German Limes Road

Remarkable relics of earthworks and other monuments, reconstructions and museums. The German Limes Road runs along the upper German Raetian Limes from Bad Hönningen/Rheinbrohl on the Rhine to Regensburg on the Danube as a tourist route.
Dear Reader

With this brochure we would like to invite you on a journey in the footsteps of the Romans along the Upper German-Raetian Limes recognized by UNESCO as a World Heritage site. This journey has been made possible for you by the association “Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße e.V.”, which has laid out not only the German Limes Road but also the German Limes Cycleway for you. In addition to this, we would also like to introduce you to the Limes Trail.

The association in which 93 municipalities, administrative districts and tourism communities have come together, aims at generating an awareness in public of the Limes as an archaeological monument of world historical significance. With its activities based on sharing knowledge and marketing, it wants to raise interest for this unique archaeological monument at home and abroad and thereby help to protect and preserve this history-charged world heritage.

We wish you eventful journeys and beautiful walking tours with lasting impressions and interesting insights into the Roman past of our country. Additionally, the former Roman border region between the Rhine and the Danube offers you the opportunity for a wonderful rest and relaxation in a beautiful and varied landscape.

So start your journey now and experience world history at our doorstep. It will definitely be worth it!

Thilo Rentschler
Chairman of the “Verein Deutsche Limes-Straße e.V.”
Mayor of the city of Aalen
The Limes

The Upper German-Raetian Limes is with its length of 550 km, its 900 watchtowers as well as its 120 bigger and smaller fort locations one of Europe’s largest and most impressive archaeological monuments. This dividing line between the Roman Empire and the Germanic Tribes is part of the even larger ‘Frontiers of the Roman Empire’ that was recognised in summer 2005 as a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage site. Together with the Hadrian’s Wall and the Antonine Wall, the Limes is of international interest and subject to special protection by the neighbouring countries and responsible authorities.

The Limes is the youngest borderline in Germania. It is the result of a history of occupation which lasted for about 200 years and developed in several stages. The final expansion phase resulted in a border with an artificial barrier between the Rhine and the Danube. At the beginning of the second century AD, the current Limes-line was already fixed in the Northwest, i.e. in Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse. In the South (Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria), the actual Limes-line was finished only 60 years later.

Numerous forts of different sizes which include civilian settlements with residential and commercial buildings as well as partially spacious bath facilities equally belong to the World Heritage Limes as do the Limes towers and the physical barriers themselves. The Upper German Limes from the Rhine to the Rotenbachtal, northwest of Schwäbisch Gmünd, consisted most recently of a rampart and a moat serving as a substitute for a wooden palisade. During the last expansion phase, a continuous stone wall was erected in the Province of Raetia, from the Rotenbachtal to the Danube at Eining.

Many Roman ruins along the Upper German-Raetian Limes can still be found in untouched landscapes and it is no problem to visit them with the help of the official Limes-map or with various guidebooks. Others ruins have been excavated during the last decades, preserved and made accessible for the public as especially illustrative examples. That this is also leading to a continuous loss of substance due to weathering and occasional misuse is a sad fact and can only be stopped with elaborate structures to provide protection.

Newly designed on-site information which is partially based on the latest findings tells the history of the Upper German-Raetian Limes and its predecessors. Parts of the Upper German-Raetian Limes have in some places been recreated on a 1:1 scale and integrated into archaeological parks in the form of learning sites. This gives visitors and outstanding opportunity to learn something about the scientific findings made during the last twenty years concerning the buildings, the organisation and the history of the Upper German-Raetian Limes. To secure them for the future, some of the intact monuments were taken out of the present or planned use through acquisition in agreement with the respective city, the municipality or the administrative district. This could often only made possible with large financial support from historically interested associations and the federal states. In doing so, it is easier to preserve the archaeological substance permanently so as to make it available for future generations for gaining experience and for research.

Numerous archaeological finds have been prepared to exhibit them to an interested public in the big state museums but also in many local museums. The RömerWelt in Rheinbrohl, the Saalburgmuseum in Bad Hom burg v. d. Höhe, the Römermuseum in Osternburken, the Limesmuseum in Aalen and the Römermuseum in Weißenburg i. B. are all special information centres for the history and the function of the Upper German-Raetian Limes.

The study of the Limes has a long and highly traditional history. The first comprehensive studies were started as early as the 18th century, particularly by the Hohenlohe Archivrat Christian Ernst Handelmann. The Imperial Limes Commission (Reichs-Limeskommission), founded in 1892, and its predecessors in various regions of southwestern Germany, pursued the aim of researching the Upper German-Raetian Limes in its entirety by applying a consistent approach. For this purpose the distance from the Rhine to the Danube was divided into 15 sections. The different Limes towers (watch posts) along this route as well as the forts were given numbers by the Imperial Limes Commission. These numbers can still be found today on many explanations.

The German Limes Commission (Deutsche Limeskommission), founded in 2003, continues today to pursue the aims set by the early Limes researchers. Its principal aim is to pool the activities in the four states which are involved in the World Heritage site – Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria – and to assemble them into a unified whole despite different heritage protection laws and research traditions. It is part of the Commission’s responsibilities to secure the strive for preservation, to support the accessibility and perceptibility of the monument and thereby also to touch upon tourist aspects. But it also aims to raise research questions and support specific projects for a better understanding of the ancient border, e.g. by providing PhD grants.

As a member of the German Limes Commission, the Upper German Limes Road is involved in these processes and coordinates the tourist development of the Upper German-Raetian Limes from the Rhine to the Danube. I wish travelers and wanderers of the Upper German-Raetian Limes some wonderful and lasting impressions and insights into the Roman past. I’m sure that they will also be able to recover and relax in this beautiful and diverse landscape of our home along this ancient borderline.

Prof. Dr. C. Sebastian Sommer
Curator
Chairman of the German Limes Commission

/// Edge of the forest marking the straight Limes-line in the western Weltzerau north of Kitzbach
Bad Höningen


Rheinbrohl, Bad Höningen

Starting point of the Upper Germanic Limes on the right bank of the Rhine at the level of the Vinxthbach (border of the Roman provinces Lower Germania and Upper Germania) in the district Rheinbrohl. The German Limes Road starts in the territory of Bad Höningen. WP 1/1 was reconstructed with Roman quarry stones near the original location (Rheinbrohl). WP 1/8 Limes-Educational-Trail, restored original foundations. WP 1/9 near the original location on the Beulenberg in Rheinbrohl was erected as an accessible wooden viewing tower. The museum RömerWelt introduces the visitor to the broad topic of the Romans and the Limes in an interactive and playful way. It’s where Roman history comes alive. “Experience it with all the senses” is the motto! Touching and trying is allowed! Whether you want to find out how heavy a chain mail is, or you want to learn more about Roman craftsmanship in the past, or what soldiers’ lounge in a contubernium looked like, what was traded and what everyday life at the Limes was like – all this can be discovered in the RömerWelt. Rheinsteig, Westerwaldsteig and Limes Trail are all located directly on the hiking paths. Circular walk from and to the RömerWelt on the RömerWelt Weg.

Bendorf

Traces of several earth-and-Timber forts, a stone fort bath and big parts of the fort vici are known. A unique Limes-Erlebnisraum (space of experience) was created as early as 1912 on the Pulverberg, above Sayn, to which a landmarked replica of a Roman watchtower with rampart and palisades (next to foundations of WP 1/9) belongs. This was elaborately restored in 2005/2010, as well as the “Löschke-Ruhe”, a quarry stone-built viewpoint on the Limes which was named after the “Streckenkommissar” of the Imperial Limes Commission.

Bendorf und Sayn

The Limes runs along the edge of the Westerwald, where the fort is partially in a well-preserved state. The original locations are well accessible via hiking paths such as the Westerwaldsteig, which is identical with the Limes Trail in Rheinbrohl/Arienheller. The most beautiful route stretches from Arienheller, along the palisade replica and past the staged tower foundations at WP 1/8 in the direction of WP 1/9 on the Beulenberg.

Hillscheid

Recreated stone tower near WP 1/68. Interior of the three levels designed as a museum. Small fort on the heights north of Hillscheid has been marked in the foundation walls since 2003. Information on on-site explanatory plaques. In close proximity to the Limes tower is a “Roman kitchen garden” (hortus ratiatorium) with a small vineyard, beds of herbs and shrubs, fruit trees as well as an artemium garden where visitors are welcomed by a Fauxnus sculpture. Further special features are the “Roman bee house (melierium)” and the willow fence in the entrance area of the garden.

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BAD EMS
Two forts protected the Lahn crossing of the Limes during Roman times. Bad Ems has been developing into one of the most important spas in Europe since the 14th century. Besides the mineral springs, the unique spa architecture and the river landscape, there are attractive events such as the Lahn festival “Dagen dan Strom” and Germany’s biggest flower carnival.

NASSAU
Holiday destination in the Lahn valley, surrounded by the heights of the Westerwald and the Taunus, in the middle of the Naturspark Nassau. Famous because of its family seat of the counts and dukes of Nassau (Nassau Castle) and its birthplace of the Reichsfreiherr Karl von und zum Stein. Many leisure facilities, endless hiking possibilities, undisturbed cycling and canoeing, cozy street cafés, pubs.

NASTÄTTERN
The “Bläue Ländchen” in the western part of the Taunus is also called “land of springs, streams and mills”. Surrounded by the river valley with the Loreley rock, “UNESCO World Heritage Mittelrheinental”, the idyllic Lahn valley with its thermal bathhouse, the Limes with its well-preserved ramparts and forts as well as the wild Wippertal. Embedded in this scenic landscape is the municipality of Nastätten with its 32 communities.

ARZBACH
Fort at the southern entry of the city for the protection of the deeply carved Emsbachtal; explained on on-site plaques. At WP 1/84 on the “Großen Kopf”, the so-called “Stefansturm”, a recreated Limes Tower with a panoramic view.

BAD EMS
Spa and Town Museum (address on p. 53).

ARZBACH
Palisade replicas can be found at three different locations as well as numerous information panels along the complete Limes-line. WP 2/1, which was excavated in honour of Kaiser Wilhelm I in 1858, was rebuilt south of the river Lahn. There were two forts in the district Bad Ems. A Roman smelter from the 1st century was exposed on the Bölskopf above Bad Ems. The Roman finds can be visited in the new Limes section of the Kur- und Stadtmuseum. A stereoscope on the Bahnhofsbrücke shows what Bad Ems looked like during the Roman period.

Pfalz
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PFORHOFEN
The small fort Pfarrhofen (Nastätten-Miehlen), 180 meters behind the Limes at WP 2/26, has with its right-angled corners a special feature which only a few forts at the Limes possess. Normally, the corners of the forts are rounded. Traces of the defence wall of the square fort of a size of 0.15 hectare have remained preserved in the Hochwald forest.

