

FRONTIERS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

RIPA PANNONICA IN HUNGARY (RPH)

NOMINATION STATEMENT

Vol. 2



This project is implemented through the CENTRAL EUROPE Programme co-financed by the ERDF.

**Frontiers of the Roman Empire –
RIPA PANNONICA IN HUNGARY (RPH)**

NOMINATION STATEMENT

Vol. 2.

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1.e Maps and plans, showing the boundaries of the nominated property and the buffer zone

7.a Photograph and image inventory

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BASE DATA

- **RPH 1** – the identification number for the individual site – RPH = Ripa Pannonica in Hungary, and the number following this is the number of the individual site ordered going upstream on the Danube (starting with the site closest to Rome)
- the original latin name in the case of forts and vici (in two cases the original name is unknown) or in the case of watch towers we used the uniformed naming used by VISY 2003a. (The name of watch tower is combined of the limes fort's ancient Latin name and a number of the individual structures downstream in order along the Danube. It is not the same as the ancient military system of classification. The numbering consist of all identified sites of the Ripa Pannonica in Hungary ever, but because not all of them are able to nominate (e.g. destroyed sites) the numbering in the catalogue is not continuous.) In case of limes roads there is no such naming)
- the type of the site: fort, fortress, *vicus*, *canabae*, watch tower, way station, limes road
- the name of the contemporary settlement and the geographical name, if there is a well-known one of the archaeological site. (see also in Vol. 1. ch. 1.c Name of Property)
- Hungarian National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number – the registration number for protected status at the National Office of Cultural Heritage
- a chart for each site with the central geographical coordinates (according to two systems: EOV = Uniform National Orthographic System (the use of this system is required in Hungary) and WGS84 = the World Geodetic System adopted in 1984 and revised in 2004), the area in hectares, the state of excavation, conservation, exhibition, endangerment – if necessary – and protection, the population, management category and – if there is a task or opportunity. Elements of nominated property and buffer zone handled seperately. These data are in cumulative charts in Vol. 1.

PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN THE DELIMITATION OF THE SITES

The *element of nominated property* always contains the archaeological site(s). There were various different possibilities for determining the borders at the individual sites. We endeavored to set them according to the affected lot boundaries. In developed, urban environments the element of nominated property was always delimited along lot borders. In agricultural fields the sites were identified by geophysics, aerial photographs and field surveys. Aerial photographs were georeferred with a precision of 20 m. The finds spread over the surface were measured using GPS during the course of field walks and we always considered surface formations (e.g. former river beds). The element of nominated property was delimited by the aerial photographs or by the results of the field surveys.

The *buffer zones* were demarcated following the boundaries of the lot(s) abutting the element(s) of nominated property – or the larger archaeological site connected with it – since according to Hungarian law the protection for sites of cultural heritage extends to the entire lot and their registration occurs on the basis of the cadastral number. Of course there are lots that are only considered to be partially included in the buffer zone – primarily linear lots that extend for a long distance, for example in the cases of roads, the channel of the Danube, dams, etc., where the delimitation of the buffer zone is cut off within the lot border. The buffer zone has been established so as to optimally preserve the condition of the remains of the element of nominated property, and this objective will be fostered by the shaping of the surroundings in accordance with the interests of the element of nominated property.

INDIVIDUAL SITES

RPH 1. Altinum – 1 watch tower, Sátorhely – Török-domb

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 24881

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	619951	64863	45.92779	18.66012	0.62	N	N	N	erosion, intrusion	0	general	B	excavation, erosion protection
buffer zone	619935	64584	45.92528	18.65994	4.22	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

In 1924, the investigations by Endre Gergely uncovered a section of a Roman building on the hill found on the eastern side of Route 56. The ground plan and size of the building is not known, but it may be presumed that it was a watch tower.

The site was disturbed several times earlier and today it is surrounded by a wooded, overgrown area.

Delimitation:

In addition to the mound containing the watch tower, the element of nominated property also includes a ditch of unknown date. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the border of the single lot containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GERGELY 1926, 350–351.

VISY 2003a, 107–108.

PLT 22626–22631, 23659–23661, 30215–30218, 36809–36818

RPH 1. Altinum – 1 watch tower, Sátorhely – Török-domb





The mound of the watch tower from the northeast – DSC_1534. 14 Oct. 2008



Archaeological layers in a former mining pit – DSC_1486. 14 Oct. 2008



The mound remaining after quarrying – PLT 36817. 01 Feb. 2010

RPH 2. *Altinum* fort and *vicus*, Kölked – Hajlokpart

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 24809

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	621730	67942	45.95556	18.68287	17.12	Y	N	N	N	0	national	B	change in land use
buffer zone	621506	67753	45.95385	18.67999	45.00	N	N	N	N	0	national		

Description:

The results of two minor archaeological investigations in the 1970s and 1980s have not been published, but during the course of the project aimed at preparing the World Heritage nomination, a survey using a magnetometer was performed on the fort. In the area of about 6.5 ha surveyed, the image of a late Roman fort built with oval, U-shaped and round towers and fan-shaped corner towers took shape. The size of the fort surrounded by ditches was about 200 × 180 m, and its northeastern section has been destroyed. The area of the fort is now cultivated land and plowing disturbs the remains.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property contains the extent of the fort and the vicus that can be determined on the basis of their traces on the surface. The borders of the buffer zone are the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

FÜLEP 1976, 294.

RLU 117.

FÜLEP–BURGER 1979, 256, 309.

KATONA GYÖR 1986, 43.

PÓSTA 1897, 188.

VISY 1988, 125–126.

VISY 2003a, 107.

VISY 2003b, 132–134.

VISY 1978a, 250, fig. 18.

PLT 22632–22636, 23662–23666, 29311–29328, 29679–29699, 30225–30231, 30781–30802

RPH 2. Altinum fort and vicus, Kölked – Hajlokpart

621500

622000

68500

68500

68000

68000

67500

67500

Legend:

element(s) of nominated property

buffer zone

DigiTerra Explorer

621500

622000



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 14-442, 14-444



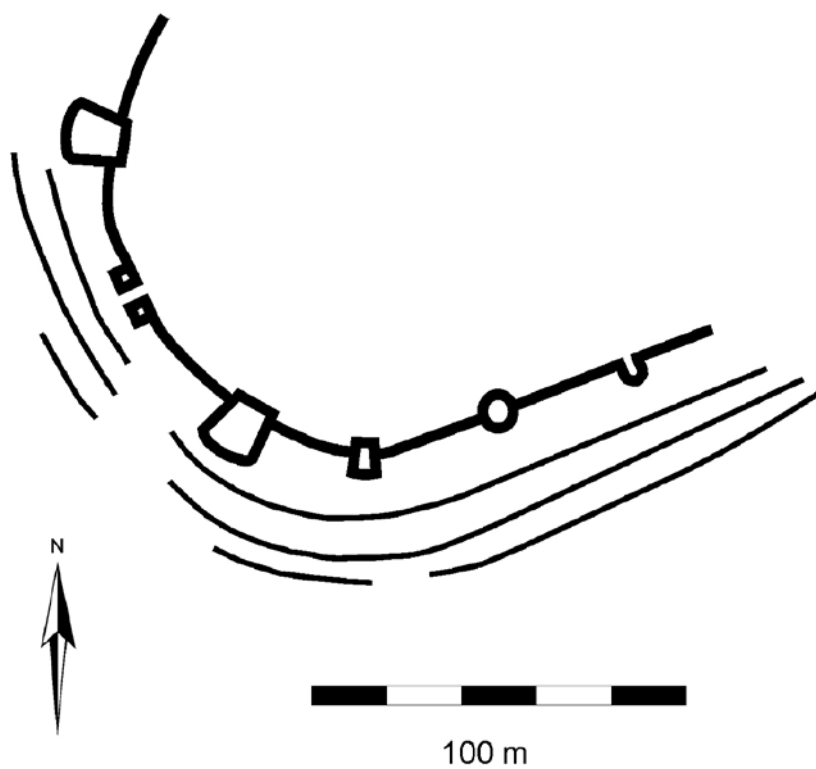
The mound of Altinum from the southwest – DSC_1555. 14 Oct. 2008



Geophysical surveying at the site – DSC_3420. 30 Jan. 2009



The late Roman fort of Altinum from the air – PLT 29684, 27 Jun. 2008



Comprehensive map of the late Roman fort on the basis of the aerial photographs and geophysical survey

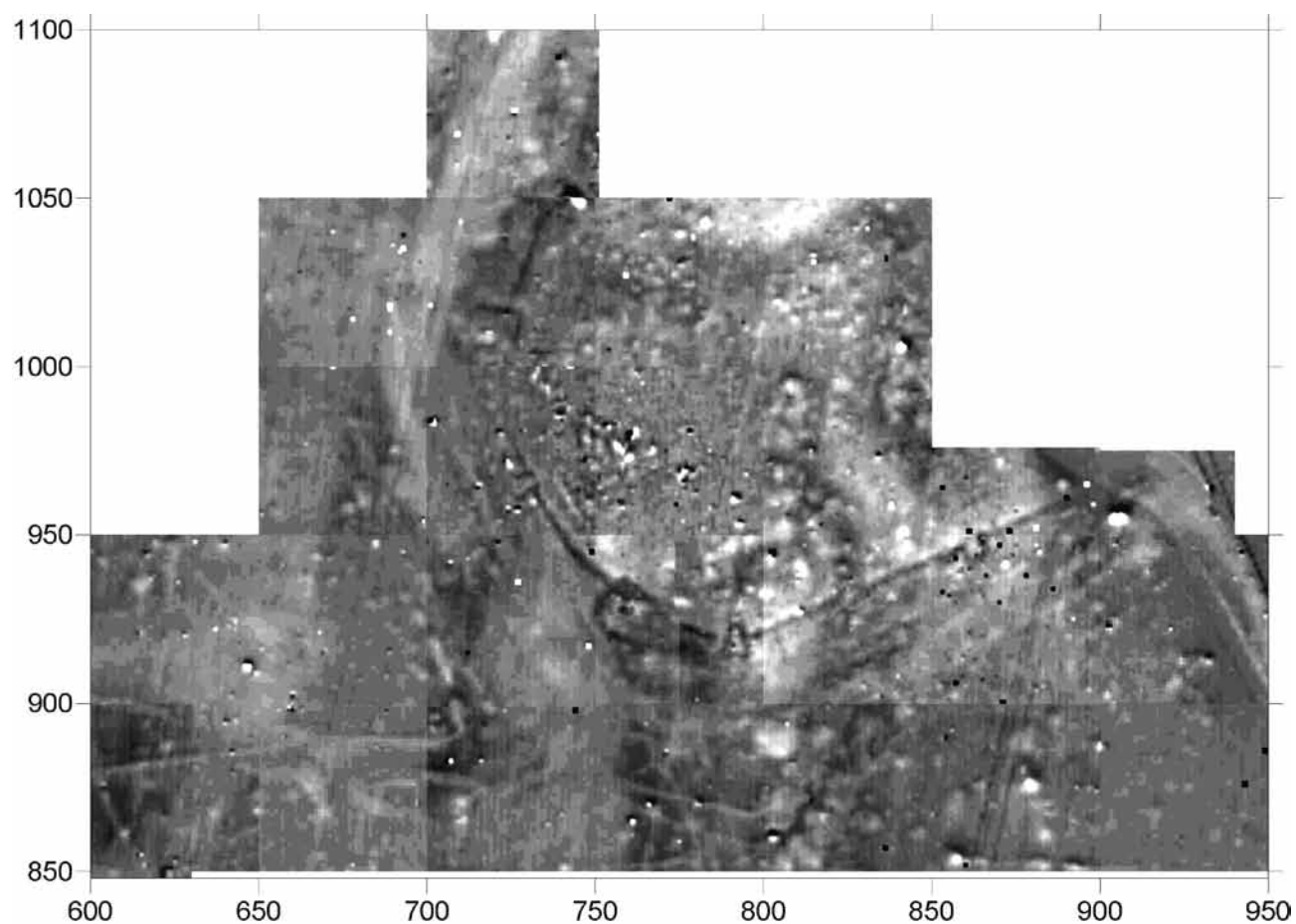


Image of Altinum on the map resulting from the geophysical investigations (Vera Szabó, ELTE-TTK)

RPH 3. Lugio – 5 watch tower, Dunaszekcső

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 32036

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	626010	79977	46.06399	18.73745	1.07	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	625984	80083	46.06494	18.73711	12.78	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Remains of a Roman building can be observed in a 50 × 50 m area in the cultivated fields to the west of Route 56. The surface finds – stamped bricks and ceramics – suggest that the site was a Roman watch tower.

Delimitation:

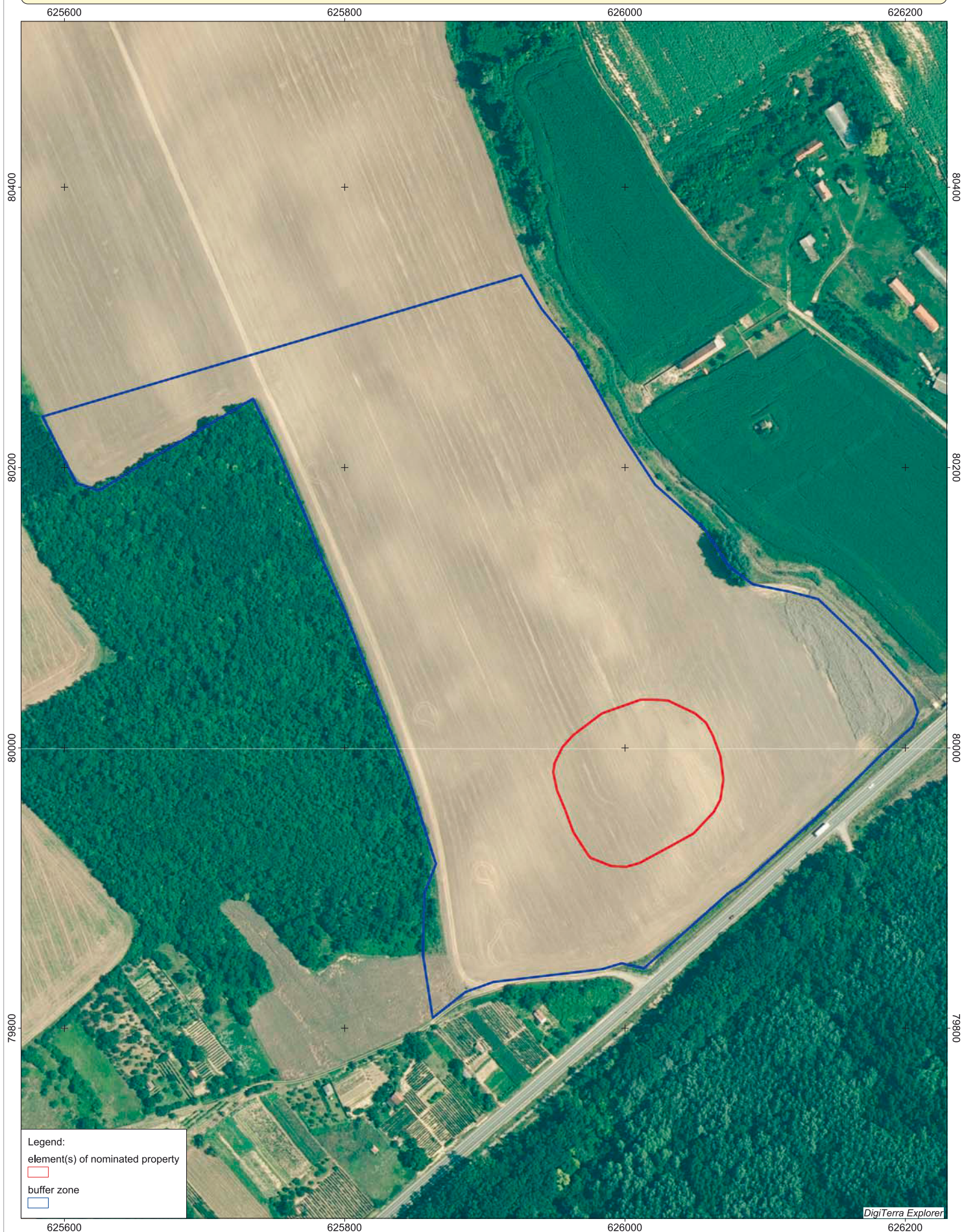
The element of nominated property is the outline of the watch tower that can be identified from aerial photographs. The buffer zone is the single lot containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 107.

VISY 2003c, 113.

RPH 3. Lugio – 5 watch tower, Dunaszekcső



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

0 50 100 150 200 250 300
Scale = 1 : 3500

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 15-133, 15-311



Lugio – 5 watch tower – DSC_2721/02 Dec. 2008

RPH 4. *Lugio / Florentia* fort and *vicus*, Dunaszekcső – Várhegy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 24621, 24623

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	627887	82863	46.09001	18.76157	6.31	N	N	N	riverbank landslides	0	national	B	prevention of riverbank landslides
buffer zone	627764	82866	46.09004	18.75998	4.72	N	N	N		0	national and general		

Description:

Scientific investigations have not yet been performed on the fort, but it can be identified on the basis of aerial photographs, the modern day contour lines and the network of streets. In addition, the scattered finds confirm its dating. The length of this fort that rises straight above the Danube is 175 m, but its original width is uncertain since the Danube has been constantly eroding the eastern section of its hill. The most recent major landslide occurred in 2008.

There are gardens on the site of the fort, and some of these are untended due to the danger of landslides.

Delimitation:

The boundaries of the element of nominated property are provided by the upper edges of Várhegy containing the fort and János-hegy containing the vicus, and it also encompasses the ravine separating the two hills. It stretches beyond the edge of the hill to the northeast, since a constructed burial vault was discovered there. The border of the buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots that contain the bases of the two hills. The buffer zone divides the two lots on Vár utca, as well as the lot stretching along the foot of Várhegy.

Bibliography:

BERTÓK–GÁBOR 2009, 167–173.

FÜLEP–BURGER 1979, 256–265.

KOVÁTS–MARÁZ 1975, 299.

VISY 1988, 122–124.

VISY 2003a, 105–106.

VISY 2003b, 130–132.

VISY 1978b, 250–251.

PLT 22645–22653, 23015–23016, 23021, 23678–23688, 24650–24680, 28115–28139, 29700–29715, 30259–30271, 36819–36840

RPH 4. Lugio / Florentia fort and vicus, Dunaszekcső – Várhegy





View of Dunaszekcső with Várhegy – DSC_4686. 03 Apr. 2009



View of Várhegy after the landslide – PLT 30271. 10 Nov. 2008

RPH 5. *Contra Florentiam?* fortified river port, Dunafalva

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 24608

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	628457	82628	46.08792	18.76895	0.42	Y	Y	Y	flooding	5	regional	B	flood prevention
buffer zone	628433	82653	46.08814	18.76864	19.12	Y	N	N	N	0	regional		

Description:

The remains of the fortified river port can be found in the neighborhood of the present-day ferry port. They have been surveyed several times, but the first excavation on the site took place in 2008. The central tower was 16 × 22 m and its foundations were 3.5 m, but only the impressions of posts serving as foundations remained. The side walls and the corner towers were 1.5 m thick, and the remains of the southeastern wall survive, as well as a small section of wall at the northwestern corner. It was built during the reign of the emperor Valentinian (364–375), and it was used until the 430s, when Pannonia was finally abandoned. The remains are located in the flood plain of the Danube and are submerged during flooding.

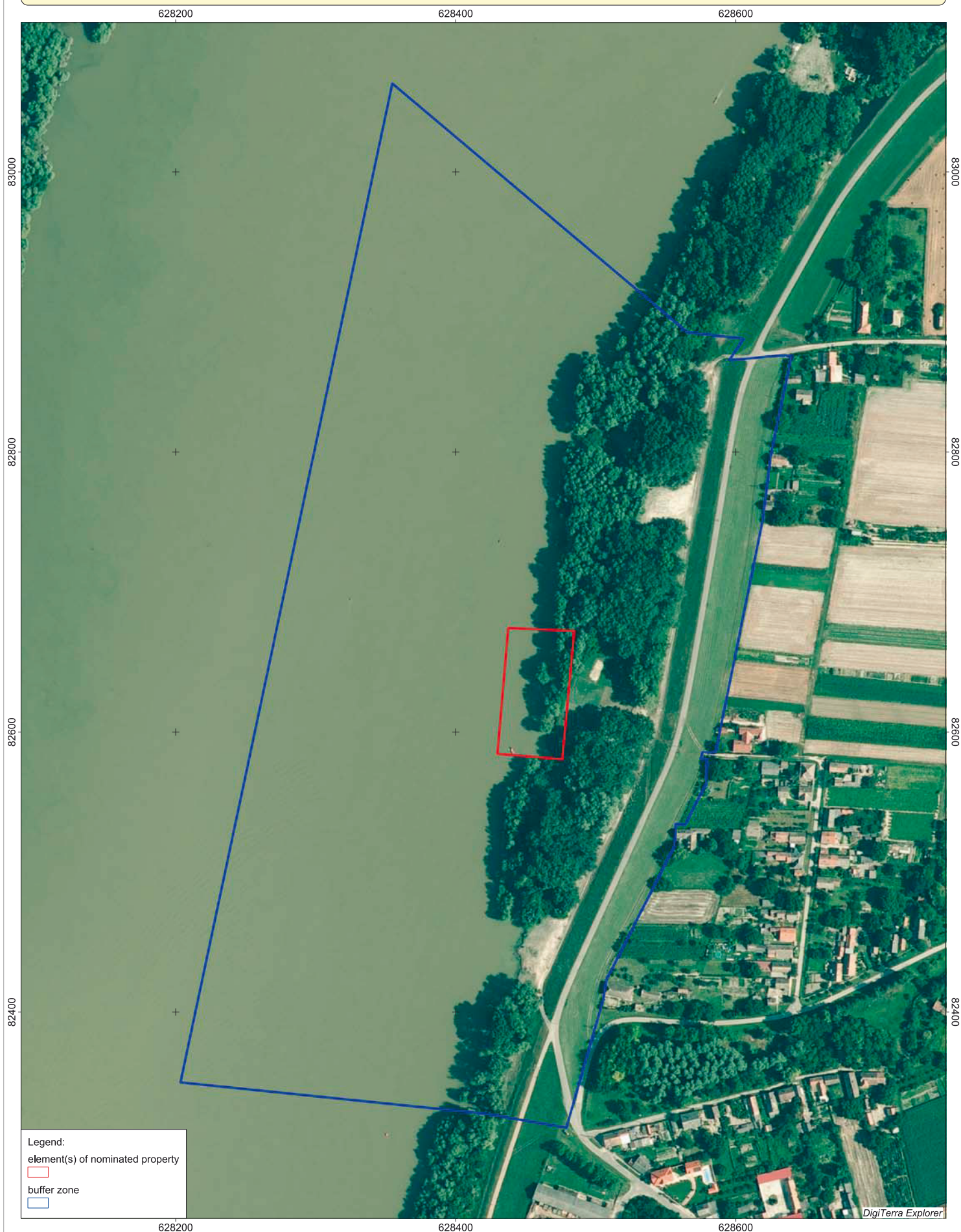
Delimitation:

The border of the element of nominated property is the boundary of the fortified river port as determined by the researchers from the University of Pécs. The border of the buffer zone to the east is the eastern border of the lot 0315/2, to the north and south it is the borders of this same lot extended to the west to the nearest cut off point of the Danube riverbed's (04/2) western border and the western border is the western border of the Danube riverbed.

Bibliography:

RLU 125.
 GRAF 1936, 111.
 KŐHEGYI 1983, 48.
 MRÁV 2008, 183–184.
 VISY 1988, 124.
 VISY 2003a, 106.
 VISY 1978b, 250–251.
 VISY 2003b, 179–180.
 KOCSIS–MRÁV 2008–2010, 185–192.
 WOSINSKY 1896, 642.
 PLT 23017–23022, 23689–23691, 24681, 28140–28144, 30272–30280, 36839–36840

RPH 5. Contra Florentiam? fortified river port, Dunafalva

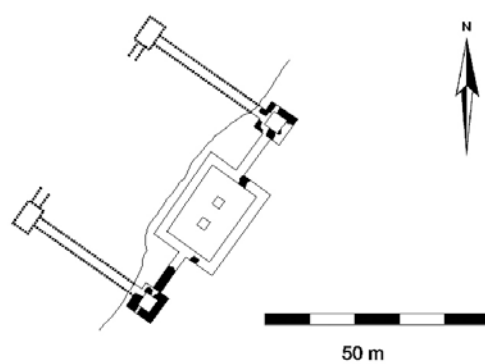


Scale = 1 : 3500

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 15-133



The remains of the site with the flowing Danube – PLT 36839. 01 Feb. 2010



Ground plan of the fortified river port (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 6. Ad Statuas – 2–3 watch towers and limes road, Bába

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 32041

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	limes road	626664	86497	46.12266	18.74558	14.69	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
	Ad Statuas – 2 watch tower	626172	87150	46.12852	18.73918	0.36	N	N	N	N	0	general		
	Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower	626930	86124	46.11931	18.74904	0.25	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		626551	86849	46.12582	18.74410	35.31	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Ad Statuas – 2 watch tower: This tower is located on a small rise on the border of the town of Bába. It is known from the same image as Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower. In the spring of 2010 a more recent picture was taken of the tower. The identification of this tower surrounded by a double ditch (measuring about 50 × 47 m) is made certain by the Roman coin finds discovered here.

Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower: This watch tower is located on the border of Bába to the east of Route 56. The tower surrounded by a ditch of about 32 × 32 m was first observed in an aerial photograph made in 1950. A new image of it was taken in 2010. Coin finds from the 4th century have been found on the surface of the tower and in its surroundings.

Limes road: Route 56 turns in a westerly direction to the north of Dunaszekcső near the county border. The limes road, which up until that point ran along the same path as the modern road continues on straight in a nearly northerly direction to the western part of the border of the town of Bába. The path of the road can be clearly distinguished and in several places its gravel surface can be seen. In the spring of 2010 a gas main being installed cut through the limes road, so its clay foundation and ditch could be seen in cross-section.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property contains the sites of the limes road and the watch towers as can be established from the aerial photographs and from the surface. The border of the buffer zone is the same as those of the lots containing the element of nominated property, but it only includes the narrowest portion of the forested strip along Route 56 to the west and the service road intersecting with Route 56.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 104–105.

WOSINSKY 1896, 684.

