

VI. *An Account of various Roman Antiquities discovered on the site of the Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, and in Eastcheap, in forming the northern Approaches of the new London Bridge ; communicated by ALFRED JOHN KEMPE, Esq. F.S.A. in a Letter to HENRY ELLIS, Esq. F.R.S., Secretary.*

Read 16th June, 1831.

Rodney Buildings, New Kent Road,
June 13, 1831.

DEAR SIR,

IN forming the northern or City entrance on the new London Bridge, it was thought expedient to construct a Sewer of very large dimensions under the line of approach ; for this purpose, on the removal of the church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane (which stood on an immemorially ancient consecrated site), a transverse section was commenced of the eminence which rises from Thames Street towards the heart of the City. This excavation was made as deep as the low-water mark, about fifty feet below the present surface of the crest of the hill. In the course of the above operation, and of preparing for the construction of the northern land arches of the new bridge, three distinct ancient lines of embankment were discovered. These successive bulwarks, by which ground was gained by degrees from the Thames for the wharfs of the port of London, are not however the object of the present communication. Careful notes of these circumstances, as indeed of all other which relate in a constructive point of view to old London Bridge and the adjoining banks of the river, have been, I know, made by the Gentleman who has already contributed some of them to the *Archæologia* of the Society, and who will, I trust, be induced in the same way to follow up a subject for which he has acquired such good materials, and in connexion with which he has formed such a curious collection of articles of antiquity, particularly of the Roman era.

I may be allowed just to mention, that one of the lines of embankment, lying twenty feet under the south abutment of the Thames Street land arch of the new bridge, was of a peculiarly massive character, being formed of the trunks of oak trees, roughly squared with the axe, and in all probability the work of the Romans. On the hill, about one hundred yards north of this work, the discoveries which I am about to relate were made.

When the deep trench, to which I have alluded, was cut through the site of St. Michael's church, the ancient foundations which intersected the upper part, afforded testimony of the enlarged church which John Lovekin, the stockfishmonger, erected in 1317,^a in place of the more ancient one of smaller dimensions, and also of the side chapels which were added by the famed Sir William Walworth, who passed his youth in Lovekin's service.

The original church appeared to me to have stood to the south of Lovekin's building, and two lancet windows of its north wall were revealed during the late operations.^b When the labourers had penetrated through a factitious accumulation of soil to the depth of about seventeen feet (from fifteen to seventeen feet under the present surface may be, I believe, accounted the level of Roman London) they came to a stratum of argillaceous native earth about two feet and a half in depth, in which numerous marks of Roman occupation began to make their appearance; sinking twenty feet still deeper, through a stratum of fine red gravel, they came to the bed of clay in which are found the fossil remains of ages beyond human record. To the Roman level, however, I purpose to confine these notes.

The first discovery of Roman remains which I personally witnessed, was on the 21st of April last, when the excavation had arrived at the wall with the lancet windows, the southern boundary of St. Michael's church-yard. The singularly formed urn, delineated in the accompanying sketches,^c was then taken out of the stratum of native loam, and two coins of the Emperor Vespasian, one of which is in tolerable preservation. As the labourers proceeded with their task, they found the native gravel bed and its super-strata intersected by numerous holes and square pits, probably ancient cess-pools or cis-

^a Stow's Survey, edit. 1613, p. 408.

^b See them represented in the Gentleman's Magazine for April 1831, p. 295.

^c Plate XLIV. figure 8.

terns; in these, as in the surrounding soil, were many relics of Roman pottery. See the sketches.

