

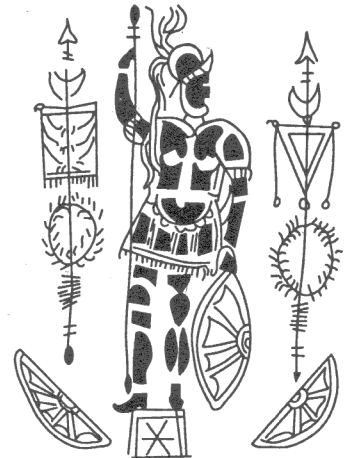
ARMA

NEWSLETTER OF THE ROMAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT CONFERENCE

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EDITORIAL

The completion of the third volume of **ARMA** sees it appearing for the first time in printed form. This will hopefully serve to inspire readers to resubscribe in the face of the price increase which has been necessitated not only by the change in method of production, but also because of the insidious (indeed invidious) increase in postage costs (now 38% above that of the first issue). The print-run has also been increased, both to meet the increasing demand (partly a result of the 'special offer' which makes a year's subscription to both **ARMA** and *JRMES* cheaper than just *JRMES* alone) and to keep down the unit cost. Those readers who have already taken out a consolidated three-year subscription will not, of course, pay any extra. Subscribers in the U.S.A. will note that they can now pay by cheque in U.S. dollars (see 'Subscriptions').

The temptation to 'tinker' with the appearance of a publication such as this is almost overwhelming, but, by and large, has to be resisted. Nevertheless, the increased legibility offered by the use of printing, rather than photocopying, has permitted a slight reduction in the size of typeface used, so **ARMA** no longer looks quite so much like a large-print library book.

The next *ROME*C (the VIIIth, not the VIIth, as advertised in the previous issue!) draws nigh and you will find further details within these pages: as always, it promises to be both entertaining and instructive. Hopefully a special **ARMA** supplement will be produced to coincide with the conference.

Finally, information about, and an application form for, volume 2 of *JRMES* is enclosed, with details of a special offer for subscribers. Those who are interested will find a few facts and figures about both the journal and newsletter in the following pages.

ARMA AND JRMES

Whilst **ARMA** continues to thrive, *JRMES* has found its first year of existence hard going. It has not yet broken even at the time of writing.

34% of copies have been sold outside the UK, of which 35% were institutional subscriptions. In Britain, institutional sales represent only 10% of copies sold, and the number of British university libraries subscribing to the journal (1) a sure reflection of the poor economic climate (although allowance must be made for the fact that some libraries may have obtained a copy through a bookseller such as Oxbow).

Advertisements offering *JRMES* 1 and **ARMA** 2 together for just £23.50 resulted in a flood of new subscriptions to the newsletter, although it remains to be seen how many of these readers will persist.

Needless to say, *JRMES* has to at least break even if it is to continue, and preferably make a profit to fund the production of monographs. Lacking the financial support of an academic institution of some kind behind it to cushion the effect of losses, these are the harsh facts of its existence.



RECONSTRUCTION SOCIETIES

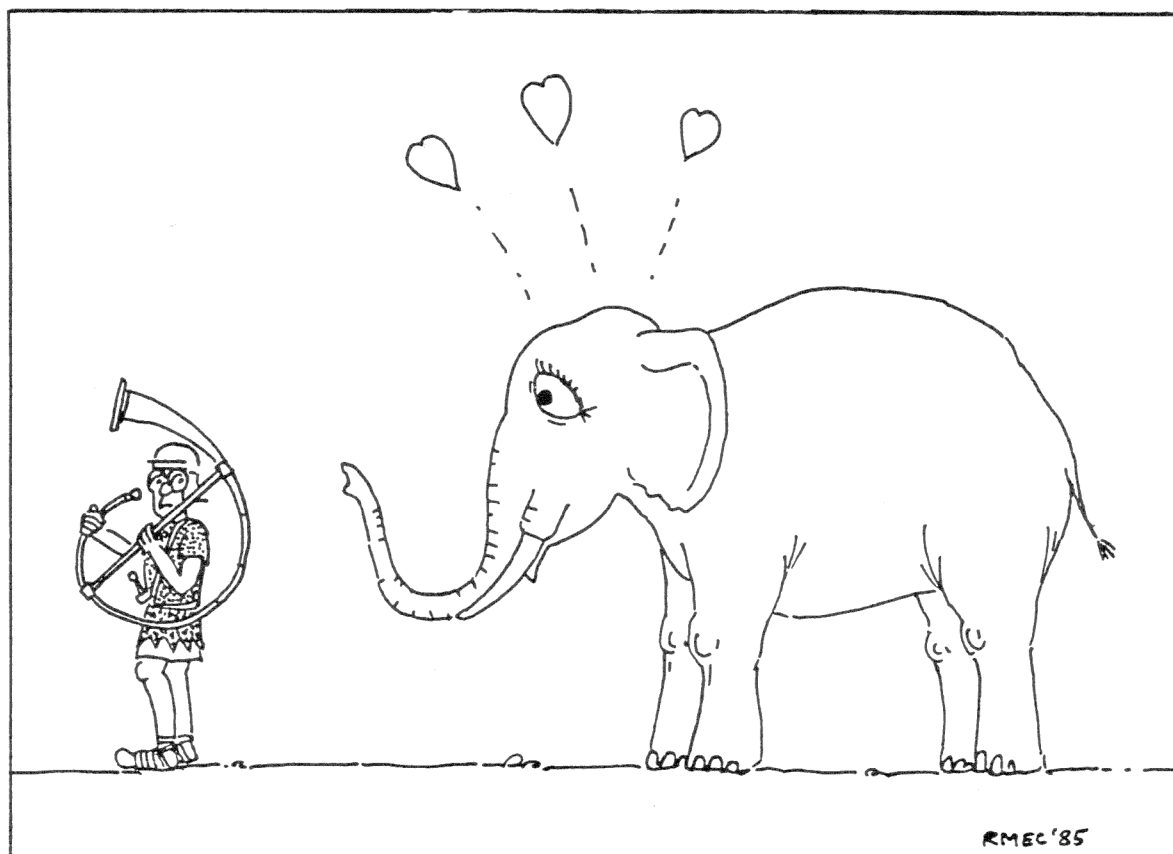
Legio II Augusta: Leg II Aug is a 'living history' society devoted to the first two centuries of Roman Britain. As its name implies, it is concerned with researching and presenting the history of the legion which fought through southern Britain after the Claudian invasion of A.D.43 — but it regards recreating civilian life of the period as of equal importance: what might be termed *legio* and *vicus*. The group has a strong women's section and has responded to the demands of the new national educational curriculum with the development of a programme of school presentations which immediately proved very popular.

