

J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., which appeared in the "Proceedings" for 1916, the following extract from "The Diocesan Magazine" may be of interest.

SERVICE AT THE OLD MINSTER AT SOUTH ELMHAM.

A great open-air service was held on Sunday evening, the 15th July, at this famous ruin, the oldest church in East Anglia, indeed, according to Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite and other antiquaries, one of the seven oldest church buildings in England. The extraordinary archæological interest of this little shrine has been considerably lost sight of by reason of the controversy now perhaps impossible to determine, as to whether this or the Minster at North Elmham was the cathedral of the early bishops after they had vacated Dunwich and before they moved to Thetford and to Norwich. It is generally agreed that the Minster at South Elmham is of a date not later than 670, and that it was probably founded by Bisi, fourth Bishop of Dunwich. It is situated on land long owned by the bishops of Norwich (now the property of Sir Shafto Adair, Bart.), and near by is the old manor house of the bishops (South Elmham Hall), with its internal stone doorways, and with some ruins of mediæval buildings in its grounds.

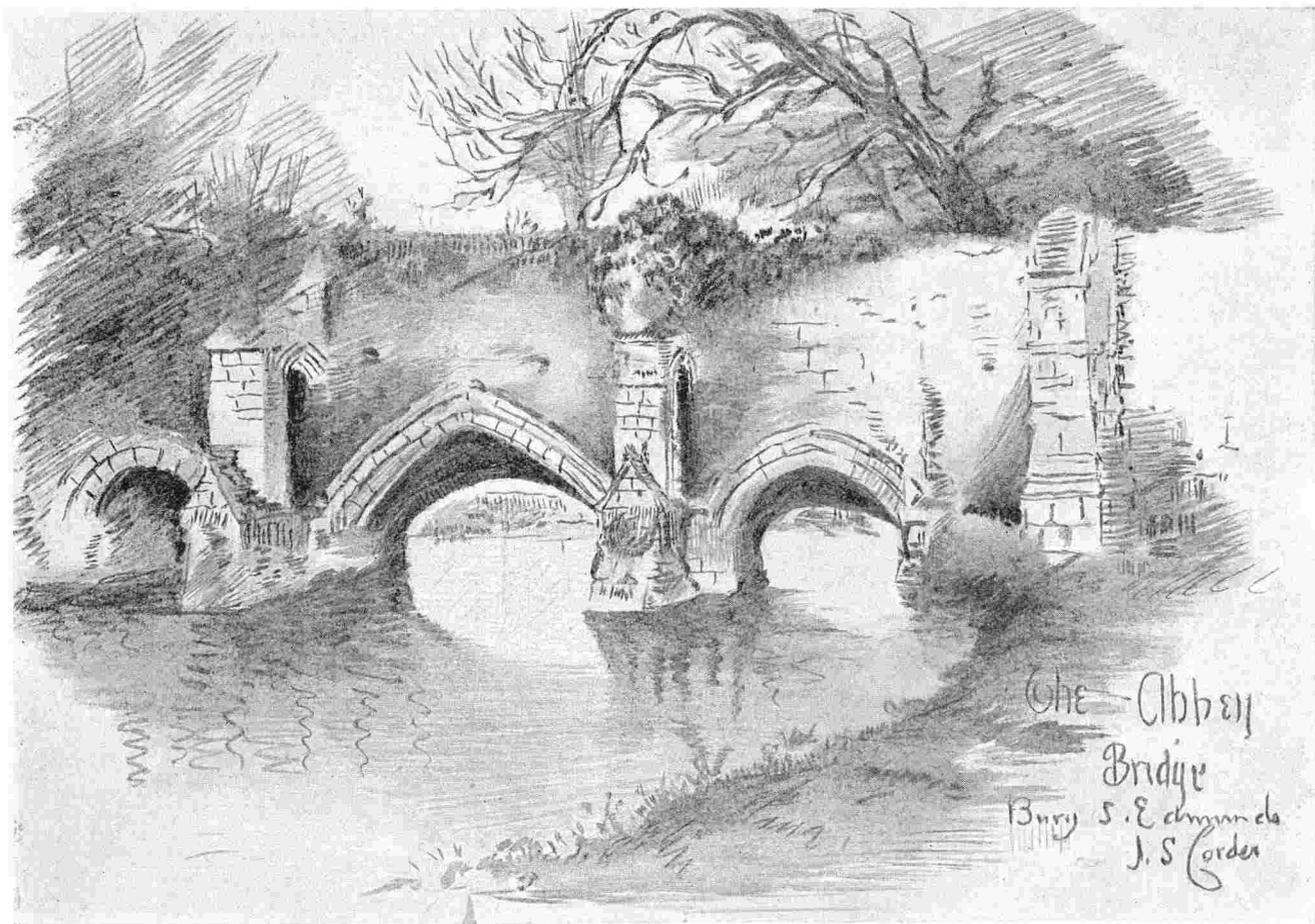
N.F.L.

Mr. J. Reid Moir reports that the workmen engaged in the Middle Glacial gravel pit, in the brick field of Messrs. A. Bolton & Co., Ltd., Henley Road, Ipswich, have from time to time during the year brought in excellent fashioned flints from the glacial deposit under exploitation. Although unfortunately precluded from doing excavation work himself during 1917, Mr. Moir has written various scientific articles and papers, of which the following is a summary:—

“The present position of prehistoric research in England,” *Proc. Prehis. Soc., East Anglia*, 1917; “The oldest flint implements,” *Science Progress*, Jan., 1917; “Scratches on flints,” *Science Progress*, April, 1917; “The relationship of the most ancient flint implements to the later river drift palæoliths,” *Science Progress*, July, 1917; “A piece of humanly-shaped wood from the Cromer Forest Bed,” *Man*, Nov., 1917. “On some human and animal bones, flint implements, etc., discovered in two ancient occupation-levels in a small valley near Ipswich.” Read before the Royal Anthropological Institute early in 1917, and publication is expected shortly. “The transition from rostro-carinate implements to the tongue-shaped implements of river-terrace gravels,” read before the Royal Society of London in December, 1917.

Mr. Moir was also able to prepare a report dealing with certain geological questions at the request of the Ministry of Munitions.

The following papers have been communicated by the Hon. Gen. Secretary to the Linnean Society of London, and the Royal Anthropological Institute:— “Wooden scratching tools made by an African parrot,” read before the Linnean Society, April 19th, 1917, and published in “*Knowledge*,” Oct. to Dec., 1917; “Finger grips: an interpretation of worked hollows found on many surface flints,” read before the Royal Anthropological Institute in 1916, and published in “*Man*,” June, 1917.



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