



THE BAVARIAN SECTION OF THE DANUBE LIMES

1 Bad Gögging, Stadt Neustadt a. d. Donau – Spa

The remains of a bath complex near St. Andreas are to be seen as the spa of the 3rd Legion Italica, which was stationed in Regensburg from AD 179. A large bathing pool, four bath tubs and a sweating room (*laconicum*) were excavated here.

2 Eining, Stadt Neustadt a. d. Donau – Sanctuary on the Weinberg (vineyard) On the Weinberg (vineyard) lie three buildings of a sanctuary of the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Within the temple statues of the Roman military deities Mars and Victoria were found.

3 Weltenburg-Am Galget, Stadt Kelheim – Fortlet

In the mid-1st century, on a terrace above the centre of Weltenburg, an early Imperial period fortlet

controlled the spot where the Danube enters the Weltenburger Enge (gorge). It formed part of Rome's first linear frontier control on the Danube.

4 Regensburg-Kumpfmühl – Fort and vicus

The cohort fort of Kumpfmühl was constructed in the late 1st century AD. In the vicinity was a civilian settlement (*vicus*). The whole Roman garrison site was destroyed during the Marcommanic Wars (around AD 172). A witness of this unsettled period is the well-known treasure hoard.

5 Regensburg-Großprüfening – Fort and vicus

Contemporary with the legionary fortress of Regensburg, a small auxiliary fort was built opposite the confluence of the River Naab with the Danube. The fort and vicus were destroyed in the 3rd century AD. In the 4th century a Late Roman watchtower probably stood there.

6 Regensburg – Legionary fortress, civilian settlement and the Large Cemetery The only legionary fortress in the province of Raetia was located in Regensburg (late 2nd to 5th century AD). Of the 24.5 ha

large fortress the main gate (*porta praetoria*), seven sections of the fortress's wall, which was once about 6 m high, and remains of soldiers' barracks beneath the Niedermünster Abbey are parts of World Heritage. Moreover, small areas to the west in the area of the Velodrome and to the east around the Königliche Villa (Royal Villa) represent the civilian settlement of the fortress (*canabae legionis*). On the so-called Large Cemetery one buried the dead from the late 2nd century to the Early Middle Ages. Hitherto some 7,000 graves have been uncovered. The part that has survived to the present-day also belongs to World Heritage.

7 Straubing/Sorviodurum – East Fort and Late Roman fort on St. Peter In Straubing, up to the middle of the 3rd century AD, stood the so-called East Fort III as the garrison of a cohort of archers from Syria. The treasure hoard of Straubing bears witness to the periods of crises during which the East Fort and its civilian settlement were destroyed. To the present-day the fort has not been built upon and together with a part of the south-western civilian settlement belongs to World Heritage, as does the Late Roman fort on the church hill of St. Peter.

8 Künzing/Quintana – Amphitheatre and vicus

In Künzing the unexcavated parts of a timber amphitheatre and an adjoining area of the fort's civilian settlement were inscribed as part of World Heritage. The amphitheatre, which was only in use for a short period, was constructed in the late 2nd century. Moreover, the settlement contained one of the few known Mithras sanctuaries in Raetia.

9 Passau – Old Town, Fort Boiotro and the Late Roman watchtower/burgus of Passau-Haibach

Within the precincts of the Monastery of Niedernburg are remains of a civilian settlement (1st – 3rd century AD) and the Late Roman fort Batavis, which survived into the late 5th century. The Late Roman fort Boiotro lay on the eastern bank of the River Inn, which belonged to the province Noricum. With its trapezoidal ground-plan and fan-shaped towers it was built around AD 300 and used well into the 5th century AD. Downstream from Boiotro stood a watchtower (*burgus*), which was constructed during the reign of Valentinian (AD 364–375) and was occupied into the 5th century.