HOLZHAUSEN
The fort is below the 544-meter high “Grauer Kopf”. With a size of only 1.4 hectares, it is one of the smallest cohort forts (infantry units) on the Upper German-Raetian Limes. It is one of the best preserved forts with foundations. The visible remains present defence moats, fort corners with installations, gates and the standards shrine. The remains of the fort vicius can be partly perceived as slight elevations in the area. The military site of Holzhausen is situated at the border between the Nassau Nature Park and the Hessian Rhein-Taunus Nature Park.

BETWEEN BAD EMS AND HOLZHAUSEN
Rampart and moat of the Limes fort stand out impressively in the forest between Schwieghausen and Dornholzhausen. Near WP 2/25, one can find well-preserved sections of the Limes. To the east of Fort Holzhausen, the Limes is in an excellently preserved state. It was only levelled in front of the fort.

ASSAUL
The Limes Trail in the Nassau Nature Park reaches from Hillscheid to Fort Holzhausen. The Limes, its fort as well as Roman military life are explained on numerous information panels. The Drei-Kastelle-Rundweg (circular path), situated in this section south of the Lahn, presents the three forts Pohl (replica), Pfarrhofen and Holzhausen in a special way. The circular path for hikers and cyclists was installed by the municipalities Nastätten, Nassau and Katzenelnbogen.
The present Taunusstein was founded only in 1971 through the union of 10 formerly independent municipalities. Nevertheless, this young city can look back on centuries of history. The first documentary reference dates from around 812 A.D. in today’s district Bieudenstadt, but it was already in 776 A.D. when the building of a monastery in “Bieudenstadt” was allegedly started.

Numerous cycleways and trails connect the different city districts. More than half of the city area is woodland, in which also the remains of the ancient fort Zugmantal can be found near the district Orten. The old castle museum in Orten, historical trail Aar-Höhenweg, circular trail at the ancient fort, Zugmantal, cross-country ski trail in winter.

Stadt Taunusstein / Rathaus Aarstraße 150 / 65232 Taunusstein
Tel +49 (0) 61 28 241 -1 29 | Fax +49 (0) 61 28 241 -1 72
info@taunusstein.de
www.taunusstein.de

Glashütten

Glashütten was founded in the 17th century by glass blower families. Situated amidst the Taunus Nature Park, at the foot of the 686-metre high mountain Glaskopf. Archaeological excavations brought to light rich finds of blown andflat glass in a great variety of colours. A wide selection of trails, cycle and mountain bike tours as well as cross-country ski trails.

Gemeindeverwaltung Glashütten Schlossborner Weg 2 / 61479 Glashütten
Tel +49 (0) 61 74 292 -0 | Fax +49 (0) 61 74 292 -43
info@gemeinde-glashuetten.de
www.gemeinde-glashuetten.de

The Limes crosses the Aar at Bad Schwalbach-Adolfseck. At this point, remains of a Roman wooden bridge were discovered. It is also the place where the so-called Justinsifeln with a Roman rock inscription can be found.

BETWEEN HOLZHAUSEN AND THE IDSTEIN SENKE

In the woods at Laufensieden, there are 5 visible tower foundations and, on the Dörstenberg, there are foundations of a small fort. Starting point of a 3.5-kilometre-long circular path in Huppert, which leads past a burial mound and the small fort at WP 2/44. In the woods, the foundations of WP 2/47 are partly excavated. On the Plate at Kerbel, there is an observation tower with a possible view as far as the Feldberg and an information stand about the adjacent small fort.

IDSTEIN

The reconstruction of the Roman WP 3/26 can be found at the L 3026 on the Dabacher Höhe at the Limes-line between Idstein and Niedernhausen. In the district Heßisch is Fort Alburtbach-Heßisch, a numerous fort with an area of about 1 hectare. The Alftarbor Market takes place east of the fort area – above the Roman vici – three times a year. This is a national farmers’ and livestock market with a centuries-old tradition. The old tree population in the market area is an impressive natural monument.

GLASHTUTEN

Moat and rampart of the Limes fort south of Kröflit, at the Schloßborner Fled, are clearly visible. The traces of the defence wall of the small fort Maisel, situated beside the road between Glashütten and Kröflit, are visible all the way round. The starting point of the Limes Experience Trail Hochtaunus is in Glashütten and reaches as far as Ober-Mörken in the Wetteraukreis. This is also the place where an entrance portal can be found, which gives the visitors hints to the Roman reliefs along the trail.

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Taunus reaches its highest point. Schmitten is to the soft hills of the Weintal. Park. Schmitten offers a beautiful and varied landscape from the area around the “Große Feldberg” to the soft hills of the Weintal.

Schmitten

Telephone: +49 (0) 6084 46-23
Fax: +49 (0) 6084 46-23

Romantische und Kulturverein Schmitten Gemeinde Schmitten Turist- und Kulturverein Schmitten Parkstraße 2 61388 Schmitten Tel: +49 (0) 6084 46-23 | Fax: +49 (0) 6084 46-823
tourismus@schmitten.de www.schmitten.de

Idyllically embedded within the Weintal, where the Taunus reaches its highest point. Schmitten is surrounded by mountains and slopes with deciduous and coniferous forests and provides ideal conditions for relaxing holiday and leisure activities year-round. A clearly signposted trail network with rest areas leads through the Taunus Nature Park. Schmitten offers a beautiful and varied landscape from the area around the “Große Feldberg” to the soft hills of the Weintal.

Baathomburg v. d. Höhe, Saalburg

Roman Monuments Hesse

BAH V. D. HÖHE
Situated at the edge of the Rhine-Main area by the wooded heights of the Taunus. Attractive pedestrian zone and old city centre with pubs, restaurants and shops. Thermal baths Taunus-Therme, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad with “Kur-Royal Day Spa”, fitness centre “Kur-Royal Aktiv” in the Kurpark (spa gardens), walk from the Kurpark to the Taunushöhen. Numerous cultural and sports events of international standing.

Roman fort Saalburg (address on p. 33).

www.schmitten.de

Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, Saalburg

This fort location is well known because of decades of intensive excavations by L. L. and H. Jacob. Emperor Wilhelm II initiated the re-erection in 1897, a unique step concerning military installations. In 2003, the expansion to an archaeological park was started with the reconstruction of further buildings.

The rooms within the fort serve today as a research institute and a museum for excavated finds from the Saalburg and other Taunus forts. The visitor can see reconstructed buildings made of stone and wood. After the entrance gate, there is the big granary (horreum) which hosts a part of the display collection. Opposite of this, there are the commander’s quarters (praetorium) with the museum administration and the Saalburg-Research Institute. In the centre, there are large staff quarters (principia) with an inner courtyard which is surrounded by an open corridor. This allows access to other rooms of the museum. In the past, these rooms were used as offices as well as scriptoria and armories respectively. Another museum building has been modelled after an ancient craft workers’ building (fabrica). Two wooden troop barracks (centuriae) with a completely furnished soldiers’ room (contubernium) complete the range of Roman buildings. There is also the museum’s café Taberna, where the visitor can also see furnishing objects which have been reconstructed after ancient models. At the rear of the fort, there are two reconstructed and functional ovens.

To one of the special features of Saalburg that the floor layouts of the house and the cellar of the related fort vicus in the exterior area have been conserved after their excavation. Parts of a bath house (thermae) and a lodging house (mansion) are amongst those things which can be visited. Stone cellars along the Roman road provide an idea of the former size of the civilian settlement. Two reconstructed houses serve today as cashier’s office as well as scriptorium and armories respectively. Another museum building has been modelled after a Roman craft workers’ building (fabrica). Two wooden troop barracks (centuriae) with a completely furnished soldiers’ room (contubernium) complete the range of Roman buildings. There is also the museum’s café Taberna, where the visitor can also see furnishing objects which have been reconstructed after ancient models.

BAH V. D. HÖHE, SAALBURG

FORT FELDBERG

The fort is situated in the trough between the Große Feldberg and the Kleine Feldberg, close to the source of the Weil. At 700 m altitude, it is the highest located Limes fort in Germany. The ruins of the fort are very well-preserved and thoroughly restored. The foundations of the defence wall with the four fort gates are clearly perceivable. Of the internal buildings, parts of the central staff quarters with the standards shines as well as the floor layout of a storage facility are visible. Wall sections of a further building next to the staff quarters might have belonged to the commander’s quarters. Between the fort and the Limes, the foundation walls of the fort bath, popularly known as “Heidenkirche”, have been preserved. Apparently, the fort’s function was to protect the adjacent pass “Am Roten Kreuz”, where the road still crosses the crest of the Taunus (parking facilities available). Fort, bath house as well as the surrounding watchtower sites have been made accessible by a signposted circular trail.

BETWEEN FORT FELDBERG AND FORT SAALBURG

About 1.5 km from Fort Feldberg are the conserved foundations of WP 3/49. The remains of the wooden tower WP 3/49 can be found in the woods on the slope of the Feldberg. The circular moat of the tower has been left open after its excavation and is clearly visible. This watchtower is with its altitude of 825 m the highest located fort of the Upper Germanic-Raetian Limes. WP 3/50 at the Steinkopf above the memorial of the Taunusclub is conserved. Moat and rampart between WP 3/49 and WP 3/50 are well-preserved. The foundations of WP 3/52 to the Mittelberg have been conserved. East of the Sandplacken and 350 m east of the road between Oberursel and Schmitten is the small fort Altas Jagdhaus. Its defence wall is well recognisable and, in the interior, there are the conserved foundations of this unusually large stone tower which have been conserved after their excavation.

Due to the hard and stony ground on the western foot of the Klingenkopf, the Romans started to replace the moat and rampart system with a wall built from consolidated rock. The disintegrated remains of this wall are visible in the form of a debris rampart. WP 3/55 is situated on the height. The foundation walls of the stone tower have been conserved. The fortification was created again as a moat and rampart on the foot of the Klingenkopf. Northeast of this is a well-preserved route to the small fort Heidenstock, the defence wall of which is clearly visible. The Limes-line can be well perceived northeast of the small fort. At WP 3/60 Einsiedel is a conserved stone tower fragment only a few meters behind the wall. A small section of this has been re-erected.

The Limes wall is in an eminently preserved state northeast of WP 3/60 (partly up to a height of 0.5 m). Traces of the upstream pathways are occasionally visible as a shallow moat in the terrain. WP 3/61 Kieshübel belongs to the best preserved watch posts in the Taunus. Two wooden tower sites with circular moats and two stone tower foundations were found; the latter have been conserved. WP 3/63 Weilstein and preserved stone tower foundations are situated about 25 m behind the Limes wall. Rampart and moat are in a well-preserved state west of WP 3/63.
WEHRHEIM
Surrounded by beautiful woods in the Hochtaunus, it offers numerous leisure activities.

The district Langenhain-Ziegenberg in the Nature Park Hochtaunus is a popular place for outings and recreation.

Park Hochtaunus is a popular place for outings and recreation.

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Fachdienst Stadtkultur
Marktplatz 2 | 35 510 Butzbach
Tel +4 9 (0)952 1 66-0 | Fax +4 9 (0)952 1 66-50
www.stadt-butzbach.de

EUR: 35 510 Butzbach

EBACHZELL

The ruins of the fort and the related bath house are clearly visible.

