲ Θεὸς καὶ τὸν Κύριον ἦγειρε &c. 
Verbis illis falsi Doctoris: ὃ δὲ Θεὸς καὶ
ταύτην καὶ ταῦτα καταργήσει, opponi; neque hic com-
mate 14° Paulus occasionem de Domini et nostra
resuscitatione agendi habuisset nisi verbis illis falsi
Doctoris: ο ἐὰς Θεὸς καὶ ταύτην &c., καταργήσει, fuisset
provocatus.

Tum etiam seire desidero an prāter Codicem Alex-
andrinum alius alīquis appareat in quo 1 Cor. ii. v.
11, vox ἀνθρώπων non legatur, abesse enim debere
hanc intrasam in alios Codices vocem, in Opere meo
10 quod nuper hic Londini vidisti, probo, et hac occa-
sione difficillimo loco lucem afferam videor.

Locum etiam ad Coloss. i. 15, 16, 17, 18, ita le-
gendum et distinguendum esse puto:—

V. 15. "ΟΣ 'ΕΣΤΙΝ εἰκὼν τοῦ Θεοῦ τοῦ ἀοράτου,
15 πρωτότοκος πάσης κτίσεως."

V. 16. "ΟΤΙ 'ΕΝ ΛΥΤΩΙ εκτίθη τὰ πάντα—καὶ
eis autōn ektoista.

V. 17. ΚΑΙ autōs esti πρὸ πάντων, καὶ τὰ πάντα ἐν
autō synesthēke, kai autōs estin h kefalh toû swmatos
20 tῆς ἐκκλησίας.

V. 18. "ΟΣ 'ΕΣΤΙΝ ἀρχὴ πρωτότοκος ἐκ τῶν νεκρῶν,
ına genhēta en pānν autōs protosthōn.

V. 19. "ΟΤΙ 'ΕΝ ΛΥΤΩΙ ευδόκησε πάν τὸ πλή-

V. 20. ΚΑΙ ei autōn ἀποκαταλλάξαι τὰ πάντα &c.

Num vv. 18 et 20 imprimis, variae lectiones alicujus
momenti reperiantur, nemo me melius quam Tu Vir
celrebrrime, talium optime Judex, docere potest. Si
gravissima tua negotia et studia Tibi permittunt, me
30 quae desidero docere, reperient me literae tuae Londini
in Cloak-lane, near Dowgate, at Mrs. Elizabeth Crell.
Vale, Vir Celeberrime et Rempublicam literariam
felicissime, ut soles, augere et exornare perge. Deus Tibi vires et valetudinem conservet!

Celeberrimi Nominis Tui
Cultor devotissimus

SAMUEL CRELLIUS.


CCXLV.

Thomas Bentley to Richard Bentley.

Rome, Aug. 2, 1726.

Honoured Sir,

I staid longer at Naples than I intended, having met with good company, and much entertainment as to Antiquities and curiosities. I was absent from Rome 2 months; but I spent many days out of Naples, at Capua, and Nola, and Surrentum; at Caprea, Ischia, Prochyta, Puteoli, &c.: every where deplorable remains of Roman grandeur; but generally one may almost say with our friend Lucan, ipse etiam periere ruinae.

I writ to your Son from Naples. I took a Felucca to return by sea, having a mind to stay a while 25
at Caieta, which I had only seen before *en passant*, and to *radere litora terræ Circeæ*, and to see the famous Antium, and to go back to Rome with Æneas, as I left it with Horace; but the weather proving very bad, and as they call it here, *burrascoso*, even so bad that I had like to have been drowned, I was glad to land at Terracina, and go to Rome post.

When I got hither, I had the pleasure to find your Letter. There can be no doubt of the sincerity of my thanks for the present you have made me, unexpected and in time of need. My heart tells me I must endeavour to shew that I deserved it.

I have seen most of the Testaments in the Vatican. The finest and oldest is of all the Bible, which I suppose is that Mico collated. Had you a collation of all the New Testament from him? The writing is not unlike that of the Alexandrian MS., only there's a gentle division of words. As to the Accents, I can answer you with certainty, that they are added by another hand, but an old one. The person that added them has also taken a strange piece of pains, to retouch every letter in the Book; one side only sometimes, when he thought the other side very plain; also, when he thought a letter superfluous, as in *εσθεις*, *πεφαντς*, &c. he leaves the ε untouched. I will get you a pattern of the writing as well as I can imitate, 'tis thus:—

*Ἡράκλειον Εὐστειόν*

The first writing is very white, but 'tis very legible.

When I had got the book into my hands, I spent near the whole time of the Library in it: 'tis writ by one that understood very well, and has no such
faults as put a man out of humour. I send you the collation, that you may see whether 'tis the same with Mico's. I opened at random, and fell upon the latter part of the Acts, so began the 27 ch. I collated it with Rob. Steph. Ed. Fol. M.D.L. 'tis generally better, I think.

As to Homer, I have tried the Scholiast in the Vatican in several places; 'tis chiefly Grammatical, running through the paradigm, &c. Excerpta out of Eustathius, the Etymology, and so forth, for I take it to be recenter than they. There's often οἱ ἐκ παλαιῶν λέγουσιν, and οἱ παλαιοὶ, have it so and so; like Eustathius.

But, Sir, you'll be surprised when I tell you that I have found, by a mere accident, a conversation at Stosch's with a Roman Cavalier, the MS. Scholae of Petrus Victor here at Rome, in the hands of three Cavaliers of the same name, Vittori, descendants from Petrus, who have all his Books and some things of his ready for the press; and are now printing at Florence one Volume of his Letters, and another of Letters to him. That Gentleman was telling me the Vittori had many MSS. of Petrus; I desired him to carry me to them: we went, and the first book I took out was this Scholiast. I had your Letter in my pocket, and was soon sure; I have been often since to read it here and there. They lent me an Eustathius, and I find that, wherever he mentions the οἱ παλαιοὶ are of such or such an opinion, he has the very same words, sometimes for 5 or 6 lines together, that are here; but he only picks and pulls out what he likes. So that these scholia were παλαιά in Eustathius's time. The Book is dirty in the 9th
that Horneius transcribed. Fabricius, in his Biblioth. Grae. Vit. Hom., has near a page about it: it is a large thick folio. It frequently mentions the different readings of Zenodotus, Aristarchus, Apollonius, &c., when Eustathius has not a word: those are generally in the margin; perhaps Eustathius had them not. The text word is ἀποτανέωσι but the note shews they read right; for it has παπταμο, νη, νέω. I wonder Eustathius misses it.

I asked to have the book to my lodgings, but was refused: they gave me leave to do what I would in their own house; so I began to copy some part of it; but the next time I went they told me they believed I was copying in order to print it: and so, in short, I must not go on.

Pray, Sir, consider what's best to be done. Stosch says a round sum of money would tempt them to part with the Book itself; or every one of them such a thing as an English watch. I don't know, but if you have a mind to have it, and will go as far as a £100, I'll do my utmost. But I fear they won't sell it; if they will, less money will do. I have none now to try them. I hope Mr. Casley has a £100 for me. I beg to have it as soon as possible, for I shall be low in 6 weeks time. If I must try for the MS., please to add to my £100 at least £50. If I get it and give more, you can repay me; if not, I shall owe you £50, which you may please to take either in College, or when it comes out of Yorkshire: I think them slack. I am always wanting money, or in fear of wanting; and yet I live soberly and sagement. I ought to tell you that the Scholiast is only upon the Ilias; and that in the first Book
there's as much wanting as, if I remember well, was upon 40 or 50 verses, towards the beginning.

I am glad you are going to publish your Manilius: 'tis there you will show your power in Criticism. Then comes the Testament, and then for Homer. I long to have you publish some top Greek Author. I have had it in my head several years, ever since I began to taste Homer, that, some time or other, I should be able to give a better Edition of him than we have. I find many things here in that way; but 'tis hard labour; and to mind nothing but Homer before one has studied other Books is very foolish.

I pray God to give you a corpus fidele senectae, as Persius says, that, after what you have in your hands now, you may publish a Homer, and many other brave things that no body can do but yourself. I had a letter this week from Brother Foster: he tells me something about Dr. Hare and Phædrus. I fancy you won't write again, but go on to publish those Books. What signifies poor Phædrus! My Brother tells me how kind you are, and how likely he thinks it that you will, in due time, get them something. It would please me much. I am glad there's so great a friendship betwixt the Chancellor and you. His great fame is spread over the world.

So far I writ yesterday. I have copied this letter to send you next week, with additions, if any thing new occurs, for fear it should miscarry; though I think none has yet. The Collation is so long that I have not time to give it you now. Besides the 27th of the Acts, I did a chapter in the Epistle to the Galatians and another to the Ephesians. You'll have them in the next.
I fancy this will find you at Cambridge. I am glad there's so fine a Clock. You don't name the Senior Fellow that's dead.

My respects and humble service to my Aunt and 5 Cousins, &c.

I am ever, as becomes me,

Your most dutifull Nephew,

T. BENTLEY.

For Dr. Bentley,
at Trinity College,
Cambridge.

P' Ingilterra.

CCXLVI.

Dr. Bentley to Dr. Bradford, Dean of Westminster and Bishop of Rochester.

Trin. Coll., March 5, 1724.

My Lord,

I delayed my answer to your last, till I had an account from some persons I employed to examine the Rolls for the pretended Letters of King James the First.

I now am informed that there is an enrollment of 20 such Letters there; but neither the King's hand nor seal to them. Now, therefore, this Præmissam being granted, I repeat my former proposal—that the Complainants, if the whole, as suspected, be not a jest, draw up their argument in full, to which we shall re-25 turn our answer in every particular.

The reason of our demanding such argument is

xx
plain; for, as we look upon your Lordship as a person most candid, disinterested, and impartial in this matter, so, whatever we reply to your Lordship's private Letters, may be eluded by the Complainants on this pretence, that your Lordship did not state their argument in full force.

What I am going to write to your Lordship is private from myself to you; and, as it does not now come from our Seniors, so you are not to read it to the complainants as a public answer from hence; but to suggest to them what you think fit out of it, as what you have heard said, and as the principal director, admonish them of.

That these Letters, if ever signed and sealed, were presently recalled and never executed, is as plain as Demonstration. They are dated the fifth of King James (1607). We have here the original admission of all Scholars and Fellows in that very year, and all his reign after. If your College has preserved the Indentures of Elections made from hence in those Years, it will still more confirm what is plain enough without that, that our College never complied with the purport of those Letters, and, consequently, never had them sent to them.

Add, that we have other Letters of King James in the 21st of His Reign, sixteen Years after the date of the pretended ones, that are absolutely inconsistent with them; enjoining only that the Westminster Scholars be placed the first or seniors of their Year, and not eluded by Prae-elections; both which have been complied to: the first by all Masters; the second, (though broken by others), yet strictly observed in my own time. King James was in several Years, from the fifth to His death, resident here in
the Master's Apartment, and had Plays acted there before Him. Would He have remained silent, and see patiently His Letters (if executed) contemptmed by the constant practice of the College?

5 The agreement (the Complainants speak of) between the two Colleges after the date of the pretended Letters, which provides nothing but that our College should for the future make no Pre-elections, effectually proves the prior Letters were never executed. Would your College have made such agreements, if they had Royal Letters for engrossing all our Fellowships? What the Complainants say, that the Colleges had no such authority, is a very jest. No such authority, indeed; supposing the said Letters valid: but the reverse is plainly to be inferred; because your College complied to such an agreement, they were conscious those Letters were null, as never executed.

'Tis six score Years since the pretended Letters are dated; and 'tis fact they never were observed here.

How many great Masters, Wilkins, Pearson, Barrow, &c., have been here in that interval of time? and how many potent Bishops made Deans of your College? and yet these Letters not once obeyed by ours nor insisted on by yours! till your last Predecessor, who was quashed by one Post Letter in answer to Him. Nay, Kings themselves, in that space of time have contradicted those Letters, by often sending their Mandates for Fellowships for other than Westminster Scholars; and, even when they sent them for those, it plainly supposes the said Letters were not of force to do it without such Mandates.

$x \times 2$
If therefore the said Letters had no force at all during the King's own Reign, guess you what feats they are like to do after a hundred Years after His death. They are now no more than waste paper. What Lawyer will now say that King James, were he never so willing, had power to give such Letters, which, if executed, would subvert the whole College of Trinity? Not only our Statutes, which we all swear to, are, in their whole tenor, irreconcileable to such a scheme as those Letters would introduce, but our Charter and Foundation of such a number of Fellowships and Scholarships are wholly inconsistent with it. We might pull down one of our Courts or leave it to the Rats; for, instead of about forty annual admissions of Scholars, we should not have above six a Year, like the College of King's.

And what sense is it that the School of Westminster, with only forty King's Scholars, should pretend to supply two of the numerousest Societies in England, when Eaton, with threescore King's Scholars, supplies but one, less than either of the other two? so, Merchant Taylors', Winchester, supply but one College each, though the Schools as large and the Colleges much less.

And here, too, is a vast disadvantage to the Colleges of Christ Church and Trinity. King's, St. John's, and New College, Oxon, have choice of their Scholars, and take five or six out of sixteen. At Westminster, (in the present management), all are taken, good, bad, or indifferent; and the notion of the Election is solely this; Not, whether to a College at all, but whether to Christ Church or Trinity.
And then the probability of their being the learn-
cedest Fellows of Trinity College will be visible \textit{a priori}. All are taken into the Westminster forty, \textit{anno uno vel altero}, that offer themselves for it. Four of these, without sifting, are annually carried Scholars to Trinity; which Four are now pretended to be the best Scholars of their Years, six Years afterwards (for the other Scholars we chuse in the College). Four the best of twenty Competitors! Is it likely that the Westminster Four, who come by Fate or Chance, without choice, should excel the other Four, who, for their better abilities, have been called out of a score?

My Lord, in the former Years of my Mastership, the Westminster Scholars got the major part of our Fellowships. Of later Years, they have not so succeeded. The reason must be, either that better lads come to us from other Schools than used to do formerly, or else those from Westminster are worse taught than formerly; which \textit{let the Complainants look to}. If our College is to be called upon as accountable to your Schoolmaster for every Yearly Election here, you'll not be surprised, if, at the next Election at Westminster, we take stricter measures at the beginning.

If this affair proceeds on, I and my Assistant will not think ourselves obliged to acquiesce in the present pageantry of a public Examination; as they are thence chosen finally into Scholarships. So assure yourself those that are here chosen pass through another sort of trial; and we have reason to expect the Four Westminsters to be as good as they; and,
if by a private trial they are not found so, but are all refused for insufficiency, let the Complainants think of the consequence.

One thing I had forgot; if these pretended Letters without any Seal now extant are by them thought to be in force, much more are the Westminster Statutes (which are sworn to by every Dean and Prebend), to be concluded in force. And yet for twenty-six years, for want of a broad Seal existing, they have been denied to be Statutes, when the Dean of Christ Church and I called for our Rights of alternately nominating the Master of your School. But if that part which immediately follows the Election part be no Statute, whether is the Election part Statute? And Queen Elizabeth sends us to elect according to Her Statute of Westminster: so that, if you have no Statute, we need not come to you at all; or, if you have, give the two Colleges their due, not only to chuse your Masters, but by consent every [in any] Year to turn any Master out that does not answer his duty and our just expectation.

My Lord, I desire to end my days quietly and proceed here as my Predecessors have done. But if the Complainants will proceed and draw up their argument, or else go directly to Law, they’ll hear of such things signed by forty Fellows of our College that will not much delight them.

I am, with all deffence,

Your Lordship’s most obedient Servant,

R. BENTLEY.
CCXLVII.

Dr. Bentley to Sir Hans Sloane.

Trinity College, Whitsunday Evening.

Sir,

Mr. Wrichman, a Gentleman of Hamburg, who has been many times at my house, both here and at London, has been recommended to you as a fit Person to be admitted of our Royal Society. Mr. Derham has given his Request, as one; and, according to our Statutes, a second is to do the like. If you'll accept of me, therefore, as that second, I do sincerely recommend him to you, as a fit Member; having found him to be a Gentleman of good learning and (at home) of celebrated wit; and, what is no less to your purpose, both of a general acquaintance and interest in all Germany, and of equal candour and good nature to make use of them for our Society. These qualities will be useful to a Society, which cannot subsist without foreign correspondence.

I am your very humble Servant,

RICH: BENTLEY.

For the Honoured

Sir Hans Sloane,
in London.

'Dr. Bentley, June 9, 1728,' read 'June 20, 1728.'

[H. S.]
Dr. Bentley to Archbishop Wake.


May it please your Grace,

I had the Honour of yours dated Aug. 10th, which acquaints me that your Grace is informed that our Library Keeper's Place has been some time void, and that you desire to know the truth of that information.

When your Grace pleased to appoint one some years ago, the place was then void by Cession; and the College then delayed to fill it up, because the Yearly Election into fellowships was approaching, and we designed the Librarian's place for the best Scholar that should miss of a Fellowship: there being more Candidates than vacant places; but your Grace's letter after 14 days prevented that Design. 15

If it's now thought to be vacant, it must be by forfeiture, the Keeper not having observed all the conditions express in Sir Edward Stanhope's will. At present it is a Nephew of mine, Thomas Bentley, an excellent Scholar, and universally beloved here; who, to save going into orders, quitted a Fellowship here, and accepted of the Librarian's place. I will number up the orders Sir Edward has enjoined, and inform you which of them my Nephew has broke; and as nobody here alive remembers they were all
kept, your Grace will easily see whether they are ever likely to be kept again.

I. He is to accept of no office nor lecture in the College. This my Nephew has not broke; but his Predecessors have frequently. The present Dean of Rochester, while he was Library Keeper here, being Tutor to a son of Archbishop Sharpe, and to a son of my Lord Trevor’s.

II. He shall not be absent from College, upon any License whatever, above forty days in a Year. Nobody now remembers that this was rigidly observed; but it’s notoriously broken by my Nephew, who, with the College leave, spent above a year in Paris, Rome, and Florence, in examining old Greek and Latin MSS., with design of publication, at his own charges, about 300 pound. Sir Edward, in this order, imitated our College Statute, which allows to Major Fellows but 63 days, to Minor Fellows and Scholars of the House but 42 days yearly, vel conti- nuos vel interpolatos; but this Rigour has been long disused, or else the College must have been starved, and the Fellows excluded from all preferments. And yet the same Statute allows that three of the Fellows may study in Academiis Transmarinis, at the charge of the College: much more may the Librarian be permitted to do it when at his own charge, and he substituting here a Deputy in his room.

III. He shall never be above the Degree of Master of Arts. This is manifestly broken: for my Nephew had the College Grace to proceed Doctor of Laws, even since he was Library Keeper.

IV. He’s to keep the Keys of the Library, and at-
tend on every Fellow that goes into the Library, and to stay in it while they stay in it. This has been long done by the Scholar, his Under-keeper: nobody remembers the Librarian himself to have done it; and it’s a slavery not to be borne by a Master of Arts now-a-days.

V. He is to let no book out of the Library to any Fellow’s Chamber, without a Note under the Master’s hand. This order has been broke time out of mind. The Master would have employment enough, if he executed it; nor had Sir Edward (who gave no Books to our Library,) any power to impose this upon the Master, or, in his absence, on the Vice-Master.

VI. He is to have a Man, or Servant, or Sub-librarian, to keep with him in his Chamber. This refers to a College Statute, which orders that a Doctor of Divinity may have a Chamber to himself: all other Fellows were to have two Scholars cohabit with them. This, both as to College and Library, has been obsolete time out of mind, since the College has enlarged itself with a 2nd large Court.

Your Grace will perceive by these orders, that Sir Edward had in his view a very low notion of His Librarian. His whole settlement, for his maintenance and his servants, was £32 a-year; he gave £700 to make such a purchase; which was accordingly made at Great Markham, in Nottinghamshire, and is now let by Lease at £32 per annum: no Fine ever yet paid to the College to this day.

For this £32 the College agreed (and ever since have performed,) to give the Librarian a Chamber and Commons.
Annual Stipend ...................... £ 6 0 0
Liberatura .......................... 2 0 0

To his Under-Librarian——
Stipend ................................ 4 0 0
Pro Commeatu ......................... 2 0 0

Here is fourteen Pounds in money, besides a Chamber, Commons, and detriments; which, even at that time, exhausted the whole £32 a-year, but at the present condition far exceeds it: the College having since voluntarily amplified Sir Edward’s benefaction, and made the Library Keeper, from an inferior person, equal to a Fellow. I give the present charge out of our College Books.

The Library Keepers have from the College annually——
Librarian—— £
Commons, Bread, and Beer .......... s. 0 0
Chambers ............................ 18 0 0
Dividend ............................. 10 0 0
Stipend .............................. 6 0 0
Liberatura ........................... 2 0 0
Sub-Librarian ......................... 14 0 0

£77 0 0

Besides several perquisites upon admissions, paid to them by the College Indulgence.

If forfeitures are exacted upon Sir Edward’s conditions, the person so introduced must be subject to all those orders, and enjoy no more than was given to him by the Founder of such orders. And your Grace will now see whether any person qualified in due Learning will accept the place in these days,
upon the old Salary and hard Conditions, if the College’s gratuitous benevolence shall be once withdrawn.

I am your Grace’s
Most obedient Servant,

RI. BENTLEY.

CCXLIX.

Archbishop Wake to Dr. Bentley.

Sept. 3, 1728.

Reverend Sir,

I was in good hope that the answer I had returned to the person who recommended a Young Man of your House to me for the Library Keeper’s place, in your College, would have put an end both to your and my trouble on this occasion.

But I find it much otherwise: for, by a Letter which I lately received, I am not only more earnestly dealt with about this place, and the notorious Vacancy of it, but have a petition, signed by two of your Fellows, Dr. C. and Mr. P., first setting forth the qualifications required by the Founder, Sir Edw. Stanhope, for the holding of that office, and then complaining that the present Library Keeper, for six or seven years last past, instead of not being absent from the College 40 days in the year, hath hardly resided 3 months in it; and that a small allowance (scarce an eighth part of the Income of the place),
being made to a Deputy, little care hath been taken of it.

They next take notice of his superior degree, whereby he hath exempted himself from doing his share of the College Exercises, which the Founder, by his will, enjoins him to perform.

"Upon these accounts," (I now give you the words of the petition,) "we humbly conceive the place to be long since vacant and pray your Grace to fill it, according to the design of the Founder; and as your Grace was pleased to do on the like devotion of the place about xii years since."

You see how this affair stands, and how I am called upon to do my duty in the Execution of the trust committed to me. Your Nephew, when I had the favour to see him, did not seem to value the Keeping of this place. If he be still of the same mind, that will make all easy. Otherwise, I must desire yours and your Senior Fellows' reasons why this place should not be looked upon to have been long vacant, and be filled by me according to the appointment of Sir Edward Stanhop's will.

I remain, with all esteem,
Reverend Sir,

Your loving Friend.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

I had the Honour of your Grace's last Commands:

That I and the Senior Fellows should give our Reasons (if we are of that opinion) why the Place of Library Keeper with us should not be looked upon to have been long vacant.

Since the Receipt of yours of Sept. 3rd, I have sent to know when the Seniors (who, as usually at this time of Vacation, are most of them absent,) will return to College; and I understand they will be here by the end of the present Month, the time of our election into the vacant Fellowships; and then your Grace will know their Sentiments.

I have likewise notified to my Nephew to attend here in College; that the Seniors may not debate about ejecting him out of his Freehold without hearing what he has to say for himself. I hope this will give your Grace present Satisfaction; since, if the Place has been long vacant, it will be vacant then also.

I am, with all Humility,

Your most obedient Servant,

RICH. BENTLEY.

For His Grace of Canterbury,
at his Palace at CROYDON,

LONDON.
CCLI.

Dr. Bentley to Archbishop Wake.


May it please your Grace,

In my last I had the honour to acquaint your Grace that I expected our Seniors would return to College by the end of last month; and that I had notified to my Nephew to attend here at the same time. The Seniors are here in College according to Expectation; but my Nephew was taken ill of a pleuritical fever, that has hindered him hitherto from returning hither: he has been let blood thrice, by order of his friend and acquaintance Dr. Mead; and has given earnest (a Crown,) to the Stage Coach 3 times; with a design to come hither; but was as often stoped by bad symptoms and the advice of the Doctor; so we have in vain expected him every day. I thought it, therefore, my duty to inform your Grace of this, lest I might appear negligent of my promise and engagement. They are not willing here to proceed in judging a cause till the person is present to speak for himself; and since the cause of his absence hitherto is Vis Major and necessity, we hope your Grace will admit so just an excuse; and if he recovers, you'll have the sentiments of the College in a very few days after. I am,

Your Grace's most obedient humble Servant,

RI. BENTLEY.

For the Most Reverend
His Grace of Canterbury,
at his Palace in Lambeth,
London.
Reverend Sir,

The meeting of your Senior Fellows having been over ever since the first of this month, I was in good hope I should sooner have heard from you what was done in the Case of the Library Keeper at it. Instead of this, I was surprised to hear by another hand that that affair was not stirr'd at that meeting, nor any debate held upon it.

Instead of this, I had an account which I thought I might depend upon, that the place had been offered to another person, who, though not at that time qualified for it, (as having no degree), yet, the term coming on, might soon obtain one; and so my right of Nomination be defeated for want of being beforehand in asserting it.

I did, therefore, by Saturday's post, send a Nomination, which I suppose may have been presented to you. If your Nephew, of whose sickness I knew nothing till I received your letter last night, has anything to offer, or your self and the Senior Fellows to represent to me in this matter, why this place has not been a long time notoriously vacant, for the two reasons mentioned in the petition sent to me by two of your own College, namely, the Librarian's taking his Doctor's Degree, and being absent every year much beyond the time limited by Sir Edward Stanhope's Will, I am content the matter should rest as
it does till that can be done, notwithstanding my Nomination; provided you do not take any such undue measures as I am informed were in agitation to defeat my right, which I shall not give up, but, on the contrary, will assert to the utmost of my power.

I am, Reverend Sir, &c. &c.

CCLI.3

Dr. Bentley to Archbishop Wake.

Oct. 20, 1728.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

Several cross accidents have intervened since this affair of the Library commenced; My Nephew's long fever at London, and the Spraining of my ancle on Wednesday night last, in my study, between 11 and 12 at night, as I was rising out of my Chair: I have ever since been under a Surgeon's hands, and write this on Sunday 3 o'clock afternoon in Bed.

Your Grace's Nomination was delivered to me by Mr. Parne and Mr. Hutchinson, last Wednesday afternoon; and it fell out well to confute false suggestions, that my last letter to your Grace was dated on Sunday before; and my Nephew took coach for London on Tuesday before, and arrived here that same Wednesday evening.

But your Grace's letter to me, that came on Friday last, filled the whole College with your Grace's praises, and a detestation of that person that would and durst tell you two such notorious falsehoods. A
particular letter is writ to your Grace on that topic, signed by all the Seniors that were present at those transactions; which will be brought to your Grace at Croyden or Lambeth, by Mr. Greaves, a Counsellor at Law, Fellow of Clare Hall, Register and Auditors of Trinity College, and our Chancellor's Commissary for the whole University. He, besides the letter he brings, is perfectly well qualified to answer any question your Grace shall please to ask him.

Your Grace concealed the author of those two stories; but universal suspicion soon centered on one person, who detected himself the next day, for he copied a clause out of your Grace's letter to him; and sent it at dinner time to all the Fellows then in the Hall. It was (as reported to me,) to this effect: Your Grace charged him to be sure those two suggestions were matters of fact undeniable; or else the Master and Seniors would have good reason to complain, that when you had promised to stay till you had heard their sentiments, you anticipated them by a Nomination before hand. Upon this all the Fellows were affected anew with your Grace's great caution, justice, and goodness; and anew abhorred the man's vileness, in twice affirming two falsehoods to your Grace, and his stupidity in thus publishing it.

Had the same openness and candour been used on a late occasion, which your Grace has been pleased to shew to the Society on this, by communicating the objections to us, I doubt not the suggestions made to the Lord Bishop of Ely by Dr. Colebatch and Mr. Parne, would, to his Lordship's satisfaction and the reputation of this Society, have been proved as false and malicious as these suggestions to your Grace are.
Under my present infirmity, I, with the College, do humbly entreat your Grace to have a little patience till I am able to confer with them. There's no design nor danger in it against your Grace's right or authority; for if the terms of the Will are to be interpreted in the rigid sense of common law, without any allowance of equity, 'tis plain the place is now voidable, and has been so for these threescore years past, and is like to continue so for as many to come. So your Grace may turn your own Nominee out (if you so please) within a month after you have put him in.

