

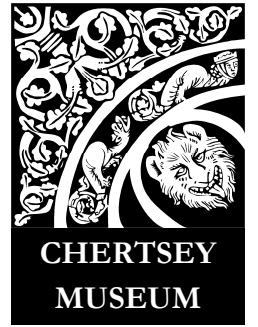


## ***Object Factsheets for loan box***

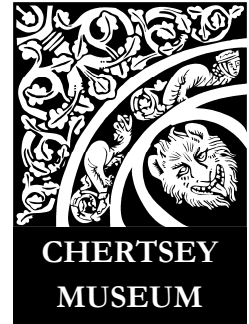
# **Romans 3A**

**print pages 2-39 double sided to enable you to show to your class with info for you on the back**





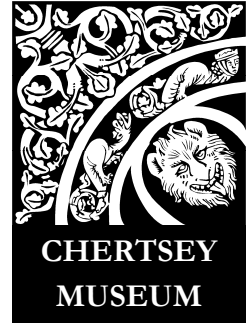
# Samian Pottery



- Samian ware was popular for its distinctive glossy red surface.
- It was often decorated with relief images.
- It dates from the 1st and 2nd centuries AD
- It was mostly produced in France (then known as Gaul) and imported to Britain.
- Cups, bowls, jars, mortaria (a mixing bowl) and ink wells were all made in Samian ware.



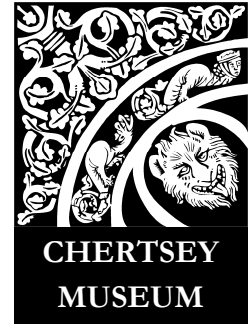
# Flagon Neck



- This is the neck of a flagon or jug.
- It would probably have contained wine or oil.
- During the 1st and 2nd century AD, this pale coloured clay was often used to make flagons.



# Grey ware pottery fragment

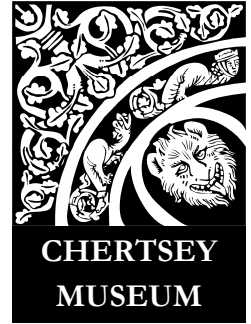


- Greyware was the common kitchen ware of the Roman world.
- It was made throughout the period of the Empire.
- The greyware in use in Britain was produced locally.
- There was a pottery at Farnham, Surrey.
- It was usually made on a pottery wheel.





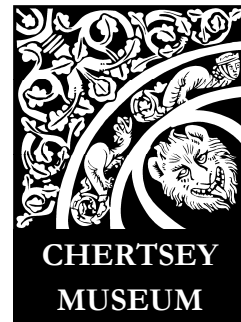
# Mortarium



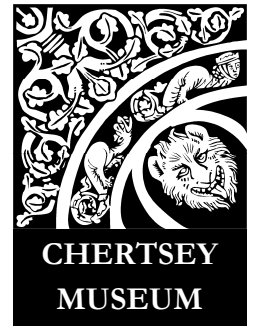
- This bowl is made of clay.
- It was for grinding and mixing food.
- It was a Roman innovation in ceramics.
- The grit in the bottom was put there to make the mortarium better for grinding.
- It can be used with a pebble.
- It is a bit like today's pestle and mortar.



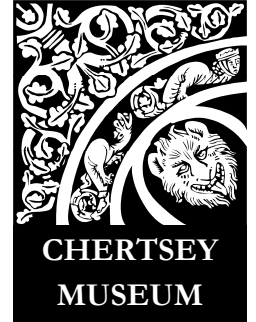
# Oil Lamp



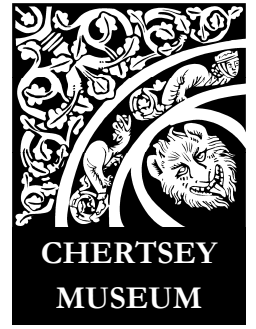
- This oil lamp is a replica of the type that that the Romans used both in Italy and in Britain.
- It would have used fish, nut or olive oil in it.
- A teaspoon of oil would have only lasted 2 hours.
- The Romans also had tallow candles.