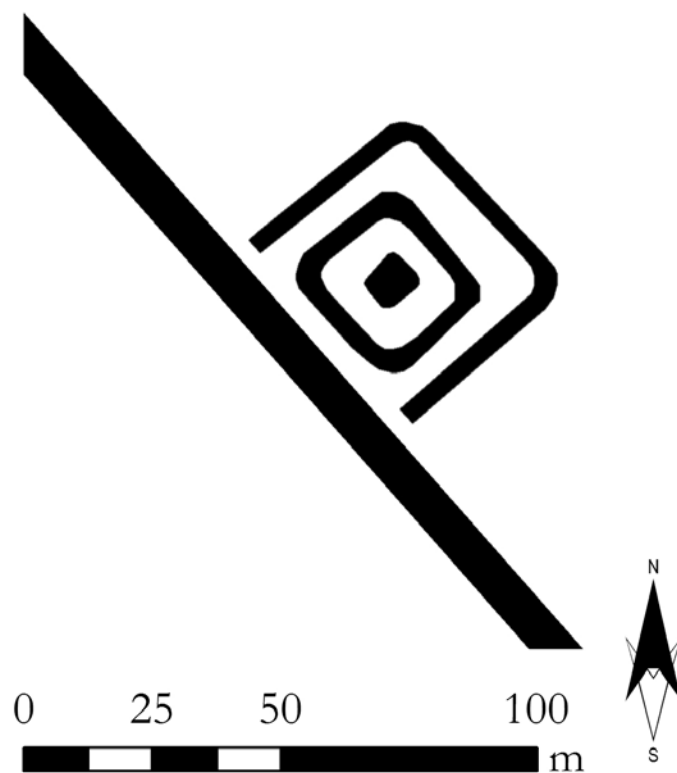
PLT 30299–30300, 36848–36867, 37680–37699, 37724–37733

RPH 6. Ad Statuas – 2–3 watch towers and limes road, Bába





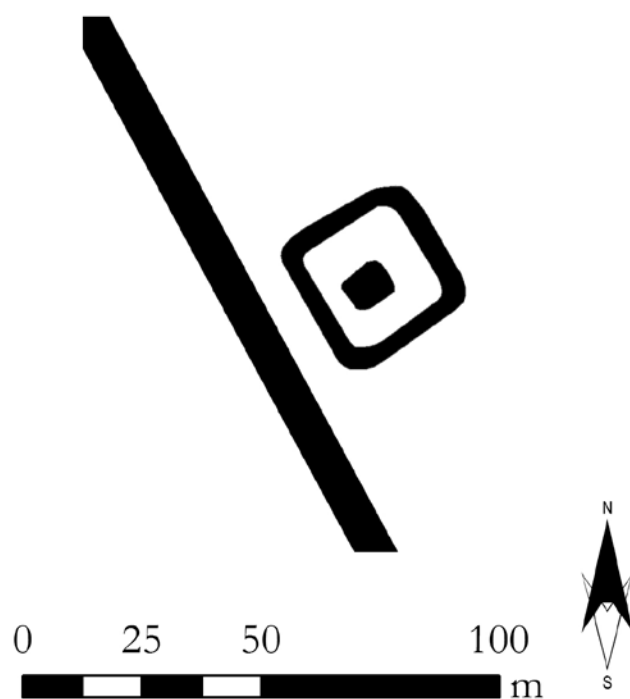
The ditches of Ad Statuas – 2 watch tower can be clearly seen in the growing field of grain – PLT 37698. 20 Apr. 2010



Ground plan of Ad Statuas – 2 watch tower as compiled on the basis of aerial photographs (Digitalization: PTE)



The soil outlines the ditches of Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower (filtered image) – PLT 37726



Ground plans of Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower and the limes road as compiled on the basis of aerial photographs



The area of Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower with the stones of the limes road – DSC_0059. 01 Apr. 2010

RPH 7. Way station, Báticaszék – Lajvér

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 59096

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	622959	96244	46.21020	18.69708	0.28	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	
buffer zone	622904	96244	46.21020	18.69637	1.23	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This way station was constructed on a rise next to the Lajvér-patak and was bounded by a 7–8 m wide surrounding ditch. The ditch presumably functioned as a drainage ditch, since there are no signs indicating a defensive function. The area enclosed by the ditch is 42 × 43 meters in size and the building is located in the northern half of this area.

The 34 × 19 meter building with a rectangular ground plan was enclosed with supporting walls that were 2.5 Roman feet (70–75 cm) wide. The building was divided into rooms by interior partition walls. The individual rooms had terrazzo or packed clay floors, and one of them could be identified as a nearly 15 m² bathing room equipped with a hypocaust heating system. A significant portion of the coins and the terra sigillata discovered during the excavation can be dated to the end of the 2nd and first half of the 3rd centuries, and on the basis of this the heyday of the building can be placed in this period.

The way station was excavated prior to the construction of the M6 expressway and then was re-interred so presently it cannot be seen.

Delimitation:

The border of the element of nominated property is the outer edge of the way station's enclosing ditch. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GELENCSEK–MAJERIK–LARSSON 2009, 142.

RPH 7. Way station,
Bátaszék – Lajvér

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 24-444



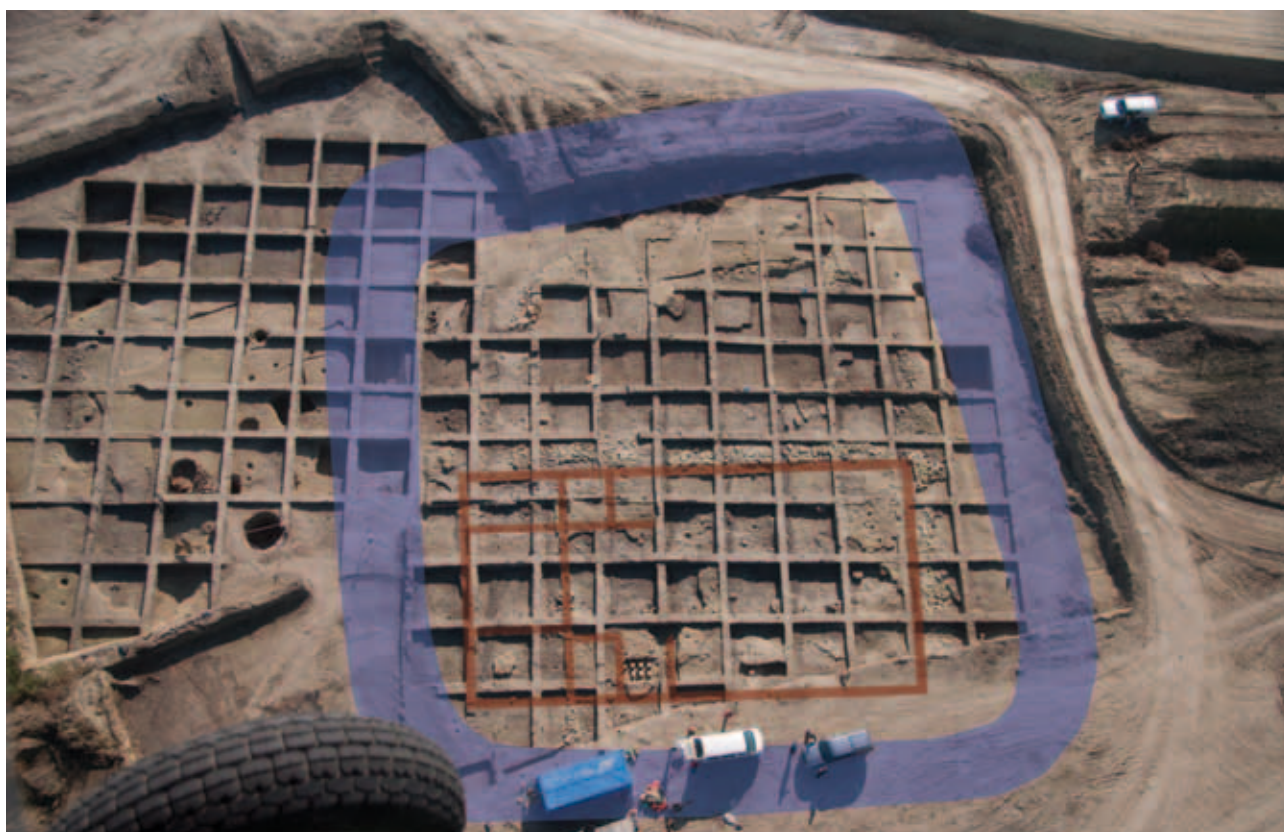
Legend:

element(s) of nominated property	
buffer zone	

DigiTerra Explorer



The way station during excavation (Photograph: Gábor Bertók)



The ground plan of the way station combined with the aerial photograph of the excavation



Detail of the hypocaust (Photograph: János Hatos)

RPH 8. Limes road, Alsónyék, Várdomb

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 73259

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	622810	98053	46.22647	18.69504	20.33	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	623087	97970	46.22573	18.69864	133.79	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Certain sections of the Roman road between Bátaszék and Várdomb have been known to scholars for a long time. Its path can even be followed in places today in the foreground of the Szekszárdi-dombság, and it can be precisely dated by a milestone, among other finds.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property contains the site of the limes road as established from aerial photographs and on the surface. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

WOSINSKY 1896, 684–685.

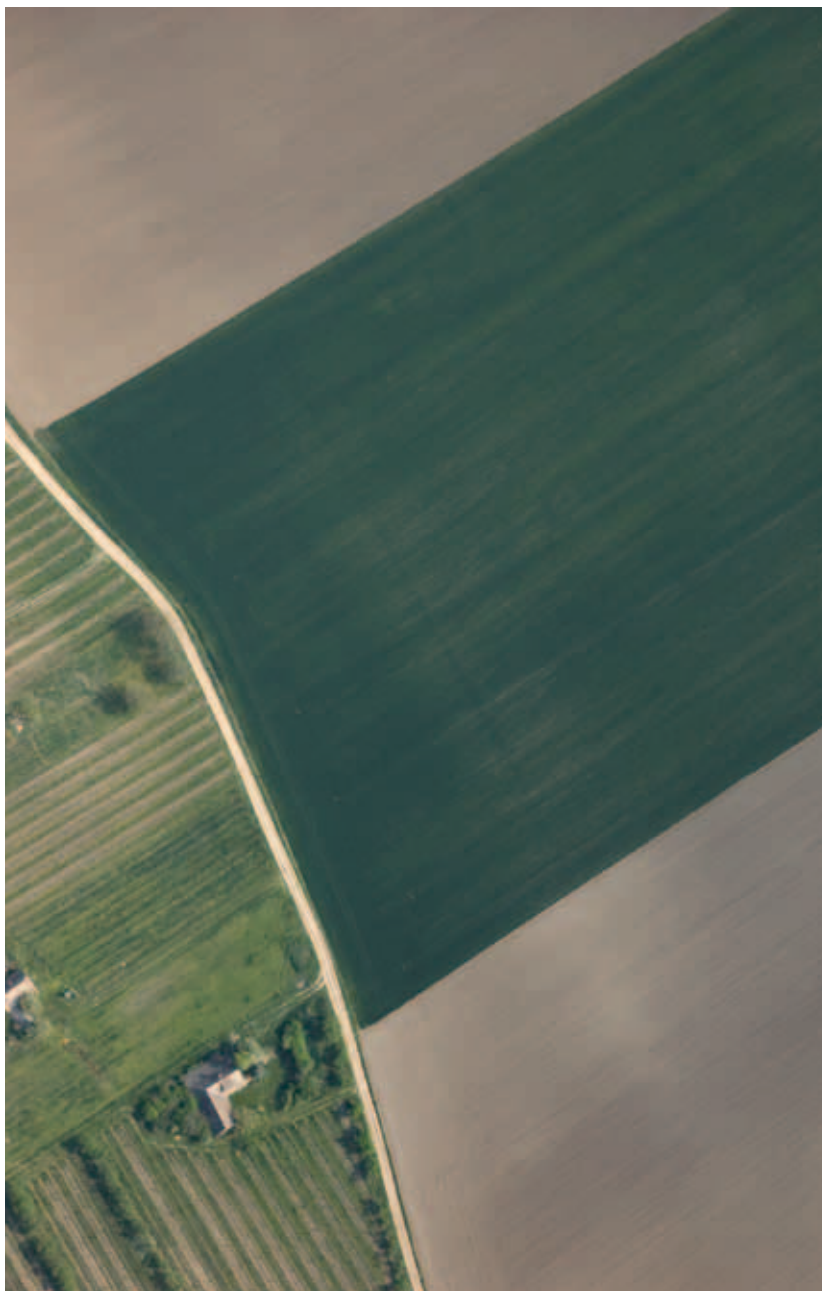
VISY 2003a, 105.

GAÁL-LŐRINCZ 1998, 7–18.

PLT 30839–30853

RPH 8. Limes road, Alsónyék, Várdomb





The ditch of the limes road in the foreground of the Lajvér-puszta – PLT 30846. 16 Apr. 2009

RPH 9. Alisca – 3 watch tower, Ócsény – Soványtelek

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 23225

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	622598	106605	46.30339	18.69179	0.81	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	622915	106611	46.30346	18.69590	8.08	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This watch tower located on the eastern side of Route 56 was partially excavated between 1992 and 1994. It was an 18 × 18 m tower with 2.2–2.3 m thick walls and four large (2 × 2 m) pillars in its interior. In 2008 a section of the enclosing ditch was also discovered. On the basis of the watch towers with similar ground plans (Budakalász, Leányfalu, Visegrád – Lepence) it also had an enclosing wall that has not yet been discovered. Its construction can be dated to the 4th century.

The tower is not visible and its site is a cultivated field, while a portion of the enclosing ditch lies underneath gardens.

Delimitation:

The border of the element of nominated property runs along the known and presumed outer edge of the watch tower's outer enclosing ditch. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

PÉTERFI 1999, 161–200.

PÉTERFI–VÁRADY 2009, 159–166.

VISY 2003a, 103.

VISY 2003b, 177–178.

WOSINSKY 1896, 686.

PLT 23029–23031, 23698–23701, 28165–28268

RPH 9. Alisca – 3 watch tower, Őcsény – Soványtelek

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 24-424

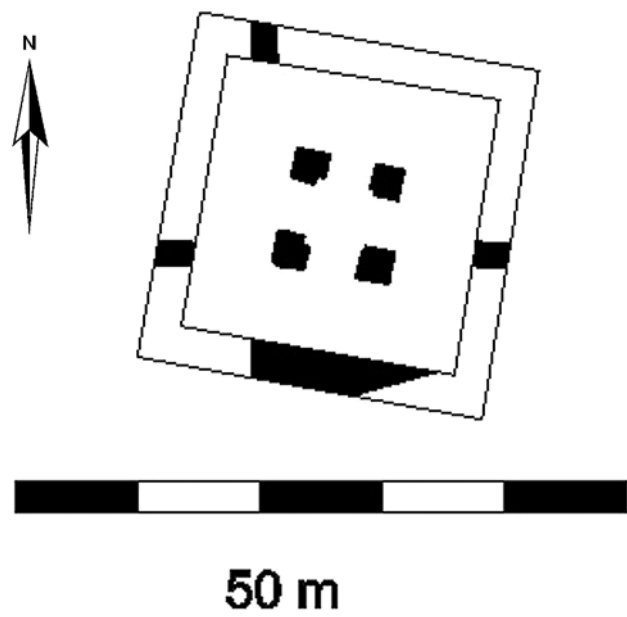




The mound of the watch tower – DSC_1632. 15 Oct. 2008



Building materials removed from the cultivated field – DSC_1636. 15 Oct. 2008



Excavation ground plan of the watch tower

RPH 10. *Alisca* fort and *vicus*, Ócsény – Gábor-tanya

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 32067, 32068

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Alisca fort	628473	109085	46.32592	18.76793	5.00	N	N	N	N	0	general and regional 0	B	change in land use
	Alisca vicus	628405	108849	46.32379	18.76706	13.00	N	N	N	N	0			
buffer zone		628270	108915	46.32438	18.76530	15.02	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

No excavations have been performed on this fort that lies on the border of Ócsény and can only be reached by dirt road. Its ground plan was only determined by the geophysical survey performed within the context of the project in preparation for the nomination. According to this, its dimensions were about 140 × 140 m. This fort, constructed with a double ditch and recessed towers, was remodeled in late Roman times: the corner towers were reconstructed in a horseshoe shape in the 4th century and after the ditch closest to the wall was filled in, a new ditch was dug further from the wall.

The sites of the fort and the *vicus* are cultivated fields, the remains are not visible.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property contains the fort and the *vicus*. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property, excluding the area of the farmstead.

Bibliography:

CSALOG 1941, 104.

FITZ 1962a, 4–6.

LORINCZ 1977, 58.

SZILÁGYI 1979–1980, 299–312.

VISY 2003a, 102–103.

VISY 2003b, 127–129.

VISY 2009, 139–155.

VISY 1990, 547–560

WOSINSKY 1896, 636, 686, 785–786.

PLT 22654–22667, 22958–22959, 23032–23035, 23702–23710,
36903–36912 (fort), 31615–31618 (*vicus*)

RPH 10. Alisca fort and vicus, Őcsény – Gábor-tanya



0 100 200 300 400
Scale = 1 : 5000

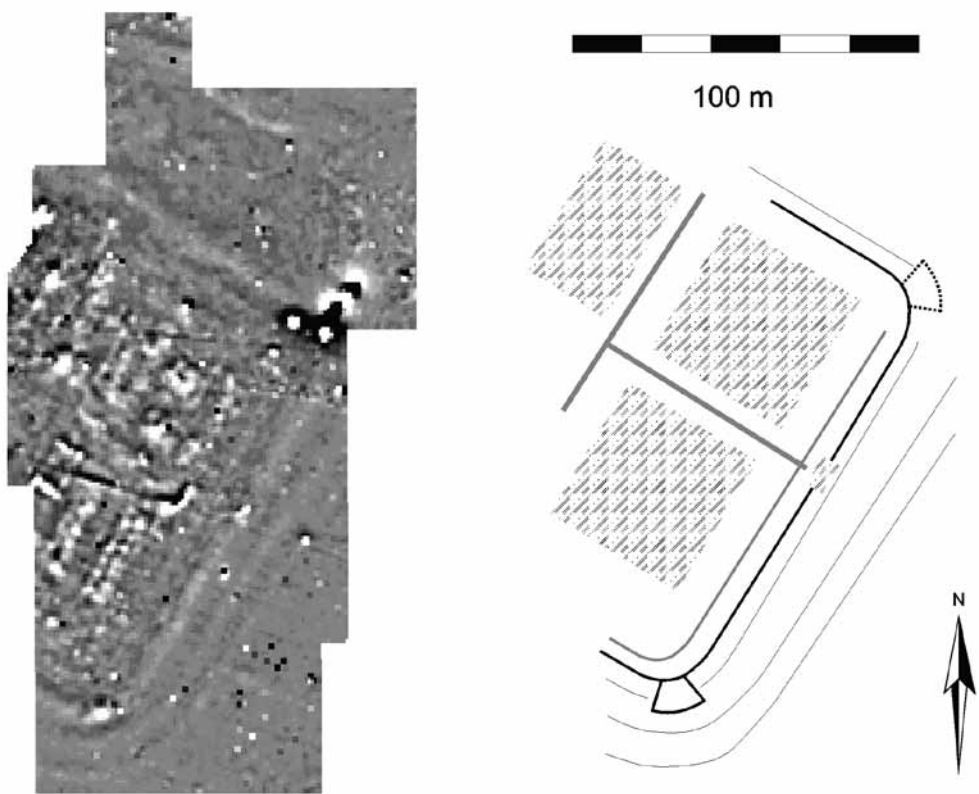
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 25-311



The fort looking from the direction of the vicus – DSC_1666. 15 Oct. 2008



The site as seen from the road leading out of Őcsény – DSC_1676. 15 Oct. 2008



The geophysical survey and the ground plan of the fort compiled on the basis of its results

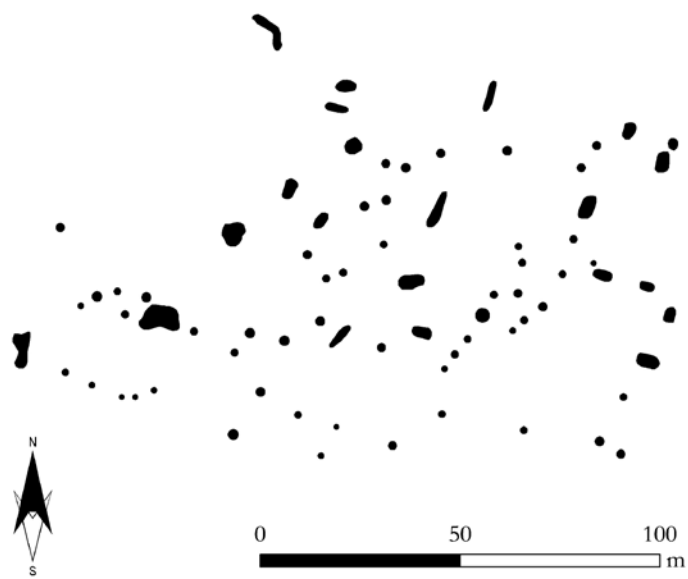


Illustration of the archaeological remains from the town encircling the fort compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

RPH 11. Limes road (A), Ócsény – Ördögvetetés

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 32069

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	627877	109068	46.32575	18.76019	2.11	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	627730	109058	46.32565	18.75828	9.17	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The causeway leading to the fort of Alisca has been known of for a long time. The northwestern end has been destroyed by the spread of the nearby town of Szekszárd. The remaining sections are clearly visible for about 2,200 m. Agricultural cultivation is continuously destroying the road, and the deterioration of its condition can be traced since the first aerial photograph of it in 1953.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is comprised of the remaining portions of the easternmost section of the so-called Ördögvetetés Roman road that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element nominated property, in the case of modern roads cutting off their lot borders.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 101–102.

VISY 1988, 118, Abb. 113.

VISY 2009, 139–155.

WOSINSKY 1896, 684.

PLT 22664–22668, 22957, 30316–30322, 30854–30863, 31613–31614

RPH 11. Limes road (A),
Őcsény – Ördögvetetés



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 25-311



Legend:

element(s) of nominated property	
buffer zone	



Certain sections of Ördögvettetés from the air – PLT 22665. 13 Jun. 2006

RPH 12. Limes road (B), Ócsény – Ördögvettetés

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 30720

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	627119	109232	46.32720	18.75034	2.83	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	626926	109232	46.32719	18.74784	12.03	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The causeway leading to the fort of Alisca has been known of for a long time. The northwestern end has been destroyed by the spread of the nearby town of Szekszárd. The remaining sections are clearly visible for about 2,200 m. Agricultural cultivation is continuously destroying the road, and the deterioration of its condition can be traced since the first aerial photograph of it in 1953.

The Wosinsky Mór County Museum excavated a section of the road in 2010.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is comprised of one of the remaining sections of the so-called Ördögvettetés Roman road that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property, in the case of modern roads cutting off their lot borders.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 101–102.

VISY 1988, 118, Abb. 113.

VISY 2009, 139–155.

WOSINSKY 1896, 684.

PLT 22664–22668, 22957, 30316–30322, 30854–30863, 31613–31614

RPH 12. Limes road (B), Őcsény – Ördögvetetés

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 25-311





The construction of the M6 expressway at Ördögvetetés – DSC_1683. 15 Oct. 20

RPH 13. Limes road (C–D), Ócsény, Szekszárd – Ördögvetetés

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 54314

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	limes road (C)	626099	109715	46.33150	18.73707	2.03	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
	limes road (D)	625489	110194	46.33579	18.72912	4.25	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		626239	109778	46.33208	18.73889	30.25	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The causeway leading to the fort of Alisca has been known of for a long time. The northwestern end has been destroyed by the spread of the nearby town of Szekszárd. The remaining sections are clearly visible for about 2,200 m. Agricultural cultivation is continuously destroying the road, and the deterioration of its condition can be traced since the first aerial photograph of it in 1953.

Delimitation:

The two separate elements of nominated property comprise the sites of the road's remaining sections that can be identified from aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the elements of nominated property, in the case of modern roads cutting off their lot borders.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 101–102.

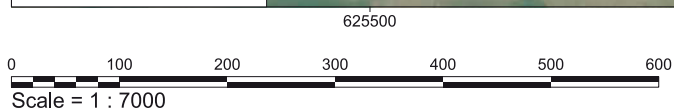
VISY 1988, 118, Abb. 113.

VISY 2009, 139–155.

WOSINSKY 1896, 684.

PLT 22664–22668, 22957, 30316–30322, 30854–30863, 31613–31614

RPH 13. Limes road (C-D), Őcsény, Szekszárd – Ördögvetetés



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 25-311

RPH 14. Alta Ripa – 2 watch tower, Szekszárd, Tolna – Mözsi-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 73509

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	624000	116473	46.39222	18.70943	0.88	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	623789	116473	46.39221	18.70669	103.77	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This square watch tower encircled by a double ditch was able to be identified from a Google satellite image. The 4th century surface finds verified its existence. In 2010 the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University performed geophysical investigations and excavations on the site.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property comprises the site of the watch tower established through the aerial photograph. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

RPH 14. Alta Ripa – 2 watch tower,
Szekszárd, Tolna – Mözsi-dűlő



0 200 400 600
Scale = 1 : 8000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 24-242, 24-244, 25-131



The mound of the watch tower – DSC_0067. 26 Nov. 2009

RPH 15. Alta Ripa – 1 watch tower, Tolna–Mözs – Török csárda (Janicsárdomb)

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 50962

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	626524	118318	46.40891	18.74215	1.33	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	626427	118318	46.40891	18.74089	10.49	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This Roman watch tower was clearly visible on a mound rising to the southwest of the railway station at the border of Mözs in an aerial photograph from 1987, and since then more recent images have been taken. The area enclosed by the double ditch was about 80 × 80 meters and the size of the inner ditch was 40 × 45 meters. During the construction of the M6 expressway a sand pit was opened in the area around the watch tower, but its utilization did not affect the site.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property comprises the site of the watch tower that can be identified from aerial photographs. The buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 100.

WOSINSKY 1896, 687.

PLT 23728–23730, 28200–28201, 30329–30335, 30864–30869, 38584–35604

RPH 15. Alta Ripa – 1 watch tower, Tolna–Mözs – Török csárda (Janicsárdomb)



0 50 100 150 200
Scale = 1 : 2500

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 25-131



The site of Alta Ripa – 1 watch tower is on the undisturbed mound. The place of the sand pit was stake out to keep off the archaeological site – PLT 30334. 10 Nov. 2008

RPH 16. Lussonium – 10 watch tower and limes road, Fadd – Cseri-dűlő, Haris

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 23131, 23133

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	limes road	631089	124676	46.46625	18.80126	9.35	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Lussonium – 10 watch tower	631080	124477	46.46446	18.80115	0.39	N	N	N	N	0	general	B	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone		630773	124580	46.46538	18.79715	101.24	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Lussonium – 10 watch tower: To the west of Fadd there is a watch tower that was distinguished in an aerial photograph from 1998, and since then has been photographed several times from the air. On the basis of these images, the tower's outer ditch may have been remodeled, and on the eastern side it seems that it was combined with the ditch of the limes road. The dimensions of the outer ditches were 56 and 48 meters, and the inner ditch was about 23 meters. 4th century coin finds have been discovered at the site.

Limes road: To the south of Dunaszentgyörgy, at a former bend in the Danube, the limes road and the modern highway separate from one another. The Roman road continues in a southerly direction with minor bends. It can be clearly discerned from aerial photographs and its gravel bed can be seen in some places. The road runs unobstructed until the connecting road to Fadd and there is one section lying under an orchard where its precise path cannot be identified.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the watch tower and the path of the road. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 98.

CZÖVEK 1999, 133–149

VISY 2009, 139–155.

VISY 1999, 243–256.

WOSINSKY 1896, 688.