A little delay will have a further advantage, that your Grace in that interval may learn the true Characters of Dr. Colebatch and Mr. Parne; and the true motives why they two only of the whole Society solicited your Grace afresh to re-open this affair, after you had graciously declared your opinion that you should not trouble the College any more about the matter. We shall take hold of the first opportunity to send your Grace our sentiments, (as you kindly give us leave), and since you directed your nomination to the Master and Fellows, and especially the eight Seniors, even the Junior Fellows have applied to me to subscribe their Common Sentiments with the Seniors.

I ordered the Letter above to be copied over; thinking it would be difficult to be read by your Grace.

I am, with all duty and deference,

Your Grace's most obedient Servant,

R. BENTLEY.
Reverend Sir,

About the middle of the last month I received the long Argument of Dr. Thomas Bentley in his own behalf; and Friday last the Observations of the other side upon it. With the former I had a letter signed by yourself and eight of the College, (some of them Senior Fellows), in which you say you are humbly of opinion that for the two accusations of absence from College and of taking the Degree of Doctor of Laws, (for both which he had the College leave, and to neither of which any punishment is appointed or expressed in Sir Edward Stanhope's Will,) he has not incurred the Loss of Librarian's place.

I will not affirm that he has; all I shall say is, that I have not seen anything to convince me that he has not. And, therefore, that I may proceed upon sure grounds, and bring this affair to a short issue, I have resolved not to determine anything myself, but to refer the construction of Sir Edward Stanhope's Will, upon the two points mentioned, to the Attorney-General, and be concluded by his Opinion. If he agrees with you, I have done, and shall give you no further trouble; if he be of a contrary opinion, I hope you will be satisfied, and not give any further delay or opposition to my nomination.

This I had signified by letter, to Mr. Greaves, of the 7th instant, but he was gone out of Town before
my letter came to him, which is the reason you are now troubled by,

Reverend Sir,

Your loving Friend.

CCLV.

Dr. Bentley to Archbishop Wake.

TRIN. COLL., Dec. 15, 1728.

May it please your Grace,

The rough Draught of the College’s Answer to Archbishop Laud, which could not be found when Dr. Thomas Bentley drew up his Argument, has yesterday been found in a Box of our Registry; and I thought it my duty to copy it out and send it to your Grace the first opportunity, if possible to save your Grace and us further trouble, and to prevent the expense of a Law-suit, which otherwise seems unavoidable.

Your Grace was pleased, in your letter to Mr. Greaves, November 14th, when you owned the Receipt of Dr. Bentley’s Argument, to declare that you would send it to the Complainants, and desire their exceptions, if they had any to make against it; and in the close you say, As soon as I receive their answer, I will either send it you, if you are in Town, or direct it to the Master, in Cambridge.

This being communicated to us, raised the College’s Expectation of seeing the said Exceptions,
which, if they could satisfy your Grace, might have had the same effect on us, and induced even the Librarian to have resigned, without more contention.

But your Grace's letter to me, December 10th, surprised us all; wherein you own the Receipt of their observations the Friday before; but did not send them down to us. When you promised to do it unasked, no doubt you thought to do so was but right and fair; and the College humbly thinks, that both from your promise and the reason of the thing, your Grace will not refuse us a Copy of these Observations.

If Mr. Attorney-General, for whom we have the greatest Esteem, is to give his opinion upon the bare Will, without the Argument, he will think the old Library still exists, and may be led to give such an opinion as afterwards he'll renounce when he knows the whole; he having never been at Cambridge that we know of.

I am, your Grace's
most dutiful humble Servant,

RI. BENTLEY.
Reverend Sir,

I always intended to communicate to you the Observations I received upon the Argument of Dr. Thomas Bentley, which Mr. Greaves delivered to me. But indeed they are so long, and the greater part of them so foreign to the merits of the case under debate, that I was, for both those reasons, the less forward to trouble either myself or you with a copy of them. They are now transcribing, and you shall have them as soon as they can be written over. I do not expect that they will produce any alteration in your opinion; and, therefore, proposed a reference of the case to the Attorney-General, upon the foot of Sir Edward Stanhope’s Will; to whose opinion I shall submit, and leave it to you to acquiesce or not in it as you think fit.

Why you should suppose I should desire his opinion upon the bare Will without your Argument upon it, I cannot imagine. It was what I never thought of; and when I spoke to Mr. Attorney, I told him that I had received such an Argument from you, which I shall take care to send with the will to him.

For I desire nothing but to have the true sense of the Will declared, which, if I mistook, I may the rather be excused, since I followed so good an example as that of Archbishop Laud in it.

I am, Reverend Sir,
CCLVII.

Dr. Bentley to Archbishop Wake.


May it please your Grace,

We received the copy of Mr. Parne's Answer to Dr. Tho. Bentley's Argument, and entirely agree with your Grace's character of it; and (could we have foreseen it,) we should not have pressed for a transcription of it.

There are only two things in it that I think it my particular duty and interest to give your Grace a truer account of it. He (Mr. P.) had then the rough draft of the College Answer to Archbishop Land by him; which we could not find till his answer was sent to your Grace. He there omits the main clause, that, by advice of Counsel, "and for the rights of the College in succession, they could not think the Archbishop had any devotion to him, without the Master and Seniors' declaratory sentence, though the place had been forfeited ipso facto."

This he omits, and instead of it sends this clause:

"Your Grace's offer is most favourable, and we desire not to decline your Grace's election, but humbly submit ourselves to your Grace's Judgment and better interpretation; and if your Grace be not herewithal satisfied, we shall be ready to admit such a person as your Grace shall commend to us."

This clause is thus cancelled in the original. I
have it now before me, and the Seniors have seen it; and that is the reason I did not send it to your Grace: for it's plain our remaining Letter is the Foul Draught of the person that was ordered by Master and Seniors to draw up the said Letter for their Approbation. That clause was refused by them, and cancelled; and reason good, for it both contradicted the precedent clause, (which P—ne villainously omitted), and, besides, said more than the Archbishop, by his Letter, expected: for he would not commend to them, but desired them to commend to him.

The second thing I would rightly inform your Grace of, is, that Mr. Parne says that my Nephew's place ought to have been vacated, because he holds a good College Lease, contrary to the 35th Statute; and we know by what methods he came possest of it.

To this I answer that it's a notorious Lie, that my Nephew has such a College Lease. The goodness will appear by this, that it's for two old Houses in York, about or under £2 a-year rent. His father (my brother,) bought it of the College, as the highest bidder, when it was lapsed to the College, the prior tenant not thinking it worth renewing. Upon my brother's decease, the widow (my Nephew's Mother,) had and has now the Lease, as our public records show. And it is so far from a crime in our Statutes to be the son of a College Tenant, that in all elections, by express Statute, such are to be preferred, ceteris paribus, before any others.

May it please your Grace,—We leave the rest of his Answer to your Grace's Judgment. These two matters of Fact we thought it our duty to inform you of more truly. The date above shows when I
designed this letter; but my own infirmity then, and afterwards the report of your Grace's, (which I am glad was false), delayed it so long.

I wish your Grace many happy new Years, and am

Your most dutiful humble Servant,

RI. BENTLEY.

January 16, 1724.

For His Grace of Canterbury,

at his Palace at Lambeth,

London.

CCLVIII.

Richardus Bentleius [?].

EPIGRAMMA IN STATUAM JOVIS URII APUD CHISH. ANTIQ. ASIAT. P. 59, EMENDATUM.


OYΡΙΟΝ ΕΚ ΠΡΥΜΝΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΟΔΗΓΗΘΡΑ ΚΑΛΕΙΤΩ ΖΗΝΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΡΟΤΩΝ ΙΣΤΙΟΝ ΕΚΠΕΤΑΣΑΣ
ΕΙΤ ΕΙΠ ΚΥΑΝΕΑΣ ΔΙΝΑΣ ΔΡΟΜΟΣ ΕΝΘΑ ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝ ΚΑΜΠΥΛΟν ΕΙΔΙΣΣΕΙ ΚΥΜΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΦΑΜΑΘΟΙΧ
ΕΙΤΕ ΚΑΤ ΑΙΓΑΙΗΝ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ ΠΛΑΚΑ ΝΟΣΤΟΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΝΕΙΣΘΟΝ ΤΩΔΕ ΒΑΛΩΝ ΨΑΙΣΤΑ ΠΑΡΑ ΖΟΑΝΩ

ΤΩΝ ΕΥΑΝΤΗΤΟΝ ΑΕΙ ΘΕΟΝ ΑΝΤΗΠΑΤΡΟΥ ΠΑΙΧ ΣΤΗΣΕ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΑΓΑΘΗΣ ΣΥΜΒΟΛΩΝ ΕΥΠΛΟΙΗΣ.

Οθριον εκ πρώμνης της διήγησηρα καλείτω
Ζήνα, κατά προτών ιστίων ἐκπετάσας.
Εἰτ' ἐπὶ Κυανέας δῖνας δρόμος, ἐνθα Ποσείδων
Καμπύλον ἐλλάττει κύμα παρὰ ψαμάθοις:
Εἰτε κατ' Ἀιγαίην πόντου πλάκα νόστον ἔρευνῃ,
Νείσθω, τῷ δε βαλών ψαιστά παρὰ ἐξοάμφ.
"Ωδε τὸν εὐάνητον ἡεὶ θεὸν Ἀντιπάτρον παῖς
Σὺ θείε, Φίλα, ἀγαθὴς σύμβολον εὐπλοῦσθε.

"Urim e puppe quis vise ducem invocet
Jovem, cum rudentibus velum expandit.
Seu ad Cyaneos vortices cursus sit, ubi Neptunus
Curvum volvit fluctum ad arenas littoris,
Seu per Ἐγεί maris sequor reditum querat,
Proficiscatur, cum ad hanc fuderit liba statuam.

"Hic propitium semper Deum Antipatri filius
Posuit Philo, secundae signum navigationis."

Urian inclamato Jovem comitemque ducemque
Navita, cum Ventis pandere vela parat.
Sive ad Cyaneos immanis in vortice petras
Tendat, ubi horrificis aestibus unda fremit;
Sive iter Ἐγεῖ scopolosa per æquora tentet,
Tutus, ubi huic Statuae liba sacraris, eat.

Huncce Deum hic posuit nautis letabile signum,
Præsidiumque Philo, Filius Antipatri.

NOTÆ.

Vers. 3. Eir'.] Whelerus, de versu parum sollicitus, vocalam hic in marmore scriptam prætermittit: Spontius autem ιπτ' exhibet; quod tamen loco minus convenit. Chishullus igitur mutata litera legit ειρ', i. e. ειτα, tum, et recte quidem, quod ad literam attinet, sed ad Poetae mentem accommodatius mihi videitur ειρ', sive, ut sit eir de φόμοις ἑστι (vel ἕ) i. e. sive cursum instituat; cui consonat εἱτε νόστον ἑπενά} versu 5vo. Nempe nautæ prosperum utroque versu iter pollicetur, seu in Euxinum, seu contra in Ἐγεῖαμ navis

gare velit.
Baron de Stosch to Dr. Bentley,

A Rome, le 9 de Juillet, N. S., 1729.

Monsieur,

Voyez les dernières feuilles de la Collation de l'Abbé Rulotta des interlineaires et marginales du MS. Vatican du Nouveau Testament. Je ne suis pas assez Grec pour juger, s'il a bien ou mal exécuté votre commission, une chose je sçay de certain, qu'il a travaillé avec beaucoup d'assiduité, sans que ni les chaleurs ni les vacances lui aient empêché de continuer son ouvrage. Je lui ay promis 40 scudi de recompense, lesquelles je tirerai en lettre de change sur le Chevalier Jean Lambert de Londres. Il n'a pas voulu moins, et ne trouvant pas d'autre, qu'eut l'accès libre à la Vaticane durant les Vacances, j'ay été obligé de lui accorder les conditions, qu'il a voulu lui-même. Je vous prie d'avisir le dit Sir Jean Lambert, afin qu'il paye la lettre de change mentionnée tirée par moi sur lui. Le même Abbé m'a dit, si vous voulez une autre collation entière, il la fera à 10 scudi de moins que vous avez payé celle que cy ils ont vous avez fait faire. J'ay jugé convenable à accorder au dit Rulotta sa demande des 40 scudi. Car vous pourriez avoir besoin d'autres Collations, et il faudra toujours passer par ce canal, sans quoi on a toujours de difficultés pour la permission. Les Ecrivains de la Vaticane sont plus maîtres de favoriser un homme de lettres, que le bibliothecaire même, comme votre neuveu vous le dira.
Quin et Euripides in Rheso, 427, ejus e Thracia ad Trojam profissionem solum νόστον appellat; nunquam enim Rhesus reedit, a Diomede ibi interfector. Hom. II. κ. 495.

Ib. ἐρεύνα. Sic lego, auctore Ὥποιο, qui e mar- more descriptum exhibet EPEYNAI, cum τῷ I scilicet, prisco more, post a adiecto, quod in ἠτα postea subscriptum transit. Sic TIMAI olim scriptum pro hodierno τυμα, ΑΠΙΜΝΙΑΙ pro Ἀπιλα, et (ut in re notis- 10 sima pluribus supersedeam) hoc ipso in Epigrammate v. 6. ΤΟΙΔΕ ΞΟΑΝΩΙ pro τῷ ἡξοάνῳ. Miror igitur hoc Ὥποιο, viro Antiquitatis studioso, in mentem non venisse: atque mirandum sane magis erit, si (quod ejus Versio indicare videtur) hic legerit ἐρεύνα, 15 quasi esset Aor. I. Optat. cum ab ἐρεύνας ibi non ἐρεύ- νας, sed ἐρεύνησαι formetur. Whelerus autem, quem sequitur Chishullus, habet ἐρεύναν (l. ἐρεύνων) quod non satis apte convenire videtur cum versus tertio; atque rectius, opinor, legisset ἐρευνή, sc. εἶτε ὅρμος 20 γένοιτο, εἶτε νόστον ἐρεύνη. Sed omnino retinendum arbitror ἐρεύνα.


25 Ὅθεν ἐπὶ νῦν

Hesiod. Ἐρυ. καὶ Ἥμ. 274.

incolunmis redeat? neíσθω vero, ut ante dixi, sonat híc eat vel perγat.

Ib. βαλὼν ψαιστά.] Hoc post reditum fieri vult Chishullus: ego vero ante iter inceptum; Nauta neme-
pe, invocato Τοῦ, hác eí ψαιστά, tanquam éπιβατήρια offerre jubesur, ut sín θεώ salvus ire rediēre possit.
Sic apud Apollonium Iason naven consccensurus Apol-
leinem invocat,

Arguments. I. 415.

Deinde manu tenens οὐλοχύτας dicit,

'Νῦν δ' θε' καὶ τίμω' ἡμῖν, 'Εσκεβάλε, δέξο θυμήρη,' Ἡν τοί τίμω' ἐπιβαθρα χάριν προτεθείμεθα νηός.

His antem dictis, sacra confestim porrigit

'Ἡ, καὶ ὅμ' εὔχωλη προχύται βάλε.

Hujusmodi vero προχύται, οὐλοχύται, ψαιστὰ etc. eti
victimarum fere προθύματα erant, sepe tamen, ut hic
Jovi, per se sola Diis offerebantur, ob iter sc. terra
marive faciendum, aut ejusmodi alia de causa. Nam
sicut libaminum (notante Eustathio) sic et horum
erat καὶ ὅμων οὗ μόνον ὁ κατὰ τὴν θυσίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ
κατ' ἀρχήν ὀδυσσώρια, καὶ ἀπόπλουν etc. in Hom. Π. a.
462. In eo igitur errasse videtur Vir doctissimus,
quod verbum neíσθω de reditu tantum intelligi possee
existimaverit, atque idcirco judicaverit rerum seriem
eodem ordine procedere, quo stant in versu verba.
At hic, nisi fallor, verus est verborum ordo, βαλὼν ψαιστά τῷ δὲ ξοάννη, neíσθω, oblatis libis huic Statua,
perγat ire.

Ib. παρά ξοάννη.] Turpiter híc hallucinati sunt
Antiquarii ambo: quorum alter, orthographia metro-

10 V. 7. ὦς. Uterque hic Antiquarius exhibet ὦς, nulla metri ratione habita, quod τόνυς potius exigit. Rectissime vero Vir acutissimus correxit ὦς, etsi minus recte, qua, Latine reddidit, sc. qua posuit, pro hic, vel, hoc in loco posuit. ὦς. ἐνταῦθα. Hesych.

15 ὦς. ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐνθάδε. Suidas, qui et exemplis rem demonstrat.

V. 8. στήσει Φίλων.] Statuarius scilicet. Sic Demetrius in Myronis Buculam,

"Ως Μύρων μ' ἐστησε τὸ βοίδιον.

20 Anthol. IV. 7.

et Argentarius ibid.

"Ὁ πλάστης ὁδε μ' ἐστησε Μύρων.


6° Cal. Maii, 1729.
CCLIX.

His ita Respondet E. C.

Gratias ago, huic doctissimo, quicunque ipse fuerit, Aristarcho, et quoad to EITA, reponendum, emendationem facile accipiam. Huc etiam ipse prius propendebam, ut ex Nota 4, recte deprehendit Vineruditissimus. At vero EPEYNAL NON quod attinet, vocem illam clarem in Wheleri apographo, exstantem, omnino retinendum censeo: pro qua Sponius substituit EPEYNAL, cum, post editam Wheleriana, interpretationem inauspicato est aggressus. Jam vero omnia quadrabunt, si modo nova hactenus distinctionum nunc demum habeatur et admittatur ratio.

Oéron év πρώτης τῆς οὐγιγητῆς καλείτω
Ζῆνα, κατὰ προτόνων ἱστον ἐπετάσας,
Εἰτε ἐπὶ Κλανέα δῦνας ὀρομος (κέθα Ποσείδων)
Καμπύλων εἰποῦσε κῦμα παρὰ ψαμάθους
Εἰτε κατὶ Αγαθῷ πῶτον πλάκα. Νόστων ἐρευνῶν
Νεώθαι τοῖς μαθῶν ψαματὰ παρὰ ξύλων.
*Ωλε τῶν εὐλόγων θεοῦ, Αναπώκτου ποίς
Σεῖθος Φύλων, ἀγαθῆς σύμβολον εὐπλοῦσας.

Unio exelsa ductorem et puppae vocato
Nauta Jovem, extenso velo rudente ferens,
Sive ad Cyaneas decurrat (ubi aere arenis
Commiscet tumidas Ennosigeus aquas)
Seu maris Ægei petat equora. Dumque rebit
Sic est, huic Statuae si modo liba dobit.
Ecce Deum hic posuit nautis lactabile numen
Propitiumque Philo, filius Antipatri.

Horum hæc nunc esto Versio. In qua verbum velábo
de reducta quidem intelligo: non vero de peracto, uti
male me accepit Vir doctissimus, sed de incepto, nec
jam finito. Quippe nautam hic alloquitur Poeta, non
ex fano Jovis Urti solventem et ad idem iterum re-
deuntem; sed prater illud fanum, Euxinum inter et
Ægeum, ultro citroque vela facientem. Monet igi-
tur peregre utrovis proficiscentem, ut in cursu invocet
Jovem Urium. Monet eundem domum utrovis re-
deuntem, ut, parva adhibita mora, liba ad Jovis sta-
tiam profundat. Hoc sibi volunt tria priora disti-
cha. Ultimum nunc lubens verto magis ad mentem
hujus Herculis Musarum. Sic enim ex pede ipsum
metior, proque accepto habeo, quod qui clava con-
figere potuit, suadela maluit.

15 Idem proximis literis, Maii 6° 1729.

Sic capio constructionem Epigrammatis: Ἰστίον
τὸς κατὰ πρωτόων ἐκπετάσας, εἴτε ἐπὶ Κυκάνεας δίνας,
eίτε κατ' Αἰγαίην πόλιν πλάκα, ἄρομος ᾗ, τὸν Ζήνα
tὸν Οὐρον καλεῖτω. Νόστον δὲ ἑρευνῶν νέεσθω, παρὰ
20 τῷ ἔσπειρα τρεῖς βαλῶν τὰ φαεστά. Ita inter se recte
opponentur ἄρομος et νόστος. ἄρομος enim proprie
navis est proficiscentis, Anglice, outward bound: Νό-
στος e contrario redeuntis, Anglice, homeward bound.

E. C.
Si je suis en état, Monsieur, de vous rendre quelque service à l'avenir, je vous prie de me commander, et soyez persuadé, que je serai toujours avec beaucoup d'estime et du Respect.

Monsieur,
Votre très humble et très obeissant Serviteur,

PHILIPPE DE STOSCH.

À Monsieur, Monsieur D. Richard Bentley,
Mâtre du Collège de S. Trinité,
de Cambridge,
à Londres.

CCLXI.

Richard Bentley,
SS. Theol. Doctori et Prof.Regio,
Ut et Coll. S. Trin. Magistro Dignissimo,
Viro Summo, S. P. D. David Durandus.

Duos tibi homines, Vir Clarissime, jam sisto, disparens illos quidem et statem et conditione et vita, sed amicissimos mihi, neque, ut puto, tibi ingratos. Alterum juvenem viventem, et vivacem, eundemque Juris utriusque apud Hamburgenses Doctorem, Thomam Buhrenum, quem nunc Londini commorantem, nunc in vicinia rusticantem, sed mox Athenas vestras deinde et Oxonienses aditurum, non potui, præsertim ab ipso rogatus, sine epistola dimittere. Is enim, quanquam vel plurimum merito tuo te videndi et salute desiderio flagret, tum maxime ex meis sermo-
nibus collegit quam dignus sis ea fama et existimatione, quae ex remotissimis septemtrionibus germannae et decora ingenia Cantabrigiam usque alliciat. Quare age, Vir summe, et hominem humanissimum comitem, ut soles, excipe atque in admirationem tui confirmam.

Alterum autem vero Romanum, sed mortuum, scias velim nullam commendationem egere. C. Plinius est, avunculus ille et sine controversia Major, de Auro et Argento, quem ante hos sex aut quinque annos, una tecum habebas, et inter legem et recensimnus, ego postea interpretatus sum meo mora: in quo si quid inveniatur jam nitoris aut gratiae, id fere in toto tibi dedit se agnoscit lubens et ingenio ore praedicit; si quid vero rubiginis aut macularum adhuc subest, est, id mihi vult, non tibi imputari, tam gravibus studiis distraecto.

De Praelectione autem a me tentata et suo auctore deannato, quasi pedisequa, subjuncta, nihil est in presentiarum: Tu modo, si tanti judicis, vide et interrogas: modestis, ut spero, respondebit; ino liberaliter reprehensa, me auctore, emendationem habebas detectabili. Tu interim vale, Vir excellentissime, atque Tibi persitasse, nullum omnino hominem esse quse faciat pluris atque ego facio. Dabam Londini, in Greshamensi Collegio, Calendis Sextil. Anni post Clir. Nat. MDCCXXXI.
CCLXII.

Dr. R. Bentley to Mr. R. Johnson.

July 20, 1733.

Sir,

This time allowed for my Counsel to draw up and deliver in my Plea not giving me any opportunity of having the Plea sent to me, to review it before delivered in, to see if it was rightly taken from the several Papers of Instructions given: on reviewing it since delivered in, I find that in the Beginning of the 7th Article of my Plea, the year 1719 is put in instead of 1709; and the words *Morning Prayers*, instead of *Evening*, are therein likewise added; and the word *Sixty* instead of *Fifty* being therein likewise made use of by mistake, and some little omission likewise made, I thought proper hereby to acquaint you now, before your Answer is given in, that I desire my Plea to the said 7th Article may be set right in those 5 or 6 lines it is mistaken; and that my Plea in the said 7th Article, from and after the words, *And the Truth was and is*, to the words, *as He before had been*, may be taken as hereunder stated:

"And the Truth was and is, That the said Dr. Bentley, from the Time of being made Master of the College, and until he was about 50 years of Age, which was about the year 1709, constantly attended Morning and Evening Prayers in the Chapel; and that from that time the infirmity of his Constitution prevented his attending Morning Prayers..."
when at 5 or 6 o’Clock in the Morning; but he always attended when Morning Prayers were later, at the Times of celebrating the Sacrament. That from 1709 he constantly attended Evening Prayers, in Summer, till he was about 60 years of Age, which was about the year 1718 or 1719. That about that Time the infirmity of his Age, and a Tenderness contracted by his sedentary and studious Life, prevented his being so constantly at Evening Prayers as he before had been.”

Instead of the 5 or 6 intermediate lines of the Plea given, wherein the above-mentioned mistakes could not be rectified for want of Time to transmit it to me for a Review before delivered in, which my Counsel assured me they could not, within the few days allowed for drawing it up and delivering it in, possibly do.

I have transmitted a Copy of this to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ely, and also to the Actuary appointed by his Lordship in London.

RICH. BENTLEY.

To Mr. Robert Johnson,
at Trinity College.

For the Reverend Mr. Johnson,
Fellow of Trinity College,
in Cambridge,
at the College.
CCLXIII.

Dr. Bentley to

[Answer to some queries of an Oxford Gentleman, concerning the date of a Persic MS. of the four Gospels, sent from Isphahan, said to be written Youane 1504 and Hegira 589.]

CAMB., 1735.

The person who sent the MS. could not learn the meaning of Youane, but is of opinion that it is no Epocha.

Qu. 1. What doth the word Youane mean?
   2. Can it be supposed to be any Epocha?
   3. Will the 1504th year of any such supposed Epocha concur with Hegira 589?

Answer.

Youane 1504 doth plainly denote the year of an epocha so called, answering to Heg. 589, (which was, as you rightly compute, A. C. 1193;) and it seems to me to mean the Greek year according to the æra of the Seleucidae, which æra began in the year before Christ 312, and hath been ever since used over all the East, as Prideaux in his Connection observes.

For Youane, or, as Herbelot in his Bibliothéque Orientale hath it, Jouvan is the name, by which the Eastern nations called the people of the Greek empire under the successors of Alexander. Jouvan from the old name Jones, who, according to ancient tradition, were descended from Jon, or Javan, the son of Japhet. So Josephus, (Antiq. I. 6), ἁπὸ ᾽Ιωβάνου
Accordingly, the sons of Javan in Zach. ix. 13, are by the LXX. called τα τέκνα των Ἐλλήνων, and so our translation: Thy sons, O Greece. And thus in Daniel, Melech Javan is rendered Βασιλεὺς Ἐλλήνων, the King of Greece. So Benjamin the Jew in the 12th Century, just before this MS. was penned: Tharsis adhuc filiorum Javanis, quos Graecos dicit, regno accensetur. Itinerar. p. 53.

The Greek empire, then, as Herbelot shews, being 10 called by the Easterns the empire of Jownan, and the several kings, successors of Alexander, Kings of Jownan, the Greek Α' Era likewise was called the Α' Era of Jownan or Yonane, i. e. των Ἐλλήνων, 1 Maccab. i. 10. And I think this will be put out of doubt, if 15 the 1504th year of the Seleucidæ doth appear to concur with Heg. 589, in A. C. 1193.

That year, I confess, (reckoning from the 312th before Christ, when the aera Seleucidarum began) seems to fall a year short, on A. C. 1192, and so not to be coincident with Heg. 589. But this doubt arises only from the different beginnings of the three years in question, and will easily be cleared by an exact state of them. The Julian (which is the Christian) year commenceth, as we all know, on the first of January; and the Seleucidian begins on the first of October; but the Mahometian is every year varying by an anticipation of eleven days, so as in about 33 years to be retroversed through the whole Julian year; all, therefore, to be done in this case, is to shew, that the two last did, in good part concur in the same Julian or Christian year. Now the 1504th year of the Seleucidæ (or Yonane) began on October
the first, A. C. 1192, and the 589th of the Hegira began on Jan. 6 following, A. C. 1193, so that they were concurrent very nearly nine months, from Jan. 6 to Oct. 1, in A. C. 1193. The MS. therefore being dated Yomane 1504, and Heg. 589, must be written some time within the compass of those nine months.

This MS. is a very valuable gift on the account of its antiquity. For though we have here in our public Library three or four Persic Gospels, yet the oldest of them bears date about 200 years after this. The oldest of the three MSS. used by Whelock in his Edition of the Persic Gospels, was that of Dr. Pocock, which was afterwards published by Bishop Walton, and that bore date only 1341, as is said in the Preface to Whelock, and more expressly declared by Walton in his Prolegom. c. 16. The next thing to be inquired is, whether yours be a version from the Greek, or (as Pocock's was) from the Syriac only.

CCLXIV.