New members (whose interests may lie in research, craftsmanship or simple 'dressing up') are welcome and are invited to contact the secretary David Richardson, Leg II Aug, 1 Garston Close, EAST MEON, Hampshire, GU32 1PS (Tel: East Meon 511).

THE MEN IN THE IRON MASKS

An exhibition that may interest our readers is currently running at the Musée des Antiquités Nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, near Paris, and closes 4th February 1992. It concerns itself with early Imperial face mask helmets from funerary contexts, particularly (to judge from the title of the catalogue) the famous find at

NEIL



Neil '86

Chassenard. The catalogue is apparently excellent:

F. Beck and H. Chew (eds.), *Masques de fer. Un officier romain du temps de Caligula. Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St. Germain en Laye, Paris, 6 nov. 1991 - 4 février 1992*

CURRENT RESEARCH

W.B. Griffiths

I am currently researching a thesis on the 'Roman Military Shield' and would be interested to hear of any examples of shield fittings, bosses, bindings, covers, etc. known to readers, especially if the items are as yet unpublished. Please send details to: W.B. Griffiths, 75 Stanley Street, Rosehill, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, NE28 7DB.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Archaeological reports, in Britain at least, tend to ignore artefacts in favour of structural evidence (who reads structural reports, anyway?) and a plethora of specialist reports headed by the heavyweights (pottery, coins), the trendy (anything vaguely scientific — usually environmental), and the have-to-be-included (glass, and, of course, small finds). I would like to think that there are some who, like me, suspect that none of these categories is inherently owed *droit de seigneur* and that, in the right circumstances and handled sensitively, any one of these can provide piercing insights into the muddled waters of Roman military studies.

It is in this light that the report on early military occupation at Kaiseraugst, in Switzerland (DESCHLER-ERB *et al.* 1991), lays heavy emphasis on the evidence of military equipment, both to suggest a military presence, and to speculate on the nature of the likely garrison. These hypotheses are tested by other means (notably the animal bone evidence), but the keystone of the report is very much the artefactual evidence.

Connolly, P. *The Roman Fort*, OUP, Oxford: 1991.
ISBN 0-19-917108-4£6.95

Deschler-Erb, E., Peter, M. and Deschler-Erb, S. *Das frühkaiserzeitliche Militärlager in der Kaiseraugster Unterstadt*, Forschungen in Augst Bd.12, Römermuseum, Augst: 1991.
ISBN 3-7151-0012-5 Swiss Fr50

Eichberg, M. *Scutum. Die Entwicklung einer italisch-etruskischen Schildform von den Anfängen bis zur Zeit Caesars*, Europäischen Hochschulschriften Reihe 38, Archäologie Bd. 14, Peter Lang, Frankfurt: 1987.
ISBN 3-8204-9906-7