PLT 10723–10726, 30870–30882, 31089–31105 (watch tower), 30883–30887, 31114–31119, 32031–32033 (limes road)

PLT 10723–10726, 30870–30882, 31089–31105

RPH 16. Lussonium – 10 watch tower and limes road,
Fadd – Cseri-dűlő, Haris





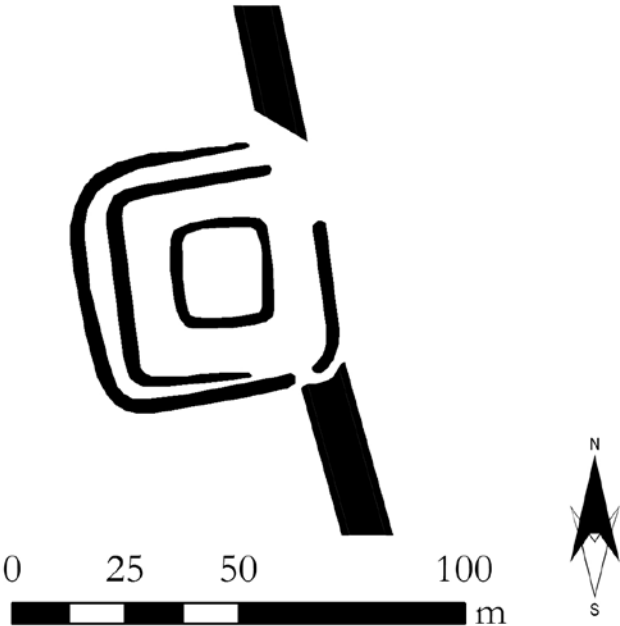
Lussonium – 10 watch tower – DSC_0064. 15 Nov. 2009



Lussonium – 10 watch tower in the foreground of the Fadd vineyard – DSC_0060. 15 Nov. 2009



Lussonium – 10 watch tower and the limes road from the air – PLT 31099. 05 May 2009



Ground plan of Lussonium – 10 watch tower compiled on the basis of aerial photographs



The limes road to the west of Fadd – PLT 32031. 18 Jun. 2009



The site of the limes road at the gas line marker no. 64 to the northwest of Fadd – DSC_0010. 15 Nov. 2009

RPH 17. Lussonium – 9 watch tower and limes road, Fadd – Bodzás-dűlő, Bolha út

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 23137, 23136

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	limes road	630563	127573	46.49230	18.79429	10.23	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Lussonium – 9 watch tower	630512	127408	46.49081	18.79363	0.72	N	N	N	agri-culture	0	general	B	horti-cultural exhibit
buffer zone		630242	127408	46.49080	18.79012	121.49	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Lussonium – 9 watch tower: There was a tower with a square ground plan on the top of a hill to the north of Fadd and west of the pig farm. Its lay-out is known from aerial photographs, but the southwestern line of its ditch can be distinguished on the surface as well. On the photographs only one ditch, presumably the outer one, is visible, and this has a diameter of about 50 meters. 4th century coinage found during field walks date the tower. Erosion and agricultural cultivation seriously endanger the remains.

Limes road: To the south of Dunaszentgyörgy, at a former bend in the Danube, the limes road and the modern highway separate from one another. The Roman road continues in a southerly direction with minor bends. It can be clearly discerned from aerial photographs and its gravel bed can be seen in places. The road runs unobstructed until the connecting road to Fadd and there is one section lying under an orchard where its precise path cannot be identified.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the watch tower and the path of the road. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, but in the case of the two modern roads it cuts off their lot borders.

Bibliography:

CZÖVEK 1999, 133–149

VISY 2003a, 98.

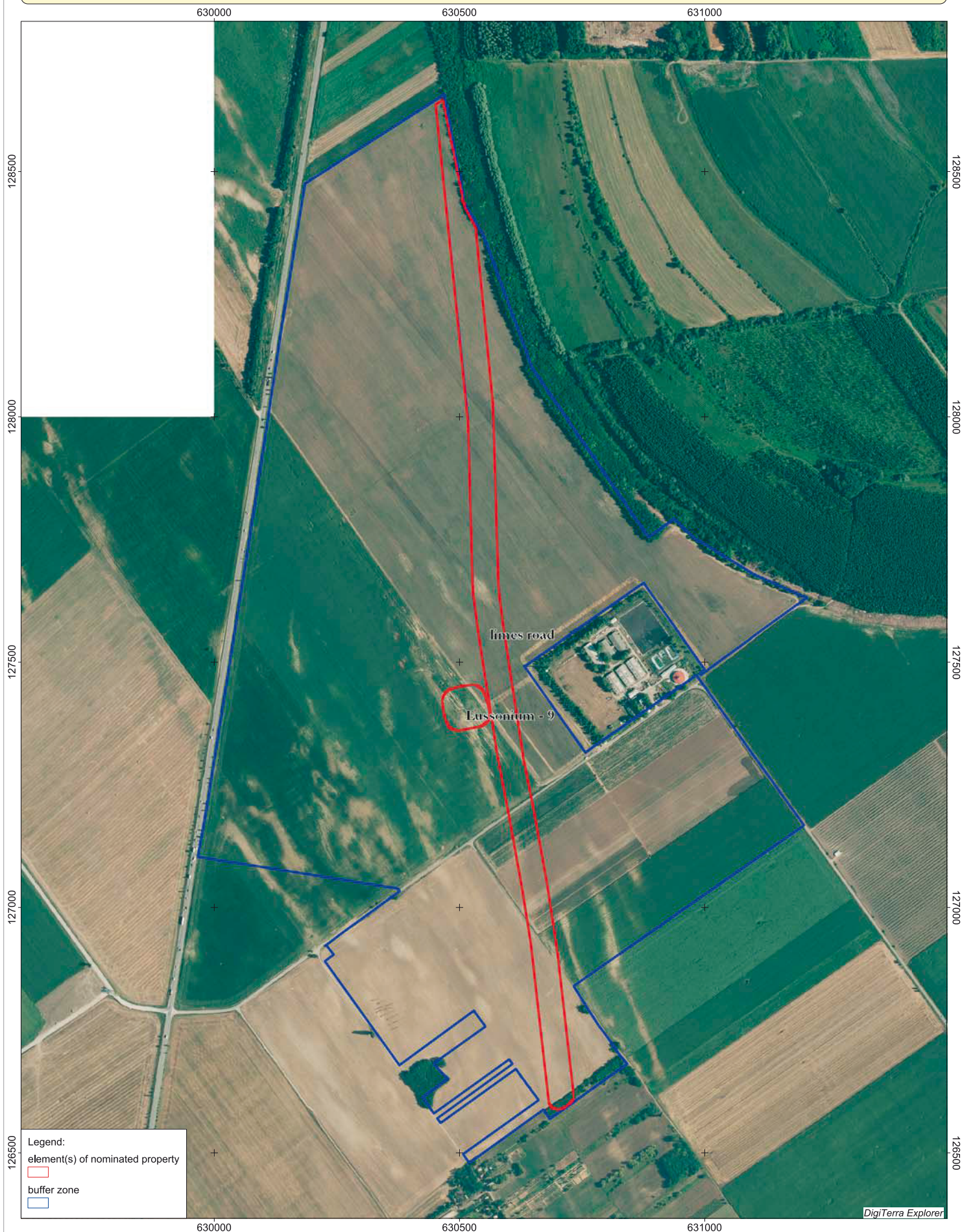
VISY 2009, 139–155.

VISY 1999, 243–256.

WOSINSKY 1896, 688.

PLT 30887–30896, 36913–36916 (watch tower), 30883–30887, 31114–31119, 32031–32033 (limes road)

RPH 17. Lussonium – 9 watch tower and limes road, Fadd – Bodzás-dűlő, Bolha út



0 200 400 600 800
Scale = 1 : 10000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 25-111, 25-112, 35-334



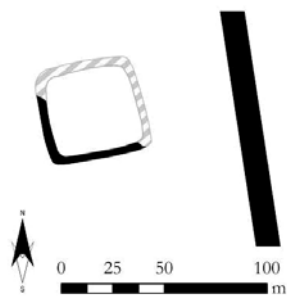
View from the mound of Lussonium – 9 watch tower – DSC_0055. 15 Nov. 2009



The mound of Lussonium – 9 watch tower – DSC_0056. 15 Nov. 2009



The ditch of Lussonium – 9 watch tower is faintly visible at the top of the eroding mound – PLT 30894, 16 Apr. 2009



Ground plan of Lussonium – 9 watch tower on the basis of aerial photographs

RPH 18. Lussonium – 6 watch tower, Dunaszentgyörgy – Déllő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 37580

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	630457	129211	46.50732	18.79284	1.03	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	630526	129243	46.50732	18.79374	2.36	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This is located on a hill right on the edge of the flood plain to the east of the intersection of Route 6 and the access road to Tengelic. On the basis of aerial archaeological investigations a large late Roman fortlet is located here. 3rd–4th century coinage was discovered at the site. The outer dimensions of the ditches visible in the aerial photographs are about 90–100 meters.

The site is currently cultivated land and can only be reached on foot.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the outline of the extent of the watch tower as it can be determined on the surface. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, along with the forested strip directly bordering the site to the west, where the site may continue, although presently this has not been confirmed.

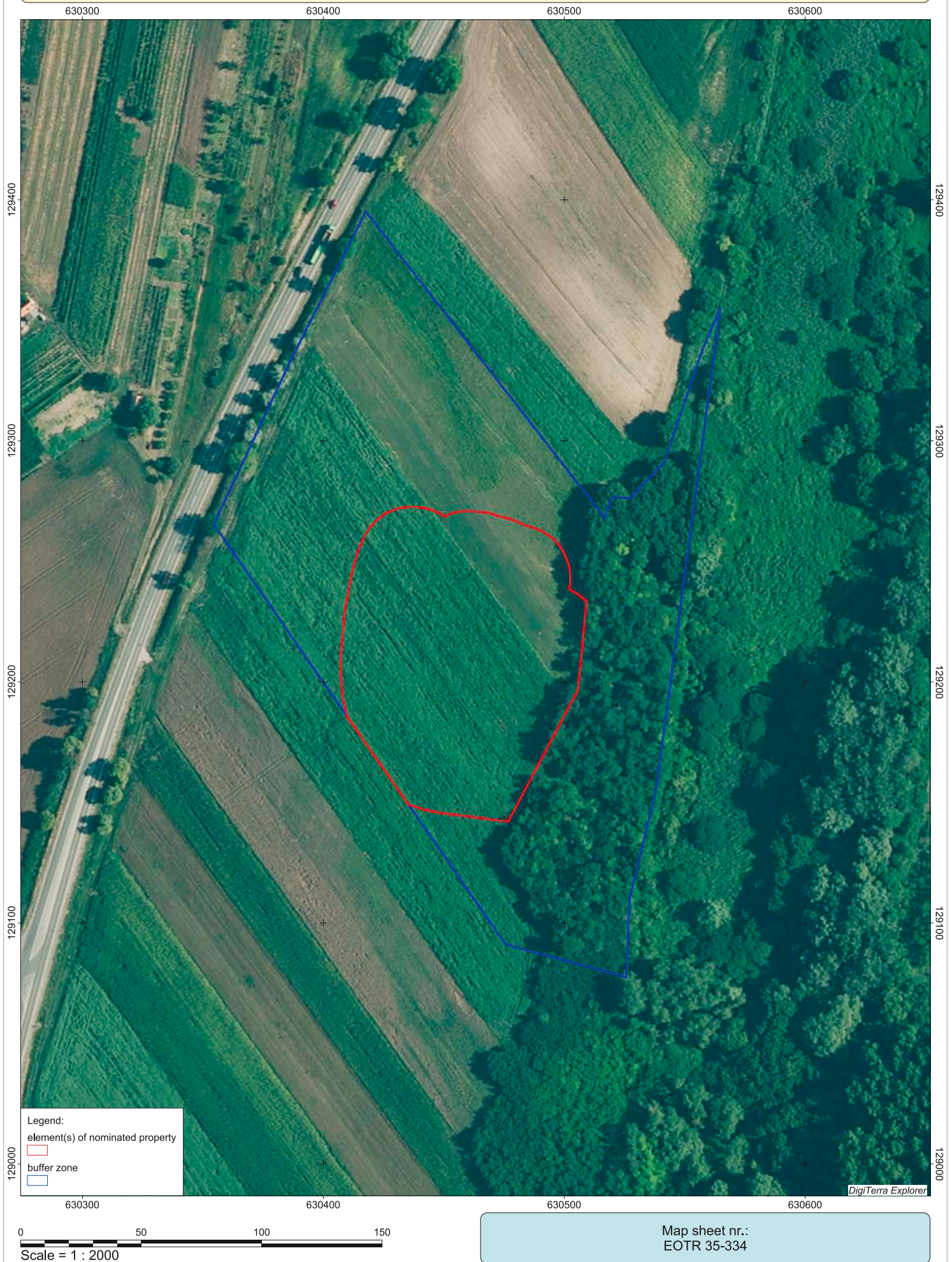
Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 97–98.

CZÖVEK 1999, 133–149.

PLT 31106–31113

RPH 18. Lussonium – 6 watch tower, Dunaszentgyörgy – Déllő

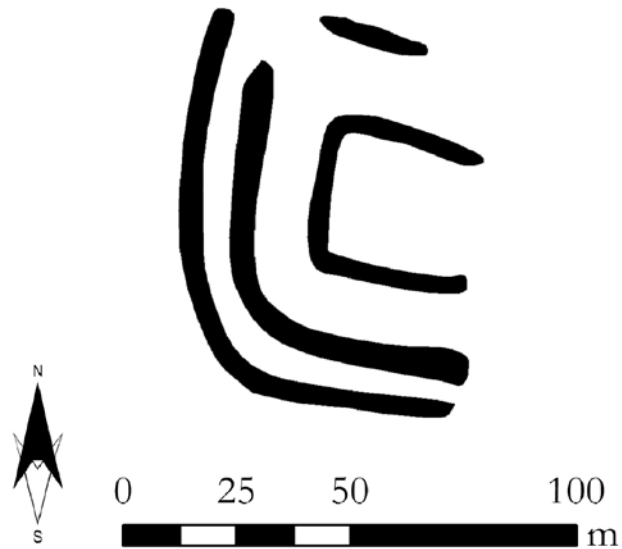




View from the site – DSC_0034, 17 Apr. 2009



The ditches are clearly visible on this aerial photograph – PLT 31107, 05 May 2009



Ground plan of the watch tower on the basis of the excavation

RPH 19. Lussonium – 12 watch tower, Dunaszentgyörgy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 57709

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	632151	133411	46.54486	18.81475	0.70	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	632131	133404	46.54480	18.81449	1.69	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Route 6 cuts through a hillock to the north of Dunaszentgyörgy. This hill rises from the southern bank of a minor stream. A Roman watch tower once stood on this hillock, whose ditches are discernable in aerial photographs as well as on the ground. Parts of the western portion of the double ditch surrounding the tower were discovered during the construction of Route 6. The largest extent of the tower's ditches – as compiled from the evidence – was 55 × 55 m.

The tower is located in a cultivated field, while the western part of its encircling ditch lies under Route 6.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the watch tower. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, but cutting through the lot border of Route 6 in the south.

Bibliography:

SZABÓ 2006a, 193.

PLT 31120–31131

RPH 19. Lussonium – 12 watch tower, Dunaszentgyörgy



0 50 100 150
Scale = 1 : 2000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 35-332



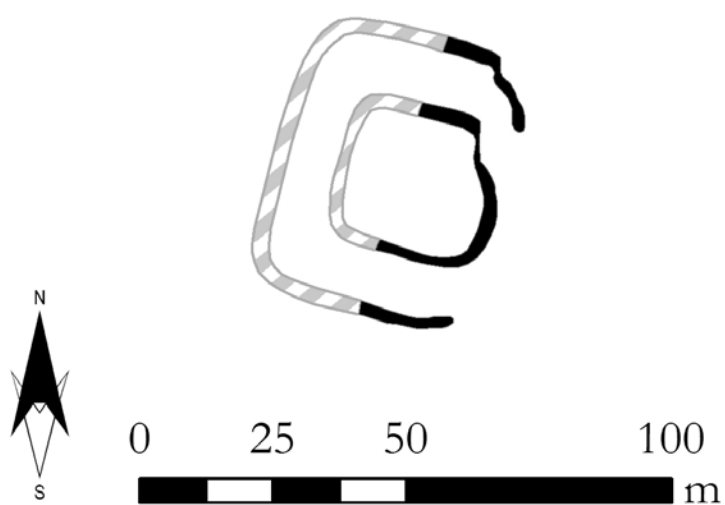
The mound of the watch tower – DSC_0067. 28 Apr. 2009



The ditches of the watch tower even appear in the cultivated field – DSC_0324. 13 May 2009



The ditches of the watch tower identified from the air – PLT 31127. 05 May 2009



Ground plan of the watch tower on the basis of the aerial photographs

RPH 20. Lussonium – 3 watch tower, Paks–Püspök-domb

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 51263

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	632558	134513	46.55479	18.82001	0.42	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	632547	134452	46.55424	18.81987	0.82	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

During the course of a rescue excavation in 1989 on this site located on Püspök-domb in Csámpa next to Route 6 it was possible to document a largely destroyed Roman wall foundation. The wall and the Roman archaeological layers excavated with it belonged to the eastern portion of a Roman watch tower that for the most part was destroyed by the construction of a modern road.

Today the site is a grassy field.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the remains of the watch tower. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 97.

WOSINSKY 1896, 688.

RPH 20. Lussonium – 3 watch tower, Paks–Püspök-domb



Scale = 1 : 1000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 35-332



The watch tower is on a ridge – DSC_7983. 18 Feb. 2011

RPH 21. Limes road, Paks–Csámpa

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 23256

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	633146	135556	46.56418	18.82764	0.20	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	633148	135511	46.56378	18.82767	0.34	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

When cutting through the old highway to the south of the bridge over the Csámpa-patak in 1989 the gravel bed and western ditch of the limes road was clearly discernable in the cross-section.

To this day a paved road runs along the site.

Delimitation:

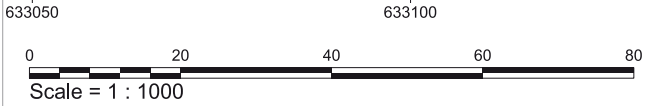
The element of nominated property contains the excavated section of the road. The buffer zone ensures access from Route 6 to the south. Both the element of nominated property and the buffer zone lie within the lot of Route 6, which stretches far to the south, which therefore was left out of the buffer zone.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 93–95.

WOSINSKY 1896, 688.

RPH 21. Limes road,
Paks–Csámpa



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 35-332

RPH 22. Lussonium fort and vicus, Paks–Dunakömlőd – Sánc-hegy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 20027

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	637320	145730	46.65580	18.88180	2.61	Y	Y	Y	N	0	regional and general	A	organizing the lots
buffer zone	637372	145714	46.65566	18.88248	5.44	N	N	N	N	100	general		

Description:

This fort lies in the southern part of Dunakömlőd on Sánc-hegy, which rises from the western side of the present-day Route 6. Its extent and date have been successfully revealed by regular archaeological research that has been continuing since 1987. According to this, the earliest fortification was a palisade fort constructed in the middle of the 1st century with a length of 260 m, and on the basis of observations during excavation its decline can be dated to the first third of the 2nd century.

The length of the late Roman stone fort with a double ditch constructed on its site was 250 m on the north-south axis. The width of both forts on the east–west axis is unknown, since the erosion of the hill's eastern side by the Danube has caused significant destruction, and the current width of the hill varies between 30 and 50 m. During the course of excavations the relationship between the defensive ditches, the fort walls and the gate towers on the north and south sides was established, and one of the barracks buildings was discovered on each side. At the beginning of the 5th century the fort was abandoned, but from its stones a 10 × 10 m fortlet was constructed behind the southern gate.

The site is currently an archaeological park where the northern and southern gates of the fort, the late Roman fortlet and a section of an earlier building can be seen.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property encompasses the remaining parts of the fort and the plateau of the hill to the north and south of the fort. The latter area is where the vicus was located. The borders of the element of nominated property were drawn along the contour lines to the east and along the lot borders to the west. An exception to the latter made up of the three lots located next to the fort's southern gate, where there are presently exhibited remains, so the border of the element of nominated property here also follows the contour lines. The border of the buffer zone runs along the lot borders at the foot of the hill.

Bibliography:

FITZ 1962b, 394–396.

KISS 1991–1992, 89–106.

KISS 1987–1989, 113–127.

VISY 1987, 95–106.

VISY 1973, 264.

VISY 2003a, 91–93.

VISY 1991, 263–267.

VISY 2003b, 122–124.

VISY 2009, 139–155.

VISY 1979–1980, 59–132.

WOSINSKY 1896, 734, 780.

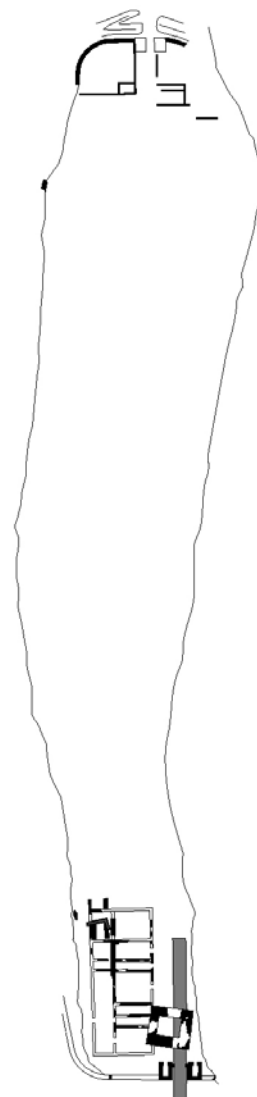
PLT 23054–23063, 23759–23767, 28209–28218,
29759–29764, 30897–30925, 36917–30945

RPH 22. Lussonium fort and vicus, Paks–Dunakömlőd – Sánc-hegy





*The exhibited remains of the fort from the air
(Photograph: Máté Szabó)*



100 m

Ground plan of the fort according to the excavations

RPH 23. Annamatia – 9 watch tower and limes road, Paks

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62650

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Annamatia – 9 watch tower	637436	148929	46.68458	18.88322	0.78	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horti-cultural exhibit
	limes road	637523	149033	46.68552	18.88436	2.13	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		637284	149258	46.68754	18.88123	30.81	N	N	N	N	5	general		

Description:

Annamatia – 9 watch tower: The ground plan of a Roman watch tower can be seen on a hill rising to the south of the valley of the Gyűrűs-patak on archival images and aerial photographs taken in the 1990s. The double system of ditches outlines a regular square with rounded corners, whose side is parallel to the limes road and there are only a few meters between them. The dimensions of the outer ditch measured at the axes were about 57 × 57 m and the inner ditch was about 31 × 31 m.

Limes road: This section of the limes road is not built upon and runs to the west of the present-day highway in a southerly direction all the way to the valley of the Gyűrűs-patak. This Roman road, which was also depicted on an 18th century map, is clearly visible in archive images from the 1950s and 1960s, as well as more recent aerial photographs. The limes road and the ANN 9 watch tower are discernable to the south of the stream valley in photographs from the 1990s as well as satellite images.

Today the area is in part a cultivated field and in part a vineyard. Access is only by dirt road and by foot.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the watch tower and the limes road as determined from aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 88.

WOSINSKY 1896, 689–690.

RPH 23. Annamatia – 9 watch tower and limes road, Paks



0 100 200 300 400
Scale = 1 : 5000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 35-141



The watch tower is in the vineyard – DSC_8007. 18 Feb. 2011

RPH 24. Annamatia – 8 watch tower and limes road, Bölcske – Gabonás

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 62644, 57710

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Annamatia – 8 watch tower	637522	153045	46.72161	18.88424	0.75	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	limes road	637712	152243	46.71440	18.88674	4.64	Y	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		637417	152622	46.71780	18.88287	57.02	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Annamatia – 8. watch tower: The ditches of a watch tower can be observed in several aerial photographs of a cultivated field on the western side of Route 6 at the 98th kilometer marker. The tower's location is marked by a darker spot and was enclosed by a double ditch in a square shape, whose side edge was parallel to the limes road. The dimensions of the outer ditch measured at its axis were about 55 m, and the inner ditch was about 30 m. The tower can be dated to the 4th century on the basis of the finds.

Limes road: The gravel bed indicating the former road can be observed in the cultivated field on the western side of Route 6. However, during the course of construction on the modern road in 2006 it was revealed that the limes road ran under the present-day road, since its poured foundation came to light at several places.

Delimitation:

The elements of nominated property are the watch tower as revealed in aerial photographs and the path of the road as it can be reconstructed from the results of excavations. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the elements of nominated property, and also includes a lot where the plowed up gravel from the Roman road can be observed (0616/4).

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 88.

VISY 1990, 550

SZABÓ 2006b, 161.

PLT 31163–31173

RPH 24. Annamátia – 8 watch tower and limes road, Bölcske – Gabonás



0 200 400 600 800
Scale = 1 : 9000

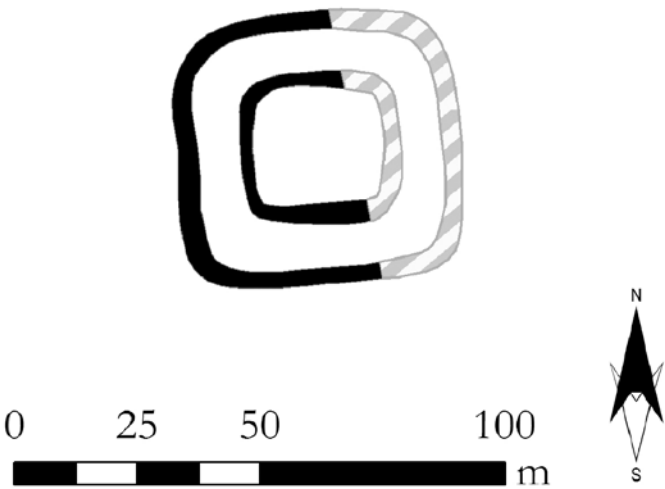
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 35-123, 35-141



The site of the watch tower and the view to the south – DSC_0263. 06 May 2009



The ditches of the watch tower are faintly visible in this aerial photograph – PLT 31170. 05 May 2009



Ground plan of the watch tower

RPH 25. Annamatia – 7 watch tower and limes road, Bölske – Leányvár

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 23819, 67045

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Annamatia – 7 watch tower	637305	154806	46.73745	18.88135	0.74	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	limes road	637437	155147	46.74052	18.88307	3.53	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		637252	155052	46.73966	18.88065	14.71	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Annamatia – 7 watch tower: A tower with a rhombus-shaped ditch is clearly discernable in aerial photographs on a hill rising to the west of the inn in the Leányvári-völgy. Its dimensions are about 60 × 67 m. On the basis of research on the excavated Intercisa – 10 watch tower that has a similar ground plan, these watch towers can be dated to the end of the 3rd century or the beginning of the 4th century.

Limes road: The gravel bed of the road can be clearly discerned in cultivated fields in the southern part of Dunaföldvár. According to the evidence from aerial photographs the road can be identified with breaks all the way to the inn at Leányvár.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the area of the watch tower and the road known from aerial photographs. The border of the buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GRAF 1936, 108.

VISY 2003a, 86–87.