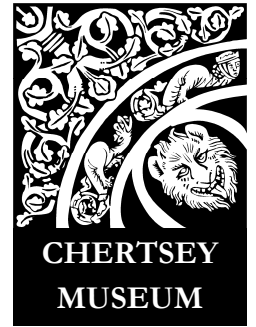
# Imbrex Roof Tile



- Roofs on Roman villas were made of clay tiles.
- Two different types of roof tiles were fitted together to make a roof.
- First, flat tiles (tegulae) would be laid. Then curved tiles (imbrex) would be placed over the gaps and fixed in place with cement.



# Floor Tile

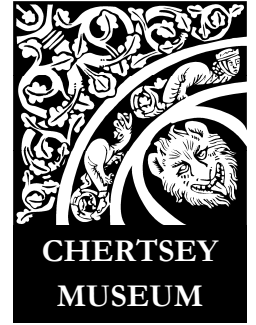


- This is a Roman floor tile.
- It is made out of clay.
- Rich Romans would decorate the floors by creating mosaics on top of the floor tiles.
- Most Roman villas also had a hypocaust under floor heating system.





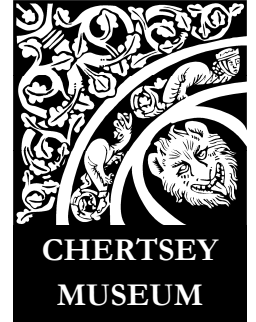
# Mosaic Tesserae



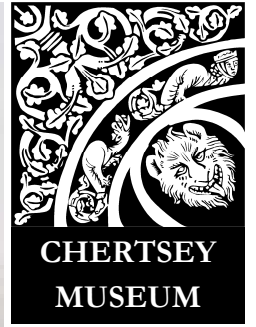
- The floors in Roman villas were often decorated with mosaics.
- Mosaics were made of small cubes called tesserae. Tesserae were shaped from stones and pottery of different colours — black, white, blue, yellow and brown.
- A square meter of mosaic could require the cutting and laying of 10,000 tesserae.
- Some mosaics included Christian designs, others used mythological scenes, animals and birds.



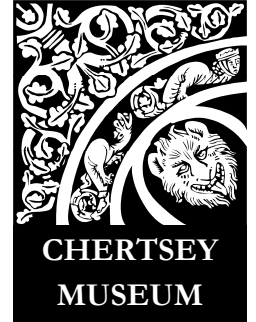
# Denarius of Caesar



- Julius Caesar was a dictator of Rome and made two military expeditions to Britain.
- The original coin was made of silver.
- The front of the coin shows an elephant and a serpent. These represent the conquest of Gaul, which was one of Caesar's big achievements.
- The reverse illustrates sacrificial implements, publicising his role as Chief Priest (Pontifex Maximus).



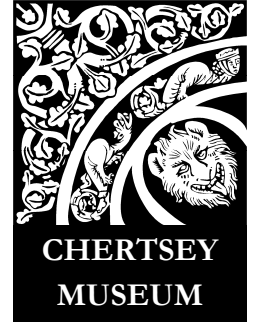
## Catuvellauni Coin- BC 45-20



- When Caesar came to Britain in 55 BC, the country was ruled by Celtic tribes including the Catuvellauni.
- The original coin would have been made of gold.
- It has a decayed wreath from a bust on the front and a horse on the back.



# Denarius of Vespasian

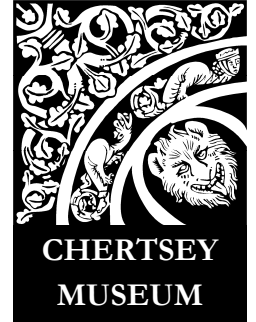


- Vespasian was proclaimed Emperor in AD69. Under his rule the Romans conquered Wales and established fortresses at Caerleon, Chester and York.
- The original coin would have been made of silver.
- The reverse side shows Vespasian's sons: Domitian and Titus.





# Aureus of Domitian



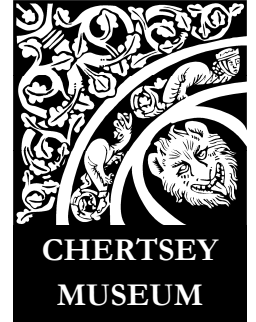
- Domitian, the younger son of Vespasian, continued trying to conquer all of Britain whilst emperor.
- The original coin would have been made of gold.
- It shows a horn of plenty, or cornucopia, reflecting the prosperity of the time.



