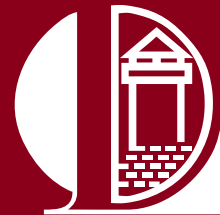


German Limes Road



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.



Organisation
der Vereinten Nationen
für Bildung, Wissenschaft
und Kultur



Grenzen des Römischen Reiches:
Obergermanisch-Raetischer Limes
Welterbe seit 2005

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German Limes Road

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

German Limes Road German Limes Cycleway German Limes Trail

The Upper German-Raetian Limes, the former border of the Roman Empire between the Rhine and the Danube, recognised today by UNESCO as a World Heritage site, can be explored not only by car, but also by bike or on foot along fully signposted routes.

The German Limes Road, the German Limes Cycleway and the German Limes Trail offer ideal conditions for an encounter with witnesses of an ancient past as well as for recreational activities in beautiful natural landscapes. The ruins and the reconstructions of the Roman border installations as well as the relevant museums are particularly appealing to those who take an interest in history. But you will also be surprised by the variety of landscapes and the cultural diversity when you follow the history-charged routes across the Rhineland-Palatinate, Hesse, Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bavaria.



The German Limes Road, a tourist route of about 700 km, follows the course of the Limes from Bad Hönningen/Rheinbrohl on the Rhine to the Danube at Hienheim and further on to Regensburg. Brown signs with the association logo show the way which connects the most important sites along the Limes. The Limes trail as well as especially laid out circular paths will always give you the opportunity to stop at designated places and to explore parts of the ancient border in more detail on foot.



The Limes Cycle way, similarly marked with brown signs with the association logo, also leads from Bad Hönningen/Rheinbrohl on the Rhine to Regensburg. You stick close to the former Roman border as you cycle. But there are also some hilly segments on this route as the Romans didn't have today's cyclists in mind while building the Limes. Nature lovers will be compensated for this though: this cycleway leads through largely untouched landscapes, remote woodlands and small quaint villages far away from bigger cities.



The Limes Trail has been well signposted by several hiking clubs. A stylised watchtower shows hikers the way from Rheinbrohl on the Rhine to Bad Gögging on the Danube. People who want to gain an in-depth knowledge and understanding of the Limes with its surveillance systems and barriers (towers, palisades, moats, ramparts, walls) and of the forts should go on a hiking tour. They can experience one of Europe's greatest cultural trails in the heart of Germany along this gigantic borderline of antiquity.

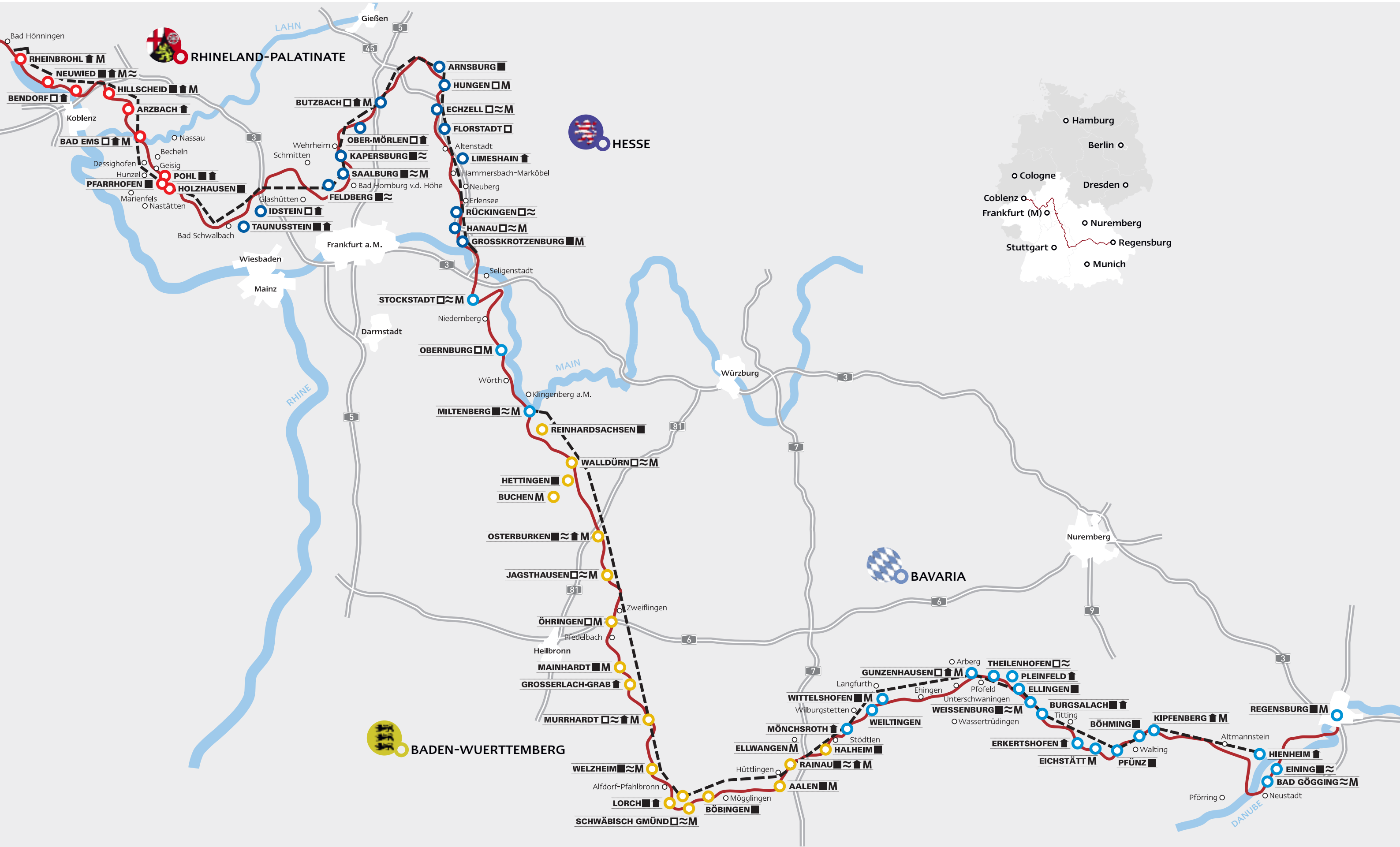
So get in your car, get on your bike or put on your walking shoes and have fun while experiencing Roman history!

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/// Edge of the forest marking the straight Limes-line in the western Wetterau north of Butzbach

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 guide-books. 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 Homburg v. d. Höhe, the Römermuseum in Osterburken, the Limesmuseum in Aalen and the Römermuseum in Weißenburg i. Bay. 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 Hanßelmann. 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 Cultural 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 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



BAD HÖNNINGEN

Spa on the "sunny side" of the Rhine. First documentary mention in 1009. Since 1950 a spa ("Bad") and in 1969 promoted to the rank of a town. For centuries, a well-known wine-growing town, today still 9 ha of vineyards. Gate to Rhein-Westerwald Nature Park. Best starting point for hiking tours at the Rheinsteig and the Westerwaldsteig. Beautiful cultural landscape. Recreation and wellness at the Kristall Rheinpark-Therme. All-inclusive offers, festivals and cultural events.


 Schloss Arenfels (1258), neo-Gothic.




Tourist-Information
Neustraße 2a | 53557 Bad Hönningen
Tel +49 (0)2635 2273 | Fax +49 (0)2635 2736
info@bad-hoenningen.de
www.bad-hoenningen.de

RHEINBROHL

... the wine village by the "Römerwall". First mention in 877, situated on the right bank of the romantic Middle Rhine at the foot of the Westerwald. Here at the start of the UNESCO World Heritage site Limes, natural and cultural experiences merge with traditional festivals and Rhinish hospitality.

 Old half-timbered houses, historical "Gertrudenhof" with chapel of the same name, recreated Limes-watchtower at WP 1/1 at the beginning of the Limes – caput limitis, Limes educational trail at WP 1/8.

 RömerWelt (address on p. 53).



Tourist-Information der Verbandsgemeinde
53557 Bad Hönningen
Tel +49 (0)2635 2273 | Fax +49 (0)2635 2736
info@bad-hoenningen.de

NEUWIED

Deichstadt (dyke town) at the Rhine and Wied: tolerant – lively – diverse – colourful. The heart of the town is the spacious pedestrian area around the Luisenplatz with its numerous street cafés and shops. Meeting point for young and old, cabaret, theatre, concerts, markets ... show the diversity of this town. Highlight amongst over 100 events is the Internationale Deichstadtfest (fairground).

 Zoo, Roentgen-Museum, Museum für menschliche Verhaltensevolution (museum for the evolution of human behaviour) at Castle Monrepos, Deutsches Flippermuseum (museum of pinball machines), StadtGalerie Neuwied in the former Mennonite church from 1768, Deichinformationszentrum (dyke information centre), former Abbey Rommersdorf with cloister concerts and festivals, Burg Altwied, Castle Neuwied and Engers with Villa Musica, Allwetterbad Deichwelle (all weather pool), Eislaufcenter (ice skating), Piratenland (pirate land).

 Roentgen-Museum (address on p. 53)



Tourist-Information
Luisenplatz | 56564 Neuwied
Tel +49 (0)2631 802-5555 | Fax 802-5556
tourist-information@neuwied.de
www.neuwied.de

BENDORF UND SAYN

With a cultural heritage rich in tourist highlights. The unique combination "Kulturpark Sayn" is the cultural masterpiece between the Rhine and the Moselle. The two premium hiking trails Rheinsteig and Saynsteig cross at the UNESCO World Heritage Limes. Scenic guided tours and hiking tours "An den Grenzen Roms" with a picnic at the Römer-turm are popular leisure activities.

 At close quarters, right behind the venerable Abtei Sayn with its beautiful cloister, climbing courses of every level attract visitors to the Kletterwald Sayn. Schloss Sayn, central point within the historical monument landscape, accommodates not only a castle chapel which is especially worth seeing, but also colourful salons and the Rheinische Eisenkunstguss-Museum (cast-iron art) with its valuable collection of iron products. The "Garten der Schmetterlinge" of the Fürstliche Schlosspark displays colourful butterflies in an exotic ambience.



The monument area Sayner Hütte was awarded as historical landmark of civil engineering in 2010. Burg Sayn offers marvellous views of the Rheintal and the mill museum "Heins Mühle" lively demonstrates the production process from grain to wheat.




The German Limes Road leads directly through the city of Bendorf. Roman bricks with the stamp of the 22nd Legion can be found incorporated in the western wall of the 800 year-old church St. Medard.


Tourist-Information Bendorf, Schloss Sayn
Abteistraße 1 | 56170 Bendorf-Sayn
Tel +49 (0)2622 902-913 | Fax +49 (0)2622 902-917
touristinfo.sayn@bendorf.de
www.bendorf.de

HILLSCHIED

Located in the heart of the "Kannenbäckerland" Hillscheid belongs to the Verbandsgemeinde (administrative unit) of Höhr-Grenzhausen and is conveniently situated between the economic centres Rhein-Ruhr and Rhein-Main. People have been living here since about 4000 years.



 Recreated stone tower near WP 1/68. Interior of the three levels designed as a museum. Small fort on the heights north of Hillscheid with on-site information panels.

 Limesturm-Museum (address on p. 53).

Kannenbäckerland-Touristik-Service
Lindenstraße 13 | 56203 Höhr-Grenzhausen
Tel +49 (0)2624 19433 | Fax +49 (0)2624 952356
hg@kannenbaeckerland.de
www.kannenbaeckerland.de

Roman Monuments Rhineland-Palatinate

RHEINBROHL, BAD HÖNNINGEN

Starting point of the Upper Germanic Limes on the right bank of the Rhine at the level of the Vinxtbach (border of the Roman provinces Lower Germania and Upper Germania) in the district Rheinbrohl. The German Limes Road starts in the territory of Bad Hönningen. 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 Beuleberg 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 handicraft in the past, or what a 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 RömerWeltWeg.



BETWEEN RHEINBROHL AND NEUWIED

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 replicas and past the staged tower foundations at WP 1/8 in the direction of WP 1/9 on the Beulenberg.

NEUWIED

The forts in the villages of Heddesdorf and Niederbieber replaced each other. The fort in Niederbieber, which was founded at the end of the 2nd century, covered an area of over 5 hectares. Two units were probably located there. Numerous extraordinary discovered objects refer to Cavalry. The fort bath-house's floor layout is visible above ground. There was a late Roman fortlet (Burgus) in Engers. The masonry of the central part is accessible in the basement of a residential complex.

BETWEEN NEUWIED AND BENDORF

WP 1/137 was rebuilt on the Wingertsberg north of Oberbieber. In the district "Sandschleife" in the Heimbach-Weiser-Gladbacher-Wald (HWG-Wald), parts of the Limes have been preserved in an excellent state. Rampart and moat can be easily perceived in the area. One of the extremely rare floor layouts of a hexagonal tower was excavated at WP 1/40 "Auf der Alteck". The enclosing walls of the small fort Anhausen at WP 1/41 can be perceived in the area as ramparts made of debris. This fort above the Neuwieder Becken is located at the northernmost point of the German Limes Road.

BENDORF

Traces of several earth-and-timber forts, a stone fort bath and big parts of the fort vicus 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 the foundations of WP 1/54) belongs. This was elaborately restored in 2009/2010, 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.

BETWEEN BENDORF AND HILLSCHIED

The small fort Fehrbach is located between WP 1/63 and WP 1/64. Rampart and moat of the Limes-line are in a well-preserved state. There are clearly visible parts of the Limes south-east of Fort Fehrbach in the "Vallendarer Stadtwald" south of Höhr.

HILLSCHIED

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 rusticus) with a small vineyard, beds of herbs and shrubs, fruit trees as well as an atrium garden where visitors are welcomed by a Faunus sculpture. Further special features are the "Roman bee house" (melarium) and the willow fence in the entrance area of the garden.

BETWEEN HILLSCHIED AND ARZBACH

East of Hillscheid in the area of WP 1/72 and WP 1/73, rampart and moat of the Limes are well-preserved.

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 "Gegen den Strom" and Germany's biggest flower carnival.



