

## Augusta Raurica and Vindonissa cingulum plates and buckles.

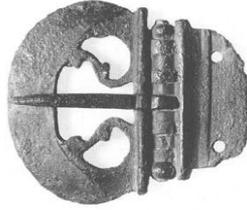


Abb. 11 Gürtelschnalle. Augst Ostior Inv. 1935.306.  
M. 1:1.

After our participation in Augusta Raurica event 2016, I am inspired to recreate some archaeological finds that are related to this Roman Lime.

This buckle is specific and is rarely found in finds. This is the only picture that I found published. But the image gives a good idea of the object form. I have complied with the dimensions I found in a scientific publication from book *Ad Arma* written by Eckhard Deschler-Erb.

Located on exposure in Römermuseum Augst.



My brass model and my creative wax work.



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## Vindonissa Museum cingulum plate and buckle.

I have tried to deal with this task in the best way as much as possible. This is the only picture that I found published on the specialized internet sites, together with my finished brass model. But the image gives a fairly good idea of the objects.



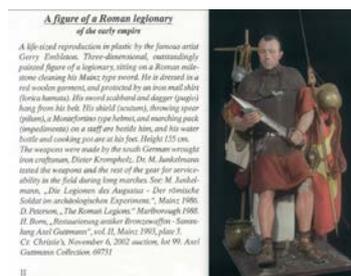
The original together with my wax work.

The plate is very simple but it is typical for the early first quarter of 1st century AD. Like the buckle is not anything unusual. But they are very charming in their own way.



This reconstruction here shows exactly this belt model. The figure shows the legionnaire from early August period.

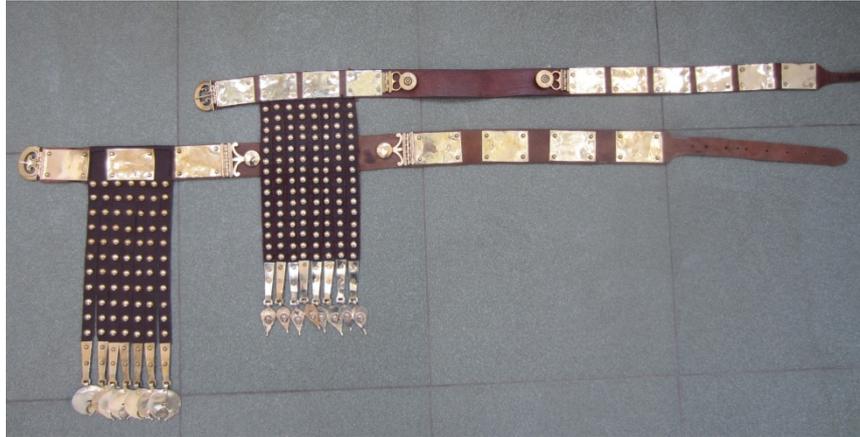
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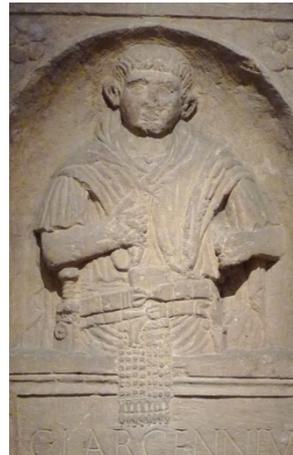
*A figure of a Roman legionary of the early empire*

*A life-sized reproduction in plastic by the famous artist Gerry Lindholm. Three-dimensional, painstakingly painted figure of a legionary, sitting on a Roman military cleaning his Mainz type sword. He is dressed in a red woolen garment, and protected by an iron mail shirt (correa humana). His sword scabbard and dagger (pugio) hang from his belt. His shield (scutum), throwing spear (pilum), a Mainz type helmet, and marching stick (impedimentum) on a staff are beside him, and his water bottle and cooking pot are at his feet. Height 125 cm. The weapons were made by the south German versatile iron craftsman, Dieter Krompholz. Dr. M. Junkelmann tested the weapons and the rest of the gear for serviceability in the field during long marches. See: M. Junkelmann, „Die Legionen des Augustus - Der römische Soldat im archaischen Experiment.“ Mainz 1980; D. Peterson, „The Roman Legion.“ Marlborough 1988; H. Bonn, „Rekonstruktion antiker Brunnenschiffen - Sankt-Andreas-Aufgaben.“ vol. II, Mainz 1993, plan 3; Cf. Christie's, November 6, 2002 auction, lot 90, Axel Gutmanns Collection 69731*

I assemble 2 belts with buckles and applications suitable for the beginning of the 1st century A.D. This model of ordinary plates is common for the Roman Limes.



Similar aprons with eight thin strips, with small ones apron studs can be seen in the frescoes. Annaius Daverzus in museum Römerhalle in Bad Kreuznach. Gravestone of Annaius Daverzus, soldier in cohorts IIII Delmatarum, discovered during the construction of Bingen (Rhein) Hauptbahnhof in 1860, nowadays in museum Römerhalle.



Similar aprons with eight thin strips, with small ones apron studs can be seen in the frescoes. Funerary stele of the legionnaire Caius Largennius, 2nd Legion Augusta, found in Strasbourg - early 1st century AD. C(aius) Largennius/ C(ai filius) Fab(ia) Luc(a) mil(es)/ leg(ionis II) (centuria).

During assembling of the plates to one of the belt, I used rivets with flat heads. These are, in general, a common model of rivets in antiquity.