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- BISHOP 1991: M.C. Bishop, 'L'équipement militaire', in M. Feugère (ed.), *Bibliographies sur L'Époque Romaine*, Bibliographies Thématiques en Archéologie 9-22, Montagnac 1991, No.22, 591-616
- BORHY 1990: L. Borhy, 'Zwei neue Parade-Brustplatten im Ungarischen Nationalmuseum', *Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter* 55, 1990, 299-307
- BORHY 1991: L. Borhy, 'Schutzwaffeninschriften aus der römischen Zeit', in M. Hainzmann and Z. Visy (eds.), *Instrumenta Inscripta Latina*, Pécs 1991, 38-9
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- GARBSCH 1990: J. Garbsch, 'Eine Paradebeinschiene von Pförring', *Das Archäologische Jahr in Bayern* 1990, 88-90
- GREEP 1981: S. Grep, 'A model sword from Bucklersbury House, London', *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 32, 1981, 103-6
- HELMIG 1990: G. Helmig, "'Hispaniensis Pugiunculus"? — Technologische Aspekte und Anmerkungen zum Fund einer Militärdolchscheide aus Basel', *Archäologie der Schweiz* 13, 1990, 158-64
- JAMES 1986: S. James, 'Part of a Roman helmet from Jerusalem', *Palestine Exploration Quarterly* 98, 1986, 109-12
- KOCSIS 1991: L. Kocsis, 'Instrumenta inscripta latina: arma' in M. Hainzmann and Z. Visy (eds.), *Instrumenta Inscripta Latina*, Pécs 1991, 16
- MADYDA-LEGUTKO 1990: R. Madyda-Legutko, 'Doppeldornschnallen mit rechteckigem Rahmen im europäischen Barbarikum', *Germania* 68, 1990, 551-85
- MUTZ 1987: A. Mutz, 'Die Deutung eines Eisenfundes aus dem spätrepublikanischen Legionslager Cáceres el Viejo (Spanien)', *Jahresberichte aus Augst und Kaiseraugst* 7, 323-30

Reports (Part 4)

- DESCHLER-ERB *et al.* 1991; E. Deschler-Erb, M. Peter, and S. Deschler-Erb, *Das frühkaiserzeitliche Militärlager in der Kaiseraugster Unterstadt*, Forschungen in Augst Bd.12, Augst 1991

HOLBROOK & BIDWELL 1991: N. Holbrook and P.T. Bidwell, *Roman Finds from Exeter*, Exeter Archaeological Reports Volume 4, Exeter 1991

MILLET & GRAHAM 1986: M. Millet and D. Graham, *Excavations on the Romano-British Small Town at Neatham, Hampshire, 1969-1979*, Hampshire Field Club Monograph 3, 1986

ZU DEN RÖMISCHEN FUNDEN VON SURSEE-ZELLMOOS

Elisabeth Ettlinger

In den *Bonner Jahrb.* 163, 1963, 113 hat V. v. Gonzenbach auf «militärische Rüstungsteile des 1. Jh.» von Sursee-Zellmoos hingewiesen und seither sind dieser «Militaria» verschiedentlich wieder in der Literatur aufgetaucht. Eine Untersuchung der Dokumentation des Materials, das vor 1910 in die Sammlung des Rathausmuseums Luzern gelangt sein muss, ergibt jedoch, dass ein Nachweis von Fundstelle und Funddatum nicht möglich ist. Es ist vielmehr zu vermuten, dass der Komplex von rund 30 Bronzeobjekten und 4 halben Münzen direkt aus Vindonissa stammt. Wie diese Objekte zur Fundbezeichnung Sursee-Zellmoos gekommen sind, bleibt unsicher. Möglicherweise sind sie aus dem Verkauf von Gegenständen aus seinen Grabungen in Vindonissa durch Otto Hauser herzuleiten. — Leider sind heute etwa die Hälfte dieser Stücke verschollen, die meisten habe ich jedoch 1963 noch gesehen und skizziert. Das Misstrauen gegenüber Sursee-Zellmoos als Fundstelle so vieler Kleinbronzen beruht einmal darauf, dass später nie mehr ähnliche Stücke weder in Zellmoos-Landzunge, der Fundstelle zahlreicher Pfahlbaubronzen, noch unter den römischen Funden in der Stadt Sursee aufgetaucht sind. Ferner sind ausser in Vindonissa und dem nahe gelegenen Baden nirgends in der Schweiz je so viele mehr oder weniger eindeutig «militärische» Bronzen bei einander gefunden worden. Schliesslich wirkt zudem die Zusammensetzung des Ensembles sehr merkwürdig und spricht viel eher für ein zusammengestelltes «Lot» aus einem Verkauf als für einen Siedlungsniederschlag oder etwa ein Depot. Es handelt sich um folgende Gegenstände, alle aus Bronze mit dunkel- bis hellgrüner Patina:¹ 2 Fragmente einer augusteische Schwertscheide (E Abb.2). Drei Fragmente von Panzerschnallen (W). 1 Gürtelhaken

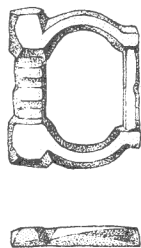


Abb.1: Die Schnalle von «Sursee». M. 1:1.