Baroque spa castle with Brunnenhalle (fountain hall), marble hall, casino, spa theatre, Russian church, Kurwaldbahn, Limes towers, historical spa park, promenade Römerstraße, Haus der vier Türme ("House of the Four Towers"), Quellenturm. Spa and Town Museum (address on p. 53).

Stadt- und Touristikmarketing Bad Ems e.V.
Bahnhofsplatz | 56130 Bad Ems
Tel +49 (0)2603 9415-0 | Fax +49 (0)2603 9415-60
info@bad-ems.info
www.bad-ems.info

NASSAU

Holiday destination in the Lahntal, surrounded by the heights of the Westerwald and the Taunus, in the middle of the Naturpark 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, cosy street cafés, pubs.



Burg Nassau, Steinisches Schloss, Adelsheimer Hof (town hall), city towers. Special attractions on demand: guided city tours, city tours with small lanterns in the evenings as well as dramatized guided tours of Nassau Castle. Limes Fort Pohl (address on p. 53).

Touristik im Nassauer Land e.V.
Obertal 9a | 56377 Nassau/Lahn
Tel +49 (0)2604 9525-0 | Fax +49 (0)2604 9525-25
info@nassau-touristik.de
www.nassau-touristik.de



NASTÄTTEN

The "Blaue Ländchen" in the western part of the Taunus is also called "land of springs, streams and mills". Surrounded by the Rhine valley with the Loreley rock, "UNESCO World Heritage Mittelrheintal", the idyllic Lahntal with its thermal bathhouse, the Limes with its well-preserved ramparts and forts as well as the wild Wispertal. Embedded in this scenic landscape is the municipality of Nastätten with its 32 communities. Limes Trail to the fort in Holzhausen with well-preserved ramparts, reconstructed gate buildings with corner buildings and standards shrine; Nicolaus-August-Otto-Museum (inventor of the four-stroke engine) in Holzhausen. Mineral spring from the Roman period and Gothic church (1200) with unique rustic Madonna in Marienfels, Museum "Leben und Arbeiten" in Nastätten.

Touristik im »Blauen Ländchen« e.V.
Touristinformation der VG Nastätten
Museum »Leben und Arbeiten«
56355 Nastätten/Ts.
Tel +49 (0)6772 3210 | Fax +49 (0)6772 9699189
touristik@blaues-laendchen-info.de
www.blaues-laendchen-info.de

Roman Monuments Rhineland-Palatinate

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

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 Blöskopf 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.



BETWEEN BAD EMS AND HOLZHAUSEN

Rampart and moat of the Limes fort stand out impressively in the forest between Schweighausen 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.

NASSAU

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.

POHL

Limes rampart and Limes moat are well-preserved in the wooded sections between Hunzel and Pohl. WP 2/21 can also be perceived in this area. The Limes, also called "Pfahlgraben", gave the community Pohl its name which derives from the German word "Pfahl" (pile). At the point where the Limes runs around the northern part of the village in a wide arc was a small fort with an area of about 30 x 40 meters, which was fortified with a timber-earth-wall and a V-shaped ditch.



The Limes fort Pohl is an authentic replica of a small fort with watchtower, according to the current state of research. This facility, which is unique in Germany, is designed as an open-air museum and – amidst beautiful scenic surroundings – directly situated at the German Limes Road (B 260, Bäderstraße) between Wiesbaden and Bad Ems at the south-eastern start of the Rhineland-Palatinate Limes section. The Limes fort Pohl is suitable as an exhibition and event venue, as a place for information as well as a central starting point for many activities in the area.

PFARRHOFEN

The small fort Pfarrhofen (Nastätten-Miehlen), 180 meters behind the Limes at WP 2/28, 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 Germanic-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 vicus 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.




/// Roman fort Pohl. Detail of the representative door of the main building.



BAD SCHWALBACH

The district and spa town in the Rheingau-Taunus has become famous because of its carbonated mineral springs. Traditional spa with a mild, stimulating climate. Delightfully situated in the woods of the Untertaunus with a hiking trail network of about 80 km. Best conditions for spa treatment and recreation, beauty and wellness programmes, health clinics, moor and chalybeate bathhouse, moor pits; Nordic Walking park, Kneipp barefoot park, big landscape park, sports and leisure facilities. Package deals available on request.



 Circular trail to the Justinus-Felsen along the ancient Limes-line at Lindschied and Adolfseck. Historical buildings, including Kurhaus (spa house), Alleesaal, Rotenburger Schlösschen (small castle), Martin-Luther-Church (1471); Kur-Stadt-Apothekenmuseum (pharmacy museum); outdoor pool with giant slide.


Staatsbad Bad Schwalbach | Tourist-Info
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tourist-info@bad-schwalbach.de
www.bad-schwalbach.de

TAUNUSSTEIN

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 Bleidenstadt, but it was already in 778 A.D. when the building of a monastery in "Bydenstadt" 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 Zugmantel can be found near the district Orlen.

 Castle museum in ST Wehen, historical trail Aar-Höhenweg, circular trail at the ancient fort, Zugmantel, cross-country ski trail in winter.

Stadt Taunusstein | Rathaus
Aarstraße 150 | 65232 Taunusstein
Tel +49 (0)6128 241-129 | Fax +49 (0)6128 241-172
info@taunusstein.de
www.taunusstein.de

IDSTEIN

Lying in a sunny valley below the dark Taunus woods, close to the A 3 motorway between Wiesbaden and Frankfurt. Idstein's old town (city rights since 1287) inspires its visitors with nearly 200 beautiful half-timbered houses from five centuries. Until 1721, Idstein was the royal seat of the counts and princes of Nassau-Idstein.

 Course of the Roman fortification wall "Limes" with a reconstructed watch-tower 3/26 at the L 3026, the "Witches Tower" (point of reference of the town), the Palace with Palace Garden, the Killingerhaus with museum, the Gatehouse, the "Crooked House" and the nationwide known Protestant Union Church with its beautiful 38 canvas paintings on the ceiling. Numerous leisure activities like swimming, golfing, climbing and several event highlights like the Idstein JazzFestival and the atmospheric Christmas Market.




Tourist-Info Idstein
Killingerhaus | 65510 Idstein
Tel +49 (0)6126 78-620 | Fax +49 (0)6126 78-865
tourist-info@idstein.de
www.idstein.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 and flat glass in a great variety of colours. A wide selection of trails, cycle and mountain bike tours as well as cross-country ski trails.



 Limes-line with tower remains and forts, renatured Weilquelle (spring), completely conserved Glashüttenareal (glassworks) with one main and four auxiliary furnaces in the forest area, Protestant chapel dating from 1955 in concrete monocoque construction method.

Gemeindeverwaltung Glashütten
Schlossborner Weg 2 | 61479 Glashütten
Tel +49 (0)6174 292-0 | Fax +49 (0)6174 292-43
info@gemeinde-glashuetten.de
www.gemeinde-glashuetten.de

Roman Monuments Hesse

BETWEEN HOLZHAUSEN AND THE IDSTEINER SENKE

In the woods at Laufenselden, 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 Pohl at Kemel, there is an observation tower with a possible view as far as the Feldberg and an information stand about the adjacent small fort.



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 Justinusfelsen with a Roman rock inscription can be found.

BAD SCHWALBACH

The most interesting witness of the Roman period in Bad Schwalbach is an inscription. A Roman soldier who was called Januarius Justinus perpetuated himself on the Justinusfelsen 200 m before the Limes. This rock inscription is unique within the World Heritage Limes in Germany. The Limes Circular Trail between the districts Lindschied and Adolfseck leads to the Justinusfelsen, to a probable position of a watchtower within the area of the older Limes-line and to an entrenchment from the 17th century. Traces of the small fort Adolfseck in the Aartal have not been preserved.

TAUNUSSTEIN

Fort Zugmantel: around 90 A.D., a wooden numerus fort was erected with an area of initially 0.7 hectare. This was later enhanced to an area of 2.1 hectares and expanded in stone. The fort was surrounded by a camp village, several sanctuaries and two amphitheatres, the remains of which can still be seen. It is the smallest fort of a cohors equitata (mounted cohort) in Upper Germania. The defence wall of the stone fort is completely visible as an earth rampart and also partly as a slope. A signposted circular trail leads to further testimonies surrounding the fort. The Limes crosses the B 417 at Fort Zugmantel. Findings can be seen in the Saalburgmuseum.

WP 3/15: Reconstruction of a stone tower as well as a section of the Limes with palisade, moat and rampart. The Limes can be well followed eastwards over a distance of 2 km. It belongs to the oldest sections of the Upper Germanic Limes. It is also where the different expansion stages of the border fortification as well as of the fort can be clearly identified.

IDSTEIN

The reconstruction of the Roman WP 3/26 can be found at the L 3026 on the Dasbacher Höhe at the Limes-line between Idstein and Niedernhausen. In the district Heftrich is Fort Alteburg-Heftrich, a numerus fort with an area of about 1 hectare. The Alteburger Market takes place east of the fort area – above the Roman vicus – 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.

GLASHÜTTEN

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

SCHMITTEN


Idyllically embedded within the Weiltal, where the Taunus reaches its highest point. Schmittten 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. Schmittten offers a beautiful and varied landscape from the area around the "Große Feldberg" to the soft hills of the Weiltal.




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BAD HOMBURG 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 bath Taunus-Therme, Kaier-Wilhelms-Bad with "Kur-Royal Day Spa", fitness centre "Kur-Royal Aktiv" in the Kurpark (spa gardens), walks from the Kurpark to the Taunushöhen. Numerous cultural and sports events of international standing.

 Roman fort Saalburg, listed Lennéscher Kurpark with casino, "Landgrafenschloss" (castle) with landmark "Weißer Turm", 2 Thai-Sala, open-air museum Hessenpark (Neu Anspach)

 Roman fort Saalburg (address on p. 53).



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Roman Monuments Hesse

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 shrine 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 tower 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 on the Mittelberg have been conserved. East of the Sandplacken and 350 m east of the road between Oberursel and Schmittten is the small fort Altes Jagdhaus. Its defence wall is well recognisable and, in the interior, there are the conserved foundation walls of the hunting lodge from the 17th century.

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 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 palisade 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 Weißenstein with conserved stone tower foundations is situated about 25 m behind the Limes wall. Rampart and moat are in a well-preserved state west of WP 3/63.

BAD HOMBURG V. D. HÖHE, SAALBURG

This fort location is well known because of decades of intensive excavations by L. and H. Jacobi. 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 the 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 scriptoriums and armouries 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.

It is 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 (thermea) 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 cash desk and museum's shop. Visitors can obtain free information about the UNESCO-World Heritage site Limes in the Central Limes Information Centre Hesse, which is located in the museum's shop.

Behind the fort is a well-preserved section of the Limes with rampart and moat. Parts of the fort have been reconstructed here at a historical passage. Besides this location in the area surrounding the Saalburg are further reconstructions of archaeological monuments from the Roman period or from the time of the re-erection. They reveal themselves to the visitor during a walk along the 2.4 km-long "Rundweg Saalburg" (Circular Trail Saalburg). About 400 m east of the federal road is WP 3/68 at the Fröhlichemannskopf. The foundations of this unusually large stone tower have been conserved.

The foundations of the adjacent WP 3/69 in the northeast are also visible today. The Limes has largely remained in an excellent state between fort Saalburg and fort Kapersburg.



/// Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe, Fort Saalburg



WEHRHEIM

Surrounded by beautiful woods in the Hochtaunus-kreis, it offers numerous leisure activities.
🏰 Remains of the fort Kapersburg (in the district Rosbach), parts of a Roman border rampart, his-torical town gate, Protestant church with organ (1782/83), Alte Stadtmauer (old town wall), Hei-matmuseum (museum of local history) in Wehr-heim and Pfaffenwiesenbach, former monastery Thron (1243), historical vicarage Pfaffenwiesen-bach (1661).



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OBER-MÖRLEN

Ober-Mörlen with the district Langenhain-Ziegenberg is situated in the western Wetterau and is with its stream Usa, its densely wooded heights and valleys as well as the adjacent Hoch-taunus an ideal recreation area.



The district Langenhain-Ziegenberg in the Nature Park Hochtaunus is a popular place for outings and recreation.
🏰 Renaissance Castle (1589).

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www.ober-moerlen.de



BUTZBACH

In the midst of a fertile landscape and situated at the slope of the Taunus. Medieval town with half-timbered houses well worth seeing; oldest half-timbered church of Hesse; remains of the town's fort. Attractive trails and cycleways in the Nature Park Hochtaunus, leisure opportunities.
🏰 Town Museum with a Roman section, a town history, a handicraft, an industrial and a miniature shoes section (address on p. 53).

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tourist-info@stadt-butzbach.de
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ECHZELL

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



🏰 Protestant church on the foundations of a Roman fort bath, museum in the "Zehntscheune", old town hall (14th century), "Beamtenhaus" – today a library, former water castle.
🏰 Limes Information Centre for the eastern Wetterau in the Echzell museum (address on p. 53).

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/// Reconstruction of the Jupiter Column of Echzell

Roman Monuments Hesse

KAPERSBURG/WEHRHEIM

The ruins of the fort and the related bath house are clearly visible. Kapersburg belongs to the best preserved Limes forts in Hesse. Particularly impressive are the two conserved fortification gates within the defence wall. Of the staff quarters in the interior of the fort, the standards shrine and parts of the formerly heatable scrip-torium of the administration are visible. Furthermore, the remains of the walls of the granary are recognisable. Between the Limes and fort Kapersburg are the conserved foundation walls of the thermal bath building next to a spring. East of Pfaffenwiesenbach is the small fort Kaisergrube. Its defence walls 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 Gaulskopf. 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 pos-sible that there was visual contact with a tower of similar function on the Johannisberg in Bad Nauheim.