Echzell

In the midst of the fertile plain of the Wetterau, stretching between the foothills of the Taunus and the Vogelberg. Picturesque walls, scenic ponds for fishermen, modern sports facilities, two community centres.

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BER-MÖRLEN
Fort Langenhain was east of the present location of Ober-Mörlen on the height which is today called “Gicksburg”. There is evidence for the existence of Cohors I Bituricum equitata in the stone fort which covers an area of 3.2 hectares and lies below meadows and fields. The fort was also a large stone building of the related civilian settlement.

LIMES INFORMATIONS CENTRE FOR THE EASTERN WETTERAU IN ECHZELL

LIMES INFORMATIONS CENTRE FOR THE DISTRICT OF GIEßEN

The Roman site is part of a signposted circular trail.

HUNGEN
The defence wall of the small fort at the northerm end of the Feldheim Wald is visible as a slight elevation in the terrain. Next to this, a part of the Limes fort with inner wall ornament has been preserved. Almost 1 km northeast of Inheiden, not far away from the river Morolf, is a fort with an area of 0.7 hectares. Aerial photographs of the location refer amongst other things to several rebuilding phases. The fort is part of the Eastern Limes Information Centre for the district of Gießen.

ECHEZELL

With an area of 5.2 hectares, it is one of the largest forts on the Upper German Limes. An aula (Roman auxiliary military unit) and a cohort of 500 soldiers each were stationed at the fort. The related military bath house is under today’s Protestant parish church, where several of its walls are visible in a cellar room. Today, the building stone of the Legio XXII Primigenia Pia Fidelis from the fort, the standards shrine and parts of the formerly heatable scriptorium of the administration are visible. Furthermore, the remains of the walls of the granary are recognisable. Between the Limes and the fort Kapersburg are the preserved foundation walls of the thermal bath building next to a spring. East of Pfaffenwieserbach is the small fort Kaisersberg. Its defences are clearly visible as a high rampart with upstream moat on the south side. A bit further north is the reconstruction of WP 4/16 on the Gauklopf. The foundations are particularly strong and equipped with buttresses, which hints at an enormous height of the tower and makes its function as a signal tower likely. It is possible that there was visual contact with a tower of similar function on the Johannesberg in Bad Nauheim.

KAPERSBURG/WEHRHEIM

The smallest remains of the Limes along the trail to Glashütten in the Hochtuaus.

ROMAN MONUMENTS

Kaplersburg belongs to the best preserved Limes forts in Hesse.

Particularly impressive are the two conserved fortification gates within a double wall. The staff quarters in the interior of the fort, the standards shrine and parts of the formerly heatable scriptorium of the administration are visible. Furthermore, the remains of the walls of the granary are recognisable. Between the Limes and the fort Kapersburg are the preserved foundation walls of the thermal bath building next to a spring. East of Pfaffenwieserbach is the small fort Kaisersberg. Its defences are clearly visible as a high rampart with upstream moat on the south side. A bit further north is the reconstruction of WP 4/16 on the Gauklopf. The foundations are particularly strong and equipped with buttresses, which hints at an enormous height of the tower and makes its function as a signal tower likely. It is possible that there was visual contact with a tower of similar function on the Johannesberg in Bad Nauheim.

BEWETZBACH UND POHLHEIM

The rampart of the Limes fort is in a well-preserved state over long distances north of Butzbach. The reason for this lies in the fact that it was later used as part of the territorial fort. Large sections of the rampart form either a forest border or a field margin with hedges. There is a tower reconstruction together with a reconstructed section of a palisade, moat and rampart on the Sandberg at Grüningen.

Schloss Butzbach is a reconstructed wooden watchtower.

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LIMES INFORMATIONS CENTRE FOR THE DISTRICT OF GIEßEN

The Limes is in a completely well-preserved state between WP 4/52 and WP 4/57 northwest of Arnsburg. The tower foundations have been made visible at the tower site 4 56 northeast of the Petersen. The tower site is part of a signposted circular trail.

LICH-ARNSBURG

The cohort fort Arnsburg was about 1 km southwest of the Kloster Arnburg (monastery) on a Lahn-high plateau above the Wettertal. Its ruins served as a stone pit when the monastery was erected. Parts of the north front with northwest corner and fort gate are marked in the terrain. The fort area and the vicus are made accessible via a signposted circular trail. As an archaeological reserve, they have been taken out of the agricultural use.

Pfalzwehrheim is ourast of the Petersen. The tower site is part of a signposted circular trail.

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The municipality of Limershain is a modern and attractive municipality in the southwest of the Wetterau district. Surrounded by beautiful nature, it is located in close proximity to Hanau, Friedberg, Gießen, and the Rhine-Main metropolis. Limershain consists of the three districts Rommelhausen, Hainchen and Himbach and has a population of about 5,700. It is the only municipality which bears the word “Limes” in its name and proudly refers to its historical heritage by having the Limes watchtower on its municipal coat. Designated nature conservation sites provide habitats for rare endemic plants and animals as well as important nesting places for migratory birds.

Neuberg, part of the Gemeinde Neuberg, consists of the districts Ravolzhausen and Rüdigheim and is centrally located in the Vogelsberg, Spessart and Rhön area. Its name also refers to its historical heritage. The Protestant church, built in 1739, renewed in 1862, with “Wehrkirchhof” (defence churchyard). It was furnished as a parlour and can be visited during guided tours. The reconstruction of the original border installation illustrates the expansion around 200 A.D.

The sites where the wooden watchtower and the stone watchtower were found are still visible at WP 4/104. Located in the immediate neighbourhood is a watchtower which was reconstructed of basalt rocks by using experimental archaeology. It was built with scientific support as authentically as possible over a period of three years and has been open to the public at any time since 2013. The middle floor was furnished as a parlour and can be visited during guided tours.
ERLENSEE
Consists of Rücklingen and Langenlindbach. First mentioning by Theodorius de Rücklingen in 1173, mentioning of Langenlindbach in papal deed in 1238.
- Rücklingen, former bath-house of the Roman fort (so-called “Abtei” near the Rümelstraße”), Wiesau near (water castle) (1569) with local history museum (amongst other things with finds from the fort, open on every first Sunday of the month), Schlösschen (1844) (small castle), Langenlindbach: defence towers.

HANAU
Attractions: a high number of visitors from the surrounding areas. Numerous parks, other attractions make a visit to the economic nine nature protection areas and seven land- and cultural major centre in the east of the city possible to enjoy pure nature in Hänau. The landscape protection areas within the city area make it possible to enjoy pure nature in Hänau. The guided tours to the Przewalski-wild equids in the wild park “Alte Fasanerie” in the city district Klein-Auheim are extremely popular.

GROSSKROTZENBURG
The History of Grosskrotzenburg goes back about 6000 years, which is proved by numerous archaeological finds. The municipality offers leisure facilities such as trails, a forest nature trail, a lido or an indoor swimming pool. Different festivals and markets take place every year.
- Ruin of a Roman fort with open-air theatre, limes remains, museum with Roman section on the fort area, former synagogue.
- Museum (address on p. 53).

STOCKSTADT AM MAIN
Emerging municipality on the Bavarian Untermain with a wooded area of 953 hectares, the roots of which go back to the Roman Age. Sports facilities, open-air pool, culture and sports centre Franken-halle.

GROSSKROTZENBURG
Parts of the defence wall of the fort house are visible in the area of the town centre of Grosskrotzenburg. The southwestern corner of the garrison as well as the mediavely reworked corner tower are visible near the church. At the entrance of the church are parts of the south wall which have been preserved. The Limes ran past 20 metres east of the fort wall. The piled foundations of a Roman stone pillar bridge in the Main, which were erected in the 30s of the 2nd century, are sensational. To this belongs also a station of the beneficiarii on the banks of the Main. The Roman finds from the fort and the civilian settlement are displayed at the Heimatmuseum (museum of local history) next to the church. This also serves as the Regional Limes Information Centre for the Main-Kinzig-Kreis.

ERLENSEE-RÜCKINGEN
Fort Rückingen with an area of 2.5 hectares was located at the western edge of the town. Unfortunately, the complete area has been overbuilt with residential housing. It was however possible to conserve the foundation walls of the fort bath-house below a group of trees south of the Kinzigniederung. Its research has a long tradition which started from 1802 to 1804. The garrison of fort Rückingen was mainly responsible for the surveillance of a Limes passage over the Kinzig.

HANAU
In the district Hanau are three fort locations which have been discovered. The fort on the Salisberg belonged to the older eastern Wetterau-Limes and its function was to control the “Mainlinie”.

BAVARIA

STOCKSTADT AM MAIN
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GROSSKROTZENBURG
The site of the coastal fort with an area of 3 hectares is completely built over today. It is positioned in the midst of the modern town and was once the most northern fort on the older Main-line (“Alte Mainlinie”). Amongst the stones which were integrated into the Carolingian Einhard-Basilica is also an inscription stone. Further inscription stones are in the cloister next to the basilica. The Landschaftsmuseum (landscape museum) houses the Regional Limes Information Centre for the Offenbach district.

BETWEEN RÜCKINGEN AND GROSSKROTZENBURG
The Limes has been preserved over longer distances in wooded areas south of Rückingen. The Limes is in a well-preserved state at WP 5/12 at the Doppelbiersumpf, east of Hanau-Wolfgang.
NIEDERNBERG

The origin of the municipality goes back to a Roman fort. First documentary reference to Niedernberg dates from 995. The trail around the village leads the visitor to the historic sites of the old village centre. An idyllic lake scenery in the south of the municipality invites visitors to sports and recreational activities.

Excellent cycleways – Maintal- and Limmat cycleway – connect Niedernberg with its surrounding area.

WÖRTH AM MAIN

Located in the Main Valley at the foot of the Bayerische Odenwald, possesses a historic centre with a beautiful old town hall (1600) and unique buildings made of mottled sandstone in the Neufahrner Zollamt around 1650, historic centre, remains of a former town fortification. Permanent exhibition “Romantik” in the community centre with a focus on the historical reconstruction of the numerus fort Wörth.

OBERNBURG AM MAIN

At the crossroads of old trading routes between Spessart and Odenwald at the western Mainviereck, where Mühlring and Elsava flow into the Main. The Romans erected a cohort fort with an area of almost 3 hectares located under today’s town centre. South of the garrison was a beneficiary station. The UNESCO-Geopark-Culture-Trail, reopened in autumn 2004, leads over a distance of about 10 km past the two Roman forts, which brought together the “Odenwald Limmat” and the “Nassau Limmat”, and offers a magnificent view of the savanna Miantal with its wooded oaks, flood plains and vineyards.

STOCKSTADT

The military installations in the district Stockstadt has been intensively researched. They were located on today’s industrial area, which is why they are no longer visible. An exception though are the remains of the fort bath-house of Stockstadt, which were relocated to the park of Aschaffenburg-Nilkheim. The extensive civilian settlement (vicus) is characterised, amongst other things, by a Dolchensfels and several Milithaer-temple, where oriental gods used to be worshipped. Those gods were very popular amongst members of the Roman force. In addition to this, there was also a beneficiary station on the Main in Stockstadt as well as a wooden ship wharf. The rich finds from the excavations are exhibited at the Stiftsmuseum in Aschaffenburg and at the Saalburg Museum.