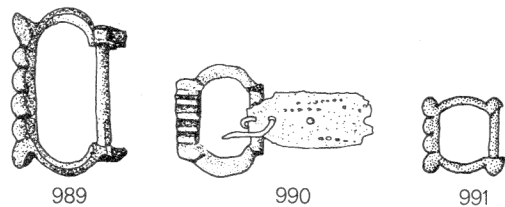


Abb.2: Schnallen aus Wiesbaden, Miltenberg und von der Saalburg. M.2:3. Nach Oldenstein (Anm.2) Taf.75,989-991.

vom Schwertriemen (W). 2 Anhänger vom Hängerschurz. 1 Anhänger vom Pferdegeschirr (W). 6 Zierknöpfe und Zierniete, wie sie sehr häufig in Militärstationen des 1. Jh. vorkommen. 1 flache Zierscheibe (W). 1 Fragment einer Strigilis. 1 Schlüsselring. 1 kleine Glocke (W). 1 Aucisafibel (W). 1 Distelfibel (W). 1 Phallos-Anhänger (W; E Abb.4). 2 Nähnadeln. 1 Henkel einer ganz einfachen Blechkanne. 1 Henkel eines Bronzekessels (W). 1 Fragment eines «Lamellen-Scharniers», eines bisher unbekanntes Gegenstandes (E Abb.5). Dazu kommen wenige weitere ungedeutete Fragmente und einige Eisenstücke, dabei ein Doppelspitz (E Abb.7) und eine schlecht erhaltene, nicht datierbare Lanzenspitze. Hinzu kommen jedoch auch noch 4 halbe Münzen. Wir haben damit offensichtlich eine Auswahl vor uns, die «von jeder Sorte etwas» bieten wollte. Zur Datierung: Die völlig abgegriffenen Münzen konnten von H.M. von Kaenel trotz ihres Zustandes wie folgt bestimmt werden: Republikanischer As, Unzialstandard; As des Lyoner Altarserie 1 und Lyoner Altarserie 1 oder 2 (vor 14 n. Chr.; zu den genauen Bestimmungen s. die oben genannte Publikation). v. Kaenel fügt hinzu: «Der kleine Komplex ist bemerkens-

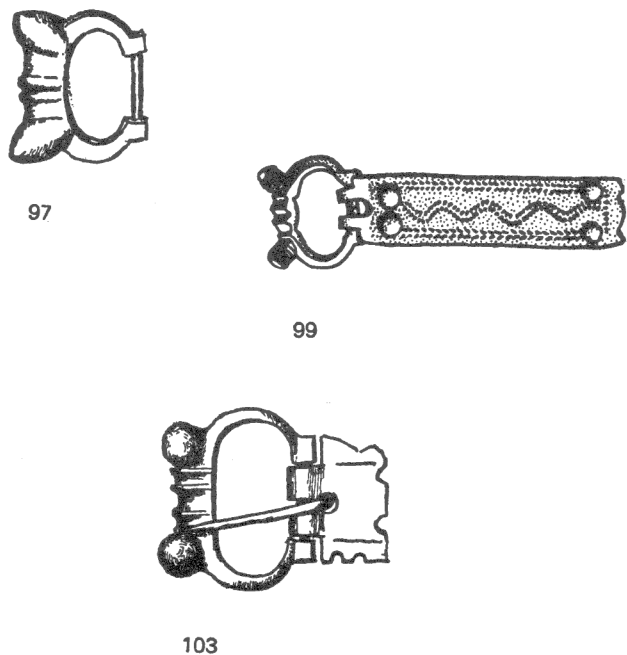


Abb.3: Die Schnallen bei Fingerlin (Anm.3) S.75, Nr.97, 99, und 103. M 1:1.

wert homogen und in seiner charakteristischen Zusammensetzung ohne das Legionslager Vindonissa kaum denkbar.» Die Reihe der datierbaren Stücke des Ensembles reichen von augusteischer Zeit bis ins letzte Viertel des 1. Jh. Einzig das Phallos-Amulett ist dem 2. Jh. zuzuweisen. Schliesslich habe ich (E Abb.3, hier wiederholt in Abb.1) eine kleine Schnalle vorgeführt, die nach der Form sowie im Material aus dem Rahmen fällt. Unter den Bronzen aus römischen Militärlagern des 1. Jh. habe ich nichts Vergleichbares gefunden. Hingegen bildet J. Oldenstein² 3 ähnliche Schnallen auf Taf.75, 989-991 ab, die er S. 213 mit Bezug auf wenige andere, verwandte Stücke ins 2.-3. Jh. datiert, was ich übernommen hatte. Die ist zu korrigieren. Inzwischen liess sich nämlich feststellen, dass es sich dabei um eine mittelalterliche Form handelt, die in ganz Mitteleuropa weit verbreitet war, und deren gelegentliches Auftreten zwischen römischen Funden nicht erstaunen muss. — Der Jahresber. der Arch. Bodenforschung Basel-Stadt 1988 (1990) bringt S.151 (Nr.54) eine solche Schnalle aus einer Schicht des 13. Jh. Dieser Typus wird bei Ilse Fingerlin³ 58ff, unter «profilierter Schnallen» ausführlich abgehandelt. Unserem Stück besonders ähnlich sind bei Fingerlin auf S.75 die Nrn.97 und 103 aus Strassburg und 99 aus Chiusi, hier Abb.2. Frau Fingerlin kann den Typus in die 2. Hälfte des 13. und den Beginn des 14. Jh. datieren. Sie teilte mir mündlich mit, dass ihr seit dem Erscheinen ihres Buches zahlreiche weitere Exemplare bekannt geworden sind, die diese Datierung nochmals bestätigen.