As the excavations drew near the line of the street of Eastcheap (about which I indeed expected the Roman relics would be numerous), the fragments of the fine red ware, commonly called Samian, became very plentiful; several mortars of baked whitish clay, of various dimensions,^d each furnished with a lip, and half an inch in thickness; portions of earthen bottles; handles and bottoms of amphoræ of different forms;^e and party walls, composed of rag stone, of buildings which had evidently aligned with the present street, were discovered. These walls were covered with wood ashes, and about them were found many portions of green *molten* glass and of the red Samian ware, *discoloured by fire*. On arriving at the street of Eastcheap, the excavation crossed a raised bank of gravel six feet in depth, and eighteen feet wide. The crest of this bank was about five feet under the surface of the modern pavement, and in width and other circumstances it nearly accords with the structure of the Watling Street way as described by Holinshed,^f into the line of which it must have fallen at London Stone. On reaching the north-east corner of Eastcheap, the foundations of a Roman building appeared a little in advance of the line of modern houses. Into this wall (which was of ragstone, and two feet thick,) was worked at five feet from its base a double course of Roman wall tiles, chiefly of white clay;^g a curious flue tile, with four apertures, was

^d Varying from ten to fourteen inches in diameter.

^e It might be expected that the Roman Potter's ware found at St. Michael's would be greatly mingled with that of the middle age. I found, however, only one fragment which I could certainly say was such, and this appears to be of the thirteenth century, and is very remarkable. It bears a shield impressed with three chevrons, the Arms of Clare, and appears to have been also covered (perhaps ornamentally, and not heraldically) with fleurs-de-lys. Few earthen vessels of the gothic age are, I believe, known; metal, wood, and leather being a that time extensively employed in those for household purposes. Of the earthenware of the sixteenth century (which may be reckoned the first of the modern era) we discover many relics; particularly vessels decorated with *bearded heads*. One of these, in my possession, a bottle found on the site of the old Boar's-head Tavern, in Eastcheap, has a venerable bearded visage on the neck, and underneath, a shield, bearing on a pale three mascles, below which is the date 1594.

^f "In the year of grace one thousand five hundred thirty and one the course thereof was found by a man that digged gravel thereof to mend the high way. It was in this place (St. Alban's) eighteen foot broad. The yellow gravell that was brought thither in carts 2000 years passed, remained fresh and strong," &c.—Holinshed's Description of Britaine, p. 112. folio edit.

^g One of these tiles, in my possession, very much resembles in form an oblong Roman shield

taken from this wall, into which it had been promiscuously built, and two coins of the Emperor Claudius, much corroded; some yards north of the building were two wells neatly steined with squared stone. Here, having reached the line of Gracechurch Street, the excavation, and of course the discoveries, ended.

Some general conclusions relative to the state of London in the Roman times may be drawn from the above remains, which the coins tend to shew were of a very early period of the Roman Empire in Britain; and first, that it contained at this high era of its history a dense population *eastward* of the site of St. Paul's. When, indeed, we consider that Lombard Street, the Bank, Cornhill, Leadenhall Street, and the precinct inclosed by the fortifications of the Tower, have all afforded important Roman Remains, we may hesitate to determine, that the ground immediately about St. Paul's was the nucleus for the rising colony. The Roman burying ground is shewn by a passage in Stow's Survey^h to have been situated in Spital-fields, the quarter immediately bordering on the east of the Roman settlement; and this, as we may gather from the discoveries made in his time, at as high a period as the reigns of Claudius and Vespasian. The coins which he particularizes, the cups of coralline hue, the stone jugs of white earth, and "the glass so cunningly wrought that he had not seen the like," tally precisely with the relics from the late excavation at St. Michael's. Thus we may fairly conclude that London in the time of the Emperor Claudius, that is in the first century of Christ, had spread itself out (probably as an open town consisting chiefly of insulated buildings pleasantly situated on a rising green bank), from Tower-hill to St. Paul's. When Tacitus incidentally mentions the "*dulcedo loci*," he allows us fairly to presume that it must have deserved that distinction, by being constructed on the banks of a fine river under such circumstances.

In the places where "the merchants most did congregate," as on the site of the modern Eastcheap, the houses were more closely placed, like the shops of our day. The above-mentioned historian adds, that in the time of Nero it was, "*copiâ negotiatorum et comœatu maximè celebre*;"ⁱ that it

having an umbo in the centre; see the Sketch. They are very rudely formed, and are probably the work of the Britons when they were beginning to adopt the Roman arts and customs. See on that subject Tacitus in vit. Agricolæ. Edit. Elzvir, p. 731.

