

ISTER Catalogue on Roman routes & settlements along the Danube Region

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The ISTER project

The present CATALOG was prepared in the ISTER project frame, with the full title **ConnectIng hiSTorical Danube rEgions Roman routes**. This EU co-funded project started in July 2020 and addresses innovative approaches to the concept of heritage preservation, presentation, and valorisation regarding town planning and tourism development. The project is co-financed within the **Interreg Danube Transnational Programme**.

The ISTER project's overall objective is to rediscover and revive the ancient network of roads and settlements developed by the Romans, along with the Danube Region and design eco-cultural routes out of it. The project intends to use territorial-embedded Roman archaeological values to promote regional development and sustainable growth of crossed regions. The main objective leverages on the following three key pillars:

- Multi-level Awareness: increased recognition towards the historical evidence of the ancient network of Roman roads and settlements as a driver for eco-cultural corridors design;
- Connectivity: Connecting Roman material and immaterial heritage with local and regional productive sectors as proactive backbones of regional development;
- Collaboration: promoting shared practices in archaeology, architecture and planning, culture, traditions to create a common interpretation of Roman routes and settlements network for supporting a Roman-led cultural identity at Danube Region level.

Eventually, ISTER lays the foundation for a thematic eco-cultural route based on Roman heritage with a narrative function, by reviving ancient heritage assets for revealing the new connected Danube Region through the interference of material and immaterial Roman heritage. As such, the main objective lies in **the ancient Roman network of roads and settlements** rediscovery and revival through experimentation with

contemporary planning approaches and new storytelling methods.

ISTER main result resides in a transnational framework for long-term cooperation of multi-level DR's actors as a prerequisite for promoting sustainable use of Roman heritage, specifically the network of Roman routes and settlements. ISTER proposes a substantial change in strengthening the image, visibility and identity of the newly designed eco-cultural corridor of DR's Roman routes and settlements network (mainly as pedestrian, bicycle or pilgrim route), to profile the DR as recognizable and competitive thematic touristic destination (led by the transnational territorial value of the Roman Routes heritage and itineraries). Specifically, the project will contribute to DTP result indicator by:

- Aligning policy and regulatory framework at three levels: policy integration (horizontally, vertically and territorially), policy design and policy communication (diffusion to a wider group of stakeholders) and increasing multi-level actors' capabilities and skills (targeting civil servants, practitioners, entrepreneurs) to support inter-institutional dialogue in the realm of Roman heritage protection and valorisation.
- Advancing ISTER findings to local authorities and policy-makers in charge of cultural heritage, which in return should put ISTER recommendations into regional tourism policies and territorial development plans (including the limits of Roman routes as protected areas in the urban regulatory plan of the localities), based on the GIS-based Atlas recommendations.
- Building a common and shared narrative around the former name of Danube River (Ister) and reviving the immaterial heritage of Roman routes and settlements network at DR level, resulting: 1 GIS-based territorial Atlas, 1 Interactive digital tool, 1 common branding strategy for the eco-cultural Roman Route promotion (both physically and mentally).

Specific Objectives of the project

- **Extending the current knowledge framework through a shared and documented database of the Roman network of Routes and Settlements along DR.**

ISTER aims at building a common understanding of the territorial value of the Roman Route showcasing the eco-cultural corridor as a driver for sustainable development of local communities. Therefore, a well-documented database of the Roman network of Routes and Settlements along DR will foster the cross-country cooperation and shared understanding of the current issues and territorial challenges related to the different evolution and transformation of the Roman Routes and Settlements heritage along DR. Through the shared database, the project builds a common language and framework to tackle the identified challenges across different DR countries, generating more impactful results.

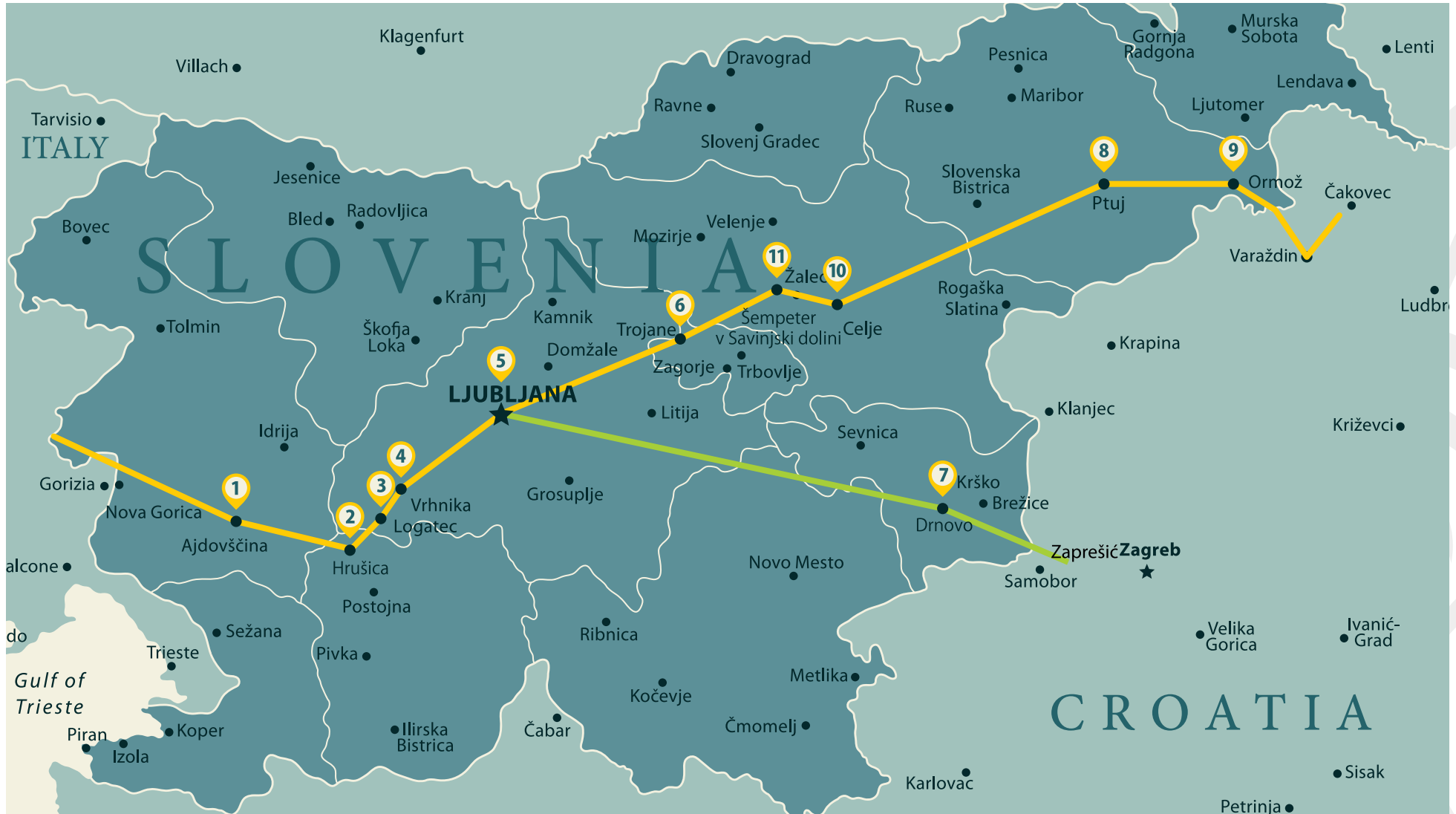
- **Design new tools for enhancing physical and non-physical accessibility, visibility and valorisation of Roman routes and settlements network**

ISTER aims at increasing the (physical and non-physical) accessibility, interpretation, visibility/ promotion of the Roman routes through the integration of advanced digital tools and smart technologies (i.e. GIS-based visualisation for the Atlas of Roman roads and settlements network - identifying and marking the routes with specific information boards, Interactive tool with QR-code based wayfinder application for Roman heritage in the Danube Region). Through the use of digital and contemporary tools, ISTER will increase awareness and foster the preservation of physical archaeological assets through digitalization collections, connecting them in open networks and making them more widely available to citizens and the general public in DR.

- **Building capacities of DR multi-level stakeholders and articulating the regulatory framework conditions through policy integration measures**

ISTER aims at reinforcing Roman heritage-driven regional attractiveness by following a place-based approach that brings out skills and capabilities of local actors, through a participatory approach, capturing the interest of local related-productive sectors (i.e. agriculture/ agri-food, tourism, gastronomy, arts & crafts, traditional manufacturing, festivals, etc). By interlinking Roman historical physical remnants (Routes as well as settlements, forts, watchtowers, amphitheatres) with multiple layers of “contemporary” heritage (local and regional heritage specifics of involved partners), ISTER promote a common identity based on hidden and unexplored values at Danube Region level. Furthermore, the project aims at strengthening the policy and regulatory framework conditions of sustainable use of Roman Routes heritage in Danube Region, promoting these assets as drivers for the development of cities and regions, based on the logic of policy integration and articulation in current local practices. ISTER proposes to set up a Multi-Layered Stakeholders Group in each territorial/ thematic area in order to ensure the understanding of the strategies, policies and instruments importance connected to the protection and valorisation of Roman heritage (specifically the network of Roman routes and settlements).

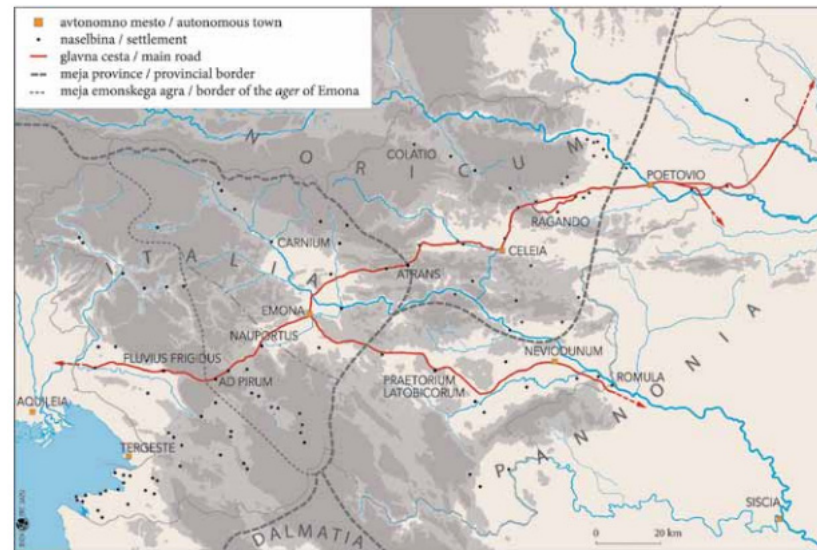
SLOVENIA



Aquileia-Emona-Celeia-Poetovio

Almost 2000 years ago, a very important Roman road ran through numerous Slovenian towns, from Aquileia through Emona all the way to Celeia and Poetovio (Oglej–Ljubljana–Celje–Ptuj) and then further north to the Baltic and south to the Balkans. But the ancient paths and

roads are just as exciting today as they were in times past. The network of paved major roads, which primarily served military and economic purposes, opens up a number of questions and provides answers about ancient Roman history, which was written by Slovenian places as well.



On the left bank of the River Ljubljanica, the Romans set up their colony of Julia Emona, the first urban predecessor to today's capital of Slovenia. A venerable 2000 years have passed since Emona was first mentioned in writing. It is this year that the city of Ljubljana celebrates its anniversary. On this occasion the City Museum of Ljubljana and Slovenian Wikipedia authors prepared a presentation of Emona in Wikipedia. The museum offered the popular web encyclopaedia 46 pictures related to the ancient history of Ljubljana, thus joining a number of museums around the world that offered a part of their digital archives for free use. Emona as a well-oiled machine, connected with other towns and the capital Rome, propelled a grand empire, which is why the City Museum is working on another project. The exhibition Emona: the town in the empire, which will be open to visitors from the end of May onwards, will creatively place Emona on the map of the vast Roman Empire.

Old Roman roads bring back many stories from the territory of present-day Slovenia in Roman times. Celeia – a town beneath today's town certainly is a special archaeological site. Beneath the court of princes in Celje, archaeologists have discovered the most beautiful remains of the Roman town of Celeia, and visitors can see the largest section of a paved Roman street in Slovenia. The restored street, a little over six metres wide or fourteen metres when counting sidewalks and gutters, once connected important strategic points of Roman towns in the area of modern-day Slovenia. The Celje underground town also hides Roman frescoes, which attest to the many colours of antiquity and are reminiscent of those in Pompeii due to the use of red paint. In the time when Mediaeval Celje was beginning to grow on the ruins of Roman Celeia, the famous traveller Paolo Santonino referred to it as »Troia secunda« – Little Troy and thus placed it on the pedestal of history.

Not far from Celje stands another cultural monument. Roman noblemen and the magistrates of Celeia had their tombs built in the Roman necropolis in Šempeter. This is an interesting story as the necropolis was discovered by sheer chance when in 1952 works in an orchard unexpectedly revealed a statue of a seated woman. Not long after the excavations were finished, the Roman necropolis archaeological park was opened. Today visitors can see many exceptionally well-preserved tombs of Romans there. The Romans had a custom of burying their deceased by the roads outside fortified towns or cities. Over a hundred tombstones are decorated with relief images, crafted by great masters. To this day, each tomb tells its story about the Romans and depicts ancient mythology.

The Roman Road connected Celje with Ptuj. Roman writers often mention Poetovio, one of the biggest Roman towns in Slovenia, in connection with important events dating back to the time of Emperor Vespasian and the political activities of the grandfather of the last Western Roman Emperor Romulus. These writings mark the beginning of the historical period of Ptuj, which, around 103, became Colonia Ulpia Traiana Poetovio, a colony with over 40,000 inhabitants. Among them were as many as 8,000 legionaries, which is why it is not unusual that preserving the thousand-year-old tradition is still a mandatory part of Ptuj's cultural life. Each year in the second half of August the town

holds Roman games and attracts more than a thousand people. The inhabitants of Ptuj have an invitation for everyone wishing to experience the life of legionaries and emperors for a day or two: "Join the empire and taste the sweetness of fame!"

Roman road: Aquileia–Fluvio Frigido–Ad Pirum–Longaticum–Nauportus–Emona–Neviodunum

Located in the transitional area between the Alps and the Balkans, between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea, the territory of present-day Slovenia had already been criss-crossed with roads during prehistory. Etruscan and Venetic merchants traded here, as well as merchants from the East and from Greece, centuries before the arrival of the Romans. The transport routes leading over present-day Slovenia in the Late Iron Age preserved their function up until Roman times and even later. Goods from Aquileia (oil, wine, salt, pottery and glass) were transported by wagons over the Ocra Pass (Razdrto) to the Tauriscan settlement of Nauportus (Vrhnika) where they were reloaded onto boats and transported along the Ljubljanska and Sava Rivers to the important emporium of Siscia (Sisak) and onwards to the Danube River (Županek 2013, 43).



Source: <http://viminacium.org.rs/wp-content/uploads/files/pdf/T-Pas%20volume%20completo.pdf>

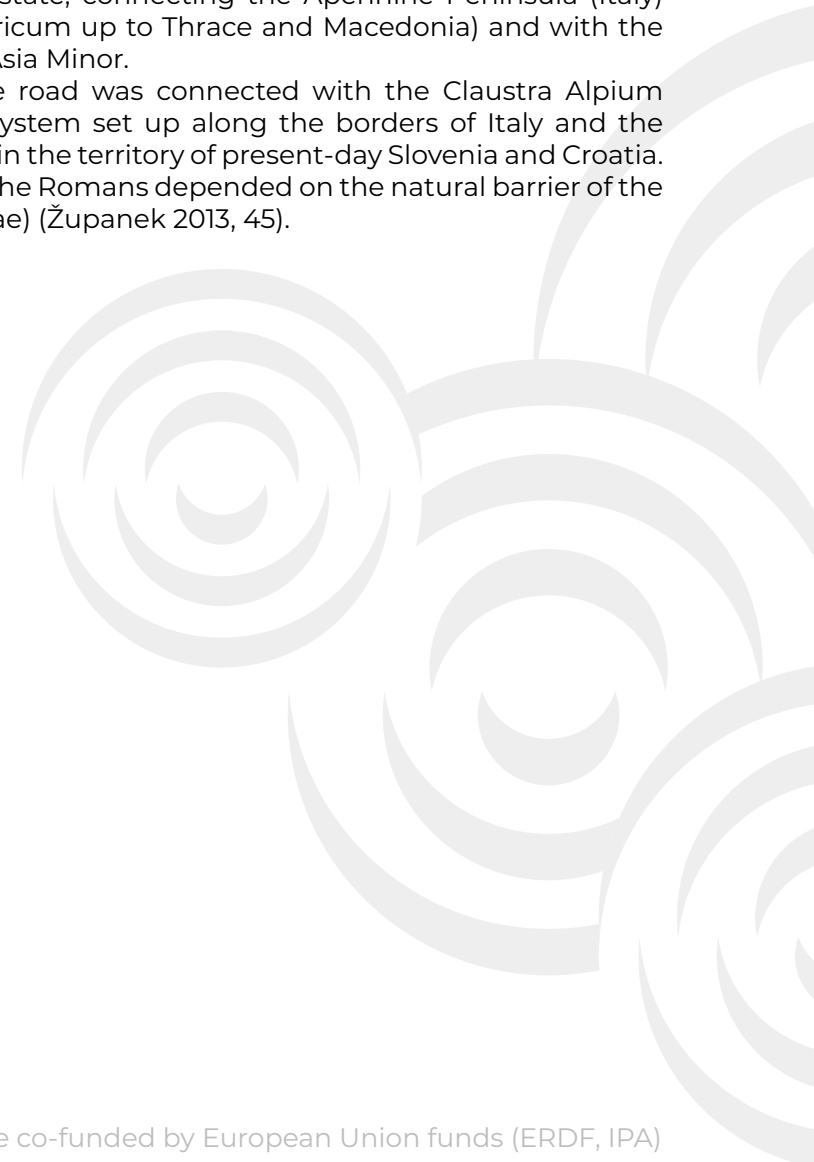
The Romans gained control over this ancient trade route following bloody fights with the native population. With the route leading over the Ocra Pass still being in use, a faster, shorter road was built under Augustus. This newly built road was part of the major route leading from Italy to Illyricum; it connected villages and towns of Aquileia, Fluvio Frigido (Ajdovščina), Ad Pirum (Hrušica), Longaticum (Logatec), Nauportus (Vrhniko), Emona (Ljubljana) and Nevioudunum (Drnovo pri Krškem). Avoiding the Ocra Pass and going directly over Ad Pirum to Nauportus, this road shortened the journey by one day.

Gradually, the road grew from a military road (*via militaris*) into a public road (*via publica*), intended mainly for the postal service, and still for the army and officials on business trips, along with emperors and their family members and other travellers. Naturally, it was frequently used by merchants: the Romans exported from the area of present-day Slovenia

products of the soil and stock farming, ores, wood, wine and other things, and imported tableware, Roman-style jugs, plates, and for the first time also blown glass, along with wine, olive oil, fish sauces, exotic spices and the like.

The road from Aquileia over Emona to Siscia, including its numerous variants and side roads, grew to become one of the most significant roads of the Roman state, connecting the Apennine Peninsula (Italy) with the Balkans (Illyricum up to Thrace and Macedonia) and with the provinces located in Asia Minor.

In Late Antiquity, the road was connected with the *Clastra Alpium Iuliarum*, a defence system set up along the borders of Italy and the province of Pannonia in the territory of present-day Slovenia and Croatia. Further to the north, the Romans depended on the natural barrier of the Julian Alps (*Alpes Iuliae*) (Županek 2013, 45).



1) Castra / Fluvio Frigido (Ajdoščina)

Short description: The Roman settlement in the modern town of Ajdoščina stood at the main road connecting Aquileia and Emona and is believed to have been established in the 1st century BC. Investigations have shown that the Roman settlement of the 1st and 2nd centuries extended across the medieval centre of Ajdoščina and a good part of the surrounding area. In the late 3rd century, a fortification wall with towers

– Castra – was constructed. This fortress played an important role within the Claustra Alpium Iuliarum barrier system. Today town of Ajdoščina is surrounded by Roman fortification walls and towers, which are still visible today. Visitors can also see the remains of private Roman baths in one part of the Covered market and the remains of principia of the castra in the just-renovated Lavričev trg.