VIRO SUMMO RICARDO BENTLEIO S. D. P. J. P. D'ORVILLE

Accipis, Vir doctissime, Vindicias has, meas-
ue dicam, an tuas, ino omnium in litteris humanior-
bus primariorum virorum, quas, uescio an hominem
nominem noveris, extorsit a nobis Joann. Corn. Pauw
petulantissima impudentia? Quin hominem ex merito
multatum sis arbitraturus, non dubito. Unum modo vereor, ne in pejorem accipias forte partem, quod te ulcisci susceperim in homine, cujus in te injurias ipse contentu et silentio vindicandas censueris.

Sed quamvis sciem te canem latrantem jure despessisse, peccare non credidi si meam indignationem publice testarer: precipue cum tela accepta alter detexi nequiret. Sed ab æquitate tua humanissima, quam præsens sepius expertus fuī, impetrabo facile, uti spero, ut studium in me tuum et venerationem in hisce potius sis collaudatarius probaturusque. Porro si forte hic illic aberrare tibi visus fuero, obsequiosum habiturum es, si in viam reducere dignatus fueris.

Gratissimus fuit ille nuntius, qui nobis spem nuper fecit Manilianaæ a te procuranda Editionis; confidimus enim sic fore, ut omnis squallor elegantissimo poetæ detegatur. Faxit Deus, ut diu multumque de literis bonis velis possisque tam egregium in medium meneri.

Nos, si tanti videatur, ut cognoscas, descriptionem Itineris Sculi nostri molimur, in qua multa monumenta et inscriptions antiquæ adiuv incognitæ profentur. Hinc vel Theseritum vel Anthologiam seria opera illustrare et ex Codd. antiquissimis et multis emendare, qua licet, aggressiar. His meis conatibus si tu, Vir præcellentissime, faveas, egregie triumphavero.

Vale, Vir celeberrime et doctissime, et me tui nominis studiosissimum habeto.

Amstelodami, ipsis Kal. Augusti, MDCCXXXVII. 30

L. Monsieur, Monsieur Richard Bentley,
Professeur très Célèbre
à Cambridge.
CCLXV

VIRO SUMMO RICARDO BENTLEIO

OMNIGENA ERUDITIONE AC SOLIDA PIETATE SPLÉNDIDO

S. P. D.

JOHANNES LULORIUS I. U. ET PHIL. DOCT.

E SOC. REG. SCIENT. BEROLIN.

Quod gravissima tua, interpellare sustineam negotia, Vir Incluye, et tua, ut spero, hand aegre feret humanitas et mei officii exigit ratio. Scias enim velim, me egregium tuum ac nostris præsertim diebus utilissimum opus, quod olim inscripseras a Confutation of Atheism, in patrium meum, nempte Belgicam, sermonem transfusisse, ac notulis quibusdam, præsertim Physicis et Astronomicis, illustrasse. Rusticitatis reus forem, si inscio te hocc opusculum, quod jam sub prelo sudat, in lucem protrusisse; licet a me impetrare hand possim, ut credam, te illum thesaurum, quo hoc tempore non tantum omnium nationum Eruditum, sed et Germani et Galli una cum Anglicum gaudent, Belgis nostris invisurum.

Ad notulas antem, quod attinet, illas admodum necessarias judicavi, ne opus utilissimum et Philosophis satis evidens, inutile foret Belgis rerum naturalium cognitione maximam partem destitutis. Haud equidem ignoro, Vir Clarissime, arduum esse ac difficile, alterius, præsertim illius, qui in omni scientiarum generum consummatissimus existit, dicta notis illustrare, inque ejus sensa penetrare penitius, ac plene persuasus sum, te, si notas adjungere hisce orationibus placuisset, maturius quid et gravius fuisse daturum.
Sed cum tali thesauro simus destituti, nec ulla specie tali quid unquam acquirendi supersit, haud gravata feres, spero, quod ego, licet tentitatis virium meorum probe conscius, illud opus in popularium meorum commodum susceperim. Licet autem hocce opusculum in nostrum sermonem translatum, et notulis quibusdam, quae tibi non omnes, ut opinor, displiecunt, illustratum sit, tibi tamen soli, Magne Bentleie, jus in illud competit; ac proinde obnixe a te peto, ut pro nota tua humanitate mihi veniam concedas illud tibi dedi. Io candi, quae venia loco tesseræ ac testimonii erit, quod hi mei conatus non penitus tibi displieant. Nihil igitur magis in votis est, quam ut brevi certior fiam, quod æquissimæ meæ petitioni annuas. Vale, Vir consummatissime, sciasque me nominis tuo perpetuum esse cultorem.

Dabam Lutphaniæ in Gelria Prid. Kal. Septemb. MDCCXL.
NOTES.
NOTES.

Page 1, line 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection of Original Letters, addressed to Dr. Bentley, and bequeathed by him to his nephew, Dr. Richard Bentley, Senior Fellow of Trinity College and Rector of Nailstone, by whom they were given to Bentley’s grandson, Richard Cumberland, and by him to the College. See Cumberland’s Memoirs, i. 94. Of W. Wotton, see Monk’s Life of Bentley, i. 9, 10, 20; and Bishop Otter’s Life of Dr. E. D. Clarke, p. 2, whose great-grandfather Wotton was. Wotton died and was buried at Buxted, Sussex, in 1726, aged 61.


* The abbreviation M. B. signifies, Bishop Monk’s Life of Bentley, to which, in these Notes, very frequent reference is made. Similarly,

M. C.—Museum Criticum.
D. B.—Mr. Dyce’s edition of Bentley’s Works.
C. B.—MS. notes, by Dr. Charles Burney.


PAGE 3, l. 20.—N. Heins. Pref. ad Prud., p. 6: “Cum Cantabrigiæ apud Britannos in Collegio Sancti Benedicti, minvvetustatis Codicem Prudentium asservati Thomas Jamesius testatur, cujus usum anxia nimia et superstitione custodiam sollicitat inde nihilo minus ex tantis Britannia hanc partem perstrabam.” The MS. in question was given by Archbishop Parker, and is described by Nasmith (Catal. p. 48), Codex Membranaceus, in folio, seculo xii, exaratus. Heinsius was probably unaware of the necessity for the anxia sollicitudo of which he speaks. The penalty for every leaf of MS. that is missing is 4d; for every sheet 2s 6d. If any book or MS. shall be missing, the supervisors may inflict any penalty they please,” &c., &c.


Line 32. — ‘Caelestis’ so Wotton, for Ceelo.

Macrob. Sat. lib. vi. cap. 1. Quos vel ex dimidio sui vel solidos etiam versus auctriquis Latinis poetis sit mutatus Virginsius.
PAGE 5, l. 19.—At Oxford, as tutor to Bishop Stillingfleet's son, at Wadham College. See Munk's Bentley, t. 18.

PAGE 6, l. 1.—These letters from Bentley to Bernard, and the draughts of Bernard's answers to them, which are here printed, are preserved in the Bodleian MSS. Smith, xiv. iv. 34. They were first printed correctly and in their proper order in the Museum Criticum, n. 335, and following pages; and have been very carefully fully collated with that transcript for this edition by the Revd. W. Jacobson, Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Friedmann has reprinted them, but from Burney's Collection. The VIIIth No. of the Mus. Crit. (in which they are inserted) appeared after the publication of Burney's and Friedmann's volumes.

Dr. E. Bernard, of whom Grævius, in his preface to Cicero's Epistles to Atticus, thus writes:—"Vir eximius et pollok...", Mathæos Oxoniæ Professor celeberrimus (Saviilianus) probitate, doctrinâ, multisque aliis dotibus, mihi et quidem nêrum quos antem Paulum humanior eum non habui? carissimus." See Letters from the Bodleian, i. 76; cf. Huet, de Rebus suis, p. 315; Wood's Athenæ, iv. 702; John, 98. 5. T. X.

Postmark of this letter is, "Dec. 28 (1689)."

Line 4.—Dr. Slade, master of the school at Amsterdam, was seized with apoplexy while travelling by coach from Oxford to London, Friday, Dec. 20, 1689. His body being lodged at a common inn at Wheatsley, the first stage from Oxford, was, by the care of James Tyrrell, Esq., and Dr. Edward Bernard, one of the Savillian Professors, conveyed the next day to the Angel inn, and Oxon, where lying till the day following, it was buried in the yard belonging to the church of St. Peter's in the East. "Wood's Ath. Oxon. ii. 155."

Line 7.—Voss. Dr. Isaac, Canon of Windsor, son of Gerard John, and brother of Matthew and Denys Voss. Of his library, see M. B. i. 21. Wood's Fasti, ii. 323: "The best private library in the world." He died at Windsor (?), 10 Feb. 1688."

Line 9.—Dr. Henry Godolphin, Fellow of Eton College in 1677, Provost in 1695.

Line 19.—Beverland, Hadrian, concerning whom Grævius Syll. Epist. iv. 623: "Beverlandius a Praetore Leidensi jussu Ordinum Hollandiae in carcerem conjecit:" and (p. 626), "libri ejus earumque manu cremandi; ipso ex Hollandia et Selandia per..."
omne vitæ temporis proscriptum." He was Isaac Voss's executor. In the British Museum MSS., Harl. 3778, are some letters from Beverland to the Earl of Oxford, indorsed "Mad Papers of Hadrian Beverland."

The two following strange letters from Beverland to Bernard, on the subject of the Vossian Library, have been transcribed from the Smith MSS. in the Bodleian, and communicated by Mr. Jacobson:

"VIRO CLARISSIMO D. ED. BERNARDO, S. P. D.

HADR. BEVERLAND.


"VIRO CELEBERRIMO DOM. DOCTORI BERNARDO, S. P. D.

H. BEVERLD. (sic.)

"Querunt a me Curatores Lugdunenses, ut ex vobis inquiram, an tempore cum offerebatis 2,800 libros pro bibliothecâ Vossiana, stipulati quoque fueritis; sub nomine bibliothecæ juxta ultimum elogium defuncti non separandæ, contineri debuerint omnes codices impressi et manuscripti, presentes et absentes, commodi ete., omnibus τον μακαρίτων scripta ad præsentum parata?

"2. An eo temporis articulo videritis Th. Brunonis, Gerardi
et Issací scripta ad prælum parata? An Etymologicí m. ἀντό-
γραφον vetus? An recens descrip tum ἀντόγραφον a Wetzelio?

"Vossii heres Parutæ numismata editionis Palermitanæ 1612
ex bibliothecâ patruelis sui vendidit Dom. Westreno, cujus auctio
habita fuit abhinc 3 septimaniis Leydæ, et vendita ista editio 100
Necio an videris illum catalogum: dignus ut ematur. Nuncum
per vitam meam tot libros raros legi aut intellexi.

"Vossii nostri heres dixit Doctori Smith Magdel. se velle
omnia cum pulvisculo vobis tradere, exceptis Hesychio, Lucretio,
Lucilio, atque Martiale. Ille autem infinitos alios retinuit.

"Doctorem Aldens si videris peto ut illum roges an Salvat.
Rosæ opuscula mihi mittere velit una cum alia imagine Annib.
Carratci.

"W. Davits sculptus Christum sive Ecce Homo egregie, dixi ut
ad te transmitteret exemplar. Auricula ei vellenda est. Vale,
vir Doctissime meique rogo sis memor, qui nuncum tui solet esse

Page 28.—De Mensuris, Oxon. 1688, 8vo.


Line 18.—Dr. John Mill, or Mills, Principal of St. Edmund's
Hall. Wood, Fasti Oxon. ii. 289, calls him John Miln, or Mill.

Line 22.—"My Lord and Mrs. Still." Dr. Edward Stilling-
fleet, born 1635, died 1699, Bishop of Worcester. Mr. Still,
the son of the Bishop, and Bentley's pupil at Oxford. The
Bishop's name was often abridged, thus:—"An account of Dr.
Still's late Book against the Church of Rome." By T. Candish,
1672. 12mo.

Page 8, l. 1.—From MSS. Smith, xlv. p. 149.

Line 17.—'Etymol.' In Vossian Library, 2211. 100. "Etymo-
logicon μεγα longe auctius edito et alius ut videtur auctoris codex
fuit Henrici Stephani." See p. 12, l. 1.

Line 28.—Probably in the design of purchasing Voss's library.

Page 9, l. 1.—'Plutarch's Proverbs.' Probably from the Vossi-
ian Library. See Catalog. MSS. Angl. II. i. p. 61. p. 2274.
Line 4.—MSS. Smith, xiv. p. 155.
Line 10.—'This,' sic Orig. for there.
Line 24.—Leyden. By which, however, in the event, they were purchased. A catalogue of them was also made for Archbishop Sancoft. See MSS. Bibl. Angl. II. i. p. 57.
Line 25.—'Golius,' Professor of Arabic, Hebrew, and Mathematics, at Leyden: born 1596, died 1667. Bernard went in 1695–6 into Holland, to attend the sale of Golius's library and MSS., many of which he bought for Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, who afterwards gave them to the University of Oxford. See Letters from the Bodleian, i. 76. See p. 129, l. 8.

Page 10, l. 9.—From MSS. Smith, iv. p. 53.
Line 11.—'This was a printed specimen of an edition of Hesychius, undertaken at the Hague by John Verwey, a schoolmaster, whose classical title is Phorbeus. Mr. Joseph Hill, minister of the English church at the Hague, came to England in search of materials for this edition, and applied, among others, to Bentley. The design was interrupted by the death of Verwey the following year.' Mus. Crit. ii. p. 538; M. B. i. 24. See p. 11, l. 24; p. 130, l. 17; and p. 184, l. 25; and Burm. Syll. Epist. II. p. 830. Verwey, author of Via Nova docendi Graeca, was a scholar of Grovius.
Line 14.—'Commanded'—probably by 'his learned and revered friend and patron, Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph.' Mus. Crit. Ibid.; M. B. i. 23; Phal. p. 154.

Page 11, l. 3.—Bentley sometimes writes 'Malalas,' sometimes 'Maleas.' For the grounds on which he asserts 'Malela' to be erroneous, see Ep. ad Mill. p. 342.
Line 12.—M. B. p. 58. See p. 46, l. 17; p. 87, l. 22.
Line 13.—'The MSS. in your library.' See p. 46, l. 17.
Line 21.—This letter (like the others here printed of Bernard) is merely the rough draught of the one actually sent by him; it is written on the back of the preceding letter from Bentley to him.

' Bentleo': sic Orig.
Line 24.—'Pedagogo Hagiensi:' Verwey. See p. 10, l. 11.
Line 27.—‘Trigam,’ i.e. Hesychius, Suidas et Etymologicum Magnum: in parallel columns, see p. 10, l. 16.

Page 12, l. 5.—Bishop Stillingfleet, whose chaplain Bentley was. See p. 13, l. 23.

Line 21.—MSS. Smith, iv. p. 61.


Line 3.—‘Dodvellus.’ See p. 15, l. 15. Henry Dodwell, the editor of Bishop Pearson’s Opera Posthuma, 1689. This dissertation, of which Bernard speaks, was probably in MS. Or, see his Dissert. in Iren. § 39.

Line 5.—‘I cannot supply this hiatus. Gemmae and gravia have been guessed. The latter it assuredly is not; the former I very greatly doubt.” Note by the collator, Mr. Jacobson.


Line 22.—For insulae, read insulae—‘insulae Anglicææ gloriam. Bishop Stillingfleet. See p. 12, l. 5; p. 21, l. 18.

Line 24.—MSS. Smith, iii. p. 123.

‘[Febr.]’—the postmark. The year, 1691.


Line 17.—Ep. ad Mill. p. 257.

Line 20.—See p. 369, l. 15.

Line 24.—Ep. ad Mill. pp. 243, 399, 396; Lobeck Aglaoph. i. 478.

Page 15, l. 17.—Written on the reverse of the preceding.

Page 16, l. 27.—‘Grævium.’ Both Bentley and his future correspondent Grævius were known at this time to have the design
of publishing Hesychius. See a letter of Samuel Hoadly (Bishop Hoadly’s father) to Grævius. Hoadly’s Works, p. lvii. 5 Kal. Sep. 1690—“Mihi per literas significavit te novam moliri Hesychii editionem; ad eamque ornavam gratum tibi fore si Pearsonii Cestriensis ad te curarentur observationes; petiitque a me (D’Arranda) ut in hac re voluntati obsequi vellem. Ego diligenter exquirere si quid harum esset, et ubi latentes deprehendi possent: verum frustrà.” Then follows a passage concerning the fate of Bishop Pearson’s MSS. (See also p. lvii.) Towards the close of the letter, Hoadly thus writes: “Dissimulandum autem non est esse quendam, nostratem, nomine Bentley vel Bentham, Grecce scientissimum, qui affirmat se plus mille certissimas habere ad Hesychium emendationes; quique cum se Londini editurum minatur. Verum nos in hujusmodi rebus festinamus lentè?” See p. 38, l. 17, and p. 125, l. 11.

Page 17, l. 1.—MSS. Smith. iv. p. 15.
Post-mark—Febr. 10.

Page 18, l. 10.—Ep. ad Mill. p. 356.

Page 19, l. 1.—On the reverse of the preceding: from rétos in p. 20, l. 7, in MSS. Smith, iii. p. 126.


Page 22, l. 3.—‘Hunc,’ sic Orig. for hane.

Page 24, l. 5. — "Oracula Sibyllina." Diss. Phal. p. 83.
Page 26, l. 20. — For exorere, read exorire.
Line 31. — See p. 31, l. 15.

Page 29, l. 8. — The sequel is from MSS. Smith. iii. p. 127.


Page 32, l. 1. — Martial. ii. 86, l. 12.
Line 15. — MSS. Smith. iv. 57.
Page 33, l. 1.—Bentley was ordained deacon, March 16, 1648.

Line 13.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 17.—Mill's edition of the Greek Test. See Ep. ad Mill. p. 361. It was published in 1707. The Editor, who had been thirty years employed on it, survived the publication only a fortnight.

Page 34, l. 2.—Mill's opinion, therefore, is, that the Beza MS. is a part of the Clermont, not (which seems to have been Bentley's suspicion, see Ep. ad Mill. p. 361,) of the St. German's MS.; but John Walker (who had diligently compared both, in a MS. note, inserted in an interleaved copy of the Greek Test, Amst. 1711, p. 36 (now in Trin. Coll. Libr.),) thus writes: "Codex Claromontanus pars est Codicis Bezae."—"Nihil minus, quod primo intuitu mihi ut utrumque simul vidi patebat. Diversus est numerus linearum in unaquaque paginâ, verborum etiam in quâque lineâ diversus. Liber est Regis Galliarum, ex quo circiter viginti foliâ hinc illinc furtim excisa sunt in Bibliothec. Comitis de Ox- ford, quæ vidi." Compare p. 517, l. 17: and Taylor's Letter to Dr. Ducarel in Nichol's Liter. Anec. Vol. i. p. 548; Marsh's Michaelis, Vol. ii. P. i. pp. 247, 314; and Vol. ii. P. ii. p. 727. Mill's opinion is expressed in a much more hesitating tone in his Proleg. N. T. pp. 135, 148, ed. Kuster, which hardly authorizes the assertion of Bp. Marsh and Mr. Horne, that "Mill contends that Cod. Clar. is the Second Part of Codex Bezae." That the Codex Bezae is not a part of the St. German's MS. see p. 1, l. 4.

Line 23.—The three specimens are lithographed on the opposite page.
Ex Codice Claromontano.

καθοικ ἄγιοι
χάρις γενέσθαι καὶ εἰρήνη
Απὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἡμῶν

Paulusseriús ἢ ἡ χριστοκάτους
Apostolussegregatus

Ex Codice San-Germanensi.

Παυλοςσερους
Ποτολοκυκλονος ἢ ἡ χριστόκατος
Apostolussegreg

Digitized by Google
Line 23.—‘Demetrio.’ St. John iii. Epist. v. 12, at end of p. 656 of the Codex Bezae, after the conclusion of St. Mark’s Gospel (which stands last in the order of the four), are the words,

\[ \text{Evangelium sed Mariae} \]

Explicit.

Incipit Actus Apostolorum.”

But at the top of the next leaf (p. 657), are the words,

\[ \text{Epist. Iohannis.} \]

Qui male facit non vidit deum.

Demetrio testimonium perhibetur ab omnibus.”

And so on to the end of the Third Epistle of St. John; and at the bottom of the page are the words,

\[ \text{Epistulae Johannis III.} \]

Explicit

Incipit

Actus Apostolorum.”

And the Acts of the Apostles begin on the reverse of the same leaf, i.e. in the 658th page.

The leaf 655, 656, seems to me more recent than the rest of the MS., and the writing in p. 656 later than that in p. 655.

Page 35, l. 8.—Warden of Wadham College.


Page 36, l. 2.—“To send a collation of particular passages in Vossius’s MS. of Manlius at Leyden.” M. C. ii. 355; M. B. i. 36, 226, note. Bentley afterwards spoke in very different terms of both Spanheim and James Gronovius; see his note on Hor. A. P. 441, which is directed against “Gronovius et Gronoviani,” and in which he says, “Pergat vero, si voleat, et plagiarium me insimulet ut et Herodotus in narrationem Ezechielum Spanheimium.” Cp. Gronov. Pref. Thesaur. Antiq. Gr. x. p. 22; Fabric. B. G. Harles. ii. p. 189.

Line 15.—See note to p. 76, l. 27.

Page 37, l. 10.—From MSS. Smith. xlv. p. 151.

Page 38, l. 13.—From MSS. Smith. xlv. pp. 147, 148.

Line 17.—‘Hody,’ Humphrey. See Sax. Onom. v. 339. "Theologus et Criticus Oxoniensis hoc anno 1689 contra Historiam Aristee de LXX. scriptum promulgavit." He prefixed a Dissertation to Dr. Mill’s Malale Chronica Oxon. 1691; and was author of a treatise De Graecis Illustribus. Born 1659, died 1706.

' Schoolmaster of Hackney.' Probably Samuel Hoadly (father of Bishop Hoadly), who first set up a private school at Westerham in 1671: then removed to Tottenham in 1678; thence, in 1686, to Brook-house, at Hackney. See p. 16, l. 26. Hoadly had some correspondence with Bernard, in 1690 and 1692, concerning Bishop Pearson’s MSS.

Line 21.—'Le Croze,' sic Orig. for La Croze. See p. 576; Sax. Onom. vi. 136, 674.

Line 22.—See Kidd, Pref. to Porson’s Tracts, p. lxxviii.

Page 39, l. 2.—Probably an edition of the στρώματα of Clemens Alexandrinus.

Line 14.—M. B. i. 41; ii. 391.

Line 30.—'Hobbist.' See Brewster’s Life of Newton, p. 238.

Page 41, l. 16.—The first of the series of letters between Bentley and Grevius, of which see M. B. i. p. 49; and which (with the exception of three letters, Nos. LXXXVIII., XC., and XCVII., which are in the Trin. Coll. Cant. Collection,) are contained in the British Museum Biblioth. Burneiana 373. Plut. cxxii. G. Prefixed to the volume containing the Correspondence is the following note:

"Dear Sir,

"If the inclosed papers (which once belonged to Dr. Mead,) may be considered as literary curiosities, they cannot be more properly lodged than in your hands. I therefore beg your acceptance of them, and remain,

"Your most faithful and obedient servant,

"GEO. STEEVENS.

"Dr. Charles Burney,

"Greenwich,

"By favour of Mr. King."

On an envelope;

"On the inside of which is,

"George Steevens, Esq.,

"with Mr. White’s respectful compliments."
The volume is interleaved, and contains a few MS. notes in the hand of Dr. C. Burney, which the Editor of these volumes has transcribed, and has designated in this edition by the initials "C. B."


Line 22.—R. B. Diss. Phal. p. 27; M. B. i. 35. See p. 122, l. 24.

Line 23.—"Librum primum," Londini, 1675.


Line 5.—Concerning the name, age, and country of Manilius. See Weber, l. c. p. xlii. Bentley's own opinion is stated, in the preface to his Manilius, by his nephew, R. Bentley, who superintended the printing of that edition: "Ex hisce igitur omnibus sic demum statumus; auctorem fuisse aliam (aliquando) forsitan ex Asià peregrinum: verum nomen ejus, cum neque Cod. MSS. neque aucto ipse, neque veteres scriptores hic nos quidquam ad-
juvent, jam erui non posse; eum tamen ad Augusti tempora om-ninò pertinent." Pref. p. xiv. See p. 76, l. 27.


Line 27.—"Casu." R. B. Phal. p. xxviii.; M. B. i. 50.

Alberto Rubenio." Son of the illustrious painter, Peter Paul Rubens. See pp. 42, 45, 56, 75, 170.


Line 7.—The phrase "literæ humaniores," for "classical literature," is not authorized by ancient writers. See Wolf. Mus. Ant. i. i. p. 12; Krebs' Antibrabarus, p. 241. Bentley has introduced into this letter several words for which no good authority could be produced: statuminata—obstetricante—textum; but of these points the candid and learned reader will not expect notice here.

Line 17.—"Epistolare." Published at Oxford, in June, 1691.

Line 24.—"Plenus."—The word eram has been here erased in the original.

Page 44, l. 22.—"Lycei, i. e. Academici Lipsiensis." Kraft.


Page 45, l. 5.—Manil. i. 774.

Line 7.—"Semonibus. Semihominibus, i. e. qui minores sunt Diis et majoribus hominibus." Kraft.

Line 15.—"Everardi; sic Orig.


Page 46, l. 17.—Bentley's Philostratus. In one of Bentley's
copies of the Philostrati, now in the British Museum, is the following sketch, in his own hand, of what he intended to do for those authors:

"Prolegomena de Apollonio, Herode, et hac Editione.


2. Ensebius contra Philostratum cum Emendationibus Lucae Holstenii et Richardi Bentleii.

3. Apollonii Epistole LXXX. Gr. et Lat. cum Em. R. B.


5. Accesserunt vii. ex Editione Jo. Meursii cum Inter. et emend. R. B.


10. Eunapii Vita Phil. et Soph. cum em. R. B.

"Vita Libani C. MSS. Codd.

11. Indices Gr. et Lat. Accuratissimi et Locupletissimi.

See p. 87, l. 22.

Line 23.—"Versio interpretatio, veteres interpretari veteres nunquam dicunt—qui semper addunt ex Graeco in Latinum." Kraft.

Line 24.—See on the edition of Callimachus, M. C. ii. 149; M. B. i. 52.


Line 29.—Nullus dubito. Krebs' Antibarb. p. 329. "Graecius liebte besonders mittas dubito zu sagen, was auch die Neuer treulich nachahmen, und doch gibt es davon kein Beispiel." But see Ramshorn, § 208, 42; Zumpt, § 688.
delivery of which was the occasion of his correspondence with Sir Isaac Newton:—"an of [the] hand one of [the], and not the only one of the latter.

[The following are Newton's Directions.]

"Directions from Mr. Newton, by his own hand."—[R. B.]

Next after Euclid's Elements, the Elements of the Conic Sections are to be understood. And for this end, you may read either the first part of the Elementa Curvarum of John de Witt, or De la Hire's late treatise of the Conic Sections; or Dr. Barrow's Epitome of Apollonius.

"For Algebra, read first Bartholin's Introduction; and then pursue such Problems as you will find scattered up and down in the Commentaries on Carter's Geometry, and other Algebraical (sic) writings of François Scooten. I do not mean that you should read over all those Commentaries, but only the solutions of such Problems as you will here and there meet with. You may meet with De Witt's Elementa Curvarum and Bartholin's Introduction, bought up together with Carter's Geometry and Scooten's Commentaries.

"For Astronomy, read, first, the short account of the Copernican System, in the end of Gassendus's Astronomy, and then so much of Mercator's Astronomy, as concerns the same system, and the new discoveries made in the heavens by Telescopes in the Appendix.

"These are sufficient for understanding my book: but, if you can procure Hugenius's Horologium Oscillatorium, the perusal of that will make you much more ready.

"At the first perusal of my Book, it's enough if you understand the Propositions, with some of the Demonstrations which are easier than the rest. For when you understand the easier, they will afterwards give you light into the harder. When you have read the first 60 pages, pass on to the 3rd Book; and when you see the design of that, you may turn back to such Propositions as you shall have a desire to know, or peruse the whole in order, if you think fit."

[The following Directions are from Mr. James Craig, the Scotch Mathematician, of whom La Croix says, Biogr. Univ. x. p. 169, that he was 'le premier qui fit connaître en Angleterre, fort imperfectement à la vérité, le calcul différentiel, tel que l'avait conçu Leibnitz.' It is remarkable that he applied it, as Bentley did]
the Philosophy of Newton, to Theological purposes—but with very different success."

"WINDSOR, 24 June 1691.

