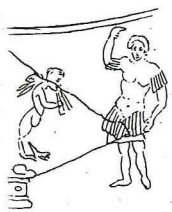


EHR

e in the bow and stern through which
stone sinkers are in general use. Ribs
not only for fishing and conveying
cargo, as they would keep merchandise
it covered with saplings fore and aft,
the heads are not always present, but
to bring into port the larger part
two sca. These cross-divisions
strengthen the canoe against ice-

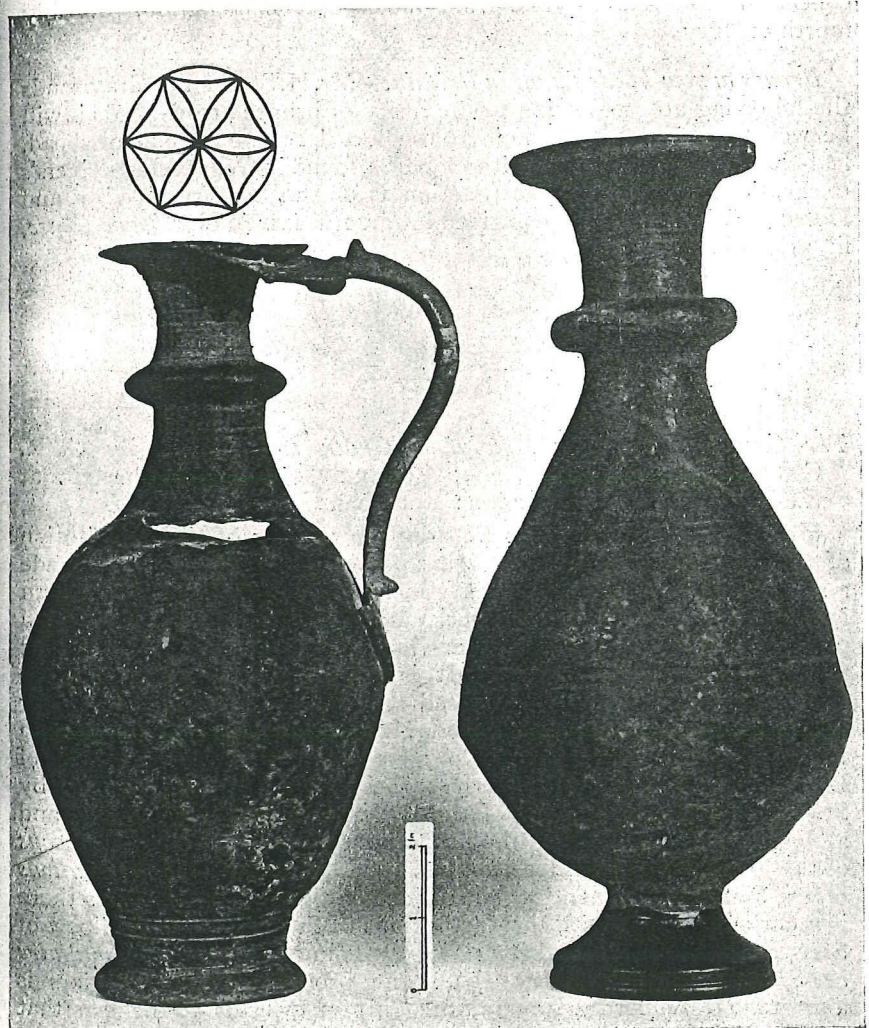
virgidunum.—On page 437 of vol. v
decorated Roman vase (Form 64 of
ing of metallic lustre was figured
d that publication might bring to
mass of moulded pottery. Dr. Felix
the camp of Margidunum (Notts.),



se from Margidunum.

ne year he has found a piece of
led up in the early part of the
no longer occupied as a military
Although the fragment is small,
with the result that it may be
rk of Libertus of Lezoux, whose
reign of Trajan. The central
presents a Siren playing the double
this type is a small altar (Déche-
of these two types occurs on a
s vases céramiques ornés de la
left-hand figure is a portion of a
Déchelette's type 307 b, used by
ported by two Bacchantes. On
a tunic evidently belonging to
praised right hand, but in this
be it to any particular potter.
on the Margidunum specimen
own to have made vases of this
n colour with metallic lustre
as in this fragment, seems to
at the Margidunum vase may