Fort with Tower behind Lavričev square



Remnants of the Ancient Roman Castra



SOURCE: <https://www.travel-slovenia.si/location/fortress-castra/>

SOURCE: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castra_ad_Fluvium_Frigidum

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have chosen maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plan for the site/sites? Choose.
Aquileia-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st century BC - 3rd/6th/7th century	Monument of local importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Multiple owners (for Routes)	Municipality of Ajdoščina	Ajdoščina, 415344 83208	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		YES	YES- conservation plan.

SOURCE: https://www.ajdovscina.si/ajdovscina/zgodovina/zgodovinski_kraji/2012082508113168/Rimska%20utrdba%20Kastr%20

2) Ad Pirum (Hrušica)

Short description: The remains of the Roman fort is located on a saddle (867 m asl) of the Hrušica plateau, which represents the highest point on the route Aquileia - Emona. In the mid-3rd century, a fort was constructed here that included the buildings of the hamlet. The fort was divided with a transverse interior wall into the upper (steep and hence uninhabited) and lower (inhabited) parts. It formed part of the Late Roman barrier system known as Claustra Alpium Iuliarum (lit.: KOS Peter - Ad Pirum

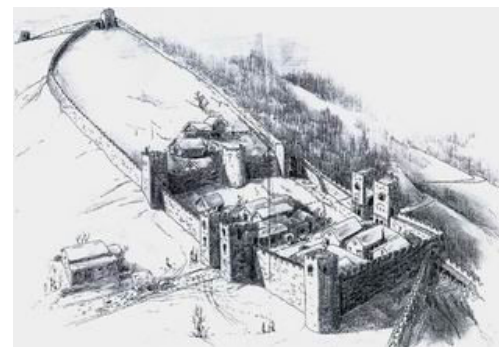
- Hrušica, v: Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru (2020, ZRC SAZU). Archaeological park Ad Pirum: visitors can explore the Roman fort and its original walls, learn from educational boards, see the findings in a small museum on the spot and take a 4 km hike down the southern wall of Claustra Alpium Iuliarum. A smaller reconstructed fort nearby, called Lanišče, is also a point of touristic interest.

Hrušica, Remains of the ancient Roman fortress »Ad Pirum«



SOURCE: <https://mapio.net/pic/p-41548519/>

Rimska utrdba Ad Pirum na Hrušici (Podkraj pri Colu)



SOURCE: <https://www.ajdovscina.si/ajdovscina/zgodovina/zgodovinski>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquileia-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Archeological park	Roman military camp	1st - 5th century	Monument of local importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Multiple owners (for Routes)	Republic of Slovenia; private owners	Podkraj, 431418 80375	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		YES	YES-conservation plan.

SOURCE: [https://www.ajdovscina.si/ajdovscina/zgodovina/zgodovinski_kraji/2012082508373802/Rimska%20utrdba%20Ad%20Pirum%20na%20Hru%C5%A1ici%20\(Podkraj%20pri%20Colu\)/](https://www.ajdovscina.si/ajdovscina/zgodovina/zgodovinski_kraji/2012082508373802/Rimska%20utrdba%20Ad%20Pirum%20na%20Hru%C5%A1ici%20(Podkraj%20pri%20Colu)/)

3) Longaticum (Logatec)

Short description: Roman Longaticum is known from the Roman cartographic and itinerary sources as a roadside station (mansio) along the road between Emona and Aquileia. The settlement was situated in the area of present-day Logatec. The archaeological remains associated with the settlement were also discovered. During the Late Roman period, the Logatec basin was integrated into the Claustra Alpium Iuliarum

fortification system. The roadside station probably lost its function and was abandoned at the end of the 4th and the beginning of the 5th centuries (lit. ŠINKOVEC Ahac - Longaticum, Logatec. v: Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru (2020, ZRC SAZU). No Roman remains are visible in Logatec.

Kalce pri Logatcu - Obrambni stolp Lanišče; kastel



Logatec



SOURCE: https://www.europeana.eu/si/item/2020712/DR_SI_IPCHS_DDG_004_017

SOURCE: https://www.kamra.si/print.html?item_id=55092&tmp

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st - 5th century	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Multiple owners (for Routes)	Municipality of Logatec	Logatec, 439469 85828	2. Deteriorated or looted (decay stages)			YES	NO

SOURCE: [https://www.ajdovscina.si/ajdovscina/zgodovina/zgodovinski_kraji/2012082508373802/Rimska%20utrdba%20Ad%20Pirum%20na%20Hru%C5%Alici%20\(Podkraj%20pri%20Colu\)/](https://www.ajdovscina.si/ajdovscina/zgodovina/zgodovinski_kraji/2012082508373802/Rimska%20utrdba%20Ad%20Pirum%20na%20Hru%C5%Alici%20(Podkraj%20pri%20Colu)/)

4) Nauportus (Vrhnika)

Short description: Nauportus was located on the route between Italy and the Middle Danube area. In the mid-1st century BC at the latest, Nauportus had the status of vicus in the territory of Aquileia. In the Augustan period, a fortified storehouse complex with a port for transit traffic and the supply of the legions in the Middle Danube area stood at Dolge njive on the right bank of the Ljubljanica. The Dolge njive complex was abandoned after the Augustan period, which was also the time when Nauportus lost its principal role in the wider area. The settlement at Breg on the other side of the river and along the road towards Emona

kept developing. The wall was built on the hills west of Nauportus as part of the Claustra Alpium Iuliarum defence system. The settlement was probably abandoned at the same time as most of the lowland settlements, i.e. in the first half of the 5th century (lit. HORVAT Jana, Nuaportus, Vrhnika. v: Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru (2020, ZRC SAZU). No Roman remains are visible in Vrhnika. Tourists can visit a well-informed tourist centre and a museum, where amongst other, also Roman-period findings from river Ljubljanica are displayed in the »Ljubljanica River Exhibition«.

Vrhnika (Nauportus)



Vrhnika. Rimska naselbina na Dolgih njivah



SOURCE: <https://foursquare.com/v/vrhnika-nauportus/5c07d752d48ec10039b3ee5f/>

SOURCE: http://av.zrc-sazu.si/pdf/67/AV_67_2016_05_Horvat_et_al.pdf

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st century BC - 5th century	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Multiple owners (for Routes)	Municipality of Vrhnika	Vrhnika, 446357 91968	2. Deteriorated or looted (decay stages)			NO	

SOURCE: <https://www.visitvrhnika.si/si/o-vrhniki/zanimivosti-vseh-vrst/nauportus-oberlaibach>

5) Emona (Ljubljana)

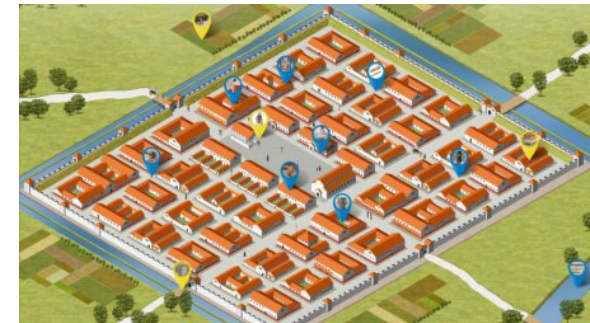
Short description: Archaeological park Emona unites the remains of Roman town Emona, scattered around the centre of modern Ljubljana. A special trail has been made to connect all the Emonan locations in Ljubljana, thus forming an urban Archaeological park Emona that takes you back to times when Romans were inhabiting the city from the 1st to the 6th century. Former decumanus and cardo are today's Rimska and Slovenska streets, where a large new presentation in the opposite of the Uršolinke church reveals the findings of the latest excavations

on the Congress Square (Kongresni trg). The Roman forum is stressed with the building design of Ferant garden by the architect Edvard Ravnikar, and seen in the floor pavement of Jakopič Gallery. A copy of the Roman statue Emonec stands at the west side of Congress Square. An attentive walker can find Roman spolia built in different buildings, from the Cathedral to the Ljubljana Castle. The finds of Roman insula underground are presented in different pavements such as that in front of the Cankarjev dom Culture and Congress Centre.

Arheološki park Emona



Rimska Emona



SOURCE: <https://mgml.si/sl/mestni-muzej/razstave/263/arheoloski-park-emona/>

SOURCE: <http://www.primavoda.si/voda-v-ljubljani/rimska-emona/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum; Aquileia-Emona-Siscia-Sirmium-Singiduma	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st - 5th/early 6th century	Monument of local importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Multiple owners (for Routes)	Municipality of Ljubljana, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering, Ursuline Monastery in Ljubljana, Republic of Slovenia/Cakarjev dom Cultural centre, Republic of Slovenia/School Centre Ljubljana, SID Bank, Šumijev kvart d.o.o.	Ljubljana, 46° 03'3.89" N 14°30'18.47" E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		YES	YES-conservation and management plan

SOURCE: <https://mgml.si/sl/mestni-muzej/razstave/263/arheoloski-park-emona/>

6) Atrans (Trojane)

Short description: The settlement of Atrans on the Trojane Pass was situated on an itinerary road, still in the territory of Celeia in the province of Noricum, but close to the Italian border. It was a customs station within the framework of the Illyrian customs. The settlement dates

between 1st - 4th centuries (lit. ŽELEZNIKAR Janja, VIŠOČNIK Julijana - Atrans, Trojane. v: Manjša rimska naselja na slovenskem prostoru (2020, ZRC SAZU). No Roman remains are visible in Trojane.

Trojane



SOURCE: <https://www.lukovica.si/objava/144401/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum		Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,..	1st - 4th century	Only registered heritage	4. Natural boundaries, roads, lakes, rivers etc.	Multiple owners (for Routes)		Lukovica, 491565 115936	2. Deteriorated or looted (decay stages)			NO	

7) Neviodunum (Drnovo na Krškem polju)

Short description: Municipium Flavium Latobiorum Neviodunum lies between river Sava and Roman road Emona - Siscia. Because of this strategic position the town was an important commercial and traffic centre. It's development started in 1st century, it had a rectangular

design with a forum in the centre. Outside of town various workshops and graves were excavated. In the archaeological park visitors can see the remains of Roman forum.



SOURCE: <https://sl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neviodunum>



SOURCE: <https://www.casnik.si/narava-in-pokrajina-foto-pristanisce-krsko-naviodvnvm/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquileia-Emona-Siscia-Sirmium-Singiduma	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st - 5th century	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Multiple owners (for Routes)	Multiple private owners	Krško, 538298 86039	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		YES	YES- conservation plan.

SOURCE: <https://www.mestnimuzejkrsko.si/razstave/obcasne/neviodunum-rimsko-mesto-ob-reki-savi>

8) Poetovio (Ptuj)

Short description: Archaeological Park Poetovio unites the remains of Roman town Poetovio, scattered around the centre of modern Ptuj. Poetovio, the biggest Roman town on Slovenian territory, was developing in the area where two main artery roads crossed each other: the continental Amber Road that from the outskirts of the Pannonian Plain turned towards the southeast, and the navigable and riparian water way along the Drava River connecting Central Eastern Alps with the Lower Danube Region. The Archaeological Park Poetovio is under construction, and we have connected Roman monuments created here from 1st century BC to the 5th century AD. Orpheus monument

stands in front of the town's tower, on Slovenski trg, is almost 5 m high monument, the biggest ever found in the Roman province of Upper Pannonia. The Panorama - where the centre of the Roman city with all the administrative buildings was – today it is partly arranged as a park - walking paths run through the former streets, there are replicas of monuments (found at this place) with the information boards. Other monuments in the archaeological park are the oldest open-air lapidary in Slovenia, a Roman brickworks kiln, shrines dedicated to the god Mithras, the remains of a Roman road at today's hospital.



SOURCE: <https://www.visitptuj.eu/dozivate-ptuj/kultura-in-dediscina/mestne-znamenitosti/orfejev-spomenik/>

SOURCE: <https://www.visitptuj.eu/dozivate-ptuj/kultura-in-dediscina/mestne-znamenitosti/i-in-iii-mitrej/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,..	1st - 5th/early 6th century	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Multiple owners (for Routes)	Municipality of Ptuj, Republic of Slovenia, Municipality of Hajdina	Ptuj, 46.42277 15.86714	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		YES	YES-conservation plan.

SOURCE: <https://pmpo.si/en/zbirke-in-razstave/stalne-zbirke/>

9) Holermus (Ormož)

Short description: In the forest below Hum near Ormož, a 6-meter-wide Roman-era road has been preserved, almost a meter above the surrounding terrain. These are the remains of the main Roman state road that connected the northern Adriatic area with the middle Danube,

the via public Aquileia - Carnuntum. The road was still in use throughout the Middle Ages. Even in the 15th century, written sources mention it as »Hochstrasse«, raised or the high road.

Remains of the Roman road



SOURCE: PMPO

Ormož – sonce Prlekije



SOURCE: Photo Ciril Ambrož

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Cultural landscape	Roman road	1st - 5th/early 6th century	Monument of local importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Private	Multiple private owners	Ormož; near the hill Humec: y = 593423.6 x = 141726.1	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			NO	

10) Celeia (Celje)

Short description: Celje is a city, that lies on the naturally protected area, therefore people early in time assessed this place as very appropriate for a settlement. There are many archaeological sites that prove the course of the road Emona-Poetovio. More milestones were also found. A very important archaeological site is the Norik municipium Claudia Celeia with rampart, temples, basilicas, paved streets, sewerage, and necropolis. Today there is an archaeological exhibition ground Celeia

– a town beneath today's town, which introduces the remains of the Roman Celeia "in-situ". There you can see the remains form different historical periods "in-situ", among others a reconstruction of western Celeia necropolis and western radial road in Celeia, which was a part of the historical "via publica" that connected Italy with the Danube border (limes).

Celeia: a town beneath today's town



Celeia



SOURCE: <https://wsimag.com/architecture-and-design/42752-celeia-a-town-beneath-todays-town/>

SOURCE: <http://app.csod.si/front/mission/108/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,..	1st - 5th/or 6th century	Monument of local importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Multiple owners (for Routes)		Celje, 46.23951 15.26799	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		YES	YES- conservation and management plan

SOURCE: <https://www.pokmuz-ce.si/sl/razstave/stalne-razstave/celeia-mesto-pod-mestom-knezji-dvor/>

11) Šempeter v Savinjski dolini

Short description: The Roman road Aquileia–Emona–Celeia–Poetovio led through Šempeter. Many Roman nobles and administrators from Celeia had estates in the area, and some of them placed their tombs in the Roman necropolis of Šempeter. In 1952, large tombs were discovered in Šempeter, built of mostly ornamented pieces of Pohorje marble. A few years after the excavations, the Roman Necropolis Archaeological Park

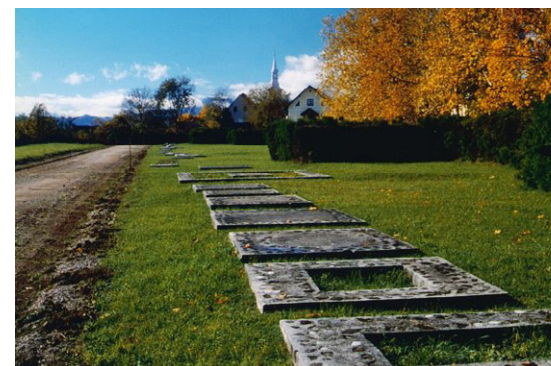
in Šempeter was opened, which is still one of the most important and best-preserved monuments of the Roman period in Slovenia and Central Europe. In the lapidary, an open-air museum, the beautiful tombs of the Romans with reliefs, which are the work of the top masters of the time, will shine before your eyes.

Roman Necropolis



SOURCE: <http://www.td-sempeter.si/znamenitosti/rimska-nekropola/>

Roman road



SOURCE: <http://www.td-sempeter.si/znamenitosti/rimska-cesta/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aquilea-Emona-Poetovio-Savaria-Carnuntum	Archeological park	Roman cemeteries	1st - 3th century	Monument of national importance	6. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts		Šempeter v Savinjski dolini: 46.25569 15.12131	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		YES	YES- conservation and management plan

SOURCE: <http://www.td-sempeter.si/znamenitosti/rimska-nekropola/>

AUSTRIA



Roman Roads in Austria: Limes Road and Amber Road

One of the major north-south trading routes throughout antiquity was the so-called „Amber Route“. Amber is fossilised tree resin, which can be found at different locations all over the world. The main source of amber in Europe is traditionally the area of the modern Russian Exklave of Kaliningrad. From there amber was traded to the south via a network of paths and trading routes. Pliny the Elder mentions Carnuntum as the entry point for this route into the Roman Empire (Pliny, n.h. 37, 42-51). From Carnuntum the road lead through Scarbantia, Savaria and Poetovio to Aquileia. The Roman Road seems to have broadly followed older trading paths, but in Austria no direct continuity of Roman Road and older paths could be found. The Road leads from Carnuntum to the southwest to Bruckneudorf and on to Neusiedler lake, where it reaches Scarbantia in western Hungary. A bit further south it enters again Austrian territory, where it has been excavated. It started to be built in the first half of the first century AD and was used until after the end of the western Roman empire. The road is built up in only three layers instead of the four layers mentioned in Roman literature for road construction. It is 7m wide at the base, and 4m wide at the road surface, which consists of fine gravel. At Kőszeg the road finally leaves Austrian territory to reach Savaria.

The Limes Road

The Roman Empire integrated the area of what is today Austria up to the river Danube at the start of the first Century AD, and the river remained the empire's northern border until the fifth century. Roman troops and civilian officials were intended to control the flow of persons

and trade across the border, combat smuggling (especially of militarily important goods like swords and horses), and to collect taxes and fees. The border was secured via a network of outposts and fortifications at strategically important locations, which were linked by the Roman road system. This network consisted of four legionary camps at Lauriacum, Albing (later moved to Lauriacum), Vindobona and Carnuntum, as well as 14 auxiliary camps and 20 burgi (watchtowers), and extended over two Roman provinces, Noricum and Pannonia Superior. The western stretch (leading through Noricum) was initially apparently considered to be of lower strategic importance and only garrisoned by auxiliaries. Carnuntum was the first of legionary camps to be built (under emperor Claudius), followed by earth/wood constructions along the border and the road itself, which was of high strategic importance. The wars against the Marcomanni (166-180 AD) lead to an increase in Roman troops along the border and the construction of the camp at Albing. Fortifications were strenghtened and increased until the fifth century, when germanic tribes (foederati) were tasked with border defence.