OBER-MÖRLEN

Fort Langenhain was east of the present location of Ober-Mörlen on the height which is today called "Gickelsburg". There is evidence for the existence of Cohors I Biturigum equitata in the stone fort which covers an area of 3.2 hectares and lies below meadows and fields. The so far only large stone building of the camp village was found together with a pottery kiln and the cemetery in the east at the road to Friedberg. Fort and camp village are no longer visible. The last visible evidence of the presence of the Roman military is a building stone of the Legio XXII Primigenia Pia Fidelis from the fort location, which has been built into the wall on the south-east corner of the parish church in Langenhain-Ziegenberg. The reconstructed watchtower WP 4/16 is visible on the Gaulskopf. At the B 275 in Ober-Mörlen is the eastern starting point of the Limes Experience Trail Hochtaunus. An entrance portal offers visitors information about the remains of the Limes along the trail to Glashütten in the Hochtaunus.

BUTZBACH

WP 4/33 on the Schrenzer, southwest of Butzbach, is clearly visible because of a reconstructed wooden watchtower. The foundation walls of the younger stone tower have been conserved. In front of this is the reconstruction of a part of the Limes palisade. There were two forts in the district Butzbach. One of them was at the north-west village border, about 700 m behind the Limes, and was popu-larly known as "Hunneburg".



The small fort Degerfeld, which had to watch over an important Limes passage, was directly located at the Limes. Remains of both forts and of the Limes are no longer visible.

Important finds from the cohort fort and the related civilian settle-ment can be visited at the "Museum der Stadt Butzbach" (Roman section in the vaulted cellar). The museum is the Regional Limes Information Centre for the western Wetterau.

BETWEEN BUTZBACH AND 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 force. 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 sec-tion of a palisade, moat and rampart on the Sandberg at Grüningen.

BETWEEN POHLHEIM AND LICH-ARNSBURG

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 Peterseen. The tower site is part of a signposted circular trail.

LICH-ARNSBURG

The cohort fort Arnsburg was about 1 km southwest of the Kloster Arnsburg (monastery) on a Löß-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 acces-sible for the visitor via a signposted circular trail. As an archaeolo-gical reserve, they have been taken out of the agricultural use.

HUNGEN

The defence wall of the small fort at the northern edge of the Feld-heimer Wald is visible as a slight elevation in the terrain. Next to this, a part of the Limes fort with internal corner has been preserved. Almost 1 km northeast of Inheiden, not far away from the river Horloff, is a fort with an area of 0.7 hectare. Aerial photographs of the location refer amongst other things to several rebuilding phases. The com-paratively large buildings of the related civilian settle-ment are remarkable. The fort area and the adjacent Limes-line are made accessible via a signposted circular trail. The Regional Limes Information Centre for the district of Gießen is in the adjacent "Hof Graß".

ECHZELL

With an area of 5.2 hectares, it is one of the largest forts on the Upper Germanic Limes. An ala (Roman allied 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, while others are mar-ked on the pavement in front of the church. The unique wall pain-tings of fort Echzell are now in the Saalburg (principia, next to the standards shrine; dining room of an officer's quarters). The pictorial presentations deal with the ancient group of sagas. Other finds from the fort are exhibited in the Limes Information Centre for the eastern Wetterau in the Museum Echzell. A so-called Jupiter column, which is several meters tall, has been erected in the front garden.

LIMESHAIN

The municipality of Limeshain 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. Limeshain 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 resting places for migratory birds.



The reconstruction of a Roman watchtower, which was inaugurated in 2013, the renewed Limes palisade and the art installation "Schwert und Schild" (sword and shield) can all be found along the archaeological nature trail which is about three kilometres in length. The Saalkirche (aisleless church) in Hainchen from 1765 with its magnificent Eltviller Orgel (organ) and the listed church in Rommelhausen from 1726 are amongst the important architectural monuments in the town. The half-timbered houses in the districts Hainchen and Himbach from the 17th and the 18th century, the historical town hall – with bell tower and historical wedding chamber – and the farmhand house with weighing house are also listed. Cyclists are offered locally signposted paths and the Limes Cycle way. The "Regionalpark-Route Limes" connects the "Hohe Straße" in Hammersbach via Limeshain with the "Vulkanradweg" in Altenstadt. The "Bonifatius Pilger- und Wander-route" leads on the way from Mainz to Fulda through Limeshain.

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HAMMERSBACH

Hammersbach was founded in 1970 by the merger of the municipalities Langenbergheim and Marköbel. The municipality is embedded in the densely wooded landscape between Ronneburger Hügelland and southerly Wetterau. Archaeological finds in the municipal area range from the Neolithic Age to the Hallstatt period and the Celtic Latène Age; former cohort fort.



Historical town hall in Marköbel (1686), "Ober- und Untertor" (gates) with parts of the Medieval defence wall, restored Antonites-Chapel in Hirzbach.

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NEUBERG

Neuberg consists of the districts Ravalzhausen and Rüdigheim and is centrally located in the Rhine-Main area, yet still in the middle of nature. Vogelsberg, Spessart and Rhön are all within easy reach; the local area invites visitors to long walks.



In the district Rüdigheim: Protestant church, which was first mentioned in a document on 22 November 1235. In the district Ravalzhausen: Protestant church, built in 1739, renewed in 1862, with "Wehrkirchhof" (defence churchyard).

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/// Florstadt-Stammheim, debris hill of stone tower WP 4/96

Roman Monuments Hesse

FLORSTADT

Fort Ober-Florstadt (2.8 hectares) with an extensive vicus was 2.5 km away from the Limes. It is where the Cohors XXXII voluntarium civium Romanorum was stationed. The fort existed until around 260 A.D. Aerial photographs show that the civilian settlement was protected by a defence moat. A treasure trove with 1136 Denarii was discovered in 1984, one of the largest of its kind. The Denarii and other finds from the fort are exhibited in the Wetteraumuseum in Friedberg. Staden: small fort of an above-average size (0.4 hectare) but no longer visible in the terrain. Stammheim: In the Stammheimer Wald on the Winterberg was the highest Limes watch post (WP 4/96) of the area. Rampart and moat are still clearly visible there. Within sight east of Stammheim was the small fort and WP 4/95, but both are no longer visible today.

ALTENSTADT

At the southwest edge of Altenstadt is a repeatedly rebuilt numerous fort with a comparably small area. However, it is no longer visible in today's town.

LIMESHAIN

At the border between Altenstadt and Limeshain is still a hill visible which hints at the former small fort Buchkopf. Opposite of this are the "Germanen-Stämme" (Germanic tribes). The Limes with rampart and moat is clearly visible in the woods south of Rommelhausen and Himbach. A 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 4/103. 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.

Following the course of the Limes, the oversized art installation sword and shield (Schwert und Schild) can be found near the presumed location of WP 4/104. The Roman relicts are connected with each other via a nature trail which offers additional information about the national history.

HAMMERSBACH

A partly mounted unit, responsible for protecting different routes, was stationed at Fort Marköbel in the middle of the town centre. A short section of the fort wall can be seen at the cemetery and the floor layout of the fort bath-house is marked by stones at the church. A reconstruction of the palisade is located at the Kresbach not far from the Limes.

NEUBERG

The Upper Germanic-Raetian Limes in Neuberg ran between fort Rückingen and fort Marköbel in an almost South-North direction. In Neuberg, it ran between today's districts of Rüdigheim and Ravalzhausen. Parts of the Limes-line have been made visible in the development area at the northern edge of Ravalzhausen.

ERLENSEE

Consists of Rückingen and Langendiebach. First mentioning by Theodericus de Rukkingin in 1173, mentioning of Langendiebach in papal deed in 1238.

Rückingen: former bath-house of the Roman fort (so-called "Altenburg an der Römerstraße"), Wasserburg (water castle) (1569) with local history museum (amongst other things with finds from the fort, open on every first Sunday of the month), Schlösschen (1564) (small castle), Langendiebach: defence towers.



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HANAU

Rare wild equids, Brothers Grimm Fairytale, important cultural and architectural monuments, second largest harbour on the Main-Danube canal and the old town of Steinheim with its picturesque half-timbered houses – all this and numerous other attractions make a visit to the economic and cultural major centre in the east of the Rhine-Main-Region a rewarding experience. The birthplace of the brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm offers besides historic sites nine museums, a considerable selection of galleries as well as the most beautiful and biggest weekly market in Hesse, which takes place every Wednesday and Saturday in front of the Neustädter Rathaus (city hall). Hanau attracts a high number of visitors from the surrounding areas. Numerous parks, nine nature protection areas and seven landscape protection areas within the city area make it possible to enjoy pure nature in Hanau. The guided tours to the Przewalski-wild equids in the nature protection area "Campo Pond" or excursions to the wild park "Alte Fasanerie" in the city district Klein-Auheim are extremely popular.



Limes Circular Trail, the German Goldschmiedehaus (House of Goldsmiths), historical "Kuranlagen Wilhelmsbad" with Hessian doll museum, wild park "Alte Fasanerie" with Hessian forestry museum, Castle Philippsruhe with museum and park, Museum Grossauheim and Mittelbuchen, medieval city district Steinheim with castle and museum. Castle Park Philippsruhe: amphitheatre where the "Brüder-Grimm-Festsche" take place every year. The tourist information offers guided tours through Hanau and its district on every first Saturday of the month.

Schloss Steinheim-Museum for local Pre- and Early History (address on p. 53).

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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).



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www.grosskrotzenburg.de

SELIGENSTADT

This city is a traditional and charming treasure which is characterized by more than a thousand years of eventful history. Its location on the Main with a view to the nearby Spessart is particularly beautiful.

Historic centre around the marketplace with colourful half-timbered houses from several centuries, classicistic city hall, Roman House and Einhard-House, Einhard-Basilica, former Benedictine abbey, different museums, Kaiserpfalz, Wasserburg (water castle), part of the Deutsche Fachwerkstraße (German Timber-Frame Road).



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BAVARIA

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 Frankenhalle.



Zollhaus (customs house) which was built by the Archbishop of Mainz and Elector Albrecht von Brandenburg (1514 – 1545), Leonhardus-Church (1773).

Museum of Local History (address on p. 53).

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Roman Monuments Hesse

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 Kinzniederung. 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 "Mainknie".



The foundation walls of the fort bath-house are visible on the grounds of the old cemetery of Kesselstadt. An older military installation with an enormous area of 14 hectares, which was however only used for a short period of time, is situated under today's town centre of Kesselstadt. The rampart of a small timber-earth-fort at the Neuwirtshaus in Großauheim, a district of Hanau, is still visible. Mithraeum and other Roman finds are in the "Museum Schloß Steinheim".

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.

GROSSKROTZENBURG

Parts of the defence wall of the cohort fort are visible in the area of the town centre of Großkrotzenburg. The southwest corner of the garrison as well as the medievally 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.



SELIGENSTADT

The site of the cohort 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 cohort fort on the older Main-line ("ältere 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.

NIEDERNBERG

The origin of the municipality goes back to a Roman fort. First documentary reference to Niedernberg dates from 1095. 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 Limes Cycleway – connect Niedernberg with its surrounding area.



Parish church St. Cyriakus (1461), Tower in the Turmgasse (14th/15th century), water tower (44 m, 1959), Historical Dorfrundweg (circular trail), Geschichtsbrunnen (fountain).

Gemeindeverwaltung Niedernberg
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Tel +49 (0)6028 9744-0 | Fax +49 (0)6028 9744-25
gemeinde@niedernberg.de
www.niedernberg.de

OBERNBURG AM MAIN

At the crossroads of old trading routes between Spessart and Odenwald at the western Mainviereck, where Mümling and Elsave flow into the Main. The Romans erected a cohort and numerus fort about 100 A.D. The Archbishop of Mainz, Peter von Aspelt, declared Obernburg a city in 1313.



Historic centre with Almosen-, Hexen-, Täschen-, Gumpen- and Rundem Turm (tower), Oberes and Unteres Tor (gate), St. Anna-Chapel. Roman museum (address on p. 53).

Verkehrsamt | Römerstraße 62–64
63785 Obernburg a. Main
Tel +49 (0)6022 6191-0 | Fax +49 (0)6022 6191-39
mail@obernburg.de
www.obernburg.de

WÖRTH AM MAIN

Located in the Main Valley at the foot of the Bayerischer Odenwald; possesses a historic centre with a beautiful old town hall (1600) and unique buildings made of mottled sandstone in the Neustadt. Its development has been closely connected with the shipping and shipbuilding industry. 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 Limes” and the “Nassen Limes”, and offers a magnificent view of the scenic Maintal with its wooded crests, flood plains and vineyards.



Maritime Museum in the former St. Wolfgang Church, Altes Rathaus (old town hall) – now community centre, Galgen (gallows), Catholic parish church with Gothic winged altar (around 1485) and crucifixion group (early 16th century), historic centre, remains of a former town fortification. Permanent exhibition “Römerzeit” in the community centre with a focus on the virtual reconstruction of the numerus fort Würth.

Stadtverwaltung Würth am Main
Luxburgstraße 10 | 63939 Würth am Main
Tel +49 (0)9372 9893-0 | Fax +49 (0)9372 989340
www.woerth-am-main.de

KLINGENBERG A. MAIN

Klingenberg, “Rotweinstadt” (red wine town) in Churfranken, is situated in an idyllic location, surrounded by vineyards and woods, between Spessart and Odenwald at the Bavarian Untermain. The picturesque historic centre with its romantic half-timbered houses from the 16th and 17th century incites visitors to stroll, while the excellent restaurants invites them to linger and feast. Klingenberg can look back on a great historical past. But it was the red wine for which the town has become world-famous. The wine grows on terraced steep slopes. The “Clingenburg Festspiele”, which offers professional open-air theatre on the wild and romantic Clingenburg (ruin), marks a cultural highlight of the region. Well-signposted trails invite visitors to walk through the vineyards and woods. The gorge which leads to the mine is situated in an idyllic landscape.



Traditional vintage festival, historical wine festival on the Clingenburg, Weinberg in Flammen (vineyard in flames), Clingenburg Festspiele, Aussichtsturm (viewing tower), Weinbaumuseum (wine museum), städtisches Weingut (city winery), historic centre with half-timbered houses and Stadtschloss (city palace), romantic rose garden, Ruin Clingenburg, Fränkischer Rotweinwanderweg (red wine trail), open-air swimming pool with giant slide, camper site.

