

with the building. The north and south doorways were Transitional Norman, the one having a round and the other a segmental head. A curious carved figure over the south door way provoked some discussion. It was surrounded by foliage in low relief.

There were vestiges of Early English work in the lancet windows of the north side of the nave, and the priests' doorway in the chancel, and the progressive history of the church was continued by the perpendicular tower with its raised letters and devices in stone at the base.

Tea was admirably provided at Thetford Temperance Hotel, and Mr. Clarke afterwards conducted some of the party to Thetford Castle Hill.

This magnificent earth-work is surely not sufficiently known to East Anglians. Its commanding height, which taken vertically (as Mr. Clarke informed us) is no less than 81-ft., exceeds that of Castle Rising by 38-ft., while it is unique in Britain as possessing a double line of ramparts guarding the mound. The ramparts reach a height of 30 to 35-ft., and they have been alternately assigned to the Celts, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans. Mr. Clarke favoured the Norman origin of these earthworks.

A varied and instructive excursion was thus brought to a conclusion, leaving the members of the Institute with much fresh food for intellectual reflection, as well as gratitude to the leader for his able conduct of the programme in all its details.

H.H. PRINCE FREDERICK DULEEP SINGH'S
LECTURE AT IPSWICH.

REPAIRING OR RESTORING.

(Reprinted from the "East Anglian Daily Times.")

That old buildings should be repaired rather than restored, so called, was the theme of a lecture delivered on Friday afternoon at the Ipswich Museum by H.H. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh at a meeting of members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History. The weather was anything but kind, yet the lecture room was filled with an audience who were deeply interested in the subject.

The Bishop, who presided, said that the Institute was a sort of watch-dog, for one of its great objects was to watch against any

damage or wrong being done to the ancient monuments and beautiful buildings in the county of Suffolk. Of the many counties in England there was hardly one which could boast of more beautiful buildings and more interesting ancient monuments than the county of Suffolk. If it was true that East Anglia had not the distinctive features of natural beauty which marked the North and West of England, yet it was remarkable for its beautiful and ancient houses. Referring to the present housing problem, the Bishop said that he hoped that whatever was done would be done with due regard for sanitation and conditions of beauty as well. He earnestly hoped that societies like that would exercise all the influence they could in the proper quarters to ensure that the county should not be damaged by buildings, however conducive to health, which were not interesting to the eye. As a Bishop, however, he thought more of the ancient churches than other ancient buildings. When he came into the diocese five years ago the village churches of Suffolk were a revelation to him. There was a certain charm and richness not only about the great churches, but the comparatively small village churches. As he had moved about the county from time to time since his first feelings of admiration and joy had been tempered by feelings of sorrow and regret. He found that some of the churches had suffered at the hands of the restorer. They seemed to have, many of them, undergone restoration at an unfortunate period in the history of architecture during the latter part of the last century, when undoubtedly the great requisites were an architect with not much knowledge and no conscience, and an unlimited supply of pitch pine, stained glass, and encaustic tiles. Then they were on the way to make a really bad job of an ancient parish church.

H.H. Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, who was loudly applauded, apologised for bringing forward a paper which was based on one which he read before the Institute twenty years ago; but the need for caution was as great now as it was then. Many old domestic edifices had suffered of late years, but he desired particularly to deal with their old parish churches, of which no county once possessed more interesting specimens than the county of Suffolk. He spoke of them because they were always being asked to subscribe to the restoration of one of them, and therefore they could use their influence to see that no damage was done. He took an exception rather to the word "restore," because "restore," meant to put back. If it was possible to put back the beautiful old fittings and Church furniture of the Middle ages, which were ruthlessly swept away by the puritan sentiment of the 16th and 17th centuries, there would be no keener "restorer" than he; but when "restore" meant in practice to take away everything

medieval and put in its place feeble and often mechanically made copies of the old work, then he preferred not to be a "restorer." It was the axiom of restorers to religiously preserve everything that was mediaeval or pre-Reformation; but they usually went on to say that things of the next period had very little interest, and might only be retained if they could be utilised or adapted. He instanced the case of a certain church in Norfolk, where the squire undertook to pay for the restoration, at an expense of about £15,000. The architect, however, began to restore the 15th century battlements along the top of the north wall by pulling them down. He was told of this, and eventually secured the dismissal of the architect, and the restoration placed in the hands of the Protection of Ancient Buildings Society, with the result that it was carried out properly. He gave other instances of a similar character. If the old church, with its evidence of the 17th and 18th centuries, was hideous, as these people called them, why was it that the artist never went to the restored churches, but always to the old church? It was rare that ancient buildings interested them by their beauty alone; it was because of the human interest. In his pre-war travels in France he particularly noticed that the churches had never been restored, and this, he thought, was due to the fact that there had been a continuity of religion there, whereas in England this had not been the case, and consequently they had interfered and lessened the history of many of their churches by taking out all the 17th and 18th century work, especially when it was not at all necessary. Turning to houses, the Prince said that he did not think people really appreciated sufficiently the old buildings of their towns. In a town like Ipswich the more lovely old houses they had the more value there was to the town as a commercial asset. He was very grieved as all Suffolk and Norfolk antiquarians were, when the old building in Fore Street was pulled down, but few people seemed to mind. There were some old cottages at Lavenham now in the hands of a London firm for disposal, and unless they were locally bought they would be removed and find their way to the United States. Lavenham was so full of old houses that he supposed people thought that one or two could easily be spared, but at the same time, it was an awful pity.