NIEDERNBERG

The Roman stone fort with an area of 2.2 hectares was located in the old village centre. It is, however, no longer visible. Signs with the floor layout of the fort and ground markings supply information about the fort. There is a bronze statue (new design) of an auxiliary soldier at the Porta Principalis Sinistra. The crossroads of the main roads of the Roman fort, via principalis and via praetoriana, correspond to today’s crossroads of the “Hauptstraße” and “Schulstraße”. Finds from Niedernberg are kept in the Dommuseum in Fulda and in the Stiftsmuseum Aschaffenburg. A replica of the Roman fountain mask (silens), found in Niedernberg, has been installed as a gargoyle about the location of its discovery.

At the newly designed Marcellusplatz (square), in the north of the municipality, is a replica of a Roman gravestone (Marcellusstein). Its inscription throws light on the cohort which was stationed in Niedernberg. An information sign about the Roman past of Niedernberg can also be found there.

WÖRTH

There was a numerus fort (0.8 hectares) at the northern exit of Wörth. It is likely that the so-called Odenwald-Limmat starts at Wörth. The fort is located in the fields, directly east of the ring road. An observer with a trained eye can perceive the former garrison when he looks at the slight bumps in the terrain.

KLINGENBERG A. MAIN

A Roman fort with an area of 0.6 hectares is located underground in the district Treffurt. Its foundations and other traces give visible hints to big parts of a Roman fort of which at least the defence wall was made of stone. Aboveground, the fort is no longer visible. An altar stone from 212 A.D. has been integrated into the wall of the vestibule of the Catholic parish church St. Maria Magdalena.

MILTENBERG

At the passage from the so-called Main-Limmat, a border section on the river, to the Limes, the artificial border fortification made of palisade, rampart and moat. Visible: wall remains and parts of the bath-house of the so-called Altstadtkastell (old city fort). Replicas of the foundations of three watchtowers along the Limes Trail. Pottery kilns from the civilian settlement of the overbuilt numerus fort. Many display boards offer additional information.
WALLDÜRN/ODENWALD

The area round Walldürn was already conquered by Roman troops in 156 A.D. Walldürn, well-known pilgrimage place and largest Eucharistic sanctuary in Germany, offers: one of the most beautiful Baroque churches in the Rhine-Main-Area and historic centre, Limes Experience Trail, Roman bath-house, small fort, Roman section in the StadtMuseum. Group tariffs “Tagstour auf den Spuren der Römer” are available. Walldürn has been UNESCO-biopark-information-centre since 2006 and offers numerous guided tours and activities related to the topic “Roman monuments.” The Ödenwalder Freilichtmuseum (open-air museum) in Gottersdorf gives deep insights into the world of our rural ancestors.

BUCHEN

Located at the eastern edge of the Ödenwald. A romantic town with historic buildings, numerous half-timbered houses and remains of the city fort; cultural monuments in the surrounding area which are worth visiting, widely known for its cavalries with “Blecker” and “Hufschmitt”.

OSTERBURKEN

Osterburken is the location of the best preserved Roman fort in Baden-Württemberg. The Römerrmuseum comprehensively informs about the UNESCO-World Heritage site Limes.

WALLDÜRN-REINHARDSACHSEN


NORTH OF WALLDÜRN

Limes path: 2.2 km along the Limes. Visible: conserved foundations of watchtowers, one of them with annex and reconstructed palisade.

WALLDÜRN

Stadt- und Wallfahrtsmuseum (town and pilgrimage museum): mainly finds from Roman locations of the area. Fort: not overbuilt, a so-called archaeological reserve. Slight bumps in the terrain mark the position of the fort wall. Fort bath-house of the “Reihentyp” (rooms arranged in a row) with hypocaust: stone walls of the second building period conserved. The position of the wooden pillars marks the location of the load-bearing posts of the wooden vestibule. Copy of the consecration stone to the Goddess Fortuna.

OSTERBURKEN

The district museum (Bezirksmuseum) in Buchen presents the Limes as a masterpiece of Roman engineering art. The Romans built their Limes in a perfectly straight line over a distance of about 80 km regardless of the terrain. This masterly achievement can be experienced in a playful way at the district museum. For this purpose, a cross-country tread was made, which can be put true to scale on a puzzle made of aerial photographs of the Limes-line. But the measuring technique of the Romans - illustrated by the “Limeslaufsteg” - is not the only focus of the newly-designed section. The district museum has put another focus on the excavations of the fort location Schilda by the “Albertmuseum Buchen” in the 1960s. Furthermore, it focuses on the finds from the small forts in the district Buchen as well as on possible threats and protection measurements of the ground monuments. Not only the museum’s own exhibits are shown but also a high number of both privately and publicly owned loans.

The exhibition is supplemented by a presentation about measuring techniques by the Hochschule für Technik Stuttgart - measuring and geoinformatics - as well as by an exhibition for children about the Roman history at the toy section of the museum.

BUCHEN-HETTINGEN

Small fort Hönehaus. Visible: stone defence wall with gateways. The fort belonged to the main survey points of the Limes-line which runs along perfectly straight here. There are three restored tower locations north (WP 7/48) and south (WP 8/1 and 8/2) of the small fort.

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OSTERBURKEN

Double fort at the southern edge of the Künsartal. Visible: south eastern wall of the fort for the Cohors III Aquitanorum and defence wall with gateways of the added so-called annex fort as well as parts of the moats. Pavilion with extensive explanations. Fort bath-house. Visible: Bath II in the Römerrmuseum.

Römerrmuseum Osterburken at the UNESCO-World Heritage site Limes, branch of the Archäologisches Landesmuseum Baden-Württemberg. The museum supra-regionally offers information about the Limes. Finds from the Roman border from North Baden-Württemberg but also from the Ödenwald-Limes are exhibited. The focal point of the exhibition is the culture of the Romans and the Germanic peoples along the Limes, but also Roman religion and the bathing culture. The outstanding finds from Osterburken – Mithras stone and the ritual precinct of the beneficiary unit with its numerous wooden finds and consecration stones – are shown here. The ruin of a bath house (Bad II) is exhibited in the rear part of the museum. The location of the annex fort is only 300 metres away from the museum. The remains of the wall of the troop quarters are freely accessible in a park. Osterburken is the best-preserved fort in Baden-Württemberg.
ZWEIFLINGEN

"Embedded in the green" – that’s how Zweiflingen with its 1,700 inhabitants introduces itself to its visitors. The smallest municipality of the Hohenlohe is a rural idyll – it is located in the middle of the Hohenlohe Ebene, between fruit trees and cornfields. It is no wonder that golfers and gourmets from near and far appreciate this town. The “Limes and Gourmet Walk” gives a good overview. Fort Westernbach lies hidden in the perceived today along the A 6.

Precious finds from the Roman period in the Waygag-Museum, Rendsbieten (wayside shrine on a Roman column shaft), Roman well, conserved tower foundations (WP 9/33), Öhringen Limes Projekt (viewing platform), historic centre, Stiftskirche (college church), Hohenlohes Reisedenkmals (valuable castle).

The “Lim es and Gourm et W alk” gives a good overview. Fort W esternbach lies hidden in the perceived today along the A 6.

For a hundred years, Öhringen was playing an important role as a military base and a sizeable civilian settlement at the Limes in the hohenerloher Ebene. There were two Roman forts in the town area of Öhringen.

Hauptstraße 17 | 74613 Öhringen
Tel +49 (0)7941 68-118 | Fax +49 (0)7941 68-176
tourist@oehringen.de
www.oehringen.de

PFEDELBACH

Located at the edge of the Keuperberg, an up-stream mountain range of the Mainhardter Wald. First historical reference to its existence in the Öhringen Stiftungsbrief (foundation certificate) of 1037. The district Unterstenbach is a state-ap-proved health resort.

Former water castle with chapel and banquet hall, wine museum with Fürstenfass (barrel with 64,664 litres), opening hours, guided tours and wine tastings by arrangement. [Tel +49 (0)7941 6081-11]; former prison with display in modern: virtual Lim es worlds in the town hall (Tel +49 (0)7941 6081-58), Limes 80 km in total, view over a distance of up to 45 km.

Remains of fort walls, Limes reconstruction, Art Museum Pahl, leisure activities: Fun-Naturerlebnis-Pfalz (nature trail), Miniralreichbad (open-air swimming pool), trails and cycleyways, horse riding and fishing, Nordic walking and jogging.

Archaeological reserve. The foundations – as far as known – have been conserved in a park. Display boards and artificial stone casts of important inscriptions and images from Jagsthausen and the region provide information about the military base (cohort fort and civilian settlement).
GROSSERLACH

Located in the Schwäbische Wald (500 – 566 m). The district Grab is a state-approved health resort and is named derives from the “Schweinsgraben” (Limes moat). The surrounding area is especially suitable for extended hikes.

WEBERBUBY

Modern instead of medieval wayside shrine at tower location WP 9/103. Conserved ruins of tower WP 9/104 with clearly visible Limes, which can be followed southwards to WP 9/111 on the road Fornsbach-Enzsee.

BETWEEN MURRHARDT AND WELZHEIM

WP 9/116 on the road from Welzheim to Fornsbach, south-east of the “Spazierhöhl"; an extraordinarily large tower foundation has been conserved there. Presumably main survey point of the straight Limes-line. From this point, one of the best-conserved Limes sections stretched southwards and west of the road Kaisersbach-Welzheim.

MURRHARDT

In the district Großerlach: silver mine gallery (Eisenerz Seam) and Herb Centre.

BETWEEN GRABBAND WELZHEIM

WP 9/11 on Siegelberg, popularly known as “Römerkanzle", reconstructed up to a height of 4 metres. WP 9/96 on the “Heiden-bühle": foundations of two stone towers with exploratory plaque, one of the towers reconstructed up to a height of 6 metres.

SOUTH OF MURRHARDT

Modern instead of medieval wayside shrine at tower location WP 9/103. Conserved ruins of tower WP 9/104 with clearly visible Limes, which can be followed southwards to WP 9/111 on the road Fornsbach-Enzsee.

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SMALL FORT EBNISEE

Traces of the enclosure wall perceivable as flat debris rampart.

WELZHEIM

Welzheim belongs with its two big forts and a small fort to the most important military sites on the Upper German Limes.

a) West Fort: 4.3 hectares, location of an equestrian military unit (ala), almost completely overbuilt.

b) East Fort: 1.6 hectares, east of the straight Limes-line on a plateau above the Lein. Conserved are parts of the enclosure wall with a reconstruction of the west gate. The complete fort area has the protection status of a so-called archaeological reserve. It has been designated as an archaeological park with replicas of Roman stone monuments and exploratory plaques about the Roman Welzheim. Excavated buildings have been marked with stone plates, one of the walls has been reconstructed. Further information available in the towers of the west gate, either accessible via fort guards or by taking part in guided tours.

c) Small fort Rötelse: located about 1.5 km north of the west fort on a hill east of the road Welzheim-Gaumumannswalde. The small fort with an inside area of 324 m², the fort walls have been conserved and the floor layout of the wooden internal buildings have been indicated with concrete plates. Prime example of a small fort on the Upper German Limes. Purpose: possibly the surveillance of a Limes passageway.