Bibliography: Farka Christa, 2019 (2nd ed.), *Die Grenzen des Römischen Reiches*, in: *Der Adler Roms, Carnuntum und die Armee der Cäsaren: Amt d. NÖ Landesregierung, Abt. Kunst und Kultur (catalogue)*, p. 130-135

Pollak Marianne, 2007, *Die Bernsteinstrasse – Nord-Süd Transversale Alteuropas*. In: *Legionsadler und Druidenstab, Amt d. NÖ Landesregierung, Abt. Kunst und Kultur (catalogue)*, p.56-64

1) Oberranna: Quadriburgium STANACUM

Short description: Roman military fort STANACUM with round corner towers.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	170-488 AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Oberranna 5, 4090 Engelhartzell, 48°28'17.4"N and 13°46'25.2"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. With protective construction. Entrance free. Opened from April to October	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.oemuseen.at/museum/367-roemerburgus-oberranna>

2) Schlögen: Western Gate of the Roman Fort IOVIACUM

Short description: Western Gate of the Roman military fort IOVIACUM

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifield:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	170 AD - 5th century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		In front of Hotel Donauschlinge, Gemeinde Haibach ob der Donau, 4083 St. Agatha, 48°25'0"N and 13°55'0"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://landesausstellung.at/archiv/ooe-landesausstellung-2018/ausstellung/oberes-donaul/roemerpark-schloegen>

3) Schlögen: Roman Bath

Short description: Roman bath of Roman settlement

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifield:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archeological park	Roman baths	150 AD - Early 3rd century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Römerbad & Römerpark Mitterberg 3, 4083 St. Agatha, 48°25'22.8"N and 13°52'01.4"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. With protective construction. Entrance free. Opened from April to October	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.ooelkg.at/de/standorte/standort-add-2.html>

4) Enns: Northern Corner of Legionary Camp LAURIACUM

Short description: Northern Corner of Legionary Camp

Enns Legionary Camp Northern Corner



SOURCE: (c) TSE_GmbH

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifield:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp	205 AD - 5th century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Lorcher Str. 11-13, 4470 Enns, 48°13'21.8"N and 14°28'31.6"E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/enns/>

5) Enns: Porta Decumana of Legionary Camp LAURIACUM

Short description: Porta Decumana

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifield:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp	205 AD - 5th century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		48°13'05.9"N and 14°28'14.8"E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Recent restoration using modern materials replacing original		Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/enns/>

6) Enns: Civilian City LAURIACUM

Short description: Roman House

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifield:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Parking area at St. Laurenz Church, Lauriacumstrasse, 4470 Enns, 48°13'06.4"N and 14°28'02.8"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/enns/>

7) Enns: Civilian City LAURIACUM

Short description: Roman House

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifield:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		St. Laurenz Church, Basilikastrasse 15-23, 4470 Enns, 48°13'06.5"N and 14°27'59.9"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Under the St. Laurenz church. Entrance fee. Appointment needed. Opened from April to October	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.oemuseen.at/museum/146-basilika-enns-st-laurenz>

8) Enns: Lime Kilns

Short description: Roman lime kilns

Enns Lime Kilns modern protective building



SOURCE: (c) TSE_GmbH

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Other	2nd-3rd century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Römische Kalkbrennöfen, Lorcher Str. 62, 4470 Enns, 48°13'25.2"N and 14°28'31"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. With protective construction. Entrance free. Opened from April to October	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.ooelkg.at/de/standorte/enns-roemische-kalkbrennoefen.html>

9) Wallsee: Roman fort AD IUVENTE

Short description: Roman fort AD IUVENTE

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Römerwelt Wallsee, Alte Schulstr. 6-20, 3313 Wallsee, 48°10'00.5"N and 14°43'02.7"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Entrance fee. Opened from Mai to September	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.roemer-wallsee.at/>

10) Pöchlarn: Roman fort ARELAPE

Short description: Corner Tower of the Roman fort ARELAPE

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Pflegezentrum, Nibelungenstraße 4, 3380 Pöchlarn, 48°12'43.8"N and 15°12'46.6"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		NO. The walls of one late antique corner tower is preserved in the basement of the Care Center and can be viewed with a registration under Tel. 02757-48666-0.	NO

SOURCE: https://austria-forum.org/af/Europa_und_die_Europ%C3%A4ische_Union/Limes/Fundorte/P%C3%B6chlarn

11) Mautern an der Donau: Roman fort FAVIANIS

Short description: Fortwall and some Towers

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments	Roman military camp	1st-5th century AD	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Schloßgasse 12, 3512 Mautern an der Donau, 48°23'39.6"N and 15°34'29.2"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/mautern/>

12) Traismauer, Wiener Tor: Porta principalis dextra of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS

Short description: Porta principalis dextra of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public		Römertor Traismauer, Wiener Str. 16, 3133 Traismauer, 48°20'59.9"N and 15°44'44.3"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/traismauer/>

13) Traismauer, Hungerturm: Northern Horseshoe-Tower of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS

Short description: Northern Horseshoe-Tower of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Hungerturm, Florianigasse 17, 3133 Traismauer, 48°21'2.27"N and 15°44'42.25"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/traismauer/>

14) Traismauer, Schloss Traismauer: Burgus of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS

Short description: Fundamental Remains of the Burgus of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS and stone monuments

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	4th-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Schloss Traismauer, Hauptplatz 1, 3133 Traismauer, 48°21'02.5"N and 15°44'35.4"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Stonemonuments in the inner courtyard	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/traismauer/>

15) Traismauer: Principia of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS

Short description: Principia of Roman Fort AUGUSTIANIS

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Pfarrkircher, Kirchenplatz, 3133 Traismauer, 48°20'58.8"N and 15°44'39.1"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Remains under the Church. Entrance with appointment.	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/traismauer/>

16) Traismauer: Roman Well

Short description: A Well of the roman settlement

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman infrastructure (as bridge, aqueduct, garden,...)	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Römischer Brunnen, Bahnhofstrasse 5, 3133 Traismauer, 48°20'56.2"N and 15°44'46.5"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/traismauer/>

17) Tulln, Römerturm: Tower of Roman Fort COMAGENA

Short description: Tower of Roman Fort COMAGENA

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	Late 1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Römerturm, Donaulände 38, 3430 Tulln an der Donau, 48°20'0.15"N and 16°3'16.46"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.donau-limes.at/besuchen/orte/tulln-an-der-donau/>

18) Tulln: Porta principalis dextra of Roman Fort COMAGENA

Short description: Porta principales dextra of Roman Fort COMAGENA

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	Late 1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Porta principalis dextra, Römermuseum, Marc-Aurel-Park 1 B, 3430 Tulln an der Donau, 48°19'59.63"N and 16°3'27.16"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open acces	NO

SOURCE: <https://erleben.tulln.at/donau/roemer/roermuseum-tulln/>

19) Zeiselmauer: Burgus of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Short description: Burgus of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Zeiselmauer Burgus



SOURCE: © Donau Niederösterreich

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	4th century AD	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Burgus, Augasse 6, 3424 Zeiselmauer, 48°19'47.41"N and 16°10'35.24"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open acces	NO

SOURCE: <http://www.wehrbauten.at/noe/niederoesterreich.html?noe/zeiselmauer/zeiselmauer.html>

20) Zeiselmauer: Fan-Tower of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Short description: Fan-Tower of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Zeiselmauer Fan Tower



SOURCE: © Donau Niederösterreich

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	80-400 AD	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		NO-Fächerturm des Auxiliarkastell, Römergasse 6, 3424 Zeiselmauer, 48°19'47.71"N and 16°10'41.96"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open acces	NO

SOURCE: <https://zeiselmauer-wolfpassing.riskommunal.net/system/web/zusatzseite.aspx?menuonr=225407138&typid=225409585&detailonr=225409585>

21) Zeiselmauer, Körnerkasten: Gate of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Short description: Gate of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Zeiselmauer Grain Box - Eastern Camp Gate



SOURCE: © Donau Niederösterreich

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	80-400 AD	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public		Körnerkasten, Römergasse 10, 3424 Zeiselmauer, 48°19'45.36"N and 16°10'41.57"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://zeiselmauer-wolfpassing.riskommunal.net/system/web/zusatzseite.aspx?menuonr=225407138&typid=225409585&detailonr=225409585>

22) Zeiselmauer: Wall of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Short description: Wall of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	80-400 AD	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Volksschule Zeiselmauer, Kirchenpl. 4, 3424 Zeiselmauer, 48°19'43.02"N and 16°10'35.61"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://zeiselmauer-wolfpassing.riskommunal.net/system/web/zusatzseite.aspx?menuonr=225407138&typid=225409585&detailonr=225409585>

23) Zeiselmauer: Principia of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Short description: Principia of Roman Fort CANNABIACA

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	80-400 AD	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Pfarrkirche Zeiselmauer, Kirchenpl. 64, 3424 Zeiselmauer, 48°19'44.33"N and 16°10'37.86"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Remains under the Church. Entrance with appointment.	NO

SOURCE: <https://zeiselmauer-wolfpassing.riskommunal.net/system/web/zusatzseite.aspx?menuonr=225407138&typid=225409585&detailonr=225409585>

24) Wien: Soldiers Quarters of the Legionary Camp VINDOBONA

Short description: Soldiers Quarters of the Legionary Camp VINDOBONA

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public		Wien Römermuseum, Hoher Markt 3, 1010 Wien, 48°12'38.56"N and 16°22'21.70"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Remains under the Roman Museum. Entrance fee. All year open	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.wienmuseum.at/de/standorte/roermuseum>

25) Wien: Roman Settlement of VINDOBONA

Short description: Roman Settlement of VINDOBONA

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st-5th century AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public		Ausgrabungen, Michaelerplatz, 1010 Wien, 48°12'28.7"N 16°21'59.5"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.wienmuseum.at/de/standorte/ausgrabungen-michaelerplatz>

26) Bad Deutsch-Altenburg: Military Amphitheatre of CARNUNTUM

Short description: The amphitheater was built of stone in the 2nd century AD, complete with tiered seating that accommodated crowds of up to 8,000 people. Given its location right by the legionary fortress, it was certainly also used for drills and riding exercises.

Carnuntum_Military Amphitheatre (c) RSC



SOURCE: (c) Römerstadt Carnuntum

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman infrastructure (as bridge, aqueduct, garden,...)	1st-4th cent.	Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public		Military City's Amphitheatre, Wiener Straße 52, 2405 Bad Deutsch-Altenburg, 48°07'36.2"N 16°53'34.0"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations	/	Yes	YES-management plan.

SOURCE: <https://www.carnuntum.at/en/science-history/carnuntum-in-roman-times/military-city>

27) Bad Deutsch Altenburg: Legionary Camp of CARNUNTUM

Short description: excavated in the 19th/20th cent., excavation filled in and now used as a field, some stones of one corner are visible; outline is marked by trees. <https://www.carnuntum.at/en/science-history/carnuntum-in-roman-times/military-city>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp	1st-4th cent.	Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public		Wiener Straße 52, 2405 Bad Deutsch-Altenburg, 48°07'24.1"N 16°53'25.2"E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			NO	NO

SOURCE: <https://www.carnuntum.at/en/science-history/carnuntum-in-roman-times/military-city>

28) Petronell-Carnuntum: civilian city quarter of CARNUNTUM

Short description: [In Carnuntum, the Roman era is not a distant past, but a present that can be experienced with all senses. For this purpose, part of a Roman City was re-built at the original location, a worldwide unique experience.](#)

[All construction measures and equipment details are based on archaeological findings on site. The scientific basis for the reconstruction, which was carried out in antique handicraft technology and manual work, was based on years of research, from which information about architecture, heating technology, building functions, use of space and interior fittings could be obtained.](#)

Carnuntum_Roman City Quarter



SOURCE: (c) atelier olschinsky

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st-early 5th cent.	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		Roman City Quarter, Hauptstraße 1A, 2404 Petronell-Carnuntum, Austria, 48°06'46.2"N 16°51'41.6"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Restored through replication of original construction with original materials	/	Yes	YES-management plan.

SOURCE: <https://www.carnuntum.at/en/roman-city-of-carnuntum/roman-city-quarter>

29) Petronell-Carnuntum: Civilian Amphitheatre of CARNUNTUM

Short description: [The two amphitheaters and the gladiator school attest to the high esteem in which gladiators were held in ancient Carnuntum. A multimedia exhibition next to the amphitheater in the military city gives insights into the world of these arena combatants in ancient times.](#)

Carnuntum Civilian Amphitheatre



SOURCE: (c) atelier olschinsky

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman infrastructure (as bridge, aqueduct, garden,...)	1st-4th cent.	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public		48°06'36.5"N 16°51'03.8"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations	/	Yes	YES-management plan.

SOURCE: <https://www.carnuntum.at/en/roman-city-of-carnuntum/the-amphitheaters-of-carnuntum>

30) Heathen's Gate/Heidentor monument at CARNUNTUM

Short description: The Heidentor (Heathens' Gate) is situated about 900 metres south of Carnuntum's civilian city and was presumably erected during the reign of Emperor Constantius II (351–361 AD). The Heidentor is a so-called quadrifrons, a monument on four pillars with two intersecting passageways. The Heidentor was shaped like a cube with each side about 14.5 metres long. The massive plinth in the middle, which blocks the passageways, indicates that it was a triumphal monument. A larger-than-life statue of the emperor probably stood on the plinth, which is about 4.3 metres high.

Carnuntum_Heathens Gate (c) RSC



SOURCE: (c) Römerstadt Carnuntum

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman monuments		Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public		48°06'14.7"N 16°51'15.7"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing	/	YES	YES-management plan.

SOURCE: <https://www.carnuntum.at/en/roman-city-of-carnuntum/the-amphitheaters-of-carnuntum>

31) Bruckneudorf: Villa

Short description: In Roman times the Bruckneudorf area was already densely populated, and Villa Bruckneudorf, one of the most important Roman villas to be discovered in Eastern Austria, is a few kilometres to the east. The villa is presumed to be a residence of the imperial family in the autumn of 375 AD. Today impressive ruins remain. Of the magnificent mosaics, more than 300 m² are still preserved. These are located in the Landesmuseum in Eisenstadt.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Other	1st-4th century AD	Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public		Römische Palastanlage, Güterweg Bruckneudorf-Straßheide, 7111 Gemeinde Bruckneudorf, 48°0'49.18"N and 16°50'20.30"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		Yes. Open access	NO

SOURCE: <https://kaiservillabruckneudorf.com/>

SERBIA



1) Ram Fortress - Roman Road & Table

Short description: One of the last surviving sections of the Roman road cut into the rock and the only one of this type outside of Iron Gate gorge. Above the road there is still visible inscription curved into the

rock. Modest and simple Tabula ansata celebrating efforts of the soldiers from Legio VII Claudia who cut the road into the rock.

Meeting place



Ram fortress Premium Photo



SOURCE: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/524950900289593288/>

SOURCE: https://www.freepik.com/premium-photo/ram-fortress_2463947.htm

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman road	100 AD	Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public	Municipality Veliko Gradiste	"Ramska bb 12209 Ram 44.81287096322251, 21.329796046066274"	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			YES-management plan.

SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/roman-road-below-ram-fortress/>, <https://www.360serbia.com/panorama/ramska-tvrđjava-srebrno-jezero-veliko-gradiste-i-manastir-nimnik/>, <https://ramskatvrđjava.rs/rimska-tabla/>

2) Singidunum (Belgrade) - Kalemegdan Fortress

Kalemegdan Fortress entrance, ancient Singidunum, Belgrade, Serbia.



SOURCE: https://www.123rf.com/photo_86600262_kalemegdan-fortress-entrance-ancient-singidunum-belgrade-serbia.html

Kalemegdan Fortress Belgrade



SOURCE: <http://www.panacomp.net/kalemegdan-fortress-belgrade/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments	Roman settlement -as a whole with road, cementries, religois bildings, monuments,..	100 AD	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public	"City of Belgrade; PE Belgrade Fortress	44.82305090494316, 20.44816159079028	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			YES- management plan.

SOURCE: <https://www.beogradskatvrdjava.co.rs>
<http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/singidunum-beograd/><https://www.beogradskatvrdjava.co.rs/o-kompleksu/?lang=en>

3) Roman Tomb in Brestovik

Short description: The tomb has an access corridor, an antechamber and the burial chamber with three benches. The walls of the tomb are partly preserved to the height of 1 meter; the preserved walls show traces of fresco decorations. By its type the tomb relates to the tomb in Brestovik

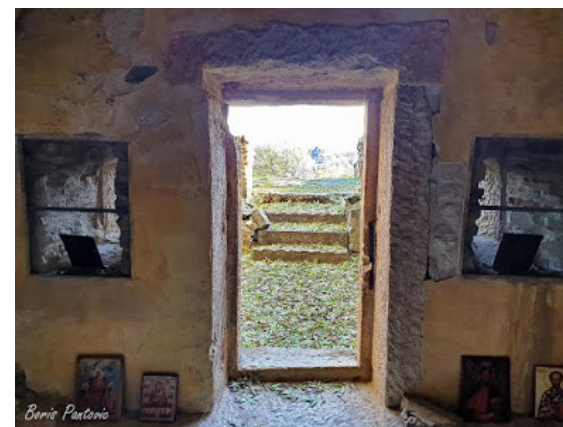
and probably belonged to a land-owner – a Roman veteran from Singidunum. Since it is located in the urban territory of Singidunum, it is important for complex studies of cultural and economic relations in Singidunum in that period.

Roman tomb in Brestovik



SOURCE: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_tomb,_Brestovik

Roman tomb, Brestovik



SOURCE: <https://maps123.net/en/RS/roman-tomb-brestovik-p42407>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman cemeteries		Monument of local importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/environment.	Public	City of Belgrade; Institute for protection of cultural heritage	44.64724824054645, 20.76033133937039	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			YES-management plan.

SOURCE: <https://beogradskonasledje.rs/kd/zavod/grocka/kasno-rimska-grobnica-u-brestoviku.html>

4) Dubocaj Archeological Site AND Tomb

Short description: The archeological site Dubočaj is situated in the borough of Grocka, two kilometers away from the town, on the right side of the Belgrade – Smederevo road. It was identified as Mutatio ad sextum mlliate.

Archaeological site Dubočaj, Grocka



Lokacija - Location



SOURCE: <https://www.belgradeheritage.com/kd/zavod/grocka/dubocaj.html>

SOURCE: <https://www.belgradeheritage.com/kd/zavod/grocka/dubocaj.html>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman cemeteries		Monument of local importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public	City of Belgrade; Institute for protection of cultural heritage Belgrade	44.65524781343006, 20.741352928365544	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			YES- conservation plan.

SOURCE: <https://beogradskonasledje.rs/kd/zavod/grocka/dubocaj.html>
<https://beogradskonasledje.rs/kd/zavod/grocka/rimska-grobnica-u-grockoj-na-lokalitetu-dubocaj.html>

5) Viminacium

Short description: The ancient Roman city and military encampment (covering the area of over 450 hectares of the wider city region and 220 hectares of the inner city) is located today under cultivated arable land, and artifacts and fragments of objects from the Roman times are

scattered in furrows. During the last three decades of the 20th century, the necropolae (burial grounds) of Viminacium have been explored and over 13,500 graves were discovered.

Domus Scientiarum Viminacium, central peristyle



Kostolac-Viminacium mausoleum



SOURCE: <http://viminacium.org.rs/en/arheoloski-park/domus-scientiarum-viminacium/>

SOURCE: <http://danubelimesbrand.org/sites/serbia/kostolac-viminacium/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with road, cementries, religois bildings, monuments,...		Monument of national importance	6. Protective zones	Public	Archeological Institute of Serbia	44.73534620301671, 21.233627089795917	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			Conservation + managment

SOURCE: <http://viminacium.org.rs/en/>
<http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/viminacium-stari-kostolac/>

6) Ram Auxiliary Fort - Lederata

Lederata - Auxiliary Fort



Lederata - Auxiliary Fort



SOURCE: <http://iimes2018.org/iimes/lederata/>

SOURCE: <http://iimes2018.org/iimes/lederata/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp		Only registered heritage	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public		44.81772678594543, 21.340081627531674	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)				

SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/lederata/>
<http://iimes2018.org/iimes/lederata/>

7) Trajan's Plaque (Tabula Traiana)

Short description: It was discovered at the end of the 17th century in Donja Klisura, above the Roman road, downstream from the site Hajdučka Vodenica and close to the Lapidarium table. Today, the rock

bearing the inscription is cut out and lifted at the same spot for about 14 meters.

Trajan's plaque - Tabula Traiana



Tabula Traiana



SOURCE: <http://www.panacom.net/trajan-s-plaque-tabula-traiana/>

SOURCE: <https://www.serbia.travel/en/see-serbia/culture/archaeological-sites/tabula-traiana>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman road	100 AD	Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public	Institute for protection of cultural heritage of Serbia	44.65720028911915, 22.310154311493758	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			Conservation + management

SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/trajanova-tabla/>
https://nasledje.gov.rs/index.cf/m/spomenici/pregled_spomenika?spomenik_id=43687

8) Castrum Pontes Kostol

Short description: Pontes was one of the most important roman sites along the Danube. It is a complex that consists of the remains of the Trajan’s Bridge and small auxiliary fort that protected access to it on the

right bank of Danube. Auxiliary fort of Drobeta was located on the left bank of Danube with the same role.

Pontes – Remains of the Trajan’s Bridge on the the right bank of Danube (Serbian side)



Pontes – Interior of the fort. Present day situation.



SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/pontes-kostol/>

SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/pontes-kostol/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman road	100-200 AD	Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public	Institute for protection of cultural heritage of Serbia	44.61423351896654, 22.66780564027369	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			YES-conservation plan.

SOURCE: https://nasledje.gov.rs/index.cfm/spomenici/pregled_spomenika?spomenik_id=43868

9) Statio Cataractarum Dianae / Diana (Karataš) Roman Auxiliary Fort

Short description: Diana was auxiliary fort located near Danube cataracts 8 km upstream from present day Kladovo. It is established in early 1st century AD, rebuild later by Domitianus, with most important phase from the period of Trajan’s construction of the Sip canal (around 100

AD).It existed throughout antiquity suffering several destructions and reparations. Major works on strengthening fortifications were conducted at the end of 3rd and beginning of 4th century.

