

bow which in the example given is adorned with a stud (a comparatively rare feature, but known elsewhere in East Anglia). From the base of the bow spring two animal heads, and though they have become conventional in the specimen portrayed, a comparison with earlier brooches shows that they are vestiges of the head of a beast with widely open jaws. The three extremities of the foot of the brooch terminate in discs to which silver plates have been applied, portions of which still remain.

PLATE II.—An example is here given of a *typical Jutish brooch* which with one other of similar pattern occurs in this cemetery as a foreigner. The type is Kentish, and its design is usually known as the Key-stone pattern. It is cloisonné, but inlaid with alternate slabs of garnet and ivory in the place of enamel. The garnet slabs are supposed to resemble in shape the key-stone of an arch, but in this case, as Mr. Reginald Smith has pointed out, they hardly conform to the regulation form. Hatched gold foil has been placed beneath the jewels to enhance their lustré. In the central boss which is of ivory or shell, a carbuncle is set. In very few examples has this setting been preserved, as exposure to the air destroys it immediately. The presence of verdegriis appears to have hardened the material and so kept the jewel in position.

MEN AND ANIMALS OF A BYGONE AGE.

MR. J. REID MOIR'S LECTURE.

“An extremely interesting lecture was given by Mr. J. Reid Moir, of Ipswich, in the Court Room of the Guildhall, Bury St. Edmunds, on “Ancient Man and his Animal Contemporaries in Suffolk.” The lecture, which was illustrated by lantern slides, was given under the auspices of the Suffolk Archæological Society, and, in the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, was presided over by the Deputy-Mayor, Alderman Mitchell.

Mr. Reid Moir, in the course of his address, said that the study of the skeletal and other remains of our prehistoric ancestors, though perhaps regarded hitherto by some as of only academic importance, was proving itself of great value at the present time. The physical survey of the man-power of this country which was being carried out by the medical boards had shown that, in places, a degenerative change in the physical structure of the male population was taking place. The comparison upon which this con-

clusion rested could obviously not be made unless we had examples of the bones of pre-historic people with which to compare those of modern individuals. The ancient remains referred to had been found by the devoted researches of archæologists, and the result of their labours was now bearing fruit. Suffolk was a remarkable storehouse of prehistoric relics, and in 1797 John Frere discovered and described palæolithic flint implements at Hoxne, where he lived. But his discovery remained unnoticed for a great number of years. The earliest vestiges of man in our area occurred in the detritus-bed below the Pliocene red crag, and these remains must be of very great antiquity. It was found that the Pliocene people apparently enjoyed a warm and genial climate, and that, with other animals, they were associated with the elephant-like Mastodon *Avernensis*. In the deposits which succeeded the red crag, the middle glacial gravel and chalky boulder clay, a limited number of flint implements had been found, and, in fact, nearly every known prehistoric culture had been discovered in Suffolk. In early Palæolithic times the Chellean-Acheulean hunters were associated with animals known to favour a warm climate, and the *elephas antiquus* and *primigenius* abounded. The latter was an adaptable animal so far as climatic conditions were concerned, as it was found present in the succeeding Mousterian period, when ever-increasing cold was making itself felt, and our area invaded by the reindeer and other cold-loving mammals. The district of Bury St. Edmunds, made famous years ago by the researches of Mr. Prigg, and more lately by Dr. Sturge, was very rich in the remains of early man, and one of the few authenticated skeletal relics of one of the Acheulean people was preserved in the Museum under the care of Mr. Barker, the curator.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Moir at the close of his lecture, and an opportunity was afforded of examining typical 'implements.' ”