VISY 1990, 550

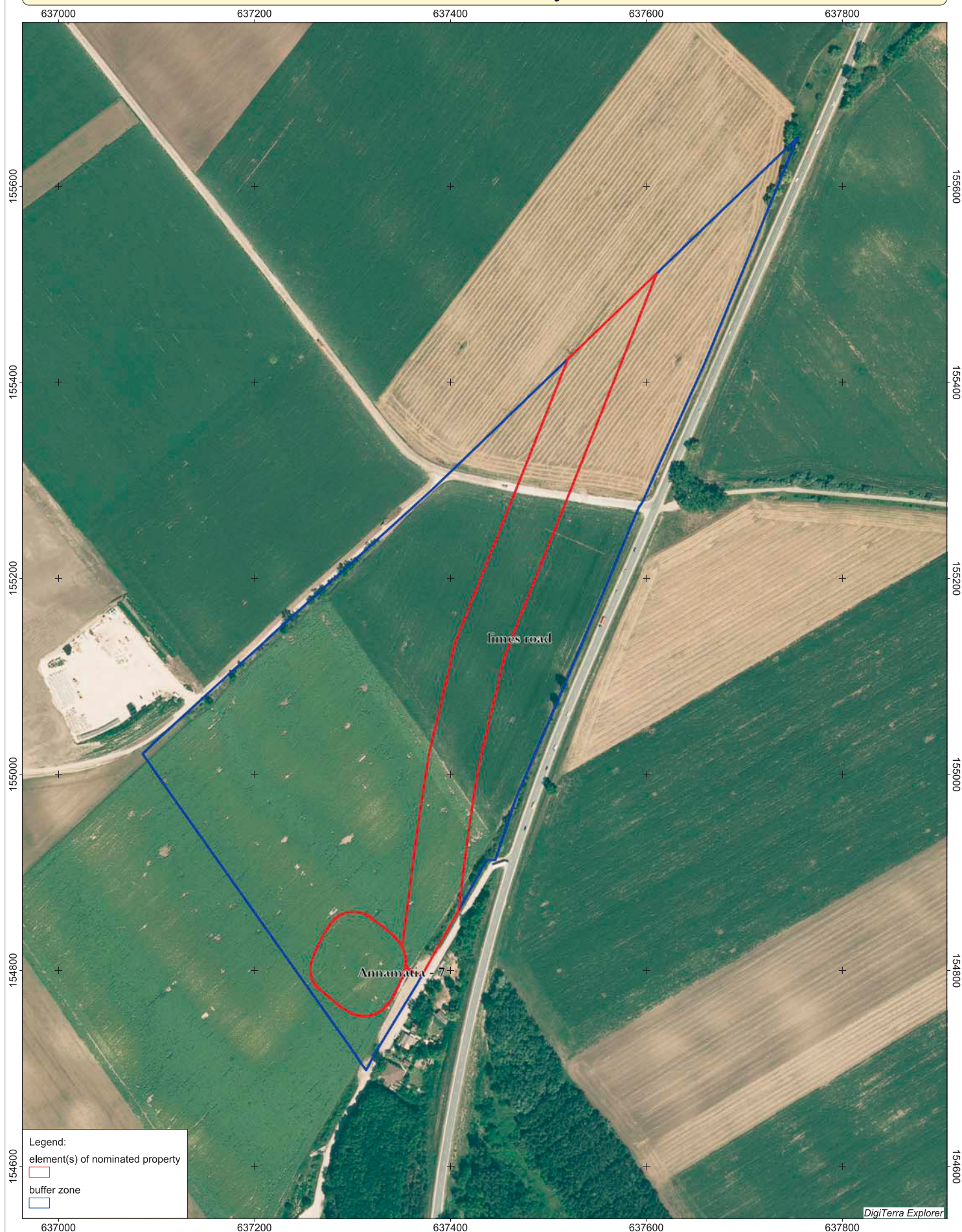
VISY 1980a, 166–175.

VISY 1988, 111.

WOSINSKY 1896, 782.

PLT 23083–23087, 23801–23802, 30947–30948 (watch tower), 30949–30961 (limes road)

RPH 25. Annamátia – 7 watch tower and limes road, Bölcske – Leányvár

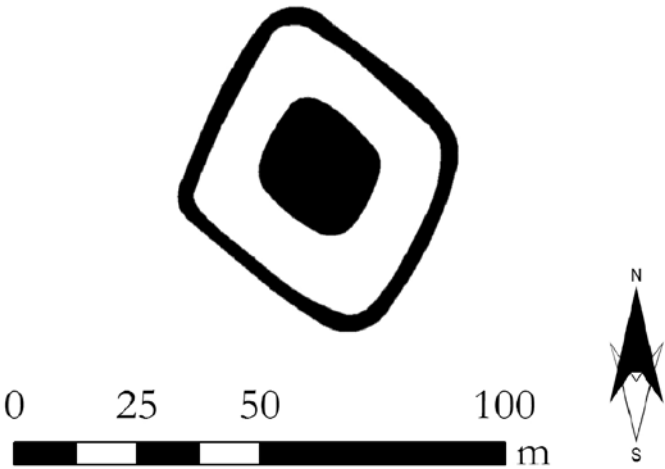




The inn as seen from the mound of the watch tower – DSC_0096. 28 Apr. 2009



The rhombus-shaped ditch of the watch tower is clearly visible from the air – PLT 23086. 15 Mar. 2007



Ground plan of the watch tower

RPH 26. Annamatia – 12 fortified river port, Bölcske, Solt – Duna-meder

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 20004

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	645166	155251	46.74156	18.98420	2.58	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	645078	155410	46.74299	18.98305	73.93	N	N	N	N	0	general; protected natural site		

Description:

The Roman remains lying in the Danube riverbed at Bölcske were surveyed in 1983 using radar, and the underwater archaeological investigations occurred between 1986 and 1990. This fortified river port was 60–80 m long and 30–40 m wide. A large number of altar and grave stones used in the construction of this 4th century structure were removed at this time, but the sonar results by Attila J. Tóth from 2010 confirmed that the site still exists.

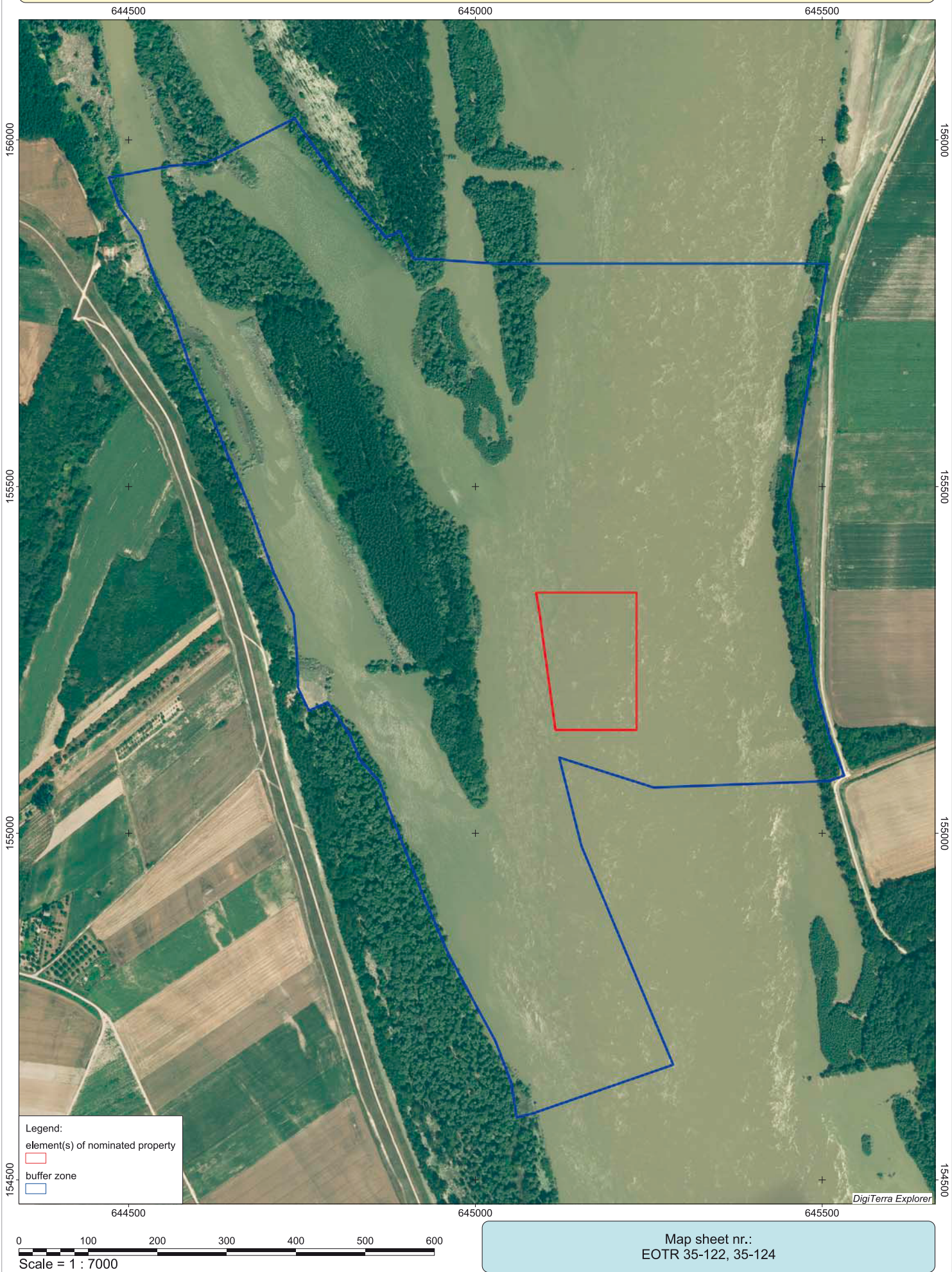
Delimitation:

The element of nominated property contains the area of the remains that have been located. The buffer zone includes the lots that ensure access from Bölcske by water to the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GAAL–SZABO 1990, 127–131.
 SOPRONI 1991, 257–258.
 SOPRONI 1990a, 133–142.
 VISY 2003a, 90–91.
 VISY 2003b, 173–176.
 SZABÓ–TÓTH 2003

RPH 26. Annamatia – 12 fortified river port,
Bölcske, Solt – Duna-meder



RPH 27. Annamatia fort and vicus, Baracs

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 21803, 38795

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Annamatia fort	640405	169353	46.86836	18.92160	0.98	Y	N	N	N	0	regional	B	
	Annamatia vicus	640214	169631	46.87086	18.91909	26.22	N	N	N	N	0	regional and general		
buffer zone		639945	169685	46.87134	18.91556	16.61	N	N	N	N	30	general		

Description:

More precise knowledge about the Roman fort erected on the loess bank rising above the Danube was made possible by the excavations beginning in 1999. The first palisade fort was built in the middle of the 1st century. The fort's length on the north-south axis was 165 m. Its eastern section has been washed away by the Danube, so its remaining width in its northeastern section is 95 m and it is 40 m in the southeastern section. The investigations identified the northern gate of the palisade fort, the two ditches encircling the fort that are 2.2 and 1.2 m wide, as well as the *principia* of the palisade fort.

The stone fort that followed this was erected in the 2nd century with 1 m thick walls, two “V” shaped, 3.8 m wide ditches and 4.4 m recessed trapezoidal towers on the corners. This fort was remodeled in the 4th century with horseshoe shaped towers, the earlier ditches were filled in and the *porta decumana* was closed off with a “U” shaped tower. The dimensions of the excavated northwestern late Roman tower were 11 × 9 m and its walls were 2.2 m thick. On the basis of the coins found in the fill in the ditches the remodeling was performed in the middle of the 4th century. The *porta principalis sinistra* was constructed with recessed gate towers, and the interiors of the towers were 1.3 × 2.5 m. Of the internal buildings only the length of the *principia* is known, which was 24 m.

The civilian town connected to the fort of Annamatia stretched to the west of the fort. In the area bordered by the Nagyvenyim–Baracsi-ér and the row of vacation homes the buildings of the *vicus* and the town structure are clearly visible on aerial photographs. There have not yet been any systematic excavations on this site, but a significant amount of finds have been discovered from field walks and archaeological observations. The site of the fort is a meadow, while the *vicus* is cultivated fields for the most part and it is divided by Route 6. The remains cannot be seen and we do not know about any further landslides of the loess riverbank, but the possibility exists.

Delimitation:

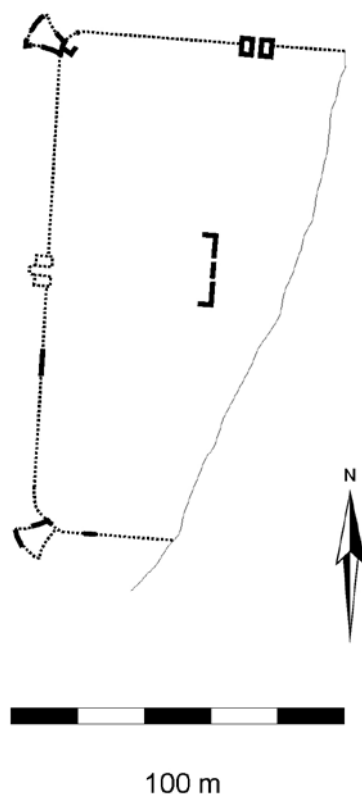
The element of nominated property is the site of the *vicus* identified by aerial photography and field walks as well as the remaining portions of the fort. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property, as well as a lot to the west up to the nearest natural borderline, a stream, since it can be hypothesized that the *vicus* extended to there.

Bibliography:

- KOVÁCS 2009, 131–139.
KOVÁCS 2001a, 55–80.
KOVÁCS 1999a, 42.
KOVÁCS 1999b, 171.
KOVÁCS 2000b, 94–95.
KOVÁCS 2001b, 140.
KOVÁCS 2003, 160–161.
VISY 2003a, 82.
VISY 2003b, 119–121.
KOVÁCS 2005
PLT 29805–29826, 32113–32127

RPH 27. Annamatia fort and vicus, Baracs

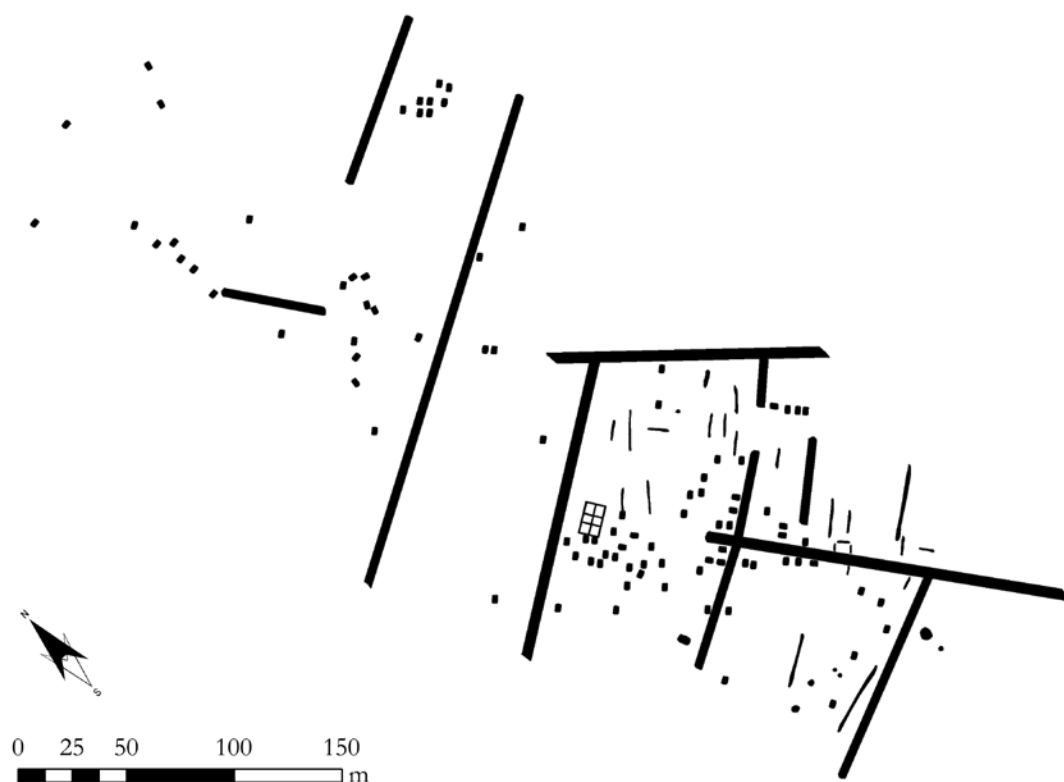




Excavation ground plan of the fort



The structure of the civil settlement in an aerial photograph (filtered image) PLT 29805



Ground plan of the vicus of Annamatia compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

RPH 28. Intercisa – 5–6, 10 watch towers and limes road, Baracs, Kisapostag, Dunaújváros

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 74243, 47894, 21996, 68273

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	limes road	640804	174183	46.91182	18.92674	15.10	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Intercisa – 5 watch tower	640851	174607	46.91563	18.92735	0.45	Y	N	N	N	0	general		
	Intercisa – 6 watch tower	640457	172725	46.89870	18.92221	0.58	Y	N	N	N	0	general		
	Intercisa – 10 watch tower	640474	173160	46.90261	18.92243	0.76	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		640240	173160	46.90261	18.91936	42.56	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Limes road: The Roman road has survived south of the Danube Steelworks (today: Dunaiferr). It runs to the west of the Intercisa – 15 tower, both can be identified on the basis of an aerial photograph from 1940. Here the path of the limes road is the same as that of a minor paved road (old landroad), and running further from here to the southeast the present-day Route 6 covers the Roman road, whose straight path is certain for 4,400 m. As Route 6 were cut through at a stream between Intercisa – 5 and Intercisa – 6 watch towers in 2006, the layers of the limes road could be identified under the modern route.

Intercisa – 6 watch tower: This is a watch tower lying to the northeast of the Dunaújváros airport on the western side of Route 6 that was excavated in 1979. It was surrounded by a double ditch, and on the eastern side the ditches were closer to one another. The dimensions of the inner ditches at their axes were 24.76 m, and the outer ditches were 48.4 m. It can be dated to the beginning of the 4th century.

Intercisa – 10 watch tower: This is a tower surrounded by a rhombus-shaped ditch that lies on the top of a hill to the north of the intersection of the Kisapostag access road on the western side of Route 6, but a small distance away from it. Its excavation took place in 1979. The axes of the rhombus-shaped ditch enclosed a 42 × 47.7 meter area, and on the basis of the finds from the fill in the ditch it can be dated to the middle of the 4th century.

Intercisa – 5 watch tower: This is located directly beside the gas station built in 1993 on the west side of Route 6. It is surrounded by a double ditch with a square shape, whose outer dimensions were about 50 × 50 m. It can be dated to the middle of the 4th century.

The sites of all three watch towers are now cultivated fields.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is comprised of the lot border of the present-day Route 6 in Baracs and Kisapostag. In Dunaújváros its straight continuation follows the lot border of the road leading to the Dunaiferr company. This covers the Roman road on the basis of the determination by Zsolt Visy. The three watch towers make up separate elements of nominated property. The buffer zone in the case of the watch towers is comprised of the borders of the lots containing the elements of nominated property. A separate buffer zone has not been designated for the road, since it is covered by the modern road.

Bibliography:

FITZ 1955, 69–79.

PAULOVICS 1927, 7.

VISY 2003a, 78.

VISY 1978a, 235–259.

VISY 1981, Abb. 22, Nr 11.

VISY 1980a, 166–175.

VISY 2010, 26, fig. 38.

PLT 30986–30991, 31179–31186 (Intercisa – 6 watch tower), 23819–23830,
28241–28246 (Intercisa – 10 watch tower), 30992–31006,
32143–32151 (Intercisa – 5 watch tower)

RPH 28. Intercisa – 5–6, 10 watch towers and limes road,
Baracs, Kisapostag, Dunaújváros



Scale = 1 : 23000

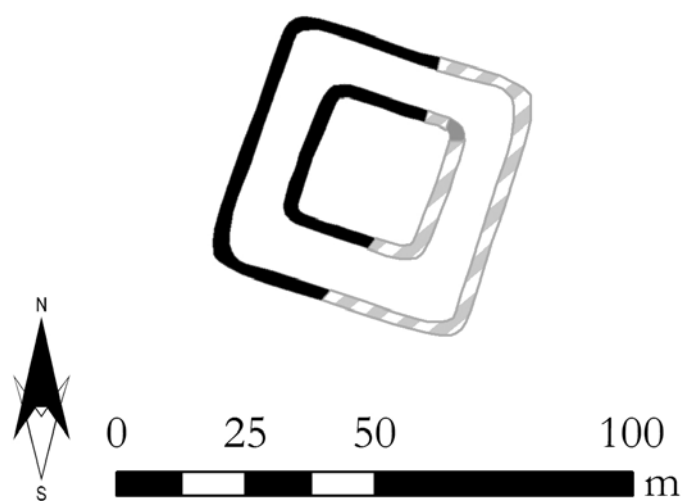
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 45-143, 45-321, 45-323



The double ditch of Intercisa – 5 watch tower can even be identified at the site – DSC_0033. 26 Mar. 2010



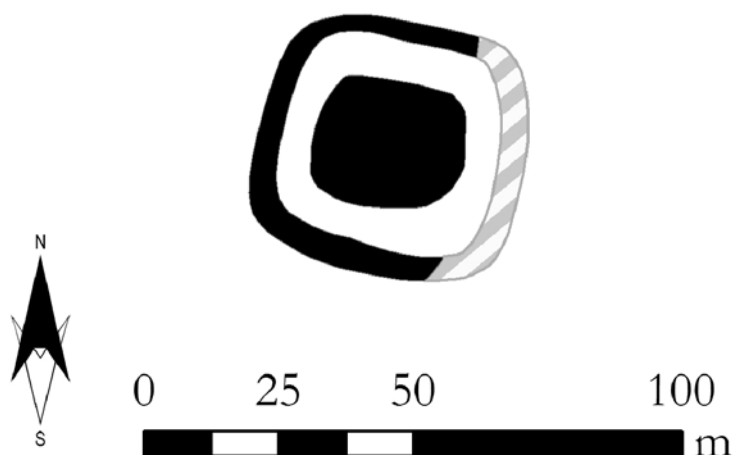
The double ditch of Intercisa – 5 watch tower from the air PLT 31001. 16 Apr. 2009



Ground plan of Intercisa – 5 watch tower compiled on the basis of aerial photographs



The ditches of the Intercisa – 6 watch tower are visible in this aerial photograph – PLT 31184. 05 May 2009



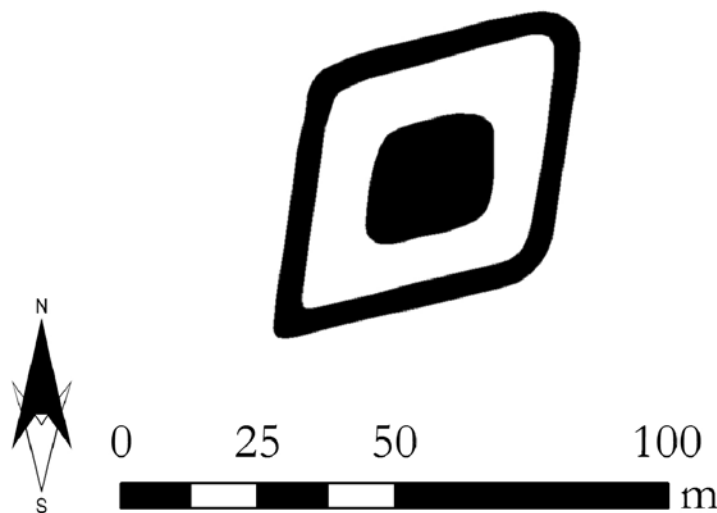
Ground plan of Intercisa – 6 watch tower



The site of Intercisa – 10 watch tower can be easily identified on the basis of the gas line marker – DSC_0184. 29 Apr. 2009



The rhombus-shaped ditch of Intercisa – 10 watch tower is clearly visible from the air – PLT 28244, 26 Apr. 2008



Ground plan of Intercisa – 10 watch tower

RPH 29. Intercisa – 2 watch tower, Dunaújváros – Béke tér

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 22663

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	641473	179319	46.95803	18.93542	0.30	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	641520	179311	46.95796	18.93604	0.97	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This watch tower was partially excavated in 1973–74. The two enclosing ditches of the watch tower were discovered then. The outer ditch was 51 × 51 m, it was 1.8–1.9 m wide and it varied between 1.5 and 2 m deep. The ditch was rounded at the corners and had a gap on the western side, where the entryway to the tower may have been. The inner ditch was 25 × 25 m, it was 1.2–2.9 m wide and it varied between 140 and 183 cm deep. The date of the watch tower is unknown.

A modern building stands on a part of the ditches and on the tower itself.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the compiled outline of the watch tower's outer ditch. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

FITZ 1955, 74, 4. tower

RADNAI 1940, 62, plate XVI.

VISY 2003a, 77.

VISY 1978a, 235–259.

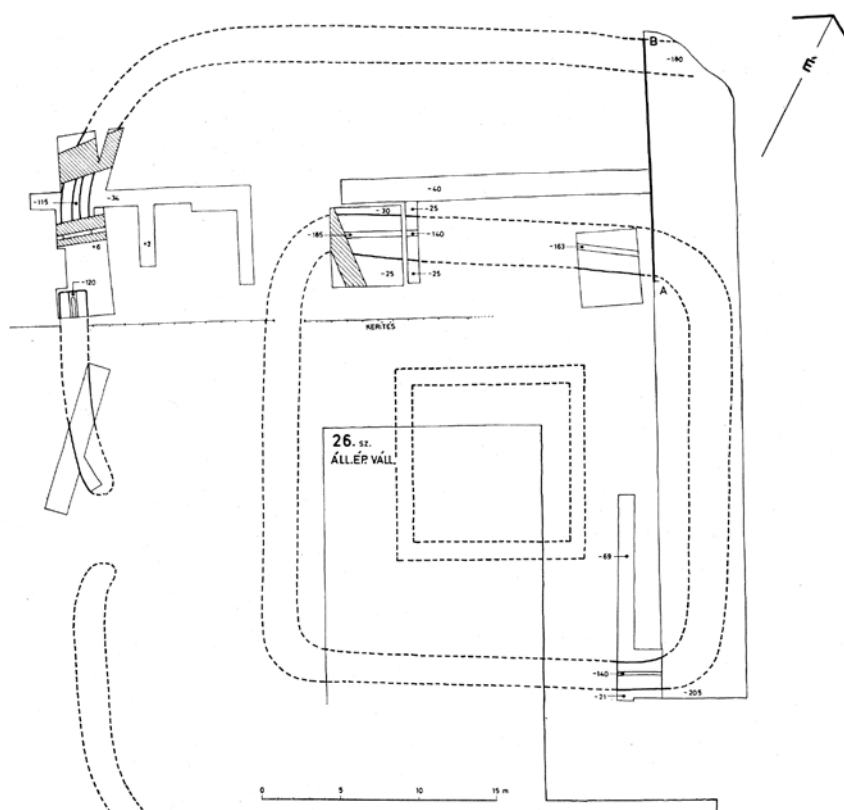
RPH 29. Intercisa – 2 watch tower, Dunaújváros – Béke tér

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 45-143





The modern building standing atop the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plan of the watch tower (Source: VISY 1978a, illustration 26)

RPH 30. *Intercisa* fort and *vicus*, Dunaújváros – Öreg-hegy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 22656, 22648

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Intercisa fort	641582	181261	46.97550	18.93682	10.75	Y	Y	Y	N	60	national	A	
	Intercisa vicus (semi-detached house)	641406	181032	46.97344	18.93451	0.15	Y	Y	Y	N		national		
	Intercisa vicus (building with an apse)	641391	181246	46.97536	18.93431	0.02	Y	Y	Y	N		national		
buffer zone		641720	181381	46.97658	18.93863	7.87	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The earliest fort was established to the south of the later one, but only a brief section of its ditch is known. The palisade fort from the first period that is below the stone fort was constructed in the time of Trajan and its width was 165 m. While its length cannot be precisely determined due to riverbank landslides, it can be estimated to have been around 190 m. On the *retentura* side a double row of posts supported the wall, into which turf was also inserted. In a section on the southern side only a turf wall was discovered.