SIR,

"I would have sent you this line before this, if I had thought you had returned from Cambridge. You may tell your Friend that nothing less than a thorough knowledge of all that is yet known in the most curious parts of Mathematicks can make him capable to read Mr. Newton's book with that advantage which I believe he proposes to himself. Upon this account, then, it may justly seem a very undue piece of vanity to undertake to give a method for reading a book that involves so much in it, and so far above my strength; however, in compliance with your desire, I shall give you that which appears to me to be the shortest and most proper method for such an end.

"Next to Euclid's Elements, let him apply himself to the Conick Sections, for which he need only read De Witt's First Book De Elementis Linearum Curvarum; but let him not meddle with the Second, which treats of the Loca Geometrica. After he has made himself Master of the Conick Sections, he must read some good System of Algebra: I know none better than J. Prestet's Éléments des Mathématiques, especially if he can get the new edition; here it is absolutely necessary to be constantly exercising himself in the resolving of Problems; but let him forbear meddling with any geometrical Problem, until he be entirely Master of all the precepts of common Algebra; afterwards he may look over Wallis, De Beaus, Fermott, Hudden, and pick out several things which he will scarcely meet with in Prestet, or any one System. When this is done, the great difficulty of the work is over: this is the foundation of all; and, therefore, he must not grudge to bestow more time and application upon it, that, perhaps, he would willingly allow, if he knew how much of both are requisite. I must not forget to desire him to have a care not to begin with Kersey's Algebra, which is apt (by its pompous bulk and title,) to deceive new beginners, as sad experience has taught myself. I can assure him there was never a duller book writ; and, as far as I can judge, there was never a man who pretended to write of Algebra that understood the design of it less than Mr. Kersey did: but, to do him justice, he treats the Arithmetical part of Algebra (both as to rational and Surd Quantities,)
in a very plain, full, and clear method. The prodigious loss of

time which this unlucky book made me sustain (when I had no
guide to direct me in my studies of this kind,) drew this severe
character of Mr. Kersey from me; and I doubt not but this ad-
vertisement will be of some use to your friend. When he is thus
well instructed with the Elements both of Geometry and Algebra,
he must study the use of both, which consists in these two
things, viz. the inventing of Theorems and resolving of Geomet-
rical Problems; for which end he must begin with Cartes his
Geometry, reading only the first and third book; but let him
forbear the second till such time as he perfectly understands the
first and last, which is Cartes his own advice in one of his Let-
ters, and, indeed, the nature of the thing shows it should be so.
This will give him a vaster idea of Geometry and of the great use
of Algebra than is possible for me to express, or for one that has
not read it to imagine. In the next place, let him peruse dil-
gently De Witt’s second book, which treats of the Loca Geome-
trica; and immediately after that read Cartes his second book,
which treats of the same subject: and because the method of
Tangents is the chief part of this 2nd book, and, indeed, of all
his whole Geometry (as he himself confesses), let him read
Slusius his Method, which he’ll find in The Philosophical Trans-
actions; Dr. Barrow’s Method, which he’ll find (if I remember
right,) at the end of his 10th Geometrical Lecture; and Mr.
Leibnitz his Method, which he’ll find in the Acta Eruditorum,
which is the best of all; for by these four (not to mention several
others of less note,) various methods he will become master of
this famous Problem, which, of all others, is of the greatest use
in the solution of the hardest Problems in Geometry. Here it
will be again necessary to exercise his pen much in the solving of
Geometrical, as before in the solving of Arithmetical Problems;
which he may furnish himself with out of any books that are by
him, particularly out of Vieta, Reimaldini, Henderson, Schooten,
Kersey, &c.; but he must keep close to Cartes his General
Method, and make no other use (as yet) of those books, but only
to provide himself with good store of Problems.

Another great Invention, which has extremely promoted
Geometry in our Age, is the Method of Indivisibles. Wherefore,
in the next place, let him read the famous Cavalerius on that
subject, who is, if not the Inventor, yet, at least, the great
Restorer of that Method. After him must be read Dr. Barrow's Geometrical Lectures, who has carried that Method further than any, and who will inform him with more excellent and universal Theorems than any book that has been written in this Age. When your friend has gone so far, he needs not be much solicitous in what order he read any book of pure Geometry or Algebra, but may take them promiscuously as they come to his hand; for scarce any thing will occur which he will not be able to overcome: but the books that I think will be most worthy of his application are, Archimedes and Apollonius; his works of Dr. Barrow's edition; Slusius his Mesolabium; Vieta; Gregory's Sanctor Vincentio; Mr. James Gregory's Works; Huygens his Horologium Oscillatorium; Leibniz his Conick Sections; and Technicus his Medicina Mentis; but in this last, as also in Archimedes and Huygens, he must pass over all that is not pure Geometry or Algebra.

Then he must advance to those parts that are of a more compounded nature, and which have a more immediate Relation to Mr. Newton's book. First, then, he must read with a great deal of care Galileo's works De Motu; in reading of which he will find vast help from Dr. Barrow's five first Lectures. Then he must read Torricelli's book de Motu, who carries on Galileo's design. He will find also much to the same purpose in Gassendus, Huygens, and Mersennus; after them, he must read Mariot, who treats of the Laws of Motion; then let him read what Sir Christopher Wren and Dr. Wallis hath printed in the Philosophical Transactions concerning the said Laws; after this, it will not be amiss to read Dr. Wallis his Mechanicks, but he may pass over all that part De Calculo Centri gravitatis. There are several things in Mr. Hobbes De Motu, which will be of some use to him: and indeed, without a good understanding of what these Authors have already written concerning Motion, it is simply impossible to understand this unparalleled book of Mr. Newton's, which treats of nothing else but Motion, but in such a manner as tends to the perfecting of Philosophy, and particularly that part of it which relates to the motion of the Stars and Planets. Therefore, in the next place, your friend must make himself perfect in Astronomy, in studying of which let him begin with Jacquet; for though he follows a false Hypothesis, yet none has treated this matter in so clear and full a method. But here
I suppose your friend to be skilled in Trigonometry (both plane and spherical, for which Norwood first, and Ward afterwards, are to be read,) and the use of the Sphere. When he has done with Jacquet, let him get Kepler, Bidwell, Seth Ward, Mercator and Gassendi, and Copernicus, who ought to have been first mentioned; by the help of these he will have a perfect understanding of the state of Astronomy as it was before Mr. Newton published his book; which he might safely now begin with, were it not for some collateral things which he brings in from the Opticks, Hydrostaticks, &c. For the Opticks, he must read Cartes, Ja. Gregory, Dr. Barrow, Honovarius Fabri, and Jacquet: and till he hath read these, he must pass over what Cartes speaks of his Ovals in his 2nd book of his Geometry. For Hydrostaticks, he must read Archimedes and Borelli, and something which he’ll find in Dr. Wallis his Mechanics. And because much of Master Newton’s book refers to the Quadratures of Figures, he must read what has been written on this subject by Dr. Wallis and Mr. David Gregory.

Here, you see, is a vast deal to be done, even enough to discourage a man whose inclinations have not a great bias this way; but he that seriously considers the real pleasure and advantage that arises from this, and (I hope) will not be mistaken, only from this kind of study, will not be disheartened either by the tediousness or difficulty that attends it; but my business was not to persuade, but, as far as I am able, to instruct your friend in what Order he ought to proceed in this matter; which I have done with all the care and exactness that was possible. And if this shall chance to be of no use to him, yet I shall not fail entirely in the end for which I wrote it, which was to shew my readiness, at least, to serve you, for whose sake there is nothing that I will refuse to do that lies within the compass of my power, though it were even to the discovery of my own weakness and ignorance, which, perhaps, I have sufficiently done already; and, therefore, shall add no more, but that I am and ever shall be,

Your most real friend and humble servant,

JO. CRAIGE.

For Mr. William Wotton, Chaplain to the Earl of Nottingham, at Cleveland-House, London.
It is remarkable, that, before the publication of Sir David Brewster's Life of Newton, this and the three subsequent letters (pp. 57, 62, 69.) of Newton to Bentley had not been employed to refute the statement on which so much stress has been laid by M. Biot, La Place, and others:—"On the 29th May, 1694, M. Colin, a Scotsman, informed me, that 18 months ago the illustrious Geometer, Isaac Newton, had become insane in consequence of his too intense application to his studies, or from excessive grief at having lost by fire his chemical laboratory and several MSS. (Huygens's Journal in the Leyden Library)." Sir D. Brewster, p. 230, observes, "It is a most important circumstance, which Biot ought to have known, that, in the very middle of this period (of 18 months), Newton wrote his four celebrated letters to Dr. Bentley on the Existence of a Deity: letters which evince a power of thought and a serenity of mind absolutely incompatible even with the slightest obscuration of his faculties. No man can peruse these letters without the conviction that their author then possessed the full vigour of his reason. His mind was, therefore, strong and vigorous on these four occasions; and as the letters were written at the express request" (see p. 47, l. 16; p. 49, l. 14; p. 51, l. 27; p. 52, l. 27; p. 62, l. 7.) of Dr. Bentley, who had been appointed, to deliver the lectures founded by Mr. Boyle, we must consider such a request as shewing his opinion of the strength and freshness of his friend's mental powers."

Newton has dated the first letter 1682, instead of 1692.

Cumberland's Memoirs, p. 12: "I was possessed of letters in Sir Isaac's own hand, to my grandfather, which, together with the corrected volume of Bishop Cumberland's Laws of Nature, I lately gave to the library of that flourishing and illustrious college."

For an abstract and some illustration of these letters, see Brewster's Life of Newton, p. 285.


Line 24.—"Auctor." "Et auctor et autore vel in hac ipsa Epistola exhibet manus Bentleyi." C. B.

Page 54, l. 4.—Callim. Ep. 29, p. 210, Graevii; p. 304, Ernesti.
PAGE 55, l. 4.—Bentl. Callim. ii. p. 13, Ernesti. The true reading of the second line is,

πη σου μνήσῃ παράν ἐν Ἀγεσίλαος.

has been ascertained by more recent examinations of the inscription which still exists on a slab in the walls of the church τοῦ Δαυίδιον, at Axos, in Crete. See Fashley’s Crete, i. p. 152.


Line 17.—Callim. L. P. 130.

Line 23.—Epist. xiii. 44.


Line 26.—Lucas Langermannus had travelled with N. Heinusius into Italy, and had, it would seem, collated this MS. at Florence. See above p. 45, l. 21.

PAGE 57, l. 15.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 59, l. 1.—‘Paralogism;’ and p. 59, l. 11, ‘Paralogismus.’ —sic Orig.

PAGE 62, l. 10.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 64, l. 2.—From the British Museum Addit. MSS. 6911, p. 34; D. B. ii. p. 210. Of this letter see M. B. i. 53, 85; Bentley’s Appendix to Wotton’s Reflections on Modern and Ancient Learning, D. B. ii. 206; M. C. ii. 405. Barnes has attempted a reply to it in his Euripides, p. xxvii. and p. 523 (vol. ii. p. 498,
NOTES.

Page 65, l. 27.—Diss. Phal. i. p. 63.


Page 67, l. 15.—Hesiod. W. & D. i. 126.
Line 19.—D. B. ii. 217.
Line 26.—Ter. Andr. i. 3. 20.

Page 68, l. 10.—D. B. ii. 219.

Page 69, l. 5.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. See note to p. 47.

Page 74, l. 13.—The preceding Correspondence, occasioned by
the Boyle Lectures, may be well closed with the following
paragraph, which does great honour to Newton and to Bentley, and
to the writer, Roger Cotes (Pref. ad New. Princip. ed. 1713):—

Exstat it vitur eximium New. opus adversus athecorum
impetus minus intimum praeidium: neque enim alicundae feliciss,
quam ex hac pharetra, contra impiam catervam tela deprompseris.
Hoc sensi pridem, et in pereruditis concionibus. Anglice Latinae
que editis, primus egregio demonstravit vit in omni literarum genere
proclabas idemque bonarum artium fuctor: eximius Rich.

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que editis, primus egregio demonstravit vit in omni literarum genere
proclabas idemque bonarum artium fuctor: eximius Rich.
Line 15.—The letters of Bentley to Evelyn were preserved by the latter, and were long in the possession of the Evelyn family at Wotton. They are now in various hands.

The draughts of Evelyn's Letters to Bentley are contained in one of several MSS. volumes in folio, still at Wotton, in which Evelyn was in the habit of making the first rough copy of his letters. This volume is labelled "Epistolarum Liber Quartus, 1679—1697," and has the following preliminary notice in Evelyn's own hand:


"I did not enter any of these Letters, or what are copied in two other volumes, with the least intention to make them public, but for my own satisfaction, and to look now and then back upon what has past in my private concerns and conversations, many of them being impertinencies, and, therefore, may be disposed of as my Heirs think fit.

"Evelyn.

"15 Nov. — 99."

The liberty of inspecting this volume, and other similar documents at Wotton, and of making transcripts from them, has been most obligingly granted to the Editor by the present Proprietor of Wotton, and Representative of the ancient and respected family of the accomplished, learned, and pious John Evelyn.

Line 16.—This letter was formerly at Wotton; thence it passed into the hands of Wm. Upcott, Esq.; it is now in the possession of Mr. Macpherson, bookseller and publisher. It is a reply to a letter (now at Wotton) of Evelyn, which came to my knowledge too late to be inserted in the text, but is here given, as follows:

"Dover-Street, 3rd March, 1693.

To Mr. Bentley, Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, first Preacher of Mr. Boyle's Lectures, &c., for the settling of which I was one of the Trustees.

Sir,

"The circumstance which detained me from home some months the last summer in the country, deprived me of an enter-
tainment which you more than half promised you would not only favours me, but gratify the public withal, by causing to be printed your two last discourses on the subject you had so happily begun, and raised so solid a superstructure on, as we must despair of seeing finished (by anything we have hitherto found attempted), but by the same Master Workman who laid the Foundation.

"Deprive not then, your Friends, of what is wanting, to make up a Just Treatise, valuable above so many volumes. It is Mr. Pepys's, and with him my humble and joint Request, that you will oblige the World and us with the Publication; and we languish till you give us some assurance of it." I am, Sir, with much respect,

"Yours, &c.
J. E.'

Line 17.—See Pepys's Memoirs, v. pp. 184, 187, 205. We drink Mr. Bentley's health, and wish his library finished, that we may have the sermon he has promised us." (Cp. Evelyn to Pepys, July 7, 1694: and Pepys's reply (p. 206) Aug. 10, 1694; “Mr. Bentley is still, I believe, at Worcester, and a great man wherever he is; but it is winter only, that will help us to any good tidings, either of his Library or his Lectures.” Of the Library, see p. 152, l. 15.

Line 19.—The first course of Boyle Lectures preached by Bentley: the first six of which were printed in 1692, the last two in 1693. D. B. iii. p. v.; cp. Evelyn’s letter to Archbishop Tenison, 29 May, 1694.


Of the obloquy to which Bentley was exposed in consequence of this Dedication, see p. 70, l. 25; Bentl. Prof. Dissert. Phal. pp. xxvii. xxx. See also in this Collection p. 45, l. 25.

Line 21.—‘Publice’—"imo palam." Kraft.

Line 24.—The antiquarian dissertations of Albert Rubens (son of the great P. P. Rubens,) were first published, after the death

Page 76, 6to.—Adversariam: especially Ottavia Ferrari, of Padua, who published Exercitationes ad Rubenium sive Analecta de Re Vestaria. Pat. 1670.


Line 26.—Estate: not in Orig.

Line 27.—In the library of Trin. Coll. is a copy of Manilius (ed. Plantin, 1600, 4to.) once the property of Joseph Scaliger, and afterwards of Richard Bentley. It was presented to the College in 1840, by the Rev. James Brodgen, M.A., of Trin. Coll., by whom it was purchased at Mr. Heber's sale. It contains many annotations on the fly-leaves in Bentley's handwriting, evidently of the same date as these two letters to Gravierius. On the margins are collations of the following MSS., thus described by Bentley:

δ. Manus ad Oram Bono.
M. Cod. Veterrimus Lepsiensis in Bibliothecâ Paulini.
B. Codex Venetus eujus lectiones a Gronovio accipi.
θ. Pithaei eundem esse suspicor eum Vossiano, nam fere converniunt.
ψ. MS. Gemblacensis a me denito collatus.
π. MS. Palatinum ex notis Fr. Junii.

On the fly-leaf, among other remarks on the age of Manilius, quoted from Vossiûs and Gevartiûs, Bentley thus writes: "Ex infinitis locis constat hunc Manilium Angusti in seculo vivisse—sic 103 [iv. 659]. Rhodus hospitium recturi principis Orbem, sc. Tiberii."
Page 78, l. 17.—Cp. p. 82, and J. P. D. Huët, de tribus suis, p. 408. "Nomini nostro tum impensè favebat Grævius, neque ullam nostram vel levissimam scripitionem patiēbatur interire." Huët's character of Grævius; and an account of their literary friendship occurs, ibid., p. 299.


Page 80, l. 17.—Ov. Amor. iii. 9, 23.


Page 82, l. 20.—"Huetius Petrus Danielis, Cadomensis (Cas), Episcopus Abrincensis (Aprotèches), published Origeniana; Demonstratio Evangelica; Manilius; Paradis Terrestre; Navigatio Salomonis; Histoire du Commerce des Anciens; and other works. Born 1631, died 1721.

Page 83, l. 19.—"Noriciensis: "sic Orig."


Page 86, l. 10.—P. 222, Gr.; p. 313, Ern.

Page 87, l. 9.—‘Episcopus Bathomensis,’ Dr. Kidder. See M. B. i. 56.

Line 10.—They were never published, and, as it would seem, are now lost. See p. 103, l. 13; p. 113, l. 20; Dyce, Pref. to Bentley’s Works, iii. p. viii.

Line 19.—Bentley was made King’s Library-keeper on the death of Mr. Justell, in April, 1694, see p. 110. From May 21 to Sept. 26, 1694, he was at Worcester, see Diss. Phal. Pref. x.

Line 22.—‘Philostrophus’ specimen M. B. i. p. 57, 58. The specimen, a copy of which is preserved in the British Museum, was employed by Olearius in his edition, Lips. 1709, pp. here pp. 175, 261, and p. 46, l. 17. Kayser, in his edition of Philostrati Sophiste, Heidel. 1838, published Bentley’s Notes, and his collation of the New Coll. MS. of the Vita Sophista, from the margin of Bentley’s copy of Morell’s Ed. Paris, 1608, now in the British Museum.


Page 89, l. 12.—It was published by Grævius himself, at Rotterdam, 1694, with a Preface by him and a Life of the author.

Line 17.—‘Boger.’ See p. 123, l. 8. Laurence Bossier (Latinised into Daphnæeus Arcarius), archæologist and philologer,
under the patronage of the house of Brandenburgh and the Elector Palatine. See La Croze, Thes, Epist. iii. 70.

Page 90, l. 8.—'Beloposca: sic Orig.'

Page 91, l. 1.—From the MS. Collection at Wotton. See p. 74, l. 15. M. B. 1. 40, 71.

Line 14.—Lambeth Degrees. See Waterland’s Life by Bishop Van Mildert, Works, i. p. 30.

Line 18.—'Excellent and desirable Princess.' See p. 97, l. 7.

Page 92, l. 1.—From Mr. Upcott’s very valuable MS. Collection, to which unreserved access has been given by the liberality of the Possessor to the Editor of this Collection.

Line 21.—Archbishop Tenison.

Line 26.—'Benefici.' Pub. Syl. ap. A. Gell. xv. 14. Bentley had not then observed the rule subsequently delivered by himself in his note on Terent. Andr. i. l. 17; ii. l. 20. He afterwards printed the line Paræ Benefici, &c., in his ed. of Pub. Syl. v. 205.

Page 93, l. 1.—From the see of Lincoln to Canterbury.

Line 14.—Of Evelyn’s Numismata, see M. B. i. 71.

Page 94, l. 14.—Herod i. 94.

Line 23.—See p. 415, l. 5.

Page 95, l. 14.—From Mr. Upcott’s MS. Collection.

Page 97, l. 7.—'Regine:' Queen Mary, who died 28 Dec. 1694.

Page 97, l. 22.—'Decollasse.'—'Rectius haec in notione usque scribitur, aut bene jam Gronov. ad Luc. xxvii. 17, observavit: Est enim quadam originis ac verbum parabolae, locatio ipsi est ex. Plant. Capt. iii. 1. 36—'Est illa mihi una spes excutiendi, si illa decolabitis, redibo huc ad senem.' Kraft.

Page 98, l. 9.—Bishops Lloyd, Burnet, and Moore: the last at that time Bishop of Norwich, afterwards of Ely.

Line 12.—'F. servabantur.' C. B.

Line 15.—See p. 101, l. 22.
Page 99, l. 14.—Hor. Epod. xx. 2; Od. i. xii. 47.

Line 25.—"Spanihiemian: see Orig.

Line 33.—In 6 vols. folio, Amst. 1695—1701.

Page 100, l. 4.—"Masii, Fabric. Bibl. Ant. i. 185.” C. B.

"Sixt. Am. Fabric. i. c. i. 324, 547, 767.” C. B.

Line 5.—"Drusii, Fabric. i. c. i. 323.” C. B.

Line 14.—"Monumentum Ancyranum.”—"Augustus in testamento suo praecepert ut res maiores a se gestae inscriberentur pilis marmoreis ante foras Mausolei sibi extruendi. Partem rerum incolae urbis Ancyrae in Galatia sitae marmori insculpserant. Quod monumentum ante ducentos fere annos in partibus illius urbis repertum primum descripsit, peregrinatus quidem Bu
decug, A. 1553. Deinde idem aliis viserunt et apographa fecerunt, ut Cosson, Paulus Lucas, Tournefort, Chishull.” Kraft.

Line 20.—Gudius: Marquard Gude, of Rendsburg, in Holstein, the literary traveller, of whom Graevius, Pref. ad Flor. p. 86;—

"Vir dignitate, ingenio, et doctrina recondita in primis hujus seculi conspicuus.” Born 1635; died 1689. See p. 102, l. 30; p. 119, l. 21; and note at p. 121, l. 18; p. 193, l. 4: and Baehr Römische Literatur, p. 335. Some of Graevius’s Letters to Gudius are preserved in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 4934.

Page 101, l. 1.—There is a second copy of the letter (also in Bentley’s hand) in the Burney Collection in the British Museum, addressed,

Pour Monsieur Monsieur

JO. GEORGIUS GRAEVUS,

\$c. \$c.

\$a Utrecht.

Line 21.—Thomas Smith, S. T. P., of Magd. College, Oxford, friend and biographer of Bernard; biographer also of Camden, Usher, Cousin, Briggs, Bainbridge, Patrick and Peter Young, and J. Dec; compiler of Cotton MSS. Cat.; and author of Account of Greek Church.

The following is an entry in Hearne’s Diary, vol. 24:—

May 13th, Saturday [1710].**.** 

* On Thursday morning last, between 3 and 4 o’clock, died my truly learned and
excellent friend Dr. Thomas Smith, in the three-score and twelfth year of his age. He died an undaunted confessor of the poor distressed and afflicted Church of England, and always stood stiff and resolute to the doctrines of it as laid down in our Articles and Homilies. As he was a Man of very great Learning, so he was withall modest, humble, and wonderfull communicative, of indefatigable Industry, and of more than ordinary curiosity in discovering and preserving the Writings of learned Men, especially those of our own Country, which is much indebted to him for the Lives of divers of them, as well as for several other useful and good Books."

"May 21st Sunday.—The Reverend and learned Dr. Thomas Smith, whose Death I have mentioned above (May 13th), was buried on Saturday Night (May 13th), between 10 and 11 o'clock, in St. Anne's Church, London. He left the Writer of these Matters an excellent and large Collection of MSS. Papers and Books."

From Wood's Athenaeum, Oxon. iv. 598, we learn, that "in Aug. 1688, he was deprived of his fellowship by Dr. Gifford, the then new papish President of Magd. Coll.," and that "in October following he was restored, but then again denying the oaths of supremacy to King William III. and his Queen, his fellowship was pronounced void by the President and Fellows of his Coll. 25th July, 1692."

Line 27.—Eboracensi: Abp. Sharp.


Bentley obtained a copy of this MS. by "the kindness of his excellent friend, the late Dr. Edward Bernard:"

Diss. Phil. 282.
Line 13.—They never appeared; but are said, (by Kippis, Biogr. Brit. ii. p. 243), in 1780, to have been still extant in MS. **[Note: The text is slightly difficult to read due to the image quality.]**

Line 19.—Mr. Caswell was Vice Principal. Wood's Life, xviii.

Page 105, l. 9.—Mr. Caswell published a Treatise on Trigonometry, Lond. 1689. Wood’s Ath. Oxoni. iv. p. 737. No other copy known to exist.

Page 110, l. 4.—From the Wotton MSS.

On the death of Mr. Justel, Bentley was appointed King's Library-keeper. He had a warrant for the place on Dec. 29, 1693; and his patent on April 12, 1694, as Keeper of his Majesty's Library. See D. B. p. viii. Preface to Diss. In Askew's MSS. (in Brit. Mus.) No. 6209, is a letter from David Casley to Professor Ward, “how Dr. B. obtained the situation of Royal Librarian,” dated 3 Feb. 1743.

Line 14.—Lord of York’s Archbiishop Sharp.

Line 24.—Friends in York Buildings; i.e. Mr. Pepys. Evelyn lived in Dover Street.

Page 111, l. 11.—From the Wotton MSS.


Page 113, l. 1.—From Mr. Upcott's MS. Collection. The original is now in the possession of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, the learned Editor of Bentley's Works, who has kindly supplied a transcript of it for this Collection.

Line 27.—Closets. See M. B. 173.
Line 20.—From the Wotton MSS.

Page 115, l. 3.—St. Paul, i Cor. vii. 26.
Line 11.—Lucan, v. 127.
Line 15.—Martial, I. xxii. 8.

Page 116, l. 9.—From the valuable Autograph Collection of Dawson Turner, Esq., who has very obligingly permitted a transcript to be made for this work.

Page 117, l. 5.—The Librarian’s, at St. James’s Palace.
Line 16.—From the Wotton MSS.
Line 19.—‘Accumulation.’ In 1695, Bentley became Chaplain to the King, and Rector of Hartlebury.

Page 118, l. 2.—See Evelyn’s Corres. iv. p. 386.
Line 7.—Bp. Burnet.

Page 119, l. 31.—‘Episcopi Lichfeldensis.’ Bp. Lloyd. See p. 103, l. 7.

Page 120, l. 16.—“Dr. Mead set out on his travels with his eldest brother Mr. Samuel Mead, David Polhill, Esq., and Dr. Thomas Pellett, afterwards President of the College of Physicians at London.” C. B. See p. 581, and p. 591, l. 33, and Nicholls’ Lit. Anecd. vi. p. 212.

Page 121, l. 13.—‘Manethonis.’ Apotelesmatica.
Line 15.—Jo. Alb. Fabricius, afterwards celebrated as the ‘Orbis Eruditi Bibliothecarius.’ He soon resigned the task of editing Manetho to James Gronovius, who did not treat him with more respect than he was in the habit of shewing to his other literary brethren. See Fabric. Bibl. Gr. iv. p. 136. Harles.

Line 18.—Of Gravius’ attachment to Gudius, see his Preface to his Lectiones Hesiodeae, 1667; and Burmann’s Pref. to his ed. of Phædrus, 1698. The Epistolæ were published by P. Burmann, Ultraj. 1697. 4to. The Inscriptions at Leuwarden in 1731, fol. See p. 100, l. 20.

Line 23.—Julius Caesar cura Grævi, Amst. 1697.
‘Museo :’ sic Orig. ut passim Grævius.

Page 122, l. 4.—Post-mark, Oct. 5.

Line 18.—Bp. Moore.

Page 124, l. 4.—Budd. Isag. pp. 1134, 1240, 1307.
Line 5.—Catti hod. Cassel.

Page 125, l. 3.—Edidit J. G. Grævius, Amst. 1697, 8vo.
Line 7.—‘Millii Novum Fœdus.’ It appeared in 1707.
Line 11.—Of Bp. Pearson’s MSS., see p. 16, l. 27; p. 130, l. 24. The Editor begs permission to leave the examination of this interesting subject of Bishop Pearson’s MSS., in the hands of the Rev. Edward Churton, M. A., Canon of York Cathedral and Rector of Crayke, who will, it is hoped, ere long, fulfil the wish expressed by Bentley himself, for a complete edition of “the most excellent Bishop Pearson’s Works, the very dust of whose writings is gold.” Bentley. Phal. ii. 29.
Line 20.—This letter was formerly at Wotton, then in Mr. Upcott’s hands, then in the late Bp. Samuel Butler’s, by the kind permission of whose Executor it was collated for this work by Mr. Henry Foss, whom the Editor begs to thank for this and other services rendered to this publication. It is now in the British Museum.
Line 23.—Archbishop Tenison.

