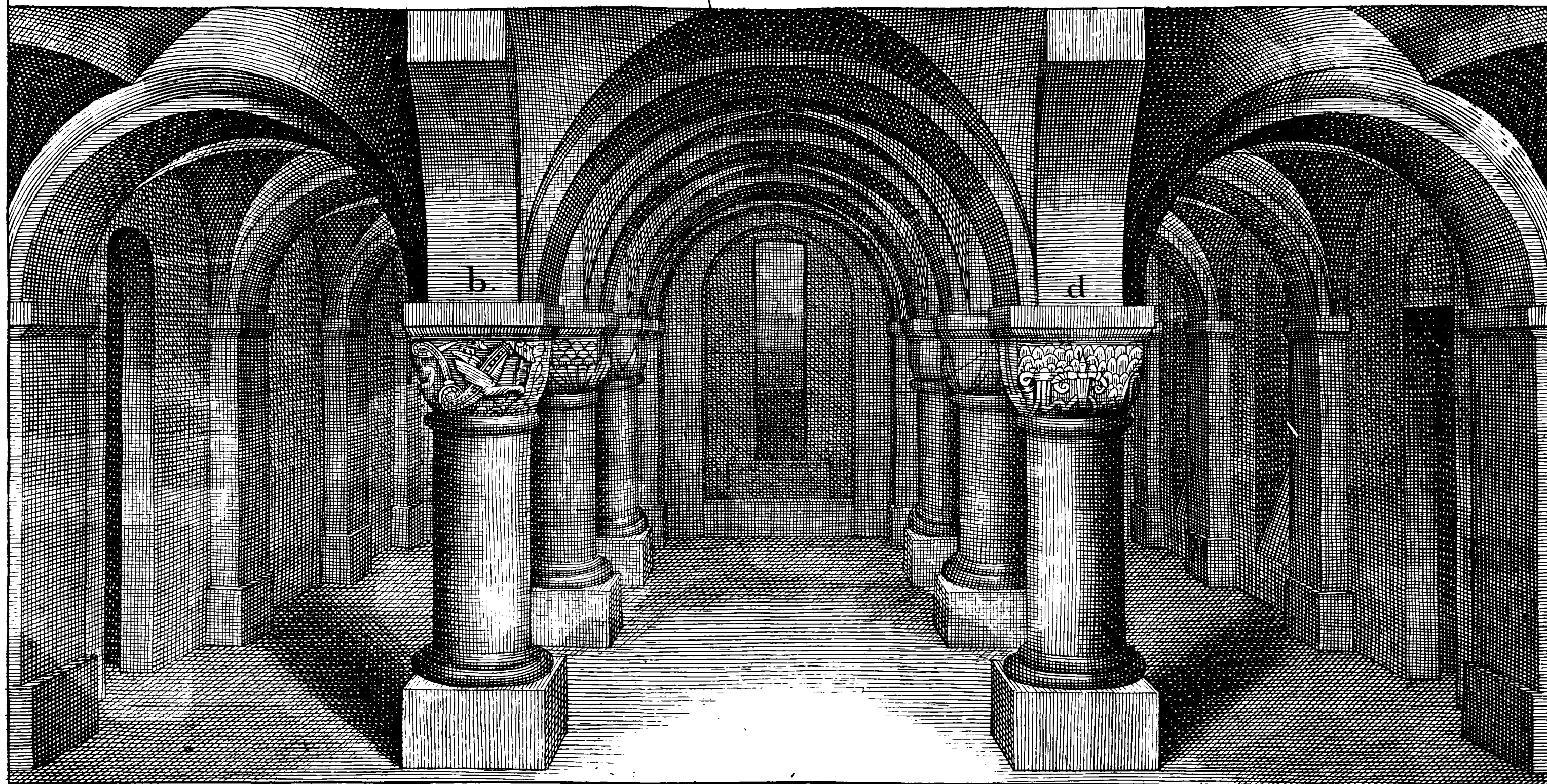


12 15 20  
12 15 20  
Scala uncurum, ad quam  
figurarum, quas litteris  
a, b, c, d, notavimus, hanc  
die in duabus testudi-  
nis columnis conspicu-  
arum, dimensio est exigenda.