^h Edit. 1613, p. 324.

ⁱ Annal. lib. xiv. Edit. Elzvir, p. 362.

did not want its wharfs and landing places (inlets in the embankment, since called *gates*,^k) I think the discoveries of Mr. Knight will, when given in detail, distinctly shew.

When Londinium was abandoned, by the wary Suetonius Paulinus, to the vengeance of Boadicea, it has been considered that its buildings were destroyed in a general conflagration; testimony of this fact appeared in the discoloured Samian ware, the ashes and the molten green glass of which I have before spoken, under circumstances which clearly distinguish these appearances from the effects of the fire of 1666. In a communication concerning a great number of vestiges of Roman buildings and other Roman antiquities found in Birchin Lane and Lombard Street, in the year 1784, inserted in the eighth volume of the *Archæologia*, it is stated that at the depth of fifteen feet six inches from the present street, on the surface of the Roman pavements, which were placed on the virgin earth, was invariably found a stratum three inches deep of wood ashes; couple this with the circumstances I have related at St. Michael's, and what stronger evidence can be produced of the catastrophe in which the dwellings of the Roman settlers at London were involved in the reign of Nero? The Roman building at the north-east corner of Eastcheap afforded a curious testimony that such a conflagration had taken place, and that London had been afterwards *rebuilt* by the Romans. Worked into the mortar of the walls were numerous pieces of the fine red ware, blackened by the action of an intense fire.

The large earthenware mortars found in such numbers on the south side of Eastcheap, (see the Sketches,) were used, I apprehend, by the primitive colonists of Roman London for the purpose of trituration their corn. I found a specimen of the pestles or *pistilla*, used for this trituration, also of earthen ware; and that they were so employed we have the authority of the Roman writer on husbandry, Columella, who says, "*Pistillis frumentum conterito.*" I am led to infer, from the discovery of these mortars, amphoræ, simpula, &c. that the street of Eastcheap was a Forum Mercatorium of much resort in the Roman times, where might be had corn, wine, and oil in abundance. The mortars seem to indicate the establishment of pistores or bakers on the

^k Billingsgate, Dowgate. It is coincidentally remarkable that the entrances in the cliffs to the Isle of Thanet from the sea-ward, are called gates. Westgate, Kingsgate, Margate, Ramsgate, &c.

spot, for we know that they derived the very title of their trade from being accustomed to pound with the hand grain into flour, “Pistor qui in pistrino pinsit farinam;” and so tedious was this operation, that it became the punishment of criminals in the Roman Bridewell:

“Verberibus cæsum te in *pistrinum*, Dave, dedam usque ad necem,

Ea lege atque omine, ut, si te inde exemerim ego pro te *molam*,”

is the threat of the old man to the crafty slave in Terence.¹ We could therefore only change this conjecture for another, that here was the Roman prison.

The indications I have recited lead, however, much more strongly to the conclusion, that this was a spot of much general trade. I have omitted to mention that several crucibles, large and small, were found about the place, and that in the building at the north-east corner of Eastcheap, was a sort of last formed of stone, which appeared to have been used for the making of sandals.

A little observation will enable us to conclude, that on or about the site of St. Michael's church there was a Roman temple, on the ruins of which a Christian church arose, as in numerous other instances. In the first place, elevated spots were chosen in preference by the Romans for their sacred buildings.^m The incontestible evidence of sacrifice appeared on the place in the horns of rams, goats, &c. nor will it do for a doubting antiquary to declare that these were the exuviæ of the butchers' stalls in old English Eastcheap, for upwards of three bushels of these bones were found on the Roman level, and *within* the walls of the ancient church, where they could not have been deposited by the butchers. Moreover, a piece of plain red tessellated pavement, about fourteen feet square, was laid open just under the church in Crooked Lane;ⁿ and looking about for still further evidence of the existence

¹ Andrian, act i, scen. 2.

^m Tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis

Urbe fuit summâ.

Virg. Æn. lib. vii, line 169.

—Vicina astris Erycino in vertice sedes,

Fundatur Veneri Idaliæ.