Page 126, l. 5.—‘A Bishop :’ of Chichester; consecrated in 1696.

CCC
NOTES.

PAGE 127, l. 2.—From the Wotton MSS.

Line 16.—'Medals:' Evelyn's Volume "Numismata, or a Discourse on Medals Antient and Modern." New Edit. 1697.

PAGE 129, l. 8.—Bernard, (Dr. Edward), died at Oxford, Jan. 12, 1684, a short time after his return from the continent, whither he had gone to be present at the sale of Golius' Library. See Letters from the Bodleian, i. p. 76. Wood's Athene Oxi- nienses, iv. c. 704, c. 705. Bliss.

PAGE 130, l. 17.—See note on p. 10, l. 11; and p. 189, l. 28; and Alberti Hesych. Pref. xxiv. He was a pupil of Graevius, and had received Valois' notes from Paris through him. He died 1691.

PAGE 131, l. 12.—From the Wotton MSS.

Line 18.—'One to succeed Dr. Williams:' Francis Gastrell, afterwards Canon of Christ Church and Bishop of Chester. See p. 133, l. 10.

PAGE 132, l. 10.—Mr. Pepys.

Line 20.—From Mr. Upcott's MS. Collection.

PAGE 133, l. 25.—'University Press;' restored by Bentley's means. M. B. i. 73.

PAGE 134, l. 2.—Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris; annexed to Wotton's Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning. 2nd ed. Lond. 1697.

Line 4.—Fragments of Callimachus. See p. 130, l. 1.

Line 15.—From the MSS. at Wotton. This letter is given imperfectly and incorrectly in Evelyn's Memoirs, iv. 379, and thence reprinted Class. Journal, xviii. 200.


PAGE 136, l. 1.—i. e. the translation from the French of Roland Freart: The Parallel between Ant. and Mod. Architecture. See Evelyn's Misc. W. p. 343.
Line 28.—"Discourse concerning the Doctrine of Christ's satisfaction; with an answer to the Socinian objections. Lond. 1696."

Page 137, l. 27.—See the conclusion of the metrical distich, quoted by Evelyn in his letter to Pepys, (Pep. Mem. v. 438,) on the things which make "Vita Senis."

— Nepos, ignis, mens hilaris, pictas.

Page 138, l. 24.—See Welcker, Addend. ad Phil. Imag. p. 758.


Page 141, l. 12.—Cp. Diss. on Phal. p. 363.
Line 14.—Phal. p. 363.

Page 142, l. 2.—O. M. xi. 167.
Line 29.—But see Welcker, Addend. p. 758.


Line 14.—' Notas meas.' See p. 144, l. 14; p. 145, l. 14; p. 150, l. 7; p. 164, l. 30.


Page 147, l. 2.—Brit. Mus. MS. Harl. 3778, Art. 98. This letter is inserted here from the coincidence of p. 147, l. 5, with p. 151, l. 17.

Page 148, l. 13.—Bentley has noted the conjecture of Graevius on the margin of his copy of Hesychius now in the library of Trinity College. "Sed malim σχερὴν, ἀνάδεικτην καὶ μελετὴν, &c., R. B." See p. 163, l. 3. But the late Professor Dobree, in his copy of Burney's edition of Bentley Epistole, now in Trin. Coll. Library, has written the following note:—"In Hesychio, pro με.
NOTES.

Λέγεται διόκες κ. τ. λ. λειτούργησε ἐν θει. ἤ. α. ζ. Ζενοβ. τ. 97.
Ζων ὑποτήρων μελίσσης ἐνικώς. Συναιδοσ Ζωὸν ἐστι κηρυκτόν μελίσσης παραπληκτόν."—A certain conjecture.

Page 150, l. 19.—Classical Journal, No. xix. Vol. x. p. 171; where the original is said to be in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Payne, of Crickhowell.


Page 151, l. 3.—‘Callimachus’ Theodori, J. G. F. Graevii, &c.; published at Utrecht, in Aug. 1697.

Line 10.—‘Mr. Grabe, once professor of Divinity Regimonti,’ (Königsbergh). J. E. Grabe left his native country in 1693, and settled at Oxford: editor of Spicilegium SS. Patrum, Septuaginta Interpretas, Irenæus, &c. He was admitted into holy orders in the Anglican Church; died 1711, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Page 152, l. 1.—From Mr. Upcott’s MS. Collection.

Line 10.—‘Mr. Took.’ See p. 135, l. 17.

Line 15.—‘King’s Library.’ See p. 155, l. 13; p. 165, l. 19; and Bentl. Pref. Diss. Phal. p. xlii. M. B. i. 95.

Page 153, l. 1.—From Mr. Upcott’s MS. Collection.

Page 154, l. 9.—From the Wotton MSS.


Line 7.—‘Sir E. Seymour.’ Evelyn’s Memoirs (1701), iii. p. 392. “A great man: he had often been Speaker, Treasurer of the Navy, and in many other lucrative offices.”
Line 26.—‘Sir Cyril Wyche:’ Ambassador at Constantinople, President of the Royal Society, Secretary of State, and Lord Justice in Ireland; married one of Evelyn’s nieces. See Evelyn’s Memoirs, iii. pp. 104, 316, 373, 326; iv. p. 381.

Page 156, l. 3.—‘Dr. Fuller,’ Qu. Dr. Fulham? and ‘his spouse,’ Evelyn’s niece. See Memoirs, iii. p. 363, concerning a sermon of the same Preacher, (as I suppose), delivered Jan. 2, 1694.

Line 17.—‘Ecce iterum:’ Juvenal, iv. 1.


Page 158, l. 1.—Post-mark, Feb. 11.


Line 9.—‘Metiri pede:’—Hor. Epp. i. 7. 98.

Line 10.—Diss. Phal. p. xxxv. See p. 85, l. 18; and p. 172, l. 10.

Line 12.—‘Cornea fibra:’ Pers. Sat. i. 47.


Line 25.—Bentley had indeed so transcribed these Elegiac verses, in a letter to Graevius. See p. 85, l. 18.


Line 14.—“Plant. Aul. i. 1. 38.” Kraft.

Line 30.—P. 332, Ernest.

Page 162, l. 7.—P. 520, Ernest.


Page 163, l. 31.—So Davis, p. 365.

Page 164, l. 1.—Quintil. iii. c. i. Diog. Laert. Vit. Aristot. iv.

Page 165, l. 4—'Chartae caritatiun.' M. B. i. 57; Bentl. Pref. Diss. Phal. p. xxxix. "I had then prepared a Maimus for the press, which had been published already; had not the dearness of paper, and the want of good types, &c., prevented."

Line 7.—From Mr. Upcott's MS. Collection.

Line 20.—Evelyn's Diary, Jan. 1694.—"Whitehall burnt; nothing but walls and ruins left." It had been proposed to convert the Roman Catholic chapel at Whitehall into a Royal Library.

Page 167, l. 1.—From Mr. Upcott's MS. Collection.

Page 168, l. 2.—This inquiry about the use of Foreign was doubtless connected with Bentley's defence of the word Alieae: Diss. Phal. liv. The word Foreign is as old as Chaucer.

Page 169.—The references in this page are in Bentley's hand, in the margin of the Original.


Line 14.—S. Hoadly, Epist. ad Grævium, dated Non. Maii, 1698 (Hoadly's Works, p. lxi). "Exzisit acerrima Bentleium inter et quosdam doctos academicos contentio jam per Britannias poluubreptos, &c. Dixerat Bentleius Professores exteros melius de humanitate ejus sentire; ad Te provocaverat nescio an nomine indigitatum. Quicquid ejus fiat, mimitati sunt se hominem sus coloribus depictum exteris Prof. Grævio nominatim et Spanhemiio deridendum propinaturos . . . . Utinam candorem Grævi imitantur!"


Page 171, l. 12.—Virg. Georg. iv. 87.


Page 172, l. 1.—On the margin of this letter, Bentley has written, "Ep. haec accepta die 19 Maii, 1698." Quoted at length by Bentley, Pref. Diss. Phal. p. xxxii. where some varia-
tions from Dr. Burney's Copy are noticed by Mr. Dyce. In l. 1, Bentley inserts *dediit* after *superiore*.

*Line 14.*—Catull. i. 17: 16.

Asservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis.

*Line 23.*—See p. 41, l. 23.


*Page 175, l. 9.*—Virg. Ecl. i. 26.

*Line 26.*—"Olearius:" probably Gottfridus, the future editor of the Philostrati, and translator into Latin of Stanley's History of Philosophy. Lips. 1711.

*Page 176, l. 27.*—Archonaritiorum—Orig.

*Page 177, l. 9.*—Manethonis Apotelesmata, Grōnovii, see p. 174, l. 25.

*Page 178, l. 10.*—Menkenius, author of the book de Charlataneriā Eruditorum: Wytteneb. Opusc. i. p. 604. Of the Acta Eruditorum, commenced in 1682 by Otho Menkenius, and continued by his son, John Burkard, see Buddei Isagōg. i. p. 211. The son of the latter followed the example of his father and grandfather, and conducted the Nova Acta Lipsiensium.

*Page 179, l. 8.*—"Publica auctitate scribere capiuit Graevius de rebus Gulielmi III., Summi Gubernatoris Civitatum Federatarum Belgicarum, et Regis Britanniae; sed scribentem oppressit mors nec opinata. Res ab egregio Princeipe gestas persecutus est usque ad annum 1672. Orationem in obitum ejus habuit d. V. m. Martii, 1702." Kraft.

**NOTES.**


*Line 19.*—‘Oulton:’ Bentley’s birth-place, near Wakefield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Cp. M. B. i. 1; ii. 158.

*Page 182, l. 5.*—Evelyn’s Diary, 3 May, 1699, (the date of this letter). “At a meeting of the Royal Society I was nominated to be of the Committee to wait on the Lord Chancellor to move the king to purchase the Bp. of Worcester’s Library.”

*Line 15.*—Bp. Stillingfleet’s books were bought by Dr. Narcissus Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, where he founded a Public Library, to which he gave them.

*Line 23.*—Camerinam—Orig. Virg. Æn. iii. 700.


*Line 11.*—This Bibliotheca Noverum Librorum was published by Kuster, at Utrecht, 1697, in conjunction with his friend Sike (Sickius), of whom frequent mention is made in the following letters, and whose fortunes much resembled his own.

*Page 185, l. 1.*—First ed. 1607; second, 1701.

*Line 2.*—From MSS. in the Lambeth Library.

*Line 20.*—Bentley was admitted Master of Trinity College, Feb. 1688.

*Page 187, l. 1.*—This letter was not printed by Dr. Burney. The original is in the Trin. Coll. Collection. See also Nos. XC., XCVII.

*Line 3.*—Martinus, David; a French Calvinistic divine, who emigrated after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and settled
NOTES.

at Utrecht, where he published Le Nouveau Testament expliqué: Utr. 1696.


Page 188, l. 1.—From Mr. Upcott’s MS. Collection.

Line 5.—‘Croyden:’ at Addiscombe. Draper married Evelyn’s daughter Susanna. He did not sell the house at Addiscombe, bequeathed him by his aunt, Lady Temple, in March, 1700; but rebuilt it.

Page 189, l. 1.—From the Trin. Coll. Collection. Not printed by Dr. Burney.

Line 15.—See p. 191, l. 8.

Line 23.—‘De Tauroboliis,’ in his Dissertationes IX. Antiqq. et Marmorr. illustrandis inservientes. Amst. 1702.

Page 190, l. 1.—Of Phorbæus (Vervey) and Mæsvicius, see Alberti Prael. Hesych. p. xxiv.


Page 192, l. 3.—Audirem—Orig.

Page 193, l. 2.—‘P. Burm. Prael. ad Jani Gruteri Corpus Inscriptionum, Amst. 1707, pp. 7, 9, 11.’ C. B.

Line 29.—Hor. Sat. Serm. ii. 6. 33.
Page 194. — R. B. See Pref. to Hor. at beginning.
Line 12. — Proditi Cant. 1711. 4to.

Page 195, l. 4. — See p. 205, l. 16.
Line 10. — See p. 201, l. 29.
Line 24. — Virgillius: Georg. i. 30; Æn. xii. 445; Æn. viii. 687.
Line 32. — Catullus: xxix. v. 2.

Page 196, l. 8. — Virg. Æn. vi. 76; xii. 442.
Line 19. — A. P. 441.
Line 20. — Callim. i. p. 429; Ernesti. See p. 201, l. 20.

Page 197, l. 15. — It was restored after Grævio’s death, and used by Davies in his Edition of the Tuscanal Disputations, and also by Bentley in his "Emendationes."

Page 198, l. 2. — From Trin. Coll. Collection. Of J. H. Lederlin, who had completed the Apparatus Criticus to the first seven books of the Amsterdam edition of Julius Pollux, when he was called (in 1703) to Strasburg, see Hemst. Pref. Poll. p. 24.


Line 7. — Bentl. Hor. Serm. i. 6. 125. "Omnium quotquot superiore seculo extitisse novimus vetustissimum optimunque Codicem ex Bibl. Blandiniæ Gandavi nactus est Cruquiæ; quod exemplar utinam ad hue salvum esset (periisse enim opinor), et in manus nostras incidentisset." It probably was burnt, in the destruction of the Blandinian Monastery at Ghent, in the tumults of 1568.

Line 12. — Ver. 126, where Heindorf says, "Bentley hat zuerst das Ungereimte der Lesart aller Codd. u. Edd. flugio habes"
tempora signi bemerk't und die Hand des Dichters fugio campum
insumque trigonem aus der Notiz von Cruq. hergestellt.

Line 31.—' Quam: 'sic Orig.

Page 201, l. 20.—Bentl. Hor. A. P. 441, where he quotes this
testimony of Grævius, "ε μακριτρό, εν natura, et diuturno, usu
judex acerrimus."

Page 202, l. 7.—'Meum Codicem.' See p. 208; l. 21; p. 232,
l. 16.

Line 25.—Cp. Epitaph on Grævius, printed at the
commencement of his Inscriptiones. "Morte, cujus praenuncia ab ali-
quo tempore frequens Vertigo erat, ex improviso oppressus, quum
dubos circiter mensibus ante uxorem carissimam quacum annos
XLIV. conjunctissimem vixerat, extulisset.' See p. 232, l. 15.

Page 203, l. 13.—Providebo.—Orig.

Page 204, l. 21.—Not printed by Dr. Burney. The original
is in the Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 205, l. 16.—Bentl. ad Hor. Od. i. 23; l. 5, "Atque
hæc vel his similia cum ad incomparabilem Virum Joannem
Georgium Grævium νεω μακριτρό, animam quæm neque candidi-
orem terræ tuli, ante biennium scripsere, his verbis mihi re-
sponsum dedit iv. Non. Decem. MDCCCII, panulo ante obitum,"
He then quotes this letter of Grævius, from 'Cum nuperius tuas
litteras,' p. 205, l. 9, to 'inciderat,' p. 205, l. 20, and joins,
"Hæc quidem ad me Vir celeberrimus: Ego vero, cum postea
doctissimi Burmanni beneficio exemplar Heinsiani Horatii
nactus esset, in libri margine hoc adnotatum repperi; Verus Salmasius
teste Menagio: hane autem, quæcumque est, emendationis præ-
reptae laudem viro maximo libenter concedo, quam habeant secum
servetque sepulcro."

Line 34.—'Sickio nostro.' M. B. i. pp. 185, 329. Huet de Re-
bus Suis, p. 406. He was made Regius Professor of Hebrew at
Cambridge, principally by Bentley's means, in 1705. Cp. M. B.
i. pp. 196, 329.

Page 206, l. 21.—In the Burney Collection in the British
Museum with the Grævius-Bentleian Correspondence.

Page 208, l. 17.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 18.—'Scherpezeeius,’ a native of Utrecht: Scholar of Graevii, and Master of the School at Harderwyck, in Gelderland, on the Zuydersee.

Line 21.—'Horatii Codice:' See p. 232; et R. B. Praef. ad Hor. p. 3.

Page 209, l. 20.—'Fr. B.' i. e. Fragmentorum Bentleianorum.

Page 210, l. 16.—The reader will not expect notice of the corrections here proposed of Hesychius. Such observations would occupy too much space, and would find a more appropriate place elsewhere. Cp. p. 485, l. 1; and p. 490, l. 5.

Page 214, l. 17.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Line 4.—'Ad Horatium:' which did not appear till Dec. 1711, The text was put to press in 1705, if not earlier.

Page 220, l. 19.—'Valor.' "Hoc vocabulum nondum e quo- quam veterum Scriptorum enotatum." Lindemann.

Line 23.—'Krárovs.' But Krároy (the Comic Poet) would make Krároyos in the genitive.

Line 34.—Od. i. 15. 31. Cp. Dobreei Adversaria, ii. 384

Page 221, l. 23.—Diss. Phal. ii. p. 31.

Page 223, l. 5.—Eupolis Runkel. p. 130.


Page 225, l. 5.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 6.—Hadrian Reland, whom Bentely (Hor. Od. i. 7. 27), calls his ‘doctissimus amicus,’ and who lent a MS. of Horace to Bentley; “publico literarum bono natus” (Brookhus. Tibull. ii. pp. 11, 15); distinguished for his philological skill and Oriental erudition; Professor first at Harderwyck then at Utrecht. Born 1676; died 1718.

Page 226, l. 8.—From Nichols’ Literary Anecdotes, ix. p. 323.

Page 227, l. 1.—From Trin Coll. Collection.

Line 11.—See p. 10, l. 20. “Phavorinus, while he mixed all together, spoiled them.”

Line 25.—Photii MS. presented to Trin. Coll. Library, [where it is in Class O. 3. 9], by Dr. Gale, Dean of York, transcribed by Professor Porson, and edited by Professor Dobree, Lond. 1822. The MS. is described by the latter in his Pref. p. xii.

Page 232, l. 15.—“Petri Burmanni Oratio Funebris in obitum viri clarissimi Joannis Georgii Graevii, 1703.” 4to. p. 23. “Quare ad uxoram, que domum in partem juvaret, animo affecto, ex vicina Dusseldorpio, elegit virginem, et generis honestate, et formae praestantia insignem, Joannam Odiliam de Camp, que et obsequio erga maritum, et sanctitate morum, absolutum matronae exemplar expressit, et cum qua per xliv. annos sine ulla rixa et simulatae vicit; que rara fecunditate octies et decies Gravium quidem parentem fecit, sed ex tanto liberorum populo, non nisi quatuor filias sibi et marito superstites reliquit: quarum tres innuptae gravissimam orbitatis calamitatem sentiunt; quarta felicibus avibus juncta viro amplissimo, Matthie De Roy, Electoris Palatini Consiliario, et militarium causarum Judici primario, una cum marito suavissimos parentes sibi eruptos deplorat. Huic matrifamiliis diligentissimae delegata rei domestice cura totum se studiis tradidit, &c.”
Page 233, l. 9.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 10.—See M. B. i. p. 191; *Cp. Nichols' Lit. Anecdotes, iv. 236, where there is an account of the deposition.*

Page 235, l. 15.—From Nichols' Lit. Anecd. ix. p. 323.


Line 29.—The words in brackets are supplied from conjecture, that part of the sheet on which the ends of the lines were written having been torn off in the original.

Page 236, l. 6.—'My medal:' see p. 239, l. 4.

Line 9.—See p. 239, l. 19; p. 259, l. 28; p. 375, l. 4; p. 443, l. 26; Dr. John Covell, Master of Christ's College; Dr. John Brookbank, first of Trin., then of Trin. Hall; see at p. 252, l. 6;—M. B. i. 186; Dr. Sike—M. B. i. 184; Mr. Richard Laughton (not Laughton) of Clare Hall—M. B. ii. 13, 30; Sir John Ellis, M. D. Master of Caius College.

Line 20.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 239, l. 18.—'Covellium:' See p. 239, l. 9.

Line 20.—'Vassium:' Joseph Wasse, Fellow of Queen's Coll., editor of Sallust, Commentator on Thucydides.

Page 240, l. 2.—Charles XII. King of Sweden, p. 246, l. 19.

Line 10.—Philip V. King of Spain.

Line 18.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 242, l. 3.—From Nichols' Lit. An. ix. p. 323.

Line 4.—Dr. John Hudson, Librarian of the Bodleian; editor of *V. Paternolorus, 1693; Thucyd. 1696; Geogr. Minores, 1698, 1703, 1704, 4 Voll.; Moris, 1712. Born 1660; died 1719.*

Line 11.—'Dominicus Passioneus:' afterwards Archbishop of Ephesus, Cardinal, and Librarian of the Vatican; in which capacity he greatly assisted Dr. Kennicott in his publication of Collations of MSS. of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Page 243, l. 4.—'Barnesio:' Joshua Barnes. See p. 64, l. 1; p. 411, l. 20; M. B. i. 296.
Line 5. — P. Allix, the French Ecclesiastic (of Alençon), who took refuge in England after the Repeal of the edict of Nantes; and is well known by his Histories of the Churches of Piedmont; he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, at Cambridge, by Royal Mandate, 1690.


Page 246, l. 5. — Jamblichus de Vita Pythagorica, published by Kuster, Amst. 1707, 4to.

Page 247, l. 20. — The first edition of Bentley’s Horace was published at Cambridge, 1711; the second and third by R. and J. Wetstein, at Amsterdam, in 1713 and 1728. The first was for the edition of 1713, served for that of 1728.

Page 249, l. 2. — From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Page 251, l. 20. — Hor. A. P. 349.

Line 29. — ‘Exemplari.’ The original was formerly in the Vossian Library, and is now at Leyden. There is a Codex of the Vossiana Library, the Trin. Coll. Library, to which it was given by Dr. R. Bentley, in 1757.


Page 252, l. 6. — His Epitaph, written by Bentley, in St. Edward’s Church-yard, is as follows: — Hic sepeliri voluit Joannaes Brookbank, L.L.D., Aula S.S. Trinitatis Socius, Diocesosis Eliensis Officialis, Humanitate, Integritate, Comitate Conspeciosus. Natus oppido Liverpool; denatus Cantabrigiae, An. MDCCXXIV. Astatis LXXIII. Per totam Vitam ΥΔΡΩΠΟΘΗΣ.


‘De Veilio!’ Perhaps Car. Mar. de Veil, ‘ex Judae Christianus et verbi divini in Anglia Minister, cujus Epistola ad Robertum

Line 3.—"Parcentes:" Hor. Od. iii. 19. 21.

Line 11.—i. e. "Mine eye is not dim from old age." The reference is an allusion to Genesis xxvii. 1: "And it came to pass when Isaac was old and his eyes were dim." For this reference the Editor is indebted to the kindness of Dr. M'Caul, through the Printer of these Volumes, Mr. M'Dowall, M.A., of C. C. College, Cambridge.

Page 255, l. 1.—Not so corrected in Bentley's Edition of Horace, 1728. But for instances of the absorption of in after me, see his note, Hor. Od. i. 27 3.

Line 6.—"llum O." Bentley in his edition of Horace with this note "Atque hæc prius commentatus eram quam sagacissimi Nic. Heinsii codicem nactus essem, ubi cum summa voluptate comperi conjecturae nostræ tantum virum accedere. Legit enim—llum et nefasto."

Line 14.—"Correctores &c." Terent. Adelph. v. 744,
Corrector! nempe tua arte viginti minae
Pro psaltria periere.

Line 28.—In Bentley's edition of Terence, p. 424, the common reading is retained.

Page 256, l. 1:—Sic Orig. for sc. 2. 52, where Bentley reads
"Quid istic? Cedo ut melius dicas."

Line 4.—"Tuam," read 'tuum.'

Line 12.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 15.—"Berniera:" see p. 185, l. 3.

Line 26.—Bp. Compton.

Page 258, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Page 259, l. 13.—See p. 145, l. 15.

Line 29.—Read 'Laughtonum.'

Page 260, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.
Line 20.—"Scurram Lugdunensem: Jacobum Gronovium. De Callimachi Fragmentis," Pref. ad Rom. Ant. x. p. 22, "nuper in istius scriptoris (Callimachi) Fragmentis grassatio nefanda per furta tectarima nihil non Meursianum contractavit." The reference to this passage is by Dr. Burney. See p. 36, l. 2; and cp. M. B. i. 225.

Page 262, l. 3.—"Effeti jam senis:" Baron Ezechiel Spanheim died at London, in 1710, aged 81; and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Page 263, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 264, l. 17.—See p. 270, l. 5. Bentley had not the use of this Codex. See Pref. Hor. p. 3. It was collated by Herbertius for Jani in 1770. Mist. Pref. Hor. p. xv.


Page 265, l. 2.—"Anchersen:" Matthew (Hafniensis, i.e. of Copenhagen). See p. 265, l. 11; pp. 270, 298, 372, 441; M. B. i. p. 329. He lived some time at Cambridge, as a pupil of Dr. H. Sike, cp. p. 265, l. 22.

Line 10.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. The first of the series of letters between Kuster and Bentley concerning the edition of Aristophanes undertaken by the former, published by Th. Fritsch, Amst. 1710. See Mus. Crit. ii. 409; M. B. i. 191; Kidd, Pref. to Porson's Tracts, p. lxxxix—xcv. who has there compared Bentley's emendations of Aristophanes with Porson's. Bentley had written his corrections on the margin of his copy of Aristophanes, Basil, 1547, fol., now in the British Museum, whence they have been transcribed and inserted in the Classical Journal, xxi. p. 131; Mus. Crit. ii. 126—138.

Page 267, l. 4.—Damasceni by Lequien, published in 1712, 2 Voll. folio, see Thes. Epist. La Croz. ii. 52, iii. 178.

Line 6.—Conceilia, Harduini, Paris, 1714-5. 12 Voll.

Line 7.—"Bibliorum Sacrorum Versiones Antiquae, seu Vetus

Page 268, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 269, l. 3.—'Oimina,' read omnia.


Page 270, l. 8.—From the Trin. Coll. Collection, i.e. from the copy kept by Bentley himself. That which he sent, was preserved by Hemsterhuis, and served as the original from which Ruhnken printed the letter p. 33, ed. Lind. Cp. M. B. i. 197—9; Wolf. Analect. i. p. 21; Ruhnken. Elog. Hemster. p. 10, ed. Lindei, where the effect of Bentley's two letters (see p. 219) on the mind of Hemsterhuis, is described as follows:—

ingenue fatebatur, visus est Hemsterhusius. Nam acer animi morsus indicat, quos quam altos et veram gloriam expetentes spiritus pectore gesserit, erroris confessio, quantam maximarum rerum fiduciam haberet. Eleganter et vere Celsus de simili Hippocratis confessione ait: *Levia ingenia, quia nihil habent, nihil sibi detractunt; magno ingeni multaque nihilominus habi tur convenit simplex veri erroris confessio.*

Mox tamen Hemsterhusius, cum dolori successisset cogitatione, quam iniquae se adolescentem cum Critico veterano codemque omnium princeps comparassest, et secum in gratiam redit, et cum litteris Graecis. At Bentleyae admonitionis hae vis fuit, ut apud animum constitueret, non ante se in hunc praecipitem locum committere, quam artium omnium copiam mente et cogitatione comprehendisset, et, quoniam in hoc maxime reprehendebatur, Comiciorum versus non ante tentare, quam varia metrorum genera Comicis usitata penitus percepisset. Nec alium, nisi illum ipsum monitorem suum, sibi imitantum sumisset. Hunc enim mirabatur unum, hunc in oculis ferebat, hunc omnibus memoriae nostrae Criticus anteponebat, ne dissimulans quidem offensionem, si quis talis viri magnitudinem, quam consequi nulla ratione possit, per invidiam allatraret."

*Line 11.* —"Adolescentem Danum:" Matthew Anchersen, see p. 265, l. 2; p. 271, l. 10; M. B. i. 329.

*Page 271, l. 18.*—The presentation copy of Julius Pollux, sent by Hemsterhusius to Bentley, was purchased by Gilbert Wakefield at Dr. R. Bentley’s sale, and is now in the possession of The Very Rev. The Dean of Christ-Church.


fum tuo ῥωμών—Cæterum dubitare noli quin recte se habeat ῥωμών. &c. Vitium ortum est ex notis tachygraphicis non intellectis." Lund.

Line 25.—Runkel, l. c. p. 27.

Page 284, l. 1.—Ruhnken. Tim. p. 269.
Line 3.—Nub. 72.
Line 5.—Acharn. 261.
Line 11.—Clinton. l. c. p. 573.
Line 14.—Dindorf. Fr. Sop. 218.

Line 13.—Athen. X. p. 430, c.

Page 287, l. 9.—See p. 769, l. 19.
Line 10.—Meineke, Men. p. 176.

Page 288, l. 5.—Runkel, l. c. p. 13.
Line 10.—‘Unicè sanum μακαρίων ὑπὲρ’” Lindemann.