# PROSPECTUS INTERIOR TESTUDINIS GRYMBALDIANÆ.

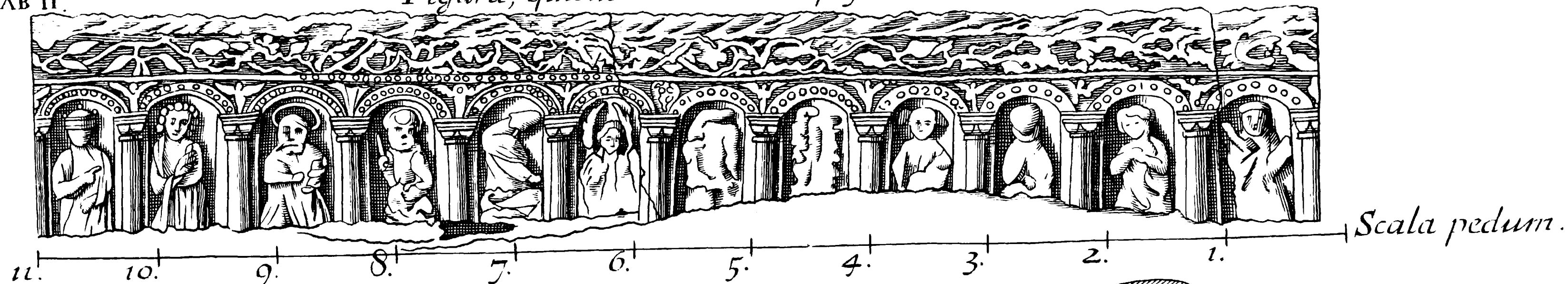


Scala pedum, ad quam testudinis prospectus nostri dimensio est exigenda.

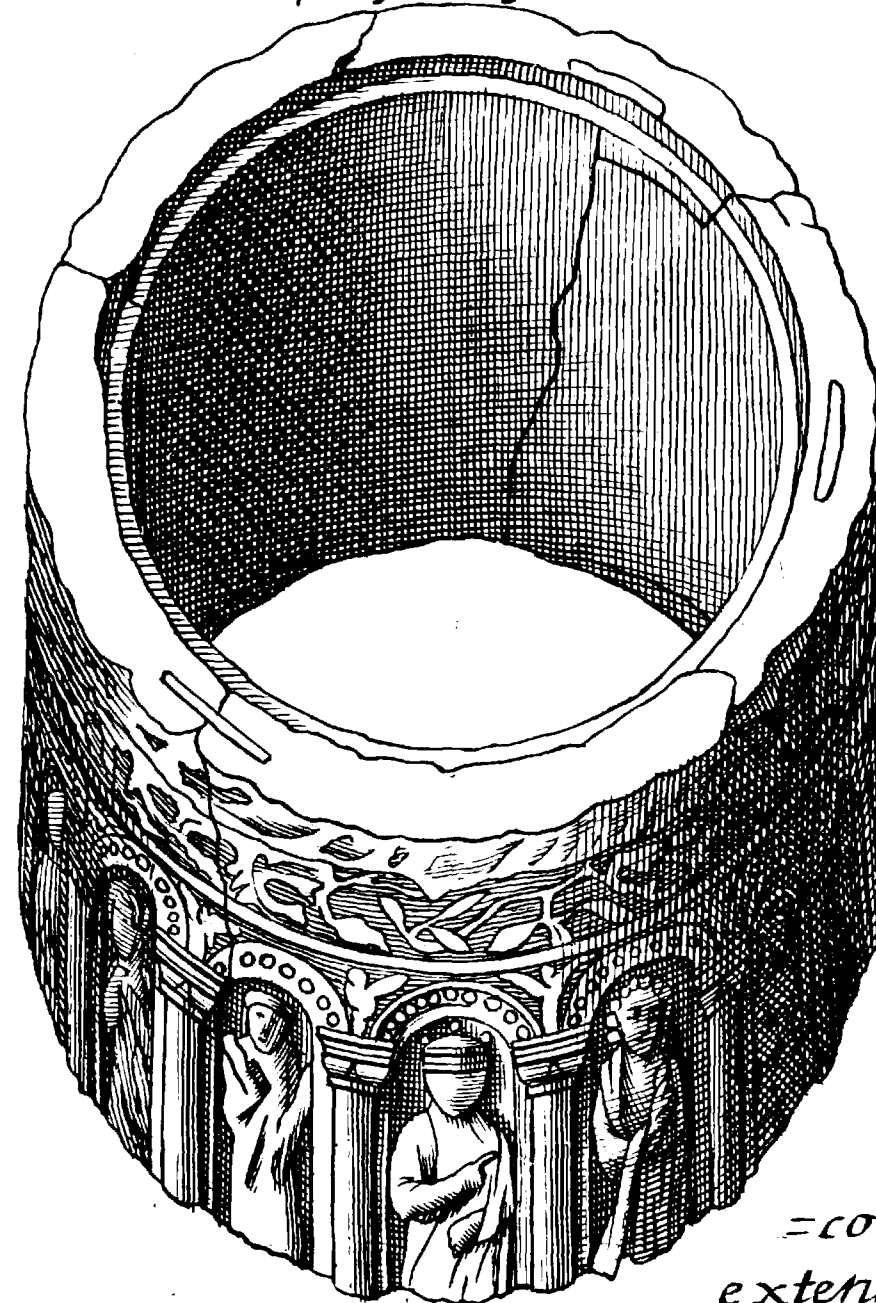
20. 15. 10. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.