Das Kloster Königsfelden wurde 1310 auf dem Gebiet des Legionslagers Vindonissa gegründet und das Langhaus der Kirche 1320 geweiht. In dieser Zeit kann ohne weiteres eine solche Schnalle dort verloren gegangen und später in den oberen Schuttschichten von Vindonissa wieder aufgetaucht sein.⁴ Fazit aus dem ganzen: Die Bronzen von Sursee-Zellmoos sind nicht geeignet, als Beweis für einen militärischen Posten des 1. Jh. an diesem Ort zu dienen.

Anmerkungen

Dieser Beitrag ist die Kurzfassung und in einem Punkt auch Ergänzung eines Aufsatzes, der im *Jahrbuch der Historischen Gesellschaft Luzern* 8, 1990, 48-58 erschienen ist.

1. In der folgenden Aufzählung weisen ein (E) auf die Publikation im *Jb. Hist. Ges. Luzern* hin und ein (W) auf die Fotografie bei M. Wandeler, *Luzern, Stadt und Land in römischer Zeit* (1968) Abb.23. — Was die Patina betrifft, so ist darauf hinzuweisen, dass ein sicher 1848 in Sursee-Zellmoos isoliert gefundener, reliefierter Henkel einer Bronzekanne, wohl des 2. Jh., eine ganz andere, sehr gute, braune Patina trägt.
2. J. Oldenstein, Zur Ausrüstung römischer Auxiliareinheiten des obergermanisch-raetischen Limesgebietes aus dem 2. und 3. Jahrhundert n. Chr. *Ber. RGK* 57, 1976, 51-284.
3. I. Fingerlin, *Gürtel des hohen und späten Mittelalters*. Kunstwissenschaftliche Studien 46, München 1971.

4. Zur Baugeschichte des Klosters s. E. Maurer, *Das Kloster Königsfelden*, Kunstdenkmäler der Schweiz Bd.32 (1954) 43.

From: *Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Ur- und Frühgeschichte* 74, 1991, 224-6.

A MILITARY PENDANT FROM MILTON KEYNES

Jo Mills

In 1988 trial excavations, prior to road construction in the southwest of the city, were carried out under the direction of Dr R.J. Ivens for Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit to assess the extent of archaeological deposits at the site of Westbury-by-Shenley deserted medieval village. Large-scale open area excavation was subsequently undertaken in 1989-90.

The copper alloy pendant (Fig.1) was found during the trial work near the base of an apparently isolated feature together with native pottery, provisionally dated to the late Iron Age/early Romano-British period (C1stBC/AD). The later excavations located further evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British occupation and field systems.

The pendant is of the double-lobed type which usually has a suspension loop with a bird- or animal-head terminal. These are often quite stylistic representations, the terminal of this example, however, is unusually realistic and definitely of animal type. The pendant is finely worked, and the lobes markedly curved, perhaps indicating that it hung at the front of the horse. The lobe edges are damaged, probably prior to its loss. Such damage may have occurred during use, perhaps as the harness was taken on and off the horse. The pendant is 59mm high and 66mm wide, the lobes are only c.1mm thick.

The incidence of this find only 1.5km from Watling Street and 6km from *Magiovinium* and its possible fort (Woodfield 1977, Neal 1987) is of especial interest as, prior to this find, military finds were absent from Milton Keynes itself (Zeepvat 1987, 8), although a few were recovered during David Neal's excavations at *Magiovinium* (Neal 1987).

The full excavation report is expected to be published in 1994 as Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series No.8. If any readers have any comments regarding this object they would be gratefully received by the author.

Finally, I should like to thank Nick Griffiths for checking the drawing, and for his comments, some of which are incorporated here.