Mr. Edward Packard, in moving a vote of thanks to Prince Frederick Duleep Singh, said that if the lecture had been given before he hoped it would be repeated, and so prevent mistakes taking place in the future, as they had taken place in the past.

Later Miss Layard entertained the members to tea at Rookwood, Fonnereau Road, where they were able to examine the many articles of antiquarian interest in her collection.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LEARNED SOCIETIES, &c.

A paper was read on May 24th before the Pre-historic Society of East Anglia by Nina F. Layard, F.L.S., on "The Mundford Pebble Industry." The results of research work in this locality during 1918-19 were described, and a very large assortment of implements displayed. The tools which were first noticed on the surface were traced to their true geological horizon, namely, a red gravel-bed, immediately overlying the chalk in this district, and excavations were carried out in order to study the condition of the floor to which they belonged. Here it was found that the tool-makers made use of pebbles which had worked out of the surface of the chalk, these being mostly fossil sponges (*Ventriculites*). The question at once presented itself as to the likelihood of this rough material being used, if the superior mined flint of Grimes Graves was available at that time. It may be found that the Mundford pebble-workers preceded the clever discoverers of the veins of black flint at Weeting.*

The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute (Vol. xli., 1919) contains a paper by Mr. Reid Moir entitled "On the occurrence of humanly-fashioned flints in the 'Middle Glacial' gravel at Ipswich, Suffolk." This paper gives a detailed account of the various kinds of implements found in this glacial deposit, and is illustrated by a beautiful coloured plate, the original of which was prepared by Mr. E. T. Lingwood. It is of interest to note that Mr. Moir has found examples of Chellian palæolithic implements in this plateau accumulation.

Mr. Moir has published also a short paper in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia (Vol. III., Part I., 1919), in which he gives further reasons for believing in the human origin of the sub-crag flaked flints. The paper is entitled "A Few Notes on the Sub-Crag Flint Implements."

Excavations were commenced by Mr. Reid Moir in February last at Greenwich Farm, Ipswich, where the sub-Red Crag detritus bed was investigated. In March, excavations were commenced in the Red Crag at Foxhall, and diggings are now proceeding at Cox's Pit, Bramford. These investigations have brought to light further evidence in favour of the view of the existence of Pliocene man, and Mr. Moir hopes to bring his results before the scientific public during this year. In May last the Ipswich and District Field Club undertook the work of opening two tumuli on Brightwell Heath. The excavations were under the direction of Mr. Reid Moir, with the co-operation of Miss N. F. Layard, and other archæologists.

*This paper was published in the Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia, 1918-19, Vol. III., Part I.

Some very interesting relics were found and the whole research will be described shortly in the pages of the Journal of the Field Club.

In November Miss Layard, assisted by Mr. Woolford, G.E.R. Mechanical Engineer, commenced excavations at the railway cutting, Stoke, Ipswich, where a rich bone-bed was discovered in 1908-9, was re-opened. The naimal remains found include mammoth *Bos primigenius*, Cave lion, Cave bear, large horse, wolf bird, etc., with a few flint implements.

REVIEWS.

PRE-PALÆOLITHIC MAN, by J. Reid Moir, F.B.A.I. (W. E. Harrison, Ipswich, 1919). 4to., 67 pp., 29 plates.

It is now thirty years since Prestwich's paper on Eoliths threw the apple of discord among prehistorians, many of whom have felt that the chasm between Pliocene products and implements from the Drift could never be bridged. Stalwarts who took Mr. Harrison's finds at their face value will now be justified of their faith, for Mr. Reid Moir's book provides a link between those two important groups, and shews evolution at work where many looked for chaos. The rostro-carinate has been well sponsored, though burdened with a hyphenated name; and in comparison with eoliths, recognition has come to it in fuller measure and in shorter time. Two papers have already been printed on its behalf by the Royal Society, and type specimens are deposited in museums for all to see. But "Pre-palæolithic Man" deals with more than the "eagle-beak," its ancestors and descendants. There are observations on flint chipping as the key to classification; novel speculations on the genesis of the industry called after Le Moustier cavern in the Dordogne; and some criticism of current views on the Piltdown skull. What may be called the official opinion is that implements from the same deposit date this skull as early Pleistocene; but Mr. Moir declares the culture pre-palæolithic, and points to this very "primitive type of human being, in intimate association with certain definite Pliocene and other ancient mammalian forms, and the earliest kind of flint implements known to science" as evidence in favour of his main contention. Most of the author's discoveries have been made in Suffolk, the county that opened the ball in 1797 with Frere's implements from Hoxne; and it lies with local investigators to discover, and make the most of, the county's undoubtedly rich deposits. This pioneer work of Mr. Moir's is certain to stimulate criticism; and, whatever the issue, his example of patient work and adequate publication, will not be lost on prehistorians at home and abroad.