Tourist-Information Klingenberg a. Main
Hauptstraße 26a | 63911 Klingenberg a. Main
Tel +49 (0)9372 921259 | Fax +49 (0)9372 12354
info@klingenberg-main.de
www.klingenberg-main.de

MILTENBERG

Magnificent half-timbered buildings and medieval alleys, vineyards blessed with plenty of sunshine and excellent wines, rich history and entertaining guided city tours, great museums and the smallest theatre in the world, a wide variety of events and beautiful cycleways and trails, “Häckerwirtschaften” (seasonal winetaverns) and sophisticated gastronomy, charming small shops – all this and much more can be expected here. The town’s first documentary reference dates from 1237. So it can look back on an eventful history. Its favourable position on the old trade route Nürnberg – Frankfurt made it possible for Miltenberg to experience times of economic prosperity at an early stage.



Old marketplace, known as “Schnatterloch”, “Gasthaus zum Riesen”, the oldest inn for aristocracy in Germany, “Schwarzviertel”, the oldest part of the town between Main and Greinberg, Mildenburg. Themed guided tours or walks in the footsteps of the Celts or the Romans can be booked at the tourist information; Infolyer “Der Limes bei Miltenberg” also available there. Museum Burg Miltenberg, Museum Stadt Miltenberg with impressive Roman finds from the area of the Altstadtkastell (old city fort), Museum Bürgerstadt with many finds from the numerus fort Miltenberg-Ost (address on page 53).

Tourist-Information
Engelplatz 69 | 63897 Miltenberg
Tel +49 (0)9371 404-119 | Fax +49 (0)9371 9488944
limes@miltenberg.info
www.miltenberg.info

Roman Monuments Bavaria

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 Dolichenus-Relic and several Mithraic temples, 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 praetorian, correspond to today’s crossroads of the “Hauptstraße” and “Schulstraße”. Finds from Niedernberg are kept in the Dommuseum in Fulda and in the Stiftsmuseum in Aschaffenburg. A replica of the Roman fountain mask (silens), found in Niedernberg, has been installed as a gargoyle near 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.

OBERNBURG

The cohort fort with an area of almost 3 hectares is located under today’s town centre. South of the garrison was a beneficiary station. Consecration stones of the special representatives stationed there and other numerous finds from the fort are exhibited in the Römermuseum in Obernburg. 2.5 km south of the town on the B 469 are the only visible watchtower remains of the Main Limes in the woods.

WÖRTH

There was a numerus fort (0.8 hectare) at the northern exit of Würth. It is likely that the so-called Odenwald-Limes starts at Würth. 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 hectare is located underground in the district Trennfurt. Its foundations and other traces give verifiable 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-Limes, 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 kiln 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 150 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 "Tagestour auf den Spuren der Römer" are available. Walldürn has been UNESCO-Geopark-Information-Centre since 2006 and offers numerous guided tours and activities related to the topic "Roman monuments". The Odenwälder Freilichtmuseum (open-air museum) in Gottersdorf gives deep insights into the world of our rural ancestors.



Wallfahrtsbasilika (pilgrimage basilica), Odenwälder Freilichtmuseum (open-air museum), Elfenbeinmuseum (ivory museum) Lichtermuseum, Zeit(T)räume - museum for clocks and much more, Grünkernmuseum (green spelt museum). Stadt- und Wallfahrtsmuseum (town and pilgrimage museum) (address on p. 53).

Tourist Information
Hauptstraße 27 | 74731 Walldürn
Tel +49 (0)6282 67-106 | Fax +49 (0)6282 67-103
tourismus@wallduern.de
www.wallduern.de



/// Fort bath-house Walldürn

BUCHEN

Located at the eastern edge of the Odenwald. 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 carnival with "Blecker" and "Huddelbätz".



Eberstadter Tropfsteinhöhle (stalactite cave), the southeastern entrance gate to the UNESCO-Geopark Bergstraße-Odenwald and the Bezirksmuseum Buchen with its newly designed permanent exhibition "Die Römer im Bezirk", which has been acknowledged by the German Limes Commission as a "Schwerpunktmuseum für die spezielle Präsentation der linearen Grenzziehung zwischen Walldürn und dem Haghof, südlich von Welzheim." (Museum with an emphasis on the special presentation and conveyance of the linear border demarcation between Walldürn and Haghof south of Welzheim). Bezirksmuseum (district museum) (address on p. 53).

Tourist Information
Verkehrsamt der Stadt Buchen (Odw.)
Hochstadtstrasse 2 | 74722 Buchen (Odw.)
Tel +49 (0)6281 2780 | Fax +49 (0)6281 2732
verkehrsamt-buchen@t-online.de
www.buchen.de

OSTERBURKEN

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



The parish church St. Kilian is with its concrete sculptures by Emil Wachter a special attraction. The church St. Mauritius with its remarkable medieval frescos is located in the district Hemsbach (2 km). The remains of the former Cistercian monastery Seligental in Schlierstadt (5 km) invites you to a visit. Römermuseum (address on p. 53).

Römermuseum Osterburken
am UNESCO-Welterbe Limes
Römerstraße 4 | 74706 Osterburken
Tel +49 (0)6291 415266 | www.osterburken.de
info@roermuseum-osterburken.de
www.roermuseum-osterburken.de



/// Götterwand (wall of gods) in the Römermuseum Osterburken (detail)

Roman Monuments Baden-Wuerttemberg

WALLDÜRN-REINHARDSACHSEN

Small fort Haselburg. Visible: restored east gate with rudiments of the enclosing wall on both sides. Function: probably surveillance of a Limes passage.

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.

BUCHEN-HETTINGEN

Small fort Hönehaus. Visible: stone defence wall with two 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.



BUCHEN

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 Schloßau by the "Altertumsverein Buchen" in the 1860s. 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.

BETWEEN BOFSHEIM AND OSTERBURKEN

WP 8/25 - conserved tower foundations located between two clearly visible Limes sections.


OSTERBURKEN

Double fort at the south edge of the Kirnautal. 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 Römermuseum.

Römermuseum Osterburken at the UNESCO-World Heritage site Limes, branch of the Archaeologisches Landesmuseum Baden-Wuerttemberg. The museum supra-regionally offers information about the Limes. Finds from the Roman border from North Baden-Wuerttemberg but also from the Odenwald-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-Wuerttemberg.

JAGSTHAUSEN

Located within the idyllic Jagsttal (valley); Götzenburg, Rotes and Weißes Schloss (red and white castle), castle museum in the Götzenburg, museum “Beständige Begleiter” (constant companions) in the old town hall, open-air museum “Römerbad”, annually changing sculpture exhibition and the Burgfestspiele with the play “Götz von Berlichingen”, musicals, a children’s play, concerts and guest performances – all this invites Jagsthausen’s visitors to stay for a while.


 Friedrich-Krapf-Museum (address on p. 53).



Bürgermeisteramt | 74249 Jagsthausen
Tel +49 (0)7943 9101-0 | Fax +49 (0)7943 9101-50
www.jagsthausen.de

ZWEIFLINGEN

“Embedded in the green” – that’s how Zweiflingen with its 1,700 inhabitants introduces itself to its visitors. The smallest municipality of the Hohenlohekreis is a rural idyll – it is located in the middle of the Hohenloher 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 middle of the fields, whereas 500 metres of its rampart and moat have been preserved in the woods. The “Kärcherstraße” crosses the Limes to the free Germania at the Pfahldöbel, so that the Limes is also accessible for people who are walking impaired. Remains of a watchtower and rural paths make the Limes-line visible. The Sechseck-turm at Gleichen is within sight and enables the visitor to let his gaze wander over the rich Hohenloher Ebene. The ancient trade roads can still be perceived today along the A 6.

 Viewing platform “Limes Blick” Zweiflingen.





Gemeinde Zweiflingen
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Tel +49 (0)7948 9419-0 | Fax +49 (0)7948 9419-15
info@zweiflingen.de
www.zweiflingen.de

ÖHRINGEN

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




 Precious finds from the Roman period in the Weygang-Museum, Rendelstein (wayside shrine on a Roman column shaft), Roman well, conserved tower foundations (V/P 9/33), Öhringer Limes Blick (viewing platform), historic centre, Stiftskirche (collegiate church), Hohenlohisches Residenzschloss (residence castle).

 Weygang-Museum (address on p. 53).

Stadtverwaltung Öhringen
Marktplatz 15 | 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 Keuperberge, an upstream mountain range of the Mainhardter Wald. First historical reference to its existence in the Öhringer Stiftungsbrief (foundation certificate) of 1037. The district Untersteinbach is a state-approved health resort.

 Former water castle with chapel and banqueting 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 distillery in Harsberg; virtual Limes worlds in the town hall (Tel +49 (0)7941 6081-58), Limes Blick Pfedelbach-Gleichen (viewing platform).





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www.pfelbach.de

MAINHARDT

There are many things to discover around this health resort at the Limes and its mountainous region. Visitors come across traces of the Romans again and again in this beautiful landscape. Along the Limes Nature Trail, which leads through Mainhardt, are many text and picture panels which report about the Roman period of occupation.



 Römermuseum with interesting finds, remains of fort walls, Limes reconstruction, Art Museum Pahl, leisure activities: Fuxi-Naturerlebnis-Pfad (nature trail), Mineralfreibad (open-air swimming pool), trails and cycleways, horse riding and fishing, Nordic walking and jogging.

 Römermuseum (address on p. 53).

Bürgermeisteramt
Hauptstraße 1 | 74535 Mainhardt
Tel +49 (0)7903 9150-0 | Fax +49 (0)7903 9150-50
rathaus@mainhardt.de
www.mainhardt.de

Roman Monuments Baden-Wuerttemberg

BETWEEN OSTERBURKEN AND THE A 81



Forest piece “Förstlein”: recreated watchtower with Limes wall, archaeoscopes around the tower offer a view to the Roman period. Hergensdatter Wald: one of the best-preserved sections of the Limes. The rampart is visible in the terrain over a length of 400 metres.

JAGSTHAUSEN

Open-air museum on the site of the second fort bath-house (so-called 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).

Castle museum in the Götzenburg: small Roman finds, inscriptions and picture stones.

Friedrich-Krapf-Museum in the old town hall (exhibition “Beständige Begleiter” – constant companions): the main focus has been put here on the importance of earthenware to the life of the people in Roman times. Different areas of everyday life of the Romans are vividly presented. Illustrations, texts and video clips explain the use of everyday objects and thereby give an insight into Roman life around 200 A.D.

WEST OF WALD & SCHLOSSHOTEL FRIEDRICHSRUHE

“Pfahldöbel” Forest: one of the best-preserved sections of the Limes. Moat and rampart are visible in the area over a length of about 500 m.

ÖHRINGEN

Öhringen belonged with its two forts and a big civilian settlement to the most important military bases at the Limes. Visible Roman architectural remains are no longer existent, particularly as the ancient settlement area has been mostly built over by modern buildings.

Weygang-Museum: Roman finds from Öhringen and Limes-Container, important civilian settlement between the two forts which was called, according to the inscription, Vicus Aurelianus.

Worth seeing: park with replicas of Roman stone monuments in front of the entrance of the district hospital; there is a small exhibition about medical care in Roman times in the entrance area of the hospital. Conserved tower foundation of WP 9/33 at the northern edge of the city.

LIMES VIEWS



New viewing platforms in Zweiflingen, Öhringen and Pfedelbach. Three municipalities initiated the common and unique project “Limes Blicke” (Limes Views) to make it possible to experience the perfectly straight line of the UNESCO-World Heritage site Limes in the Hohenlohe region in the north of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Viewing platforms in all three municipalities now offer together a view from the Pfahldöbel at Zweiflingen, across the Öhringer Becken to WP 9/51 in the forest at Pfedelbach-Gleichen.

BETWEEN ÖHRINGEN AND MAINHARDT

Remains of rampart and moat of the Limes north of WP 9/51. This WP at Gleichen has a hexagonal floor layout – a rarity at the Limes between the Rhine and the Danube. Probable survey point for the “determination” of the perfectly straight Limes-line over a length of 80 km in total, view over a distance of up to 45 km.

The Limes-line is visible as a grove from WP 9/64 at Geißelhardt and south of the former inn “Römergraben” onwards. Replica of a wooden Limes tower included.

MAINHARDT

Cohort fort. Visible: Southwest corner area of the defence wall with tower. Roman museum with finds from fort and civilian settlement and multimedia presentation of the virtual Limes worlds. Rampart and moat of the Limes preserved 500 m south of B 14; Limes replica with moat, rampart and palisade directly at the B 14; WP 9/72 in the “Buchwald” visible as debris hill.

BETWEEN MAINHARDT AND GRAB

East of Mönchsberg: WP 9/75 excavated in the forest “Hofbergle”, ruins restored.

East of the Rösersmühle: WP 9/77 in the “Färberswald”, excellently preserved and restored ruins. Forest section “Säugraben” north of Grab: Limes rampart and moat extraordinarily well-preserved. This section belongs to the most impressive parts of the Limes in Baden-Wuerttemberg.

GROSSERLACH

Located in the Schwäbische Wald (500 – 586 m). The district Grab is a state-approved health resort and its name derives from the “Schweinsgraben” (Limes moat). The surrounding area is especially suitable for extended hikes.



In the district Großerlach: silver mine gallery with water treading pool, leisure centre, ski lift with floodlights; in the district Grab: Limes replica with watchtower (starting point of the Limes Nature Trail), herb centre.

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Stuttgarter Straße 18 | 71577 Großerlach
Tel +49 (0)7903 9154-0 | Fax +49 (0)7903 9154-33
rathaus@grosserlach.de
www.grosserlach.de

MURRHARDT

Nature park centre with exhibition, historic centre; former Benedictine abbey, monastery church, romanesque Walterichs-Chapel, St. Walterichs-Church. Rich variety of cultural and tourist offerings. Guided city tours, Limes tours and museum tours can be reserved.
Leisure area Waldsee, good gastronomy, excellent camping site, Städtische Kunstsammlung (municipal art collection), beautiful open-air swimming pool in the Trauzenbachtal, Youth Hostel.
Carl-Schweizer-Museum, Naturparkzentrum (nature park centre) (addresses on p. 55).



