

## ANCIENT ROMAN TOOLS, IMPLEMENTS, AND UTENSILS



1. A Roman lantern found near Pompeii. 2. Medical instruments. 3. Pottery vase, showing typical ornaments. 4. Baking pan for small cakes. 5. A glass urn, to hold ashes of the dead. 6. Iron sword and bronze-plated scabbard, found in the Thames, near London. 7. Scissors, thimble, and two keys. 8. Saw, hammer-head and right angle. 9. Skillet, found in England. 10. A strainer. 11. A bronze jug.

on the history of the empire, for his generals conquered the southern part of Britain. The infamous Nero (54-68), was the last ruler of the line of Augustus, and his death ended the first century of peace. (*See Nero.*)

#### Britain Conquered by Rome

For two years there were struggles for the throne between rival military commanders, and civil war was threatened, but with the triumph of Vespasian (69-79) the government again became stable. During the reign of Vespasian's son Domitian, a cruel half-mad tyrant, all Britain was conquered.

Domitian was followed by a line of five great emperors. Nerva's brief reign (96-98) was followed by that of the great conquering emperor Trajan (98-117), under whom the empire reached its greatest extent. Hadrian (117-138), first of the "Antonines," consolidated and improved the organization of the empire and fortified the frontiers, building the great wall across northern Britain, parts of which stand to this day. The period of his wise rule and that of the philosopher-emperors, Antoninus Pius (139-161) and Marcus Aurelius (161-180), has been described as the happiest era in the entire course

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