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- NEAL, D.S. 1987: 'Excavations at *Magiovinium*, Buckinghamshire, 1978-80' *Records of Bucks* 29, 1-124
WOODFIELD, C. 1987: 'A Roman military site at

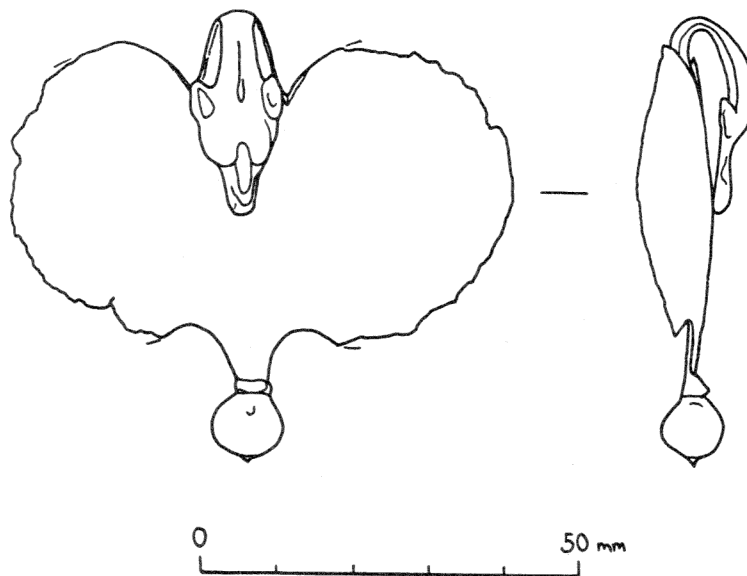


Fig.1: Copper alloy harness pendant from Milton Keynes. Scale 1:1.

Magiovinium?' *Records of Bucks* 20, 384-99

ZEEPVAT, R.J. 1987: 'Romano-British Settlement in the Upper Ouse and Ousel Valleys' in Mynard, D.C. *Roman Milton Keynes Excavations and Fieldwork 1971-82* (Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Mono. Ser. No.1) 6-18

EARLY ROMAN MILITARY HORSE GEAR FROM VELSEN 1

A.V.A.J. Bosman

In **ARMA** 2:1 Dan Petersen described some finds of Roman military equipment from German fleamarkets. He also asked if any of the readers of **ARMA** were familiar with the described items, and if they knew of any comparable pieces, preferably from dated sites. One of these pieces (**ARMA** 2:1, p.10, Fig.5,3) drew my attention as a similar object was found in the 1990 season of excavations at Velsen, the Netherlands, where the early Roman harbour/fortress can be dated between A.D.16-28 (Fig.1). If we compare the measurements, the Velsen piece is a little smaller but of the same shape (a volute or swollen seed-capsule). Neither piece is complete. Later on during the same campaign a second piece was found (Fig.2a).

This one is unbroken and still has its backplate, connected by 2 silver nails to the frontplate. On closer examination small parts of the silvered surface can be seen in low-lying parts of the frontplate. Together with this last piece 5 silver nails were found (Fig.2b). Two of them still had their bronze rivets attached. If we compare the distance between the front- and backplate and between the nail-heads and the rivets, we must conclude that these items were attached to the same strap. The degree of conservation of the metal is also similar. The significance of this remark lies in the fact that the surface on which the Romans built their fortresses in Velsen was heavily eroded by water in medieval times, losing some 2 metres of soil. The campaigns of 1989 and 1990 took place in the Western part of the fortress of Velsen 1, an area which in the first two phases was in use as an annexe/working area and where several wells were situated. After the Frisian Revolt of A.D.28, when the fortress was besieged and was the scene of intense fighting (more than 500 lead slingshot and several human skeletons were found in wells and in the harbour), a new fortress was built joining on to the older one. This new defended area was probably built to give shelter to the forces which came to the rescue from the south. They probably did not stay long in this new fortress, perhaps even leaving that same year. Around A.D.40 the Romans may have returned to the site to dismantle the remnants of Velsen 1. In this period they

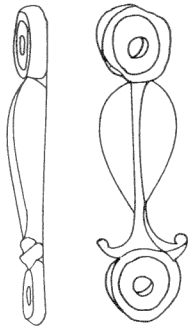


Fig.1: Velsen 1. 90-4-1-34. Scale 1:1. Drawing R. van Silfhout.

built a new fortress (Velsen 2) 1km to the west of Velsen 1. The silvered pendants were probably lost during the period of A.D.16-28. It is not clear in which phase they were lost: maybe they were discarded as rubbish in the annexe but they could also have been lost during the battle or when the Romans left in A.D.28 (Fig.3).¹

Another complete pendant was found in a well in Tongeren (Belgium). Both upper and lower part of this piece consist of a vegetal motif. Together with this frontplate was found the backplate, though the nails that joined the two have been lost. There is no mention of any silvering of the surface of this pendant. The date is first century A.D. (Fig.4).²

A third type of strap fitting belonging to horse gear was discovered in Hofheim. In 1913 Ritterling published a junction loop, the upper part of which consists of a loop, the lower part of a vegetal motif (Fig.5).³

