

the positions of those found in the present excavation, and when positions do coincide, the sex of the person buried is different from his description¹¹. Throughout the excavation Shepherd's plan and his conclusions were found to be extremely unreliable, and any future user of his work must use it cautiously¹².

Conclusions

The construction of the Conventual Church was seen to be much more complicated than was origin-

11 E. B. S. Shepherd, *op. cit.*, opposite p.241. Although the number of burials was correct, their positioning was incorrect, due mainly to the Northern and Southern walls not being drawn to their true width (see

ally believed; and some hypothesis is possible relating to the early medieval buildings (see p.330); but the excavation of the shaft was a key-hole exercise, and no firm conclusions about its findings may be drawn until further work is done in the area: Gradually, from such small exercises, information may be built up about the development along Stinking Lane, the arrival and building work of the Greyfriars, and the re-use of the medieval foundations by Wren, a pattern confirmed in many other City churches.

Fig. 13).

12 See also J. H. Birch, "The Franciscan monasteries of the Greyfriars, Newgate", *Newberry House Magazine* (1884) 207-19.

Shire Archaeology

IN RECENT ISSUES we have reviewed two books in the Shire Archaeology series, *Medieval Pottery in Britain* (Vol. 3, No. 11) and *Anglo-Saxon Pottery* (this issue). As the limitations of space prevent us from reviewing the rest of the series within a reasonable time, we are drawing the readers' attention to them all in this short note. All the books in the series are short monographs written by experts for the student and non-specialist. They are large format paperbacks, mostly of 64 pages (some are slightly shorter), priced at £1.25 to £1.50, and are well illustrated with both plates and line figures. The titles now available are: *Barrows in England and Wales* by Leslie V. Grinsell, *Prehistoric Stone Circles* by Aubrey Burl, *Roman Roads* by Richard W. Bagshawe, *Roman Villas* by David E. Johnston, *Prehistoric Pottery* by Nancy G. Langmaid, *Pottery in Roman Britain* by Vivien Swan, *Anglo-Saxon Pottery* by David H. Kennett, *Medieval Pottery in Britain* by Jeremy Haslam and *Bronze Age Metal-*

work in England and Wales by Nancy G. Langmaid. *Pottery in Roman Britain* is a second edition (revised): the first edition was reviewed by Chris Green in Vol. 3, No. 3 (Summer 1977). An extra eight pages allow for discussion of a number of sources including two of special interest to London archaeologists: Brockley Hill and Upchurch.

The quality is bound to vary in a series like this: as a rule of thumb, the better-known the author the better the book. Nevertheless, the series as a whole provides a useful introduction to a wide range of topics, and would make a useful addition to a local society's library. Individual readers will probably want to buy only those titles in which they have a special interest.

A stock list of these and other publications can be obtained from Shire Publications Ltd., Cromwell House, Church Street, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP17 9AJ.

CLIVE ORTON

Letters

CIVIL WAR DEFENCES

READERS who found David Sturdy's article on London's Civil War Defences (Vol. 2, No. 13) of interest may like to know of a map in the British Museum collection.

It is in the Kings Topographical Collection XX 1-55. The Plan XX 16 is a plan of the city as fortified 1642-1643 signed G. Vertue 1738. The following was written on it 1745:—

"The works profiled in red can still be traced. 2, White-chapel mount, 6, a laystall, 10, a laystall. Still in being 8, 9, No. 11 complete to this day in the Duke of Bedford's Gardens. Here were mounted 15 pieces of cannon. 20, still in being on the right hand side as one goes into Vauxhall Gardens. 21, still in being the Dog and Duck, a footnote says. Copyd from Wenceslaus Hollar's Map of England in

6 sheets and traced from the remains and Footsteps of the Works by Cromwell Mortimer M.D., Secretary of the Royal Soc."

I hope this may help solve some of the problems discussed by David Sturdy.

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David Sturdy tells me that this map is already known. He did not mention it specifically in his article because it is given as a reference in one of his references. Nevertheless, much work remains to be done, both in the field and in documentary research, and David Sturdy would like to hear from anyone interested in helping in this work. His address is 54 Hawley Road, N.W.1.—Ed.