Diana fort – East Gate



Diana Principia



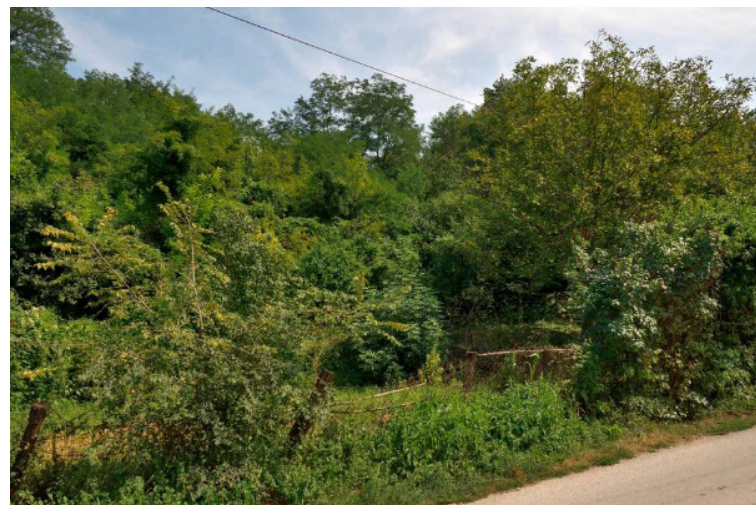
SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/en/archaeological-sites/diana/>

SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/en/archaeological-sites/diana/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp	100 AD	Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public	Institute for protection of cultural heritage of Serbia	44.653844709698234, 22.544330284346906	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			Conservation + managment

SOURCE: <http://www.danubelimes-serbia.rs/lokaliteti-2/diana/>

10) Marijin Do



SOURCE: https://nasledje.gov.rs/index.cfm/spomenici/pregled_spomenika?spomenik_id=44140

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp	-	Only registered heritage	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public	The Provincial Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments - Petrovaradin	45.207298476209715, 19.746755225676505	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES-conservation plan.

SOURCE: https://nasledje.gov.rs/index.cfm/spomenici/pregled_spomenika?spomenik_id=44140

11) Umka - Kuzmino brdo



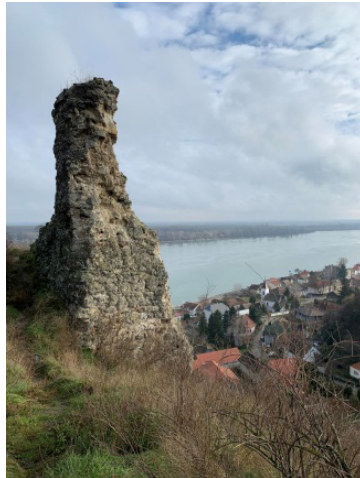
SOURCE: https://nasledje.gov.rs/index.cfm/spomenici/pregled_spomenika?spomenik_id=44071

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp		Monument of local importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public	Regional Institute for cultural protection Smederevo	44.74095222519113, 21.595000656577295	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)				NO

SOURCE: https://nasledje.gov.rs/index.cfm/spomenici/pregled_spomenika?spomenik_id=44071

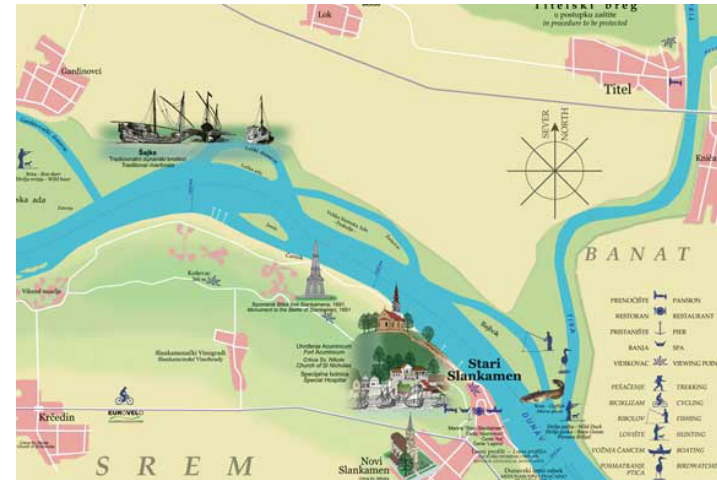
12) Slankamen - Upper and Lower Fort Remains

Roman fort ruin



SOURCE: <https://www.wikiloc.com/hiking-trails/stari-slankamen-loop-62089203>

Banja Slankamen u Starom Slankamenu na karti opštine Indji



SOURCE: <https://banjaslankamen.com/mapa/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Architectural conservation area	Roman military camp		Monument of national importance	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Public	Regional Institute for cultural protection Sremska Mitrovica	45.14532260080686, 20.253739204931097	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			

SOURCE: https://nasledje.gov.rs/index.cfm/spomenici/pregled_spomenika?spomenik_id=45048

13) Felix Romuliana - Gamzigrad

Short description: Gamzigrad is an archaeological site, spa resort and UNESCO World Heritage. It is location of the ancient Roman complex

of palaces and temples Felix Romuliana (, built by Emperor Galerius in Dacia Ripensis.

Gamzigrad-Romuliana



SOURCE: <https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamzigrad>

Galerijeva palača Gamzigrad-Romuliana



SOURCE: <https://hr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamzigrad>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with road, cementries, religois bildings, monuments,..		UNESCO site	6. Protective zones			43.89884117977264, 22.185016789252742	3. Maintained (restored)	Restored through replication of original construction with original materials			Conservation + managment

SOURCE: <https://muzejzajecar.org/izlozba-felix-romulijana/>

HUNGARY



The Transdanubian parts of Hungary have long belonged to the former Pannonia province. The ways of the Empire served both military and civilian purposes. Roman-era cities were often founded along existing major roads or developed from roadside settlements. The two most important Roman roads in Hungary are the Amber Road and the Limes Road. The former travelled from the Adriatic Sea to the Baltics in the present-day western border region of Zala, Vas and Győr-Moson-Sopron counties, and partly in Austria. It operated as an important trade corridor, crossing the Danube north from Aquileia via Emona and Poetovio (Ptuj), including Scarbantia (now Sopron) and Savaria (now Szombathely), and then Carnuntum (Bad Deutsch-Altenburg) to the Baltic Sea. As its name suggests, amber was transported to the empire from the shores of the Baltic Sea in this way. In addition to the description of Pliny the Elder, this is also evidenced by archaeological finds (various jewels, ornaments). The construction of the road began as early as the reign of Tiberius (14–37 AD). In addition to the smaller archaeological finds, we are left with a memory of several other roads that help to reveal the system of the road network that once interwoven Pannonia. The most

characteristic monuments can be considered as columnar, distance-bearing, labelled milestones set up along roads. We also know of several written sources, travel books, such as the Itinerarium Antonini, and a map of roads, such as the Tabula Peutingeriana. From these we can get information mainly about the main roads connecting the cities of Pannonia, eg: Savaria-Aquincum (today Szombathely - Óbuda) Savaria-Sopianae (Szombathely - Pécs), Sopianae - Brigetio (Pécs - Komárom-Szőny), etc. Along these state-maintained (public) extremely well-built roads, developed infrastructure has made life easier for travellers (accommodation, horse-changing stations, postal service, etc.). Less significant settlements, villas, vicus (village settlement) were usually connected to the system of main roads by smaller access roads. The construction and maintenance of such roads were also secondary to the state, so they were treated as private roads (private).

Prepared by: Zsombor Győrffy-Villám, Roman age archaeologist

Reference: Tóth Endre: Ókor: Római utak Pannoniában 2012. III. évf., 1. sz. 43-48.

1) Roman road, Paks-Csámpa

Short description: In the S periphery of Paks, in Csámpa track of the roman limes road was identified. The archaeological site was excavated

in 1989, the construction details and cross section verified the existence of the multilayered roman road.

Régebbi út a 6. sz. országút keleti oldalán a 129 km közelében.



Limes road, Paks-Csámpa



SOURCE: https://www.sulinet.hu/oroksegtar/data/telepulesek_ertekei/Bolcske/pages/Pannoniai_kutatasok/013_visy_zsolt.htm

SOURCE: <https://web.archive.org/web/20140502150423/http://www.danube-limes.eu/userfiles/downloads/frontiers02.pdf>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
starting point	Archaeological site or reserve	roman road	2nd-4th century	Only registered heritage	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Private	private ownerships	Paks-Csámpa; 46°56'41.8" N 18°82'76.4" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			No	No

2) Annamatia-9 roman watch tower and road

Short description: The roman watch tower and limes are located in the northern border of Paks, lies on a low loess hill near the Gyűrűs-valley. The roman features were detected through aerial photographs, the

trace of a roman road were referred by field-walking. The roman military watch tower and the limes road are nominated as a component of a world heritage site of the Danube Limes in Hungary.

The watch tower is in the vineyard



Annamatia – 9 watch tower and limes road, Paks



SOURCE: <http://www.danube-limes.eu/userfiles/downloads/frontiers02.pdf>

SOURCE: <http://www.danube-limes.eu/userfiles/downloads/frontiers02.pdf>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
ending point	Archaeological site or reserve	Other	4th century	Only registered heritage	6. Protective zones	Multiple owners (for Routes)	private ownerships	Paks-Dunakömlőd; 46°68'55.2 N 18°88'43.6 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			No	No

3) Lussonium roman fort

Short description: Lussonium roman auxiliary fort is located near the former village Dunakömlöd, nowadays part of Paks municipality. The roman military installation lies on the top of the Bottyán-sánc (ramparts Bottyán) in a N-S orientated narrow loess plateau (diam. 220x30-50 m). Research on the archaeological site has begun since 1969, large parts on the N and S side of the fort, included roman defence walls and ditches

were excavated, in these area the roman structures had been partly reconstructed (southern and northern gate tower, military barrack-rooms). The roman military fort is the most important roman site in the vicinity of Paks, is nominated as a component part of a world heritage site of the Danube Limes in Hungary.

The exhibited remains of the fort from the air



Lussonium (ruins of the age of the roman empire)



SOURCE: <http://www.danube-limes.eu/userfiles/downloads/frontiers02.pdf>

SOURCE: <https://paks.hu/en/tourism/sights/cultural-institutions-natural-and-built-values/lussonium-ruins-of-the-age-of-the-roman-empire-closed-until-spring-2020.450>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	1nd-4th century	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting/ environment.	Public	municipality property	Paks-Dunakömlöd; 46°65'58.0" N 18°88'18.0" E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing	Key site for open air museum education programmes	The Roman historic monument is shown on display for public (as main touristic attraction)	YES-conservation plan.

4) Lussonium-3 watch tower at Paks-Püspökdomb

Short description: In the S part of Paks, near the main modern route M6 in a low, partly demolished S-N hill is a roman watch tower located. Excavations were carried out in 1989, which document a destroyed stone

wall foundations. Near the sit there is a mile stone was found during the build of the new modern road.

Lussonium – 3 watch tower, Paks-Püspök-domb



The watch tower is on a ridge



SOURCE: <http://www.danube-limes.eu/userfiles/downloads/frontiers02.pdf>

SOURCE: <http://www.danube-limes.eu/userfiles/downloads/frontiers02.pdf>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Archaeological site or reserve	Other	4th century	Only registered heritage	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Private	private ownerships	Paks-Csámpa; 46°55'47.9" N 18°82'00.1" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			No	No

5) Nemesvámos, Vámosi csárda

Short description: Roman road-surface remains, recorded in the 1950-s. Currently not visible.

Magyar Kereskedelmi és Vendéglátóipari Múzeum - Budapest



SOURCE: https://mandadb.hu/tetel/618181/Vamosi_Csarda

Magyar Kereskedelmi és Vendéglátóipari Múzeum - Budapest



SOURCE: https://mandadb.hu/tetel/617971/Vamosi_Csarda

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a		Roman road	2-4th century	Only registered heritage	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Private	n/a	022/7, 010/2 47°03'31.87" N 17°51'27.11" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			No	NO

6) Nagyvázsony, Nagyreméz-dűlő

Short description: Roman settlement remains with road-section. Several buildings localized with ground-penetrating radar.

Nagyvázsony-Reméz



A Keleti fal (SE02) szerkezete. Fotó déli irányban.



SOURCE: <https://www.ldm.hu/public/media/content/documents/7b5d8b6b6ab15b1b7ceed41f4c1e6b1d8007ea3c.pdf>

SOURCE: <https://www.ldm.hu/public/media/content/documents/7b5d8b6b6ab15b1b7ced41f4c1e6b1d8007ea3c.pdf>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a		Roman road	2-4th century	Only registered heritage	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Multiple owners (for Routes)	n/a	46°59'56.28" N 17°43'15.70" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			No	YES-interpretation plan.

7) Nemesvámos, Temető

Short description: Roman building remains, visible on the surface. Not excavated.

Nemesvámos - római halomsí



SOURCE: <https://mapio.net/pic/p-3527476/>

Nemesvámos - római halomsí



SOURCE: <https://mapio.net/pic/p-3527549/>

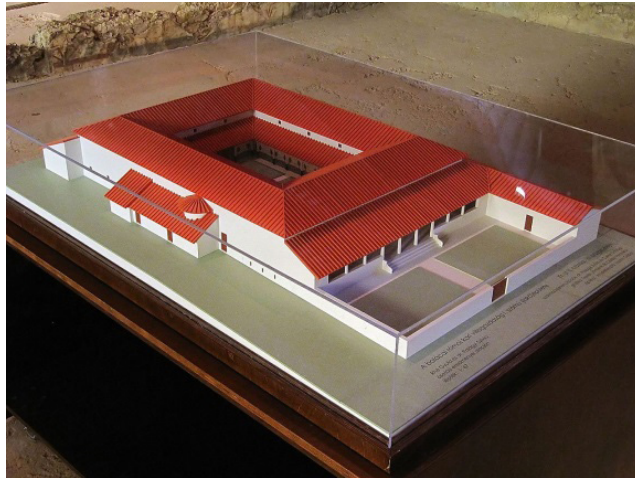
Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a		Other	2-4th century	Only registered heritage	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Private	n/a	1097, 0142/26 47°03'37.03" N 17°52'02.90" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			No	NO

8) Nemesvámos, Balácsa

Short description: Site of the largest excavated villa-complex in Hungary. The main building is visible after excavation and restauration works, also

a bath was excavated. On and around the site further buildings and road sections were detected using non-invasive techniques.

A rekonstruált villaépület makettje



A Villa Romana Balácsa légi felvételen



SOURCE: <https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bal%C3%A1capuszt>

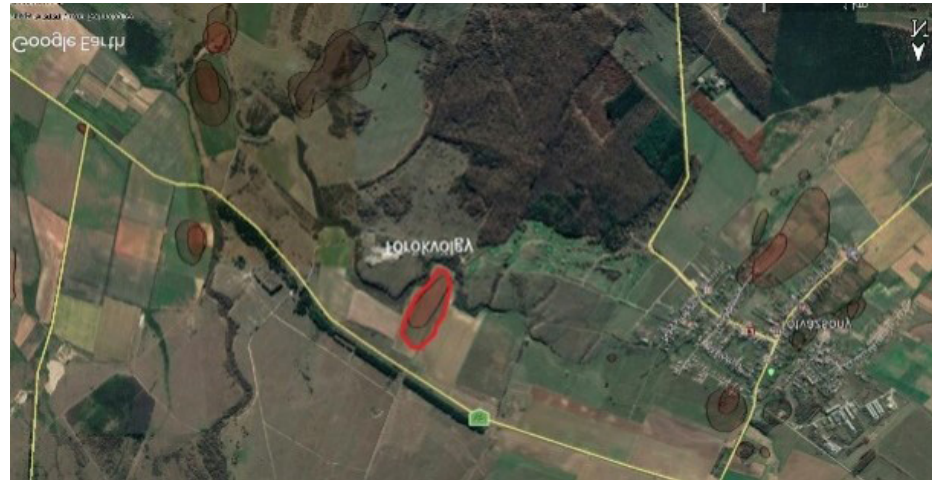
SOURCE: <https://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bal%C3%A1capuszt>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archeological park	Other	2-4th century	Monument of national importance	6. Protective zones	Public	State	092/61, 092/62, 092/15, 092/173, 092/174, 092/34, 092/16, 092/142, 092/41, 092/105, 092/106, 092/107, 092/108, 092/109, 092/110, 092/111, 092/112, 092/35, 092/36, 092/37, 092/38, 092/39, 092/40, 092/42, 092/43, 092/44, 092/45, 092/46, 092/47, 092/48, 092/47°02'43.17" N 17°53'17.19" E	3. Maintained (restored)			archaeological park	YES-management plan.

SOURCE: <https://mnm.hu/hu/tagintezmenyek/balaca/balaca-regeszeti-park>

9) Barnag, Török-völgy

Short description: Roman settlement remains, not visible on the surface.

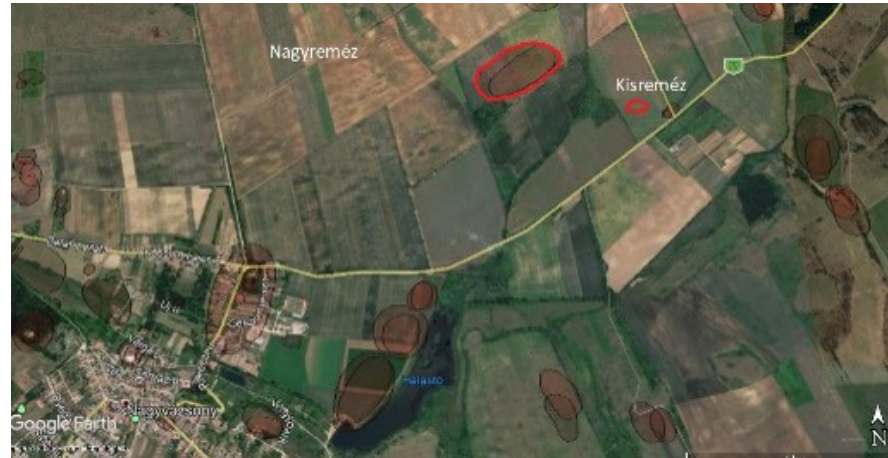


SOURCE: Google Maps

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a		Other	2-4th century	Only registered heritage		2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Private	47°00'24.20" N 17°45'27.15" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			NO	NO

10) Nagyvázsony, Kisreméz-dűlő

Short description: Site of two mausoleum-type buildings and a road section. The function was verified during 2018 excavation works.



SOURCE: Google Maps

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a		Other	2-4th century	Only registered heritage	2. Open space when urban plan does not exist.	Private	n/a	46°59'47.00" N 17°43'46.52" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			NO	YES-interpretation plan.

SOURCE: <https://www.ldm.hu/public/media/content/documents/fe07be6c053ad666b0467139e5de12c664f73731.pdf>

BULGARIA



Via Istrum (Danube Way)

The Danubian Limes or Danube Limes refers to the Roman military frontier or limes which lies along the River Danube in the present-day German state of Bavaria, in Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania.

The Danube was not always or everywhere used by the Romans as the military frontier, which was moved north or south in some locations according to military conquests, but it was maintained in many places as a fairly permanent defensive structure for long periods.

The border was reinforced with numerous watchtowers, legion camps (castra) and forts (castella). Due to the boggy and dendritic nature of the Danube's riverbank, no border ramparts were built, unlike the Neckar-Odenwald Limes in Germany. The camps were built in the mid-1st century. Later, under Trajan, the camps, which had originally only been surrounded by earthen embankments, were enclosed by stone walls.

A Roman road, **the Danube Way (Latin: Via Istrum)** was laid along the

limes, which linked the stations, camps and forts as far as the Danube delta. It was situated on the Lower Danube, between present-day Bulgaria and Romania. Its construction began as early as the time of Emperor Tiberius (14-37), through the IV Scythian and V Macedonian Legions on the Bulgarian side of the river.

The road starts from Noviodunum ad Istrum (Romania), passes through Troesmis (near Iglîța-Turcoaia, Romania), Dorostorum (Silistra, Bulgaria), Transmarisca (Tutrakan, Bulgaria), military camp Novae (Svishtov, Bulgaria), Ulpia Oescus (near the village of Gigen, Bulgaria), Variana, Ratiaria (near the village of Archar, Vidin, Bulgaria), Bononia (Vidin, Bulgaria), Viminacium (Serbia), Singidunum (Belgrade, Serbia). Roman camps, smaller garrisons and watchtowers were built on both sides of the Danube. Civilian settlements, predominantly for veterans and former legionaries, were also built.

The road was finally completed under Emperor Trajan (98-117).