Description

- (Fig.1). Find number: 90-4-1-34. Fragment of a bronze/copper alloy frontplate. It is slightly corroded. There are no traces of silvering. On the upper part a fracture is visible (just like the one described in **ARMA** 2:1). Length: 42mm; width (max.): 11mm; height (max.): 4mm.
- (Fig.2a). Find number: 90-23-8-420. Both front- and backplate are made of yellow/orange coloured bronze/copper alloy. Virtually no corrosion is visible. Just above the upper silver nail and in the neck of the wing there are traces of silvering of the surface. The frontplate consists of an open upper and a lower vegetal part. Only the upper part of the backplate has the same shape as the upper part of the frontplate, the lower part is a single rectangular strip. The vegetal motif is more pronounced than no.1. The length of both vegetal shaped lower parts is nearly the same. Two pegs, cast together with the frontplate, are used to secure the backplate at the top. In the middle and lower part the two plates are joined by silver nails with a bronze shaft. Length: 78mm; width (max.): 15mm; height (max.): 10mm.

(Fig.2b), same find number as above. Five silver nails. There is almost no corrosion on the nail heads.

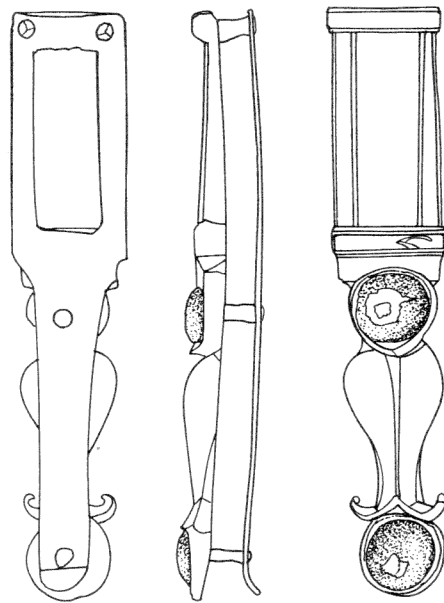


Fig.2a: Velsen 1. 90-23-8-420. Scale 1:1. Drawing: R. van Silfhout.

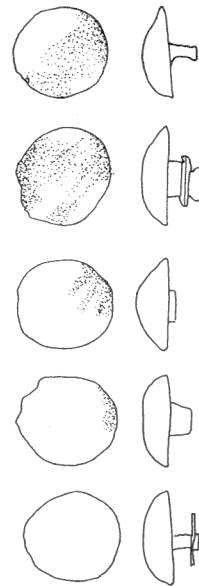


Fig.2b: Velsen 1. 90-23-8-420. Scale 1:1. Drawing: R. van Silfhout.

The bronze shafts are joined to the heads by lead in the hollow of the head. The nail was attached to leather with a round bronze rivet. Average diameter: 12mm; height of the heads: 3-4mm; length (in 3 cases): 7-7.5mm.

Conclusion

The items described above date from the beginning of the first century A.D. (i.e. A.D.16-28). The way in which the pendants were attached to leather, with a front- and a backplate, can also be found on certain pieces of horse