South of the small fort: Rötelse Limes replica with moat, rampart and palisade.

Städtisches Museum (municipal museum): large section about the Roman times with many finds from Welzheim and further explanations.

BETWEEN WELZHEIM AND LORCH

WP 9/134: foundations restored.

WP 12/7 visible as a flat hill in the meadows. WP 12/8 with conserved foundation walls. WP 12/9 “Bemberlesstein": foundations restored, parts of the Limes impressively preserved here. Conserved tower ruins WP 12/11 on an elevation. Excellent visibility from this point during Roman times (fort had been cleared during ancient times). WP 12/13 not a tower but a small fort with an area of 10.5 x 10.5 metres.

LORCH

Lorch Monastery on the road Lorch-Pfahlbron. North-east of the monastery near the presumed WP 12/14 is a replica of a wooden watchtower and of a palisade section. The tower offers a wide view and the palisade represents the Limes bend that used to be there. Worth seeing are the monastery buildings and the circular image of the “Stauffer" in the chapter house of the monastery. Fort in the middle of the town overbuilt to a large extent. Southernmost base of the Upper German Limes on the thoroughfare from Bad Cannstatt through the Remstal to Raetia. Visible: foundations of the northern tower of the west gate in the yard of the “Evangelische Gemeindehaus” (protestant parish hall). Historically themed walls in the city centre.

BETWEEN LORCH AND SCHWÄBISCH GMÜND

Small fort Kleineinbach west of the Rotenbachtal. Flat debris rampart of the defence wall visible in the forest, similar to the small fort Rötelse. The fort with an area of almost 600 m² played an important part in the surveillance of the Limes at the border between the Roman provinces of Upper Germany and Raetia.
Schwäbisch Gmünd

Clocks have always been ticking a bit differently in Schwäbisch Gmünd – in this city which is known for its special feeling for beauty, craft, architecture, design, jewellery and culture in South-West Germany.

Möcklingen

Möcklingen is located at the foot of the Swabian Alb and provides the gate to the Rems valley. The landscape is characterized by the Rosensteine and the Albracht at the Pfaffenger. A trail along the Limes with relevant information has been created at the Limes-Wanderparkplatz (hiking car park) with Albgräbenara. Vicarage built by Johann Michael Kaller in 1765. Important and remarkable stone carver works by Prof. Otto Harbert Hajek in the Catholic parish church, supplemented in 2010.

Aalen

Former free imperial city at the foot of the Swabian Alb, historic centre with an attractive pedestrian zone. Event highlights include Aalen Jazz Festival, “open-air Summer” of the theatre of the city of Aalen, “Reichsstadt-Tage”, “Römertage” (in every even year), excursion and short trip offers, “Achtung – Die Römer kommen” (“Beware – the Romans are coming!”).

Kleinindebach-Rotenbachtal

A few metres east of the small fort Kleinindebach is a prominent landmark of the Limes: starting point of the Raetian Wall (the Limes was marked by a stone wall in the region of the province of Raetia from the beginning of the 3rd century onwards). Moat and rampart were built at the same time in the province of Upper Germany. Foundations of the wall have been restored after excavation, further continuation of the wall in the form of a flat rampart. Small fort Freimühle, located east of the Rotenbachtal: hardly anything was perceivable of this small fort until it was uncovered again in 2006. A huge earth dam, which is interrupted at each of the positions of the two towers, marks the course of the defence wall of the fort with an area of 0.29 hectares. Car park at the entrance of the Rotenbachtal: information pavilion, landscape model, milestone and replica of moat/rampart, palisade and wall.

Schwäbisch Gmünd

Church, Franziskaner-Church, silverware factory first documentary reference dates from 1291.

Böbingen

Charmingly located on either sides of the Rems, significant fort. The town can be traced back to an Alamannic settlement from the 7th century. Its road Bad Cannstatt-Regensburg with a not insignificant stone, the Forester, is a bathhouse of the city of Aalen, “Reichsstädter Tage”, “Römertage” (in every even year), excursion and short trip offers, “Achtung – Die Römer kommen” (“Beware – the Romans are coming!”).

Aalen

Limsmuseum in Aalen with archaeological park, a branch of the “Archäologisches Landesmuseum Baden-Wuerttemberg”. The Limes Information Centre Baden-Wuerttemberg is located in the entrance area of the museum.

The largest South German museum on the UNESCO-World Heritage Limes is located on the site of Fort Aalen. Covering an area of 6 hectares, this fort is the largest military camp on the Limes. The museum provides comprehensive information about the Limes, the forts, the structure and weaponry of the Limes troops as well as the civilian settlements in the hinterland. There is even something to learn about the Roman ideology of rulership.

Many original finds, informative texts and graphics as well as numerous models provide an illustrative and lively picture of the lives of soldiers and civilians on the Limes.

Böbingen

Fort on a mountain spur over the Rems in a strategically favourable location, from where a view of 20 watchtowers on the Limes was once possible. Visible foundations of the south fort gate with gate towers, south-east corner with tower, parts of the east wall with tower.

Information panels on the Limes as well as in the area of the fort and the former fort village (vicus), where a bath house, a sanctuary and a road station (manus) have been excavated.

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Bübingen

North of Möcklingen is a Limes section in the forest “Grubenholz” east of the Braunhof: one of the most impressive sites on the Raetian Limes. The debris rampart of the Raetian wall is excellently visible over a length of 1.5 km. The circular moat belongs to the wooden tower of WP 12/45. In the forest are burial mounds from the Hallstatt period (8th to 5th century B.C.). Limes tower WP 12/46 perceivable as debris hill.

Particularly attractive is the archaeological park on the site of the fort. The visitor awaits remains of the walls of the staff quarters and of the left side gate, a high number of replicas of Roman stone monuments and, finally, a former partial reconstruction of an equestrian barrage in its original size.

This is how everyday life of the Ala II Flavia, which was stationed in Aalen and comprised of 1000 cavalrymen, comes alive again. Modern multimedia presentations, a multilingual audio guide and especially the museum’s comprehensive educational programme complete the range of offers.
**HÜTTLINGEN**
The "alemannische Urdorf" (Alemannic prehistoric village) Hüttingen was first mentioned in a document by Emperor Heinrich II in 1024.

**ELLWANGEN**
Former residence of the Prince-Provosts in the Vimbarg, which was founded in 764 as a Benedictine monastery. The pilgrimage church Schönenberg and the castle with museum rise above the town. In the courtyard, the "heimattapage" and other cultural events take place every summer.

**STÖDTLEN**
Stödtlen is located at the foothills of the Albvorland and consists of 25 districts. Its first documentary reference dates from 1024. The traditional St. Leonhardsfest takes place every August. The Limes descends with the "Lastraut" till it reaches the Middle Franconian plain between Fort Halheim and the partial replica of a stone tower near Mönchroth. Limes-line clearly visible in the area of the wind farm Freihof as well as east of Dambach.

**RAINAU**
Consists of the districts Schwabsberg, Buch, Daiklingen, Saverwang and Weiler.

**BETWEEN AALEN AND RAINAU**

Hüttingen: "Limesanlage am Kocher" with replica of wooden palisade and wall. Map of the Raetian Limes and its hinterland shown as a plaster mosaic.

At the junction of the road Hüttingen-Buch to Oberlengenfeld: the Raetian wall continues in the form of an almost 1-metre high and up to 3-metre wide debris ramp along the edge of the forest towards the northeast.

**FORT HALHEIM**
The site of the fort with an area of 0.2 hectares is framed by a hedge on the debris ramp of the enclosing wall. A model gives an idea of what the fort looked like during Roman times.

**BETWEEN HALHEIM AND MÖNCHSROTH**
East of the road Birkenzell-Gerau: Limes wall is clearly visible as a dam in the field meadow area. Location of WP 12/109 not far from the wooden crucifix at Stödtlen-Oberzell: situated within an interesting landscape; with a good view over Dinkelsbühl towards the North and to the Middle Franconian Hesselberg towards the East.

**ELLWANGEN-PFAHLHEIM**
A section of the Limes wall was exposed directly at the Kastellstraße in Ellwangen-Pfahlheim in 1988. The foundations, which are 12.2 m long and 1.25 – 1.4 m wide, have been preserved up to a height of 0.75 m. The dried-out cavity wall consists of local "Stubensandstein".
Bayerisches Limes-Informationszentrum (BLIZ)
Martin-Luther-Platz 3 | 91781 Weißenburg in Bayern
Tel +49 (0)9141 907-189 | www.limesinfozentrum.de

BAVARIA

///

Weißenburg in Bayern, Gate Reconstruction of Fort Weißenburg
MÖNCHSROTH

Count Hermann von Leiningen donated lands in the "Bachgrund" of the Rothach for the Benedictine Monastery Hirau at the beginning of the 12th century. This developed into another monastery at the end of the existing village of which the church St. Peter and Paul as well as parts of the circuit wall have still been preserved. The Limes runs partly visible, partly not visible, through open field, south of Mönchsroth, to the forest near the Fallweistane.

WEILTINGEN

Located on a hill above the Wörnitz, former "Wendisches Reichesmuseum" Weltlingen; was awarded market rights in 1554.

Historic centre with gate, St.-Peters-Church with an interior of art-historical value – winged altar by H. Scheufelin, a student of Dürer, and gallery paintings from the 17th century. St. Nikolaus-Church in the district Ruffenhofen (excavated in the 18th century with building material from fort Ruffenhofen), market on Mother’s Day and Thanksgiving, museum of local history and Trachtenmuseum (costume museum).

LANGFURTH

The municipality was created from the merger of the municipalities Oberkemmatten, Dorfhammaten and Ammelbruch. ideally embedded within the landscape on the foot of the Hesselberg and ideal starting point for hikes, cycling tours and excursions to the historical towns in the surrounding area.

WITTLESBOHEN


FOR T AND V ICUS RU FFEN HOFEN

The fort Ruffenhofen is located on a hill above the Wörnitz in the border area between the municipalities of Weiltingen, Wittelshofen and Gerolfingen, about 2 km away from the Limes. The cavalry fort with an inside area of about 3.7 hectares has not been overbuilt since antiquity. Its structures and its civilian settlement are known from geophysical investigations and have been visualised for visitors since 2003.

MÖNCHSROTH

The Limes reaches the Bavarian border on the road Mönchsroth-Eck am Berg (end of the Limes-line 12 / beginning of Limes-line 13). A bit further east of this road are large remains of a tower (WP 13/1), perceivable as a flat hill. South of Mönchsroth: partial replica of a stone tower (WP 13/2).