Tourist-Info Murrhardt
Marktplatz 8 | 71540 Murrhardt
Tel +49 (0)7192 213-777 | Fax +49 (0)7192 213-770
touristik@murrhardt.de
www.murrhardt.de

WELZHEIM

Health resort in the nature park “Schwäbisch-Fränkischer Wald”. Romantic small lakes, such as the known Ebnisee, grottoes, V-shaped valleys (Klingen) and historic mills characterise the area – an ideal region for hiking and cycling.
East fort (Ostkastell) with archaeological park; Museum Welzheim, amongst other things with Roman section; observatory, Poetenpfad (poets' trail) and “Wellingtonien” at the town park, St.-Gallus-Church with late-gothic sandstone sculptures, Schwäbische Waldbahn (forest train).
Museum Welzheim with multimedia presentation of the virtual Limes-Worlds (address on p. 55).



Tourist-Information
Pfarrstraße 6 | 73642 Welzheim
Tel +49 (0)7182 8008-15 | Fax +49 (0)7182 4953381
tourist@info-welzheim.de
www.welzheim.de

ALFDORF

On the plateau of the Schwäbische Wald with a view to the Swabian Alb. The district Pfahlbronn is cut through by the Limes, known trails such as the Limes Trail, the Mühlenwanderweg (trail), Hasenrundweg (circular path).
Stephanus-Church (1774/75), Oberes Schloss (castle; 1602) with castle garden, historic mills: Hag-, Meuschen-, Voggenberg-, Vaihinghofer Sägemühle (sawmill) and Heinlesmühle (mill).



Verkehrsamt | Rathaus
Obere Schlossstraße 28 | 73553 Alfdorf
Tel +49 (0)7172 309-21 | Fax +49 (0)7172 309-29
gemeinde@alfdorf.de
www.alfdorf.de

LORCH

Lorch was founded on the site of a former Roman fort on the “Limesknie”, near the intersection point of the Upper German and the Raetian Limes. The Lorch Monastery (Kloster Lorch) was donated as a burial place for the “Staufer” in 1102. Monastery-concerts in summer.



Former Benedictine Monastery.

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Roman Monuments Baden-Wuerttemberg

GROSSERLACH-GRAB

WP 9/83 on the “Heidenbuckel”, the second highest point on the Upper German Limes in Baden-Wuerttemberg. Complete height of a stone tower reconstructed, in addition to this, Limes reconstruction with palisade, rampart and moat in a forest aisle. One of the main survey points of the perfectly straight Limes-line.

BETWEEN GRAB AND MURRHARDT

WP 9/91 north of Siegelsberg, popularly known as “Römerschanze”, reconstructed up to a height of 4 metres. WP 9/96 on the “Heidenbühl”: foundations of two stone towers with explanatory plaque, one of the towers reconstructed up to a height of 6 metres.

MURRHARDT

Carl-Schweizer-Museum: Roman collection, finds from fort and civilian settlement as well as from the Limes with multimedia presentation of the Virtual Limes-Worlds. Reconstructed Jupiter Column (base) with Capitoline Wolf, copies and originals of important inscriptions from the region. Models, bronze finds – sword, heads of standards (Feldzeichenspitzen); WP 9/99 by the Lindersthütte north of the Alm-Siedlung with special foundations size (important signal tower).
Medical Center at the Römerbad: presentation of two larger architectural remains of the fort bath-house, which was discovered in 2010, in the entrance hall of the Medical Center with further information about the Romans in Murrhardt.

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-Ebnisee.

BETWEEN MURRHARDT AND WELZHEIM

WP 9/116 on the road from Welzheim to Fornsbach, south-east of the “Spatzenhof”: 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-preserved Limes sections stretched southwards and west of the road Kaisersbach-Welzheim.

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 designed as an archaeological park with replicas of Roman stone monuments and explanatory plaques about the Roman Welzheim. Excavated buildings have been marked with stone plates, one of the wells 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 Rötelsee: located about 1.5 km north of the west fort on a hill east of the road Welzheim-Gausmannsweiler. Of 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: Rötelsee 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 meadow. 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 (forest 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-Pfahlbronn. 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 “Staufer” 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 walks in the city centre.



BETWEEN LORCH AND SCHWÄBISCH GMÜND

Small fort Kleindeinbach west of the Rotenbachtal. Flat debris rampart of the defence wall visible in the forest, similar to the small fort Rötelsee. 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.




 Medieval town centre with late Gothic Johannis-Church, Heilig-Kreuz-Minster, Augustinus-Church, Franziskaner-Church, silverware factory Otto Pauser.
 Museum in the “Prediger” (address on p. 55).

i-punkt
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Tel +49 (0)7171 603-4250 | Fax +49 (0)7171 603-4299
tourist-info@schwaebisch-gmuend.de
www.schwaebisch-gmuend.de

BÖBINGEN


Charmingly located on either sides of the Rems, directly on the Limes and the former Roman road Bad Cannstatt-Regensburg with a not insignificant fort. The town can be traced back to an Alemannic settlement from the 7th century. Its first documentary reference dates from 1291.

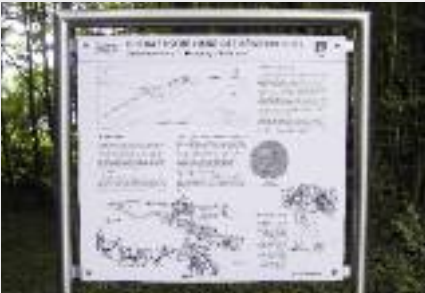


 Michaels-Church with Romanesque portal (1083/1084), Beiswanger Kapelle (chapel) (1680).

Rathaus | Verkehrsamt
Römerstraße 2 | 73560 Böbingen
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www.boebingen.de

MÖGGLINGEN

Mögglingen is located at the foot of the Swabian Alb and provides the gate to the Rems valley. The landscape is characterized by the Rosenstein and the Albtrauf at the Pfaffenberg. A trail along the Limes with relevant information has been created at the Limes-Wanderparkplatz (hiking car park) with Alb-panorama.
 Vicarage built by Johann Michael Keller in 1760; important and remarkable stone carver works by Prof. Otto Herbert Hajek in the Catholic parish church, supplemented in 2010.



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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, “Reichsstädter Tage”, “Römertage” (in every even year), excursion and short trip offers “Achtung – Die Römer kommen!” (“Beware – the Romans are coming!”).



 Limesmuseum, Besucherbergwerk “Tiefer Stollen” (ore mine), Limes-Thermen (thermal baths), Primeval World Museum, Castle Fachsenfeld with art gallery and castle park, Museum Wasseralfingen.
 Limesmuseum and Limes Information Centre Baden-Wuerttemberg (addresses on p. 55).

Tourist-Information Aalen
Reichsstädter Straße 1 | 73430 Aalen
Tel +49 (0)7361 522358 | Fax +49 (0)7361 521907
tourist-info@aalen.de
www.aalen.de



/// Aalen. St.-Johann-Church with stones from Roman buildings in the lower wall and foundations from post-Roman times.

Roman Monuments Baden-Wuerttemberg

KLEINDEINBACH-ROTENBACHTAL

A few metres east of the small fort Kleindeinbach 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 hectare. Car park at the entrance of the Rotenbachtal: information pavilion, landscape model, milestone and replica of moat/rampart, palisade and wall.

SCHWÄBISCH GMÜND

Cohort fort Schirenhof: the remains of a Roman cohort fort are hidden underneath the meadow of the Schirenhof at the northern end of an elevated tongue of land which protrudes into the Rems valley. The fort was built in the middle of the 2nd century A.D. and left towards the middle of the 3rd century.
Visible: foundation walls of the completely excavated bath house of the Fort Schirenhof; not far from the location of the fort's bath house, which can be looked at through a Plexiglas pane.

Museum in the “Prediger”, Johannesplatz: finds from the fort and bath house. Relief of a nymph of the spring.

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 (mansio) have been excavated.

BETWEEN BÖBINGEN AND AALEN

North of Mögglingen is a Limes section in the forest “Grubenholz” east of the Braunnhof: 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.

AALEN

Limesmuseum 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.




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 barrack 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) Hüttlingen was first mentioned in a document by Emperor Heinrich II in 1024.





 Limes site at the Kocher, a knightly style Marienburg of the Fuggers (district Niederalfingen), Heimatmuseum (museum of local history) in the former bailiwick of the Marienburg, cemetery chapel (Marienkapelle) from the 14th century, natural adventure pool, Skulpturenweg (sculpture trail), Nordic-Fitness-Park.

Bürgermeisteramt
Schulstraße 10 | 73460 Hüttlingen
Tel +49 (0)7361 9778-0 | Fax +49 (0)7361 71220
info@huettlingen.de
www.huettlingen.de

RAINAU

Consists of the districts Schwabsberg, Buch, Dalkingen, Saverwang and Weiler.





 Local recreation area Buch with a Stausee (reservoir) covering an area of 25 hectares, leisure and recreational facilities, such as swimming, fishing, surfing, sailing, rowing, hiking or cycling. Roman open-air museum at the Bucher Stausee with Roman excursions, Roman feasts, etc.
 Open-Air Museum at the Bucher Stausee, Limes Gate in Dalkingen (addresses on p. 55).

Bürgermeisteramt | Rathaus Schwabsberg
Schlossberg 12 | 73492 Rainau
Tel +49 (0)7961 9002-0 | Fax +49 (0)7961 9002-22
info@rainau.de
www.rainau.de

ELLWANGEN

Former residence of the Prince-Provosts in the Virngrund, 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 “Heimattage” and other cultural events take place every summer.




 Market place with basilica, baroque Jesuit church and canons' houses, pilgrimage church Schönenberg, castle with museum, Palais Adelman, Antonius-Chapel with faience altar.
 Alamannenmuseum, Sieger-Köder-Museum.

Tourist-Information
Spitalstraße 4 | 73479 Ellwangen
Tel +49 (0)7961 84-303 | Fax +49 (0)7961 55267
tourist@ellwangen.de
www.ellwangen.de

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 “Lastrauf” till it reaches the Middle Franconian plain between Fort Halheim and the partial replica of a stone tower near Mönchsroth. Limes-line clearly visible in the area of the wind farm Freihof as well as east of Dambach.



 Zoo and bird sanctuary “Pfauengarten”, cycle way “Grüner Pfad”, landscape rich in lakes and with a large beaver population, St. Leonhards Church and Chapel on the Wildenberg.

Bürgermeisteramt Stödtlen
Rathausstraße 11 | 73495 Stödtlen
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/// Limes Gate Dalkingen. Portrait of the Emperor Caracalla (replica).

Roman Monuments Baden-Wuerttemberg

BETWEEN AALEN AND RAINAU

Hüttlingen: “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 Hüttlingen-Buch to Oberlengendorf: the Raetian wall continues in the form of an almost 1-metre high and up to 3-metre wide debris rampart along the edge of the forest towards the northeast.

RAINAU

The many sights in the Limes-Park Rainau can be accessed via a circular trail which also leads through the attractive local recreation area “Bucher Stausee”.

Buch: Fort Buch. South gate visible. Floor layout and internal buildings of the fort clarified by geophysical measurements, line of the defence wall made visible through planted hedges: a model illustrates what the fort looked like during Roman times.

Buildings of the fort village directly on the Stausee (reservoir); bath house of Fort Buch completely excavated, walls of the second building period conserved; foundations of two stone buildings, not far from the bath house, excavated and conserved (residential house and small bath house).

Schwabsberg: Forest “Mahdholz” – parts of the Limes wall with stone tower (WP 12/77) conserved; reconstruction of the Limes wall; replica of a wooden watchtower.

Dalkingen: Limes gate. On the Limes between the Rhine and the Danube is thus a far unique building complex. Conserved; six building periods were discovered during excavations; an elaborately designed triumphal arch – probably for emperor Caracalla – was erected during the most recent period. Since 2010, the ruins have been protected by a cube made of glass and steel which has also been used as a museum.

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 – 1.40 m wide, have been preserved up to a height of 0.75 m. The dried-out cavity wall consists of local “Stubensandstein”.

FORT HALHEIM

The site of the fort with an area of 0.7 hectare is framed by a hedgerow on the debris rampart 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.



MÖNCHSROTH


Count Hermann von Leiningen donated lands in the "Bachgrund" of the Rothach for the Benedictine Monastery Hirsau 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 Fallmeistere.

 Former monastery church, Limes tower.



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WEILTINGEN

Located on a hill above the Wörnitz; former "herzoglich-wuerttembergischer Residenzort" Weiltin-gen; 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 (erected in the 13th century with building material from fort Ruffenhofen), market on Mother's Day and Thanks-giving, museum of local history and Trachten-museum (costume museum).





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WITTELSHOFEN

Situated at the south-west edge of the Hessel-berg and founded in the Early Middle Ages. The stone fort Ruffenhofen is located nearby.




 Vast fort with circular rampart on the Hessel-berg, traces of the Limes and watchtowers, num-erous finds of clay and metal objects, starting point of the geological-educational trail to the Hesselberg, numerous cycleways and trails around the Hesselberg.
District Dühren: St.-Michaels-Church: frescoes from the 14th and 15th century.
 Ruffenhofen Roman Park with LIMESEUM (address on p. 55).

Gemeindeverwaltung
Schulstraße 15 | 91749 Wittelshofen
Tel +49 (0)9854 204 | Fax +49 (0)9854 979686
gemeinde@wittelshofen.de
www.wittelshofen.de

LANGFURTH

The municipality was created from the merger of the municipalities Oberkemmatten, DorfKem-mathen and Ammelbruch. Idyllically embedded within the landscape on the foot of the Hessel-berg and ideal starting point for hikes, cycling tours and excursions to the historical towns in the surrounding area.



 DorfKemmathen: Marien-Church "Zur lieben Frau" with a late Gothic altar of Mary, Ammel-bruch: St.-Peters-Church.

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www.langfurth.de

EHINGEN

The municipality area is bounded to the south by the Hesselberg, which is with a height of 689 m the highest mountain in Middle Franconia. The mountain is under landscape protection due to its diversity of plant species and its semi-arid grasslands. In the northern area of the municipa-lity is the densely wooded heath land with its idyllically located natural ponds.
The existence of fort Darnbach proves that this municipality once belonged to the former Roman Empire.