TAB II.

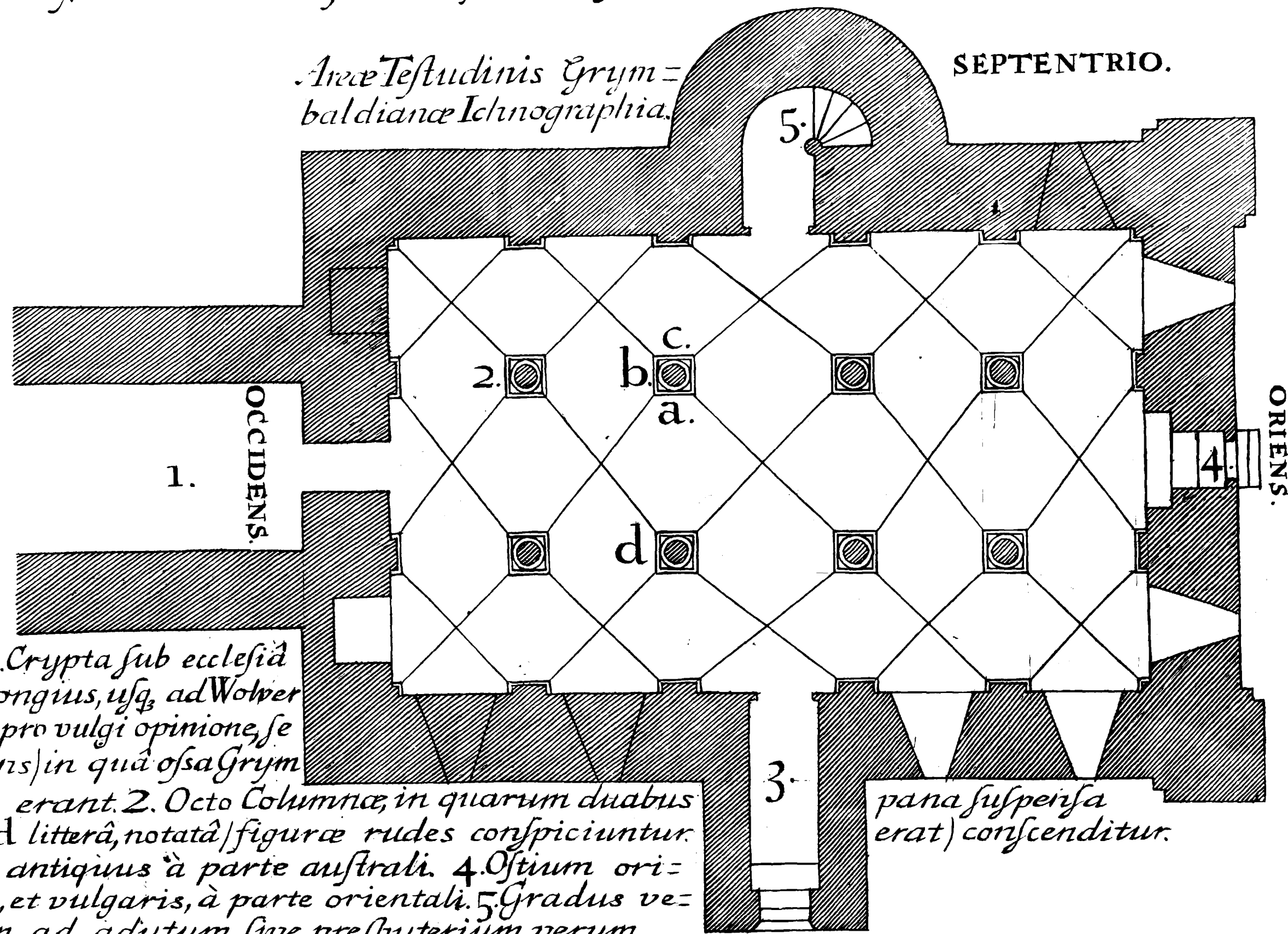
Figurae, quibus ornatur Baptisterium.