1) Ancient city of Durostorum

Short Description: The first written evidence of the city is found in the order of Emperor Trajan of 106 regarding the transfer of the XI Claudius Legion from Pannonia to Durostorum. This shows that the city had already existed as a strong fortress. For nearly three centuries this legion served as a striking force against the barbaric tribes invading from the north. Durostorum became a self-governing city, municipium, in 169, under Emperor Marcus Aurelius. In the 2nd century, the city reached its peak as an administrative and economic centre as well as an important customs station. Construction was underway of large and beautiful public buildings, temples, basilicas, baths and private homes, marble

statues and bas-reliefs in the squares, and water pipes were built. In 238, the Carpi captured the city, robbed it, and took its inhabitants into slavery. Durostorum was ruined for the first time. In the late 3rd – early 4th century, a castle was built, which, with the existing legionary camp, constituted a second defensive belt. It is likely that in the mid-5th century, during the invasions of the Huns, the fortress was destroyed, and in the early 6th century, a new one was built, with its borders overlapping with the old one. It had a multi-angled layout. Around 590, the Slavs settled in the area. They also gave a new name to the city- Drastar. The city was rich and prosperous.

Slistra Durostorum Bulgaria



SOURCE: <https://www.panacomp.net/silistra-durostorum/>

Slistra Durostorum Bulgaria



SOURCE: <https://www.panacomp.net/silistra-durostorum/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	before 1st century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	the state	Silistra 44°07'15.6"N 27°15'35.3"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations	no	open-air museum	open-air museum

2) Sexaginta Prista

Short Description: The first Roman military camp (from the end of the 1st to the end of the 3rd century) was probably situated at the mouth of the Rusenski Lom River. The Sexaginta Prista fortress occupied an area of 4-5 ha. The remains on the hill (2nd–3rd century) are believed to belong to civil buildings, probably of a settlement near the camp, which operated also as a cult centre. One of them is the temple of Apollo, which was built in the last quarter of the 2nd century AD (under the command of Commodus, or more likely, at the beginning of the Severan dynasty). Interesting is the layout of the open-air temple. It is oriented to the northeast - southwest and resembles a Christian temple. Archaeologists have found there four intact votive tablets and also fragments of votive tablets of the Thracian Rider and Apollo, ceramics, coins, a sacrificial altar to Apollo with an inscription

and other artefacts. The building ceased its functions at the end of the 3rd century and in the 4th century, during the reign of Emperor Constantine the Great, one of the most important buildings in the Roman military camp was built upon it - the Principia (the headquarters of the troops in Sexaginta Prista). The building had a rectangular shape and was oriented with its long sides in the direction northwest-northeast. It was built of natural, unprocessed stones welded with mortar and had a size of 28.50x16.50 m. It ceased to function as a Principia during the riots caused by the Goths at the end of the 4th century. Then, as well as the territory of the military camp, the building was inhabited during Late Antiquity (5th–6th century) and during the First Bulgarian Kingdom (10th–11th century).

Ruins of Sexaginta Prista - Roman Fortress - Ruse - Bulgaria



Roman Fortress Sexaginta Prista



SOURCE: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruins_of_Sexaginta_Prista_-_Roman_Fortress_-_Ruse_-_Bulgaria_\(41211787920\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ruins_of_Sexaginta_Prista_-_Roman_Fortress_-_Ruse_-_Bulgaria_(41211787920).jpg)

SOURCE: <https://www.mirela.bg/en/estate-in-bulgaria/Roman-Fortress-Sexaginta-Prista-zxi26014.html>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman monuments	1st - 7th century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	the state	Ruse, 2 Tsar Kaloyan Str. and 2 Odrin Str. 43°50'48.3"N 25°56'46.5"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations	no		Sexaginta Prista fortress is now an open-air museum .

3) Ancient city of Novae

Short description: <https://bulgariatravel.org/en/antique-military-camp-nove-town-of-svishtov/>

Full scale Roman Empire ancient city and fortress Novae by Air (reproduction by archaeological researches)



SOURCE: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Full-scale-Roman-Empire-ancient-city-and-fortress-Novae-by-Air-reproduction-by_fig1_335909786

Bishop's palace with cathedral before latest reconstruction



SOURCE: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novae_\(fortress\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novae_(fortress))

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Initially Roman military camp, after that transformed in a settlement	1st century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	the state	4 km from the town of Svishtov 43°36'48.4"N 25°23'38.3"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing	no		

4) Antique town of Ulpiya Eskus

Short description: <https://bulgariatravel.org/en/antique-town-of-ulpiya-eskus/>

»Ulpiya Oescous« Antique Town



SOURCE: <http://wikimapia.org/6999013/Ulpiya-Oescous-Antique-Town>

Antique town of Ulpiya Eskus



SOURCE: <https://bulgariatravel.org/antique-town-of-ulpiya-eskus/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st - 6th century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	the state	Near the bank of the river Danube, at a distance of about 22 km from the town of Gulyantski, county of Pleven 43°42'26.2"N 24°27'57.3"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing	no		

5) Ratiaria

Short description: Already in the 1st century parts of the Legio IV Flavia and Legio VII Claudia camped here. After the Dacian War (101/2 – 105/6) the Roman armies were relocated here from the North, and the city was promoted to a colony by Emperor Trajan (98 – 117). In 272, Ratiaria became the capital of the newly established province of Dacia Ripensis. There was once again a strong military presence in Ratiaria. The city was constructed following the grid street plan. Parts of the western fortification wall and its towers, as well as the western gate, have been

discovered. The fortification wall is 3,85 m wide. On both sides of the gate, there were heptagonal towers. Except for a few reconstructions, it remained unchanged in the following couple of centuries. The last reconstructions date to the time of Emperor Anastasius (941 – 518). The districts of Ratiaria expanded far beyond the fortified area. Many rich residential buildings with floor mosaics and artisan’s workshops have been recorded in the city’s surroundings. Unfortunately, due to many years of looting, most of the site has been destroyed.

Ratiaria, Moesia Superior, Bulgaria



SOURCE: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ratiaria,_Moesia_Superior,_Bulgaria_\(42099345241\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ratiaria,_Moesia_Superior,_Bulgaria_(42099345241).jpg)

Governor's residence, Ratiaria



SOURCE: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratiaria>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st - 6th century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Municipality of Dimovo	The ruins of Ulpia Ratiaria are situated in the periphery of the village of Archar – in the Kaletso locality, near the Danube River. Latitude 43 48 57.9600 Longitude 22 54 23.7600	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing	no	–“Residence” of the provincial governors of province Dacia Ripensis is on display as open monument for tourist always on the public area.	YES-management plan.

6) Bononia

Short description: Bononia is the largest centre of the Roman Empire, along with the Lower Danube limes. This Roman military and civil centre lies today under the modern town of Vidin, Bulgaria. The city is fortified with the most powerful defensive system on the Danube bank. The walls are thick 4 meters and the towers are rectangular. Data are available for nine of the towers. Old archaeological excavations provide data for the

earliest period of the history of Bononia as a military camp during the Principate. In Late Antiquity Bononia develops further. The town was the seat of another cavalry auxiliary unit: Cuneus equitum Dalmatarum Fortensium, according to Notitia Dignitatum. New archaeological excavations (2014-2020) have uncovered part of the western fortress wall and the western gate from which Decumanus Maximus begins.



SOURCE: <https://bnr.bg/vidin/post/101168085>



SOURCE: <https://1kam1.com/antichna-bononiya-vav-vidin-s-nominatsiya-ot-yunesko/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	1st - 6th century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Municipality of Vidin	Vidin, Latitude 43 59 36.0312 Longitude 22 52 53.4432	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing	no	The tower N8 and Western Gate are on desplay as open monument for tourist always on the public area.	YES-management plan.

7) Castra Martis

Short description: The fortress guarded the important Roman road connecting Bononia (the present-day town of Vidin) and Singidunum (the present-day City of City Belgrade). The original stronghold consisted of a quadriburgum with four towers round in plan protruding from the walls. Since one of the towers, the southeastern one, is preserved to a height of 16 m, it is possible to restore the masonry of the fortress. It was made from crushed stones and 3 lines of bricks (opus mixtum). The soldier's barracks, the dormitories, armories and stables were situated inside the fortress. This was the planning of the fortress in the second half of the 3rd century.

It was used as a seat of an auxiliary military troop ala quingenaria, i. e. a cohort comprising 500 soldiers. In a later period, an enlargement abutted the northern wall, which considerably enlarged the protected area. It was elongated irregular quadrangular in the plan. Its eastern wall made a curve before it was connected to the quadriburgum. The enlargement had towers whose foundations were round in plan, and the superstructure was octagonal in plan. Probably in the IV century, the castelle developed as a civil settlement with an independent bishop.

The fortress of Castra Martis



Castra Martis



SOURCE: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castra_Martis

SOURCE: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Castra_Martis

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2th - 6th century	Monument of national importance		Public	Municipality of Kula	Castra Martis is located in the center of Kula. It is 35 km SW of Vidin. Latitude 43 53 26.5200 Longitude 22 31 26.7600	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing	no	The fortress is on display as open monument for tourist always on the public area in the city center. The outer diameter of the SE tower is 12 m, and the inner - 8 m with a wall thickness of 2.20 m.	YES-management plan.

8) Florentiana

Short description: The castellum is located on the terrace of the Danube river. The only one written source is Procopius text »On Buildings«.

Florentiana fortress



SOURCE: <http://wikimapia.org/20322423/Florentiana-fortress>

Florentiana fortress



SOURCE: <http://wikimapia.org/20322423/Florentiana-fortress>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve		no information	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Municipality of Novo selo	1 km East from the center of village Florentin. Latitude 44 08 04.2000 Longitude 22 51 32.0400	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)		no		no

9) Dorticum

Short description:

The most early written sources are Geographia and Itinerarum Antonini Augusti. The Castellum has a rectangular shape. The length is 140-160 m, with a width - 50-60 m. Remains of two shafts and a ditch have been

excavated. The castellum arises of the remains of old Tracian village and was in use across Roman and Early Bizantine ages.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman monuments	2nd century	Monument of local importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Municipality of Bregovo	3 km West from the port the village Vruv. Latitude 44 11 56.7600 Longitude 22 42 23.7600	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	no	no	no	

10) Roman Frontier Watch Tower near Vidin

Short description: It occupies an area of over 50 x 50 m. The excavations brought to light the remains of a solid wooden construction. The small finds date the tower back to the late 3rd or early 4th century AD. It is

also possible that a similar tower existed there dated back to the period preceding and the period contemporary to the Dacian wars.

Decagonal Roman Fortress Tower from Ancient Bononia unearthed in Bulgaria's Danube City Vidin



The ruins of the decagonal Roman tower from Bononia are found in the midst of a residential quarter in Bulgaria's Vidin



SOURCE: <http://archaeologyinbulgaria.com/2018/09/27/decagonal-roman-fortress-tower-from-ancient-bononia-unearthed-in-bulgarias-danube-city-vidin/>

SOURCE: <http://archaeologyinbulgaria.com/2018/09/27/decagonal-roman-fortress-tower-from-ancient-bononia-unearthed-in-bulgarias-danube-city-vidin/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
n/a	Archaeological site or reserve		Late 3rd or early 4th century					The object is 800 m South from vottage of Pokrayna, nesr Vidin, and 2.3 km North from Danube river.					

GERMANY



The network of Roman routes in the region of East Wuerttemberg was heavily influenced by its geographical location within the Roman Empire



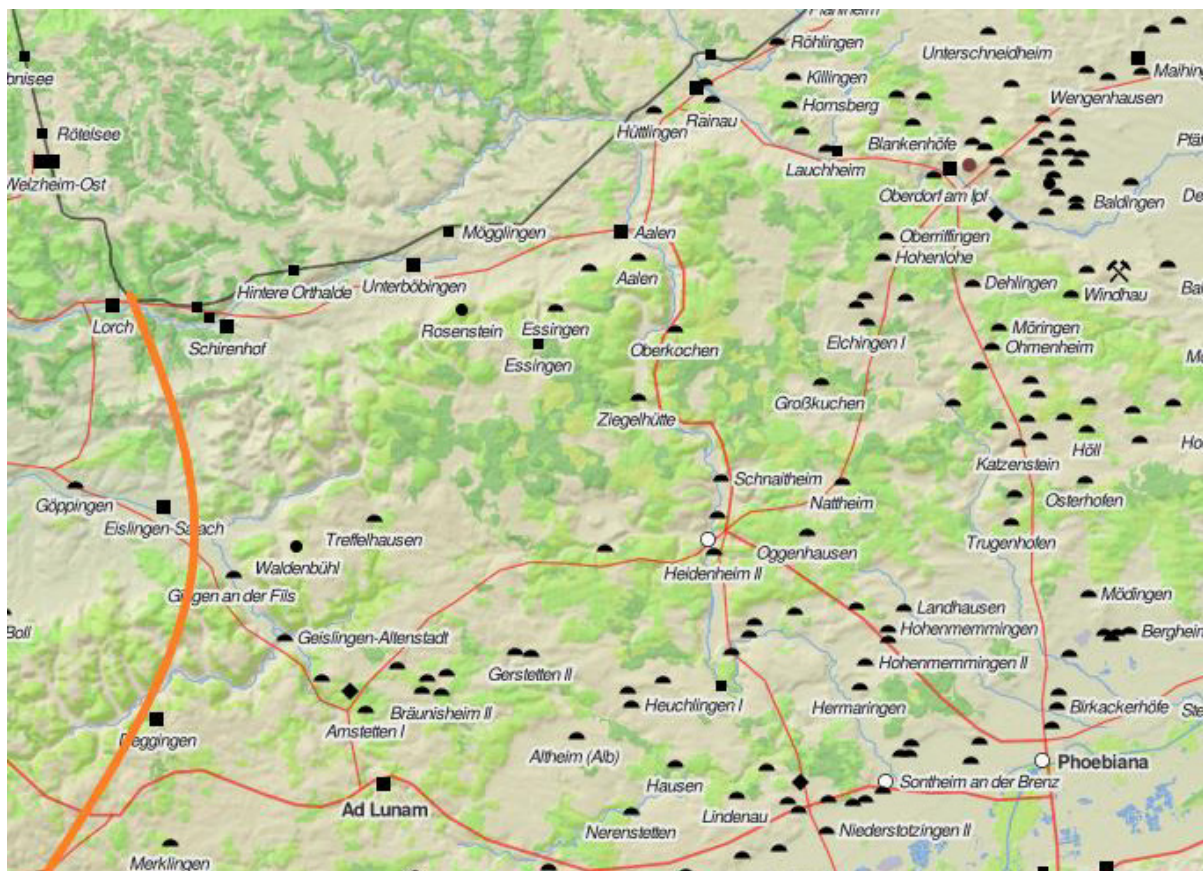
Picture 1. The region of East Württemberg on the Roman Empire provinces' map (source: own depiction based on upload.wikimedia.org)

East Württemberg was located in two border areas: one on the border between the provinces of Raetia and Germania Superior, and the second on the LIMES wall-border. Consequently, Roman military troops were the main constructor and user of this network of routes. However, merchants also used the territory of East Württemberg to move between the Rhine and the Danube. The main military and trade routes in the region span from Lorch in the west, Bopfingen in the north-east and Sontheim in the south, but there were numerous smaller routes

and paths as well which connected neighbouring military, civil and farm settlements. As the Romans' road construction abilities were limited, as considered from present-day capabilities, landscape played the most significant role in siting the most advantageous courses for routes. In Baden-Württemberg, horizontal routes generally correspond to the Alps, the Danube and the Swabian Jura, whereas vertical routes were built along the Rhine, the Black Forest, and the Neckar, as is evidenced in Picture 2 for East Württemberg.

The archaeological studies of Roman routes have a long and rich tradition in Baden-Wuerttemberg. According to one of the most prominent

researchers in this field, Prof. Dr. Hans Ulrich Nuber, they were in the 2nd half of the 19th century in south Germany „the vogue“.



Picture 2. The network the Roman routes of East Wuerttemberg ´s part of the province Raetia, right to the schematic orange border line (source: own depiction based on imperium.ahlfeldt.se)

Among others, E. Paulus published in 1857 his first research results which contained evidence of Roman routes and were followed by informative maps in 1859. A significant theoretical work was completed by K. Müller in his „Tabula Peutingeriana“ and „Iteneraria Romana“ editions at the beginning of the 20th century. In the 2nd half of the 20th century, G. Walser focused his research on milestones in the western provinces. Later on, researchers dealt with particular spots on already discovered routes and new methods of aerial photography were used.

Up to now, several Roman routes have been discovered in the region of East Wuerttemberg. Two of them are scientifically proven and explored (Picture 3).

The first one is the so-called Alblimes route (Swabian Jura Limes route) (marked on Pic. 3 in dark red). Its starting point was a Roman fort near present-day Lautingen (between Balingen and Albstadt), from where it followed in a north-easterly direction. The most important military settlement of the Alblimes route in East Wuerttemberg was the fort in Aquileia (Heidenheim). From there it went almost straight to Oberndorf near Bopfingen. This route was partly marked by replicated milestones in the 1970s; its length in East Württemberg is about 50 km.



Picture 3. Routes of two scientifically proven Roman routes in East Wuerttemberg (source: own depiction based on H.U.Nuber)



Picture 4. Example of the Alblimes route near Gussenstadt (source: de.wikipedia.org; Thil o Parg);



Picture 5. Replication of the Roman milestone found in Sontheim in 2002 (source: vici.org)

The second scientifically proven route connected the Rhine and the Danube (marked on Pic. 3 in dark green). It crosses the region of East Wuerttemberg in the southern part between Niederstotzingen and Sontheim in course of appr. 7 km. Several extensive excavations were

conducted on the route station called Braike in the 1990s, through which a large cemetery and roadside ditch were discovered. Later, in 2002, a milestone built to mark the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Antoninus' visit to the area was unfolded during construction works.

1) Swabian Jura Limes route

Short description: This scientifically proven route connected the military and civic settlement in Heidenheim (Aquileia) with the military fort in Bopfingen (Opia), which was located 30 kilometers away in the north-eastern direction.

Route 1_1 Roman Alblimes route near Gussenstadt (Gerstetten)



SOURCE: Thilo Parg, de.wikipedia.org

Route 1_2 Supposed course of the Roman Alblimes route.



SOURCE: Manuel Heinemann, de.wikipedia.org

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Gussenstadt - Heidenheim (Aquileia) - Bopfingen (Opia)	Archaeological site or reserve		presumably older than 2nd century because of location in broad front of LIMES, no exact dating	Monument of local importance		Public		Start: 48.64 N, 9.95 E End: 48.86 N, 10.34 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)				NO

2) Niederstotzingen-Sontheim

Short description: This route is the scientifically proven East Wuerttemberg´s part of a bigger (interregional) route from today´s Bad Cannstatt (Stuttgart) to the Danube near Ponione (today Dillingen).

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Niederstotzingen-Sontheim	Archaeological site or reserve		presumably older than 2nd century because of location in broad front of LIMES, no exact dating	Monument of local importance		Public		Start: 48.53 N, 10.21 E End: 48.56 N, 10.31 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)				NO

3) In front of Limes

Short description: This route is traced in front of and along the whole part of the LIMES border in East Württemberg, albeit it remarkably goes off the border on some spots like near Aalen and Bopfingen (Opia). The

route went through the biggest settlements in those days identified particularly by ruins of castells.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Lorch - Aalen - Bopfingen (Opia)	Archaeological site or reserve		appr. 2nd century	UNESCO site		Multiple owners (for Routes)		Start: 48.79 N, 9.68 E; End: 48.86 N, 10.34 E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		point by point transformation around visual ruins (observation towers) by restoration and according infrastructure	YES- managment plan.

4) Aalen - Heidenheim

Short description: This routes was obviously constructed to connect the old regional center Heidenheim (Aquileia) with the new one in Aalen. The road went in the main part along rivers Kocher and Brenz (current

names). The Roman basement in Obekochen is an eveidence of the existence of this route.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Aalen - Heidenheim	Archaeological site or reserve		presumably older than 2nd century because of location in broad front of LIMES, no exact dating	Monument of local importance		Public		Start: 48.84 N, 10.08 E End: 48° 48.67 N, 10.15 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)				NO

5) Heidenheim-Niederstotzingen

Short description: The supposed Roman route between Heidenheim and Niederstotzingen is a part of connection between the Danube and two military forts in the region of East Wuerttemberg - in Aquileia

(Heideheim) and later in Aalen. Unfortunately there are no visible evidences of this route nowadays.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Heidenheim - Niederstotzingen - Günzburg/Danube			presumably older than 2nd century because of location in broad front of LIMES, no exact dating					Start: 48.67 N, 10.15 E; End: 48.45 N, 10.27 E					

6) Bopfingen - Dischingen

Short description: This route connected the small fort Bopfingen (Opia) with another one in Dillingen (Ponione) on the Danube

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Bopfingen (Opia) - Dischingen	Archaeological site or reserve		presumably older than 2nd century because of location in broad front of LIMES, no exact dating	Monument of local importance		Public		Start: 48.86 N, 10.34 E End: 48.67 N, 10.37 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)				NO

7) Heidenheim - Giengen

Short description: The nowadays invisible Roman route between Heidenheim, Giengen and Bachhagel in Bavaria was supposedly just another connection between the military camp in Aquileia and the

Danube. Its course may have been determined by locations of small estates where water, products and other goods could be bought or exchanged.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Heidenheim - Giengen - Bachhagel	Archaeological site or reserve		presumably older than 2nd century because of location in broad front of LIMES, no exact dating	Monument of local importance		Public		Start: 48.67 N, 10.15 E; End: 48.63 N, 10.29 N	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)				NO

1) Roman fort in Lorch

Short description: The area of the Roman castell in Lorch is nowadays overbuilt because of its location in the very town's core. The town's church is located on the then main square (Principia). Some parts of

the ancient fundament can be seen in the courtyard of community's center. The rests of the castell were discovered at the end of the 19th century.