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Roman Monuments Bavaria

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 Espan" 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 Wolfsbühl 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.

WITTELSHOFEN

Northeast of Dühren: 1-metre-high, rebuilt stone tower WP 13/24.

FORT AND VICUS RUFFENHOFEN

The fort Ruffenhoffen 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.



/// Copies of roman stone monuments at Römerpark Ruffenhofen

The site in the Ruffenhofen Roman Park has been 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 be-sides Ruffenhofen an important topic in the museum.

LANGFURTH

The Limes runs along the municipal border with Wittelshofen in the forest at Ammelbruch. It bends in its north-east-course and conti-nues eastwards. This bend in the Limes-line – the so-called "Limes-knick" – is the reason why Hesselberg became part of the Roman territory.

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 Ruffenhofen is also just a few kilometers away.


 Historic Centre, characterised by grand town houses and commercial buildings, town hall, water castle, town church, puppet theatre, museum of fishing and of natural history.



Touristikservice Wassertrüdingen am Hesselberg
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touristikservice@stadt-wassertruedingen.de
www.wassertruedingen.de

UNTERSCHWANINGEN

The municipality is not far from the Dennenloher 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 watch-tower, fort Dambach with arena and vicus. The heyday of this municipality was in the 18th century when the countesses of Brandenburg-Ansbach had their summer residence there.

 Impressive former baroque court church, remains of the margrave castle as well as the rhododendron park at Castle Dennenlohe.




Gemeindeverwaltung
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www.unterschwaningen.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 kilometres.



 Remains of the former castle and defensive wall, St. Blasius-Church (1709), historic gate tower (1531), cemetery church "Zum Hl. 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 Großlellenfeld, St.-Antonius-Church in the district Mörsach with valuable Ottilien-altar.

Gemeindeverwaltung
Marktplatz 13 | 91722 Arberg
Tel +49 (0)9822 8221-0 | Fax +49 (0)9822 8221-20
poststelle@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 nearby Altmühlensee (lake; 450 ha) invites visitors to go swimming, sailing, surfing and boating. Ship-ping line with four piers. There are 800 km of sign-posted cycleways and trails around Gunzenhausen. Huge programme for guests and cultural events in summer.



 Blas-Tower (1603), archaeological museum, town museum (1701), historic half-timbered barn (1753), margrave hunting lodge – "Haus des Gastes" (1749), remains of the town wall (13th century), museum of fossils and lithography.
 Archaeological museum (address on p. 55).

Stadt Gunzenhausen | Tourist-Information
Rathausstraße 12 | 91710 Gunzenhausen
Tel +49 (0)9831 508-300 | Fax +49 (0)9831 508-567
touristik@gunzenhausen.de
www.gunzenhausen.de

PFOFELD

The municipality of Pfofeld with its districts is located directly at the south shore of the "Kleine Brombachsee" (small lake) in the Franconian Lake District. Beautiful, well-signposted cycleways and trails run through the slightly hilly and densely wooded landscape and lead to cultural monuments such as the Limes, which runs through the complete municipal area over a distance of about 4 km. Worth seeing is also the Romanesque St. Michaels-Church with its late-Gothic frescoes. Its close proximity to the Brombachsee result in a high number of leisure activities, such as swim-ming, surfing, sailing, etc. An award-winning camping site as well as a four-star hotel and other inns ensure a pleasant stay.




Touristinfo der Gemeinde Pfofeld
Langlau | Seestraße 12a | 91738 Pfofeld
Tel +49 (0)9834 697 | Fax +49 (0)9834 975662
und Verwaltungsgemeinschaft Gunzenhausen,
Gemeinde Pfofeld
Reutbergstraße 34 | 91710 Gunzenhausen
Tel +49 (0)9831 6774-0 | Fax +49 (0)9831 6774-26
info@pfofeld.de | www.pfofeld.de

THEILENHOFEN

Was founded already in the 9th century and offers a beautiful view across the low mountain range of the Hahnenkamm. The Limes-line is not far away from the municipality and located on a high plateau, on which the Romans erected the fort "Icinia-cum" for protective purposes and a fort bath house.



 Exposed fort bath house 900 m northwest of Theilenhofen and Limes tower with sections of the Limes at Rittersen.

Tourist-Info
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Gemeinde Theilenhofen
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info@theilenhofen.de | www.theilenhofen.de

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; ramparts 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. Dennenloher 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.

UNTERSCHWANINGEN/WASSERTRÜDINGEN

South of Unterschwaningen is a wooden fort with a camp village. A Roman agricultural estate was erected there after the fort had been abandoned.

In the surrounding area of Wassertrüdingen are further estates which supplied the Limes forts with food.

GUNZENHAUSEN

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.

Small fort on the "Hintere Schloßbuck" with memorial stone: wooden tower hill and stone foundations of WP 14/6 are clearly visible.



BETWEEN GUNZENHAUSEN AND 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.

PLEINFELD AM BROMBACHSEE

The state-approved health resort Pleinfeld with its districts is located at the southeast shore of the “Große Brombachsee” (lake) in the Franconian Lake District. This town with market rights (“Markt”) is the largest neighbouring community on the “Große Brombachsee” and thus a centre of the Franconian Lake District. Numerous leisure activities ensure an interesting stay for the visitors of Pleinfeld. Besides many attractive hiking and excursion destinations, there is also a well-sign-posted network of trails and cycleways. The wide “Wiesental” (valley) of the Swabian “Rezat” and the side valleys Igelsbach, Arbach, Banzerbach and Brombach invite their visitors to go on relaxing 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 Limes (partly clearly visible) run through our municipal area.



Kultur- und Touristinformation
Marktplatz 11 | 91785 Pleinfeld
Tel +49 (0)9144 9200-70 | Fax +49 (0)9144 9200-60
info@pleinfeld-am-brombachsee.de
www.pleinfeld-am-brombachsee.de

ELLINGEN

The “pearl of the Franconian Baroque” is located at the intersection between the nature park Altmühltal and the Franconian Lake District. The former residential town of the provincial commander of the Bailiwick Franconia of the Teutonic Order has a consistently Baroque townscape which is dominated by the powerful and magnificent castle of the Teutonic Order – the biggest Baroque castle in South Germany. The residence also houses the cultural centre of East Prussia. A Baroque circular path is part of the town’s special features. The “Limes Circular Trail”, a cross-country trail which follows the traces of the Romans in Ellingen, offers further particularities. Just outside Ellingen is the partly restored Roman fort “Sablonetum”.



Tourist-Info Ellingen
Weissenburger Straße 2 | 91792 Ellingen
Tel +49 (0)9141 976543 or +49 (0)9141 865814
Fax +49 (0)9141 976575
tourist-info@ellingeng.de
www.ellingeng.de

WEISSENBURG I. BAY.

The former Roman town and Free Imperial City is located on the southern edge of Franconian Jura in Bavaria. In the period around 90 A.D., Roman troops built the fort BIRICIANA in this strategically important location and opened Roman Baths in the settlement a short time later. The first mention of the town of Weissenburg came in deeds dated 867. The town was home to a carolingian royal residence and received the status of a Free Imperial City in the early 14th century, maintaining this status until it became part of Bavaria in 1802. The historical townscape is dominated by the largely intact town walls featuring 38 towers, as well as the “Seeweier” moat, the gothic town hall, St. Andrew’s Church and the “Ellinger Tor” city gate.
📺 The town offers a wide range of cultural and leisure activities, including the summer theatre performances at the “Bergwaldtheater” open-air stage as well as tours for both individual visitors and groups of people focusing on topics ranging from the “Romans, the Middle Ages and Renaissance fortress construction to the nearby “Stadt-wald” woodland.
Museums in Weissenburg (see below); KunstSchrane gallery; historical town-scape; historical “Stadtwald” woodland.



M Bavarian Limes Information Centre (BLIZ), the BIRICIANA Fort, Roman Baths, RömerMuseum (Roman Museum), ReichsstadtMuseum (Free Imperial City Museum) with “Haus Kaaden”, Wülzburg (historical fortress), the Apothecary and Brewery Museum, treasury of St. Andrew’s Church (addresses on p. 55).

Tourist-Information
Martin-Luther-Platz 3a | 91781 Weißenburg i. Bay.
Tel +49 (0)9141 907-124 | Fax +49 (0)9141 907-121
tourist@weissenburg.de
www.weissenburg.de

BURGSALACH

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 Anlautertal (valley) and directly on the Limes. Historically significant and controversial because of, amongst other things, its nearby iron ore deposits.



The existence of the local gentry, the Lords of Sarlach, is documented by the seal from 1029. From 1350 onwards, it was the territorial dominion of the “Schenken von Geyern” and the margraves of Ansbach. The Limes, the former northern border which is still visible today, crosses the Weißenburger Jura and is accompanied by the Roman road.
The mansio is a roman coaching-in and tavern from the late Limes period in Harlach: The Wall sections of the square-shaped fort (side length of 32.6 m) are conserved and described in the terrain. The complex is located in Harlach, a forest area near Burgsalach, and accessible via the Burgs-road. The foundation walls walls of the mansio, foundations of the stone watchtower and a reconstructed wooden watchtower are accessible on foot or by bike via the Roman Experience Trail “Burgsalach”. The trail goes past a burial mound from the Hallstatt period as well as some Celtic graves.

Gemeinde Burgsalach
Verwaltungsgemeinschaft Nennslingen
Schmiedgasse 1 | 91790 Nennslingen
Tel +49 (0)9147 9411-0 | Fax +49 (0)9147 9411-18
tourist-info@vg-nennslingen.de

Roman Monuments Bavaria

BETWEEN THEILENHOFEN, PLEINFELD AND ELLINGEN

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



ELLINGEN

On the road to Höttingen: fort which was partly reconstructed after being completely excavated. Northwest 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 (Sablonetum).

WEISSENBURG I. BAY.

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.



The Roman Baths are 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 “Paraderüstungen der römischen Reiterei” (“Parade Armour of the Roman Cavalry”) help to bring Roman history vividly to life! The centrepiece of the permanent exhibition in the RömerMuseum is a hoard of 114 objects discovered by an amateur gardener in 1979. These artefacts are presented alongside both military and civilian objects from the frontier region.
The Bavarian Limes Information Centre (BLIZ) is dedicated to the history and importance of the almost 550 km border (“Limes”) separating the Roman Empire from Germania.

BETWEEN WEISSENBURG AND BURGSALACH

The most impressive Limes section in Bavaria is located north of Oberhochstatt (south of WP 14/40). The Limes, the so-called “Teufelsmauer”, 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 (“Pfahlhecke”).

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 at 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 joists, one reaches the square shaped inner courtyard, where one can reach the other rooms. The curved entrance is unusual for buildings at the roman Raetian Limes. A similar gate reconstruction can only be seen at the Roman fort in Theilenhofen. Mansions were part of the stately postal system and administrated by the public sector entity to guaranty a fluent 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.



BETWEEN BURGSALACH AND BÖHMING

Raetian wall is clearly visible again as debris rampart from south of Burgsalach to WP 14/56 (Limes bend at Petersbuch). St. Egid: remains of WP 14/54 visible; St. Egid WP 14/55: floor layout conserved (site notice 6, St. Egid). Petersbuch, Limes section as far as Hirnstetten and Pfahldorf; debris rampart banked with stones gathered from the surroundings, covered with hedges and perceivable over a long distance as a dominating landmark on the Alb plateau.

TITTING

Titting – a town with market rights ("Markt") – is with its eleven municipalities the centre of the scenic Anlautertal, a side valley of the Altmühltal. Visitors can experience a rich variety of flora, romantic landscapes and beautiful trails and cycleways.



Castle ruin Brunneck, former prince-bishop water castle, Limes with Roman tower, Limes Experience Trail, forest experience trail and collecting area for fossils.

Tourist-Information und Limes-Infopunkt
Marktstraße 21 | 85135 Titting
Tel +49 (0)8423 985589 | Fax +49 (0)8423 985594
tourismus@titting.info | www.titting.de

EICHSTÄTT

Centre of the nature park "Altmühltal". Bishop's seat since the 8th century and university town. Baroque town centre, residence, cathedral, diocesan museum, various monasteries and churches, Willibalds-Castle with Jura museum and museum of pre- and early history.

Museum of Pre- and Early History (address on p. 55).



Tourist-Information
Domplatz 8 | 85072 Eichstätt
Tel +49 (0)8421 6001-400
Fax +49 (0)8421 6001-408
tourismus@eichstaett.de
www.eichstaett.de

WALTING

Beautiful churches as well as two picturesque small Baroque castles in the districts Inching and Pfünz embellish the municipality.

The bridge (from the dark ages) called "Römerbrücke" at a old roman passage over the Altmühl and the rebuilt Roman fort in Pfünz are amongst those sights which are also worth seeing there. The keep with a height of 18 metres and the surrounding water moat are the elements which are still visible of the water castle "Rieshofen". The juniper heath at Gungolding is a marvellous nature reserve.



Gemeindeverwaltung
Pfahlstraße 17 | 85072 Eichstätt
Tel +49 (0)8421 9740-0 | Fax +49 (0)8421 9740-50
info@altmuehl-tourist.de
www.altmuehl-tourist.de

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 watchtower 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 inn "Zum Limes".



Roman and Bavarian Museum at Castle Kipfenberg, Infopoint Limes (address on p. 55).

Tourist-Information
Marktplatz 2 | 85110 Kipfenberg
Tel +49 (0)8465 9410-40 | Fax +49 (0)8465 9410-43
tourist-info@kipfenberg.de
www.kipfenberg.de

PFÖRRING

The characteristic towers of the parish church, the emblem of Pförring, greet visitors already from afar. The Romanesque part of today's parish church was built on the highest point of the town during the second half of the 12th century. Pförring is embedded in the Danube valley and surrounded by the "Donauauen" (Danube Floodplains) in the south; in the north, one can perceive the foothills of the Jura; the Biburg (castle) bears witness to the first Roman settlements.