South of the road Mönchsroth-Wittenbach in the forest "Unterer Espar" are the remains of a stone and wooden tower (WP 13/3).

BETWEEN WEILTINGEN AND WILBURGSTETTEN

This Limes section is documented by site notices and eleven steles which provide information about Roman life, the Roman sites and the respective municipalities. East of the road from Wolfshöhl to Wilburgstetten: Limes visible as debris rampart, flattened debris hill of WP 13/7; further to the northeast are remains of WP 13/8 which are visible with a trained eye. Traces of the palisade. Debris rampart of the Raetian Limes wall still visible as far as the road Wilburgstetten – Weiltingen.

WITTLESBOHEN

The fort Ruffenhofen was made visible again by plantings, the recovery of Roman paths and information panels. Visitors can have a view across the whole area with a 1:10 scale fort replica from a hill.

Right beside the Ruffenhofen Roman Park is the LIMESEUM, which provides illustrative information about the UNESCO-World Heritage site Limes in the district of Ansbach. Visitors can particularly follow the daily routine of a soldier called December. Fort Dambach is besides Ruffenhofen an important topic in the museum.
Wassertrüdingen

Wassertrüdingen is located near the Hesselberg and offers a wide range of hiking and cycling tours. Romantic Franconia, the Franconian Lake District, the Nördlinger Ries and the nature park Altmühltal are in close proximity. There used to be a wooden fort by the Romans in the district Alten- trüdingen. The Römerpark Kufthofen is also just a few kilometers away.

Touristinfo der Gemeinde Wassertrüdingen Marktplatz 13 | 91717 Wassertrüdingen Tel +49 (0)9832 8221-0 | Fax +49 (0)9832 8221-30
E-mail touristinfo@stadt-wassertruedingen.de www.wassertruedingen.de

Unterschwaningen

The municipality is not far from the Denkmoeller Lake between the Hesselberg in the west and the Franconian Lake District in the east. Its first documentary reference dates from 1053. The Celts and the Romans left visible traces in the fields surrounding Unterschwaningen. There was a Roman wooden fort in Unterschwaningen as early as 90 A.D. The Limes crosses the municipality over a distance of about 2.5 km with numerous visible archaeological monuments, such as a reconstructed section of the Limes wall, the site of a watchtower, fort Dambach with arena and vicus. The heyday of this municipality was in the 18th century when the counts of Brandenburg-Ansbach had their summer residence there.

Gastes’ “1749”, remains of the town wall (13th century), museum of fossils and lithography.

Touristinfo der Gemeinde Unterschwaningen
Marktplatz 13 | 91717 Unterschwaningen
Tel +49 (0)9836 9707-20 | Fax +49 (0)9836 9707-23
info@unterschwandingen.de www.unterschwandingen.de

Arberg

The market town celebrated its 775th anniversary. It is located in the middle of the holiday region of the Franconian Lake District and offers a high number of leisure activities as well as an extensive network of cycleways and trails. The Limes runs through the municipal area over a distance of 3 kilometers.

Remains of the former castle and defensive wall, St. Blasius-Church (1709), historic gate tower (1531), cemetery church “Zum H. Kreuz” (1568), Gothic church with three naves and valuable frescoes, wooden sculptures and cenotaphs, two well-preserved Celtic ramparts (“four-corner-ramparts”, rectangular ditched enclosure) in the district Großfeld, ancient Roman church in the district Morsch with valuable Osttellen-altar.

Touristinfo der Gemeinde Arberg Langstr. 13 | 91738 Arberg Tel +49 (0)9834 697 | Fax +49 (0)9834 975662
E-mail info@arberg.de www.arberg.de

Gunzenhausen

State-approved health resort. Centre in the Franconian Lake District. First documentary reference dates from 823. Former Roman settlement, northernmost point of the Raetian Limes. The near-by Altmühlsämiss Lake (450 ha) invites visitors to go swimming, sailing, surfing and boating. Shipping line with four pairs. There are 800 km of signed cycleways and trails around Gunzenhausen. Huge programme for guests and cultural events in summer.

Touristroute of the Gunzenhauser Limes Langstr. 13a | 91738 Gunzenhausen Tel +49 (0)9834 807-20 | Fax +49 (0)9834 5623-40
info@gunzenhausen.de www.gunzenhausen.de

Theilenhofen

There is a restored Limes tower (WP 14/4) with wooden palisade east of the Bismarck tower (partly built of stones from the Limes wall). Right beside it is WP 14/5, which was later added to the Limes wall. Remains of the debris rampart of the Limes wall are visible about 500 m east of this.

Touristinfo der Gemeinde Theilenhofen Langstr. 13a | 91788 Theilenhofen Tel +49 (0)9834 697 | Fax +49 (0)9834 951662
E-mail info@theilenhofen.de www.theilenhofen.de

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THEILENHOFEN

East of Gundelsheim: debris rampart of the Limes wall visible, additional marking with indicator stones, so-called “Limes”-Stones.

Theilenhofen

Fort: a stone column marks the northeast corner; footpaths mark the course of the enclosing walls, whereas the fort corners are marked by the planting of trees. Its location on a high plateau guarantees a good visibility.

Fort bath house: located in a valley. Walls from the more recent building period excavated and conserved.

Roman Monuments Bavaria

BETWEEN EHINGEN, ARBERG AND GUNZENHAUSEN

Northeast of Ehingen: debris hill of WP 13/31 with adjacent rampart of the Limes wall.
Hardly any traces left of fort Dambach; ramps of an oval site with three entrances are traceable 250 m to the east. Small amphitheatre; adjacent is a debris rampart of the Limes.
WP 13/36 - WP 13/38: Limes is marked by a row of trees along the forest path, Dennerloher Lake, east shore: recreated section of the Raetian Limes wall.
Area of WP 13/44 and 13/45: debris rampart of the Limes wall clearly visible; WP 13/45 even visible in the terrain.

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WEISENBURG I. BAY.

The centrepiece of the permanent exhibition in the Röm erMuseum is a hoard of 114 objects discovered by an amateur gardener in 1979. They were built by the military as civilian baths in 100 A.D. and their remains are now housed within a shelter. The information display wall offers an introduction to the topic with larger-than-life graphics, orthophotos and informative descriptions. In addition, the films "Macht, Pracht und Untergang" ("Power, Splendour and Doom") and "Paradisierungen der römischen Reiterei" ("Paradise Armour of the Roman Cavalry") help bring the history to life.

WEISENBURG I. BAY.

First documented mention in 1070 on the occasion of the episcopal church consecration. The municipality is located on the high plateau of the southern Franconian Alb, near the romantic Altabl (valley) and directly on the Lim es. Historically significant and controversial because of, amongst other things, its nearby iron ore deposits.

Between Theilenhofen, Pleinfeld and Ellingen

There is a well-restored stone tower (WP 14/17) north of Theilenhofen. South of Pleinfeld at Dombrunn is WP 14/20 as a partly reconstructed stone tower. Small fort at Gundelsbach, which was discovered in 2006.

Ellingen

On the road to Höttlingen: fort which was partly reconstructed after being completely excavated. North-west tower with north wall and earth ramp. Building inscription from 182 A.D. dates extensive reconstruction measures and mentions the ancient name of the site (Saubinorum).

Between Weissenburg and Burgsalach

The most impressive Lim es section in Bavaria is located north of Oberobstacht (south of WP 14/40). The Lim es, the so-called "Teur- felmauer", runs through the landscape over a distance of several kilometres in the form of a dam and in a perfectly straight line and is clearly marked by a hedge ("Mähnlücke").

Burgsalach

Roman experience trail with play stations for children and young people as well as panels and models which provide information about the Limes, the Roman road and the burgus. On the trail is a conserved foundation of WP 14/48 and a replica of a wooden Limes tower. Starting point of the trail is the sports field "Burgsalach" (car park and information pavilion). Mansio (roman coaching-in and -tavern) in Harlach near Burgsalach: Wall sections of the square-shaped building (side length of 32.6 m) are conserved and described in the terrain, also by models. The building had only a single entrance at the south side with a semi-circular forecourt. Through a 3.5m broad passage with two gates, with still visible traces of joints, one reaches the square shaped inner courtyard, where one can reach the other rooms. The curved entrance is unusual for buildings at the roman Ladien Lim es. A similar gate reconstruction can only be seen at the Roman fort in Theilenhofen. Mansions were part of the stately postal system and administered by the public sector entity to guarantee efficient communication. As find from the complex there are only two existing fragments of Terra- Sigillata and a bowl fragment from the 2nd century A.D. Thus, until now the definite usage of the building is not fully resolved. Small fort (burgus) in the Harlach unique Limes building, comparable buildings only known in North Africa. Wall sections of the square-shaped fort (side length of 32.6 m) conserved and described in the terrain. It’s likely that a unit of 100 soldiers was stationed here. Three bronze models show different reconstruction options of the building.

Pleinfeld and Burgsalach

The Roman Bath is thought to be one of the best preserved and most important examples remaining in Southern Germany today. They were built by the military as civilian baths in 100 A.D. and their remains are now housed within a shelter. The information display wall offers an introduction to the topic with larger-than-life graphics, orthophotos and informative descriptions. In addition, the films "Macht, Pracht und Untergang" ("Power, Splendour and Doom") and "Paradisierungen der römischen Reiterei" ("Parade Armour of the Roman Cavalry") help bring the history to life.

The remains of the cavalry fort built in 90 A.D. include the North Gate (reconstructed in 1989/90), the preserved walls, as well as a visualisation of the fort’s stone buildings with stone panels.

Ellingen

The peat of the Franco-German Flurbereinigung is located at the intersection between the nature park Altmühltal and the Franconian Lake District. The former residential town of the provincial com- mander of the Bavarian Army has a consistently Baroque townscapes which is dominated by the powerful and magnificent castle in South Germany. The residence also houses the cultural centre of East Prussia. A Baroque castle in South Germany. The residence and received the status of a Free Imperial City – the biggest mansion of the Prince-Bishopric Franconia of the Teutonic Order – the biggest mansion of the Prince-Bishopric Franconia of the Teutonic Order.

Wiesental (valley) of the Swabian "Rezat" and excursion destinations, there is also a well-signposted network of trails and cycleways. The wide "Wiesentaler" (valley) of the Swabian "Rezat" and the side valleys Igelsbach, Arltal, Banzenbach and Bruggtal invite their visitors to go on walking walks and extended hikes. There is also much on offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear – offer for culture lovers. Dive deep into the history of the Romans as 6 km of the Lim es (partly clear –
**ERNSTSHOFEN**

Limes-line clearly visible east of Ernsthofen; WP 14/63 completely rebuilt as stone tower, WP 14/64 and WP 14/65: wooden tower hill and restored foundation walls. WP 14/68 on a flat hill, remains of this tower site clearly visible.

**KIPFENBERG**

Trail at the Limes west of Kipfenberg. Conserved foundation walls of WP 14/77. A particularly impressive and excellently preserved Limes section in the form of a huge dam stretches from this point to the top of the mountain spur between Altmühltal and Kälbertal. WP 14/78 reconstructed as wooden watchtower (viewing tower).