The stone fort was constructed at the end of the Marcomannic Wars and afterward, and its 1.2 m thick foundation wall was set along the outer edge of the palisade fort's ditch. The distance between the old and the new defensive lines was chosen so that the earth dug out of the new ditch, which was significantly wider and deeper than the earlier one, would provide the material necessary to construct the *agger* (rampart). Due to the danger of landslides, the eastern walls were moved 20 meters to the west, however the side gates stayed where they had been earlier. The narrowed section of the ditch of the palisade fort was discovered here, as well as the single gate tower of the stone fort's southern gate, which had earlier been set on four wooden columns, and then a double stone gate tower completed during the remodeling at the time of Commodus or Caracalla. The *porta decumana* and the *porta principalis sinistra* were also similar, however it is possible that the *porta praetoria* was not constructed at all on the upper edge of the high river bank. The dimensions of this fort, which leaned a bit into the form of a parallelogram, were 176 × ca. 200 m. The construction of the internal corner towers, of which the two on the eastern corners have been successfully revealed, can also be placed at the beginning of the 3rd century. The late Roman era, probably during the time of Constantine II, was when the fort was remodeled. During the course of this fan shaped towers were erected on the corners, the *porta decumana* was closed off and turned into a horseshoe-shaped tower and in the place of the demolished *agger* a row of buildings were erected around the interior side of the fort wall. Filling in the earlier ditch, the new defensive ditch was significantly further away. The final period of construction can be placed during the times of Gratian and Theodosius. The fort was still in use – in part by the immigrating *foederati* – in the first centuries of the 5th century, but after this it was abandoned.

The main portion of the fort is today an archaeological park. The *vicus* has in part been built upon, but three structures can be visited. These are the military bath north from the fort, a semi-detached house in the western side of the vicus, both from the 3rd century, and a little building with an apse.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the excavated portions of the military baths, the fort and the area of the *vicus* lying to the south of the fort. The delimitation follows lot borders, except for on the eastern side towards the Danube, since there the lot border intersects with the fort's tower and the riverbank. On this side the border of the element of nominated property has been designated along the promenade. Two separate elements of nominated property is comprised of the building with an apse and the semi-detached house. The buffer zone contains the river bank, the lots neighboring the baths and the roads along the element of nominated property in the east, and in the west the lots neighboring the fort along the lot borders. The buffer zone of the building with an apse and the semi-detached house connects up with the element of nominated property of the fort and *vicus* through the lot of Öreghegyi út, and in these cases the border of the buffer zone cuts through lot borders, since these are extensive public spaces that contain housing estates, which we did not include in the buffer zone.

Bibliography:

LŐRINCZ–SZABÓ 1990, 739–744.

LŐRINCZ–VISY 1980, 681–701.

PAULOVICS 1927

BARKOCZI et al. 1954

VAGO 1970, 109–119.

VISY 1980b, 703–714.

VISY 2003a, 76.

VISY 1972, 245–263.

VISY 1977

VISY 2003b, 116–118.

VISY 2009, 139–155.

PONGRÁCZ 2000, 51.

PLT 23108–23115, 23834–23846

RPH 30. Intercisa fort and vicus, Dunaújváros – Öreg-hegy

641400

641600

641800

181600

181400

181200

181000

181600

181400

181200

181000



641400

641600

641800

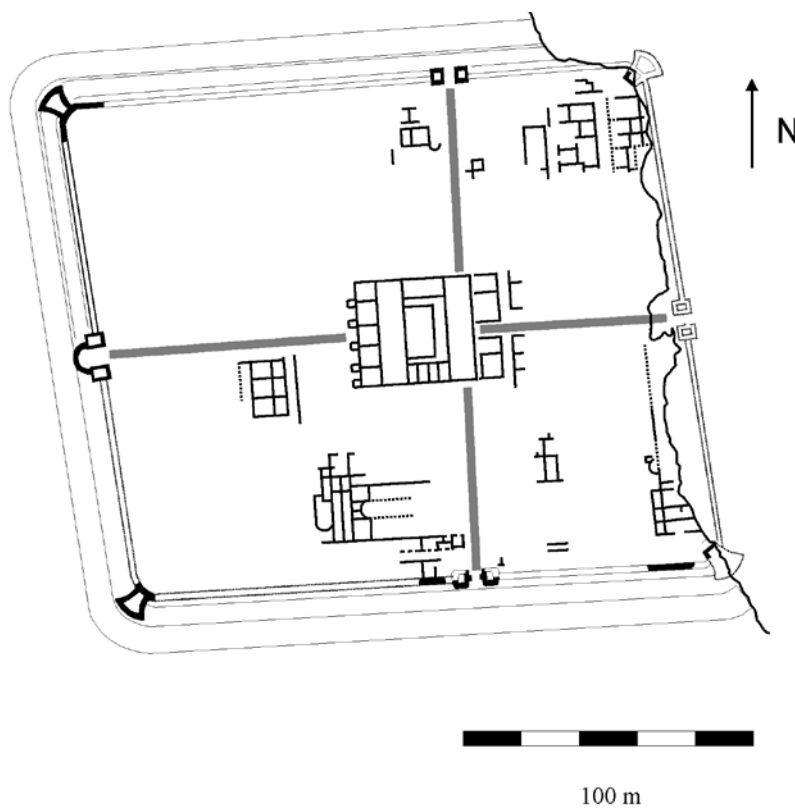
0 50 100 150 200 250
Scale = 1 : 3000

Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 45-141



A portion of Intercisa – PLT 23841



The ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 31. Vetus Salina – 8 watch tower and limes road, Rácalmás

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 37601

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	640692	185966	47.01781	18.92502	3.16	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	640714	185837	47.01665	18.92531	5.37	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Vetus Salina – 8 watch tower: This is a tower to the south of Rácalmás and to the east of Route 6, discovered from an aerial photograph in 1994. The tower is surrounded by a square double ditch, the dimensions of the inner being 35 m and the outer 60 m. The dark spot appearing in the middle of the image suggests that the tower was made of wood. On the basis of the finds collected from the surface, the tower can be dated to the 4th century.

Limes road: On the western edge of Rácalmás to the east of the Vetus Salina – 8 watch tower, a section of the limes road can be identified from photographs and on the ground.

Today the site is a cultivated field.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the watch tower and the path of the road. The buffer zone is the same as the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 75.

PLT 2612–2615, 31187–31189 (watch tower), 2612–2615 (limes road)

RPH 31. Vetus Salina – 8 watch tower and
limes road, Rácalmás

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 45-123

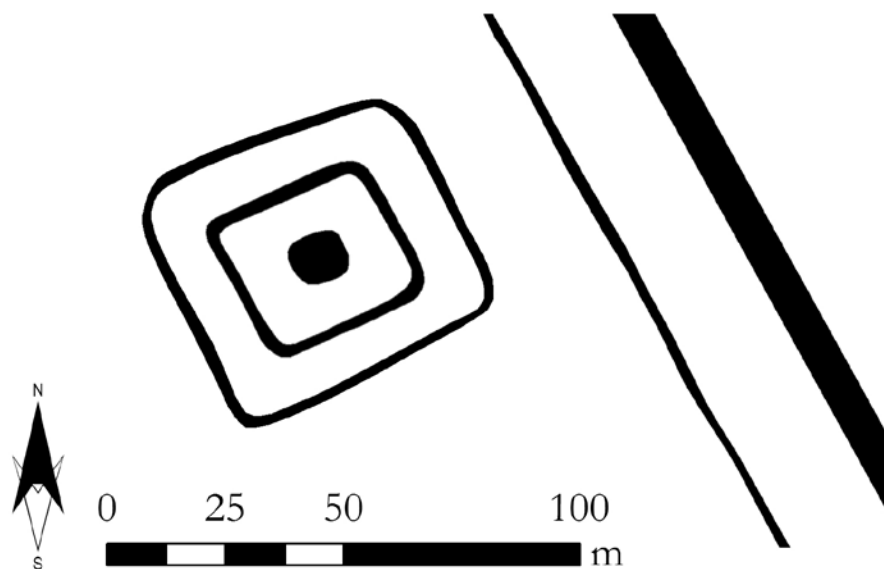




The watch tower and the limes road in an aerial photograph – PLT 2613 / 10 Jun. 1994



The site of the watch tower – DSC_0250. 30 Apr. 2009



Ground plan of the watch tower compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

RPH 32. Limes road, Adony, Kulcs

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 74241

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	638597	190299	47.05676	18.89736	5.77	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone													

Description:

The limes road to the west of the village of Kulcs at the eastern foot of Szentmihály-hegy was clearly discernable as a light strip in an aerial photograph of 1940. In 1952 Route 6 was constructed atop the Roman road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is comprised of the lot borders of Route 6. Since the Roman road lies below the modern road, a buffer zone was not designated.

Bibliography:

POLGÁR 1931, 10–11.
 VISY 2003a, 73–74.
 PLT 2612–2615

RPH 32. Limes road,
Adony, Kulcs



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property



0 200 400 600 800
Scale = 1 : 10000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 45-121

RPH 33. Vetus Salina – 11 watch tower and limes road, Adony

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 21536

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	limes road	636847	194161	47.09147	18.87421	11.70	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Vetus Salina – 11 watch tower	636957	193481	47.08535	18.87568	0.72	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		636709	193374	47.08439	18.87241	232.90	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Vetus Salina – 11 watch tower: To the south of Adony in the Zsellér-dűlő and to the north of the bend where Route 6 turns slightly to the northwest, a watch tower with a square double ditch can be seen to the west of the limes road, discernable in an aerial photograph from 2008. The size of the outer ditch was 48 m and the inner was 26 m. Bronze coins from the 4th century have been discovered on the surface of the tower. It can be dated to the middle and second half of the 4th century.

Limes road: To the north of Adony – Szentmihály-hegy in the Zsellér-dűlő, the limes road is clearly visible in aerial photographs and satellite images for about 3,000 meters. On the surface the road can be traced as a gravelly strip in some places.

The site is now a cultivated field.

Delimitation:

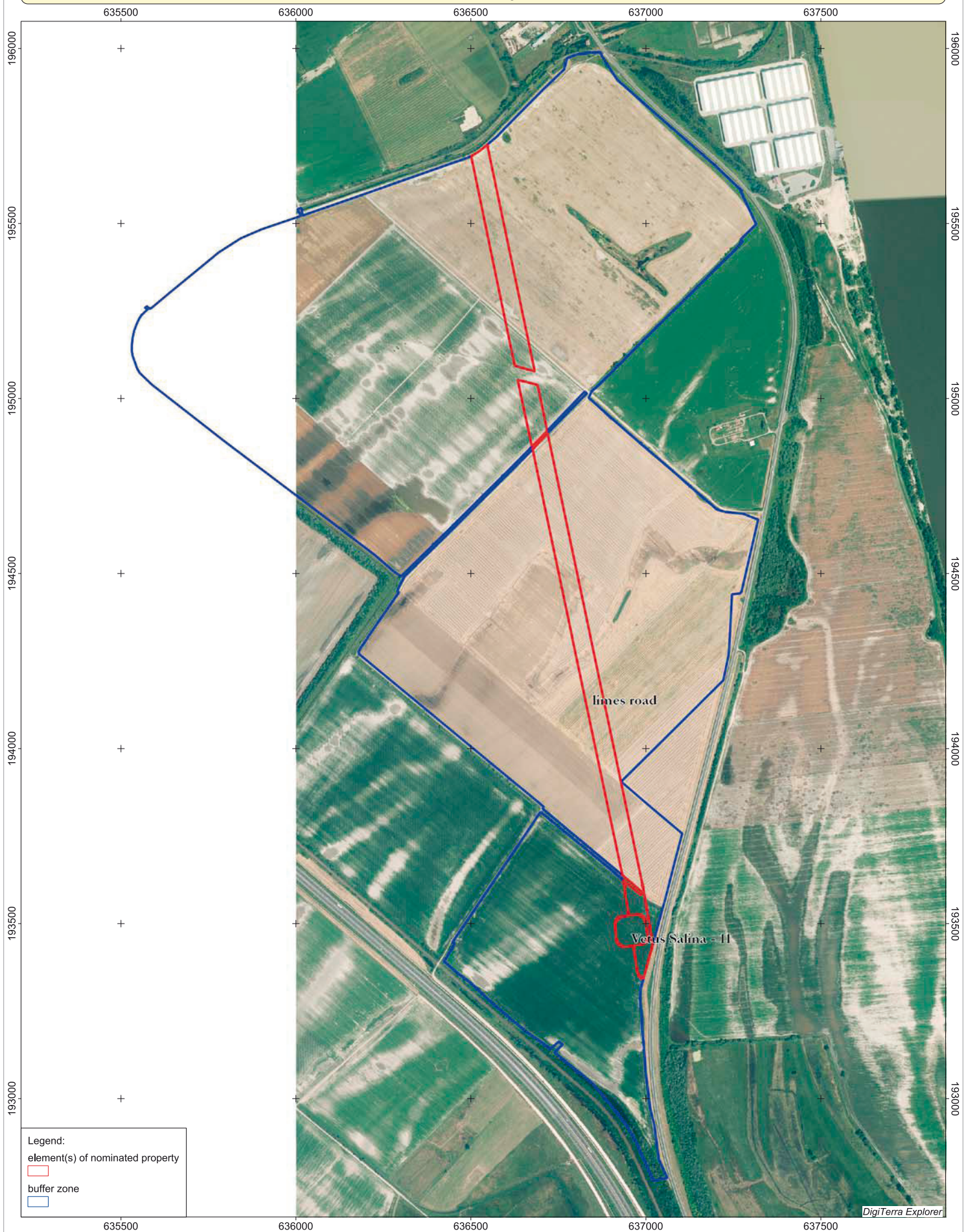
The element of nominated property is the Roman road and watch tower as determined on the basis of the aerial photographs. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 73–74.

PLT 35775–35783 (watch tower), 31007–31012, 32152–32155 (limes road)

RPH 33. Vetus Salina – 11 watch tower and limes road, Adony



0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200
Scale = 1 : 14000

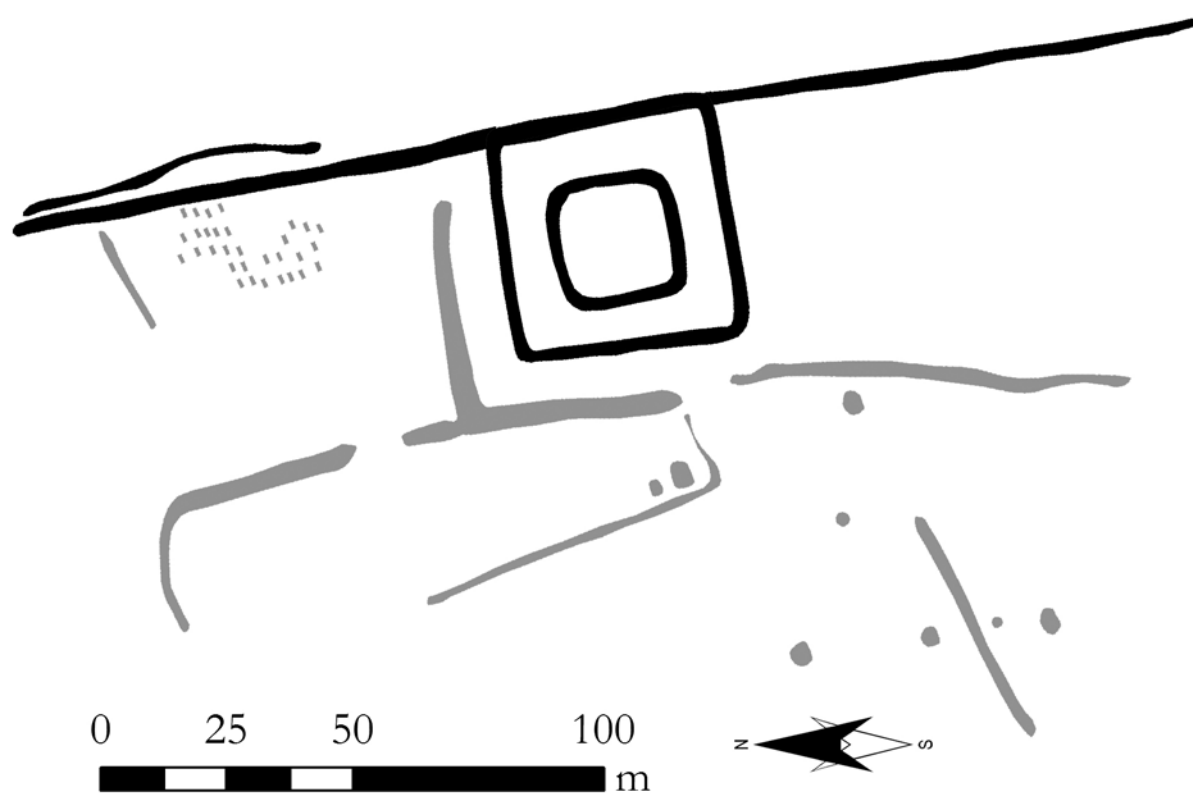
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 55-343



The watch tower, the limes road, a cemetery organized in rows and other archaeological phenomena from the air PLT – 35775. 24 May 2010



Archaeological surveying with a metal detector at the watch tower – DSC_0042. 01 Apr. 2010



Ground plan of the watch tower and its surroundings

RPH 34. Limes road, Adony

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 21536

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	636452	196056	47.10851	18.86895	3.12	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	636353	196119	47.10907	18.86764	22.31	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

To the north of Adony – Szentmihály-hegy in the Zsellér-dűlő the limes road is clearly visible in aerial photographs and satellite images for about 3,000 meters. On the surface the road can be traced as a gravelly strip in some places.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the Roman road as determined on the basis of aerial photographs. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 73–74.

PLT 31007–31012, 32152–32155

RPH 34. Limes road, Adony



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

Scale = 1 : 5000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 55-341, 55-343



The path of the limes road to the south of Adony – PLT 32154. 18 Jun. 2009



The site of the limes road to the south of Adony – DSC_0216. 30 Apr. 2009

RPH 35. Limes road, Ercsi

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 74239

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	637584	209285	47.22753	18.88349	14.13	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	638200	211926	47.25130	18.89156	154.34	N	N	N	N	15	general		

Description:

The limes road that runs straight for 18 km from the oil refinery in Százhalombatta to the southern border of Ercsi has been built upon by today, but to the south of Ercsi it runs unhindered for a 4 km section and its path is preserved by a road through the fields that is still used today. This section that has not been built upon is clearly visible up to the Iváncsa access road in several aerial photographs since 1940. From there to the south until the fort of Vetus Salina the path of the road in places runs along the same path as Route 6, but its identification is uncertain.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the Roman road determined on the basis of aerial photographs. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

FITZ 1970, 164.
 VISY 2003a, 67–69.
 PLT 28521–28525

RPH 35. Limes road,
Ercsi





The section of the limes road to the south of Ercsi – PLT 28525. 10 May 2008

RPH 36. Matrica – 13 fortified river port?, Szigetújfalu – Ercsi rév

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 58872

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	640064	211689	47.24920	18.91619	1.33	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	640053	211781	47.25002	18.91604	17.09	N	N	N	N	5	general		

Description:

These remains on the banks of the Danube were already known of in the 19th century. Flóris Rómer first raised the idea that these ruins, which had earlier been identified as the medieval Benedictine monastery of Ercsi, might be the remains of Roman military construction.

As a result of the most recent river archaeological research in 2009, it is probable that to the north of the medieval monastery there really are Roman ruins.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the same as the extent of the Roman archaeological site as it is known and can be determined today. In addition to the lots containing the element of nominated property, the buffer zone includes the two lots covering the medieval site.

Bibliography:

TÓTH J. A. 2009, 354–356.

RPH 36. Matrica – 13 fortified river port?, Szigetújfalu – Ercsi rév





The section of wall that can be seen on the bank during low water levels on the Danube (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)



The wall during investigations in 2009 (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)



The previous wall section from the Danube (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)

RPH 37. *Matrica* fort and *vicus*, Százhalombatta – Dunafüred

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 11477, 11478

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Matrica fort	640214	217314	47.29980	18.91805	2.89	Y	N	N	N	0	national; registered historic property	B	
	Matrica vicus	640382	217570	47.30210	18.92026	0.03	Y	Y	Y	N	0	national		
buffer zone		640107	217378	47.30037	18.91663	11.35	N	N	N	N	50	national and general; registered historic property		

Description:

Árpád Dormuth and András Mócsy performed excavations here in 1943 and 1953, and between 1993 and 1997 Péter Kovács investigated parts of the fort.

The fort had a ground area of 155 × 152 m and the wall was 70 cm wide. The corners were rounded, the interior towers were square, and we know of a semicircular tower on the southeast corner as well as a fan shaped tower from a later construction period on the northwest corner. The gate towers protrude 1/3 of their size in front of the wall surface. The fort is surrounded by an earlier and a later ditch. We know of the *principia* building from the interior of the fort.

The first fort was established at the beginning of the 1st century and constructed of earth and wood. Its rebuilding in stone probably occurred after the Marcomannic Wars sometime around the turn of the 3rd century. Later, semicircular corner towers were constructed on its walls. The northwestern fan-shaped corner tower was constructed during the course of the 4th century (the era of Constantine), and this is when they filled in the previous ditch and dug the new one further from the walls. During the reign of Valentinian (364–375) the towers were renovated. Not much later, the Romans abandoned the fort, since in the middle of the 5th century a Hun girl was buried within the territory of the fort.

The area of the fort is a grassy, free standing area, with access by a dirt road. Its northern edge is covered by early Modern earthworks, and weekend garden plots line up along its western side. The towers for high tension wires disturb the view in its immediate surroundings.

North of the fort, in the border of the *vicus* the bathhouse of a *mansio* is conserved and exhibited.

Delimitation:

The borders of the element of nominated property are the walls and towers of the fort, as well as the single known ditch. The bathhouse of the *vicus* that is exhibited as a historic monument represents a separate element of nominated property. The buffer zone corresponds to the currently known extent of the *vicus*, along the lot borders. It does not include the lots belonging to the MOL Danube Refinery, since the archaeological elements that were discovered there were destroyed during construction or during the excavations that preceded construction.

Bibliography:

KOVÁCS 2000a

KOVÁCS 1994–1995, 81–106.

KOVÁCS 1995a, 91–112.

MRT 7, 234.

MÓCSY 1955, 59–69.

VISY 2003b, 109–111.

VISY 1978a, 235–259.

RPH 37. Matrica fort and vicus,
Százhalombatta – Dunafüred





The site of the fort from the southeast (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



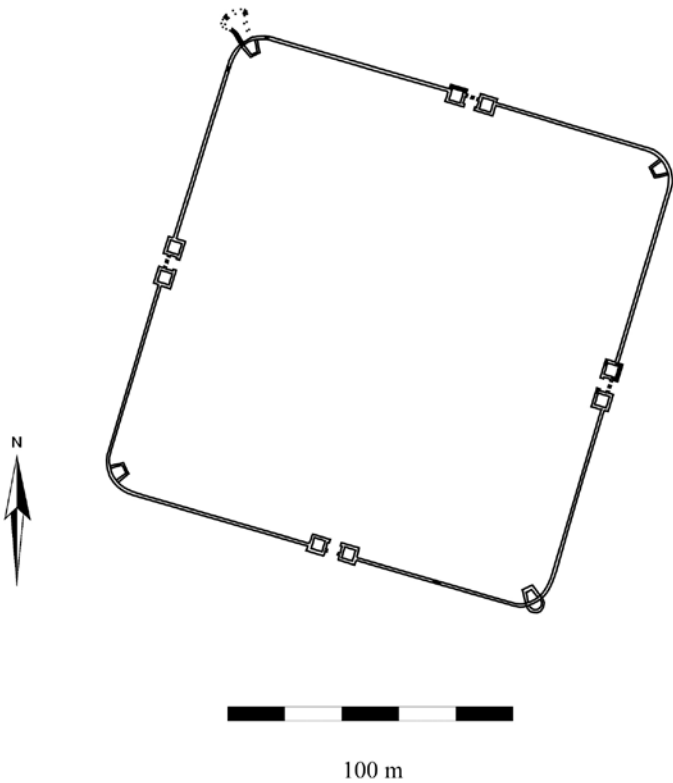
The site of the fort photographed towards the southeast from the Modern era earthworks (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



The only trace that can be seen on the ground of the depression from the eastern ditch (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



The bathhouse to the north of the fort exhibited as a historic monument (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 38. *Campona* fort and *vicus*, Budapest 22nd district – Nagytétény

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 31521, 47237

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	645314	227438	47.39092	18.98538	10.74	Y	Y	Y	N	500	national	B	
buffer zone	645504	227494	47.39143	18.98789	7.65	N	N	N	N	350	national; registered historic surroundings		

Description:

The Roman fort known by the name of *Campona* in the 22nd district of Budapest was studied by István Paulovics in the thirties, Ferenc Fülep in the fifties and László Kocsis in recent decades. Unfortunately so far only brief excavation reports have appeared about their work.

The fort may have been constructed in stone during the time of Antoninus Pius (138–161), but an earlier palisade fort can also be hypothesized on the basis of the finds uncovered so far. The dimensions of the fort were 178 × 200 m, it had rounded corners and it may have originally been encircled by a ditch. Significant alterations were performed in the late Roman period: the earlier ditch was filled in and two new ones were dug around the fort. Excavations have been performed on the northern, southern and eastern gates and gate towers; the towers located at the corners that earlier had been internal towers then later were reconstructed as fan shaped towers; as well as on several wall towers that protruded from the wall surface the thickness of their walls. Amongst the internal structures, there have been excavations on the *principia* and the row of buildings along the *via praetoria*.

The eastern and southern gate towers are exhibited as historic monuments, but the other parts of the fort have been constructed upon. The lot with the two gate towers is fenced off and neglected and has overgrown trees.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property encompasses the fort and all three of its ditches, for the most part following the lot borders except on the northern and southern parts of the fort's ditch. The buffer zone follows the lots protected as archaeological sites of national significance to the north and east. To the south it only includes the railway line, under which lies the fort's ditch (the element of nominated property extends into the lot). To the west the buffer zone is bigger; this is where the *vicus* is presumed to have been, some of whose buildings actually came to light in the previous century, but whose precise locations cannot presently be determined.

Bibliography:

- KOCSIS 2000, 183–198.
 FÜLEP 1955, 213.
 FÜLEP 1968, 357.
 RLU 93.
 VISY 1988, 89–90.
 VISY 2003b, 106–108.