Baptisterij Icon.



Aræ Testudinis Grym =  
baldianæ Ichnographia.



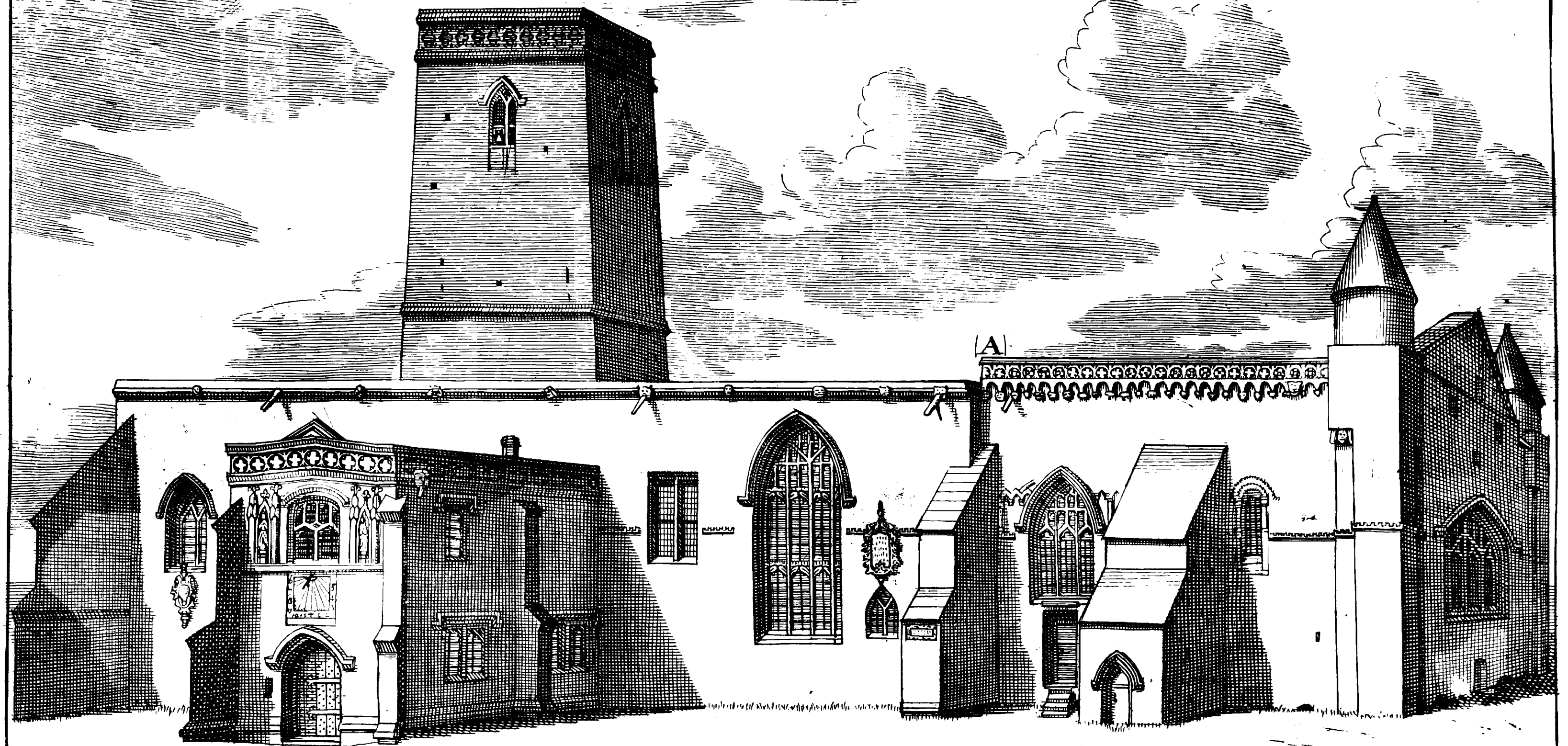
1. Crypta sub ecclesiâ  
(longius, usq; ad Wolver  
= cote, pro vulgi opinione, se  
extendens) in quâ ossa Grym