Ib. lib. v, line 759.

ⁿ Several pieces of this pavement have been preserved by Simon Johnson, of 41, Joiner Street, St. Olave's, an intelligent labourer employed in the works.

of a temple, the demolition of the old wall with the lancet windows before mentioned, afforded some massy fragments of Roman architecture, being of a sort of sand-stone, the surface of which has been painted with the favourite Roman colour, a bright red, and the pigment has deeply penetrated the porous material.

As to the appropriation of the antique pitchers, cups, and patines which were found about St. Michael's, I do not think that it was altogether sacrificial; although it has been observed, on classical authority, that the Romans much affected the use of earthenware, and that often of the coarsest kind in their sacrifices, in imitation of the primitive sacred institutions of Numa. The fragments which I possess of ornamented fine earthenware, found in the excavation, are chiefly of the red kind. I have one or two of the black, which seems to have been much more rare. The red, however, was the colour in fashion with the Romans: "Ex luto Samio in rubrum colorem vertente," as has also been remarked from Pitiscus.^o

Some of the vessels have been ornamented with representations of gladiatorial combats, the hunting of the hare, wild beasts, &c.; others are profusely decorated with vine leaves, ivy, or myrtle, disposed in elegant tracery; others bear garlands of vervain or rosemary, woven together with bended twigs or cords, from which are dependent acorns. Garlands were so much used by the ancients at their sacrificial and social feasts, that as the patines for libation, and the skulls of victims, from being at first suspended on the friezes of their temples, became at last sculptured on them in stone, so were these vegetable wreaths at length transferred to the matter of the pateræ themselves in fictile representation.^p

" Quis udo
Deproperare apio coronas
Curatve myrto,"^q

says Horace; and in another place,

" Neu desint epulis rosæ,
Nec vivax apium nec breve liliū ;"^r

^o Archæologia, vol. viii.

^p On an altar discovered at Shields is carved a sacrificial vase containing five sprigs of ivy. See Gibson's Camden, p. 783. A piece of Samian ware from St. Michael's has a moulding impressed with a running pattern of the flowers of the lily.

^q Od. vii, lib. 2.

^r Od. xxxvi, lib. 1.

and,

“Te nihil attinet
Tentare multa cæde bidentium
Parvos coronantem marino
Rore deos fragilique myrto.”^s

The red or Samian ware was commonly used, I suspect, by the better order of Romans in their feasts. The small beautiful glossy cups and dishes might be for uses very similar to our plates, salt-cellars, glasses, &c. From Horace^t we see that the Roman tables were furnished with a variety of vessels:

“Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet adstat echinus
Vilis, cum patera guttus Campana supellex.”

Indeed the elder Pliny distinctly says that the Samian ware was held in esteem by the Romans for the uses of the table, “Samia in esculis laudantur.”^u It was probably imported into Britain; for, when enumerating several potteries in Italy, Spain, and Greece, he says that their wares “per maria terrasque ultrò citrò portantur.”^x

It is not a little remarkable that a great number of the Potters' names and marks impressed on the Samian ware from St. Michael's, correspond with those described in the fifth volume of the *Archæologia*, as found on the *Pan Rock* off Margate, which the writer of that communication supposes to have been the Kaunos of Ptolemy; on this spot he conceives a Roman pottery was established, which, with the island itself, has disappeared in the sea. The wreck of a vessel on the spot, bringing a cargo of this ware into Britain, appears to me a more likely conjecture. The stamps agree also with those alluded to by Battely, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, and by Mr. Forster and Mr. Jackson, as found in Lombard Street and Birchin Lane in 1784.^y

The potter's name is usually in the genitive case, preceded by the letters OF. or followed by the letter M. the first I should render officinâ, for *ex officinâ*, the second *manu*.

There are not, however, wanting examples of potters' names in the nominative case; one stamp in my possession has the words “Felix fecit” almost

^s Od. xxiii, lib. 3.

^t Sat. vii.

^u Nat. Hist. lib. xxxv, cap. 46.

^x Ibid.