RPH 38. Campona fort and vicus, Budapest 22nd district – Nagytétény

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 65-344



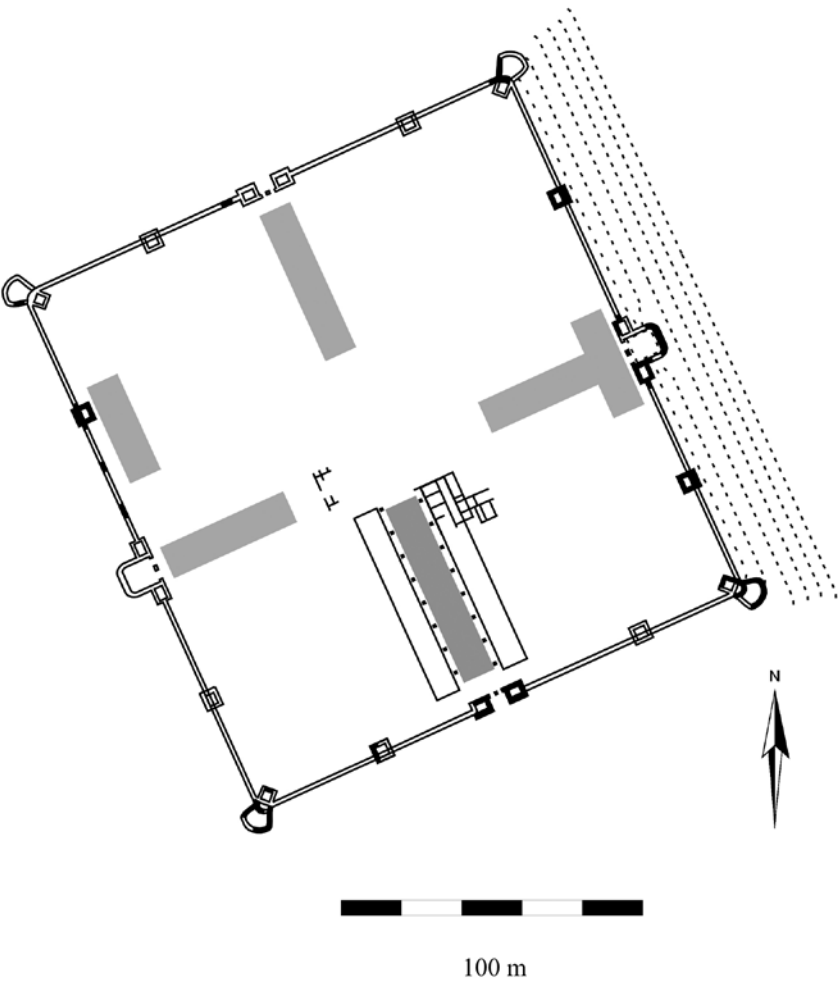
Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



*The exhibition of the southern gate towers as historical monuments is in a fenced lot with difficult access
(Photograph: Gábor Varga)*



*The southern tower of the eastern gate with its hypothetical reconstruction exhibition as a historic monument
and how it was walled off in late Roman times, as well as the open excavations from the most recent archaeological research
(Photograph: Gábor Varga)*



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 39. Contra Aquincum / Contra Teutantum? fort, Budapest 5th district – Március 15. tér

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 15661

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	650347	238697	47.49221	19.05205	4.09	Y	Y	Y	N	100	national	A	
buffer zone	650202	238812	47.49325	19.05013	1.58	N	N	N	N	150	national		

Description:

The Roman fort found at Március 15. tér in the 5th district of Budapest was first identified by Lajos Nagy between the two world wars, although portions had turned up earlier. The excavated stone fort is from the period of the Tetrarchy (295–305), or the time of the emperor Constantine (306–337). Its published ground plan was 86 × 84 m, and it was built with fan shaped corner towers and two U-shaped towers on each side. Its walls were 3.4 m thick. We do not know about its interior structures, and only a small portion of the ditch is known. It is possible that this ditch is from a fort from an earlier period, although it has been shown that the bath section supposedly from this earlier period was actually the Turkish era Pest baths. The fort had been referred to as Contra Aquincum, but according to a current theory its name was Contra Teutantum.

Presently the historic wall reconstruction of one wall tower is under the pavement in the heart of the downtown and can be seen in a public space through an observation window.

Delimitation:

The borderline of the element of nominated property is the border of the lot that encompasses the fort. The buffer zone stretches along the border of the lots that are protected as archaeological sites of national significance.

Bibliography:

NAGY L. 1946

VISY 1988, 85–86.

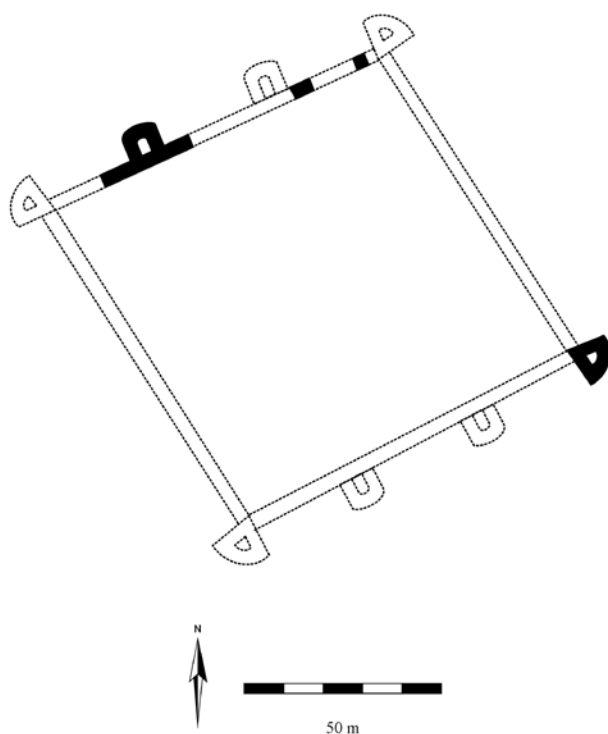
VISY 2003b, 201–203.

RPH 39. Contra Aquincum / Contra Teutanum? fort, Budapest 5th district – Március 15. tér





One of the towers is exhibited since its excavation. The covering was built in 2010 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 40. Aquincum – III camp and vicus, Budapest 1st and 2nd districts – Víziváros

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 39706, 39707

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	649330	240429	47.50779	19.03855	11.74	Y	N	N	N	12000	national and general; registered historic district / surroundings / property	C	
buffer zone	649176	240817	47.51128	19.03651	28.78	N	N	N	N	29000	national, regional and general; registered historic district / surroundings / property		

Description:

On the basis of the early ground levels, post-framed structures, streets and soldiers' gravestones discovered in the area bordered by Csalogány utca – Fő utca – Medve utca – Kacsá utca, the first known military camp of Aquincum was established in 45–50 AD. This *ala* camp was probably located on an area of about 190 × 240 m to the west of Fő utca and to the north of Csalogány utca. On the site of this military camp, which was closed down at the beginning of the 2nd century, a civilian town developed and flourished until the end of Roman rule. A significant portion of this falls in the area of the 2nd district, and so this appears as a joint site of the 1st and 2nd districts in the World Heritage nomination.

Nothing is exhibited of its known fragments, and the entire area is built upon. Access is only possible through the required excavations that precede construction projects.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is comprised of the area of the lots that encompass the presumed extent of the camp, as well as the lots that abut the connected path of the excavated sections of the limes road. The borders of the buffer zone have been designated by taking into account the town that came into being at the site of the camp, and were determined by utilizing the information from the professional literature related to it.

Bibliography:

NAGY L. 1942, 747–764.
KÉRDŐ 1994, 15–22.
KÉRDŐ 1995, 12–13.
KÉRDŐ 1997, 399.
ZSIDI 2003, 81–84.

RPH 40. Aquincum – III camp and vicus,
Budapest 1st and 2nd districts – Víziváros

649000

649500

241000

241000

240500

240500

240000

240000

Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

DigiTerra Explorer

649000

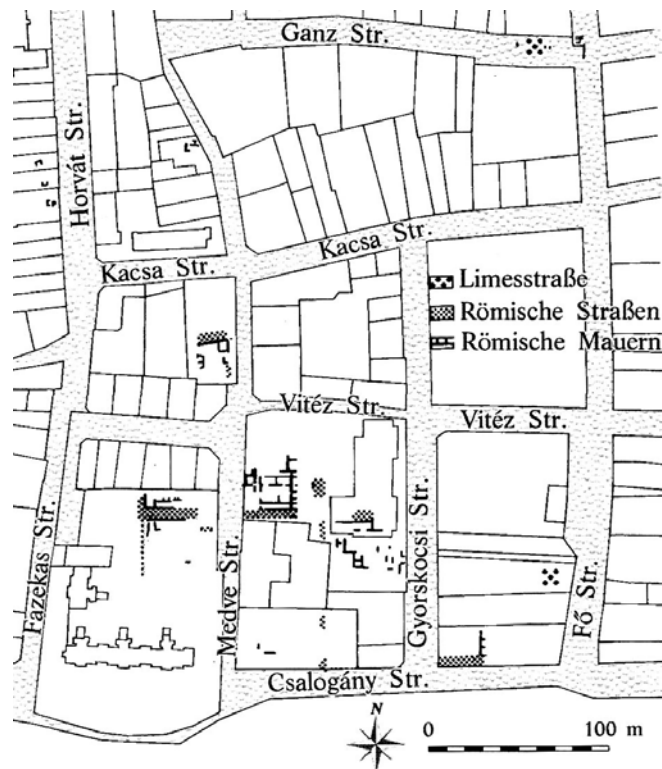
649500

0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale = 1 : 6000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 65-233, 65-411



The site of the ala camp in the Víziváros district has been completely built over: Nagy Imre tér (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



The building remains excavated in the area of the camp (Source: ZSIDI 2003, 83. Abb. 2.)

RPH 41. Aquincum fortress and *canabae*, Budapest 2nd and 3rd districts – Óbuda

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 45926, 45907, 45913

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Aquincum fortress	649560	244233	47.54201	19.04160	94.25	Y	Y	Y	N	9500	national and general; registered historic surroundings / property	A	
	Aquincum canabae (Hercules Villa)	649403	244967	47.54861	19.03951	1.02	Y	Y	Y	N		national		
	Aquincum canabae (amphi-theatrum)	649360	243216	47.53286	19.03895	1.31	Y	Y	Y	N		national		
buffer zone		648925	244051	47.54037	19.03317	218.57	N	N	N	N	63000	national, regional and general; registered historic district / surroundings / property		

Description:

The forts of Aquincum were lying hidden under the houses of Óbuda for a great deal of time. The excavations and studies of small areas often did not make it possible to analyze the remains that were uncovered. It was only the urban development that began in the 1970s that brought remnants to the surface that made identification of the forts possible.

The earliest military fort of an *ala* in Óbuda was built in the year 73, and was only rebuilt in stone in the first half of the 2nd century. The fragments of this were uncovered under the Aquincum (today Ramada Plaza) Hotel, and the line of the fort wall as well as the location of the two gateways have been indicated in the paving. During the course of the excavations the *principia* and the barracks also came to light.

Presumably the legionary fortress also had an early palisade phase, but the extent of this is unknown at the present. The stone fortress is from the Trajan/Hadrian era (98–138), and has an area of 476 × 570 m with internal square towers. The towers of the southern gate were also square, extending partially beyond the wall surface, and it may be presumed that the other gateways were also like this. The eastern gate was remodeled, and octagonal towers were erected. Of the interior buildings, we know of fragments of the bathhouse, the house of the *tribunus laticlavius* and the barracks. The eastern and southern fortress gates as well as the military bathhouse are exhibited as historic monuments.

In the 4th century a late Roman fortress was erected stretching to the banks of the Danube, utilizing the eastern wall of the legionary fortress. We know of horseshoe shaped towers along the southern wall, and between these there were arched sections of wall. Its gateway was located on the western edge of the southern wall.

The military town (*canabae*) surrounding the legionary fortress from the 2nd–3rd century extended to the line of the present Bécsi út. Of the numerous ornate residences known from their remains, the so-called Hercules Villa in Meggyfa utca can be visited. The military amphitheater stood on its southern edge. South of this line there were also Roman buildings in Budaújlak, however these did not follow the system of roads from the legionary fortress and its urban structure is more scattered than that of the military town.

The cemeteries and industrial areas of the military town can be found along Bécsi út and Lajos utca. Three graveyards at the lot at Bécsi út 3–5. – Cserfa utca – Lajos utca 4–6., as well as the remains of a brick firing kiln on the lot at Bécsi út 120–128. have been rehabilitated. There was also a cemetery at one time to the north of the military town.

The governor's palace that is currently underground can be found on Hajógyári-sziget. It was built by Hadrian, who later became emperor, and its decorative furnishings can be seen in an exhibit at the Aquincum Museum. The excavation and display of its remains are planned.

The parts that are not on display now are completely covered, and access to them is only possible through preliminary excavations performed during the course of construction projects.

Delimitation:

There are three elements of nominated property. The largest area, taking into account the lot boundaries, contains the *ala* fort and the legionary fortress, the late Roman fortress and the governor's palace. The amphitheater to the south, as well as the Hercules Villa to the north constitute independent units. The buffer zone also encompasses the entire military town, bounded by the lot borders. Budaújlak to the south, where Roman era stone buildings stand, and the western side of Bécsi út, where there was a cemetery and industrial area, lay outside the territory of the military town, but were an integral part of it. We consider it important to include the industrial structures in the buffer zone, which are memorials connected to the military that can be preserved, but not to include the cemetery. The situation in the northern part of the military town is similar. We do not consider the graves of the Raktárret Cemetery as under World Heritage protection, but the Mozaik utca bridgehead and the stone buildings extending under the Auchan store are.

Bibliography:

- ZSIDI 2003, 85–91.
- ZSIDI 2003, 112–119.
- ZSIDI 2003, 101–111.
- PÓCZY 1984, 15–34.
- SZIRMAI 1991, 105–137.
- KOCSIS 2001, 71–78.
- NEMETH 1997, 255–267.
- KOCSIS 1991, 117–197.
- SZIRMAI 1997, 273–279.
- KABA 1991
- NÉMETH 1993, 55–59.
- WELLNER 1969, 235–271.
- HAJNÓCZI 1971, 186–189.
- PARRAGI 1991, 199–215.
- SZILÁGYI 1958, 53–77.

RPH 41. Aquincum fortress and canabae, Budapest 2nd and 3rd districts – Óbuda





The historic reconstruction of the legionary fortress' eastern gate (Photograph: Aquincum Museum)



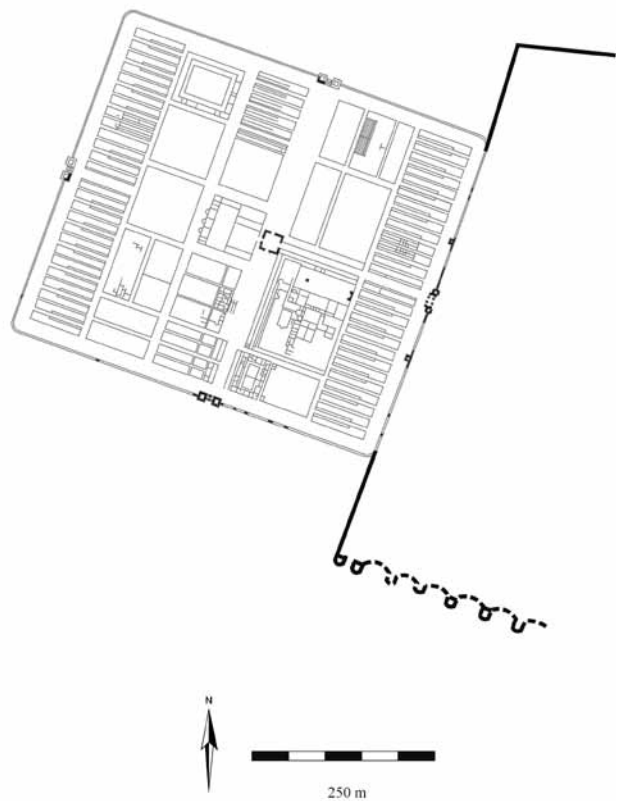
The legionary fortress' southern gate at Flórián tér (Photograph: Aquincum Museum)



The remains of the house of the tribunus laticlavius at Flórián tér (Photo: Aquincum Museum)



The amphitheater of the military town (Photo: Aquincum Museum)



Ground plan of the legionary fortress and the late Roman fortress (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 42. *Aquincum municipium* and *Ulcisia* – 16 watch tower, Budapest 3rd district – Nánási út 3.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 30913, 31505, 45629, watch tower 76489

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	<i>Aquincum municipium</i>	640214	217314	47.29980	18.91805	69.33	Y	Y	Y	N	0	national, regional and general; registered historic property	A	
	Ulcisia 16 – watch tower	651227	246986	47.56677	19.06375	0.04	Y	N	N	N	1000	general	B	
buffer zone		649397	246986	47.56677	19.03943	57.52	Y	N	N	N	0	national, regional and general; registered historic property		

Description:

The remains of the civilian town of Aquincum and its aqueducts have been known of since the Middle Ages. When the development of modern Óbuda began the remains were used as a quarry, but it was at this time that the desire to study and preserve the remains arose as well. The first finds were sent to the imperial court in Vienna, then to the Hungarian National Museum when it was established (1812), and finally, since 1894, they have been placed in the Aquincum Museum.

The first traces of the settlement of the civilian town are from the last third of the 1st century, but it only really became a city after 124, when it earned the title of *municipium*. This was when the town walls and the amphitheater were constructed and the streets were paved and provided with sewage mains. The dimensions of this walled town were 500 m along the north-south axis, and much larger along the east-west axis, although this length is not known. It earned the rank of *colonia* in the time of Severus (in 194), which represented a new golden era in the life of the city. At this time, the aqueducts used from the earliest days for transporting the waters from the springs of the present-day Római Strandfürdő to the legionary fortress were altered to supply the civilian town as well. We are familiar with the town center and the forum from this period. Its buildings were the *curia* (the meeting hall of the town representatives), the *basilica* (the building for the administration of justice), shops, the large public baths and the *macellum* (market hall). We know of numerous baths, residences and shrines from the civilian town. This was when the town reached its greatest extent, and suburbs were established along the western and southern walls. In the 4th century the area of the town decreased, new town walls were constructed by walling off the arches of the aqueducts and only the western half of the town was inhabited.

The town is encircled by the cemeteries and industrial areas utilized during the various periods.

Today, about 2/3 of the town has been excavated, and a continuous archaeological park displays the more notable buildings. The amphitheater and a portion of the northern town wall, as well as the pillars of the aqueducts are on display outside of the archaeological park.

Ulcisia – 16 watch tower was excavated in 2010. The partially preserved tower was probably $19,2 \times 19,4$ m in size. The thickness of the fundament measures 1,8–2,2 m.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property of the *municipium*, taking into account the property boundaries, is circumscribed by the path of the aqueduct, the well houses on the territory of the Római Baths, the area enclosed by the city wall and the amphitheater. The watch tower at Nánási út is a separate element of nominated property. At the same time, due to lot boundaries, a few of the suburban buildings of the civilian town are also included, such as the inn to the south as well as a part of the northern, eastern and western suburbs. The buffer zone includes the gladiator school and the graveyards of the cemetery along the Aranyhegyi-árok to the west, the buildings of the Kaszásdűlő suburb to the south, and the potters' colony and the watch tower at the former Gas-works to the east, as well as the most recently discovered stone building on the Római riverside. The last visible pillar at the southern end of the aqueduct, which has been moved from its original site, is also included in the buffer zone. Also the lots that contain the watch tower at Nánási út belong to the buffer zone.

Bibliography:

BUDAI BALOGH 2011, 85–95.

NAGY L. 1942, 754.

PÓCZY 2004

ZSIDI 2003, 127–135.

ZSIDI 2002

POLENZ 1986

RPH 42. Aquincum municipium and Ulcisia – 16 watch tower,
Budapest 3rd district – Nánási út 3.





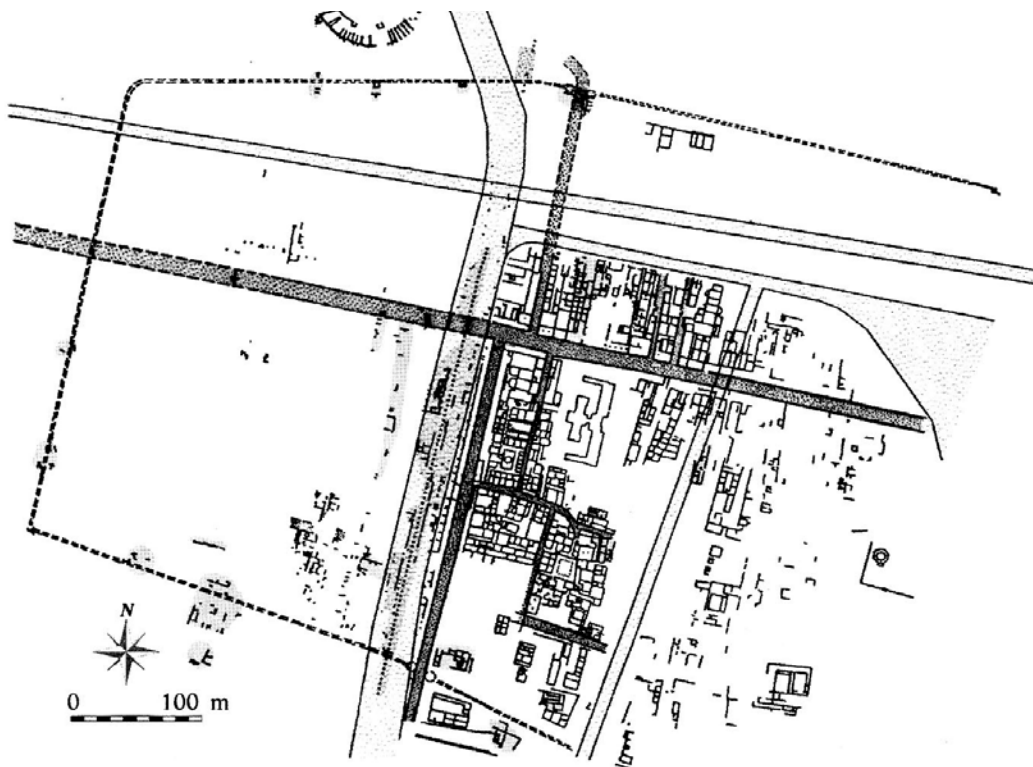
*The ruins of Aquincum
(Photograph: Aquincum Museum)*



*The amphitheater of the civilian town
(Photograph: Aquincum Museum)*



*The reconstructed section of the
aqueduct on Szentendrei út
(Photograph: Aquincum Museum)*



Ground plan of the civilian town's excavated remains (Source: ZSIDI 2003, 138. Abb. 1.)

RPH 43. Ulcisia – 5 watch tower, Budapest 3rd district – Kossuth Lajos üdülőpart 59.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62528

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	651496	249075	47.58556	19.06733	0.03	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	651411	249083	47.58563	19.06620	1.46	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Lajos Nagy performed a partial excavation on this watch tower, but only found the extracted wall foundations by then. According to the published ground plan, it had a floor area of 6.9 × 6.9 m and its walls were 1.1 m thick. On the basis of stamped bricks it may have been built during the Commodus era (180–192).

The watch tower is not exhibited, it lies in an area that is not developed, but is closed off.

Delimitation:

The boundary of the element of nominated property is the walls of the watch tower. The buffer zone is the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

NAGY L. 1937, 261–275.

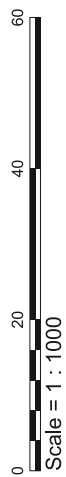
NAGY L. 1939, 115–147.

NAGY L. 1942, 754.

SOPRONI 1978, 71–72; Taf. 76.2.

VISY 2003a, 57–58.

RPH 43. Ulcisia – 5 watch tower, Budapest
3rd district – Kossuth Lajos üdülőpart 59.



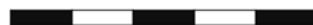
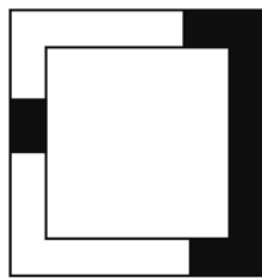
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 65-213



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



The present site of the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



10 m

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 44. Limes road, Budakalász – Dunai-Kisföldek

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 10046

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	651987	253014	47.62099	19.07388	0.74	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	651836	253039	47.62121	19.07187	14.51	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

“A couple hundred meters,” from the road between Budakalász and Lupa csárda “on the eastern edge of the former Roman road, the remains of the lower part of a roughly carved cylindrical Roman milestone were discovered during plowing.” The later inscription on the palimpsest inscription was made during the time of Diocletian. During the survey of the area, the gravel path of the former Roman road could be clearly seen running north–south through the cultivated fields.

Today only the shallow depression of the road’s western ditch and the barely perceptible crown of the road can be traced to the south of the quarry lakes. Its exhibition and preservation is possible through shaping the ground or planting protective vegetation.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the border surveyed with GPS of the road known from the professional literature, and its western ditch, whose path can still be detected today. The buffer zone is the border of the single lot that encompasses the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

MRT 7, 48. 3/11. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 56–57.

RPH 44. Limes road, Budakalász – Dunai-Kisföldek



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

Scale = 1 : 3000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 65-211



Today the road is only indicated by its low crown marked by the taller vegetation (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)

RPH 45. Ulcisia – 2 watch tower, Budakalász – Luppa csárda

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 10048

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	652829	253167	47.62236	19.08508	0.22	Y	N	N	N	0	national and general	B	conservation of the excavated portions
buffer zone	652787	253225	47.62288	19.08452	7.62	N	N	N	N	5	general		

Description:

Lajos Nagy excavated this between 1932 and 1934, but the excavation was not published. It is mentioned in several articles, and from these we are familiar with the dimensions, history and significant finds of this watch tower. These include stamped bricks, a mortar imprint of a lost inscription, the remains of grain seeds and a copy of a glass cup with a reticulated design.

Sándor Soproni performed a survey on the watch tower in 1952, and the ground plan we know of also comes from him. He also excavated a gravestone that had been subsequently built into the northeastern pillar. At that time the area was already being used as a farmyard, and a stable was found built onto the walls of the watch tower. Since then a summer home has been built on the southwestern corner of the watch tower.

The watch tower has a square ground plan, 16.3 × 15.5 or 14.8 m. It is oriented approximately in a north–south direction. The walls are 1.5 m thick. Its entrance was on the southern side, and there were stairs on both sides of the entrance. The interior of the watch tower is divided up by 4 columns, which may have held up the upper stories. The watch tower was surrounded by a 39 × 39 m enclosure wall.

The characteristics of its ground plan place this tower in to the group of small forts from the time of Valentinian (364–375) (Leányfalu, Visegrád – Lepence, Őcsény – Soványtelek).

Today, the enclosure walls cannot be seen, only one pillar remains, and the entryway has been demolished. The summer home that has been built onto the structure is actively used, and the lot is an orchard and farmyard with several outbuildings. The lot is a fenced private lot and cannot be visited. The dirt road leading to it is closed off with a gate. Its display and access could be possible with the consent of the owner, or if it is expropriated and the modern structures are removed.

Delimitation:

The borders of the element of nominated property are provided by the enclosure wall of the watch tower, which we have determined with the aid of its visible and surveyed foundations and the published ground plan from the excavation. The buffer zone includes all of the lots containing the element of nominated property. In addition to this, to the west the neighboring dirt road with the land registry number 0230/2 and a lot, which if it were constructed upon could possibly impact access to and the view of the site, are also included.