Page 289, l. 1.—Dindorf. Fr. 425.
Line 32.—Dindorf. Fr. 465.

Page 291, l. 1.—Meineke, l. c. p. 29.
Line 9.—Dindorf. l. c. 95.
Line 29.—Read ‘tetrametri.’

Page 292, l. 1.—Dindorf. l. c. p. 275.
NOTES.

PAGE 293, l. 1.—Runkel, l. c. p. 149.

PAGE 294, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 296, l. 10.—See M. B. i. 194. It was dedicated to Lord Halifax.

PAGE 297, l. 20.—'Chremyli:' "Vid. Dobræi Aristophanica, p. 18." M. C.

PAGE 299, l. 6.—'Filiolo:' Richard, born 3rd June, 1708.
   grapho." M. C.

PAGE 300, l. 2.—From the Original, in the possession of the
   Line 16.—Of the battle of Oudenaarde, June 30, 1708.

PAGE 305, l. 7.—"Quod fecit quidem Bentleius." M. C.
   Line 11.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

   Line 24.—"Vid. ad Horat. 1 Ep. i. 50; Antipater, Anthol. i.
   l. 5; Ruhnaken ad Patere. p. 28." M. C.
   Line 30.—The notes, to which the initials [R. B.] are affixed,
   were added by Bentley himself to the copies which he kept of
   his Letters to Kuster,—from which copies those letters are
   here printed. These Notes correspond very nearly with a paper
   found in his copy of Aristophanes, now in the British Museum,
   headed "Addenda Epistolis Prioribus;" for a transcript of
   which the Editor is indebted, as well as for much valuable as-
   ssistance in the publication of these Volumes, to the Rev. Thomas
   Kidd, Rector of Croxtton, St. Neots.

PAGE 310, l. 10.—"Ista Epistola inter Schedas Bentleianas non
   est reperta." M. C.

PAGE 312, l. 29.—"Iros:' Callim. Frag. Bentl. xxixii.; p. 325,
NOTES.

Page 317, l. 15.—"Pretii:' In 1713 Bentley would have written praet. See his Epist. ad Mill. D. B. ii. p. 300; Bentl. Ter. Andr. ii. 1. 20; Kidd, Dawes, p. 28, sqq. See p. 92, 26. This observation enabled Bentley to determine the age of Manilius.

Page 320, l. 3.—"Vid. Doctr. ad Porson. Aristoph. Plut. 159." M. C.


Page 322, l. 13.—"In Bacchis non extat hic versus, qui sumtus erat ex ista parce que intercident post v. 1328, ubi vid. Elmsl." M. C.


Page 324, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. Of Richtber, see p. 56, l. 2; p. 385, l. 8.

Line 24.—Conrad Samuel Schurtzflieisch (or, as the name was Latinized by himself, Sarcmasius), Rhetorician, Critic, and Historian, of Wittenberg, the author of numerous learned works; died, 1708.

Line 26.—Joh. Wm. Berger, scholar of Schurtzflieisch, also of Wittenberg, and one of the most celebrated men of his day for his historical, critical, antiquarian, and philological attainments. His learning, and that of his instructor, exhibited itself to the world principally in numerous "Dissertationes;" whence it has arisen, that their names, famous among their contemporaries, are little known to posterity.

Page 326, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 328, l. 18.—'Αγρείης: citat Porsonus, Adv. p. 306. M. C.
Line 24.—Hor. Od. ii. 1. 13.

Page 329, l. 21.—'Χειλαίσομαι.' The true reading is διά τί δήτα κλαίσομαι. See Dawes' Misc. Crit. p. 151, Kidd.
Page 330, l. 5.—‘Spondeus:’ *sic passim* R. B. for *Spondeus*.

Page 332, l. 23.—But see Elmsl. Bacch. 660.

Page 333, l. 10.—See on *κρευάθρα*, p. 363, l. 4.

Page 338, l. 34.—Mart. xiii. 92. 2.


Page 364, l. 19.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 366, l. 1.—From a MS. Copy (kept by Bentley) of the original, and now in the Trin. Coll. Collection, collated with the printed copy of it inserted in ‘Gotefridii Richtheri Bernbacensis Specimen Observationum Criticarum, Jense, 1713;’ whence it was reprinted by F. A. Wolf, in his Analecta Litteraria, i. p. 90. Cp. Stoeber ad Manil. p. 8; M. B. i. p. 199.

Among the MSS. stated to have been used by Bentley in his Manilius (see Pref. Manil. p. xiv.) is Codex Lipsiensis in Bibliotheca Paulina, annorum DCC. quam cum Editione Scaligeri posteriori duo eruditi juvenes contulerunt, Joach. Frid. Fellerus anno 1703, et Gotefridus Richterus anno 1709. See p. 56, l. 12.

Line 13.—From Graevius, probably, and Feller. See p. 56, l. 12.

Line 19.—R. Bentley jun., in the Preface to his uncle’s Manilius, p. xiv. “Codicum Gemblacensem per aliquod tempus penes se habuit (Bentleyius) et ad editionem Scaligeri posteriorem ipse bis exegit.”

Page 367, l. 6.—Which Richter did. The copy of the Boeclerian edition, in which he inserted his collation, and which he sent to Bentley, is in the British Museum, and bears in the first page the following note: “Collat. cum veteri manuscripto Lipsiensis per Gotefridum Richter. R. Bentley.”
In the University Library, Cambridge, is a copy of "Manilius, 4to Plantin. 1601, cum notis MS. Richardi Bentleii;" and a copy of the Aldine edition with MS. collations, M. B. i. 35, in a private library.

Page 368, l. 7.—Lib. v. 722, Bentl.; where they are given as printed, p. 368, l. 22-7, with the exception of terris for tenebris, and tunc for tum.

Page 370, l. 9.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Page 373, l. 19.—Francis Hessel, Professor at Rotterdam, published Vibius Sequester de Fluminibus, &c. Rot. 1711.


For ubi read bulis.


Page 374, l. 21.—"Fabricium tuum:" J. Albert Fabricius dedicated his Marini Vita Procli to Bentley, 1700, 1703. F. A. Wolf, Analect. i. p. 17, speaking of the difference of the impression which the controversy on the Epistles of Phalaris produced in England and on the Continent, says: "Ganz andere Eindrucke machte der Ausgang des Streites auf die weniger grössen Gelehrten des Auslandes welche Englisch lasen; diese halfen seinen Triumph feiern, von andern ein Deutscher, der hochgelehnte Hamburger Bibliothecar, (Fabricius) der ihn damals (1700), als den Varro von England begrüsste,"

Page 375, l. 1.—"Uxor Tua:" See Cumberland's Memoirs, i. 20; M. B. i. 151; ii. 399.

Line 22.—"Temporandas:" sic Orig. fore temperandas.

Page 376, l. 23.—"Burneti," William and Thomas, two sons of Bishop Burnet.
Page 377, l. 4.—Jo. Masson, a French emigrant, resided first in Holland, then in England, where he entered into Holy Orders. He travelled as Tutor to Bishop Burnet's sons, through France, Switzerland, and Italy. His "Vitæ Plinii, Ovidii, Horatii," are well known. Cp. p. 400, l. 23; p. 401, l. 7.


Line 30.—'Josephus avus meus:' Tiraboschi Stor. Lett. Ital. viii. p. 446. "Non deesi tacere una nuova cattedra di lingua Greca aperta in Napoli dalla munificenza di Giuseppe Valletta." His library contained 18,000 choice books, to which all literary strangers, who visited Naples, had free access. It is said, that he was the only Neapolitan of his day who could speak English. Giornale de' Letterati d'Italia, xxvi. pp. 49—105.

Page 378, l. 7.—From the original, in the folio volume of Newtonian Letters and Papers in the Library of Trinity Coll. Cambridge. The Volume is composed of more than sixty letters from Newton and Cotes, all written within the years 1709—1713, and containing suggestions and discussions concerning improvements to be made in the Second Edition of the Principia, then going through the Press at Bentley's charge, and under Cotes's eye, at Cambridge. It contains five letters to Keill on the Leibnitzian controversy. It consists of 283 leaves, on several of which are copies of the Propositions of the Principia. This Collection of Letters and Papers was originally much larger. Some of the letters which it contained were borrowed from Dr. Smith, Master of the College, by Mr. John Conduit, who was preparing materials for a Life of Newton, which he did not live to publish, (see Nichols' Lit. Anecd. v. p. 500), but which has been given to the world from Mr. Conduit's MS. by Mr. Edmund Turnor, in his Collections for the History of Grantham, Lond. 4to. 1806, p. 158. Mr. Conduit's MS. Memoirs of Newton are now at Hurstbourne House, Hampshire; his daughter, to whom Newton left an estate, having married Lord Lymington, father of the second Earl of Portsmouth, the proprietor of Hurstbourne; where is also now preserved a large number of original Newtonian Letters and Papers.—The inference, that these are the very documents which were borrowed by Mr. Conduit from
Dr. Smith, and which, as may be proved, (in consequence of Mr. Conduit's death before he had ceased to use them), were never restored, seems a reasonable one. Cp. Collins' Peerage, iv. p. 326; M. B. i. 230; and the MS. note by Mr. Hawkins, at the commencement of the Newtonian Volume in Trin. Coll. Library.

*Line 18.*—'Mr. Hussey:' qu. Christopher Hussey, Fellow of Trin. Coll.

*Line 19.*—'Dr. Ayloff:' Fellow of Trin. Coll., and Public Orator.

*Page 379, l. 9.*—From the Burney Collection in the British Museum.


*Page 380, l. 15.*—'Gallulus:' Le Clerc. See p. 402, l. 33.

*Page 382, l. 12.*—'Olim:' in 1702, 12mo. 'Commentarius, quem præmio' appeared in 1724, 4to.

*Line 22.*—'Ovidius:' published in 1727, 4 Vols. 4to.

*Line 26.*—'Plaut. Capt. iv. l. 8.' C. B.

*Page 383, l. 2.*—From Trin. Coll. Collection. 'Honore, différé, civilites,' &c. *sic* Orig.

*Line 15.*—'Josephus Scaliger,' by Paolo Veronese, bequeathed by Bentley to Trinity College, together with the pictures, as he expresses it in his will, of 'Sir Isaac Newton, my spouse Joanna Bentley deceased, my own, and Baron Ezechiel Spanheim's, which I will to remain in the Gallery in my Lodge they are now in.'

*Page 385, l. 8.*—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

*Line 9.*—See p. 56, l. 12, and at p. 367, l. 6.


*Page 387, l. 17.*—i. e. 'And think upon me for good.' The words are from Nehemiah v. 19. This reference is also due to Dr. M'Caul.

Line 23.—Perizonius (Belgieë Voorhoek), scholar of Grævius, Master of the Grammar School at Delft, then Professor at Franeker, and afterward at Leyden, where he died, in 1717. See p. 416.

Page 389, l. 8.—From the original in the Bodleian Library, collated by the Rev. Wm. Jacobson. Cp. M. B. i. p. 265, where the Letter was first printed. See p. 389.

Page 391, l. 23.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 392, l. 9.—Wolf. Anal. i. 22. "Also that zunächst John Davies bei seiner Ausgabe von Cicero's Tusculanen, 1709, wozu Bentley einen beträchtlichen Anhang von Anmerkungen und Kritiken lieferte;" proving, as Wolf adds, "wie er damals schon mit der römischen Komiker und der Metrik umzugehen pflegte z. b. über i. 44, und iii. 12, wo die Bacchici in Ter. Andr. iii. 2, zuerst entdeckt wurden."

Page 394, l. 31.—For 'strepuit,' read stupuit.

Page 395, l. 30.—Bentl. Hor. 1 Ep. iii. 4, proposes Hæmus or Indus.

Page 396, l. 14.—"Cl. Bentleius voluisset hæc ita constituere,

\[\ldots\ldots\ldots\text{nec parvas Hylas, tamquam omnibus seque} \]

Grata radimenta Herculæo sub nomine ponat."

Burrmann. ad loc.

Page 397, l. 2.—J. J. Claudius, antiquarian and divine, grand-son of the celebrated John Claude, of Nîmes, son of Isaac Claude, of the Hague, Pastor of the French Church, in London, in 1710; died in 1712.

Line 23.—From the original in the Trin. Coll. Collection. Bentley kept a copy of his reply (see p. 400), which is preserved in the same Collection. These two Letters (from Le Clerc to Bentley and Bentley to Le Clerc) were first published by Porson in Maty's Review for April, 1786, Vol. ix. p. 254; not, however, from the original, but from a transcript of them on the fly leaves of "Menandri et Philemonis Reliquiæ, Gr. et Lat. cum emen-
NOTES.

Page 398, l. 3.—See M. B. i. p. 267, Cumberland, in Bibl. Brit. p. 244, art. Bentley—"Lord Halifax, and other great men, had an inclination to invite Le Clerc over to England by the offer of some Church Preferment. This was not relished by the Bishops, who knew him to be a man of very free notions, and that he had spread through Europe, by means of his Bibliothèque, the poison of free-thinking books published in England. The intention of Lord Halifax being mentioned at Archbishop Tenison's table, when Bentley was present, he was prevailed upon to attack a publication of Le Clerc's." Cp. M. B. i. 270; Wolf, Anal. i. 25. Bishop Newton, Memoirs, p. 30, relates "that it was said that a design was formed for bringing over Le Clerc from Holland, and for constituting him Royal Librarian, which place was then held by Dr. Bentley."

Line 27.—See p. 380, l. 14, whence it appears that Bentley had been appealed to by P. Burmann, in behalf of his early friend Grævius, and his friend's scholar Bromkhusius, who had been treated with unprovoked asperity by Le Clerc.

Page 399, l. 23.—"Plutarch. ii. p. 532, E." R. P.

Page 400, l. 2.—See p. 397, l. 23.

Line 7.—"Ovid. Met. ii. 397." R. P.

Line 11.—'Πόρσ: "Laert. i. 101." R. P.

Line 14.—"Bibl. Select.:" Dyce, iii. 254.

Line 16.—Virg. Æn. i. 9.

Line 17.—Dyce, iii. 290.

Line 23.—Masson. See p. 377, l. 4.

Line 25.—'Cunningham: see M. B. i. 274; p. 401, l. 11; p. 409, l. 5.

Page 401, l. 12.—'Ater amus:' Catull. xcii. 2, Doering.
PAGE 402, l. 13.—Αφθόνοις: "Diogenian. iii. 203." R. P.


Line 34.—'Ολοίς μανίασ: "Theoc. xi. 11." R. P.

PAGE 403, l. 23.—'Parcius:' Virg. Eclog. iii. 7.


PAGE 406, l. 10.—'Sed non ego,' &c. Virg. Ecl. ix. 34.

Line 14.—'Cornicuum oculos:' Maeb. ad Cic. pro Murena, xi. 25.

Line 18.—'Melius,' &c. Hor. Sat. i. 1. 45.

Line 30.—Serm. i. 100.

PAGE 407, l. 8.—'Nolim;' nollem, R. B. in not. Hor. l. c.

Line 14.—'Hec tribueens:' Hor. Serm. i. 105.

Line 30.—Virg. Æn. x. 504.

Line 34.—Bentley afterwards shewed a very friendly disposition to Le Clerc; see p. 438, l. 32; and Le Clerc spoke courteously of Bentley in Misc. Obs. i. 399. For numerous instances of Bentley's placability, see Wolf. i. 78.

PAGE 408, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 409, l. 23.—James Gronovius animadverted on Bentley's Emendationes in Cic. Tusc. Disput., in his edition of Mina-
cius Felix, 1709, and published a Diatribe on the Cambridge Edition of Suidas in 1712. The 'scriptum aliquod' here alluded to, is Infamia Emendationum, &c. M. B. i. 276.

PAGE 410, l. 16.—From Nichols' Lit. Anecdotes, ix. p. 323.

PAGE 411, l. 18.—From the Monthly Review, Vol. xiv. p. 202. See M. B. i. 293. The original is not known to exist. The Dedication of Barnes' Homer bears date Sep. 14, 1710. The second volume, Sep. 29, 1710. Dr. Davies (President of Queens'
Coll. in 1717) was collated to the living of Fen Ditton in 1711, and the letter was found in his study, after his decease, in 1732. Cp. Salter, in his edition of the Diss. on Phal. p. 441, where this letter is printed.

**Line 24.**—"Homo inimicus:" Barnes' Dedic. Odyss. p. 11. 
"Multiplex et irreparabile damnum Homo inimicus operi meo mimique intulit, qui serenissimae Regiae animum jam tum in hujus editionis defensionem paratiorem impio et inhonesto mendaciorum artificio avertere non est veritus." Cp. Porson's Tracts, p. 213; and Wolf. Analecta, i. p. 499. On Bentley's lenity to Barnes, see also ibid. p. 23; on Bentley's friendship with Davies, M. B. i. 223, 293; ii. 13, 14, 61, 115, 356.

**Page 412, l. 6.** —'Suffenus:' Catull. xiv. 19; xxii. 1.

**Line 33.**—Bentley's conjecture has been adopted by Clarke, (who had probably seen this letter), Heyne, and Wolf; and is confirmed by MS. authority. See p. 656, l. 8. Cp. Rost's ed. of Damm. Lex. Hom. v. ἀποταίνω.

**Page 413, l. 4.** —Pers. vi. 11.

**Line 19.**—Barnes Ἐπίλογος v. i. Vol. ii. at end.
Εἰτε ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἡμῶν ποτὲ τοῦνοι, ἡμην.
Καλλιάνη, ὅτεν γὰρ ἀπνηστῶν μέ ξεμεν δόν, ἡν ἀποκριναίος, χάριν ἐπιβάλλει μιθοὺς, Ἥργον ὸμησσίοιο τοῦ ἐπελευ Βαρνεσίωο.

**Line 28.**—ὁδο, Barnes; ἀπο, Monthly Review.


**Line 29.**—Ionic. But the best Attic writers say, ἡμίσεως as ἡθος, and not ἡμίσως; Matth. Gr. Gr. § 79, 3; Kühner Gr. Gr. § 309, 2: though in a later age the latter form was usual: and
ought not to have been altered: it is retained by Battmann, in his edition of the Scholia.

Page 415, l. 5.—See p. 94, l. 21.

Line 10.—Barnes, Pref. ad Tom. i. sect. xi.

Line 20.—Schmidt and Heyne have fallen into the same error on Pind. Olymp. viii. 18. Besides, the form used in poetry would be εὐραξία.

Line 29.—'Will. Baxter.' Baxter's 2nd edition of Anacreon appeared in 1710; prefixed to it is an Epistle to Barnes, reprinted in Fischer's ed. Lips. 1793. Bentley speaks in respectful terms of Baxter in his Horace, published in the following year, 1711; for which Baxter shews but little gratitude in the 2nd ed. of his own Horace, 1725.

Page 416, l. 2.—Barnes, Dedicat. Tom. i. p. 1. "Coactus etiam omnes meae fortunae huius uni Homericae navi committeri."


Line 20.—De Pauw. See M. B. i. 278.

Page 417, l. 9.—From Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus. 7187. Swift's Letters, i. p. 140. "March 8, 1744. This day twelvemonth Mr. Harley was stabbed." See also Ibid. pp. 72, 126. The assassin was 'one Guiscard, an Abbot of France.' Burnet's Own Time, iv. 317. Cp. Bentley, Ded. to Hor. "cum in ipsa regia concilioque Procerum aeclestissimo omnium nec Britannicis nationibus sociario percussus est." Bishop Burnet says that this "accident was of great use to Harley."

Line 12.—'New station and honour.' Cp. Dedicat. to Horace, "ut senatus inferioris Princeps jam tertium lectus ad Celssimam Ordinem vel serus ascenderet, inque titulos VERORUM Oxon. quondam Comitum et Mortimerorum &c. non alienos addisceretur."

Page 418, l. 1.—It is now generally held, that the Crown is Visitor of Trinity College, though the question has not been formally settled. See M. B. ii. p. 422.

Page 419, l. 24.—This and the following letter are from Les Odes d'Anacreon et de Sapho (nic) en vers Français par le Poète
sans fard, (F. Gacon), Rot. 1712, p. ccxi., whence the letter was reprinted by Brunck, Anac. p. 145, ed. 1786. In p. ccxi. of the same volume is the following letter from Dr. H. Sike to Gacon. There is a copy of this volume, which is now very scarce, in the Bodleian Library, whence a transcript of these letters has been made by Mr. Jacobson.

"Monsieur,

"Je me trouvai, par hazard, avec Mr. le Docteur Bentley, quand il recut votre Lettre. Quoiqu'il fut occupé, cependant comme cette occasion fit rouler notre Discours sur le sens de ces deux passages, il se fit un plaisir de vous écrire ce mot de Lettre, qu'il me pria de vous envoyer. Je ne doute pas que vous ne trouviez ses conjectures fort justes. L'explication du second passage parle de soi-même: pour les corrections, qu'il fait au premier, vous les trouverez plus que vraisemblables, aussi-tôt que vous aurez consulté le passage de Diodore de Sicile. Comme l'Histoire qu'il raconte de Cybelê et d'Atis, paroit être plus ancienne que les Fables des autres Mythologistes, il est vraisemblable qu'Anacreon, Poète si ancien, ait suivi cette tradition préférablement aux autres; et s'il l'a suivi, il est certain qu'il ait écrit ἰσαρων, et non pas ἰσαρον. Au reste vous me ferez plaisir, Monsieur, de me faire savoir que vous avez reçu cette lettre. Je suis, &c.,

"Henry Sike.

"A Cambridge, ce 25 de Novemb. 1711."


Line 8.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. Mr. Thomas Bateman was secretary to the Lord Treasurer Oxford.

Line 12.—‘Lord Harley,’ the eldest son of Lord Oxford.

Line 16.—‘Lord Duplin,’ the son-in-law of Lord Oxford.

Line 23.—‘The Peace’—of Utrecht. See p. 427, l. 22.

Page 424, l. 9.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 425, l. 23.—Bramton’s Castle. See Bentley’s Dedication, p. 6.

Page 426, l. 20.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 427, l. 10.—See Bentley’s Dedication, at end.

Page 428, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 429, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 430, l. 12.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 17.—‘New Edition of Horace’—Advertisement in The Spectator, Jan. 18, 1712: “A new edition of Horace, by the Reverend Dr. Bentley, in 2 vols. quarto, of the finest and largest paper, the whole impression. The same will be published on Tuesday the 22nd inst., at Mr. Mortlock’s, in St. Paul’s Churchyard; and Mr. Bateman’s, in Paternoster Row. Price, as set by Mr. Vice-Chancellor, at Cambridge, One Pound in quires.” C. B.

Page 431, l. 6.—‘At the Westminster Election;’ The Election at Westminster School; which Atterbury attended, as Dean of Christ Church, (having succeeded Aldrich in the year 1711), and Bentley, as Master of Trinity.

Line 15.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 432, l. 19.—“Whiston, who was newly come to London, in 1711, on his banishment from the University;” see his Memoirs, p. 182; and in this year, 1712, “his affairs were before the Convocation.” See ibid. p. 217.

Page 433, l. 1.— From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 25.—See p. 441, l. 10; p. 445, l. 24; Cp. M. B. 1, p. 328. The obscure allusion, in 'Sax. Onom. v. 491, to which Bishop Monk refers, receives some light from Wolff’s Letter to La Croze, ii. p. 42. Sike had been taunted with having deserted the army in which he served.

Line 27.—‘Infandi spectaculorum.’—Nov. 20, 1712. Sike’s rooms were at the south end of the Library in Neville’s Court.

Page 434, l. 3.—Ockleymum: Cp. p. 463, l. 8. Simon Ockley, Fellow of Queens’ Coll. Cambridge, Professor of Arabic from 1711 to 1720, Author of ‘Introductio in Linguas Orientalis, 1713,’ and other works on Eastern Literature.

Line 12.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 435, l. 1.—Limburgiolum: Philip a Limborch, the celebrated Arminian Professor at Amsterdam, died 1712.

Line 4.—‘Cartenburgiius:’ Adrian van Cattenburgh, of Rotterdam, scholar of Limborch.

Page 436, l. 18.—Cp. p. 437, l. 8. The report was groundless.


Cp. Ruhnken ad Tim. p. xviii. The whole was published by Bekker, Anecd. vol. i. See vol. lit. p. 1065.

Page 439, l. 12.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 13.—See p. 463, l. 15.

Page 441, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 27.—Of Aristo, the friend of Pliny the Younger, see Plin., Epist. v. 3, viii. 14.

Page 442, l. 25.—De: sic.

Line 26.—allino: sic.
Page 443, l. 17.—'* Covell,' &c., See p. 236, l. 9; p. 239, l. 19. 'Esthonus,' probably Dr. Charles Ashton, Master of Jesus Coll.; 'Jamesius,' Dr. Henry James, President of Queens'; Bentley's predecessor in the Divinity Chair; 'Brooksbankius,' Dr. Brookbank, Official to Bentley, as Archdeacon of Ely, see at p. 252, l. 6. 'Cresitus, Roger Cotes,' Cp. p. 373, l. 5, where he is called 'Coaclusius,' 'Linguus,' ibid., is Dr. Leng, Fellow of Cath. Hall, afterwards Bishop of Norwich; 'Perkinsius,' Dr. Ralph Perkins, Fellow of Queens'; 'Westothomius,' William Whiston, Lucasian Professor; 'Washing,' Joseph Wassing, in Contrary Activity at Copenhagen.

Page 444, l. 9.—'From Trin. Coll. Collection.'

Page 445, l. 18.—'Whistoni,' Harmonia; Bibli. Brit. ii. p. 245.

In his Harmonia he contended that the transactions recorded by the Evangelists included above four years.'


Line 25. — Yet, in the beginning of June of this year, 1713, Queen Anne, at the recommendation of Mr. Bateman's Patron, Lord Oxford, advanced Dean Atterbury to the Bishopric of Rochester and Deanery of Westminster. Bishop Newton, Memoirs, p. 12, speaking of Smalridge, his successor, says: "He was so noted for his good temper, that, succeeding Dr. Atterbury in the Deaneries of Carlisle and Christ Church, he was said to carry the bucket to extinguish the fires the other had kindled."

PAGE 456, l. 13. — From Lansd. MSS. 841, in British Museum.

PAGE 458, l. 13. — From the Volume of Newtonian Papers, in Trin. Coll. Library, p. 273. See p. 378, l. 7. Bishop Monk suggests to me that the letter there given was probably written in Nov. 1711, the 'election' there alluded to being that for the Lucasian Professorship vacated by the removal of Whiston, who was succeeded by Sanderson, Nov. 19, 1711. Cp. M. B. i. 291.

Line 17. — 'The last sheet of the Principia,' which had been three years in the press. The book was finished in June, 1713, as appears from a letter of Roger Cotes to Dr. Clarke, dated Cambridge, June 25th of that year, No. 316 in the Volume above mentioned.


Line 20. — 'Some disadvantage.' It has been said by Voltaire, and the assertion is confirmed by Sir D. Brewster, that, though Newton survived the publication of the Principia more than forty years, yet, at the time of his death, he had not above twenty followers out of England.


PAGE 460, l. 15. — From the original in the MS. Collection of
In this place.

Page 461, l. 6.—His and my judgment. Sir Isaac Newton afterwards thus wrote to Cotes, in a letter, dated London, 31 March, 1713, (No. 284, in Trin. Coll. Collection), where he communicates to him the short preface prefixed by himself to the second edition of the work: "If you write any further preface, I must not see it; for I shall be examined about it." Line 8.—Spare the name of M. Leibnitz. Cotes, in a letter to Newton, dated Feb. 18, 1712-13, (No. 267), thus speaks: "I do not propose to mention M. Leibnitz's name; it were better to neglect him,—but desire you will give me leave to appeal to the Commercium Epistolicum to vouch what I shall say of yourself, and to insert into my preface the very words of the judgment of the Society, (page 120th, Com. Ep.), that foreigners may be more generally acquainted with the true state of the case.

Line 13.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 22.—De gravi aere, and p. 462, de verbo cernere. See M. Boissonade's Life of Kuster, in Biogr. Univ. xxii. 592: "Kuster pretended that the Romans appellaient des grave toute manœuvre de cuivre. Cette opinion was the cause of a quarrel between Kuster and Perizonius; their division was increased by a dissertation sur le verbe cernre, which Perizonius thought to be a reflection on what he had said in that verb in his edition of Sancti Minervae, nescit abhominem habere, nisi usque ad se ipsam extollat.

Page 462, l. 10.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Page 463, l. 11.—read Arbice.

Line 12.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 464, l. 1.—From Harl. MSS. in British Museum.

