

Cingulum with mixed volcano type plates model

After research and rethinking over publication of very similar plates volcano models I got involved with this project Mixed volcano tipe plates belt model.

My humble conclusion is that :This pattern of plates were used widely in Tiberivs -Caligvla period and during the offensive of invasion of Britain started in 43 A. D. Under Imp.Clavdivs large forces of Auxiliary and Legion vacillation from the Rhine and Danube were involved in this offensive (with all their available equipment of course).Here's how this pattern of plates are spread as a model around the western limes of the Empire

Cingulum with mixed volcano model plates from various northwest limes castrum includes findings from Mainz. The site of Mainz was of great strategic significance. On the opposite Mainz bank is the navigable river Rhine which made Mainz a perfect base for operations in the east, where a subtribe of the Chatti, the Mattiaci, lived. Drusus conducted several campaigns and when he died in 9 BCE, the Rhine had become a Roman river. A monument may have been erected in Mainz of the young general.(The remains are still visible.) The legionary base-castra, has been discovered in the part of Mainz.It measured about 36 ha an offered accommodation for two legions. Their names are not known, but I Germanica and V Alaudae are among the more plausible candidates. However this may be, many veterans stayed in Mainz, and because they were born in Italy, in one of the cities on the plain of the Po, or in the Provence, it is likely that the Latin language rapidly spread to Mainz. In September 9, the roman army, which consisted of the legions XVII, XVIII, and XIX was commanded by Publius Quinctilius Varus, was destroyed in the Battle in the Teutoburg Forest. The garrison of Mainz was immediately transferred to the north, and new units were directed to Mainz: XIV Gemina arrived from Illyricum and XVI Gallica arrived from a base in Switzerland or Bavaria. Other legions are also known to have been in Mainz. The Roman commander Germanicus, a son of Drusus, conducted several campaigns on the east bank, and units like XIII Gemina and II Augusta are known to have stayed in Mainz. The opposite bank of the Rhine was inhabited by a tribe known as Chatti. In 39, the emperor Caligula decided to attack them. According to our sources, this campaign was not really important, even something of a joke, but archaeological finds suggest that this is not true. Two new legions were recruited, the Fifteenth and Twenty-Second Primigenia. The fifteenth legion was added to XIV Gemina and XVI Gallica (hence the number), and for a while, three legions were staying in Mainz. One of the recruits was a man named Lucius Varius Sacco of Milan. He died in Mainz after only one year of service, which almost certainly means that he was killed in action. He was twenty-five.

The operations were brought to a good end in the winter of 40/41, when Servius Sulpicius Galba (the future emperor) overcame the Chatti. After this success, troops could be reallocated, and when the emperor Claudius invaded Britain, the legions of Mainz were

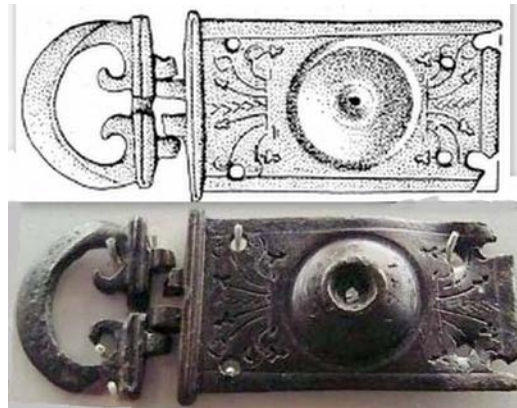
transferred. The new units were IIII Macedonica (which recruited its soldiers in Gallia Narbonensis) and Caligula's XXII Primigenia.

Source: <http://www.livius.org/mo-mt/mogontiacum/mogontiacum.html>



Very similar plate described in the book „Cingulum Militare Studien zum römischen Soldatengürdel“. I realized that in fact this plate with buckle is found in Colchester. When Claudius invaded Britain in AD 43 the Emperor spent just sixteen days in Britain, long enough to lead his troops into Camulodunum and receive the submission of several British kings. The Roman army then built a legionary fortress on the highest ground inside Camulodunum, the site of the present town centre.

By AD49 the fortress at Camulodunum had been turned into a civilian settlement named Colonia Claudia after the Emperor, and this became the first capital of the new Roman province of Britainia.