Bibliography:

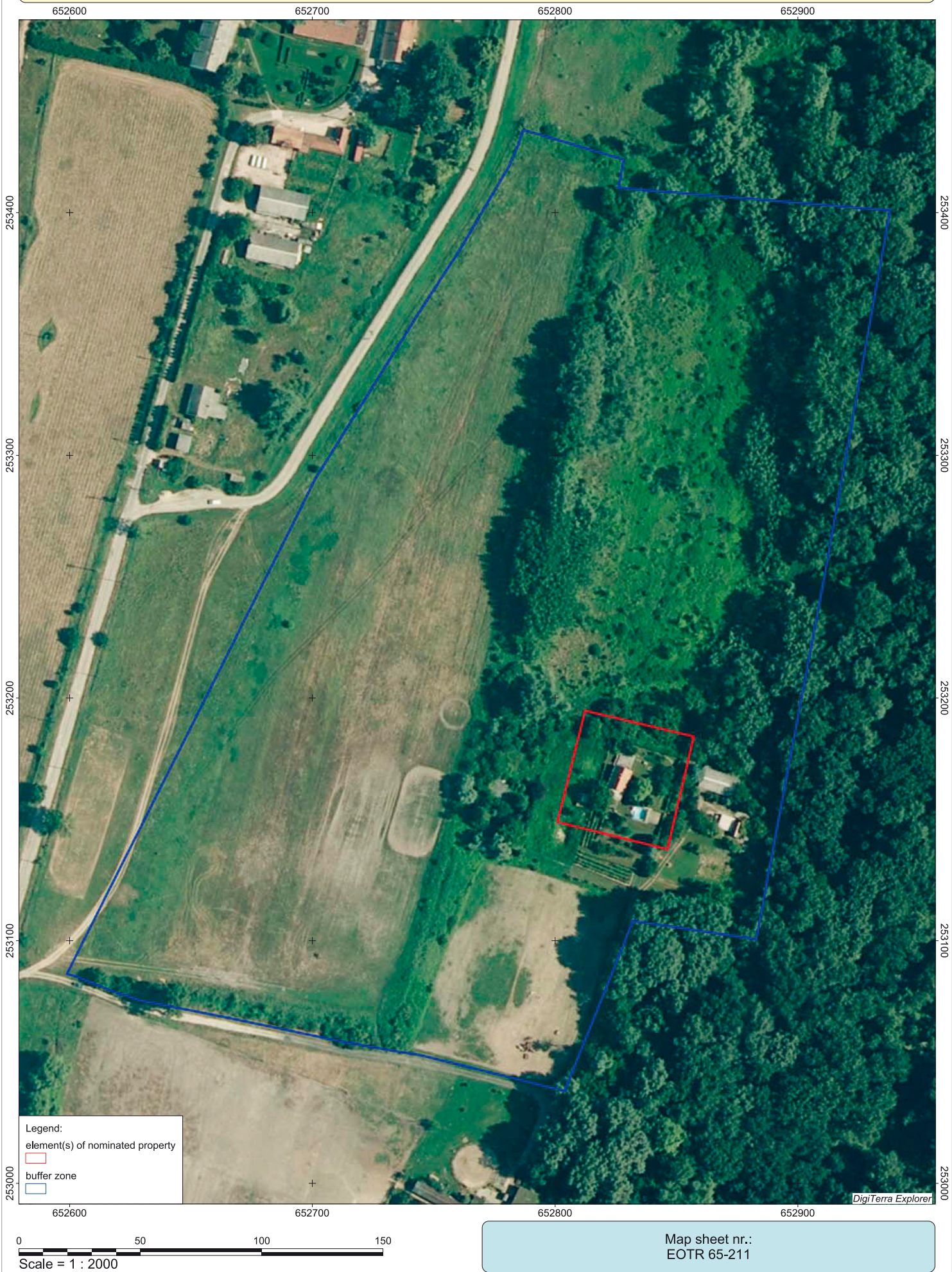
MRT 7, 48–49. 3/13. lelőhely

NAGY L. 1934, 7.

SOPRONI 1978, 71.

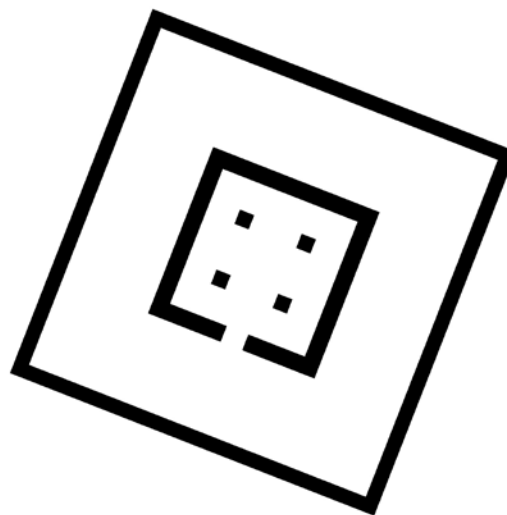
VISY 2003a, 57.

RPH 45. Ulcisia – 2 watch tower,
Budakalász – Luppa csárda





The remains of the watch tower in 2009 (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)



25 m

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 46. Limes road, Szentendre – Közép-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 11550

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	652263	254579	47.63506	19.07756	0.54	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	652093	254451	47.63391	19.07529	28.40	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

North of the Budakalász limes road and in line with it, a short, about 550 m section of the limes road can again be seen on the opposite bank of the quarry lakes.

A milestone was uncovered during plowing in 1943. In 1950 Sándor Soproni noticed the gravel strip of the road. The road along the banks of the Danube also ran along this path in the Modern era.

Today a dirt road leads here, whose path differs a bit from that of the Roman road, but on the basis of the lot borders the two overlap. The reason for this is apparently the “wandering” of the dirt road, because the automobiles carve a new section as they avoid the potholes.

The site is comprised of uncultivated fields that are neglected and overgrown. If the road is excavated, the path of the road could be indicated with ditches or the planting of vegetation.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the lot border of the dirt road, but only the Roman road should be considered to its northern end. The buffer zone consists of the boundaries of the lots stretching east and west of this.

Bibliography:

MRT 7, 286. 28/29. lelőhely

RPH 46. Limes road,
Szentendre – Közép-dűlő

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 65-211





*The southern end of the section of road can be surmised from the slight crown on the western side of the present-day dirt road.
(Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)*



The two roads intersect one another in line with a ditch, and then the Roman road goes across to the eastern side of the present-day dirt road. (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)

RPH 47. *Ulcisia* fort, Szentendre

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 11521

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	651973	257864	47.66461	19.07371	5.67	Y	N	N	N	75	national and general; registered historic property	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	652140	257768	47.66374	19.07594	1.68	N	N	N	N	150	national and general; registered historic district / surroundings		

Description:

Lajos Nagy and then Tibor Nagy performed excavations in 1934–35, and then in 1939–40 and 1942 on this archaeological site that was known of in the Middle Ages and Modern era. After Sándor Soproni and Márta H. Kelemen's rescue excavations, the investigations into the fort resumed under the direction of Éva Maróti in 2001.

The fort had a ground area of 205 × 134 m. During the first phase there were recessed towers, and then these were replaced by U-shaped wall towers and fan-shaped corner towers. In addition to the *principia* building we know details from two other interior buildings. It was surrounded by a double ditch, and of its four gateways, presumably three of them were walled off with horseshoe-shaped towers in the later period.

There was probably a period when the fort was constructed from palisades, and on the basis of the earlier finds that have been discovered this may have been erected in the 1st century. The first stone fort may have been built during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian (98–138), and this was rebuilt after the Marcomannic Wars (180). The horseshoe-shaped wall towers and fan-shaped corner towers may have been constructed sometime after 270 or during the time of Constantine (306–337). The gateways may have been walled off during the reign of Valentinian (364–375). The fort was probably still being used even in the 5th century. The walls of the fort have not been re-interred since the most recent excavations, and the Ferenczy Museum in Szentendre is planning their exhibition, but their historic rehabilitation has not begun yet.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the presently known extent of the fort, including and extending along the borders of the lots encompassing the ditches. It only differs from the lot boundaries at the roads. The border of the buffer zone to the east and west supplements the element of nominated property up to the lot boundaries of the present day roads. We do not know of the extent of the settlement that developed around the fort. It may have been to the south of the fort for the most part, and therefore the designation of the buffer zone was not determined by it.

Bibliography:

NAGY T. 1942, 261–285.

SOPRONI 1978, 68–71.

TÓTH E. 2006. 27–31.

VISY 1988, 77–79.

VISY 2003a, 56.

RPH 47. Ulcisia fort, Szentendre

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-433

0 50 100 150
Scale = 1 : 2500

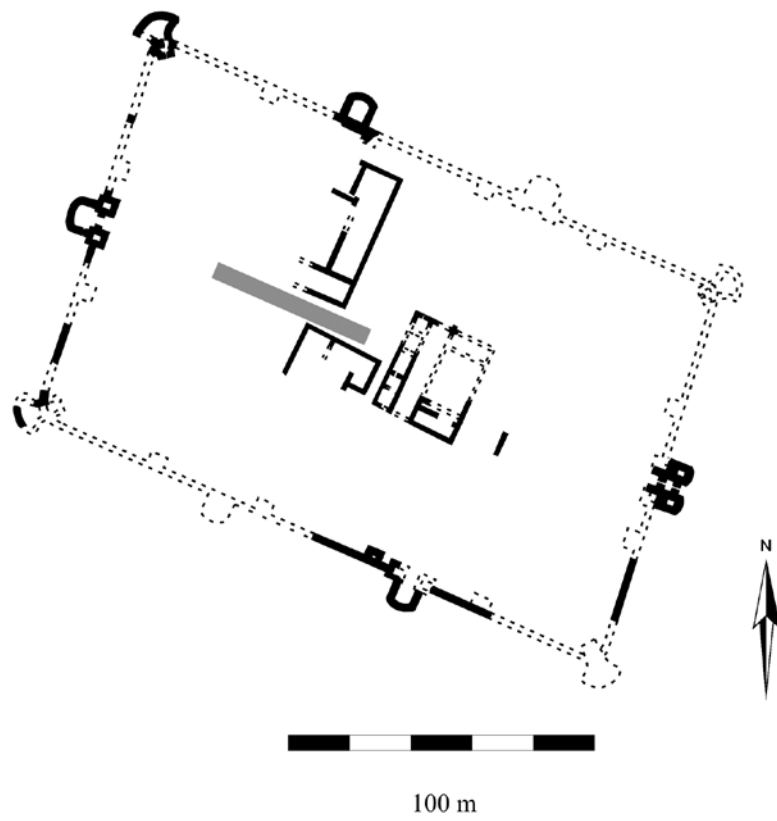




The southern gateway excavated during the investigations in recent years, covered by temporary winter protection in the picture (Photograph: Gábor Rákóczi)



The most recent excavations brought the fort's western gateway, northwestern corner tower and a few interior buildings to the surface once again (Photograph: Gábor Rákóczi)



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 48. Ulcisia – 8–9 fortified river ports, Szigetmonostor – Horány, Dunakeszi – Rév

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 10228, 10600

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Ulcisia – 8	654884	257184	47.65848	19.11246	0.23	Y	N	N	N	0	regional	A	flood prevention
	Ulcisia – 9	655434	257166	47.65831	19.11979	0.22	Y	Y	Y	N	30	regional; registered historic surroundings / property		
buffer zone		654986	256738	47.65447	19.11382	49.02	N	N	N	N	0	regional; registered historic surroundings; protected natural site		

Description:

Ulcisia – 9 fortified river port: Although these remains have been known of for a long time, they were completely built over after the middle of the 20th century. In 2002 Zsolt Mráv excavated the southeastern corner tower of the fortified river port as well as the wall of the southern wing.

The ground area of the fortified river port was 50.5 × 43 m. The central tower may have been about 19.5 × 17 m, and the foundations of the walls were 3.5 m thick. There was one trapezoidal corner tower at the end of each of the flanking walls to the north and south of the tower. The measurements of the southeastern one were 5.36 × 5.7 m, and it had 1.3 m thick walls. We do not know how far the walls extending from the corner towers to the banks of the Danube reached, but just as with similar structures in Verőce and Dunafalva, there were certainly corner towers on these ends as well.

The fortified river port was constructed during the reign of Valentinian I (364–375), presumably to provide supplies and reinforcements for the planned fort at Göd, along with the Szigetmonostor – Horány fortified river port across from it on the opposite bank of the Danube. 10–20 years after its construction the Romans abandoned it, and it no longer played any role in border defense.

At Dunakeszi, to the north of the Horány ferry on the esplanade one remaining portion of the fortified river port that was washed away by the Danube can be seen. In addition, the excavated southeastern corner tower has also been exhibited as a historic monument thanks to the lot owner, and can be visited by prior arrangement. An exhibit presents the history of the fortified river port here as well.

Ulcisia – 8 fortified river port: This fortified river port was excavated by Lajos Nagy in 1935, and most recently Éva Maróti performed an excavation here.

The central tower has a ground plan of 14 × 22 m, with two pillars in its interior. There are smaller corner towers at the northwestern and southwestern corners. The eastern wall of the tower continues to the north and south with side walls 14 and 16 m long, respectively, which also end in corner towers. The walls running down towards the Danube from these latter towers have been washed away by the river.

On the basis of the stamped bricks the building is from the era of Valentinian I (364–375). The remains have not been re-interred and they can be seen, but they are located in a protected site of the Waterworks of Budapest Ltd., so entering without permission is prohibited.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property in Dunakeszi corresponds to the borders of the lots that contain the remains. The element of nominated property in Szigetmonostor contains the known walls of the tower, the eastern and western borders are provided by the lot boundaries, and to the north and south it has been demarcated by connecting the corners of the lot boundaries. The buffer zone in Dunakeszi also runs along the lot boundaries on the north to a stream bed, on the south to Rév utca, on the east to Római utca and on the west to the Danube, but because its corners lie further away from each other than the land lot borders, the buffer zone here widens out like a fan. The buffer zone in Szigetmonostor encompasses the entire territory of the element of nominated property's lots, as well as the road bordering them to the east and the channel of the Danube to the west up to the southern end of the element of nominated property's lot. The Danube is also an archaeological site in both towns.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003b, 171–173.
MRÁV 2011
MARÓTI 2003, 197–236.
NAGY L. 1942, 757.
MRT 7, 295. 29/4. lelőhely
VISY 2003a, 58.

RPH 48. Ulcisia – 8–9 fortified river ports, Szigetmonostor – Horány, Dunakeszi – Rév

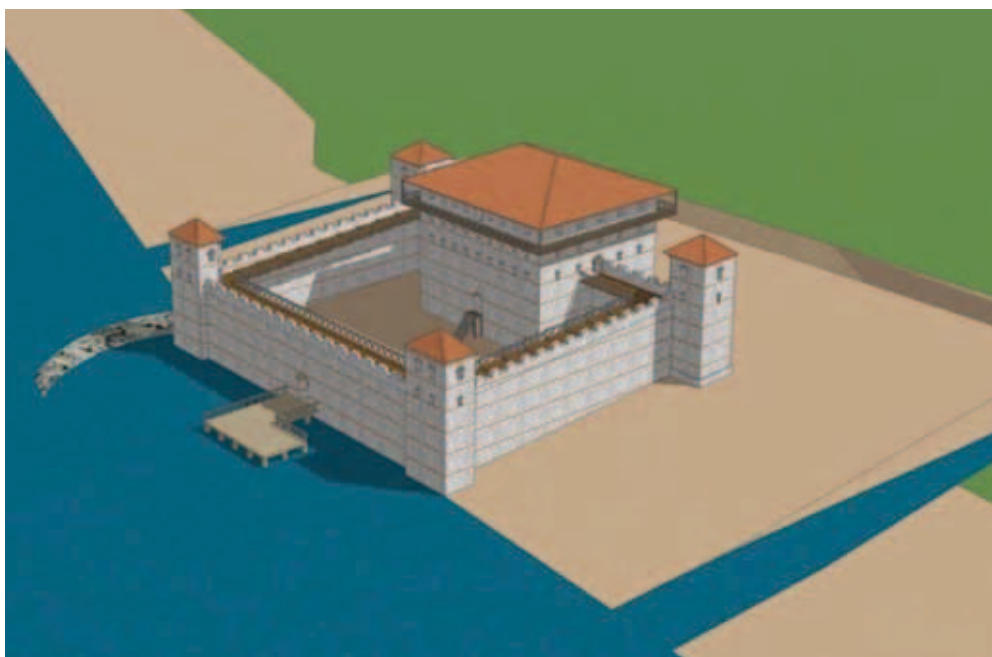


0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale = 1 : 6000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 65-212, 75-434



The restored remains of Ulcisia – 9 fortified river port's southern flanking wall and southeastern corner tower in a private home (Source: MRÁV 2011, Fig. 34.)



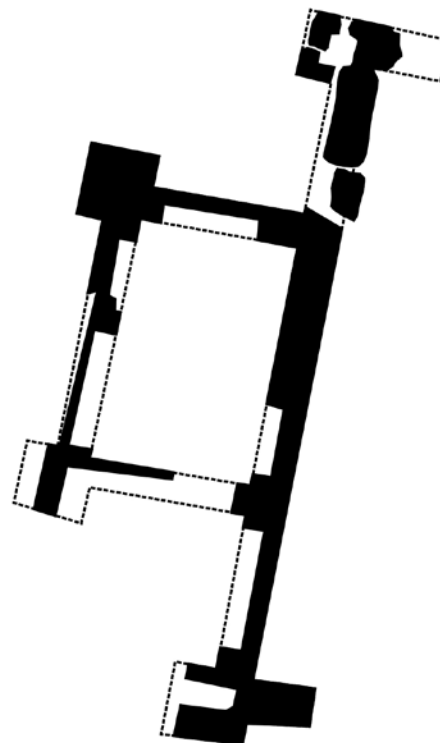
Reconstruction of Ulcisia – 9 fortified river port (Made by: Zsolt Mráv and Gábor Orbán)



Ulcisia –8 fortified river port. The central tower's wall dropping off into the Danube (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



The central tower with two interior pillars (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



25 m

Ground plan of the fortified river port (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 49. Fort, Göd – Bócsaújtelep (Ilkamajor)

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 10356

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	658695	259918	47.68303	19.16325	12.08	Y	N	N	N	0	national	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	658474	259845	47.68238	19.16031	2.50	N	N	N	N	50	national		

Description:

The archaeological investigations into this fort began in the year 2000 directed by Zsolt Mráv, and had surprising results. In actuality the fort was never fully built, its construction stalled when it was only partially finished; the location for the post marking the center of the towers, the foundation trench dug for the tower and the row of stones indicating the two sides of the foundation trench for the oval fort wall were found. No small finds or interior buildings came to light, and even the demarcation of the foundations is incomplete.

The ground area of the fort is approximately 400 × 290 m, the diameter of the towers is 10.5 m and the width of the foundations for the fort wall is 2.7–2.8 m. Its ground plan is oval and the twelve round towers are integrated into the plane of the wall. We can hypothesize that there was a 1.3 meter wide gateway on the southern side.

We know from the historian Ammianus Marcellinus that Valentinian I began building this fort in Quadi lands in 373. After their protests, the military commander of the province of Valeria, Frigeridus dux, suspended construction. Marcellianus, his successor in this office decided to continue construction and began negotiations with the king of the Quadi, Gabinius, who he subsequently had murdered following the failure of the negotiations. After this the Quadi and their neighbors the Sarmatians laid waste to Pannonia in 374, and presumably as a prelude to this massacred the teams building the fort. The Romans repulsed them in 375, but during the peace negotiations the Quadi still objected to the construction of the fort. The emperor, who was infuriated by this, suffered a stroke and soon died. After his death construction of the fort was never resumed.

The site is partly cultivated land and partly built upon.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes all the lots where the Roman foundation trench has been identified or that lie within it. One part of the buffer zone is comprised of the lot boundaries of the public roads that go through the element of nominated property, and then continue further. Of the lots to the north of the fort only lot numbers 039/52, 039/66, 039/100 were placed in the buffer zone, because one of the fort's excavated towers and the foundation trench lies very close to this lot boundary. The line of the fort in general runs further in from the lot boundaries except for the instances mentioned, and so does not require a considerable buffer zone.

Bibliography:

MRÁV 2005, 773–784.

MRÁV 2011

MRÁV 2003, 83–114.

RPH 49. Fort, Göd – Bócsaújtelep (Ilkamajor)



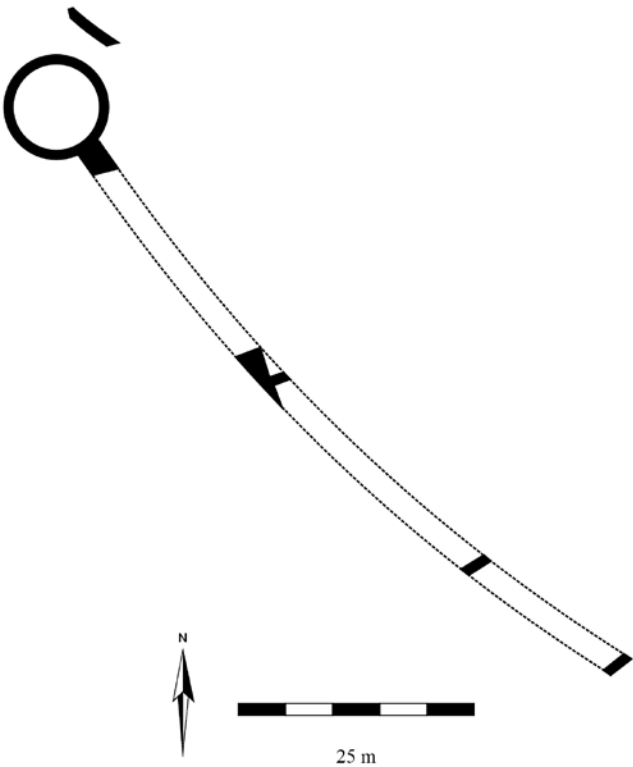
Legend:
 element(s) of nominated property
 buffer zone

0 100 200 300 400
 Scale = 1 : 5000

Map sheet nr.:
 EOTR 75-432, 75-434



The tower of the Göd fort during excavation. The majority of the site of the fort is currently uncultivated fields. (Photograph: Zsolt Mráv)



Ground plan of the fort's excavated tower and wall foundations (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 50. Cirpi – 2 watch tower, Leányfalu

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 10674

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	653082	263706	47.71715	19.08852	0.13	Y	Y	Y	N	0	registered historic property	A	
buffer zone	653024	263734	47.71740	19.08775	3.22	N	N	N	N	30	local protection		

Description:

The preserved remains of this watch tower can be seen in the center of Leányfalu next to Route 11 neighboring the gas station to the north. In 1915 Bálint Kuzsinszky performed an excavation on the interior of the watch tower. In 1963 Sándor Soproni excavated it and clarified its ground plan. There presumably was a small settlement around the watch tower, which is suggested by the damaged ceramic finds, and in 2007 during Katalin Ottományi's rescue excavation a grave was also found.

The watch tower had a square ground plan, about 16 × 16 m. Four interior pillars held up the upper levels. The thickness of the walls averaged 1.6 m, the entrance opened to the south, and on the western side of this a staircase led upwards. Traces of a wooden structure of unknown purpose were observed on the western and part of the northern walls. The walls have survived to a height of 1 m. The watch tower was surrounded by a wall, which enclosed a 32.5 × 32.5 m area, and their average thickness was 0.7 m. We do not know of a ditch surrounding the watch tower.

The watch tower was built during the time of Valentinian I's rule (364–375), and it was abandoned in the first decades of the 5th century. It possibly burned down, which can be concluded on the basis of charred remains of grains.

The ruins of the watch tower can be freely visited, but its exhibition as a historic monument is limited to preserving its condition.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is represented by the territory encompassed by the watch tower's enclosure wall. Although this differs from the lot boundaries at the southeastern corner, this may just be an error in measurement. The buffer zone includes the public space (park) that surrounds the watch tower, as well as the lot to the north of the watch tower, because that is where the settlement was.

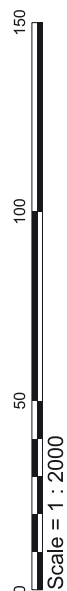
Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1978, 63–66.

VISY 2003a, 55.

RPH 50. Cirpi – 2 watch tower, Leányfalu

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-431



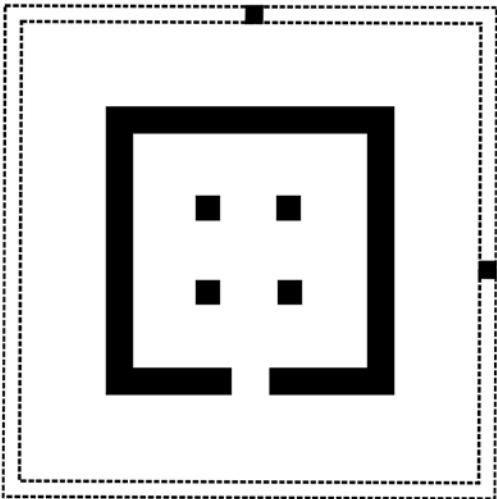
Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



The watch tower from the south. The entrance and the four interior pillars, as well as the deterioration of the condition of the interior of the northern wall can be easily seen. (Photograph: Ferenc Redő)



The watch tower from the southeast, with the corner of the enclosure wall in the foreground (Photograph: Ferenc Redő)



25 m

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 51. Cirpi fort, Dunabogdány – Váradi

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 10205

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	652074	269651	47.77062	19.07511	3.49	Y	N	N	N	0	national	B	can be excavated
buffer zone	651708	269610	47.77025	19.07023	42.85	N	N	N	N	0	national and general; protected natural site		

Description:

Only one excavation has been performed on this fort, in 1930 Ákos Szalay studied its eastern corner, but with the aid of the evidence on the surface and aerial photographs he was able to publish the full ground plan of the fort as well. The fort was 124 × 147 m in size, with 1.2 meter thick walls.

The first fort was a structure made of earth and wood, constructed in the year 80 during the time of the Pannonian proconsul Titus Atilius Rufus according to its construction inscription. It was rebuilt as a stone fort in the middle of the 2nd century, using the earlier ditch for the foundations of the walls. One of the interior corner towers is known, and its dimensions are 2 × 2.2 m. The fort was altered during the time of Constantine (306–337) or Constantine II (337–340), which is when the horseshoe-shaped and fan-shaped corner towers were built onto it. In the 4th century a 17 × 16.5 m trapezoidal tower was erected in the corner of the fort.

Significant remains of the fort are concealed underground. The site rises significantly above its surroundings, and a brief section of the original fort wall is even visible. The area of the fort is not cultivated, and it is neglected and overgrown. The countless holes dug by treasure hunters looking for metal show that the remains are being constantly damaged, and finding a solution for its effective safeguarding is a significant issue.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the lot border that encloses the remains of the fort that rise above the surroundings. The buffer zone contains the known extent of the settlement (*vicus*) that developed around the fort along the borders of the lots involved, which do not however correspond with the actual boundaries of cultivation.

Bibliography:

SZALAY 1933

TÓTH E. 1978, 181–191.

VISY 1988, 74–76.