Roman pewter in England.—The Appleshaw hoard described in *Archaeologia*, lvi, 7, is still unapproached, but two good specimens of Roman pewter have been recently added to the British Museum and are worthy of illustration. The flagon on the left is 10.6 in. high and



Roman pewter vases.

almost complete with incised lines and prominent moulding on the neck, polygonal body of nine facets, and a raised design on the foot. It was found inverted in clay near the Priory at Church Norton, on the east side of Selsey Bill, Sussex, and was secured with the help of Mr. E. Heron-Allen, F.R.S. The other vessel is a vase without a handle,

Handwritten signature or name.

with similar moulding on the neck, a few incised lines on the body (evidently made in two pieces), but without the foot, which has been supplied in wood, the original height being about 12 in. Its place of origin is unknown, but it appears to have been found in England; and to judge by the Appleshaw jug (now without its handle) in the same collection, both vessels date from the late Roman period, probably fourth century.

Bronze arrow-heads found in Britain.—Mr. H. St. George Gray sends the following note:—Owing to the rarity of bronze arrow-heads it will be well to add to Mrs. Cunnington's short list the bronze arrow-head, leaf-shaped and tanged, but without barbs, found in General Pitt-Rivers's excavation in Bokerly Dyke (Section I) on the borders of Wilts. and Dorset. It is figured and described in *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, iii, plate clxxiii, fig. 11.

Reviews

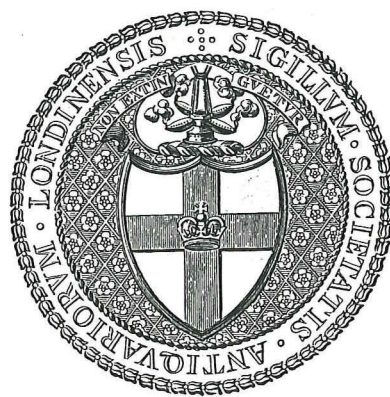
The Constitution of the Dominican Order 1216-1360. By G. R. GALBRAITH, M.A., Ph.D. 9 x 5½; pp. xvi + 286. Manchester: at the University Press; London: Longmans. 1925. 12s. 6d.

Mrs. Galbraith has written an admirable study of the constitution of the Dominican Order, its origin and working. The subject made a special appeal to her as an essay in democracy, and the book is an intensive examination of the work and relations of the general and provincial chapters, of the Master-General, the Provincial Priors, and the Officers of the convents. It is generally recognized that the Dominican *Constitutions* were based on the Institutions of the Order of Premonstratensian Canons, and Mrs. Galbraith shows how these Institutions were transformed to meet the needs of the Order of Preachers. She does not discuss the *Constitutions* drawn up by St. Dominic for the Sisters of the Order, which date from 1220 and are eight years earlier than the first extant version of the *Constitutions* of the Friars. Yet a comparison is fruitful. Some of the *Constitutions* of the Sisters were identical with those of the Friars; in others there is a curious parallel with the Institutions of the Order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, which has been noted by Balme-Lelaidier in *Cartulaire de St. Dominique*, ii, pp. 425-53. The procurator of the Friars is akin to the Gilbertine procurators. It is difficult to believe that St. Dominic had access to a copy of those Institutions, and it is more probable that both the Institutions of Sempringham and the primitive *Constitutions* of the Dominican Sisters were derived from a more detailed version of the Customs of the Order of Fontevault than is accessible in print, but may survive in manuscript in some French departmental archives. Simon de Montfort, the patron and friend of St. Dominic, who was killed at the siege of Toulouse in 1218, was buried in a priory church of the Order of Fontevault at Hautes-Bruyères in the diocese of Evreux. It is probable, too, that the

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