Page 465, l. 9.—Bateman, Swift's Letters, i. p. 221; * Pratt
and I walked into the City to one Bateman’s, a famous Bookseller for old Books. There I laid out four Pounds.” See Nichols’ Litt. Anecd. i. 61, 251, 424. The ‘Dutch Horace’ was the second edition of Bentley’s Volume; Amst. Wets. 1713.

PAGE 466, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. See p. 389.

PAGE 469, l. 8.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


PAGE 471, l. 15.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


PAGE 473, l. 13.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 475, l. 19.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 476, l. 24.—‘Archiacias!’ Hor. 1 Ep. v. 1.

and I walked into the City to one Bateman's, a famous Bookseller for old Books. There I laid out four Pounds. See Nichols, Lit. Anecd. i. 61, 251, 424. The 'Dutch Horace' was the second edition of Buntley's Volume: Austen, W. 1713, vol. 1, p. 369. See p. 369.

Page 466, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. See p. 369.


Page 475, l. 19.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 476, l. 24.—Archiasis: Hor. i. Ep. v. 1.

Page 478, l. 13.—From Trin. Coll. Monument Room.

Page 479, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 3.—C. M. Plautius, the Lutheran Divine, editor of


Couv. 1715, from the Turin Library.

Page 480, l. 12.—Ebreco Codice. This was an misapphire

hension for 'Novi Testamenti Graeco.' Let me, however, here obser

vo that of Bentley's Hebrew Studies, unjustly disparaged by

Copyers Middlet. there survives a remarkable monument in the

two 4to MSS. volumes, intitled RICHARDI BENTLEII HENAPDA,

containing the Old Testament in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Rabbinic,

Heb., Syriac; and RICHARDI BENTLEII Critica Sacra, preserved in

the British Museum, ii. 357, 358. Plut. cxxiv. B. The latter of

these two volumes contains various emendations of the Text of


Page 481, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Line 15.—A specimen of the Hesychius Sacer was published

in 1716; but the work itself never appeared. See Muthenbeer,

Prof. Schleusner, Thes. Vet. Test. p. xxv.

Page 484, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Monument Room.

Line 16.—From Hesychii Lexicon Albertii, Tom. i. d. 2.


the interpolation and epitomization of Hesychius by more recent

Grammarians, see Bentley, Ep. ad Mill. p. 286; Ruhnkei


Opusc. i. 642; Blomfield, Q. R. eiv. pp. 309. —No doubt can be

entertained concerning the interpolations; but whether Hesychius

was epitomized also, is not so clear. Cp. Schol. Praf. ad Hesych.

Lex. Collat. Lips. 1792, p. vi. "Solus Bentley, qui per salebrosas

literarum Graecarum vias facem ubique praetulit, in Hesychio

quaque emendando Salmasii praevertim et Is. Vossii vestigiis in-

sistens, veram, nobis iam aperuit; aliisque sancti Hesychii textu-

num hodie habenemus, si subsidia Albertina in manibus summi

hujus critici fruissent. Bentley non modo seriem ab ipso Hesychio

accurate observatam sibi contendebat, verum et Glossas Biblias.
que ordinis oeci repugnant æt archetypii marginiæ a scriba negligenter in textum injectas existimabat. Hec opinio tam simplex et vera, simulque ætea et profunda, quis ad majora dulcia potent et sequioribus criticis parum plandebat, in quibusdam neglecta et aliis parum intellecta. — The materials for this Letter are to be seen in the MS. volume in the Bentley Library, B. 17. 20; and in Bentley's MSS. Notes in the margin of his Hesychius, Bodl. 17. 18:—See Remarks on Freethinking; D. B. iii. 350; Schol. Pref. and Collat. Codicis Marcianici (Svo, Lips. 1792); on the history of the MS. p. xxiv; see Bloxam, Q. R. xliv. p. 809. — The Bishop of London has very kindly given copies of the whole of the diary for the use of the Public. — Page 489, l. 7. — 'Theocrito,' Théor. xxv. 18. — Line 22. — Christianorum; G. Cyril. Stephan. Theod. &c. Schol. 1. append. — Page 490, l. 1. — So emended, p. 210, l. 26, and in Gale's MSS, notes on Hesychius, in Trin. Coll. Library, O. 10. 13: at the end of which volume is a specimen, in Bentley's earlier hand, of a sketch of a new edition of Hesychius. The same library contains Bp. Pearson's MSS. Collections on Hesychius retrieved to Trin. Coll. by Thomas Gale, D. D. in 1701, in 3 vols. folio, marked R. 9. 5. 6. 7, and —. — Line 5. — This is the last letter, which is preserved, from Kuster to Bentley. He died 12th October, 1716. Concerning the circumstances of his end, see L. Crozé, Thesaur. Epist. iii. p. 152; though the account there given does not correspond with that of Boissonade, Bibl. Univ. xxii. 591. Cp. M. B. i. 404. — Page 496, l. 2. — From Trin. Coll. Collection. — Page 500, l. 20. — From Trin. Coll. Collection. — Page 502, l. 18. — The originals of this and the following letter to Archbishop Wake are preserved among the MSS. bequeathed by him to the Library of Christ Church, Oxford. That the copies here given are more correct than those 'hitherto presented to the world is due to the kindness of The Very Rev. The Dean of Christ Church, who collated the originals for
the present editions: In the Lambeth Library, (Wake's MSS. 1183, p. 189), there is a transcript of the greater part of the first letter, from p. 502, l. 23, to p. 506, l. 15. On the subject of the letters, see Bentley's own "Proposals," Works, iii. 475. Wetstein de editione propofita Bentleii Proleg. N. T. p. 158; M. B. i. 397 — 405; M. B. ii. 185, 184, 150, 239, 1236; Bentley's Works, iii. 475 — 578. The materials for his proposed edition of the N. T. are now in the Bentleian Collection in the Trin. Coll. Library. They consist of a copy of the Greek Testament, in folio, Paris, apud Claudium Sonnium, 1628, interleaved, and filled with collations in Bentley's hand. This is evidently the copy from which he intended to print his edition. It is marked B. 17. 6. For the preparation of his Latin Text, he used S. Hieronymi Opera, tom. ii. lettered B. 17. 14. A second copy of the Paris edition of 1628, folio, was used principally by him as a depository of his collations of the Latin Version, and is lettered B. 17. 5. It appears from collations made by John Walker for Dr. Bentley, bearing dates 1733, 1735, 1738, (in Trin. Coll. Libr.), that the design of the edition of the Greek Testament was not abandoned in 1729, as has been supposed; nor indeed was it so at all. See at p. 508, l. 14.

Page 503, l. 3. — Bentley's Works, iii. 347; Marsh's Lectures, p. 133, (1828); See p. 515, l. 21.

Line 30. — Alexandrine MS. See p. 12, l. 1. It was for many years in the custody of Bentley, as Keeper of the King's Library; (Cp. M. B. i. p. 101; ii. p. 309), and was rescued by him from fire in 1731. See at p. 506, l. 6. He had also collated it: Wetst. Proleg. p. 864, l. 2. It was deposited in the Library of the University of Oxford, on the death of Mr. John Petri. See p. 509, l. 11.


Line 16. — Able hand of J. J. Wetstein, (see his Proleg. ad N. T. pp. 27, 153; and Bentley's Works, iii. p. 478; and at p. 508, l. 22), with whom Bentley had become acquainted in the beginning of this year (1716). Cp. at p. 509, l. 24; M. B. ii. 120. Bentley paid Wetstein fifty pounds for his collation of this Codex EPHRAIMI RASORITUS. See his MS. note in the copy of the Greek Test. (Roterod. 1654), in which the collation is contained, in the Trin. Coll. Collection, B. 17. 7. See p. 520, l. 16. Of this Codex, see Porson's Tracts, p. 297; Scholz. § 39, ex. sec. vi. —
Line 22.—See Mill. Proleg. N. T. 1271; and on the other side denying that it was exclusively "in usum Occidentalium." Kipling, Pref. to Codex Beza. Cant. 1793, pp. viii., xvii.; Marshall’s Lectures, p. 88. Bentley had made, in early life, a collation of the Codex Beza, in his copy of R. Stephens’ edition, Paris, 1549, now in the Trin. Coll. Collection, B. 17. 43. His collation of the other Codex Primarius of the N. T., viz. the Codex Vaticanus ("qui anto... omnes... veteres... scire non... scriptum est"); Schöler, Proleg. N. T., § 39) was made by the Abbé Rulot (see p. 706, l. 3); it is contained in the volume of the Bentleian Collection, lettered B. 17. 3; Cpi. Nichols, Anecdotus, Vol. xix. p. 11. 5. Et ego enim non solum fatior, sed libera voce profitor, me in interpretatione Graecorum ab ipsis Scriptoris sanctis ubi et verborum Ordo mystrium est, non verbum e verbo, sed sensum exprimere sensum," Casley. Pref. Cat. Bib. Reg. p. xxviii. "That the order of the Words is kept in his Version is a matter of fact, which plainly appears from old MSS. thereof. And such as have the Latin Version in the same volume with the Greek, not only answer word for word, but line for line, as the old copy of the Acts of the Apostles in the Bodleian, and the two books whereof Montfaucon gives specimens in p. 216 and 219 of his Palaeographia, and others, which alone is a sufficient refutation of Dr. Middleton’s two angry pamphlets against Dr. Bentley’s Proposals for printing a new edition of the Greek and Latin Testament.

Line 22.—Complutenses.” See Bishop Smallbrooke’s Letter, in Dyce’s Bentley, iii. p. 486; see also p. 592; Person’s Letters to Travis, p. viii.; M. B. ii. p. 146.

Line 24.—Booksellers.” But see Bentley himself, Works, iii. p. 353.

Line 27.—Even Mill followed it to a letter, though he believed it to be incorrect in 2000 places. “See Bentley’s Works, iii. 503, 525; 527, 627, 628, and 629, and again in the last of the year (1711) he add,” etc. Page 506, l. 42—“Sextus [V.] Clemens [VIII]:” See Bentley’s Sermon on Popery, iii. 248. “Two Popes, with equal pretence to infallibility, shall each sanctify a different copy, with ten thousand variations.”

Line 31.—“A casual fire should take his Majesty’s Library.”
This accident actually occurred fifteen years after this letter was written, Oct. 23, 1731; when the Alexandrine MS. was rescued from the flames by Dr. Bentley. "One hundred and eleven books were lost, burnt, or entirely defaced, and ninety-nine rendered imperfect." Letters from the Bodleian, ii. p. 86; M. B. ii. 308; Casley's Cat. p. 318.

Page 507, l. 17.—On the suppression of the Rebellion. M. B. i. 400.

Page 508, l. 4.—Wetstein, Proleg. N. T. 109: "In Anglis reperturum Codices Evangeliorum (Latini) omnium vetustissimi, principipum Londini in Bibliotheca Cottoniana, et Cantabrigiæ in Collegio Benedicti, ex quibus utinam Editio Versionis Hieronymi emendatissimæ, quam ante hos annos triginta una cum Novo Testamento ad præsidium paraverit, et fraternis filio edendum reliquerat, vir sagacissimus Richardus Bentleius tandem aliquando in hæcem prodiret!"

Line 13.—Election of scholars to Trinity and Christ Church.

Line 20.—Perhaps for Dr. Mill; see Clermont copy, p. 34, l. 1. See M. B. i. 400. At Paris, where Wake was Chaplain to Lord Preston, the British Ambassador.


Page 509, l. 1.—PP. Montfaucon et de la Rue, Benedictines of the Abbey of St. Germain des Prés at Paris. Of Bernard de Montfaucon (born 1655, died 1741), Editor of Anaelca Graeca, 1688; St. Athanasius, 3 Voll. fol. 1698; Diarium Italicum, 460. 1702; Collectio nova Patrum Gr. 2 Voll. fol. 1706; Palaeogr. Gr. 1708; Origens Hexapli, 2 Voll. fol. 1713; Biblioth. Coislin. fol. 1715; Chrysostomus, 13 Voll. fol. 1718—1738; L'Antiquité Expliquee, 10 Voll. fol. 1719, &c., see Hist. Lit. de la Congr. de St. Maur, p. 585. Of De la Rue, see p. 514, l. 11.

Line 8.—P. Martimart; Editor of St. Jerome, Par. 1699—1706, (see p. 514, l. 11), 5 Voll. fol. His labours, alluded to by
Wetstein were interrupted by his death in the following year, 16th
of June, 1719. See P. 267, 268; p. 1, 4; p. 518; l. 23;
Grabe, ad Irenæum, p. xx. Le Quénec, "See p. 510, l. 12; p. 519, l. 19; p. 520, l. 16 (note); p. 524, l. 27; p. 532, l. 25;
M.B. ii, p. 120.

Page 510, l. 13.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 511, l. 1.—P. de la Rue, Charles de la Rue, pupil of
Monsieur, editor of 3 Vols. of Origens (in 1683–1740), and
Uncle of C. Vincent de la Rue, who published the fourth and last
Volume in 1759; a man of great erudition and learning.

Line 13.—P. Simon, Richard Simon of the Oratory, author of
N. T. 1695; Commentariorum N. T. 1693. Most of his works
were printed in Holland, not in France.

Line 17.—See p. 518, l. 22.

Page 512, l. 1.—T. Rudd, or Rudd, of Trinity College, A. B.
1687; A. M. 1692; brother of the Rudd who writes to Bentley,
p. 536; see pp. 592, 597, 607.

Line 4.—The Dean: Dr. Montague, Bentley's predecessor in
the Mastership of Trinity.

Line 7.—In B. 17, 14, in Trin. Coll. Lib., Bentley has inserted,
in his own hand, collations of "K. Codex Evang., plus mille annos
rum, litteras capitalibus, ex Bibliotheca Dunelmensi, folio;" and "E.
Codex Evang., plus mille annorum, sed imperfectus, ex ecclesia
Dunelmensi, folio."

Page 513, l. 5.—"Correctorium Biblicum." See pp. 524, 539,
541; Wetstein, Proleg. N. T. p. 85; "Cum ingenium studiosorum
multitudo in Acad. Paris. litteris dare operam, ibidem etiam plurimis
Bibliopolis officinis suas extruxerunt atque imprimit libros
S. S., describi curavere; cujusque libro negotiis, et parum
emendat Codices exararent, Academie Proceres, et qui cum illis
faciebat Archiepiscopus Senonensis, statuerant quodnam exempla
pro aliortum norma esset habendum, et quomodo codices alli ex eo
essent corrigendi. Hoc videtur gestum A. 1230 et 1256. Unde
duplicitia Correctorii, Parisini sive Senonensis, fit mentio." The
NOTES.

PAGE 524, l. 15.—See at p. 554, l. 11.

Line 27.—See p. 520, l. 16.

PAGE 526, l. 14.—From the European Magazine for December, 1801, Vol. xi. p. 409. Bentley's letter to Clarke concerning his note on Iliad, i. 37, and mentioned in Popon's Tracts, p. 133, is not known to be extant. It was seen, as Mr. Kidd states, in the hands of Dr. Clarke's son, some time after his father's death. In one of the last notes which Clarke wrote, on Iliad, xvi. 172, he refers to Bentley's restoration of the Digamma to Homer. Of Bentley's opinion of Clarke's Homer, see Heyne, Pref. Hom. iii. p. xxxiii. note.

PAGE 527, l. 20.—Of 'the late address' to the throne, and the other circumstances referred to in this letter, see M. B. i. 417. Cp. Bp. VanMildert's Life of Waterland, i. 20.

Line 32.—'King's (George I.) Present'—Of 30,000 volumes from Bp. Moore's Library, M. B. i. 377.

PAGE 528, l. 1.—Of the projects for these English Delphic editions, under Bentley's superintendence, see M. B. i. 406.

LINE 32.—'Hicksian doctrines' D. B. iii. 283; M. B. i. 426; Letter from the Bodleian, i. 9, 69; Burnet's Own Time, i. p. 369.

PAGE 529, l. 10.—From an anonymous tract (Lond. 1717), of which the title is given in Bentley's Works, iii. 482: a second edition of it appeared in 1721.

LINE 16.—Bentley delivered his famous Prelection on this verse May 1, 1717, exactly four months after the date of this letter. M. B. ii. 16, 19. See Whiston's Memoirs, p. 314; Bentley's Works, iii. 485. What the tenor of that Prelection was, may be gathered from the remarks on the subject in Casley's Preface to his Catalogue of the Royal Library, p. xxi., where, 'from conversations with his worthy patron, the truly reverend Dr. Bentley', he vindicates Bentley's assertions on this and other questions of Biblical Criticism. The person who speaks as follows is surely not Casley, but Bentley, p. xxi.:—'But how to account for this verse being first inserted is the difficulty; and some hotheads have not stuck to call it a grand forgery. But I hope better
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Line 32.—‘Hickshian doctrines;’ D. B. iii. 283; M. B. i. 426.

Letter from the Bodleian, i. 9, 49; Burnett’s Own Time, i. p. 369. For writing “elizabeth” and “elizabeth” on the errata blank in the Aldine, see note.

Page 529, l. 10.—From an anonymous tract (Lond., 1717), of which the title is given in Bentley’s Works, iii. 484; a second edition of it appeared in 1721.

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things, and that it may be made to have appeared by a mistake of a Latin Scribe, in the eighth or ninth century, on the following occasion; St. Cyprian, a famous Latin Father, has the words of that verse in his works; and it is no wonder if they were transcribed thence into the margin, or between the lines of the eighth verse, of a book of some one who had a great veneration for that Father, as a gloss, which is very common in MSS.; as it is not improbable that Cassiodorus, in his Complexiones in Epistolam, and others who have the words, took them from Cyprian. Next, a copyist, being employed to write out this particular book, and finding the words so inserted, imagined that the former copyist, by mistake, had omitted them, and therefore put them in the text. Such insertions of explanatory words or sentences from the margin into the text are common in MSS. Jerom, in one of his letters, says, that an explanatory note, which he had made himself in the margin of his Psalter, had been incorporated by some transcriber into the text. Dr. Bentley, in the 96th page of his Epistle annexed to Malalus's Chronicle, has proved ἔσω ἁπαξ ἐττίν εἰς τὰ Ἀραβία, in Galat. iv. 25, to be of the same stamp. And thus this insertion might rest till a long time after, and then, of course, the sham Preface to the Catholic Epistles must be made, complaining of the unfaithful translators for leaving it out! Whereas, it being matter of fact, that no Greek Copies of this Epistle had that verse save one at Berlin, which is discovered to have been transcribed from the printed Bibliotheca Complutensis, and another modern one at Dublin, probably translated or printed from the Latin Vulgate, neither the author of the Preface, nor any friend for him, searched for it in any Greek copy. And it is not altogether improbable, that they could not do it, the proverb, Graecum est, non potest legi, being remarkably true of those times. Nay, long before, and longer after, the making of this Preface, the Fathers of the Latin Church were generally ignorant of the Greek tongue.

See also p. xxiv. "To return to 1 John. v. 7, when the foresaid Preface was made, then was the text also inserted in other copies that had it not, several of which are now to be found in Libraries."

The following is a copy of a paper, (now in Trin. Coll. Collection) in Cumberland's hand, of a list of MSS. Bentleian Papers, of which the Prelection was one. The first four articles there mentioned are among those presented by Cumberland to Trinity College:
List of papers delivered to Dr. Johnson—

Four Letters from Mr. Newton to Dr. Bentley.
Directions preparatory to the Study of the Princ., by do. to do.
Letter from Mr. Caswell, the Mathematician, on the subject of an apparition.
Letter from Mr. Kelsey on the Thericlean Cups.
Clerum on the Coloss, cap. iv. 16, by Dr. Bentley.
Prelatio in 1 Joh. 5, v. 7 & 8, by do.
Sermon on St. Joh. cap. 20, v. 29, St. Thomas.
Do. on 1 Cor. c. xv. v. 35, Resurrection*.
Do. on Galat. cap. vi. v. 4 & 5, Bear our own burdens.
Do. on Whitsunday.

* R. CUMBERLAND.

PAGE 530, l. 5.—'20,000 years.' See p. 552, l. 5. The twenty MSS. include Collations, and these, too, both of the Greek text and Latin Version. Compare this passage with Bentley's Works, iii. 502, 519, and p. 75, l. 4. Compare also 'Porson Vindicated,' p. 226, note.

Line 8.—'60,000.' See Phil. Lips. pp. 347, 488, 518.

Line 13.—'Nothing to any conjecture.' See Proposals, in Works, iii. 488.

PAGE 531, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 532, l. 19.—See at p. 520, l. 11.

Line 24.—See p. 524, l. 32.

PAGE 533, l. 14.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. Without date of year; but it was written before 12th October, 1716, since it mentions Küster, (p. 536, l. 19), who died then. It was probably written on the 1st of May in that year.

PAGE 534, l. 13.—Of Needham's admiration for Bentley, see Praefat. to his Theophrast., dedicated to Bishop More, ed. 1712, and his Hieroeces. M. B. i. 226.

* Part of an unpublished Sermon by Dr. Bentley, on Future Punishments, is in the possession of The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
That the words of the clause, p. 189, are general and express, "That nothing in this Act (in this whole Act), shall extend to charge any reader, &c." What confidence then is it, to draw these words in the very next page charitable or pious use, to extend to the said reader? Is it not this to make mere nonsense and contradiction of the Act? Again, p. 191, the very next after the said clause of charitable or pious use, it is again repeated, any Reader in either University, or other person or persons before exempted by this Act. How could the Act say, such reader was before exempted by this Act; if the words charitable or pious use, the very page, before, could be supposed to draw him in? But this being the sole objection produced (as indeed there can be no other), after my return home, I consulted some books to know what the law called charitable and pious uses; and there, in the 43 Eliz. c. 4, called an Act to redress the Misemployment of Lands, Goods, and Stocks of Money heretofore given to charitable uses, I find them all described and enumerated—some for relief of aged, impotent, and poor people; some for maintenance of sick and maimed soldiers and mariners, schools of learning, free schools, and scholars in Universities; some for repair of bridges, ports, havens, caissons, churches, seashores, and highways; some for education and preferment of orphans; some for or towards relief, stock, or maintenance for houses of correction; some for marriages of poor maidens; some for supportation, aid, and help of young tradesmen, tailors, craftsmen, and persons decayed; and others for relief or redemption of prisoners and captives, or for aid and ease of any poor inhabitants concerning payments of fifteenths, setting out of soldiers, and other taxes: All these are called, afterwards, in the said Act, charitable and godly uses; and such of this kind as were taxed in 1693 may be taxed now in 1719. But is there any, among these, that brings my stipend and profits under the notion of a charitable and pious use? But to cut off all cavil, the first proviso in the said Act, 43 Eliz., is this: 'Provided always, that neither this Act, nor any thing therein contained, shall in anywise extend to any lands, tenements, annuities, profits, goods, chattels, money, or stocks of money, given, limited, appointed, and assigned to any college, hall, or house of learning within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.' "So that the definition of a thing in law settled for charitable or pious use, is such a thing as the Lord Chancellor can grant."
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So that the definition of a thing in law settled for charitable or pious use, is such a thing as the Lord Chancellor can grant a...
The Editor, having communicated the preceding letter to The Very Reverend Dr. Turton, Dean of Peterborough and now Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, was favoured by him with the following observations upon it, for which he begs to offer his best acknowledgments:

James I., by Letters Patent, granted to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, the Rectory of Somersham, and for the increase of the stipend of the Regius Professor of Divinity there, declaring it to be his will and pleasure, that the said Rectory should be annexed to the Professorship by Act of Parliament, at the same time, (I believe,) and in a similar manner, he granted a Canonry of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Regius Professor of Divinity in that University; also, the Lay Appropriation of Terrington, and a Benefice (of which I do not recollect the name) to the Lady Margaret Professors in Cambridge and Oxford respectively: the record of all this was taken off.

The Grants of King James were confirmed by an Act of Parliament, in the 10th year of Queen Anne, and reported in the November of the same year. The Land Tax Act:—

Dr. Bentley was elected Regius Professor in 1717, in which year the Land Tax Act contained a clause, stating that nothing in the Act should extend to charge any College or Hall in Oxford or Cambridge, or any Reader, Officer, or Minister of the said Universities, for or in respect of any Stipends, Wages, Reins, Profits, or Exhibitions whatever, arising or growing due to them in respect of the said several places or employments in the said Universities.

This Land Tax Act seems to have very soon attracted Dr. Bentley's attention; for, in the letter to his "Good Cousin," dated 22 July 1717, he wrote like a man who had well considered the point in dispute, and fully made up his mind on the subject. The "Good Cousin" and Mr. Penock were, probably, Associates of Land Tax at Somersham; and Mr. Underwood may have been a Commissioner of Land Tax. But, however this may be, it appears that Dr. Bentley subsequently applied to the Commissioners of Land Tax, who paid but little attention to his plea of exemption. Dr. Bentley, however, nothing daunted, steadily resisted the payment of Land Tax; and, in consequence, (April 3rd, 1718) the Collectors of Land Tax (Roger Taylour, jun., and John Listford, jun.) 23rd were sent to enforce the payment. I have never done so yet.

* Probably one of the Bernard Family of Brampton, Huntingdonshire, and a relative of Dr. Bentley's Wife.
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The Grants of King James were confirmed by an Act of Parliament, in the 10th year of Queen Anne.

"Dr. Bentley was elected Regius Professor in 1717, in which year the Land Tax Act contained a clause, stating, that nothing in the Act should extend to charge any College or Hall in Oxford or Cambridge, or any Reader, Officer, or Minister of the said Universities, for or in respect of any Stipends, Wages, Rents, Profits, or Exhibitions whatsoever, arising or growing due to them in respect of the said several places or employments in the said Universities."

This Land Tax Act seems to have very soon attracted Dr. Bentley's attention; for, in the letter to his "Good Cousin," dated 22 July, 1717, he wrote like a man who had well considered the point in dispute, and fully made up his mind on the subject. The "Good Cousin," and Mr. Penck were, probably, Assessors of Land Tax at Somersham; and Mr. Underwood may have been a Commissioner of Land Tax. But, however this may be, it appears, that Dr. Bentley subsequently applied to the Commissioners of Land Tax, who paid but little attention to his plea of exemption. Dr. Bentley, however, nothing daunted, steadily resisted the payment of Land Tax; and, in consequence, (April 3rd, 1718) the Collectors of Land Tax (Roger Taylor, Jun., and John Little) were ordered to seize his goods."

* Probably one of the Bernard Family of Bramton, Huntingdonshire, and a relative of Dr. Bentley's Wife.
ter) distrained upon his goods. On this, Dr. Bentley brought an action against the Collectors, at the ensuing Huntingdon Assizes, to try whether the Commissioners had power to tax the Rectory or not. From the papers in my possession, the result of the Trial can in no other way be collected, than from the following note in the handwriting of Bishop Watson, when Regius Professor of Divinity: "Dr. Bentley lost his suit; because, as I have heard Mr. Greaves* say, Parties ran high at that time."

"Bishop Watson sufficiently indicates his opinion respecting the decision of the Jury, as well by the preceding statement, as by a remark, that "The Lady Margaret's Professor pays no Land Tax for his Living, which he holds by the same Act of Parliament that the Regius Professor holds Somersham."

Indeed, unless there was some legal distinction bearing upon the matter, between the Lay Appropriation of Terrington, held by the Margaret Professor, and the Rectory of Somersham, held by the Regius Professor, it is not easy to understand why the former should have been exempted from the Land Tax and the latter made liable to it.

"I cannot find that the point was ever referred to the Twelve Judges.

"The arguments addressed by Dr. Bentley to his 'Good Cousin,' were embodied in a Brief for the use of Counsel at the Huntingdon Assizes. The Counsel engaged was Sergeant Reynolds.

"One part of the Brief exhibits a capital specimen of Bentley's shrewdness. I extract it for your use or amusement:-"

"Perhaps they may say, that the Plaintiff made his appeal to the Commissioners of the Land Tax, and, by so doing, subjected himself to their determination; and they having determined against him, such determination should be final.

"To this we say, an appeal to the Commissioners is, properly, where a person is charged that ought to be charged, but only conceives himself overcharged, and therefore appeals to the Commissioners on that account, but not where a person comes to acquaint the Commissioners, before they ratify an assessment in which he has been assessed by the Assessors, that they have no power to charge him at all. And the fact was really so in the present case; for, when the Plaintiff heard he was assessed, he went to the Commissioners upon a day of appeal, who asked the Plaintiff if

* Mr. Greaves was during many years Commissary of the University. T. T.
he came to appeal to them; who declared he did not, but only to
acquaint them, for their safety, and his own ease and quiet, that
his Rectory was exempt by an Act of Parliament, which he sup-
posed they were strangers to; and that, therefore, he had brought
it to shew them, but, at last, finding that they were resolved to
assess him, and give him all the trouble they could, he told them,
if they did assess him, that he would bring an action, or words
to that effect.'