Finds from the fort Celeusum are exhibited in the entrance area of the town hall and constantly supplemented or renewed in cooperation with the National Archaeological Historic Collection.

A detour to Kösching – a town with market rights ("Markt") and located 8 km northeast of Ingolstadt – is worth the effort as its centre was the location of the Roman fort "Germanicum"; museum of archaeology and popular art with Roman section.

Gemeindeverwaltung Pförring
Marktplatz 1 | 85104 Pförring
Tel +49 (0)8403 9292-0 | Fax +49 (0)8403 9292-48
poststelle@vg-pfoerring.de
www.pfoerring.de

Roman Monuments Bavaria

ERKERTSHOFEN

Limes-line clearly visible east of Erkertshofen; 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.



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.

EICHSTÄTT

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

It is possible to take a detour from Eichstätt to Möckenlohe (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.

PFÜNZ

Attractive topography; the fort on the Kirchberg (mountain) is located high above today's village. North gate as well as adjoining wall sections and corner towers completely reconstructed. Foundation walls of west and south gate also conserved after excavation; the south gate is marked by a grove of trees. The moat of the defence wall has been uniquely well-preserved in the Jurassic rock. Circular trail around the fort with display panels.

BÖHMING

A church is located within the fort, west of Böhming in the Altmühl-niederung (lowland). Defence wall is clearly visible on all sides as rampart. The fort is 800 m away from the Limes.

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 Altmühl 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 Rhaetia, 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 HIENHEIM

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

Hienheimer 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 HIENHEIM – 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



Fort Pförring, the ancient Celeusum, is about 1 km north of the town. The Roman name derives from the nearby "Kelsbach". A timber-earth-fort was erected there under the reign of Emperor Trajan (117 – 138 A.D.), which was expanded in stone in 141 A.D. The building inscription bears witness to this. It has been preserved up to this day and can be visited at the market square in Pförring. The fort was the location of an equestrian military unit and served to secure the Limes as well as the Danube river crossing. The stone fort with an area of 3.9 hectares had an almost square ground plan (194 x 201 m). It had a couple of corner towers and four gates, which were built as double passageways with one tower each on either side. One of the gates has been visualized by a walk-on steel structure with textile coverings. There is a circular trail around the complete fort site.

ALTMANNSTEIN

Health resort in the nature park "Altmühltal". Signposted trails and cycleways, favourable climatic conditions.

📍 Castle ruins "Burg Stein" with "Kult-Ur-Hang" (slope), Ignaz-Günther-Museum, fossil quarry "Schamhaupten" with fossil-educational trail, "HopfenErlebnisHof" Tettenwang with hop-educational trail, armoury, blacksmith's workshop, hammer mill, crucifix in the Hl.-Kreuz-Church by Ignaz Günther.

M "Markt"-Museum (address on p. 55).



Verkehrsamt | Rathaus
Marktplatz 4 | 93336 Altmannstein
Tel +49 (0)9446 9021-0 | Fax +49 (0)9446 9021-21
poststelle@altmannstein.de
www.altmannstein.de

NEUSTADT AN DER DONAU-
BAD GÖGGING

Bad Göggling (district of Neustadt an der Donau) has developed from a former Roman state spa into a popular spa and holiday resort. A mixture of modernity and Bavarian hospitality. Comfortable accommodations in all price categories as well as a wide selection of restaurants and sports and wellness facilities are available throughout the year. Health and wellness activities also possible in the large Limes thermal bath with Roman sauna.

📍 The Romans have left their mark everywhere in and around Bad Göggling: the church St. Andreas with excavations of a Roman spa, fort Abusina in Eining, Limes thermal bath with wellness and health offers, rebuilt Limes tower north of Hienheim near the end of the Limes on the Danube.

M Roman museum of spa and bathing culture (Römisches Museum für Kur- und Badewesen) (address on p. 55). Open-air museum Fort Abusina with "Zeitfenster" (time windows).



Tourist-Information Bad Göggling
Heiligenstädter Straße 5 | 93333 Bad Göggling
Tel +49 (0)800 46344464 | Fax +49 (0)9445 9575-33
tourismus@bad-goegging.de
www.bad-goegging.de



/// Neustadt an der Donau-Hienheim. Replica of Limes Tower.

REGENSBURG
UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Founded 179 A.D. as legion camp "Castra Regina" under the reign of Emperor Marc Aurel; located at the northernmost point of the river Danube. Witnesses of the past two thousand years can be admired in this uniquely preserved medieval city.



📍 E.g. The old Stone Bridge ("Steinerne Brücke") with bridge gate, St. Peter Cathedral, palace "Thurn und Taxis", old city hall, numerous museums and galleries, about 1400 historical buildings. Witnesses of the Roman past: Porta Praetoria, former north gate of the Roman legion camp. Northeast corner and southeast corner of "Castra Regina". Largest permanent exhibition in the whole of Bavaria about the Romans with "Steinerne Gründungsurkunde" (foundation charter of stone) in the historical museum, Roman museum in the west of the city (archaeological pavilion). Our tip (for groups): themed city tour "The Roman Regensburg".

M Historical Museum Regensburg and Roman Museum (addresses on p. 55).

Tourist-Information
Roter Herzfleck 2 | 93047 Regensburg
Tel +49 (0)941 507-4410 | Fax +49 (0)941 507-4418
tourismus@regensburg.de
www.regensburg.de

Roman Monuments Bavaria

EINING (ABUSINA)

The fort is located about 3 km south of the end of the Limes at the southern edge of Eining. During Roman times, there was an important road junction there. Eining is the most completely preserved fort in Bavaria. The visible wall sections belong to different building periods of this site which had been used for a very long time.

Apparently, fort Eining was not abandoned when the Limes was cleared in the 3rd century A.D., but became a part of the Limes of the late antiquity, which was formed by the Danube until the 5th century. The fort was reduced during that time. As a consequence, there was only one fortification at the southwest corner of the site. The history of this site is conveyed to the visitors by a high number of new devices; starting point is an information pavilion. So-called "Zeitfenster" (time windows), walk-in steel frames with texts and reconstruction drawings, put, acoustically accompanied by sounds, certain parts of the fort in the limelight.



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 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 northern moat 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.

REGENSBURG UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE



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.



Worth seeing in Regensburg is also the Roman section of the historical museum in the former Minorite Monastery as well as the ruins of the presumably oldest Roman brewery north of the Alps (Schutzhaus am Kornweg).

LIMESUM

MUSEUM AT RUFFENHOFEN ROMAN PARK

EDGE OF EMPIRE



LIMESUM // Ruffenhofen Roman Park and Museum
at UNESCO World Heritage Limes
Römerpark Ruffenhofen 1 // 91749 Wittelshofen
Telephone: +49 (0) 98 54 / 97 99 242 // www.limesum.de
Tue.-Fri. 10 am – 4 pm
Sat., Sun. and on public holidays 11 am – 5 pm
Closed Mon. and Dec. 24th – Jan. 6th

Roman Museums and Museums with Roman Sections

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RHEINBROHL

RömerWelt am Caput Limitis
Arienheller 1 | 56598 Rheinbrohl
Tel +49 (0)2635 921866
www.roemer-welt.de

From the middle of March till the middle of
November Tue–Fr 10am–5pm | Sat, Sun, bank
holiday 10am–6pm | During our winter break,
groups are very welcome by appointment

NEUWIED

Roentgen-Museum (Roman finds)
Raiffeisenplatz 1a | 56564 Neuwied
Tel +49 (0)2631 803-379

Tue–Fr 11am–5pm | Sat, Sun 2–5pm

HILLSCHIED

Limesturm-Museum
Limesturm WP 1/68 (direkt an der L310)
56204 Hilscheid
Tel +49 (0)2624 3843

From the beginning of April till the end of October
Sat, Sun, bank holiday 2–5pm
Groups by arrangement by telephone

BAD EMS

Kur- und Stadtmuseum (Roman section)
Römerstraße 97 | 56130 Bad Ems
Tel +49 (0)2603 3572 | www.museum-bad-ems.de

April till October Tue–Fr, Sun & bank holiday 2–5pm
November till March Wed and Fr 2–5pm
Groups and school classes by appointment
also possible outside opening times.

POHL

Limes fort Pohl
Kirchstraße | 56357 Pohl
Tel +49 (0)6772 9680768 | Fax +49 (0)6772 9680777
officium@limeskastell-pohl.de
www.limeskastell-pohl.de

BAD HOMBURG V. D. HÖHE

Römerkastell Saalburg
Archaeological park
Saalburg 1 | 61350 Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe
Tel +49 (0)6175 9374-0
www.saalburgmuseum.de

March till October, daily 9am–6pm
November till February Tue–Sun 9am–4pm

BUTZBACH

Museum der Stadt Butzbach
(Roman section)
Limesinformationszentrum
westliche Wetterau
Färbgasse 16 | 35510 Butzbach
Tel +49 (0)6033 995-250

Tue–Fr and Sun 10am–12pm | Tue–Sun 2–5pm

ECHZELL

Museum Echzell (Roman finds)
Limesinformationszentrum östliche Wetterau
Lindenstraße 3 | 61209 Echzell
Tel +49 (0)6008 9120-0

Sun 10am–12pm and 2–4pm
Groups by appointment

HANAU

**Schloss Steinheim – Museum für regionale
Vor- und Frühgeschichte (Roman section)**
Schlossstraße 9 | 63456 Hanau-Steinheim
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.

GROSSKROTZENBURG

Museum Großkrotzenburg (Roman section)
Limesinformationszentrum Main-Kinzig-Kreis
Im Römerkastell 2 | 63538 Großkrotzenburg
Tel +49 (0)6186 8922
www.museum-grosskrotzenburg.de

Every 2nd Sun of the month 2–5pm
Special guided tours on request

STOCKSTADT AM MAIN

Heimatmuseum (Roman section)
Maingasse 1 | 63811 Stockstadt a.M.
Tel +49 (0)6027 2005-0

September till March, every first Sun of the
month 2–5pm | Special guided tours on request

OBERNBURG AM MAIN

Römermuseum
Untere Wallstraße 29a | 63785 Obernburg
Tel +49 (0)6022 6191-0 or +49 (0)6022 6191-40

From the middle of March till the end of November
Wed and Thur 2–4pm
Sun and bank holiday 2–5pm

MILTENBERG

Museum.Stadt.Miltenberg (Roman section)
Hauptstraße 169–175 | 63897 Miltenberg
Tel +49 (0)9371 668504
www.museen-miltenberg.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–4pm
Year-round every Wednesday guided tour at 2pm
for individuals or small groups.
Groups by appointment at all times.

Museum Bürgstadt
Am Mühlgraben 1 | 63927 Bürgstadt
Tel +49 (0)9371 9738-0 (town hall)

Every Sunday 2–6pm
Guided tours by appointment

WALLDÜRN

Stadt- und Wallfahrtsmuseum
(Roman section)
Hauptstraße 39 | 74731 Walldürn
Tel +49 (0)6282 8764 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 Walldürn and Haghof south of
Welzheim
Kellereistraße 25–29 | 74722 Buchen
Tel +49 (0)6281 8898
www.bezirksmuseum.de

From May till October Tue–Fr and Sun 2–5pm
and by appointment

OSTERBURKEN

Römermuseum Osterburken
Zweigmuseum des Archäologischen
Landesmuseums Baden-Württemberg
Römerstraße 4 | 74706 Osterburken
Tel +49 (0)6291 415266
www.roemermuseum-osterburken.de

Daily except Mondays
10am–5pm (winter) | 10am–6pm (summer)

JAGSTHAUSEN

Friedrich-Krapf-Museum
(Ausstellung »Beständige Begleiter«)
Altes Rathaus | 74249 Jagsthausen
Tel +49 (0)7943 9101-0

April till October: every first Sunday of the month
3–5pm and by appointment

Schlossmuseum in der Götzenburg
(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

Year-round free access

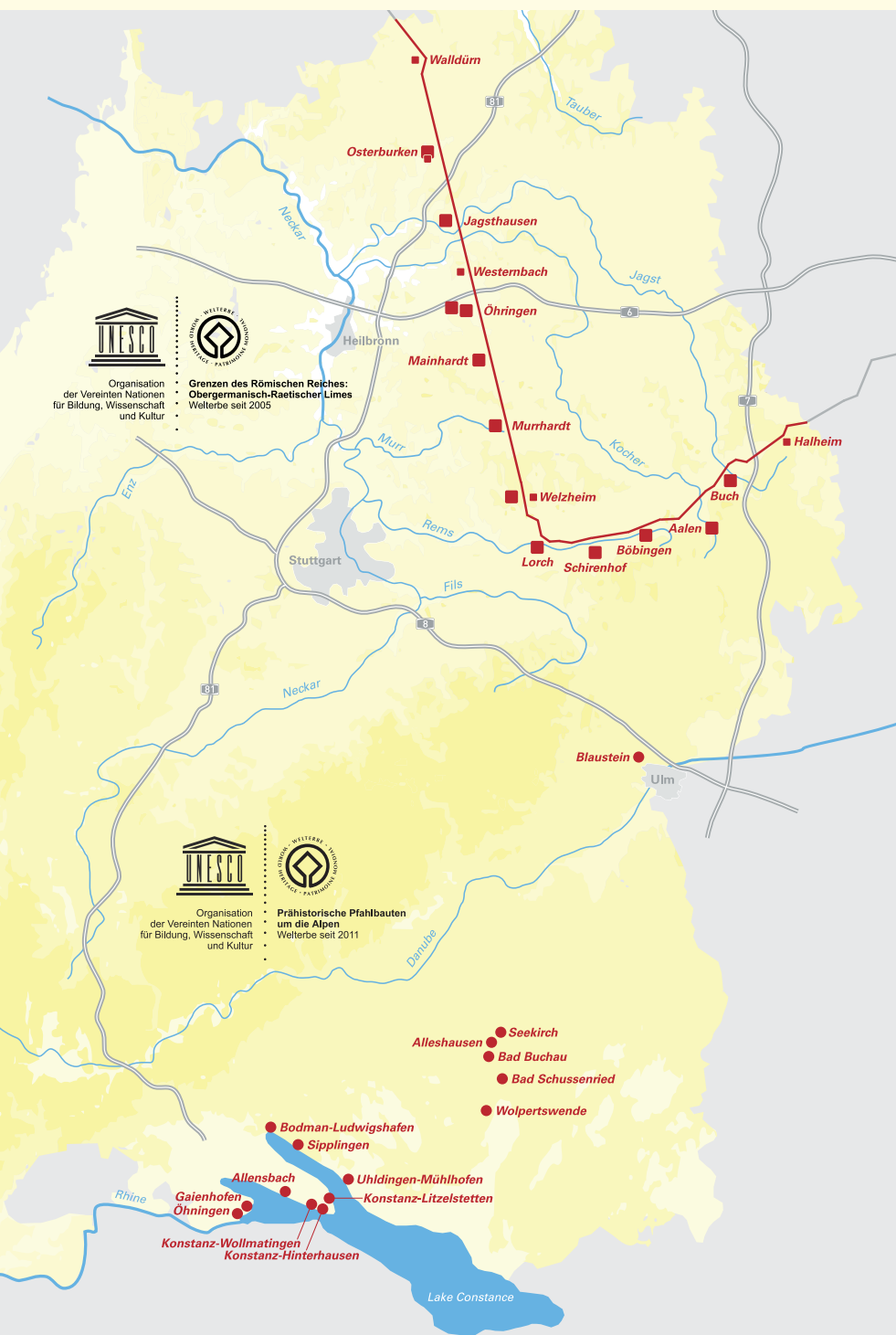
Information about the museums:
www.jagsthausen.de or Tel +49 (0)7943 91010