B.526

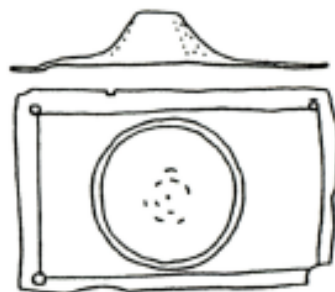
From the book „Cingulum Militare Studien zum römischen Soldatengürdel“ I discovered that this plate is found in Hod Hill, now Durden Collection UK. Dating after accompanying finds: Claudian period. Material: cast bronze and silvered nielloed. The hill was captured in AD 43 by the Roman Second Legion (Augusta), led by Vespasian, who had already captured Maiden Castle and other hill forts to the south. The Romans built a camp (200 m2 (2,200 sq ft)) in the north-west corner of the original fort, occupied by a mixed force of 720 legionaries and auxiliaries. The fort was used as a base for about 5 or 6 years, but passed out of use by about AD 50, when troops were withdrawn for the campaigns against Caractacus in Wales, and the remaining men were moved to a new fort further west at Waddon Hill.

This very similar plate, is not decorating with vines or fitomorfo elements. This specimen is clean and is published as "Belt Plate of Valkenburg" from the book of Belts and Men The Roman Military Belt of the 1st Century A.D. Once again described in the German book „Cingulum Militare Studien zum römischen Soldatengürdel“ as from Valkenburg Niederlande: Praetorium Agrippinae (Valkenburg)-South Holland today, was founded in the winter of 39/40 by the emperor Caligula (37-41), who visited the area of the Lower Rhine in 40 A.D. there was discovered tile stamp identifies the Cohors IIII Tracum.



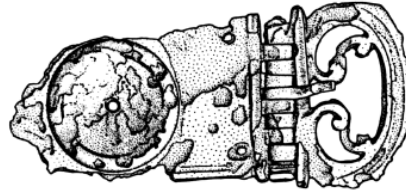
From the same book I came across another similar plate specimen. It is drawn schematic without any decoration. Clearly seen the typical only for this model volcano type with issued concentric circle.

Place of finding Neuss. Neuss is located on the west bank of the Rhine, approximately 30 km downstream from Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne)-Germany today and just to the north of the Erft River. It is one of the earliest settlements and military sites of Roman Germany.

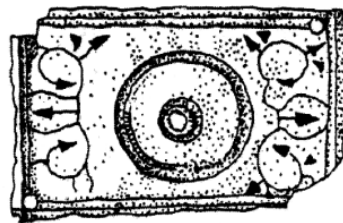


B.456

Very similar plate, again noticed (volcano type with issued concentric circle). This time place of finding München-Feldmoching. The buckle is different model. Published in the the same book.



A.255



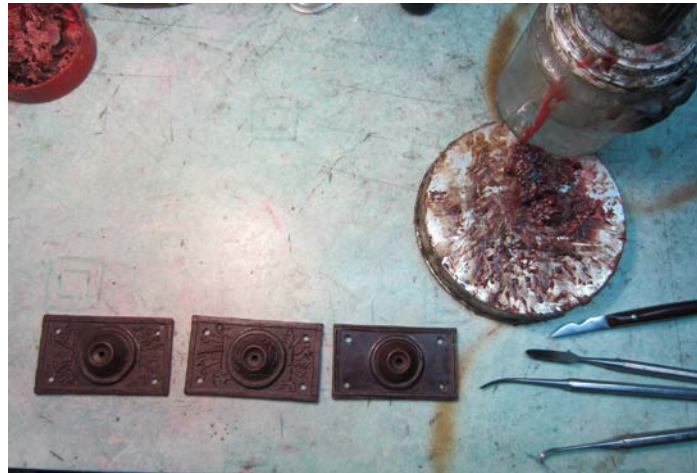
B.645

A similar plate with issued concentric circle (from the same book). This time place of finding Biesheim Kunheim France. The Roman settlement Oedenburg was founded at the beginning of the 1st Cent. A.D. in the lower plains of the river Rhine between the present-day communities of Biesheim and Kunheim in Alsace, France. The archaeology of the Roman settlement is very complex; it comprises two successive 1st Cent. A.D. military camps, a civil agglomeration including a large temple complex (dated from the 1st to the 4th Cent. A.D.)

My three plates models which I've done. Various from this one from Mainz.



These are my wax models on this project.



Brass set (ready tinned) prepared for placing the red enamel on the top of the "volcano".

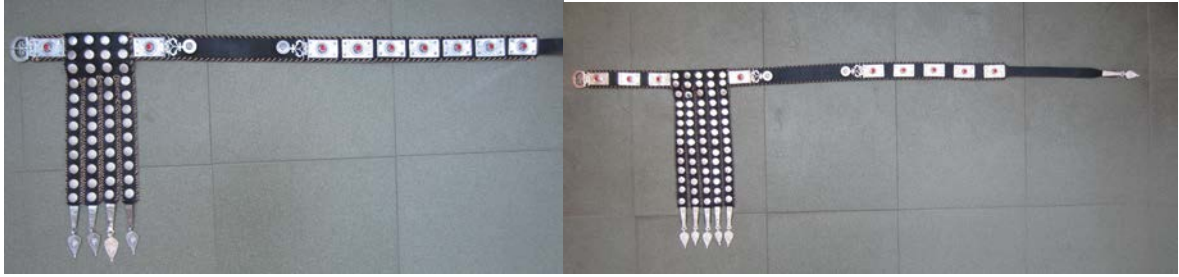


Ready for installation with ready placed red enamel.