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# Sesterius of Nero



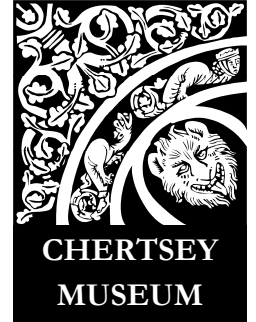
- Nero was emperor AD 54-68.
- During his reign, Boudicca, Queen of the Iceni tribe in East Anglia, led her famous rebellion.
- The original coin would have been made of brass.
- On the reverse, Nero reinforces his military strength by picturing himself and a soldier on horseback in 'decursio' or combat.



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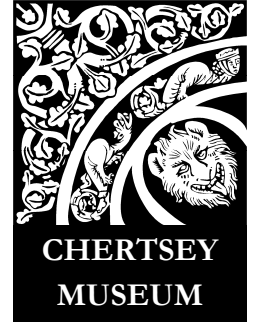
# Denarius of Titus



- Titus, the oldest son of Vespasian, became emperor after his father died.
- During his brief time as emperor, Wales and South West of Britain were conquered.
- The original coin would have been made of silver.
- The coin has an eagle on the reverse.
- Eagles were associated with a dead Emperor being taken to heaven. In this case it was the deification referred to his father.



# Aureas of Claudius

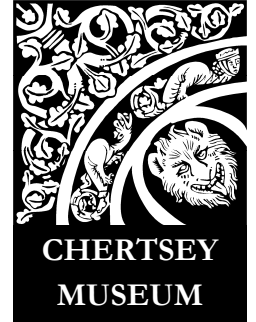


- Claudius was emperor when the Romans successfully invaded Britain in 43AD.
- This coin commemorates the successful invasion, picturing a triumphal arch on the reverse.
- The original coin would have been made of gold.





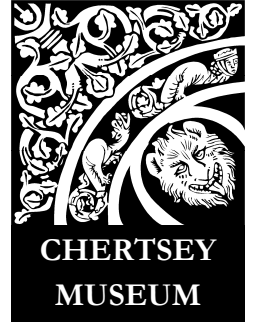
# Dupondius of Hadrian



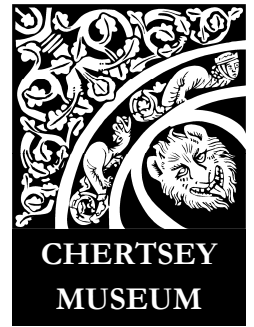
- Hadrian became Emperor in 117 AD.
- He aimed to consolidate Roman frontiers and restore order.
- It was under Hadrian that the 73-mile wall, known as Hadrian's wall, was built in Britain.
- This coin would originally have been made of brass. (I need to **CHECK THIS**)