ÖHRINGEN

Weygang-Museum (Roman section)
and Limes-Container in the garden
Karlsvorstadt 38 | 74613 Öhringen
Tel +49 (0)7941 35394
www.veygang-museum.de

Sun 11am–5pm and by appointment

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



Ruins of a watchtower near Murrhardt



Reconstruction of pile dwellings, Federseemuseum Bad Buchau

Roman Museums and Museums with Roman Sections

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
www.carl-schweizer-museum.de

Good Friday till 1st November
Mon–Fr 11am–12pm and 4–5pm
Sat 11am–12pm and 3–5pm
Sundays and holiday 10am–12pm and 2–5pm
Groups by arrangement

Naturparkzentrum
Nature Park-Adventure Show with
entertaining and surprising "Roman insights"
for young and old
Marktplatz 8 | 71540 Murrhardt
Tel 07192 231-777
www.naturpark-sfw.de

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 9:30am–3pm
April till October:
Additional open also on Wed 10am–12:30pm

WELZHEIM

Museum Welzheim (Roman section)
Pfarrstraße 8 | 73642 Welzheim
Tel +49 (0)7182 2660 or +49 (0)7182 8008-15
www.museumwelzheim.de

From the middle of March till the middle
of January Sundays and Holidays 11am–5pm
Groups by appointment

Archaeological park "Ostkastell"
73642 Welzheim

free access
Guided tours: info@limes-cicerones.de

SCHWÄBISCH GMÜND

Museum im Prediger (Römerabteilung)
Johannisplatz 3 | 73525 Schwäbisch Gmünd
Tel +49 (0)7171 603-4130

Tue, Wed, Fr 2–5 pm | Thur 2–7pm
Sat, Sun 11am–5pm | Mondays closed

AALEN

Limesmuseum Aalen
Archäologischer Park
Zweigmuseum des Archäologischen
Landesmuseums Baden-Württemberg
St.-Johann-Straße 5 | 73430 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

Limestor Dalkingen
73492 Rainau-Dalkingen
From the end of March till the beginning of
November

WITTELSHOFEN

LIMESEUM
Ruffenhofen Roman Park | 91749 Wittelshofen
Tel +49 (0)9854 9799242
info@roemerpark-ruffenhofen.de
www.roemerpark-ruffenhofen.de
www.limeseum.de

Tue–Fr 10am–4pm
Sat, Sun, bank holiday 11am–5pm
Closed from December, 24 till January, 6
Groups by appointment
Römerpark Ruffenhofen free access

GUNZENHAUSEN

Archäologisches Museum
(Römische Abteilung)
Brunnenstraße 1 | 91710 Gunzenhausen
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

WEISSENBURG I. BAY.

RömerMuseum Weißenburg and
Bayerisches Limes-Informationszentrum (BLIZ)
Martin-Luther-Platz 3 | 91781 Weißenburg i. Bay.
Tel +49 (0)9141 907-189
museum@weissenburg.de
www.limesinfozentrum.de
www.museen-weissenburg.de

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

EICHSTÄTT

Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte
auf der Willibaldsburg (Roman section)
Burgstraße 19 | 85072 Eichstätt
Tel +49 (0)8421 89450 | Fax +49 (0)8421 80926
www.histver.de

April, 1 till September, 30 Tue–Fr 9am–6pm
October, 1 till March, 31 Tue–Fr 10am–4pm

KIPFENBERG

Römer und Bajuwaren Museum
Infopoint Limes
Burg Kipfenberg | 85110 Kipfenberg
Tel +49 (0)8465 905707
www.bajuwaren-kipfenberg.de

April and May:
Mon–Sat 10am–4pm, Sun 10am–6pm
June, July and August:
Mon–Sat 10am–6pm, Sun 10am–7pm
September and October: Mon–Sun 10am–4pm
November till March: Sun 10am–4pm
Open on all bank holidays
Groups additionally by appointment

ALTMANNSTEIN

Marktmuseum Altmannstein
(Roman section)
Mühlgasse 3 | 93336 Altmannstein
Tel +49 (0)9446 90210

May till October 10:30am–12pm
and by appointment

BAD GÖGGING

Roman Museum for cure and roman bath
Trajanstraße | 93333 Bad Gögging
Tel +49 (0)9445 95750
www.historia-romana.de

March till October: Tue–Sat 16pm–17pm |
on Sundays and public holidays 10.30 am–11.30am
Entrance ticket incl. guided tour: adults 3€ | 2€
tourist pass | children up to 12 years free

Guidances in the Roman fort Abusina:
On Saturdays from April till September: at
10.30am | meeting point: entrance | ticket 5€ |
3€ tourist pass | group tour on demand

REGENSBURG UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE SITE

Historisches Museum Regensburg
(Section »Roman Regensburg«)
Dachauplatz 2–4 | 93047 Regensburg
Tel +49 (0)941 507-2448 or +49 (0)941 507-1442

Tue, Wed, Fr–Sun and bank holiday 10am–4pm
Thur 10am–8pm
Guided tours Sat 1pm

Römermuseum am Kornweg
93049 Regensburg

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www.limespark-osterburken.de

Überregionale Informationsstellen

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DEUTSCHE LIMESKOMMISSION

The German Limes Commission is contact partner for all activities concerning the protection and research of the Upper German-Raetian Limes.

Deutsche Limeskommission
Römerkastell Saalburg
Archäologischer Park
Saalburg 1 | 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

Löhrstraße 103-105 | 56068 Koblenz
Tel +49 (0)261 91520-0 | Fax +49 (0)261 91520-40
info@rlp-info.de
www.rlp-info.de

TOURISTIK IM NASSAUER LAND E.V.

Obertal 9a | 56377 Nassau
Tel +49 (0)2604 9525-0 | Fax +49 (0)2604 9525-25
info@nassau-touristik.de
www.nassau-touristik.de

KANNENBÄCKERLAND TOURISTIK-SERVICE

Lindenstraße 13 | 56203 Höhr-Grenzhausen
Tel +49 (0)2624 19433 | Fax +49 (0)2624 952356
info@kannenbaeckerland.de
www.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

TOURIST-INFO IM TAUNUS- INFORMATIONSZENTRUM

Hohemarktstraße 192 | 61440 Oberursel/Ts.
Tel +49 (0)6171 5078-0 | Fax +49 (0)6171 5078-21
ti@taunus.info
www.taunus.info

LAHN-TAUNUS TOURISTIK E.V.

Bahnhofplatz | 56130 Bad Ems
Tel +49 (0)2603 941515 | Fax +49 (0)2603 941560
info@lahn-taunus.de
www.lahn-taunus.de

TOURISMUSVERBAND SPESSART-MAINLAND

Brückenstraße 2 | 63897 Miltenberg
Tel +49 (0)6021 394-271
info@spessart-mainland.de
www.spessart-mainland.de

TOURISTIKGEMEINSCHAFT ODENWALD E.V.

Neckarelzer Straße 7 | 74821 Mosbach
Tel +49 (0)6261 841390 | Fax +49 (0)6261 844750
info@tg-odenwald.de
www.tg-odenwald.de

TOURISTIKGEMEINSCHAFT HOHENLOHE E.V.

Allee 17 | 74653 Künzelsau
Tel +49 (0)7940 18206 | Fax +49 (0)7940 18363
info@hohenlohe.de
www.hohenlohe.de

NATURPARK SCHWÄBISCH- FRÄNKISCHER WALD E.V.

Naturparkzentrum
Marktplatz 8 | 71540 Murrhardt
Tel +49 (0)7192 213888 | Fax +49 (0)7192 213880
info@naturpark-sfw.de
www.naturpark-sfw.de

FREMDENERKEHR- GEMEINSCHAFT SCHWÄBISCHER WALD E.V.

Landratsamt Rems-Murr-Kreis
Alter Postplatz 10 | 71332 Waiblingen
Tel +49 (0)7151 501-1376 | Fax +49 (0)7151 501-1188
info@schwaebischerwald.com
www.schwaebischerwald.com

TOURISMUSVEREIN REMSTAL-ROUTE E.V.

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

TOURISTIKGEMEINSCHAFT ERLEBNISREGION SCHWÄBISCHE OSTALB

Marktplatz 30 | 73430 Aalen
Tel +49 (0)7361 521109 | Fax +49 (0)7361 521931
info@schwaebische-ostalb.de
www.schwaebische-ostalb.de

TOURISMUSVERBAND ROMANTISCHES FRANKEN

Am Kirchberg 4 | 91598 Colmburg
Tel +49 (0)9803 94141 | Fax +49 (0)9803 94144
info@romantisches-franken.de
www.romantisches-franken.de

TOURISTIKVERBAND HESELBERG

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

TOURISMUSVERBAND FRÄNKISCHES SEENLAND

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

INFORMATIONSZENTRUM NATURPARK ALTMÜHLTAL

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

TOURISMUSVERBAND IM LANDKREIS KELHEIM E.V.

Donaupark 13 | 93309 Kelheim
Tel +49 (0)9441 207-7330
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www.tourismus-landkreis-kelheim.de

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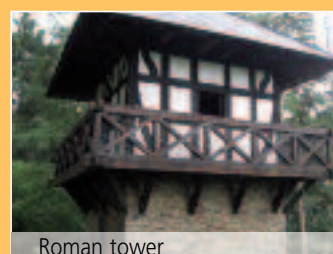
RömerWelt am Caput Limitis
Arienheller 1 - 56598 Rheinbrohl - Tel. 02635/921866 - www.roemer-welt.de



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

Kulturpark SAYN!

KULTUR - NATUR - ABENTEUER



Roman tower



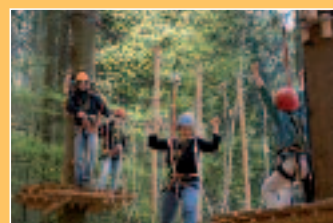
Castle Sayn with castle grounds



Sayn foundry



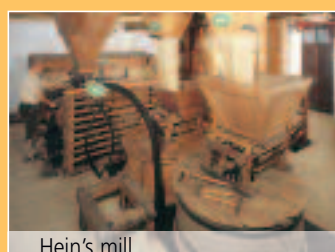
Rhenish fine art castings museum



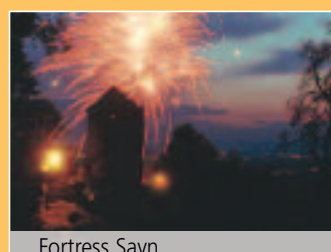
Climbing forest Sayn



Garden of butterflies



Hein's mill



Fortress Sayn



Abbey Sayn

INFORMATION
Tourist-Information
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heidrun.heckmann@ostalbkreis.de
www.limestor-dalkingen.de







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UNESCO-WELTERBE

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Limesmuseum Aalen

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**Limes-Thermen
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www.kannenbaeckerland.de



We're living in Westerwald:
www.westerwald.info



Information Material (German)



The German Limes Road

Official maps UNESCO World Heritage
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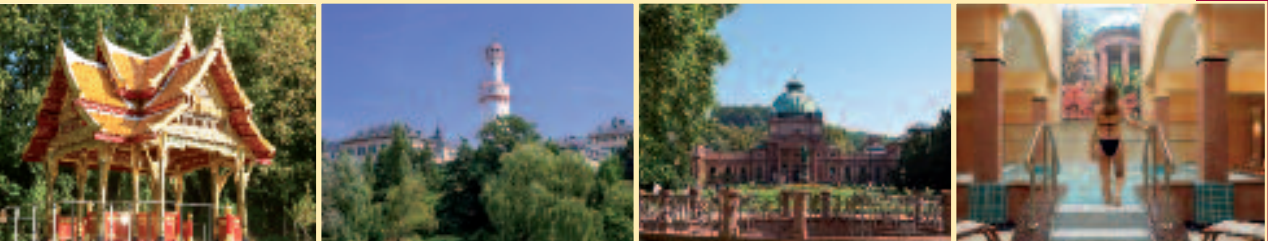
S A A L B U R G

Römerkastell Saalburg Archäologischer Park

Saalburg 1
61350 Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe
Tel.: +49 (0)6175 9374-0
Fax: +49 (0)6175 9374-11
info@saalburgmuseum.de
www.saalburgmuseum.de
open all year

Tourist Info + Service

der Kur- und Kongreß-GmbH
Louisenstr. 58 / Kurhaus
Postfach 1845
61288 Bad Homburg v.d.Höhe
Tel.: +49 (0)6172 178-3710
Fax: +49 (0)6172 178-3719
tourist-info@kuk.bad-
homburg.de
www.bad-homburg.de
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