The Roman and Bavarian Museum at Castle Kipfenberg with information point Limes shows the Romans in the province of Bithia, erection and fall of the Limes and the first “real Bavarian”. The Limes wall is clearly visible as a debris rampart east of Kipfenberg.

**BETWEEN KIPFENBERG AND HIEHHEIM**

East of the road Altmanstein – Mendorf: rampart of the wall in a well-preserved state; the masonry shells are still visible at some points. Remains of WP 15/31.

Hiesheimer Forst: remains of several WPs preserved as well as parts of the debris rampart of the Limes wall. WP 15/42: ruins of the stone tower and circular moat of the wooden tower perceivable.

**AT THE ROAD HIEHHEIM – KELHEIM**

Tower in the style of a wooden Limes watchtower not far from a newly discovered small fort. Good wide view of the Danube valley and of Eining from this point. East of the road is the so-called “Hadriansäule” (Hadrian’s pillar), which was erected on the Limes, not far from the Danube, under the reign of King Max II of Bavaria in 1861.

**PFÖRRING**

The older wooden tower ruin is intersected by the Limes stone wall, as is often the case. Remains of the Limes wall, visible as a field boundary with hedges, run across an open meadow terrain over a distance of 1 km.

**KIPFENBERG**

Located at the geographical centre of Bavaria; one of the most beautiful parts of the nature park “Altmühltal” and a state-approved health resort. Limes remains and reconstructed watchtowers are easily accessible via signposted trails.

Limes feast: every year around Assumption Day, Roman and Bavarian museum with information point Limes at Castle “Kipfenberg”, where five different eras are presented; Limes memorial stone at the exit “Oumm Limes”.

**PFÖRRING**

Museum of Pre- and Early History at Willibalds-Castle offers in its Roman section mainly finds from the Roman forts Pförring and Böhming as well as from the civilian settlement Nassenfeld. What’s new is an exact model of the Roman fort Pförring, which is also exhibited in the museum.

It is possible to take a detour from Eichstätt to Mückenholz (about 9 km), where you can find a completely reconstructed main building of a Roman estate (villa rustica). This houses a museum with original finds and information about Roman agriculture; attached to this is a Roman domestic animal park.

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**BOHMIN**

A church is located within the fort, west of Böhming in the Altmühltal. Reconstruction of the defensive wall is clearly visible on all sides as rampart. The fort is 800 m away from the Limes.
The only legion camp of the province of Rhaetia is located in the
area of today’s historic centre of Regensburg. It was erected at the end of the 2nd century A.D. and is directly related to the Marcomannic Wars. It covers an area of 25 hectares in total. Its enclosing wall was about 8 meters high and 2 meters wide. The wall is still partly visible today. Parts of the Praetorian Gate (Porta Praetoria; main gate), the north gate facing the Danube, are incorporated in the north facade of the restaurant “Bischofshof” (bishop’s yard). The north gate was part of the monumental gates which had defensive towers on either side of them.

There was no direct visual contact possible between Eining and the end of the Limes beyond the Danube. This was made possible with a watch post on the Weinberg, 2 km northeast of Eining (remains of staff quarters and a small temple are still visible today as debris of ramparts at the edge of the forest). North of today’s village was a military camp with an area of 11 hectares during the Marcomannic Wars at the end of the 2nd century. Its west front reached as far as the Danube. The northernmost part of this site is still visible today as a strip of wasteland which is planted with trees. It is located east of the district road which crosses the camp.

There are Roman Baths in Regensburg, the historical museum in the former Minorite Monastery as well as the ruins of the presumably oldest Roman brewery north of the Alps (Schuthaus am Kornweg).
MUSEUM AT RUFFENHOFEN ROMAN PARK

EDGE OF EMPIRE

LIMES Museum at Ruffenhofen Roman Park and Museum at UNESCO World Heritage Limes
Römerpark Ruffenhofen 1 / 81749 Wettelshofen
Telephone: +49 (0) 98 54 / 97 95 242 / www.limesmuseum.de
Tue.-Fri. 10 am – 4 pm
Sat., Sun. and on public holidays: 11 am – 5 pm
Closed Mon. and Dec. 24th – Jan. 6th

RHEINBROHL
RömerWelt am Caput Limitis
Anreibefähr 1 / 56388 Rheinbrohl
Tel +49 (0) 2635 921866
www.roemewelt.de
From the middle of March till the middle of November: Tue–Fri 10am–5pm / Sat., Sun., bank holiday: 10am–6pm. During the winter breaks, groups are very well welcome by appointment.

NEUWIED
Roentgen-Museum (Roman finds)
Paffenplatz 1a / 56564 Neuwied
Tel +49 (0) 2631 803-379
Tue-Fri 11am–5pm / Sat., Sun. 2–5pm

HILLSCHEID
Limesmuseum
Limesmuseum WP 1/38 (direkt an der L 310) 56204 Hillscheid
Tel +49 (0) 2624 38 43
From the beginning of April till the end of October: Sat., Sun. 10am–6pm. Also possible outside opening times.

BAD Ems
Kur- und Stadtmuseum (Roman section)
Römerstraße 91 / 56430 Bad Ems
Tel +49 (0) 2603 3572 / www.museum-bad-ems.de
April till October Tue–Fri., Sun & bank holiday: 2–5pm. November till March Wed and Fri 2–5pm. Groups and school classes by appointment also possible outside opening times.

POHL
Limes Fort Pohl
Kriechstraße / 56337 Pohl
Tel +49 (0) 6772 9680788 / Fax +49 (0) 6772 9680777
officium@medaestalt-pohl.de
www.limesmuseum-pohl.de

BAD HOMBURG V. D. HÖHE
Römerkastell Saalburg
Archäologisches Freilichtmuseum
Saalburg / 63150 Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe
Tel +49 (0) 6175 9374-0
www.saalburgmuseum.de
March till October, daily 8am–6pm. November till February: Tue–Sun 9am–4pm.

BUTZBACH
Museum der Stadt Butzbach
(Roman section)
Limesinformationszentrum westliche Wetterau
Fahrgasse 16 / 35825 Butzbach
Tel +49 (0) 6033 995-230
Tue-Fri and Sun 10am–12pm / Tue-Sun 2–5pm

ECHZELL
Museum Echzell (Roman finds)
Limesinformationszentrum östliche Wetterau
Lindenstrasse 3 / 61209 Echzell
Tel +49 (0) 6038 9120-0
Sun 10am–12pm and 2–4pm. Groups by appointment.

HANAU
Schloss Mainzheim – Museum für regionale Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Roman section)
Schloßstrasse 9 / 65466 Hanau-Steinhain
Tel +49 (0) 6181 659701 or +49 (0) 6181 295-1799
www.museum-hanau.de
Sat-Sun 11am–5pm. Groups and school classes by appointment also possible outside opening hours.

GROSSKROTOZENBURG
Museum Großkrotzenburg (Roman section)
Limesinformationszentrum Main-Kinzig-Kreis im Römerkastell 2 / 63338 Großkrotzenburg
Tel +49 (0) 6180 8922
www.museum-grosskrotzenburg.de
Year-round free access. Informaion about the museum: www.grosskrotzenburg.de or Tel +49 (0) 6180 8922

HAMBURG AM MAIN
Heimatmuseum (Roman section)
Mangasser 1 / 61881 Stockstadt a.M.
Tel +49 (0) 6027 2005-0
Every second Sun of the month 2–5pm Special guided tours on request

STOCKSTADT AM MAIN
Limeturm – Museum für regionale Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Roman section)
Schlossstraße 20 / 63538 Großkrotzenburg
Tel +49 (0) 6027 2005-0
From the middle of March till the end of November Wed and Thur 2–4pm. Sun and bank holiday: 2–5pm.

MILTENBERG
Museum Stadt-Miletburg (Roman section)
Hauptstraße 189–175 / 63897 Miltenberg
Tel +49 (0) 9371 668504
www.museum-milenberg.de
From Holy Saturday (April 1 at the latest) till November, 1: Tue–Sun 10am–5:30pm. From November, 2 till January, 31: Wed–Sun 11am–6pm. Year-round every Wednesday guided tour at 2pm for individuals or small groups. Groups by appointment at all times.

MUSEUM IN MILTENBERG
Museum Göttin – Miletburg (Roman section)
Schlossstraße 20 / 63538 Miltenberg
Tel +49 (0) 9371 9738-0 (town hall)
Every Sunday 2–6pm Guided tours by appointment

WALLDMÜN
Statdt- und Wallfahrtsmuseum
Hauptstraße 39 / 74731 Walldörm
Tel +49 (0) 682/ 3874 or 67-106 (Tourist-info)
Tue, Thur, Sun 2.30–4.30pm and by appointment.

BUCHEN
Bezirksmuseum (Roman section)
Emphasis on the special presentation and conveyance of the linear border demarcation between Walldörm and Höchst south of Walldürn. Kirchplatz 25–29 / 74722 Buchen
Tel +49 (0) 6821 8898
www.bezirksmuseum.de
From May 10 October Tue–Sat and Sun 2–5pm and by appointment.

OSTERBURKEN
Römermuseum Oberburken
Zw Archaeologisches Landesmuseum Baden-Württemberg
Römerstraße 4 / 74706 Oberburken
Tel +49 (0) 6029 415266
www.roemermuseum-oberburken.de

JAGSTHAUSEN
Friedrich-Krapf-Museum
(Ausstellung »Beständige Begleiter«)
Altas Rathaus / 74249 Jagsthausen
Tel +49 (0) 7943 9101-0
April till October: every first Sunday of the month 3–5pm and by appointment.
Tel +49 (0) 7943 9101-0
April till October: every first Sunday of the month 3–5pm and by appointment.

OBERBURKEN AM MAIN
Schlossmuseum in der Götzburg (Roman finds)
Schlossstraße 20 / 74249 Jagsthausen
Tel +49 (0) 7943 9101-0
April till October: Fr–Sun 1:30–4pm and by appointment.

Freilichtmuseum Römerbad
Friedrich-Krapf-Straße / 74249 Jagsthausen
Tel +49 (0) 7943 9101-0
Year-round free access. Information about the museum: www.jagsthausen.de or Tel +49 (0) 7943 9101-0

WEGWANG-MUSEUM (Roman section)
und Limes-Container in der Garten
Kaufmannstraße 38 / 74613 Öhringen
Tel +49 (0) 7943 35364
www.wegwang-museum.de
Sun 11am–5pm and by appointment.

ÖHRINGEN
Visit the Upper German-Raetian Limes and the Prehistoric Pile Dwellings

Mainhardt
Römermuseum
Hauptstraße 4 | 74535 Mainhardt
Tel: +49 (0)7903 91500
1st May till October, 3 on Sundays and holidays 2–4pm and by appointment.