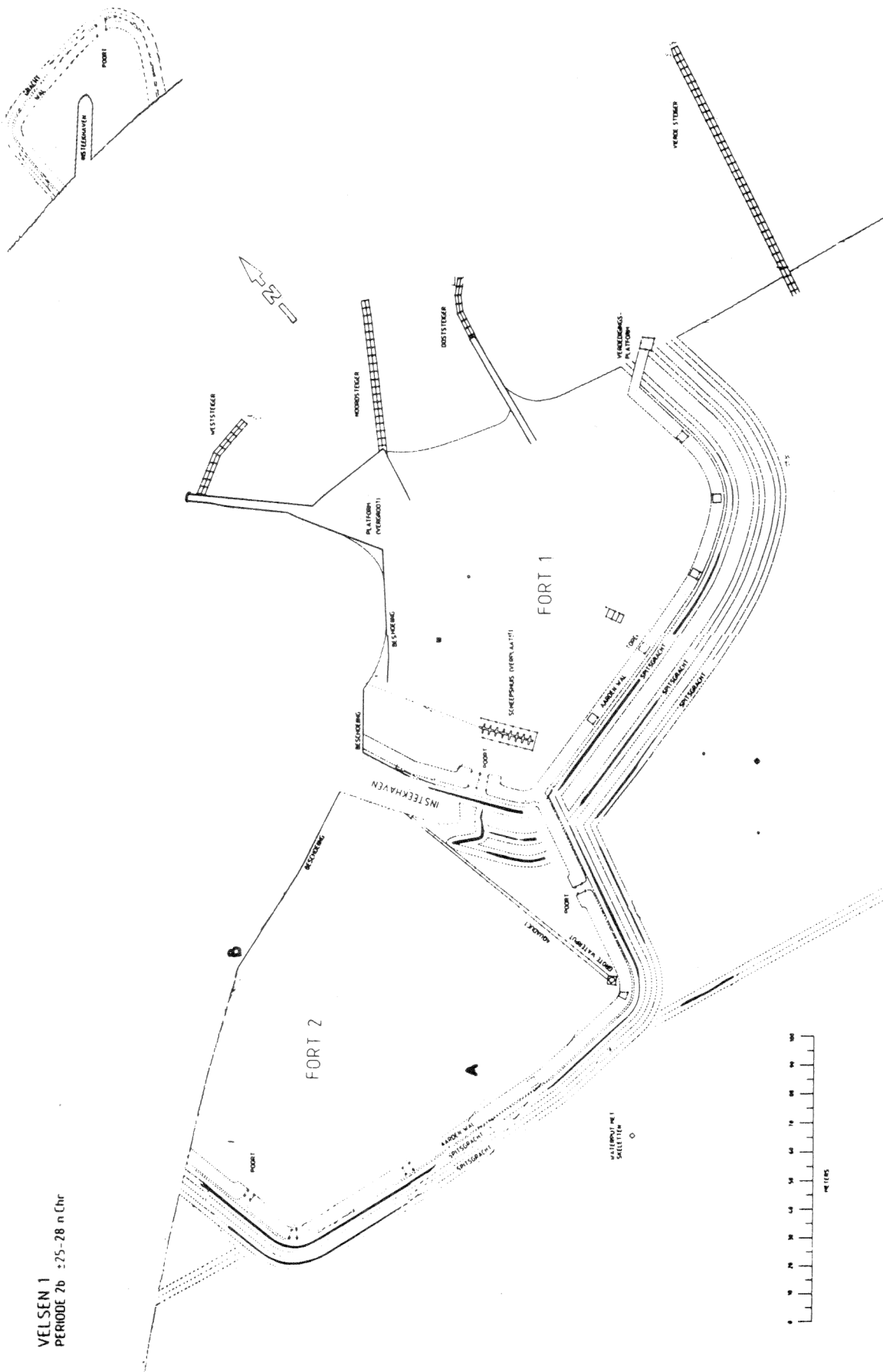


Fig.3: Velsen 1 period 2b (+/- 25-28 A.D.). Findspots horsegear: A = 90-4-1-34; B = 90-23-8-420. Drawing: J.-M.A.W. Morel.

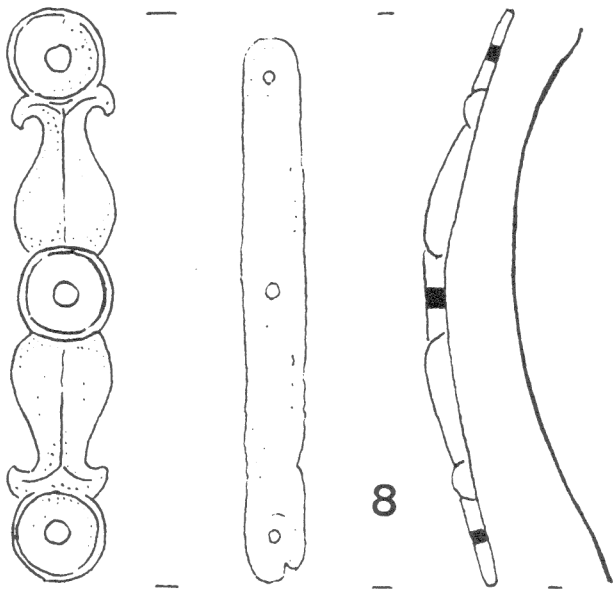


Fig.4: Tongeren, Mertens/Vanvinckenroye 1975, Pl.XIII,8. Scale 1:1.

gear, for instance the horse gear from the river Rhine near Doorwerth (the Netherlands).⁴ The pendant with the open upper part may have been a female strap fastener.⁵ I can imagine that there must have been a male counterpart which had the same vegetal decoration. Matching strap terminals may also have had the same decoration when used in a set.

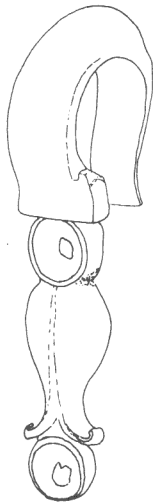


Fig.5: Hofheim, after Ritterling 1913. Scale 1:1.

Notes

1. J.-M.A.W. Morel, A.V.A.J. Bosman, 'Het Havenfort Velsen 1' in *Archeologische Opgravingen in 1989 in Velsen*, Ijmuiden 1989, 14-15.
2. J. Mertens, W. Vanvinckenroye, 'Een Romeins Gebouwencomplex Extra-Muros te Tongeren',

Archeologica Belgica 180, 1975, Pl.XIII, no.8.

3. E. Ritterling, *Das frühromische Lager bei Hofheim i.T.*, *Annalen des Vereins für Nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung* 40, 1912 (Wiesbaden 1913), Taf.XIII,1.
4. M. Brouwer, 'Römische Phalerae und anderer Lederbeschlag aus dem Rhein, *OMROL* 63, 1982, 145-99, i.e. Taf.10.
5. Bishop 1988, type 9a.

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