Fort in Lorch. Tower basement.



SOURCE: dealerofsalvation, de.wikipedia.org

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	appr. 150/160 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.79 N, 9.68 E		partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations	mostly overbuilt nowadays	no	YES-communication plan-

2) Limes watch tower in Lorch

Short description: The Limes watch tower in Lorch had/has a very remarkable position named by historians and archeologists as »the Limes knee«. In the 3rd century A.D. the Limes border changed its course sharply at this point, from the north-south direction to the west-

east one. Another remarkable aspect of the location of the watchtower is the spatial proximity to the internal border between the provinces Germania Superior and the Raetia.

Limes watchtower in Lorch.



SOURCE: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Limes watchtower in Lorch.



SOURCE: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Limes watchtower in Lorch.



SOURCE: German Limes Road association

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument							48.80 N, 9.70 E					

SOURCE: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kastell_Schirenhof/

3) Small Roman fort Kleindeinbach in Schwäbisch Gmünd

Short description: The small fort Kleindeinbach served as a sentinel and was part of the group of forts in today´s Schwäbisch Gmünd (together with the fort Freimühle and the fort Schirenhof). It was located right on the border between Germania Superior and Raetia. The fort´s form was rectangular, the side length approx. 25 meters.

Small Roman fort Kleindeinbach in Schwäbisch Gmünd.



SOURCE: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have chosen maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plan for the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	existed until approx. 260 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.80 N, 9.75 E					

4) Small Roman fort Freimühle in Schwäbisch Gmünd

Short description: The small Roman fort Freimühle was part of the Limes fortification appr. 750 meters off the border and part of the group of forts in today´s Schwäbisch Gmünd (together with the fort Keindeinbach and

the fort Schirenhof). The fort´s form was rectangular, the side length appr. 53 meters.

Small Roman fort Freimühle in Schwäbisch Gmünd.



SOURCE: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

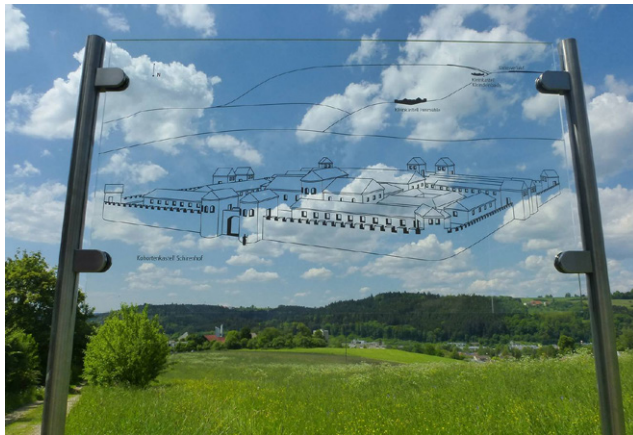
Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	existed until appr. 260 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.79 N, 9.76 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		partly	YES-communication plan-

5) Roman castell Schirenhof in Schwäbisch Gmünd

Short description: The fort Schirenhof is located in the town of Schwäbisch Gmünd and is only one kilometer away from the fort Feimühle. Together with forts kleindeinbach and Freimühle it is part of a unusually dense cluster of then Roman military points as two borders - the Limes and

the border between the provinces Germania Superior and Raetia had to be intensively controlled. The rests of the fort Schirenhof are invisible nowadays. A Roman bath, a Roman civic settlement as well as a Roman cemetery were/are located nearby.

Roman fort Schirenhof in Schwäbisch Gmünd.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Modelled spatial proximity of the forts Kleindeinbach, Freimühle and Schirenhof.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments	Roman military camp	built in appr. 150 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.78 N, 9.80 E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		yes	YES-communication plan-

6) Roman bath Schirenhof in Schwäbisch Gmünd

Short description: The Roman bath in Schirenhof is together with the Roman fort, cemetery and civic settlement part of an ensemble of archaeological monuments. According to the scientific estimations,

the bath had 48 meters in length and 25 meters in width. After 244/47 the bath was left behind as Roman corps were forced to abandon near-LIMES territories.

Roman bath Schirenhof in Schwäbisch Gmünd.



Modell of the Roman bath Schirenhof in Schwäbisch Gmünd.



Roman bath Schirenhof in Schwäbisch Gmünd.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments		built in appr. 150 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.78 N, 9.77 E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		yes	YES-communication plan-

7) Small Roman fort Hintere Orthalde in Schwäbisch Gmünd

Short description: The fort Hintere Osthalde was a very small military fortification (14,75m*15,15m). The point it was located on was very advantageous though to observe large territories in front of LIMES. There are no visible rests of the fort nowadays.

Supposed location of the fort Hintere Ortshalde in Schwäbisch Gmünd.



Source: Astrodoc 2008, mapio.net

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument		existed until appr. 260 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.82 N, 9.83 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			no	

8) Roman fort and bath in Böbingen

Short description: In the Roman fort and bath in Böbingen were deployed appr. 500 soldiers; it was appr. as large as 2 ha. There is no scientifically proved information what exactly corps was deployed in Böbingen because of no written findings. Nowadays some restaurations are visible in the fort area. The Roman bath was found in 1978; it could be

used also by civil population of near civil settlement (vicus). The »Roman Boebingen« was a typical provincial-Roman branch, albeit with a few facilities that are not available everywhere, such as a cult building and a street station.

Roman fort in Böbingen.



Roman fort in Böbingen.



Roman fort in Böbingen.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg. Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg. Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments	Roman military camp	existed appr. between 150 and 266 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.82 N, 9.92 E	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing		yes	YES-communication plan-

9) Roman trooper castell in Aalen

Short description: The fort in Aalen was the biggest trooper castell northwards the Alps, the Ala II Flavia militaria unit was deployed there. Its territory was around 6 ha (277 meters by 214 meters). Numerous

artefacts can be seen nowadays in the nearby located Limesmuseum as well as in the open air exhibition which is partly restored or conserved.

Roman trooper fort in Aalen.



Roman trooper fort in Aalen.



Roman trooper fort in Aalen.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg. Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg. Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments	Roman military camp	existed appr. between 150 and 266 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.83 N, 10.08 E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		yes	

10) Roman fort in Rainau-Buch

Short description: The Roman fort Rainau-Buch is nowadays located in the center of the Limes park in the Rainau municipality. 1800 years ago it was situated on an elevation overlooking the valley of the former Jagst river, about is 1,2 kilometers off the Limes border. The fort (as big as 2 ha) was responsible both for the defence of the Limes and for the control of the border traffic passed along the road leading from Augsburg

through Aalen and further northwards to the Main area (basin). The fort Rainau-Buch was erected in about 150/160 AD and served as station for an infantry unit with a cavalry attachment, probably the cohorts III Thracum. The fort and its neighbouring village (vicus) were inhabited until the abandonment of the Limes in about 260 AD. Conserved remains of the vicus can also be visited in the Limes-park.

Model of the Roman fort Buch in Rainau.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Reconstructed rests of the civil settlement (vicus) near the Roman fort Buch in Rainau.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments	Roman military camp	existed appr. between 150/60 and 260 AD	UNESCO site		Public		48.91 N, 10.14 E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		yes	

11) Roman bath in Rainau-Buch

Short description: The Roman bath in Rainau-Buch is located above the former valley of the Jagst river. It was built in several construction phases. The first bath was erected around 150/160 AD and enlarged later that century. It consisted of an extensive front hall, a large dressing room and a cold bath. Later, a cold water pool was built in the eastern part

and a sweating bath in the western one. Two tepid pools and a warm water pool were added later in the northern part of the bath. In the third phase, the sweating bath was turned into a cold water pool and vice versa. The bath remained in use, although reduced in size, until the mid third century.

Spatial proximity of the Roman bath and the vicus in Rainau-Buch.



Source: Rainau municipality

Graphic reconstruction of the Roman bath in Rainau-Buch.



Rekonstruktionszeichnung der Bauperiode 3
The reconstruction of the third building phase

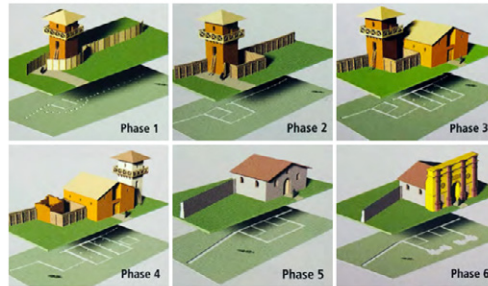
Source: Association Recreational Area Rainau-Buch, 2021

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Ensemble of monuments	Roman military camp	existed appr. between 150/60 and 260 AD	UNESCO site		Public		48.91 N, 10.15 E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			

12) Limes gate Dalkingen in Rainau

Short description: The so-called ‘Limes Gate’ in Dalkingen is a unique monument in the Upper-Raetian Limes, offering important insights into the archaeology of the Limes. Built in several stages, this simple guard post was transformed into a splendid monument of imperial representation. Building phases in overview: phase 1 - wooden tower with polisade and wattle fence; phase 2 and 3 - wooden picket with polisade; phase 4 - stone watchtower, phase 5 - stone Limes wall and gate construction; 6 - southern wall of the gate was destroyed and replaced by a facade similar to that of a triumphal arch. The last building phase was most probably connected with the imperial visit of Caracalla to Raetia in 213 AD. A fire destroyed the gate in around 233 AD during one of the Alamann attacks.

Building phases of the Limes gate Dalkingen in Rainau.



Source: Association Recreational Area Rainau-Buch, 2021

Limes gate Dalkingen in Rainau.



Source: Regional planning authority of East Wuerttemberg.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument		used from 160 until 233 A.D.	UNESCO site		Public		48.93 N, 10.15 E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		yes	YES-communication plan-

13) Limes watch tower Mahdholz in Rainau

Short description: Between municipalities Hüttlingen and Rainau one of numerous Limes watch towers, attested in the 19th century and called Mahdholz, was located. This watch tower had visual contact to the fort in Buch which is located appr. 1,2 kilometers away. The excavations in 1969 brought the foundations of two stone towers to daylight. The older one had a rectangular layout of 6,5 meters by 6,5 meters and was erected around 160 AD. Some years later, it was completely demolished and a

new rectangular stone tower with a side length of 5 meters was erected together with a 1,1 meter high Limes wall. The reconstruction of the wall dates back to 1971. Watchtowers on the Limes had three storeys. The entry to the towers was on the first storey which could be reached with a ladder. This could be taken up in times of danger and during the night. The middle storey with small windows was used as a living and working room. The towers were roofed with shingles, boards or planks.

Excavation of the Limes wall and the foundations of the watch tower Mahdholz in 1969.



Die Ausgrabung der Limesmauer und der Turmfundamente im Jahr 1969
Excavation of the Limes wall and the foundations of the tower in 1969

Reconstruction of a watch tower at a crossing with border control.



Idealkonstruktion einer Wachturmstelle mit einem Limesübergang, an dem germanische Händler kontrolliert werden
Reconstruction of a watchtower at a crossing with border control

The new reconstructed wooden tower Mahdholz without palisade.



Source: Association Recreational Area Rainau-Buch, 2021

Source: Association Recreational Area Rainau-Buch, 2021

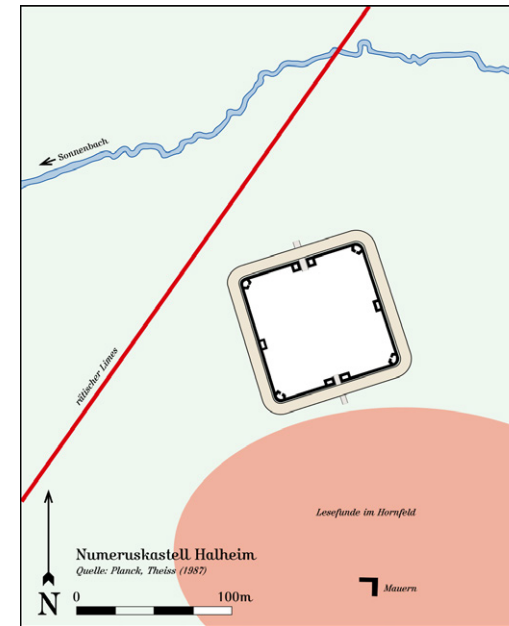
Source: Association Recreational Area Rainau-Buch, 2021

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument			UNESCO site		Public		48.91 N, 10.13 E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		yes	YES-communication plan-

14) Roman fort in Halheim

Short description: The castell had appr. 80 meters in length and 82 meters in width, surrounded by a civil settlement (vicus). Its exact year of construction remains unknown, they suppose it between 125 and 205 AD. The fort was abandoned in appr. 260 AD

Location of the Roman fort Hahlheim in relation to the Limes border.



Source: Mediatus, de.wikipedia.org

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp		UNESCO site		Public		48.98 N, 10.28 E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)			no	

15) Roman fort Opia in Oberdorf- Bopfingen

Short description: The Roman fort Opia (nowadays north-western part of the town Bopfingen) was located on the Alb Limes road and crossed by several (4) other smaller roads. The fort is invisible nowadays.

The roman fort Opia on the map Tabula Peutingeriana.



Source: de.wikipedia.org/Kastell_Oberndorf

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	no exact dating	Monument of local importance		Other...		48.87 N, 10.34 E	2. Deteriorated or looted (decay stages)		overbuilt nowadays	no	

16) Roman basement in Oberkochen

Short description: The Roman basement in Oberkochen was excavated in 1971. Researchers and archeologists suppose that the basement served as a rest station along the route between the castells in Aquileia

(Heidenheim) and Aalen. Geophysical research from 2011 indicates that there might have been another building northwards the excavated basement.

Roman basement in Oberkochen.



Source: Aalen1, de.wikipedia.org

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman infrastructure (as bridge, aqueduct, garden ...)	2nd - 3rd AD	Monument of local importance		Public		48.79 N, 10.12 E	3. Maintained (restored)			no	

17) Roman fort Aquileia in Heidenheim

Short description: Towards the end of the first century, around 85 AD, an elite unit of the Roman army, the Ala Secunda Flavia pia fidelis milliaria, built their fort exactly on the spot where the city center of today's Heidenheim can be found. This fortress was part of the Alb Limes road that marked the then frontier of the Roman Empire. Outside the

5,2 ha fort, a civilian settlement also developed into one of the largest Roman cities in today's Baden-Württemberg. In an ancient map, the Tabula Peutingeriana, this settlement is listed as Aquileia. In appr. 150 A.D. trooper corps were relocated to Aalen. The remnants of the castell are mostly underground nowadays.

Remnants of the Roman fort Aquileia in the Roman bath museum in Heidenheim.



Source: www.die-brenz.de

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman military camp	built in appr. 100 AD - abandoned around 235 AD	Monument of local importance		Other,...		48.68 N, 10.15 E	3. Maintained (restored)				

ROMANIA



The research of the Roman roads in **Dacia** starts first of all from the ancient sources, of which the most important are the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, Ptolemy's *Geography* and the *Ravenna Cosmography*.

Tabula Peutingeriana, an *itinerarium pictum*, is not a map in itself, so it only provides the information needed for a traveler to make a trip in good conditions; in fact, it presents realities from the early times of the province, Trajan-Hadrian, for which reason part of the roads or some of the settlements are not recorded. On this itinerary are marked for the province of Dacia 3 sections of road, *Lederata - Tibiscum*; *Dierna - Tibiscum - Sarmizegetusa - Apulum - Potaissa - Napoca - Porolissum*, *Drobeta - Romula - Arutela - Caput Stenarum - Apulum*, measuring a total of 1070km (723 *millia passuum*) and 48 localities (*Tivisco* appears twice).

Ptolemy's *Geography* does not provide very clear data. The work was written at the end of the 2nd century AD, problematic in terms of dating the information it provides, at least for Dacia.²⁸ However, several sections of roads north of the Danube can be reconstructed from here: *Drobeta - Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa - Sarmizegetusa Regia*; *Taliatae - Dierna - Tibiscum*; *Viminacium - Zeugma - Arcidava - Aizisis - Tibiscum*; *Tibiscum - Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa - Hidata - Germisara - Apulum - Marcodava - Salinae - Potaissa - Napoca - Porolissum*; *Drobeta - Amutrium - Olt*.

The *Cosmography* of the anonymous geographer from Ravenna is a work from the 7th century AD and the information it provides refers to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, when the province of Dacia was still part of the empire. The province of Dacia is incorrectly called Moesia, and the localities that appear here are largely the same as those identified in the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, even if in a corrupt form. Regarding the roads, those mentioned by the geographer are: *Porolissum - Apulum - Romula*; *Apulum - Sarmizegetusa - Acmonia*; *Drobeta - Ad Mediam - Tibiscum*; *Tibiscum - Lederata*, together with the settlements between them.

Trajan's column is also an ancient source worth considering when discussing Roman roads, but we must not forget its more or less propagandistic character, so a detached analysis is needed. None of the characteristics of the Column should be exaggerated, not the topography presented, nor its historical value; most likely it presents the events in

chronological and geographical order, but certainly very briefly. The column shows the construction of roads as the troops advanced in the territory of Dacia, which provides valuable information, at least related to the Romans' approach to travel routes, which were practically the first constructions made in a new territory.

Medieval documents, often property deeds, but also works by foreign travellers or scholars, recall some "stony roads" or "dry roads", which, in an age when all new roads were earthen, can only indicate to the old Roman roads with stone superstructure, which were still visible and in use.

Among the modern sources it is worth mentioning here the Austrian maps, which have the merit of including road sections that no longer appear on contemporary maps, such as the *Potaissa - Napoca* road section near Gheorgheni, or to provide information on roads that cannot still be seen today or they are no longer easily accessible due to the modification of the land, the deterioration or which are simply no longer used.

According to F. Fodorean, we can identify 5 stages when we discuss the evolution of research on Roman roads in Dacia: during the 16th and 19th centuries appears the first information about road networks, then from the mid-19th century and until the '30s and mid-'30s a series of roads or sections of roads are rediscovered. From now until the middle of the 20th century a series of syntheses began to be written, but with a very general character and only in the '70s did systematic research begin, a great merit having D. Tudor as a pioneer, especially for Oltenia, in southern Dacia. After 1975 and until today, the research has become more systematic and more on point, focusing not only on field research, but also on modern methods of approaching them.²⁹ We mention here that archaeology is often combined with other sciences, and in the case of road research we must mention topography, cartography, geology, geomorphology, aerial photography, LiDAR, resistivity, GPR, seismometry, magnetometry, biology, palynology, all of them necessary when the land is covered by vegetation or affected by agricultural works. The most important road in Dacia is the one built by Trajan and finished not long after the conquest of Dacia. It starts from *Lederata*, Banatska Palanka on the left bank of the Danube and reaches the northernmost point of the province, *Porolissum*. The first section of

²⁸ Tocilescu 1880; Pârvan 1982; Vulpe 1964, 233-246; Bogdan Cătăniciu 1990, 223-234.