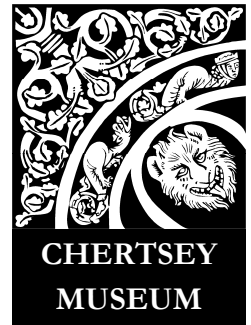
# Roman Torc



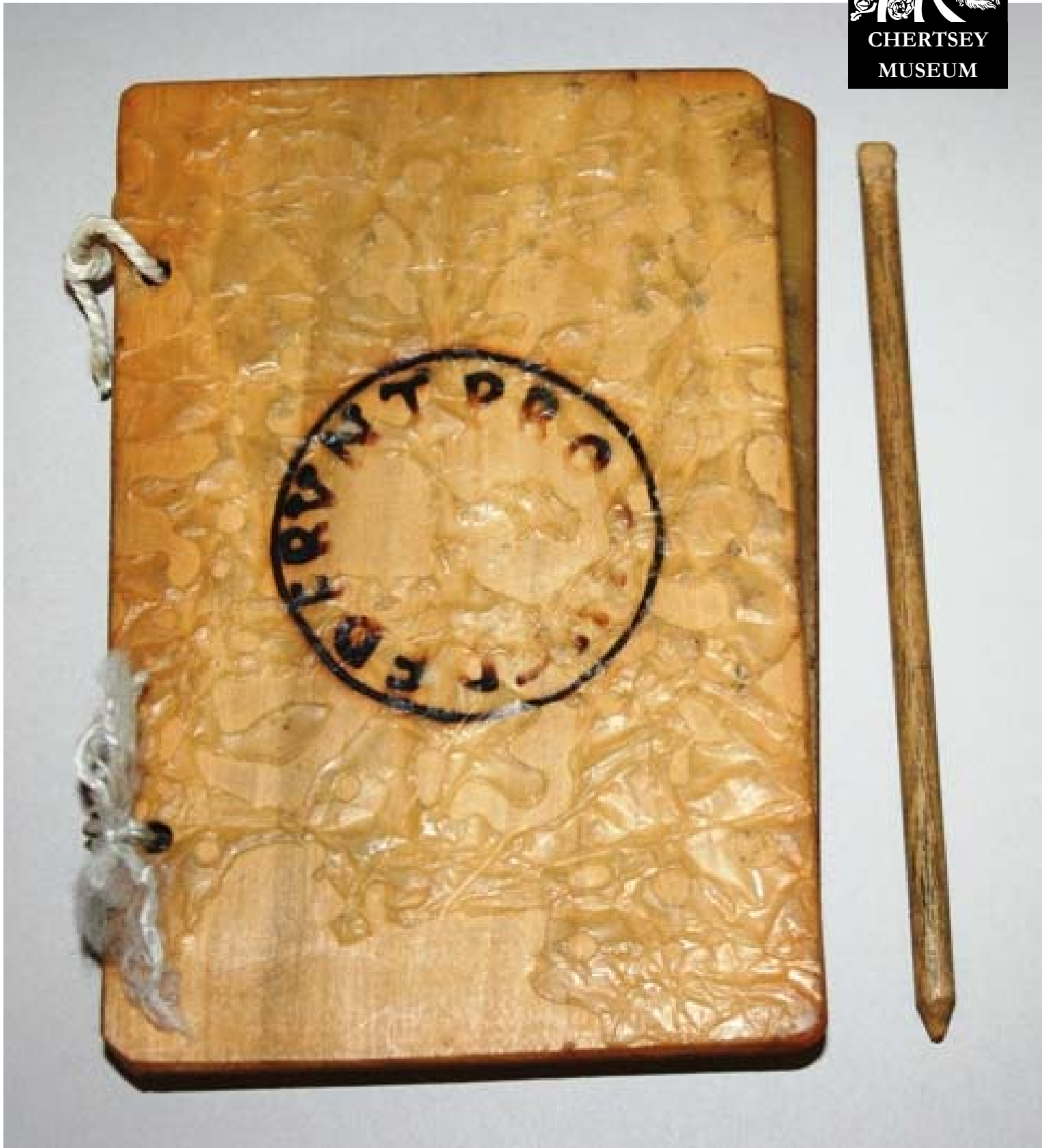
- Torcs could be worn around the neck, upper arm or wrist.
- Torcs and rings were made by bending the metal round and twisting it to make patterns.
- The Celts also wore torcs.
- Roman soldiers were given torcs as a prize for bravery.



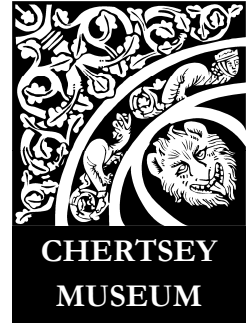
# Roman Ring



- Torcs and rings were made by bending the metal round and twisting it to make patterns.
- Rings were worn by both men and women in Roman times.
- Rings were normally made from gold, silver or bronze and might also have had a gem set into it.



# Wax writing tablet & Stylus



- Most writing was done on a waxed wooden table using a pen (stylus). The stylus was often made of metal, but could also be made of bone or wood.
- The pointed end of the stylus was used to cut into the wax and the flattened end was used for erasing.
- Tablets were often used for accounts, especially household accounts and messages.
- Boys also used them when they learned to write in school. .