-baldi, ut conjicimus, condenda erant. 2. Octo Columnæ, in quarum duabus  
(primâ litteris a b c, secundâ d litterâ, notatâ) figuræ rudes conspiciuntur.  
3. Ostium australe, sive Introitus antiquus à parte australi. 4. Ostium ori-  
entale, sive Introitus antiquus, et vulgaris, à parte orientali. 5. Gradus ve-  
tustissimi, per quos non tantum ad adytum, sive presbyterium, verum  
etiam ad ecclesiæ fastigium (ubi olim, in turriculâ quâdam, ut fertur, cam =

pana suspensa  
erat) conscenditur.



*Ecclesiae D. Petri in Oriente Oxon. Prospectus à parte Euro-Australi.*



TAB. III.

Pag. 151.

[A] *Ecclesiae pars vetustissima, quam ab ipso Grymbaldo esse existimamus.*

130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Sumptibus JACOBI WEST, Arm.

Scala pedum.

Mdet.f.

the north east corner of Ashford steeple in Kent. Vide Phil. Transf. N° 474.

THEY who are minded to enter further into the dispute about the time these Moorish characters were first used in England, may (besides what these gentlemen have said, which I have already quoted) consult the Phil. Transf. N° 255, 266. 439. 474. and look into Dr. Jebb's Bibliotheca Literaria, N° viii and x; and into Morant's History of Colchester, book III. page 28.

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XXXVI. *An Account of Saint Peter's Church in the East, Oxon, from an old MS. Communicated by Mr. James Theobald.*

Read April 10, 1755.

A true Account of the Erection of Saint Peter's Church in the East, Oxon.

**S**AINTE Peter's church in the East, Oxon, was founded by Saint Grymbald, a Monk, about 814 years since, viz. anno Christi DCCCLXXXVI. according to the most credible account we find recorded in the annals of our English nation[a]. This Saint

[a] This account I find in an antient author, Afferius Menevenfis, de vita et gestis Regis Aluredi, edit. Francofurti 1603: which Afferius was very learned (Vita S. Grimaldi MS. per anon. Script. out of which I have seen some collections in the 1st vol. of the Collectanea of the most celebrated antiquary John Leland. Vid. item Guliel. Malmfuriensem, de gestis Pontificum, lib. ii. pag. 247. edit. inter Scriptores Anglicanos, Franc. 1601. et ejusd. Malmfuriensis tract. de gestis Regum Anglorum, inter eosd. Scriptores, lib. ii. p. 44. Joh.