^y See their communications to Mr. Gough and Dr. Combe in *Archæol.* vol. viii. pp. 116, 127.

at length, and another “ Vitalis M. S. F.,” which I suggest is “ Vitalis manu suâ fecit,” or something to that import.

In concluding this Paper, I beg to remark how much information would be thrown upon the extent and topography of Roman London, if the excavations, which from time to time are made in the City for public works, were carefully observed.

I attended the progress of the excavation at St. Michael's (with a view to form the notes which I now offer to the Society) from the 21st of April to the 21st of May, with little interruption, and scarcely a day passed but I found my object in some way gratified. The advice of Battely to any one in pursuit of such evidence is excellent: “ Si cui, inquam, in animo est vetustatis reliquias quærere, tumulos perfodito, castra, valla, et loca iis vicina perscrutator, vias publicas indagato, &c. &c. hæ rerum antiquarum studiosis leges sunt.”^z

To ascertain the site and direction of ancient foundations of buildings is, in an antiquarian point of view, very important. Thus, in the operations for forming the Southwark approach of the new Bridge, was found in the middle of the Borough High Street, a Roman pavement of coarse tesserae, a plain proof that *that* could not have been the line of road to the Roman trajectus over the Thames; while, in making some alterations last month in the pavement of the choir of St. Saviour's church, stone foundations were discovered, crossing the church from north-east to south-west, and there is known to be a narrow line of tessellated pavement in the church-yard, perhaps the floor of the crypto-porticus of a Roman house, running in the same direction. Let a line be drawn from Kent Street, a portion of the old Roman way from Dover to London, across the Borough, and it will be seen that the buildings in the Roman suburb in Southwark, in conformity with the road, must have taken a north-westerly direction, nay, the very point of the Roman trajectus may by this method be nearly ascertained. I will not, however, by entering on fresh matter protract a communication which, I fear, I may already have made too long.

I remain, dear Sir,

To HENRY ELLIS, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

most faithfully yours,

ALFRED JOHN KEMPE.

^z Antiq. Rutup. p. 133.

Articles found at the Excavation about the Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, represented in the Plates.

PLATE XLIII.

Fragments of the fine red pottery, commonly denominated Samian.

PLATE XLIV.

1. Amphora. The practice of the ancients of plunging their wine vessels in the ground, the better to preserve an equal temperature for their contents, will account for the two handles and the pointed form of the Amphoræ.^a Roman vessels are frequently found coated on the inside with pitch. This practice would impart a peculiar flavour to their wines. We read of the *Vinum picatum*.

2. Mortarium, of baked white clay. Small gravel pebbles are mixed with the clay in several of these mortars, with a view to facilitate trituration.

3. Section of the Mortar. 4. Pistillum, also of baked clay.

5. Potter's stamp on the edge of a fragment of one of these mortars. See another specimen in the list of potter's stamps.

6. Vessel of a reddish brown baked clay, having an imperfect yellow glaze. This vessel is embossed with a studded or nail-headed ornament. A similar pattern was on some Roman vessels found at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. See Dr. Lipscomb's History of Buckinghamshire, part i.; and the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. ci. part i. p. 580.

7. Vessel of light-coloured baked clay, unglazed, probably a liquid measure, as several of the same form, of various heights and diameters, were found. Height of the largest in my possession, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches, at the top and bottom: height of the smallest, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

8. Sepulchral urn, of baked clay, black. With this urn were found two shallow circular earthenware pans, containing ashes and two coins of Vespasian. It may be observed, that the discovery of sepulchral relics on the site of Roman London strongly militates against the opinion of those antiquaries who are for laying out the area of the city, at an early period of its history, into a regular Roman Camp, with its prætorium, its portæ princi-

^a See Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. xiv, cap. 27.

pales, &c. Had it been a military station, it would not have been abandoned to the rage of the insurgent Britons by Suetonius in the reign of Nero.

9. Section, shewing the form of the lower part of this urn.

10. Vessel of earthenware ; the interior red and unglazed ; the exterior covered with a greenish yellow glaze. A sacrificial ewer, of a very similar form, is carved on the side of a Roman altar, depicted in Camden's *Britannia*, p. 783. Additions by Gibson.