²⁹ Fodorean 2006, 103.

this road, *Lederata - Tibiscum*, appears on the *Tabula Peutingeriana* divided into 7 segments, with a total of 23 Roman miles; these segments are: *Lederata - Apus fl(umen)*, *Apus fl(umen) - Arcidava*, *Arcidava - Centum Putei*, *Centum Putei - Berzobis*, *Berzobis - Aizis*, *Aizis - Caput Bubali*, *Caput Bubali - Tibiscum*. This stretch of road also appears in the Ravenna Cosmography, but with corrupt names: *Tiviscum*, *Gubali*, *Zizis* etc. In the modern era this stretch of road is still visible, being described by scholars such as Francesco Grisellini and Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli. Even if not entirely, where it is kept, one can see either the river stone substructure or, sometimes, even the upper pavement. Due to this situation it could be reconstructed quite easily, both in what concerns the route and the construction technique.³⁰ Also modern sources, the Austrian maps indicate, as well, certain sections of this road, such as the one between the localities of Fârliug (*Aizis*) and Jupa (*Tibiscum*). Due to all these sources, it was possible to detect the fact that the distance of the road is, in fact, 125km, not 107.93km, as it would result from the 23 miles mentioned on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*. Important points on the route are the forts the *cohors I Vindelicorum* and the *vicus* from Vărădia-Pustă, the fort from *Centum Putei* built by the vexillations of the 4th *Flavia Felix* legion, the *Berzobis* fort (the headquarters of the 4th *Flavia Felix* legion under Trajan), which indicates that this section also functioned as a *limes* road.³¹

The next section of the imperial road, from west to east, then south to north is that of *Tibiscum - Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa - Apulum*. On the *Tabula Peutingeriana* there are 9 localities between *Tibiscum* and *Apulum*: *Tivisco*, *Agnavie* (Zăvoi), *Ponte Augusti* (Margo), *Sarmategete* (*Sarmizegetusa*), *Ad Aquas* (Călan), *Petris*, *Germizera*, *Blandiana*, *Apula*, the 8 segments totalling 90 Roman miles. The localities of *Tibiscum*, *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*, *Hidata* (Călan), *Germisara* and *Apulum* are mentioned by Ptolemy, and the geographer from Ravenna mentions *Burticum* (probably identified east of Valea Cugirului, on the border of Vințul de Jos, at "Lunca Fermei")³², *Blandiana* (identified as the locality Cârna, Alba county, which was later renamed with its old Roman name)³³, *Germigera*, *Petris*, *Aquas*, *Sarmazege*, *Augmonia* and *Augusti*. Valuable information could also be extracted from Austrian maps, where various

30 Răuț, Bozu, Petrovszky 1997, 135-159.

31 Fodorean 2006, 229-232.

32 Popa 2011, 390.

33 Popa 2011, 389.

segments of this road are indicated. From contemporary historiography, the most important contribution belongs to M. Macrea³⁴, who identifies the exact route of the road on this section, which turns out to be in fact 150km long, not 133km as indicated by the 90 Roman miles on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*. Among the important points on this section we mention a *statio* at *Pons Augusti*, *Bucova* as an important marble extraction centre, the settlements of *Aquae* (Călan), *Micia* and *Germisara*, as well as the *villa rustica* from Hobîța, near *Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa*; on the *Sarmizegetusa - Ostrov* section, the Roman road is still functional and is preserved on a width of 8-8.60m.³⁵ A milestone pillar was also discovered at *Micia*, erected sometime between 251-253.³⁶

According to the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, from *Apulum* (Alba Iulia) the road then passes through *Brucla* (Aiud) and reaches *Salinae* (Războieni-Cetate), totaling 24 Roman miles, when in reality the distance from Alba Iulia to Războieni is approx. 50km, not 35. Contemporary historians interested in this stretch of road were, again, M. Macrea³⁷, but also V. Christescu³⁸ and E. Panaitescu.³⁹ Points worth mentioning on the route are Micești, where a construction with an apse section and a water pipe were discovered, as well as numerous inscriptions, the civil settlement and *mansio* from Șard, the Roman settlement from Ampoița, the stone quarry and the fortlet at Ighiu, as well as the fort of *ala I Batavorum* from Războieni-Cetate.⁴⁰

For the section *Salinae - Potaissa*, the distance recorded by *Tabula*, of 12 *millia passuum*, corresponds to that on the field, of 18km. The Austrian maps were also helpful this time, since one such source mentions the Roman road between the localities of Turda and Călărași, then between Călărași and Războieni-Cetate, indicating exactly the route. The identification on the terrain was possible due to contemporary researchers, starting with Iudita Winkler, who, looking for a Roman bridge over the Arieș, identified a Roman road structure with ceramic fragments and gravel.⁴¹ The most important point with Roman

34 Macrea 1969, 149-158.

35 Fodorean 2006, 241-245

36 Piso 2011, 315-317.

37 Macrea 1969, 152

38 Christescu 1937, 107-108.

39 Panaitescu 1936, 12.

40 Fodorean 2006, 246-249.

41 Fodorean 2006, 155.

discoveries on the route, apart from the *Potaissa* fort and town and the Războieni-Cetate fort, is the necropolis of *Potaissa*, identified south of the industrial district of Turda, as well as the Roman rural settlement from Poiana-Izvorul Lișca, near the same municipality, as well as a possible *villa rustica* in Călărași, in the point called “Bogat”.⁴²

The next sector, *Potaissa - Napoca*, is also mentioned on the *Tabula Peutingeriana* as measuring a distance of 24 Roman miles, which is not far from the actual distance of 31km. Austrian military maps mention it again between Cluj-Napoca and Aiton. The most important and well-known points on the route are, first of all, *Napoca* and *Potaissa* with all that they include, followed by the milestone from Aiton. Discovered in 1758, the *milliarium* is lost today and preserved only in a drawing rediscovered by Iudita Winkler, so we do not benefit from an accurate and detailed description of it. An essential piece of information that comes to us from its inscription is that in 108 the road between *Napoca* and *Potaissa* was completed⁴³; also in Aiton a rural settlement and a *mansio* were discovered.⁴⁴ Other rural settlements were also discovered at Copăceni and Ceanu Mic.⁴⁵

The last sector of this imperial road is between *Napoca* and *Porolissum*, the northernmost point of the province. On the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, the settlements from *Optatiana* (Sutoru), *Largiana* (Românași) and *Cersie* (correctly *Certiae*, identified at Romita) are mentioned between the two points. In the *Cosmography*, a settlement called *Macedonica* appears between *Napoca* and *Optatiana*, probably a mistake. On the Austrian maps as well this stretch of road is very well laid out. Among the contemporary authors who studied the Roman road on this sector we mention V. Christescu⁴⁶, who describes the route of the road between *Apulum* and *Porolissum*, as well as Panaitescu and Macrea, who only briefly mention this route.⁴⁷ Among the important points on the route we mention the Roman settlement from Suceagu, the *villa rustica* from Viștea (com. Gârbău), a possible Roman settlement in Gârbau (com. Turea), the Roman settlement from Șardu (com. Sânpaul), the Roman settlement at Dragu (Sălaj county), the Sutoru fort (“Gura

42 Fodorean 2006, 155-162.

43 CIL III 1627.

44 Fodorean 2015, 217–232.

45 Fodorean 2006, 120-133.

46 Christescu 1937, 107-108.

47 Panaitescu 1938, 12; Macrea 1969, 152.

Căpușului” point, Sălaj county), the Buciumi fort, the Românași fort, the Romita fort, the forts and the settlement from *Porolissum*, as well as the *villa rustica* and the milestone of Mera.⁴⁸ The latter, discovered in 1932, provides valuable and necessary information for the study of the imperial road. It was half destroyed by the plough so that only the left half of the inscription can be seen and read. Based on a completion of this inscription, Daicoviciu dates it to 164-166, under the emperors Lucius Verus and Marcus Aurelius; the lower part of the inscription has been interpreted as a restoration of the road, probably during the time of Caracalla.⁴⁹ A short segment of a road has been recently discovered, between the modern villages of Nădășelu and Șardu, proving that up from this area the Roman road is not parallel with the modern road heading Moigrad (*Porolissum*), but winding up towards north-west.

As can be seen above, the imperial road from *Lederata* to *Porolissum* was the most important road in the province, which has enjoyed special attention since antiquity, when itineraries and works dedicated to aspects of the Roman Empire do not hesitate to mention it, even if sometimes in erroneous forms. This is not surprising, given that the integration of a new province in the empire was dependent on access roads, primarily for the militaries, but also for trade and, ultimately, as a means of communication. As can be seen from the brief presentation related to the sources, the Roman roads are sometimes still visible at the time the Austrian maps were drawn up, i.e. the second half of the 19th century, but only on certain sections, which in some cases are no longer visible today, so their deterioration in the last hundred years is worrying. It should not be understood from here that the imperial road is the only one that has been researched or that deserves to be valorised, but only that this was the main traffic route in the province. Other projects also meant to use modern methods combined with archaeology were those based on aerial photography, initiated primarily by Ioana Oltean⁵⁰ in the late '90s and early 2000s and focused on the Mureș Valley area. Another project, based on the same research method, was initiated by Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest together with the Mureș County Museum in 2009 and resulted in several studies.⁵¹ The eastern border of

48 Fodorean 2006, 134-147.

49 Daicoviciu 1928-1932, pp. 48-53.

50 Oltean, Hanson 2001, 123-134; Hanson, Oltean, 2003, 101-117; Oltean 2007.

51 Oberländer-Tárnoveanu 2010, 389-412; Czajlik, Berecki, Rupnik, Sztáncsuj 2011, 7-17; Berecki, Czajlik, 2012; Berecki, Czajlik, Rupnik, 2013, 87-109; Berecki, Czajlik, Rupnik 2014,

Dacia was also researched through aerial photographs, and the results of this research can also be found in a study⁵²; equally fruitful were the researches in south-eastern Transylvania.⁵³ The Banaterra (or BANATerra) project, carried out between 2006-2010, was meant to be a way to promote the history of Banat, and so 300 archaeological sites were identified.⁵⁴ In this context, the ISTER project is not only useful, but also necessary, aiming not only to valorise the Roman routes in the Danube provinces, but first of all to protect them.

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52 Pánczél, Szabó, Visy 2011, 173-180.

53 Sófalvi 2013, 339-366; Sófalvi 2013a, 89-93, Plate 16.

54 <https://istoriabanutului.wordpress.com/tag/banaterrea/> accesat 06.02.2021; <https://www.gandaculdecolorado.com/proiectul-banaterrea-enciclopedia-banutului/> accesat 06.02.2021.

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1) Drobeta

Short description: The auxiliary fort of Drobeta was mostly researched and the remains uncovered are restored and open for visitation. The archaeological park is inside the Museum of the Iron Gates Region

courtyard, which also hosts an exhibition about roman archaeology. Close by one can still see a pillar from the bridge Trajan built during the second Dacian war.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archaeological site or reservation	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,... Or you write...	2nd - 5th century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Public administration	44°37'29.68"N; 22°40'4.94"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Recent restoration using modern materials replacing original	YES or NOT	A restoration project is undergoing and it will be reopened for the visitors	NO

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

2) Jupa (Tibiscum)

Short description: The Roman remains are located outside the modern locality and are part of the Tibiscum Archaeological Reservation. Only a small part (in the northeast) of the military *vicus* was covered by a modern mill. The north and east gates, the enclosure walls, part of the

principia, as well as other buildings in the eastern part of the fort have been preserved and have been partially restored. In the southern part, the enclosure walls of the camp were destroyed by the fluctuations of the Timiș riverbed.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

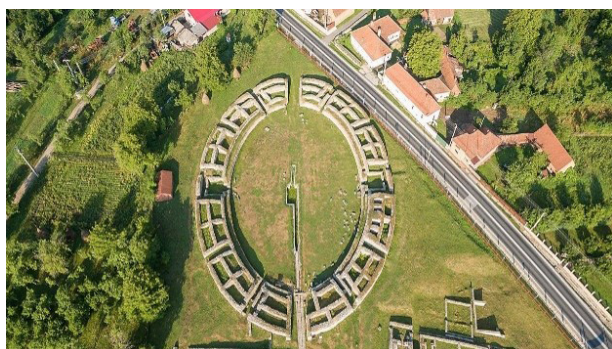
Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Public administration	45°27'59.55"N; 22°11'21.85"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		Were made only conservation work, with original material, except bounding substance, open for public	NO

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

3) Sarmizegetusa

Short description: Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa was a colonia founded by the emperor Trajan after the conquest of Dacia, sometime between 108-110 A.D. The location for the town was chosen with great care: in this position it was protected to the south by the Retezat Mountains, to the north by the Poiana Ruscă Mountains, to the west by the military fort at Tibiscum, to the north-east by Micia and to the south-east by the *castrum* from Bumbești. The city is also situated along the imperial road. The entire site of Ulpia Traiana Sarmizegetusa is part of an archeological

park and is partially overlapped by the modern village. One can visit the amphitheater and adjacent buildings; the temple area (Liber Pater, Aesculap and Hygia, etc.); the headquarters of the financial prosecutor of Dacia and a *horreum*; the *forum* etc. Most of the enclosure is visible on the ground. At about 500 m east of the enclosure one can visit some of the remains of the Roman cemetery. The site museum is located just across the road from the entrance to the archeological park and hosts an impressive exhibition dedicated to the site.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public/Private	Ministry of Culture/ Private	45°30'48,57"N; 22°47'15,73"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		Were made only conservation work, with original material, except bounding substance, open for public	YES-interpretation plan.

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

4) Vețel (Micia)

Short description: The auxiliary fort is located on the Mureș River, on the route of the Deva-Arad road, which also cuts it in two, next to the railway on the same route. The civil settlement is also partially destroyed by the river. Along with the fort, they are both affected by a large thermal power plant, which currently operates at low capacity. The position

of the fort can be distinguished in the field because it is located on a slightly elevated terrace. You can see a few preservations of walls in the settlement next to the fort, including some of the baths and the amphitheater.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archaeological site or reservation	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	6. Protective zones	Public/Private	Ministry of Culture/ Private	45°54'42.94"N; 22°48'57.26"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		Were made only conservation work, with original material, except bounding substance, open for public	NO

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

5) Cigmău

Short description: The fort with a very particular plan, missing one of the main parts (*praetentura*), is located on a terrace north of Mureș, near Geoagiu-Băi. The position and some of the fortification elements are visible on the ground, as well as some masonry preservations made to the remains of the main buildings inside. Here is one of the few places

where it was discovered and you can see the treasure room (*aerarium*) under the room where the troop's banners (*aedes*) were kept. The troop was a special one, consisting of infantrymen from the Briton troops, as a guard of the governor who had his headquarters, not far away, in Alba Iulia.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Cultural landscape	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	6. Protective zones	Public	County council	45°53'37.33"N; 23°11'23.37"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		Were made only conservation work, with original material, except bounding substance, open for public	NO

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

6) Alba Iulia

Short description: The largest Roman site in Dacia, it consists of a legionary camp, two cities, the palace of the governor of the three Dacias and a series of necropolises and roads. Most of the visible and visitable vestiges belong to the camp of the XIII Gemina legion, located in the Alba-Iulia Bastion Fortress: *porta principalis dextra*, the command

building (*principia*), the south and west enclosure wall. Along with these, the National Museum of the Union has an exhibition of Roman archeology, and in the Museikon building you can also see traces of the western enclosure wall.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archaeological site or reservation	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Private/Public	Public administration/ Private	46° 4'5.04"N; 23°34'21.42"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Restored through replication of original construction with original materials		Were made conservation and partially restoration work, with original material, except bounding substance, open for public	NO

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

7) Gilău

Short description: The auxiliary fort is located in the courtyard of Wass-Bánnfy Castle, currently privately owned. Conservations of the enclosure

walls, of the porta *decumana* and porta *dextra* can be observed, but also of the command building (*principia*).



SOURCE: Szabó Máté



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archaeological site or reservation	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Private		46°45'24.02"N; 23°22'51.06"E	3. Maintained (restored)	partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		Were made only conservation work, with original material, except bounding substance, open for public	NO

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

8) Bologa

Short description: The auxiliary fort is located at the exit of the village, south of the Cluj-Oradea road. The fortification system is exceptionally well preserved and easily observable on the ground. At about 5 km west of the fort, the most spectacular sector of the Roman limes starts to the

northeast. Up to the Porolissum fort, you can follow the Roman towers located in a complex network, located on the ridge and on the tops of the Meseş Mountains, on a length of about 60 km.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archaeological site or reservation	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	6. Protective zones	Public	Public administration	46°53'8.93"N; 22°53'4.60"E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Restored as virtual reality/digitalization		Is on display, but all the monuments are underneath, although visible as bumps and pits/ditches	NO

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

9) Buciumi

Short description: The auxiliary fort is located on a high plateau on the northern edge of the modern village. Excessive restoration works have

been carried out recently, presenting the southern half of the camp: the enclosure, the roads and the *principia*.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	6. Protective zones	Public/Private	County council/Private	47° 2'53.29"N; 23° 2'40.90"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Recent restoration using modern materials replacing original		Were made conservation and partially restoration work, with modern material, the original has partially been taken out, open for public	YES- conservation plan.

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

10) Moigrad (Porolissum)

Short description: The most complex site of the area, it consists of two forts (Pomet and Citera), a town, at least one necropolis, the only known aqueduct in Dacia and an extensive area of continuous border, consisting of rampart, ditch (sometimes wall), towers and *burgi*. The visitable area

stretches on the Cluj-Zalău road, to the east, on the top of Meseş, until Brebi locality. Here one can see two smaller fortifications adjacent to an artificial earth rampart.



SOURCE: Szabó Máté

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Trans-formed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
-	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd - 3rd century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	County council	47°10'46.29"N; 23° 9'27.86"E	3. Maintained (restored)	Recent restoration using modern materials replacing original		Were made conservation and partially restoration work, with modern material, the original has partially been taken out, open for public	YES- conservation plan.

SOURCE: <http://limesromania.ro/ro/articole/situri-arheologice/>

11) Roman castrum Apulum

Romania -The Roman Castrum Apulum " Principia "



SOURCE: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/62744336@N03/33634688532>

Reconstituirea-unui-segment-din-drumul-roman-Via-principalis



SOURCE: <https://turism.apulum.ro/obiectiv-turistic/castrul-roman-al-legiunii-a-xiii-a-gemina/?lang=en#!prettyPhoto>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (re-stored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
https://romanemperorsroute.org/the-route/	Archeological park	Roman settlement -as a whole with roads, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments,...	2nd century	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Public administrations	Romania, Alba Iulia, Unirii Street	3. Maintained (restored)	Restored through replication of original construction with original materials		Still visible remains from the Apulum castrum can be seen in the form of its former southern gate, called „Porta principalis dextra”. It is the only gate left out of four quadrilateral gates that existed 1800 years ago. The vestiges have only partially preserved its former look and beauty of the past. There are also visible parts of the castrum wall.	YES-conservation plan.

SOURCES: <http://albaiuliaqr.ro/the-principia-museum/?lang=en>
<http://albaiuliaqr.ro/the-route-of-the-three-fortifications/?lang=en>
<http://albaiuliaqr.ro/via-principalis/?lang=en>

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



One of the main motives of the Roman conquests were mineral resources on the Bosnia and Herzegovina territory, and for the best possible exploitation of natural resources, the construction of roads was immediately started. This was also necessary and because of the connection to Adriatic coast, and thus Italy with Pannonia and the Danube region. The precondition for exploitation of mineral resources was the establishment of communications, so the Romans immediately approached their construction. As a result, there was a significant economic prosperity.

The main starting points for the roads to Bosnia and Herzegovina were Salona (Solin, CRO) and Narona (Vid, Metkovići, CRO). Roman army built roads with the help of local population. In addition to these routes, there were numerous other branches of these roads.

The Roman road Salona-Argentaria belongs to the category of the most important roads that the Romans built in the territory of the present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was built during the reign of Emperor Tiberius (from 16 AD to 17 AD). Its construction established a direct connection between Salona which was at that time one of the main ports on the Adriatic and the center of the Roman province of Dalmatia, and Domavia / Argentaria (today's wider area of Srebrenica, BiH), as well as the connection with Sirmium (Sremska Mitrovica, SRB), the capital of the province of Pannonia.

This road ran from Salona to Duvanjsko polje to Ravanjsko polje then to Gornji Vakuf to Vitez to Busovača to Kiseljak to Sarajevo polje to Romanija along the valley of the Drinjača River to its firth in the Drina and further upstream the Drina towards Argentaria and downstream the Drina to the Sava and Sirmium (today's Sremska Mitrovica, SRB).

Apart from its great economic importance, this road had a special strategic importance for the Roman Empire. The Romans used the Salona-Argentaria road to transport people and various types of goods, and to transfer military units and weapons to the Roman limes in the area of the Danube. The archeological remains of the Salona-Argentaria road in the territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to the category of the earliest monuments of material culture from the Roman period.²⁸

In the area of today's Servitium (Gradiška, BiH), two roads were crossing: road from - Salona – Aequo– In Alperio – Baridum– Ionnaria– Baloie– Leusaba– Lmatis– Castra– Ad Fines - Servitium and one part of the road Siscia – Servitium – Sirmium. Servitium belonged to the former province of Pannonia. At crossing of the Sava, a fortification was built in the first century – the center of the Roman fleet and a military camp called Servitium. Its main function was to protect border and supervise the defeated Pannonians. It was also the center of one of the three river fleets (Siscia, Servitium and Sirmium) on the Sava – class prima Pannonica, Servitti. On the route of the Roman road that led to the south, toward today's Laktaši, two Roman military camps were formed Ad Fines and Ad Ladios and a Roman military bath at the site Zidine in Laktaši.