Here it is a few complete cingulum with mixed plate from various northwest limes castrum is assembled and ready for use. The elements are tinned, the red enamel is placed. Belt is made with black leather and it is sewn on both sides with the second layer of leather, to prevents from the rivets ends on behind.

For this model I used flat apron studs.



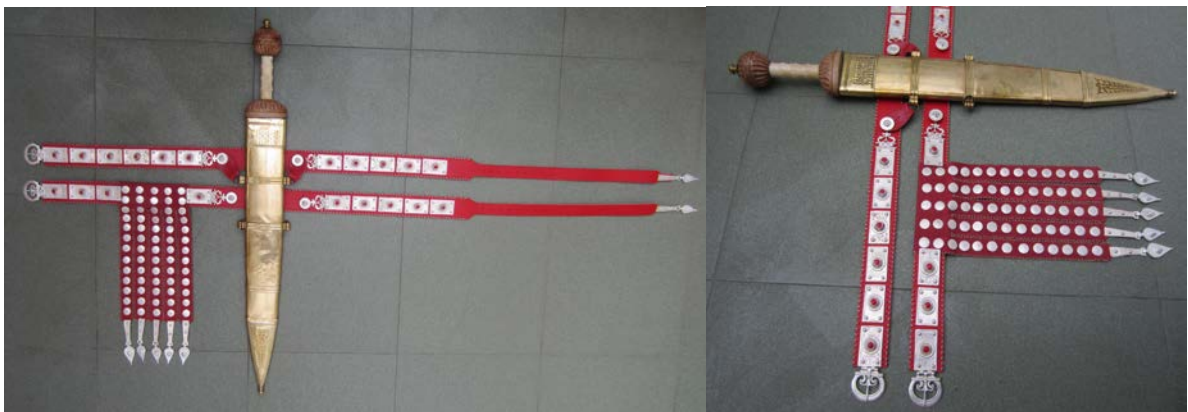
This cingulum are produced for colleague from Germany all elements here are silver plated. With 4 and 5 pendants and in the tongue of the belt there is an additional pendant with Cupola head.

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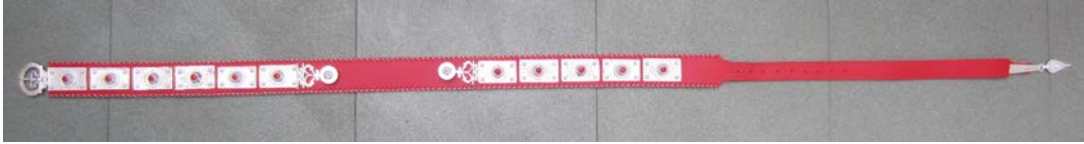
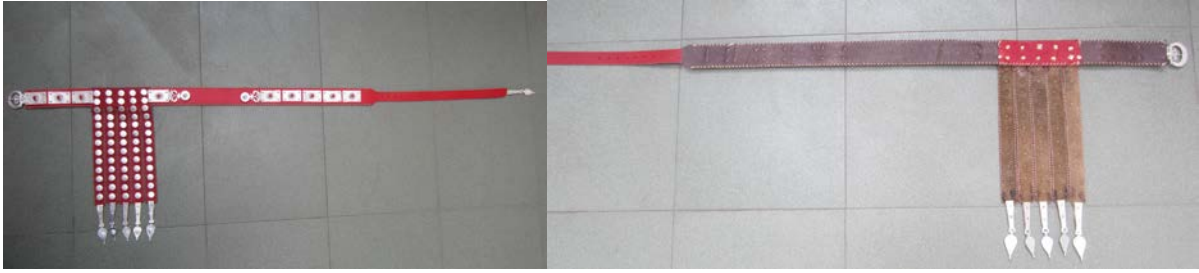
Both similar cingulum belts ready for use. Aprons are made in two different ways. Both methods were used and depicted on ancient fresco and stele throughout the Roman Empire.



Two assembled belts, for a gladius and the other cingulum with an apron and prepared for pugio. Together with my creative project Gladius from Mainz.



All belts are sewn with double leather.



In action:

