

shown by the amount of building material in at least some of the deposits). Followed by a second clear-up. Was this second destruction 'peaceful', as I argued in the London Bridge report, or was there another revolt c. AD 70, which was certainly an unsettled time? Alternatively, is the pottery dating wrong and do these clear-ups really relate to the Boudican revolt?; it is only a matter of ten years and it would make a lot of sense.

Changing the subject, in the article on 285–91 Tooley Street,⁶ the two Iron Age ditches define a trackway which must be pretty close to the path

which ran across Horselydown in the medieval and early modern periods; there is some reference to a 14th-century ditch which sounds as though it is parallel to these two ditches; I did wonder whether it is possible that they are all medieval and that the early pottery is residual (apparently the 14th-century ditch did contain residual Iron Age material).

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1. M. McKenzie with R.P. Symonds 'Roman and later pits at 5 Billiter Street, City of London' *London Archaeol* **10**, no. 11 (2004) 289–299.
2. 'Excavations at London Bridge 1969' unpublished report by G.J. Dawson.
3. *Trans LAMAS* (1954) 249–58.

4. *Southwark Excavations 1972–4* (1978) 242.
5. Bruce Watson, *pers. comm.*
6. J. Leary '285–91 Tooley Street: further evidence for late Iron Age/early Roman settlement in Bermondsey' *London Archaeol* **10**, no. 11 (2004) 283–288.

Books

Tatberht's Lundenwic Archaeological Excavations in Middle Saxon London

Jim Leary, with Gary Brown, James Rackham, Chris Pickard and Richard Hughes, and a Foreword by Ian Riddler

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, 2004

178 pages, with photographs and drawings in colour and black and white, bibliography and index. £14.95 paperback.

It is now twenty years since the discovery of *Lundenwic*, and this monograph describes the investigations and excavations that have taken place at four sites within the currently accepted boundaries of the Middle Saxon settlement. Located at James Street (1999–2002), the Lyceum (1995), Maiden Lane (1996–7), and the National Portrait Gallery (1996–8) – an almost rural area in the Saxon period – they provide a useful sample of different parts of *Lundenwic*.

The report starts with a summary which makes it clear that the sites were directed by different people, the individual reports were written up separately by different teams, and accepts that there is no overarching theory drawing all of the evidence together. The authors do not pretend that this is a true synthesis, but by presenting the reports as a compilation they have ensured that information about four more pieces of the Lundenwic jigsaw are available to a wider public.

In view of the diversity of the individual reports, the reference to Tatberht in the title is perhaps a little misleading, since it only relates to the National Portrait Gallery site. During the course of the excavation here a single sheep's bone containing two runic inscriptions was recovered. One has been read as 'dric', which may be a name; the other – cut by a different hand – has been read as the name 'Tatberht'. The authors, concluding that he must have lived in *Lundenwic* in the 8th or 9th century, have made him into the human face of their monograph.

In each of the four reports, the archaeological sequence of the site is provided, and any special features or finds are described. An example of this is James Street, where the charred remains of honeybees were found, making it the oldest known bee colony from any archaeological site in Britain. This has prompted the authors to include an explanatory account of Anglo Saxon beekeeping within the body of the report. A shorter contribution describes the working of the warp-weighted loom, from which the many loom weights recovered from the site would have come; a photograph of a reconstructed vertical loom is also provided.

A dated archaeological sequence is provided for three of the sites, but although there is some pottery evidence from the National Portrait Gallery site, the sequence here is described in

terms of landscape activity phases including the underlying geology, plough soil, stakeholes, ditch cuts and pitting, and a layer of dark earth. As would be expected in view of the claimed national significance of the 'Tatberht' bone, there is a specialist report on its runes and their interpretation, while a separate chapter employs evidence from this site as the basis for a technical paper on wattle and daub. The concluding chapter is made up of three overviews of Lundenwic, covering its archaeological sequence; antler, bone and horn working; and the environmental evidence.

The quality of the report's production is high, making it a worthy successor to PCA's first monograph on Hunt's House, and an indication of their commitment to this series is shown by their announcement that a further four monographs are in hand.

Richard Gilpin

Ceramics in America

Robert Hunter (editor)

Chipstone Foundation 2004

336 pages, many illustrations, bibliographies and reviews, index. Paperback US\$55

Further to the review in *London Archaeologist* Vol. 10, No. 11, *Ceramics in America* is an interdisciplinary annual journal that examines the role of historical ceramics in the American context, but the input into ceramics studies in the UK and London should not be overlooked. Among the main articles are two compelling accounts of kiln site excavations in Chesapeake and Yorktown, always highly useful for comparative purposes. Ivor Noël Hume's overview of stoneware hunting jugs 'A-Hunting We Will Go! From Vauxhall to Lambeth, 1700–1956' must be regarded as an important work and possibly useful for refining dates of archaeologically recovered fragments of hunting jugs. Dr Al Luckenbach's article on a stoneware jug with the inscription pertaining to the Eagle Tavern on City Road is fun.

The North American multidisciplinary nature of the publication may be off putting to London Archaeologists, but in reality it actually makes it a useful and interesting volume.

Roy Stephenson

Excavations and post-excavation work

London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre, Mortimer Wheeler House, 46 Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED. Contact Archive Manager, Roy Stephenson (020 7566 9317).

Croydon & District, processing and cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Tuesday. Archaeological reference collections of pottery fabrics, domestic animal bones, clay tobacco pipes and glass ware also available for comparative work. Enquiries to Jim Davison, 8 Brentwood Road, South Croydon, CR2 0ND.

Borough of Greenwich. Cataloguing of excavated and other archaeological material, the majority from sites within the Borough. Contact Greenwich Heritage Centre, Building 41, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, SE18 6SP (020 8854 2452).

Hammersmith & Fulham, by Fulham Archaeological Rescue Group. Processing of material from the Borough. Tuesdays, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. At Fulham Palace, Bishops's Avenue, Fulham Palace Road, SW6. Contact Keith Whitehouse, 85 Rannoch Road, W6 9SX (020 7385 3723).

Kingston, by Kingston upon Thames Archaeological Society (KUTAS). Processing and

cataloguing of excavated and museum collections every Thursday (10 a.m.) at the North Kingston Centre, Richmond Road, Kingston upon Thames KT2 5PE. Enquiries 020 8546 5386.

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd., Unit 54, Brockley Cross Business Centre, 96 Endwell Road, Brockley Cross, London SE4 2PD. Environmental- and finds processing, cataloguing and archiving of excavated material. Contact Finds Manager, Märit Gaimster (020 7639 9091).

Surrey, by Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Enquiries to Rob Poulton, Archaeological Unit Manager, Surrey History Centre, 130 Goldsworth Road, Woking GU21 1ND (01483 594 634).

Individual membership of the Council for British Archaeology includes six issues a year of British Archaeology, as well as the supplement CBA Briefing, which gives details of conferences, extra-mural courses, summer schools, training excavations and sites where volunteers are needed. The individual membership rate of £29 p.a. includes postage; payment should be sent to C.B.A., St Mary's House, Bootham, York, YO30 7BZ (01904 671 417).