11. Another earthenware vessel. The exterior is glazed, the studs and flutings are a deep crimson red, the intervening oblong compartments greenish yellow.

12. Vessel of black ware ; the exterior curiously ornamented with wavy and zig-zag lines, and rings of a cord-like pattern,—all characteristic marks of Roman workmanship. This vessel has probably been sepulchral ; the interior is coated with a white substance. The bottom somewhat spherical. I have a vessel of very similar form in my possession, found at the sepulchres at Warbank, Holwood Hill. See it engraved in *Gent. Mag.* xcix. i. p.401.

13. Cruet of baked clay. Probably deposited in a sepulchre.

14, 15. Portions of Roman vessels. The banded ornaments on these fragments are very characteristic of Roman manufacture in glass and earthenware.

16. Bottom of an amphora, channelled into a spiral form.

17. Handle of a vase.

18. Foot of an alabaster vase.

19. Probably one of two handles of an earthenware vase ; dark olive green glaze.

20. Bottom of an amphora.

PLATE XLV.

1. Glass. George Gwilt, Esq. F.S.A. has several similar Roman vessels in his museum. He says that bottles of the same form are used in the ceremonies of the Romish Church in Italy at this day.

2. Cup of the fine red or Samian ware.

3. Fine light brown ware unglazed.

4. Red or Samian ware.

5. Large beads of baked clay, flat on one side, and spherical on the other. Perhaps strung in combination, as shewn.

6. Other beads or amulets of an opaque greenish substance.

7. Cup of the Samian ware.

8. Beads of green glass.

9. Ram's skull, from the Roman level.

10. Glass. Probably one of the vessels called *simpula*, so termed “à sumendo, quòd eis vinum sumpserunt minutatim.” See Lyttelton, in voce *Simpulum*. The surface of most of the Roman glass is decomposed into a beautiful silvery and opal-like appearance. The tube of the spout is almost capillary.

11. Wall tile from the building at the north-east corner of Eastcheap.

12. Flue tile from the same, scored with the trellis pattern much used by the Romans.

13. Fragment of scored tile. 14. Cruet of whitish baked clay.

15. Fragment of a vessel of the red Samian ware.

16. Patera of the Samian ware. 17. Cup of the same.

18. Instrument of bone, perhaps a style for scoring pottery, ornamented with the trellis lines. 19. Small lamp of dark terra-cotta.

20. A crucible, or perhaps a measure; earthenware.

21. A very small green glass bottle, probably lachrymal.

22. A lunula of brass, strongly gilt.

23. Fragment of a bottle of green glass.

24, 25. Fragments of an earthen vessel, externally glazed green.

26. The vessel restored by the authority of the preceding fragments.

Potters' Marks on the Roman Ware discovered at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane,
A. D. 1831.



Ex Officinâ L. Cossi Virilis.

OF L. C. VIRIL

Mark of the same potter slightly varied. This mark has since been also found by Mr Gage in the barrows at the Bartlow Hills.



Of the same potter. The pellets at the end of the label are remarkable; The same dots, after the name of the same potter, were found at Long Crendon, Bucks. See *Gent. Mag.* vol. CI. i. 580.

OF MOI

Ex Officinâ M. O. I. This mark occurs on the pottery from Lombard Street. See *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. p. 126.

OFIRMONS

Ex Officinâ Firmonis.

OF NIGR

Ex officinâ Nigri or Nigrini. The latter mark occurs on the pottery found in Lombard Street. See *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. p. 131.

OF. PRIM.

The mark “*Primitivi*” occurs on pottery found at Reculver in Kent.

ALBANI
OFCALVI
FELIX. S. FEC
FELIC...



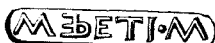
SECVNDI

OFS....

OF....RI



RVFFI. M



DEM... R. . M

MXIVIII. M



M. CRES..

OSIRAUNAI

MARTINI

OF. PAZZENI

AQUINUS

OF. MVRRM.