"T. Turtoun."

Line 22.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. — The Christian name of
the writer is illegible. Edward Roud was Fellow of Trinity, A.M.,
1702; S. T. P. 1717; Writer of the Diary, M. B. Pref. p. 3. Cur-
rate of St. Michael's, Cambridge.

Page 537, l. 28.—"My Brother." Thomas Roud. See p. 512,
l. 2.

Page 539, l. 13.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Page 540, l. 10.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 541, l. 9.—From Witsen's Proleg. to his N. T. p. 153.

Line 15.—"Codicem illum," Paulinarum Epistolarum Augen-
ser. It is now in the Trin. Coll. Collection, lettered B. 17, 8, 1,
having been presented to the College by Bentley's nephew, Dr.
Richard Bentley, together with a copy of the Oxford edition of
the Greek Test. Fell, 8vo, 1675, marked B. 17, 8, in which
Bentley has made a collation of the Codex Augensis, and inscribed
the following words on the fly leaf: "Deinde hic liber collatus
est cum Codice Paulinarum Epistolarum, literis capitibus, sine
accentibus, plus 800 annorum, descripito vero ex Codice egrе-
gio, quibus nunc hodie extat. Porro est Codex nunc (1718) est
Richardi Bentley." Of Bentley's great partiality for this MS.
see Witsen, Proleg. ii. p. 9. Outside the wood cover of the Codex
Augensis, (B. 17, 1,) 4to., are the words "Epistole Pauli, Grec
et Latine," black letter; Inside, "Georgii Michaelis Wepfer Shap-
husiani, Jam Ludovici Christiani Miegii. Emptus hic codex Ri-
chardo Bentley A. Deu. mdcclxviii." At end by R. B. "Monas-
terium Angiae (Rheingau) in Belgis, ubi instititus est Godeschal-
lius." (In the Codex Boermerianus are passages marked in the
NOTES.


LXXIII. — 1. Thullier was D. Antoine Vincent Thullier, confrère of Montfaucon; De la Rue, Mepicot, and Sabatier, in the Benedictine Monastery of the Congregation of St. Maur, translator of Polybius, editor of Outreages Posthumes of D. I. Mabillon, etc.; died in 1756; his death was followed by that of his friend De la Rue.

2. "La Mort prématurée (Hist. Litt. de la Congrég. d. S. Maur, p. 545) de Dom. Vincent Thullier, son ami intime, enlevé praeque d'assaut de son âge, frappe le P. de la Rue du même coup."

LXXIV. — 1. Nestor cœlis: see at p. 2, 1. 1.


PAGE 551, V. 17. — From Sabatier's Preface to Bibliorum Sacrorum Latinitatem versiones, pp. xxxv—xxxvii. § xxviii. See p. 558, L. 25. — This fragment of Bentley's letter is thus introduced: "Eodem vir obsecro, qui de nobis optimis est meritis diem viveret, fuit in ea sententia, in qua sumus scripsisse Casteliius, idque datis litteris ad unum è nostris significavit. At propter aede frustraneus Benedictinorum labor ipse non est visus, ut eum longe fortius testimoniis testatur et nobis calumniis addiderit. Quid vero moror ejus verba referre?" See p. 565, 1. 1.

PAGE 552, V. 5. — The original of this letter is in the possession of the Rev. T. S. Hughes, B. D., who has kindly allowed a transcript of it to be made for this work.

Of John Walker, Fellow of Trinity College, and the manuscript he rendered to Bentley, especially by the collation of MSS. in his preparations for his edition of the Greek Testament, of which Walker was to have been 'joint-editor with Bentley,' see M. B. H. 122-8.

Three copies of the Greek Testament (i. e. (1) Schlegel, 1620, small 4to.; (2) Wetsstein, Amst. 1741, 2 vol. 12mo.; (3) Wets. Amst. 1735, 2 vols. 12mo.) containing collations in Walker's hand of Eighty-Eight MSS. were purchased of his descendants by Trinity College, in the Mastership of Dr. Wordsworth, and are now with the Benefian MSS. in the College Library. The Collations which Walker made expressly for Bentley's use are contained in his copy of the folio edit. Paris, 1628, (B. 17. 5).

Bentley has thus marked their ages in his own hand on the fly leaf of the volume:


Line 10. — "Duo e nostris Sodalibus: see p. 558, l. 12."

Page 551, l. 17. — From Sabatier’s Preface to Bibliorum Sacrorum Latine versiones, pp. xxxi., xxxii., &c. See p. 558, l. 25. — This fragment of Bentley’s letter is thus introduced: "Equivocum vir doctus, qui de nobis optimi est meritus dumi viveret, fuit in ea sententia, in qua eum fuisse scribere Casleyus, idque datis literis ad unum e nostri significavit. At propterea adeo frustraneus Benedictinorum labor ipsi non est visus, ut eum longe fore utilissimum aestimaverit et nobis calceum addiderit. Quid vero moror ejus verba referre?" See p. 569, l. 1.

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Of John Walker, Fellow of Trinity College, and the assistance he rendered to Bentley, especially by the collation of MSS. in his preparations for his edition of the Greek Testament, of which Walker was to have been joint-editor with Bentley, see M. B. ii. 122-8.

Three copies of the Greek Testament (i.e. (1) Schleger, 1620, small 4to, (2) Wetstein, Amst. 1711, 2 vol. 12mo, (3) Wets. Amst. 1735, 2 vols. 12mo,) containing collations in Walker’s hand of EIGHTY-EIGHT MSS. were purchased of his descendants by Trinity College, in the Mastership of Dr. Wordsworth, and are now with the Bentleian MSS. in the College Library. The Collations which Walker made expressly for Bentley’s use are contained in his copy of the folio edit. Paris, 1628, (B. 17. 5).

Bentley has thus marked their ages in his own hand on the fly leaf of the volume:

Line 18.—æo: Casley, Pref. Cat. MSS. Bibl. Reg. p. vii. "MSS. that have the diphthongs divided æ are not under 700 years but commonly 800. Those that have s and never æ are generally from 500 to 700 years; and books under 500 have no diphthongs at all, but æ single.


Line 22.—Dr. Balderson, (Balderson) Master of Emanuel College.

Line 24.—Dr. Savage succeeded Dr. Balderson.

Line 25.—Kling George left England in May, and returned Nov. 14, 1719.


Page 558: l. 25.—De Italici veteri publicandi: Mopinot, described as "un des plus beaux genies que la congregation de Saint Maur ait eu," died in 1724, and Sabatier in 1742: before the publication of their work, which appeared under the title of "Bibliotheca Sacrorum Latinae Versiones antiquae seu Vetustae Italicæ et eëteræ quæcunque in codicibus MSS. et antiquorum libris reperti putabantur, quæ cum Vulgata Latina et omne textum Graeco comparantur. Accedunt praefationes, &c. Opera et studio D. Petri Sabatier, Ordinarius Sancti Benedicti et Congregatione Sancti Mauri, Remiss, 1743; 3 voll. folio.

Page 560: l. 20.—In his: see "S. Hieronymi Divina Bibliotheca antehac inedita complectens translationes Latinarum Veteris ac Novi Testamenti; Paris, 1693."


Page 564, l. 19.—Martiany's Book: probably "Remarques sur la version Italique de l'Evangile de S. Mathieu qu'on a découvert dans de fort anciens MSS." Paris, 1695, 12mo. See p. 566, l. 21.

Line 18.—"Æ æ" Casley, Pref. Cat. MSS. Bibl. Reg., p. vii. "MSS. that have the dipthongs divided æ are not under 700 years but commonly 800. Those that have e and never æ are generally from 500 to 700 years, and books under 500 have no dipthongs at all, but e single."


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Page 560. l. 20.—"In his: see "S. Hieronymi Divina Bibliotheca antehac inedita complectens translationem Latinas Veteris ac Novi Testamenti; Paris, 1693."

Page 563, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Library.

Line 7.—"Fathers Le Brun: see p. 565, l. 25.

Page 564, l. 19.—"Martiany’s Book:" probably "Rémarques sur la version Italique de l'Evangile de S. Mathieu qu'on a découvert dans de fort anciens MSS." Paris, 1695, 12mo. See p. 566, l. 21.

Et hic plane paret corrigendum esse in ipsius translationibus ITALA ceterius praebetur. Quum est verborum tenacior cum perspicuitate sententiarum."


"In MSS. Bibliothecae Bodleiana 8°. Augustini de doctrina Christiana Laud. D. 400, sic locis gestabatur: "In ipsius autem Interpretationibus vis labor estria, praebatur ait, quibus tenacio et. ubi syllabo: ex recensentia manu est post resáram: In Laud.


In MSS. Bibliothecae Bodleianae S. Augustini de doctrina Christiana Laud. D. 100, sic locuis iste habetur. In iipsis autem Interpretationibus iata labor cettia preferatiam ubi labor tenacior et ubi syllaba labor ex recentiori manu est post rasuram. In Laud.
In the year 1728, "biennio postquam e typis Vincentianis exierat Origenis de Oratione libellus, (sayas, the Benedictine Editor, prodidit Londinii, anno 1728, altera ejus, editio Graeco-Latina, edidit Guilielmus Reading."

Ex nova collatione, cum codice MS. Holmiensi, in Bibliotheca Coll. SS. Trin. Cantab. reposito, recognitus et emendatus, una cum Anonymi Scholis in Orationem Dominicam, quibus subjunctae sunt eruditi eujusdam Viri Notes partim Critica partim locorum difficilium exegeticæ. — Reading's Title. These notes De la Rue has printed at the end of his first Vol. pp. 9. 11, as "Eрудiti anoniymi Angli note." (see pref. p. ix.). They have been attributed to Dr. Bentley by some, as by Dr. Dibdin, Introduction, & p. 191, and there are certainly remarkable coincidences between the conjectures printed by Reading and those sent by Bentley to De la Rue. Reading thus speaks of them in the preface: "Accedit hic Origenis de Oratione libellus, quem mihi notis instructum dedid vir singularis eruditionis, animique in me benevolentissimi, ut eum, si e re mea publicaque foræ, in lucemmitterem."

PAGE 575, l. 1.—From Thesaur. Epistol. Lactant. Lips., 1742; i. p. 63.

Line 8.—"D. Jablonskia", Daniel Ernest, translator of Bentley's Sermons; see p. 150, l. 21. The person to whom the letter there printed is addressed was the Rev. Patrick Gordon, B.D., Begins Professor of Divinity and of the Oriental Languages in St. Mary's College, at St. Andrew's. He, with many others, was ejected at the visitation of that University in August, 1690; by the Earl of Crawford and the Presbyterian party. He subsequently held some small preferment in Herefordshire. The letter in p. 150 ought to have been introduced by one from Jablonski to Bentley, 17th Feb., 1697, also in the possession of Mr. Payne. I am indebted for it to Bishop Monk's kindness in making a second examination of his Lordship's Bentleian Papers, while these Notes were passing through the press:

RICHARD BENTLEY DANIEL ERNEST JABLONSKY.

"Admodum Reverendissimae Clarissimaeque Vir. Frater in Christo,
Venerande,
"Bella tua quibus æthiemiæ enervasti impietatem, et pro quibus pridem honorum omnium atque ipse Piatissimæ pompe debitas tibi egit gratias; non Britannorum proprietam sed eorum hominum
In the year 1728, "biennio postquam e typis Vincentianis exe- rat Origenis de Oratione libellus, (saya the Benedictine Editor), prodidit Londini, anno 1728, altera eus, edition Graeco-Latina, edi- tore Gulielmo Reading," "Ex nova collaboratione cum codice MS. Holimiensi, in Bibliotheca Coll. SS. Trin. Cantab. reposito, re- cognitus et emendatus, una cum Anonymi Scholiis in Orationem Dominican, quibus subjunctae sunt eruditi cujusdam Viri Notae, partim Critice, partim locorum difficilium exegese." Reading's Title. These notes De la Rue has printed at the end of his first Vol. pp. 9, 11, as "Eruditi anonymi Anglii notae." (see pref. p. ix.) They have been attributed to Dr. Bentley by some, as by Dr. Dib- din, Introduction, i. p. 191, and there are certain remarkable coincidences between the conjectures printed by Reading and those sent by Bentley to De la Rue. Reading thus speaks of them in the preface: "Accedit hic Origenis de Oratione libellus, quem mihi notis instructum dedit vir singularis eruditionis, animi- que in me benevolentissimi, ut eum, si e re mea publicaque foret, in leclem emitterem."

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RICHARDO BENTLEIO DANIEL ERNEST JABLONSKY.

"Admodum Reverende Clarissimoque Vir, Frater in Christo- Venerande,

"Bella tua quibus athismi enervasti impietatem, et pro quibus, pridem bonorum omnium, atque ipsius Pietatis nomine debitas tibi egi gratias; non Britaniam proprium sed generis human,

"D. E. Jablonski.

Admodum Reverendó Fier Domínó Richardó Bentley, S.S. unà Th. D., Sacerá Régiae Majestatis Theológa et Conciliátori ubi inductó, Canónico Wielmikí, Domínó et in Christo Fæ Trieнд Venerándo transmissas.


Page 578, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 580, l. 4.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Line 10.—Of the Rev. Edward Chiswell, see Mus. Crit. i. p. 150; M. B. ii. 156-9.

Line 20.—Rose, Inscriptiones Graecae, pp. 5, 337; Boeckh,
Corpus Inscriptions. see p. 14; Dawes' Misc. Crit. 216, 229, 639; Kidd.

Page 585, l. 9.—But see Kidd, Critical Review, March, 1804, p. 316.

Page 586, l. 13.—But see Rose, Inscr. pp. 7, 341.

Page 587, l. 23.—But see Rose, loc. cit. p. 12, et alii in loc.

Page 588, l. 29.—But see Rose, loc. cit., p. 10; Matth. Gr. Gr. § 19, quae

Page 589, l. 3.—See M. B. ii. 159.

Line 18.—See p. 598, l. 40; Boeckh, Corp. Inscr. 1. 24.

Page 590, l. 46.—From the fly-leaf of the copy of Gurneus' edition of the Nicandri Theriac, Paris, 1557, 4to., formerly the property of Dr. Mead, then of Dr. Askew, and purchased at the sale of his MSS. in March, 1785, for the British Museum, where it now is. Cp. Mus. Crit. i. 370, 445; M. B. ii. 170; Gentleman's Mag. iv. 285, April, 1789; Schneider, Pref. ad Nicand. Alex. Hale, 1792, p. xvii.

Page 591, l. 33.—Fratrem tuum.' Samuel Mead; see p. 120, l. 16.

Page 592, l. 5.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 593, l. 2.—Of Rudolf's Collectanea of Inscriptions, see Dobree, Notes on Inscriptions, p. 64.

Line 30.—Sir George Wheeler, the Greek traveller: Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, Durham; died in 1724, leaving his marbles and MSS. to the University of Oxford.

Page 595, l. 15.—See p. 607, l. 10; p. 610; Taylor, Pref. Del.

Page 596, l. 1.—See p. 597, l. 20.

Page 597, l. 20.—Boeckh, Inscr. P. viii. p. 33; where it will be found.
NOTES

PAGE 625, l. 2.—Bentius:—Lawrence prints it "Bentius".—So, p. 624, l. 23, he has "Polyenes" for "Polyeneus." These and some other similar verbal errors have been corrected by Dr. Gaisford.

Line 15.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 627, l. 5.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 628, l. 24.—abripi; sic Orig. et passim ehit similis. —So.

PAGE 632, l. 5.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. Of Thomas Bentley, LL.D., nephew of Dr. Bentley, Fellow, and afterwards Library Keeper, of Trin. Coll., see MILB. in 239—242, 359, 407. He died May 28, 1742, a month and a half before his uncle.

Line 20.—These collations of the Beinus Terence arrived too late for Bentley's edition, which appeared in 1726.

PAGE 635, l. 31.—Princess Sobiescky: see p. 648, l. 15.

PAGE 636, l. 7.—I have seen him: The Pretender is an Object.

643, l. 13.

Line 11.—The Baron: de Stosch; see at p. 650, l. 30; 706.


Line 28.—Correcting the Magnific. Op. Bp. Bull's Sermon on the Blessed Virgin's low and exalted condition; i. p. 86/Ofx. 1822: "Erasmus clearly evinced that rassewros is rather in this place to be rendered parcitas, vilitas. The ignorant and angry monks fell very sour upon that excellent man for this his criticism; whence there arose a proverb in that time concerning any man that should attempt to amend that which could not be better expressed, Full corrigere Magnificat!"

PAGE 638, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

PAGE 643, l. 25.—Hor. 2 Od. vi. 17.

PAGE 644, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

NOTES

Page 625, l. 2.—Bontius' Laurentius prints it 'Bendries': So, p. 624, l. 23, he has 'Polycenes' for 'Polyenis.' These and some other similar verbal errors have been corrected by Dr. Gaisford.

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Page 635, l. 31.—Princess Sobiesky: see p. 643, l. 15.

Page 636, l. 7.—'I have seen him': The Pretender: see p. 643, l. 13.

Line 11.—'The Baron': de Stosch; see at p. 650, l. 30; 706.

Line 28.—'Niterdula in Horace': Bentley's conjecture for ',vele pecula,' in Hor. Ep. 1. 7. 29.

Line 28.—Correcting the Magnificat? Cp. Bp. Bull's Sermon on the Blessed Virgin's low and exalted condition: i.e. p. 186, Oxf. 1827. "Erasmus clearly evinced that ταυτότητα is rather in this place to be rendered parietis, vilites. The ignorant and angry monks fell very foul upon that excellent man for this his criticism; whence there arose a proverb in that time concerning any man that should attempt to amend that which could not be better expressed, Fuit corrigere Magnificat!"

Page 638, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.

Page 643, l. 25.—Hor. 2 Od. vi. 17, 18.

Page 644, l. 2.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Page 659, l. 9.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Line 29.—Cataull. xiv. 1.

Page 663, l. 14.—'The Chevalier,' Sir George, the Pretender.

Line 19.—'Duke of Wharton,' of whom his father, the old Marquis, had predicted, that he would always take wrong courses; would learn his politics from Atterbury, and be ruined." Newton's Memoirs, p. 17.

Page 664, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection. Samuel Crellius, the Socinian preacher of Frankfurt, published this year, "Initium Evangelii S. Joannis Apostoli ex Ecclesiasticis Antiquitate restitutum, eodemque novam rationem illustratum," under the initials: L. M. Artemonius, i.e. Lucius Mellius (this name) Artemonius, as professing the religious dogmas of Artemonius.


Page 669, l. 14.—'The finest and oldest.' Wetstein, Proleg. N. T. i. pp. 23, 24. "Ru Bentleis hune codicem curn editis accurata conferri curavit, cujus collationis oportet nisi fieri frustra desideravi, qui possessor schedarum illarum et a Cantabrigia ubi schedes custodiebantur, et a Londinio ubi per tempos brevem commorabat ultra CL. M. P. aberat." The Possessor was Dr. Richard Bentley; who, probably, kept the "schedas" in his rooms in Trin. Coll., of which he was Fellow, while he was residing on his living of Nailstone, in Leicestershire; p. 26: "Confraternitas a R. Bentleium qui sepe inter amicos narrare solebat Vaticanum Codici-

Page 659, l. 9.—From Trin. Coll. Collection.


Line 29.—Catull. xlv. 1.

Page 663, l. 14.—"The Chevalier, St. George, the Pretender.

Line 19.—"Duke of Wharton," of whom his father, the old Marquis, had predicted, that he would always take wrong courses; would learn his politics from Atterbury, and be ruined."—Newton’s Memoirs, p. 17.

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Page 669, l. 14.—"The finest and oldest:"—Wetstein, Proleg. N. T. i. pp. 23, 24. "R. Bentleium hunc codicem cum editis accurate conferri curavit, cujus collationis copiam mihi fieri frustra desideravi, quia possessor schedarum illarum et a Cantabrigia ubi schede custodiebantur, et a Loudunio ubi per tempus breve com- morarabat ultra CL. M. P. aberat."—The Possessor was Dr. Richard Bentley, who, probably, kept the "schedæ," in his rooms in Trin. Coll., of which he was Fellow, while he was residing on his living of Nailstone, in Leicestershire, p. 26. "Confirmatur per R. Bentleium qui sepe inter amicos narrare solebat Vaticanum Codici-
čem in omnibus ferrum Alexandrinum (adeoque etiam, ut super demonstravimus, cum versione Italâ) convenire." Of this collation, now in Trin. Coll. Library, see p. 706, l. 2.


Line 5.—"Then for Homer: Bentley's preparations, with a view to an edition of Homer, were, as is well known, far advanced at the time of his death. Proof of this is seen in his copy of Poeta Graeci, fol. 1566, in which he has gone through the Iliad and Odyssey, and the Hymns to Apollo, Mercury, Venus, and Bacchus, restoring the digamma to every word which seemed to require it. (Cp. Heyne, Praef. Hom. iii. p. xxvi.; Exeors. ad Iliad. xix. Vol. vii. p. 724; Thiersch. Gr. Gr. § 162, p. 242, ed. 3; Donaldson, New Cratylus, p. 118; M. B. ii. 360, 399). Additional Remarks, by Bentley on the Digamma, and Notes on the first Six Books of the Iliad, are contained in a quarto MS. volume, which, as well as the Poeta Graeci above mentioned, is preserved in the Trin. Coll. Library, and is marked B. 17. 17, where is also a MS. of the Iliad, once in Bentley’s possession, and given to the College by his nephew Dr. R. Bentley. The first of these three volumes was sent to Heyne, by the College, for the use of his edition, but the two latter were not seen by him. It is greatly to be desired, that Bentley’s corrections of the common text of the Odyssey and of the Hymns may be given to the world, and that those of the Iliad, which have either never appeared, or else been almost buried in Heyne’s Commentary, may be printed separately. (Cp. M. B. ii. 364).

The following letters from Lord Carteret to Lord Harley, referring to Bentley’s design of editing Homer, are preserved in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and have been communicated to the Editor by Mr. Kidd—
"My Lord.

"Having heard that your Lordship has several curious Manuscripts of Homer, I take the liberty to acquaint you, that Dr. Bentley has lately revised the whole works of Homer, which are now ready for the press, with his notes, some of which I have seen, and are very curious: and he desires leave to collate your Manuscripts upon some suspected verses in our present Editions.

If your Lordship will be pleased to let the Dr. have the Manuscripts for a short time for that purpose, I shall be obliged to you. I have set the Dr. at work, and would be glad to procure such assistance as he desires, that he may have no excuse not to proceed. If your Lordship has no objection to the request, I desire you will let him have the Manuscripts, to be perused at Cambridge, upon his application to you. I desire the honour of an answer, that I may acquaint the Dr. with it.

"I am, my Lord, with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient Servant,

Carteret.

"As you are a known encourager of learning, and learned yourself, I hope this request won't be disagreeable to you."

"My Lord.

"I thank your Lordship for your great goodness in sending me the eleven MSS. of Homer and relating to him, and for permitting me to send them to Dr. Bentley. I shall take his receipt for you, and I am persuaded he will take great care of them; they shall be returned to your Lordship with thanks and honourable mention of you.

"I am, my Lord, with the greatest truth and respect,

Your Lordship's most humble and most obedient Servant,

March 8th, 1733.

Carteret."

Upon this Letter is indorsed the following memorandum, in Lord Oxford's hand-writing:

"Lord Carteret, March 8th, 1733: Acknowledging that he had received eleven MSS. relating to Homer. All these MSS,
were returned to me by the hand of Mr. Casley, August 19th, 1737, Dover Street.

"Oxford."

Line 24. 'The Chancellor;' 'Sir Peter King.' He held the seals from June 1, 1725, to Nov. 29, 1728.

Page 673, l. 2. — 'So fine a clock,' the double-striking clock then set up in the great Court of Trin. Coll., Bishop Bradford, when Master of C. C. College, had been intimate with Bentley at Cambridge. He was made Bp. of Carlisle in 1718, and translated to Rochester in 1729.


Page 674, l. 25. — The following is an Extract from the Conclusion Book of Trinity College:

"March ye xiii. 1724.

Resolved by the Master and Seniors, Nemine contradicente, that, if the Governors of Westminster School, as is threatened, go to Law with our College in behalf of pretended letters of King James the First, anno Regni quinti, tending to confine all our fellowships to the Scholars of Westminster School, never here obey'd since the date of them, that the College will defend itself, and the honour of our Predecessors, at the public charge of the College.

Rt. Bentley.'


Line 7. — 'Mr. Derham.' Rev. William, Author of Physico-Theology, Astro-Theology, and Christo-Theology.

Page 680, l. 2. — The following correspondence, between Archbishop Wake and Dr. Bentley, has been transcribed from the originals in the Lambeth Library, by permission of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Cp. M. B. ii. p. 273.
November 3rd, 1729.

"Agreed by the Vice-Master and Seniors, that Mr. Gossapp, Master of Arts of this College, be appointed additional Library Keeper, and that the College will make him satisfaction for his trouble.

JOHN BAKER, Vice-Master.


Of the first letter, Taylor says, Pref. p. iv. "Eam deos ingenio et humanitati Aristarchi Cantabrigiensis, quo nemo alius haec estate sanctior, nemo in litteris divinis humanisque exercitauerit ab omni laude felicior." Taylor speaks in the following terms of Bentley, in p. 703 of his Lectiones Lysiaei, Oct. 1738:—

"Homeri editionem quam non minori ingenii felicitate molitur quotidie, quam nos omnes vehementia expectationis efflagitamus, bonorum omnium artium stator et vindex, clarissimus Bentleyus."
Dr. Burney was satisfied with the testimony which assigns them to Bentley, and has inserted them in his *Bentley Ecstatic*, p. 266. See also M. B. ii. 411; Larcher, Ginsford, and Baehr, Herod. v. 59; Wolf, Proleg. Hom. p. iv.; Clarke to Bowyer, in Nichols' *Lit. Anecd.* i. 271; Kidd, *Critical Review*, March, 1804, p. 316, and Month. Rev. iv. p. 374. Chishull, Ant. *Asia*, (on a single sheet, at the end, dated Die. 29, Sep. 1731), does not determine the question of their authorship, but says: "hinc versum in Herodoto, v. 59, passim semper habitum.

Αμφετριών μ' ἀδίδηκε νέων αὐτῷ Τυλεβοῦν.

"restituit: nuper Aristarchus quidam, summe eruditus, Cantabrigiensis, idemque alia mecum benigna communicavit, de quibus sua in loco.

On the other hand, an opinion has been expressed by some, that these two letters are not from Bentley's pen, but should rather be attributed to Dr. Charles Ashton, Master of Jesus College. (See E. Taylor's *Friend*; Mr. George Ashby, Fellow of St. John's College; Nichols' *Anecd.* vi. p. 483, & p. 271; iv. p. 275, where it is asserted: "that Dr. C. Ashton, Master of Jesus College, was the 'Aristarchus Cantabrigiensis' to whom Taylor alludes in the above passage." See, also, the note on Taylor's *Long's Music Speeches*, p. xii. On Ashton's learned and anonymous literary productions, see Nichols' *Anecd.* iv. 276.


Page 703, l. 17.—' Statnarius.' But see Obs. Misc. iii. 207.

Line 20.—' In 1731, the marble itself was brought to England, and the inscription found to coincide verbatim with the conjectures contained in this letter.' Taylor, l. c., p. iv., Cp. Jacobs, Anthol. Pal. iii. p. 947.

Page 704, l. 1.—' From Taylor, l. c.; E. C. i. e., Edmundus Chishull, Taylor, Pref. p. iv., having spoken of the letter of the Aristarchus Cantabrigiensis, says: "Chishullo, non omnia probante." Biemio postquam hae gesta sunt, accidit ut Marmor ipsum autographum et originarium ex Asia in Anglia transferratur, quod in *Edibus Celeberrimis* R. Mcad. Archiatri, quam Palatini Apollinis hodie asservatur, sapientes me percutere fuissent, sedem ipsissimam literis *exaratum* quibus *Criticae* ille insignis divini plane ingenii optimique auctoritatem ducat, exarati contendisset.
Page 705, l. 1.—From Trin. Coll. Collection, where is also the Collation of the Vatican MS. to which the letter refers. See at p. 504, l. 22.


Page 710, l. 4. "Cumberland's Memoirs," i. p. 96. "He was disabled by the palsy in his latter days." See also p. 10.


Line 19. —Of the era of the Seleucidæ, which began 31 B.C., 4 months, B.C., see Sir Harris Nichols' Chronology of History, p. 10, and Asseman's Bibliotheca Orientalis, ii. p. 318.


Page 713, l. 7. "Gift," i.e. to the Public Library, at Cambridge.

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