Saint Grymbald was a person of a sharp wit and immense knowledge

Joh. Balaeum, de Scriptoribus Majoris Brit. in vita Afferii, et multos alios), and for that reason was called out of Wales by King Alfred (so himself tells us in the before specified life of Alfred) and very much beloved by him; insomuch that he was pleased more especially to receive instruction from him (Alfred himself attests this in the preface to his translation of Gregory's Pastoral, printed in Saxon, Latin, and old English, at the end of Affer's life of Alfred) and at length made him bishop of Shireburne, (Malmfburiensis de gestis Pontificum loco citato) and praelector of grammar and rhetoric at Oxford (Ant. à Wood in Hist. et Antiq. Universitatis Oxon. lib. ii. pag. 31); but, because this account does not agree very well with what is related of Afferius, the bishop of Shireburne, namely, that he died anno 883, (so Malmfbury himself saith in loco citato) therefore I think, that this work is to be attributed to Afferius the archbishop of Saint David's, and uncle to Afferius the bishop of Shireburne, for he died anno 906. (vide Hist. et Antiq. Universitatis Oxon. loco citato) or anno 909 (vide annotationes ad Alfredi vitam à Dom. Johan. Spelmano H. fil. primum Anglice conscript. dein Latine redditam, et Oxon. impress. anno 1678, lib. iii. pag. 145.) and consequently must write this life. Now, it being plain that Afferius the archbishop was the author hereof, the Cantabrigians, who were too much concerned that their aunt Oxford should pretend to a greater antiquity than their own mother, have endeavoured to prove this passage spurious, and particularly Sir John Spelman, in the 3d book of his abovementioned life of Alfred. For they tell us, that it appears not in the edition of archbishop Parker, in Saxon letters, Lond. 1574, nor in the MS. copy made use of by the said archbishop, and consequently, that Mr. Camden must have used deceit; for he was the curator of the Francofurt edition; especially since the archbishop professeth that he neither added nor detracted any thing from the copy which he used: "Indicia erunt ipsa prima exemplaria, quae idcirco Cantabrigiae, in bibliotheca collegii Corporis Christi, ad sempiternum hujus rei testimonium extare volumus; ubi, si quis cum codicibus MSS. impressos comparare voluerit, enimvero nihil nos detraxisse, aut addidisse inveniet, sed summam ubique fidem et religionem praestitisse," are the very words of the Archbishop in his preface to his edition: And from them may be perceived the great error of Sir John Spelman, who, in the 3d book of his life of Alfred, saith, that the copy from which archbishop Parker printed Affer, is in the Cottonian library. But truly, that the copy which Mr. Camden followed, was the best, himself saith in his Brit. (in DOBUNIS, p. 268. Lond. 1607.) and that he used no underhand-dealing herein; Mr. Brian Twyne, an antiquary; notwithstanding rather cynical than facetious, morose than pleasant, clownish than courteous, close than communicative, yet a true lover of his mother the University, and an enemy to all those who falsify the works of authors, I say, he, in his Apologia Antiquitatis Acad. Oxon. lib. ii. § 80, 81. proves this to be the

ledge [*b*], and therefore was by King Alfred (deservedly surnamed the GREAT, on a double respect, both for his noble achievements in

the most authentic copy, being written in the time of Richard II; and saith further, that he saw Archbishop Parker's copy, which was very much defaced with his own hand, especially in that place, where this very passage relating to Oxon was inserted. However Mr. Twyne, being not thoroughly satisfied, Feb. 18, An. 1622, took a journey to London, on purpose to discourse with Mr. Camden concerning this matter; who, after some other particulars, affirmed that he had dealt very faithfully in his edition of Afferius; and that the MS. was, at the time of the impression, in the custody of Sir Henry Savile of Banke near Hallifax in Yorkshire. That the truth might receive the greater light, Mr. Twyne wrote down all the particulars that passed between Mr. Camden and him, and took an oath, specified at the bottom of the writing, that he had related every thing according to what Mr. Camden told him; the transcript whereof is now to be seen amongst the rare MSS. of that industrious antiquary, Mr. Ant. à Wood, in the Ashmolean Museum. And further, that Mr. Camden, who is called by foreigners (*vide* Lexicon Hoffmanni) the English Strabo, was one who deserves no suspicion of being deceitful in any respect, will appear to his greatest enemies that shall be pleased to consult a letter of his, written when he was very sick, to archbishop Usher, and printed amongst other letters between the Archbishop and others, London, 1686, p. 65, where, amongst other things, he solemnly saith, that his life had been such among men, that he was neither ashamed to live, nor afraid to die, &c. And, that we may not think that this relation depends upon the testimony only of one single author, Mr. Camden (*in Brit. loco assignato*) attests, that words of the same effect were in the annals of Winchester, which he saw in MS. and Mr. Twyne (*Apol. ubi supra*) that the same appear in several MSS. which he had perused; some whereof he mentions, to whom such as desire more full satisfaction may have recourse. So that, from what hath been delivered, it is very evident that this passage, in this life of Affer, is genuine; and that consequently Saint Peter's church was built by St. Grymbald, whatsoever Sir John Spelman hath been pleased to say to the contrary; for his arguments at best are but negative; and whether such, in a matter of so great moment, be conclusive, must be left to the judgements of such as are skilled in matters relating to antiquity. For my part, I should, had not Mr. Camden in such express words asserted this particular to Mr. Twyne, be convinced of the certainty hereof, by the vault which is at this day to be seen in Saint Peter's church, wherein Saint Grymbald designed to have his body interred after his decease.