Battely says, Primitivus was a celebrated potter, for which he quotes Petavius, &c. See *Antiquitat. Rutup.* p. 105.

Albani. This mark occurred also on the Lombard Street pottery.

Ex Officinâ Calvi.

Felix. S. Fecit.

Felicis. The inscriptions from Lombard Street, *Archæologia*, vol. VIII: p. 126, give us F. ELCIO, which I think is Felicis officinâ blundered.

The same mark was found on pottery at the Pan Rock off Margate.

See *Archæologia*, vol. V. p. 290.

Secundi Manu, or Ex Officinâ Secundi. This name occurs on the pottery found in Lombard Street. See *Archæologia*, vol. VIII.

Ex Officinâ S.

O. Severi occurs among the Lombard Street marks.

Vitalis Manu Suâ Fecit. This mark also was recently found at the Bartlow Hills, by Mr. Gage. The first letters occur in the Lombard Street stamps.

Ruffi Manu.

Medeti Manu. This mark occurred on the pottery found in Lombard Street. See *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. p. 131, where it is erroneously suggested to be *Pompeii*. Monogram letters similar to the M. E. in this stamp, are common in Roman inscriptions. See examples in Gibson's *Camden*, p. 851.

Demetrii Manu.

Perhaps an arbitrary mark.

An arbitrary mark.

M. Crescentis. OF. CRES. in the Lombard Street pottery.

Januarios for Januarius, the letters being reversed, and the two last transposed. See the fragment of Samian ware bearing this inscription drawn by Mrs. Bray, Plate XLIII.

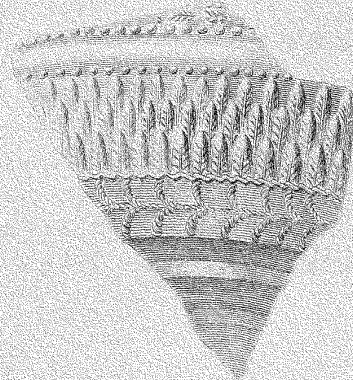
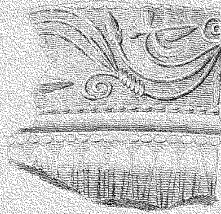
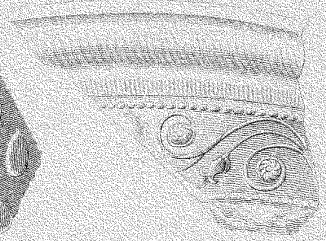
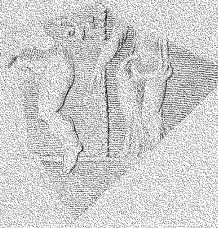
for Ex Officinâ Martini. This stamp is in the possession of Mr. Knight.