Acta Illyrica, Annual Journal of Bathinvs Association Yearbook, Bathinvs, Sarajevo, 2020

28 Acta Illyrica, Annual Journal of Bathinvs Association Yearbook, Bathinvs, Sarajevo, 2020

1) Roman road in the location called Veliki Stijenjani (nearby Kulen Vakuf) in Bihać

Short description: In the location called Veliki Stijenjani (nearby Kulen Vakuf) in Bihać is a Roman road covered by soil that should be excavated. There are small signs from the Roman times along that road, which indicates that cobblestone road is underneath the layer of soil. Since this area was ruled by Romans, this investment is needed to enrich database

on Roman heritage, which is not that big yet and which will show our diverse historical and cultural heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It would also attract more visitors and tourists interested in history to come and visit Una-Sana Canton.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifield:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Cultural landscape	Roman road	2nd century	Monument of local importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	near village Kulen Vakuf, 77000 Bihać ; 44°56'66.67"N 16°13'33.33"E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

2) A colonia Salonitana ad fines provinciae Ilyrici

Short description: Servitum is the most important administrative-legal unit formed in the part of Pannonia Superior upon territory of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina. For economic reasons, Servitum was primarily oriented towards Siscia, one of the biggest trade and military centres in Pannonia Superior. It is likely that even in the period of the early Empire the relationship between Siscia and Servitum was of general importance to the Roman provincial policy. Historical sources

shows us that this road would connect not only southern Pannonia but also the interior of Dalmatia with the developed centres of the western Roman and Danubian provinces. Servitum was essentially an intersection where roads from Sirmium towards Salona and roads from Siscia toward the mining centre of Argentaria met. A link between Dalmatia and Pannonia was through this road.



SOURCE: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salona>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have chosen maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plan for the site/sites? Choose.
Salona - Aequo In Alperio - Bariduum - Ionnaria Sarrrote/ Sarute - Indenea - Baloie - Leusaba - Lamatis - Castra - Ad Fines - Servitio	Cultural landscape	Roman road	16/17 century BC	Monument of national importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	Starting point: Salona - Solin, Croatia 43.535°N 16.485°E Ending point: Siscia - Sisak, Croatia 45°29'N 16°22'E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

3) Salona – Argentaria

Short description: Since the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina (and Una-Sana Canton) used to be the rule of Romans, there are Roman roads but they are not visible. There are small signs from the Roman times along roads which indicates that there was a road. The Roman road Salona - Argentaria belongs to the category of the most important roads that the Romans built in the territory of the present day Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its construction established a direct connection between Salona (today's Solin near Split), which was at that time one of the main ports on the

Adriatic and the seat of the Roman province of Dalmatia, and Domavia (today's wider area of Srebrenica). as well as the connection with Sirmium, the capital of the province of Pannonia. Apart from its great economic importance, this road had a special strategic importance for the Roman Empire. The Romans used the Salona - Argentaria road to transport people and various types of goods, and to transfer military units and weapons to the Roman limes in the area of the Danube.



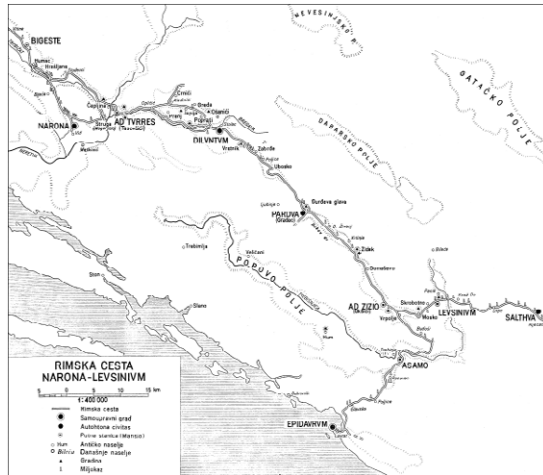
SOURCE: <https://www.heritagedaily.com/2020/07/salona-capital-of-the-roman-province-of-dalmatia/134229>

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Salona - Tilurio - Ad Libros - In monte Bulsinio Bistue Ventus - Ad Matricem Bistue Nova - Stanecli - Argentaria	Cultural landscape	Roman road	19/20 century BC	Monument of national importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	Starting point : Salona - Solin, Croatia 43.535°N 16.485°E Ending point: Argentaria -Srebrenica , BiH 44° 6' 19.2" N, 19° 17' 48.8" E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

4) Salona - Narona - Leusinium – Scodra

Short description: Since the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina (and Una-Sana Canton) used to be the rule of Romans, there are Roman Roads

but they are not visible. There are small signs from the Roman times along roads which indicates that there was a road.



SOURCE: http://av.zrc-sazu.si/pdf/57/AV_57_Puljic_Skegro.pdf

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Salona - Narona - Leusinium - Scodra	Cultural landscape	Roman road		Monument of national importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	Starting point : Salona - Solin, Croatia 43.535°N 16.485°E Ending point: Scodra - Shkodra, Albania 42°4'N 19°30'E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

5) Raetinium – Siscia

Short description: Since the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina (and Una-Sana Canton) used to be the rule of Romans, there are Roman Roads but they are not visible. There are small signs from the Roman times along roads which indicates that there was a road. Raetinium is the name of

an Illyrian hillfort and the name of one of the most developed roman areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed on the territory of Japodes. The center of municipium was in the settlement of the same name, which was located in Golubić, today a village near Bihać.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Raetinium - Siscia	Cultural landscape	Roman road		Monument of local importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	Starting point: Raetinium - Golubić, BIH 15°55'20"N 44°47'10"E Ending point: Siscia - Sisak, Croatia 45°29'N 16°22'E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

6) Kolunić – Oštrej

Short description: Since the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina (and Una-Sana Canton) used to be the rule of Romans, there are Roman Roads but they are not visible. There are small signs from the Roman times

along roads which indicates that there was a road. This road is probably part of the bigger road that went through his area. The milestones will be placed on this road.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Kolunić - Oštrej	Cultural landscape	Roman road		Monument of local importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	Starting point: Kolunić, BiH 44.52°N 16.343056°E Ending point: Oštrej, BiH 44°28'N 16°19'E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

7) Kulen Vakuf – Kalati

Short description: Since the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina (and Una-Sana Canton) used to be the rule of Romans, there are Roman Roads but they are not visible. There are small signs from the Roman times

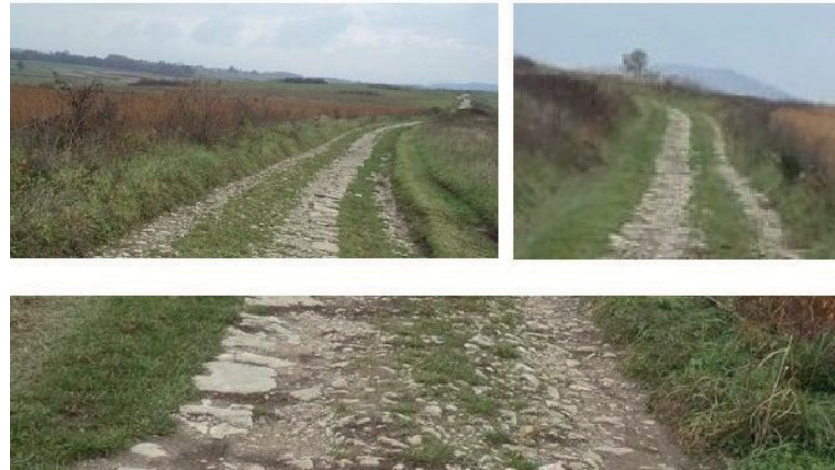
along roads which indicates that there was a road. This road is probably part of the bigger road that went through his area. The milestones will be placed on this road.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Kulen Vakuf - Kalati	Cultural landscape	Roman road		Monument of local importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	Starting point: Kulen Vakuf, BiH 44.5692 16.0834 Ending point: Kalati, BiH 44.5545 16.0617	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

8) Izačić/Prnjavor – Čerkezovac

Short description: Since the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina (and Una-Sana Canton) used to be the rule of Romans, there are Roman Roads but they are not visible. There are small signs from the Roman times

along roads which indicates that there was a road. This road is probably part of the bigger road that went through his area. The milestones will be placed on this road.



SOURCE: <https://mojusk.ba/hedaleko-od-mjesta-izacic-kod-bihaca-otkrivena-anticka-rimska-cesta/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Izačić/Prnjavor - Čerkezovac	Cultural landscape	Roman road		Monument of national importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	Starting point: Izačić/Prnjavor, BiH 44.8602 15.7931 Ending point: Čerkezovac, BiH 44.8774 15.7696	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

9) Aquae Sulphurae

Short description: The Roman settlement Aquae S (...) is located on the left bank of the River Željeznica, at the initial part of Ilidža's settlement Lužani. During the reign of the Roman Empire, it represented the most significant settlement in the Sarajevo plain. It is assumed that Ilidža was planned in the time of Emperor Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD) and that this was the period when a large number of military veterans inhabited this

area of Ilidža, thereby increasing its population. Remnants of thermal spas and urban villas can be seen on the site, but it is hard to imagine what they originally looked like. The Roman Heritage of Sarajevo Project recreates these cultural monuments through Augmented Reality techniques and offers visitors an insight into the life in this area during the Roman Empire.

Roman Spa Remains Aquae Sulphurae



SOURCE: https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attraction_Review-g294450-d17747272-Reviews-Roman_Spa_Remains_Aquae_Sulphurae-Sarajevo_Sarajevo_Canton_Federation_of_Bosnia_.html

Aquae Sulphurae, Roman Thermae, Ilidza 2006



SOURCE: <https://mapio.net/pic/p-18665108/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
	Monument	Roman monuments	the second half of the 2nd century CE	Monument of local importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	43.82812, 18.30451	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

10) Roman Military Camp Bigeste

Short description: The old Gracine military camp, known as Bigeste, is located in the Humac area, 2 km southwest of Ljubuski. The military camp dates from the 1st to 3rd centuries and was partially researched and restored between 1977 and 1988. Remains of a Roman military complex have been excavated at the site. During the excavation, numerous

remains of ceramics, jugs, vases, coins, jewelry, rings, glass, tools and weapons were found. A small part of the exhibits is in the museum of the Franciscan monastery of St. Ante. As the only partially explored military complex in Bosnia and Herzegovina, this archaeological site was declared a national monument in 2003.

Roman military camp in Gracine



SOURCE: <https://kravica.ba/en/roman-military-camp-in-gracine/>

Ancient Roman military camp »Bigeste«



SOURCE: <http://wikimapia.org/9341515/Ancient-Roman-military-camp-Bigeste>

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Roman Military Camp Bigeste	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman military camp	3rd century BC	Only registered heritage		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	43.182316°N 17.528947°E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

11) Raetinium

Short description: Raetinium is the name of an Illyrian hillfort and the name of one of the most developed roman areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed on the territory of Japodes. The center of municipium was in the settlement of the same name, which was located in Golubić, today a village near Bihać. The relatively rich archeological material from Pounje (settlements and necropolises), primarily at the Ripač site with stilt houses settlement, confirms the population of this

region from the Late Bronze Age to Roman era. There were numerous Roman settlements, but they have been poorly preserved, without any preserved architectural object, so there is no data on the urbanism of these settlements. Numerous tombstones, inscriptions, reliefs, consecrations of deities and remains of Roman buildings in Bihać date from Roman times.

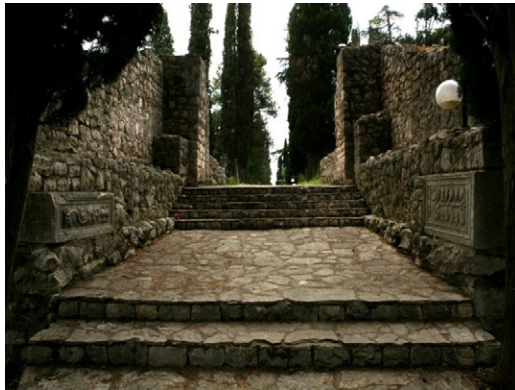
Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Raetinium	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman monuments		Monument of local importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	15°55'20"N 44°47'10"E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

12) Magorjelo Villa Rustica

Short description: Mogorjelo is the most important Roman archeological site of Herzegovina featuring the remains and group of buildings of the Roman villa rustica with palace and religious structures. The Magorjelo site contains the fortified villa suburbana from the beginning of 4th century. Magorjelo supplied Roman city of Narona and it probably

defended the city and surrounding areas. The Magorjelo monument of culture is one of the most beautiful buildings of late antique architecture throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and is currently protected by the state.

Mogorjelo – Roman villa rustica



SOURCE: <https://www.hit-booker.com/listings/mogorjelo>

Mogorjelo – Roman villa rustica



SOURCE: <https://www.hit-booker.com/listings/mogorjelo>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
Magorjelo Villa Rustica	Monument	Roman monuments	4th century BC	Monument of national importance		Public	Municipalities, Cantons	15°55'20"N 44°47'10"E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

13) Gradina, Kolunić

Short description: Petrovac field was well inhabited in the Illyrian period, which is confirmed by the large number of hillfort settlements in more dominant positions around the field. Some of these settlements continued to live in Roman times. Roman remains (foundations of buildings and Roman building materials) were also found on some of them. One of the largest buildings of this type is the Gradina in Kolunić (north of k. 691), a fortified settlement of larger dimensions with the remains of a strong Roman stone rampart on the embankment of a prehistoric hillfort. The Romans built an important communication via Oštrjelje, which came

from Dalmatia and descended through the southeastern part of the Petrovac field to the valley of the river Sana (47/48). From this road down the field, towards the west, two branches separated which led into the valley of the Una. One went through Krnjeuša and Risovac, the other through Bjelaj and Prkos. The fortification was located in a very striking position, which visually controls a good part of the field. The garden in Kolunić is not treated in the literature. It is located on bare and washed terrain, just to the right of the road Bosanski Petrovac - Drvar.

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
"Gradina, Kolunić	Monument	Roman monuments		Only registered heritage	6. Protective zones	Public	Municipalities, Cantons	44.52°N 16.343056°E	1. Abandoned (natural reclamation)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation plan

CROATIA



1) Aquae Iasae (Varaždinske Toplice)

Short description: Archaeological research goes on since 1953, run by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. The discovered complex of Roman architecture, dated from the 1st to the 4th century CE, covers an area of 6000 m².

The preserved area contains remains of the marble pavement, public baths, the basilica and the forum with the temples of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva.

One of the most famous discoveries is the statue of the goddess Minerva

with a pedestal, was found in 1967 at the entrance her temple. Recent research in the Forum unearthed the ancient spring-fed Roman pool. The dimensions of the pool are 8x13.5 meters, its depth is 2.6 meters. The natural source of the baths' thermal water was fenced in by large stone blocks. So far, the only similar example of such a pool is known in the Roman settlement of Aquae Sulis (Bath) in England.

Thanks to specific soil conditions this complex is one of the best preserved Roman sites in Croatia.



SOURCE: <https://www.amz.hr/hr/virtualni-muzej/zabava/aque-iasae-varazdinske-toplice/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Adress and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
The Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route	Archeological park	Roman baths	1st - 4th century AD	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Municipality of Varaždinske Toplice, Ministry of Culture	Varaždinske Toplice, N 46°12` 29" E 16°25` 17"	3. Maintained (restored)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		YES	YES - conservation and management plan

2) Andautonia (Ščitarjevo)

Short description: The Roman site of Ščitarjevo, a village 8 km northeast of Velika Gorica, is an important archaeological site. This is where Andautonia used to be. It was a Roman city and it is being excavated since the 1970s by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb.

Remains of Roman buildings, city streets, as well as a great quantity of artefacts have been discovered there, dated to the period between the 1st and 4th centuries.



SOURCE: <https://www.amz.hr/en/visit/archaeological-park-andautonia/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have chosen maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plan for the site/sites? Choose.
The Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route	Archeological park	Roman settlement as a whole with road, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments, ...	1st - 4th century AD	Monument of national importance	1. Building land whose boundaries are established by the relevant urban plan	Public	Archaeological Museum in Zagreb	Ščitarjevo, N 45°46'18" E 16°7'5"	3. Maintained (restored)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations		YES	YES - conservation and management plan

3) Siscia (Sisak)

Short description: The Roman town of Siscia was one of the most important cities of the Roman province of Pannonia. The whole of Siscia lies beneath the modern town of Sisak, an industrial centre for the last 50 years which today suffers from a transitional economy. It is located 50 km SE of the Croatian capital Zagreb. The area of the site of St. Quirinus, at the very north of Siscia, with remains of public buildings and town layout, residential districts, parts of the defence wall system with the

monumental city gate and remains of the street pattern, is considered an ideal example of developed Roman urbanism. Archaeological and geophysical research, so far on a small scale, has confirmed the great presentational potential of the site. As a result, a decision has been made by the Ministry of Culture and the Town of Sisak to establish an Archaeological park and interpretation centre in the nearby old industrial complex.



SOURCE: <https://muzej-sisak.hr/arheoloska-istrazivanja/4/> <https://tzg-sisak.hr/putevima-rimskih-careva/> <http://baza.iarh.hr/public/locality/detail/1087>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc)	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specify:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
The Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route	Ensemble of monuments	Roman settlement as a whole with road, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments, ...	1st - 5th centuries AD	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting / environment.	Multiple owners (for Routes)	City of Sisak	Sisak, N 45.4851° N, 16.3731° E	3. Maintained (restored)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation and management plan

4) Pola (Pula)

Short description: The town of Pola is believed to have become a colony between 46 and 45 BC.

During the civil war of 42 BC Pola took Cassius' side but after his victory, Octavian ordered the town to be demolished. It was soon rebuilt at the request of Octavian's daughter Iulia and was then renamed Colonia Pietas Iulia Pola Pollentia Herculanea. The colony was part of Venetia et Histria, a region of Roman Italy. The city kept growing and became a significant harbour with a population of about 30,000.

Some of the city's representative public buildings still stand to this day, such as the temple of Augustus or the amphitheatre, built between 27 BC and 68 AD. The city was fortified with a wall with ten gates. A few of these gates still remain: the triumphal Arch of the Sergii, the Gate of Hercules (in which the names of the city founders are engraved) and the Twin Gates. In 425 AD the town became the centre of a bishopric, attested by the remains of foundations of several religious buildings.



SOURCE: <http://www.ami-pula.hr/en/home/>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
The Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route	Ensemble of monuments	Roman settlement as a whole with road, cemeteries, religious buildings, monuments, ...	1st century BC - 5th century AD	Monument of national importance	5. Interaction with its historical setting / environment.	Multiple owners (for Routes)	City of Pula	Pula, N 44°52' 26.81" E 13°50' 59.72"	3. Maintained (restored)	Maintained by original culture, replicating and restoring but not changing			YES - conservation and management plan

5) Insulae Pullariae (Brijuni islands)

Short description: On the southern side of the Verige bay stood a sumptuous summer residence. An integral part of the complex were

temples erected in honour of the sea god Neptune, the Capitoline Triad and the goddess of love and beauty, Venus, situated at the end of the bay.



SOURCE: <https://www.np-brijuni.hr/en/plan-your-visit/excursions/archaeological-tour>

Starting & Ending point of the Routes (only for Routes)	Category:	Type of Roman heritage:	Dating (century/period/date range)	Monument protection status.	"Boundaries (perimeter) of immovable cultural assets are determined according to the type and location of the asset, particularly in relation to:	Type of Ownership:	Please specify the owners if you know them (i.e. county councils, public administrations, etc))	Location: Address and GPS (N and E)	Physical state/condition	If you have choose maintained (restored), please specifeid:	Transformed (other than tourism)	Transformed for tourism purpose	Do you already have a plans the site/sites? Choose.
The Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route	Archaeological site or reserve	Roman infrastructure (as bridge, aqueduct, garden, ...)	1st - 4th century AD	Monument of national importance	4. Natural boundaries, roads, lakes, rivers etc.	Public	Republic of Croatia	Brijuni islands, N 44°54` 35.15" E 13°46` 27.46"	3. Maintained (restored)	Partially restored using materials found on site but without additional art; may just be foundations			YES - conservation and management plan