[*b*] *Annales Winton. MS. Ranulphi Cestrensis in fragmento quodam Polychron. MS. inter Cod. Digb. num. 218, fol. 106, &c. Afferius Menevens. in Vit.*



in martial affairs, and his assiduous promotion of learning) elected one of the first professors [*c*] of divinity in this most flourishing university of Oxon. The monk, at his access hither (for he was originally of France [*d*]), with great industry applied himself to his business, and, for the greater regularity, framed statutes for the use of the members of the university. Whereupon a dissension arose between him and the old scholars, who refused to conform themselves to those statutes. The noble and invincible King Alfred, hearing of this difference, immediately came to Oxon for an accommodation thereof, and submitted himself to much pains and patience for that end. At length, having acquired a full and perfect account of the reasons of this faction, with pious and importunate intreaties he exhorted both to preserve love and amity with one another. After which he left them, hoping that they would follow his advice, and obey his instructions. But Grymbald, resenting these proceedings, forthwith retired to the monastery of Winchester, which King Alfred had erected [*e*], and whereof Grymbald had been abbat [*f*], whither soon after he got his tomb also to be removed, in which he had designed his bones should be put, and laid in a vault under the chancel of the foresaid church of Saint Peter. But this un-

Alfred. edit. Franc. p. 16. In the aforesaid life of Grymbald it is said thus of him—"Cujus maturitas, morum dignitas, eloquentiae et doctrinae sublimitas, "mire omnium permulcebat aspectus et animos," &c. Chron. Joh. Bromton, abbatis Jorvalensis, five potius Jorvalensis (prout Seldenus eruditissimus, reique Antiquariae callentissimus, innuit in praefatione ad Decem Scriptores Anglic. à Rogero Twysdeno mil. edit. Lond. 1652, p. 30. à Jorvallo nempe monasterio in agro, qui vulgo nuncupatur Richmondshire) inter eosdem Scriptores Anglicanos, p. 814. Sim. Dunelmensis. ibid.

[*c*] He was Divinity Lecturer immediately after Saint Neot, who was first professor of that faculty. Vide Hist. et Antiq. Univers. Oxon. lib. ii. p. 30.

[*d*] After. Menevens. Joh. Bromton, ibid. He died the third year of Edward the Elder. Chron. Joh. Bromton, p. 832.

[*e*] Malmsh. de Gestis Regum Ang. lib. ii. p. 44.

[*f*] Ibid.

*Observations on an antique Marble of the Earl of Pembroke's.* 155  
 lucky accident defeated his intention. Certain it is, that before he had a great affection for the University, otherwise he would not have been at such expences in this foundation, it being built with the finest stones then in use in these parts, and the best artists employed therein. And notwithstanding in our time it appears not to be a very curious structure, yet in those times it was accounted a rare piece of work, and altogether becoming the mind of its builder, and the convention of the society for whom designed. From whence may be discerned the great progress architecture hath made in our nation since that time.

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XXXVII. *Observations on an antique Marble of the Earl of Pembroke; by the Rev. Mr. Pegge.*

Read January 7, 1768.

AT Lord Pembroke's seat at Wilton, there is a very antient altar of Bacchus, of more consequence than vulgarly imagined. The inscription, which ends in a circle round it (for so Mr. Cowdry describes it, p. 116.) runs thus:

ΜΕΛΓΟΜΕΝ·ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΝ ΑΓΛΑΟΜΟΡΦΟΝ:  
 ΒΑΚΧΕΥΤΟΡΑ ΞΑΝΘΟΚΑΡΕΝΟΝ

Μελπομεν Διονυσον, Αγλαομορφον, Βαχχευτορα, Ξανθοκαρενον.  
 Canamus Dionysium, pulchriformem, Bachatorem, flavicomum.

THIS marble and inscription are unquestionably very old, as I judge both from the form of the letters, and there being no appearance of the four last invented letters of the Greek alphabet.