Murrhardt
Carl-Schweizer-Museum
Seegasse 36 | 71540 Murrhardt
Tel: +49 (0)7192 5402
Good Friday till 1st November
Mon–Fr 11am–12pm and 4–5pm
Sat 11am–12pm and 3–5pm
Sundays and holidays 10am–12pm and 2–5pm
Groups by arrangement

Nature Parkzentrum
Nature Park-Adventure Show with entertaining and surprising “Roman insights” for young and old
Marktplatz 8 | 71540 Murrhardt
Tel: +49 (0)7192 231-777
November till March: Mon, Tue, Thur 10am–12:30pm and 2–5pm
Wed closed
Fr 10am–12pm and 1–4pm, Sat 9:30am–1pm
Sundays and holiday 10am–12pm and 2–5pm
April till October: Additional open also on Wed 10am–12:30pm

Welzheim
Museum Welzheim (Roman section)
Pfarrstraße 8 | 73642 Welzheim
Tel: +49 (0)7182 8008-15
From the middle of March till the middle of January
Sundays and Holidays 11am–5pm
Groups by appointment

Günzenhausen
Archäologisches Museum (Römische Abteilung)
Brunnenstraße 1 | 91710 Günzenhausen
Tel: +49 (0)9831 508-306
May, 1 till October, 15
Tue–Sun 10am–12pm and 1–5pm
October, 16 till April, 30
Tue–Fr 1–5pm | Sun 10am–12pm and 1–5pm

Schwäbisch Gmünd
Museum im Prediger (Römerabteilung)
Johannistr. 3 | 70523 Schwäbisch Gmünd
Tel: +49 (0)7171 603-4130
Tue, Wed, Fri 2–5 pm | Thu 2–7pm
Sat, Sun 11am–5pm | Mondays closed

Aalen
Limesmuseum Aalen
Archäologischer Park
Zweigmuseum des Archäologischen Landesmuseums Baden-Württemberg
Sk 1-30 am Hauptstraße 1 | 7430 Aalen
Tel: +49 (0)7361 528287-0
www.limesmuseum.de
Tue–Sun 10am–5pm and bank holidays

Rainau
Limes-Park Rainau
73492 Rainau
Free access

Limesmuseum Am Kornweg
93049 Regensburg
Tel: +49 (0)941 507-2448 or +49 (0)941 507-1442
Wed, Tue, Fri–Sun and bank holiday 10am-6pm
Thur 10am–8pm
Guided tours Sat 1pm

Bad Gögging
Roman Museum for cube and roman bath
Trajanstraße | 9333 Bad Gögging
Tel: +49 (0)9445 95750
www.histver.de
March till October: Tue–Sat 16pm–17pm | on Sundays and public holidays 10.30 am–11.30 pm
Entrance ticket incl. guided tour: adults €3 | €2
Guidance in the Roman fort Abusina:
10.30am | meeting point: entrance | ticket €5 | €4
on Sundays and public holidays 10.30 am–11.30 am

Regensburg
UNESCO World Heritage Site
Historisches Museum Regensburg
(Section «Roman Regensburg»)
Dachausplatz 2 | 93047 Regensburg
Tel: +49 (0)941 507-2448 or +49 (0)941 507-1442
Tue, Wed, Fri–Sun and bank holiday 10am-6pm
Thur 10am–8pm
Guided tours Sat 1pm

Römermuseum am Kornweg
93049 Regensburg
Protective building over the foundations of a Roman brewery, Looking from outside possible at all times.

Einbeck
Römische Thermen
Auf der Willibaldsburg (Roman section)
Tel: +49 (0)941 507-2448 or +49 (0)941 507-1442
Wed, Tue, Fri–Sun and bank holiday 10am-6pm
Thur 10am–8pm
Guided tours Sat 1pm

Römermuseum and BLIZ
By reason of reconception and renovation closed until spring 2017. For current opening hours please look at www.weissenburg.de
March, 15 till November, 15: daily 10am–5pm | November, 16 till December, 30: daily 10am–12:30pm and 2pm–5pm | closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and New Year’s Eve
Römische Thermen
March, 15 till November, 15 | daily 10am–5pm
Kastell Biriciana
Open all season
Überregionale Informationsstellen

Deutsche Limeskommission
Römerweg Salzburg
Archäologischer Park
Salzburg I | 61350 Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe
Tel +49 (0)6175 937434
Fax +49 (0)6175 937411
info@deutsche-limeskommission.de
www.deutsche-limeskommission.de

Rheinland-Pfalz Tourismus GmbH
Lönnstraße 103-105 | 56068 Koblenz
Tel +49 (0)2640 9525-0 | Fax +49 (0)2640 9525-25
info@rtp-info.de
www.rtp-info.de

TOURISTIK IM NASSAUR LAND E.V.
Obertal 1a | 56177 Nassau
Tel +49 (0)6640 9525-0 | Fax +49 (0)6640 9525-25
nassau-touristik.de

KANNENBÄCKERLAND TOURISTIK-SERVICE
Lindenistraße 13 | 56203 Höhr-Grenzhausen
Tel +49 (0)2624 19433 | Fax +49 (0)2624 952356
kannenbaeckerland.de

RHEINGAU-TAUNUS-INFORMATION
An der Basilika 11a
65375 Oestrich-Winkel
Tel +49 (0)6723 995599 | Fax +49 (0)6723 995555
tourist@rheingau-taunus-info.de
www.taunus-info.de

TOURISTIK-INFO IM TAUNUS-INFORMATIONSZENTRUM
Hohemarkstraße 192 | 61140 Bad Honnef
Tel +49 (0)6171 5078-0 | Fax +49 (0)6171 5078-21
tauern.info

Lahn-Taunus Tourismus E.V.
Bahnhojplatz | 56138 Bad Ems
Tel +49 (0)6731 941515 | Fax +49 (0)6731 941560
lahn-taunus.de

TOURISTIKVERBAND REMSTA-ROUTE E.V.
Tourist-Info Endersbacher Bahnhof
Bahnhofstraße 21 | 71384 Weinstadt
Tel +49 (0)7151 2765047
info@remstal-route.de
www.remstal-route.de

TOURISTIK GEMEINSCHAFT ERLEBNISREGION SCHWÄBISCHE OSTALB
Am Kirchberg 4 | 91598 Coburg
Tel +49 (0)9803 94141 | Fax +49 (0)9803 94144
info@romantisches-franken.de
www.romantisches-franken.de

TOURISTIK GEMEINSCHAFT HÖHENLOHE E.V.
Allee 17 | 74653 Konstanz
Tel +49 (0)7540 18206 | Fax +49 (0)7540 18363
hohenlohe.de

TOURISTIK GEMEINSCHAFT HESSELBERG
Aufkirchen 50 | 91726 Gerolfingen
Tel +49 (0)9854 979778 | Fax +49 (0)9854 979777
info@hesselberg.de
www.hesselberg.de

TOURISTIKVERBAND FRÄNKISCHES SEENLAND
Postfach 1365 | 91703 Gunzenhausen
Tel +49 (0)9831 500120 | Fax +49 (0)9831 500140
info@fränkisches-seenland.de
www.fränkisches-seenland.de

INFORMATIONSZENTRUM NATURPARK ALTMEHLTAL
Notre Dame 1 | 85072 Eichstätt
Tel +49 (0)8421 9876-0 | Fax +49 (0)8421 9876-54
info@naturpark-altmuehltal.de
www.naturpark-altmuehltal.de

TOURISTIKVERBAND IM LANDKREIS KELHEIM E.V.
Dinsbacher Straße 13 | 93809 Kelheim
Tel +49 (0)9441 207-7330
Fax +49 (0)9441 207-7350
info@tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de
www.tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de

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RÖMERWELT RHEINBROHL
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exhibition about Roman life - outdoor area - contubernium - reconstructed Roman baking ovens - reconstructed Roman crane - herb garden - enjoyable guided tours - exciting workshops - creative offers - events - delicious coffee break

RömerWelt am Caput Limitis
Arienheller 1 - 56598 Rheinbrohl - Tel. 02635/921866 - www.roemer-welt.de
From the middle of March until the middle of November: Tue–Fr 10 am–5 pm - Sat, Sun, bank holiday 10 am–6 pm. During our winter break, groups are very welcome by appointment.

App to the World Heritage Beech Forests of Germany
Download in common App-Stores for free!

Limes Blicke – unique viewing platforms at the World Heritage Site

Three viewing platforms illustrate the perfectly straight line of the Roman archaeological monument Limes and make it possible to experience unique 360° perspectives at the Hohenlohe region.
Welcome to the Limesgate in Dalkingen!

Visit the Limesgate UNESCO World Heritage site in Dalkingen!

Discover Roman military and civilian life at the Limesgate Rainau. Part of the Upper German-Raetian Limes, this exhibit is unique with its impressive, contemporary glass house design that protects the original remains.

Opening hours
April through October
Tuesday–Sunday: 11 am–5 pm

For tours by arrangement and further information please contact:
Landratsamt Ostalbkreis
+49 (0)7361/903 1315
heidrun.heckmann@ostalbkreis.de
www.limestor-dalkingen.de

Aalen. The Gate to the Swabian Alb.

UNESCO Global Geopark Swabian Alb – discover secrets going back millions of years. Dive into the Geopark adventure and experience earth’s history live. For your journey back in time, there are innumerable exciting geological highlights to discover all over the Swabian Alb. For further information please visit www.geopark-alb.de/en/

Tourist-Information Aalen | Reichsstätter Straße 11 | 73430 Aalen | Phone +49 (0)7361 522358

Limesmuseum Aalen
Largest museum on the UNESCO World Heritage Limes
Open all year, closed on Mondays
www.limesmuseum.de

Infopoint Limes im Roemer und Beatrixpark, Berg Kipfenberg, 85110 Kipfenberg, Tel. +49 (0)8025/907297, www.infopoint-limes.de
Experience history at the Saalburg Roman Fortress

Revisit the past in original surroundings: in the world’s only reconstructed Limes Fortress, complete with archaeological museum. The complex features a particularly interesting visualization of the history and culture of the Romans, with loads of information about everyday life on the Limes. We bring ancient times back to life in informative and entertaining events.

See – experience – actively join in. A fun way to learn more about archeology and history.

A warm welcome to Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe!

The former residence of the Landgraves of Hessen-Homburg is a very special town located at the heart of Germany with a history dating back 1200 years. Emperors and kings used to enthuse about the enchanting summer residence at the foot of the Taunus mountains, and to this day the town retains a charm and flair that are rich in tradition yet still young.

See – experience – actively join in. Enjoy the relaxed experience of shopping on Bad Homburg’s Louisestrasse. Alongside spa facilities that are steeped in tradition yet guarantee the highest standards, the Kurpark is also home to the first-ever tennis court to be built on the European continent, and to a public golf course. Havens of well-being, such as the Taunus-Therme thermal baths or Kur-Royal Day Spa invite you to come and enjoy some pampering.

Leave your everyday cares behind you and immerse yourself in the alluring world that is Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe.
ROMAN WEISSENBURG

- The Bavarian Limes Information Centre
- The RömerMuseum
- Birciana Fort
- The Roman Baths
- Vicus (the Civilian Settlement)
- Guided Tours

Telephone: +49(0)9141/907-124