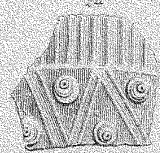
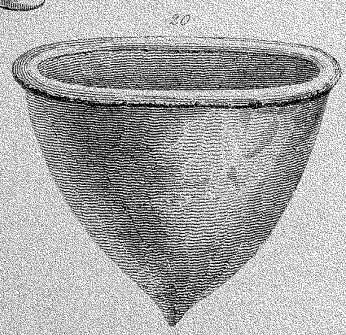
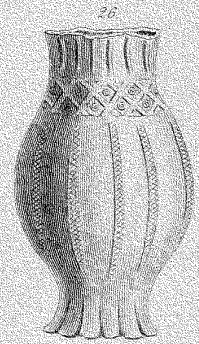
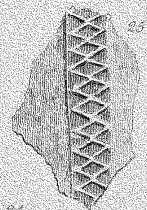
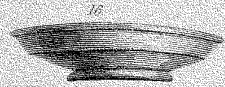
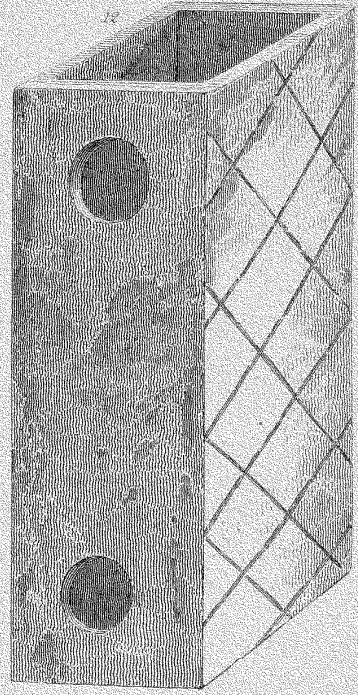
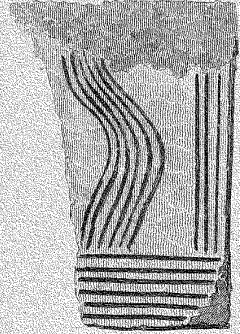
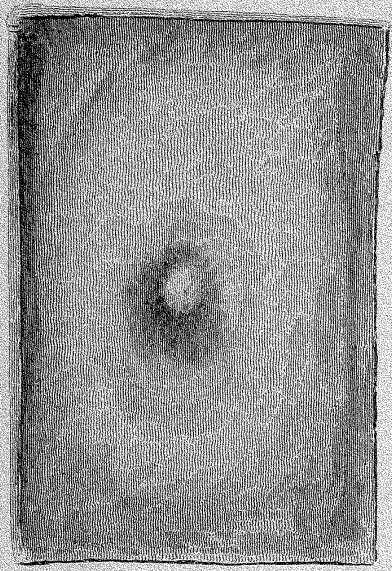
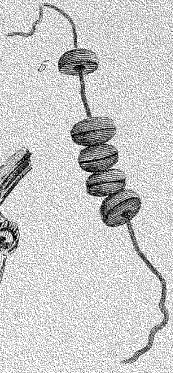
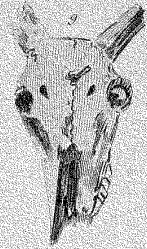
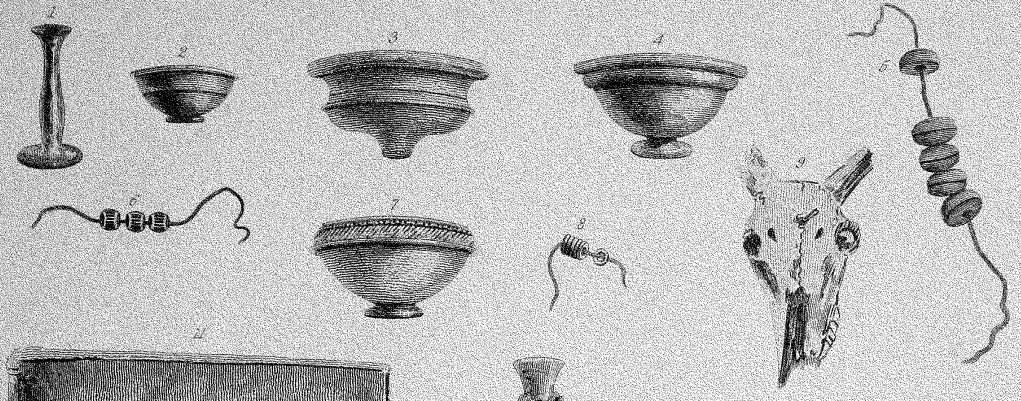
Ex Officinâ Pazzeni. O. PASE.. (qy. Passeni?) occurs in the pottery from Lombard Street.

Aquitanus. It has been read Aquilanus; but the fifth character, of which only the upright stroke is perfectly impressed, is not an L.

Ex Officinâ Murrani. The first two limbs of the monogram character here expressed by M are crossed and form an A. The same mark occurs in the Lombard Street pottery.

Matucenus. This stamp is on the edge of one of the Mortaria. For the communication of the four last I am obliged to Mr. W. Taylor, Author of the *History and Antiquities of St. Saviour's, Southwark.*





Scale of inches
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Roman Remains from S^t Michael's Crooked Lane 1831