RPH 51. Cirpi fort, Dunabogdány – Váradi

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-411





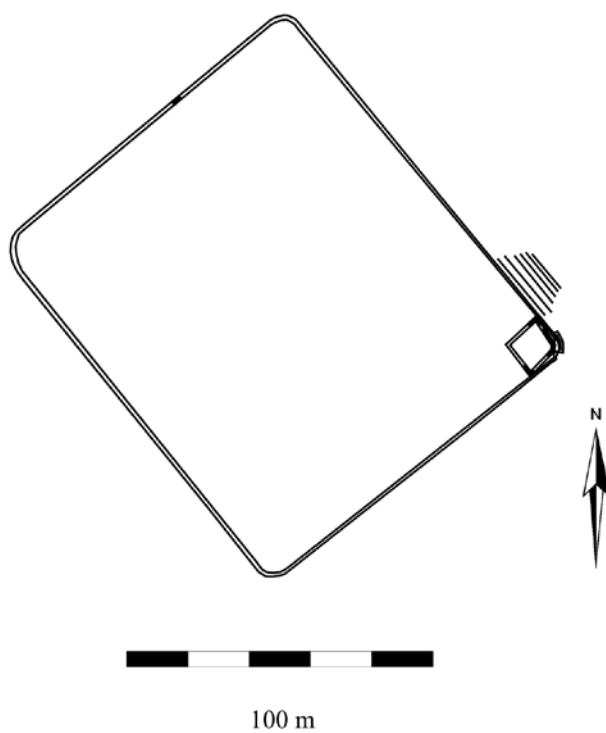
The southern side of the fort. The remains of the fort rise above its surroundings even today (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)



The neglected, overgrown area at the interior of the fort (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)



One of the countless holes dug by treasure hunters, who continuously damage the site (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 52. Solva – 38 fortified river port, Verőce – Dunamező-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 12411

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	650299	274977	47.81853	19.05143	0.24	Y	Y	N	N	0	registered historic property	A	
buffer zone	650199	274869	47.81756	19.05010	37.38	N	N	N	N	0	natural		

Description:

István Paulovics excavated this fortified river port in 1934, and its exhibition as a historic monument also took place in the same year.

The central tower is 23 × 18 m and has two interior pillars, the flanking walls are 14 m long and 2 m thick, and they end in 5 × 5 m corner towers. The walls that ran down to the Danube have not survived because the river washed them away, but the foundation piles for the southeastern corner tower were examined on the riverbank during the excavation.

The stamped bricks that were found are from the Valentinian era (364–375), but we do not know whether these date the construction of the fortified river port or its repair.

The exhibited fortified river port can be found next to Route 12, but it lies on the territory of the Danube Valley Regional Waterworks, so it can only be visited by permission.

Delimitation:

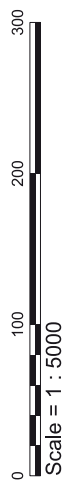
The element of nominated property comprises the exhibited ruins. The element of nominated property crosses the lot boundaries, but this is because of an incorrect land registry map, and therefore the lot of Route 12 is not part of the element of nominated property. The buffer zone is the lot where the ruins are located and the section of the Danube riverbed facing it.

Bibliography:

MRT 9, 239–241. 20/3. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 54.

RPH 52. Solva – 38 fortified river port,
Verőce – Dunamező-dűlő

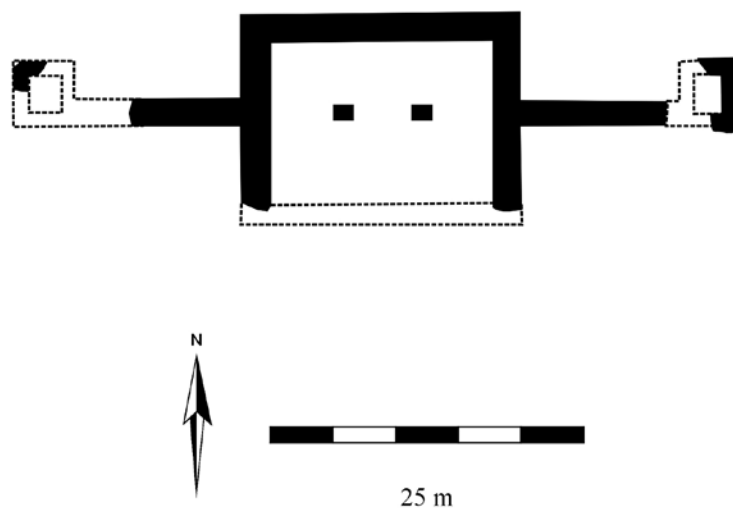


Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-233





The exhibited remains of the fortified river port from the air (Photograph: Máté Szabó)



Ground plan of the fortified river port (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 53. Solva – 28 watch tower, Visegrád – Szentgyörgy-puszta 1.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 58667

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	646305	273403	47.80436	18.99811	0.07	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be excavated
buffer zone	646186	273395	47.80429	18.99652	2.76	N	N	N	N	0	natural		

Description:

This watch tower standing on a hillside facing the Danube was studied by Sándor Soproni in 1955. He published the ground plan of the watch tower on the basis of the results of test excavations, and according to this the tower was 10.4 × 10.2 m, and its walls were 1.05 m thick.

On the basis of the stamped bricks, it was built during the time of Valentinian I.

The watch tower cannot be seen today, but the hill covering the ruins stands out prominently from the surroundings. At the time of its excavation there was a clear view of the Danube from this open hillside, but now trees screen the view and the hill is slowly being overrun by the forest. The area is accessible from a paved road and is not fenced off.

Delimitation:

The square border of the element of nominated property does not correspond to the walls of the watch tower, because they cannot be surveyed now, but instead has been determined by points measured with GPS at the foot of the hill covering the watch tower. The buffer zone comprises the boundaries of the lots bordering the element of nominated property, and the area of the road (land registry lot number: 1516) only to the eastern border of the lot with the land registry number 1504.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1972, 39–43.

SOPRONI 1978, 60.

VISY 2003a, 52.

RPH 53. Solva – 28 watch tower,
Visegrád – Szentgyörgy-pusztá 1.

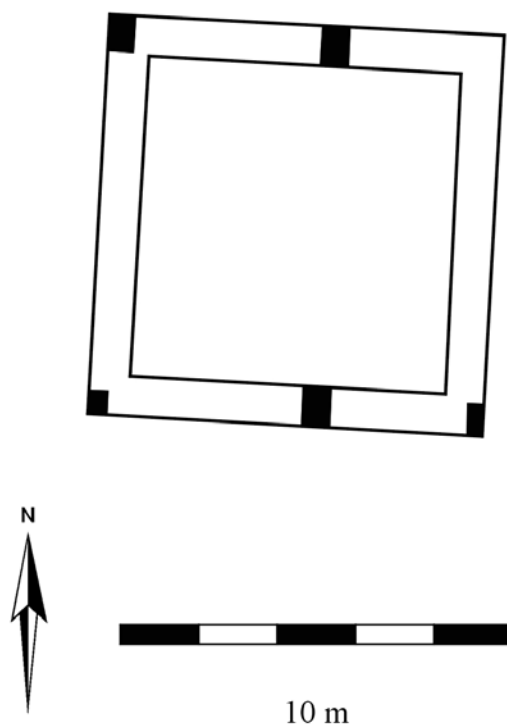


Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-144





The hill covering the remains of the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 54. *Pone Navata?* fort, Visegrád – Sibrik-dombs

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 32382

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	644970	272716	47.79817	18.98030	1.89	Y	Y	Y	N	0	national	A	
buffer zone	645077	272709	47.79811	18.98173	1.36	N	N	N	N	0	national; protected natural site		

Description:

This fort located on the top of a hill rising above the Danube was excavated by Sándor Soproni and his colleagues in the 1950s.

The fort is triangular, or rather bell-shaped, with dimensions of 117 × 130 m. The walls are 1.05–1.15 m thick, and there are U-shaped wall towers and fan-shaped corner towers. We know of two interior buildings constructed on the inner side of the walls.

The entrance to the fort was around the middle of the Danube façade, where a horseshoe-shaped tower was found. In its second period a double gated entryway was constructed on the site of gate towers that had presumably been demolished. In its third period a 14.2 × 12.9 m tower with a round pillar holding up the floor of the upper story was built on this same site. The second period of construction can be placed at the time of Constantine II or Valentinian I, while the third period was at the turn of the 5th century. During its final period the soldiers were only garrisoned and lived in this third-period tower. In the first third of the 5th century the Romans completely abandoned the fort, however its walls withstood time and were still in good enough shape that in the 10th–11th century the seat of a new county was established here. The southeastern corner and southern wall of the fort, as well as the later watch tower on the western side can be seen, but the other parts have been covered up. A paved road leads to the fort.

Delimitation:

The border of the element of nominated property runs along the boundary of the lot that contains the fort – but on the western side it follows the wall of the watch tower rather than the inadequate lot boundary. Included in the buffer zone are two neighboring lots, as well as two land registry lot numbers for the road running in a semicircular arch below the fort, land registry lot number 101 to the east and number 099 to the northeastern corner of the lot.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1954, 49–54.

SOPRONI 1972, 55–59.

SOPRONI 1985, 44–52.

VISY 2003a, 52.

RPH 54. Pone Navata? fort, Visegrád – Sibrik-domb





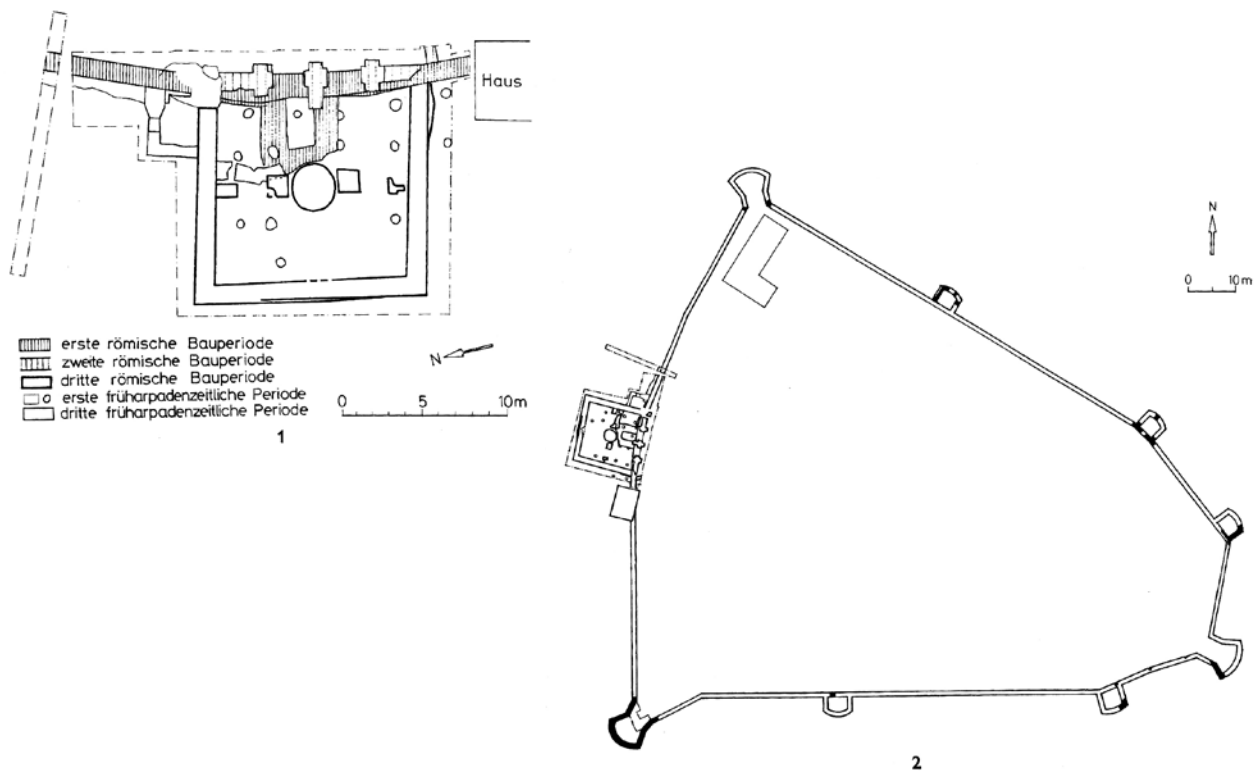
The exhibited remains of the fort's southern wall (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



The exhibited remains of the late Roman watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



The southeastern corner tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plans of the watch tower (1) and the fort (2) (Source: SOPRONI 1978, Taf. 61.)

RPH 55. Solva – 24 watch tower, Visegrád – Kőbánya

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 59410

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	643890	270214	47.77566	18.96592	0.04	Y	Y	Y	N	0	registered historic property	A	
buffer zone	643917	270211	47.77563	18.96628	0.41	N	N	N	N	5	registered historic surroundings / property		

Description:

This watch tower was completely excavated by Sándor Soproni and has been open to visitors since 1960. The watch tower is 10 × 10 m. A hearth constructed of stone was built in the northeastern corner, and later a pillar was placed in the middle. According to its fragmentary construction inscription it was constructed by the *legio I Martia victrix* in 372. Amongst the stamped bricks there were some imprinted with the name of Frigeridus dux. Its entrance opened to the east, towards the mountains.

The watch tower is located next to Route 11, and is open to the public.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property corresponds to the lot of the watch tower. The buffer zone includes the three lots neighboring the watch tower, as well as the section of Route 11 in front of the watch tower, because its ditches presumably lie under the road.

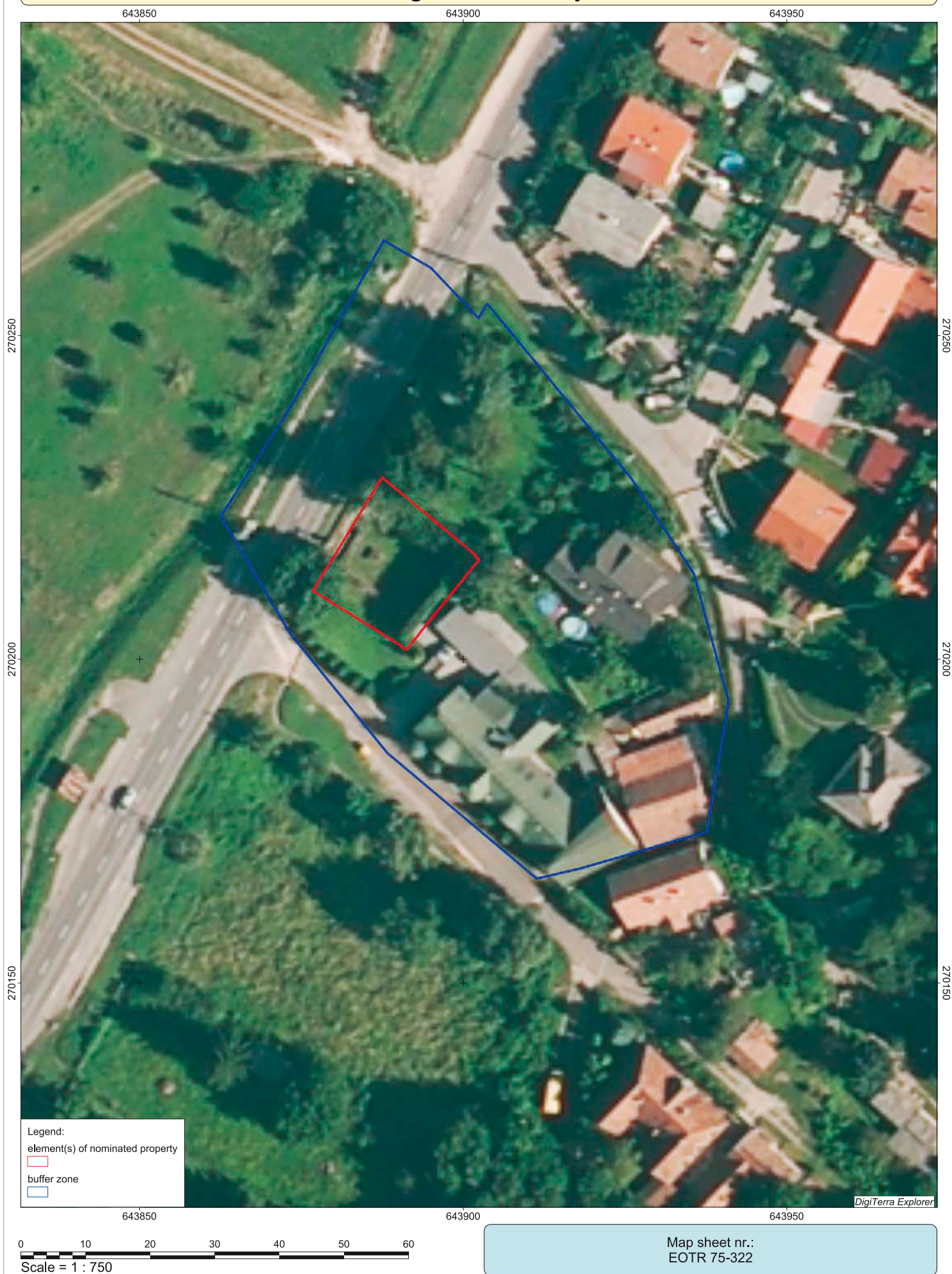
Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1978, 51–55.

SOPRONI 1985, 111.

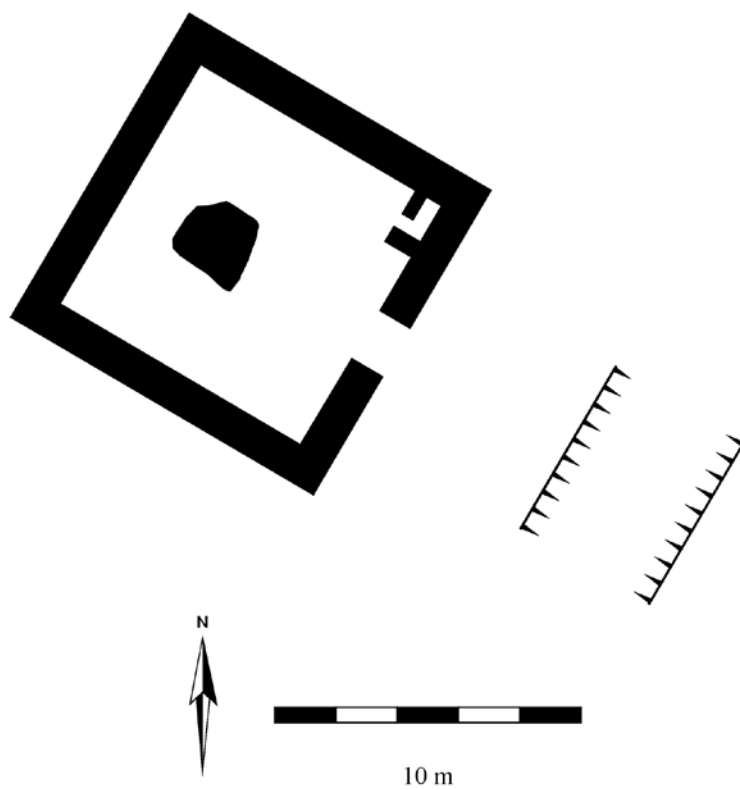
VISY 2003a, 51.

RPH 55. Solva – 24 watch tower,
Visegrád – Kőbánya





The rehabilitated remains of the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 56. Solva – 35 watch tower, Visegrád – Lepence 2.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 25559

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	643008	269174	47.76630	18.95417	0.96	Y	Y	Y	N	0	general	A	
buffer zone	642949	269213	47.76665	18.95338	1.32	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This watch tower was uncovered in the 1980s during road construction. The northwestern half of it, which remained accessible after the road construction, was excavated in 1995 by Péter Gróf and Dániel Gróh. The dimensions of this tower with four interior pillars were 18.35 × 18.35 m, and on the basis of the construction inscription found near its entrance it was built in 371. Its walls have survived to an average height of 2 m. An enclosure wall and ditch encircled the tower, which according to its ground plan belongs to the group of late Roman era watch towers (Budakalász, Leányfalu, Ócsény – Soványtelek). The watch tower is exhibited as a historical monument at the northern corner of the intersection of Route 11 and the road to Pilisszentlászló, but the area is fenced off and access is only possible through prior arrangement with the museum.

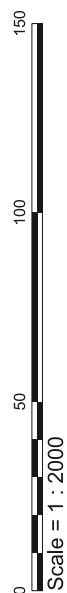
Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the lot that contains the watch tower. The buffer zone is the parking lot neighboring the watch tower to the northwest, since it is important that it is not built upon, ensuring the view of the Danube and providing a parking lot for the sustainable access of visitors to the watch tower.

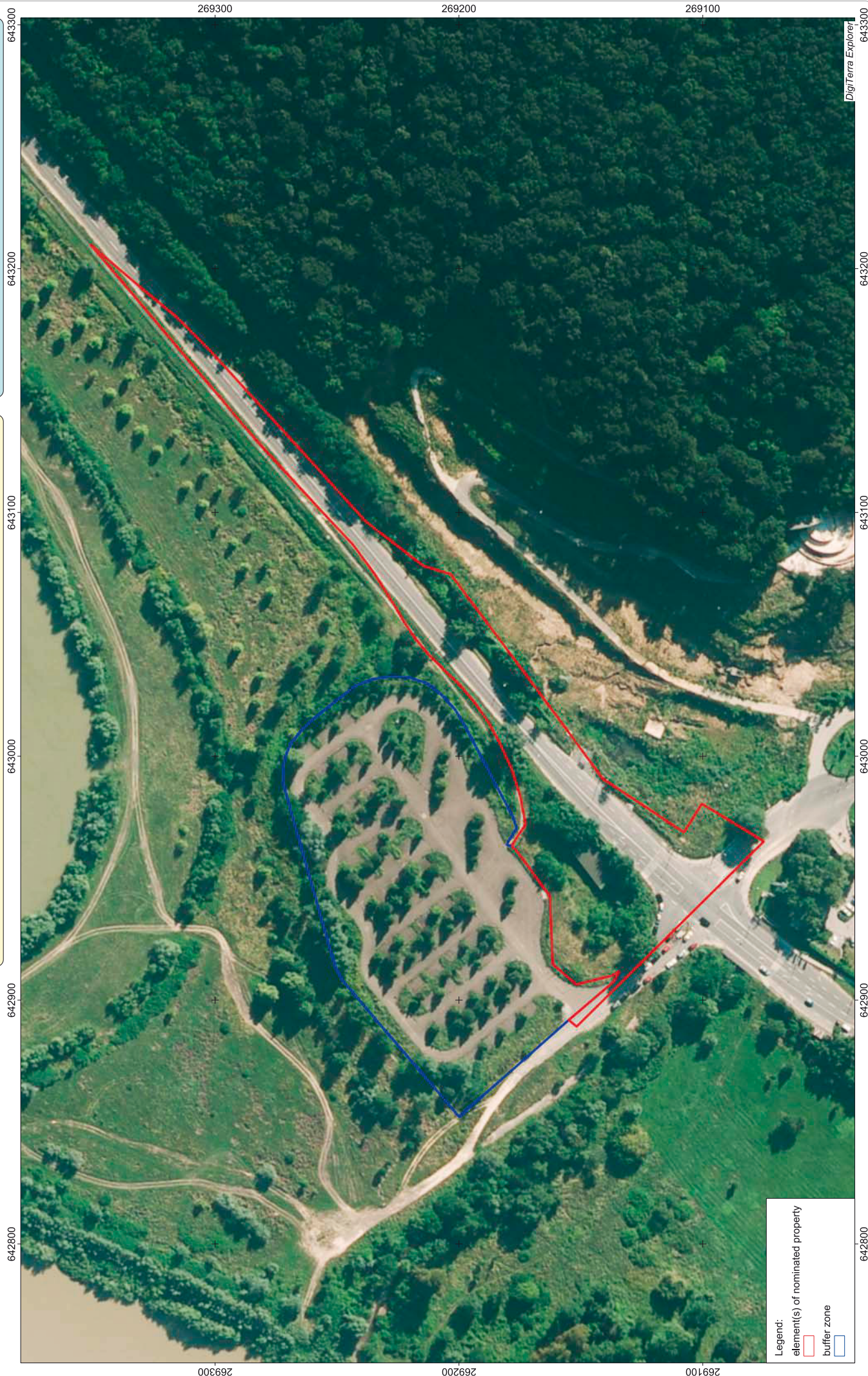
Bibliography:

GRÓH–GRÓF 1992–1995, 21–24.
 GRÓF–GRÓH 2001, 117–121.
 GRÓH 2004, 71–74.
 GRÓH 2001, 15–23.
 VISY 2003a, 51.

RPH 56. Solva – 35 watch tower,
Visegrád – Lepence 2.



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-322

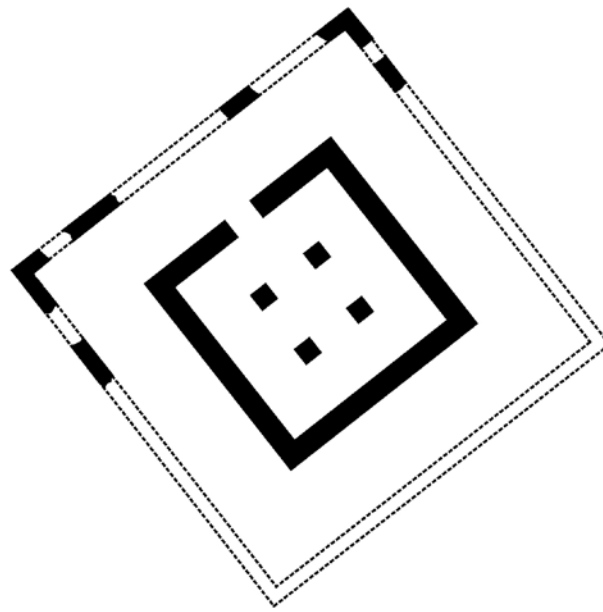




*The conserved walls of the watch tower were provided with a protective roof, but the area is overgrown
(Photograph: Gábor Varga)*



The western corner of the watch tower from the interior (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



25 m

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 57. *Quadriburgium?* fortlet, Visegrád – Gizella-major

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 31055

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	641272	268521	47.76040	18.93102	3.22	Y	Y	Y	N	0	national; protected natural site	A	
buffer zone	641200	268440	47.75967	18.93006	0.96	N	N	N	N	0	national		

Description:

Planned excavations of these ruins began in 1988 under the direction of Péter Gróf and Dániel Gróh. The fortlet had a square ground plan, 34.3 × 34.3 m, with fan-shaped corner towers at its four corners. Its entrance faced north, towards the Danube. The interior structures were 5 m wide, constructed on the interior side of the fort walls on all four sides. The northwestern corner tower was wider than the other three, and its entrance did not open from the fortlet's corner, but from the northern side. This tower contained the fortlet's baths. The fortlet was protected to the west by the stream once called Keserű-víz, and by a water filled moat on the other three sides.

On the basis of the fan-shaped corner towers this fortlet can be dated during the reign of Constantine II (337–340). The fortlet was renovated during the time of Valentinian, and was still used in the first quarter of the 5th century. Its interior buildings were altered many times.

The majority of the fortlet can be visited, but permission must be granted for access.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is comprised of the lot containing the exhibited parts of the fortlet, as well as Route 11, which covers parts of the fortlet, and the portions of the Danube riverbank lot that face the fortlet, up to the corners of the lot boundaries. The buffer zone is the lot bordering the element of nominated property to the south, as well as the road bordering the element of nominated property to the east, the lot boundaries of the stream and Route 11 and the portions of the Danube riverbank lot up to the corners of the lot boundaries. These lots are in part archaeological sites, and in part ensure access. Another important aspect is that the stream bordering the fortlet to the east also existed in Roman times and was an integral part of the moat surrounding the fortlet.

Bibliography:

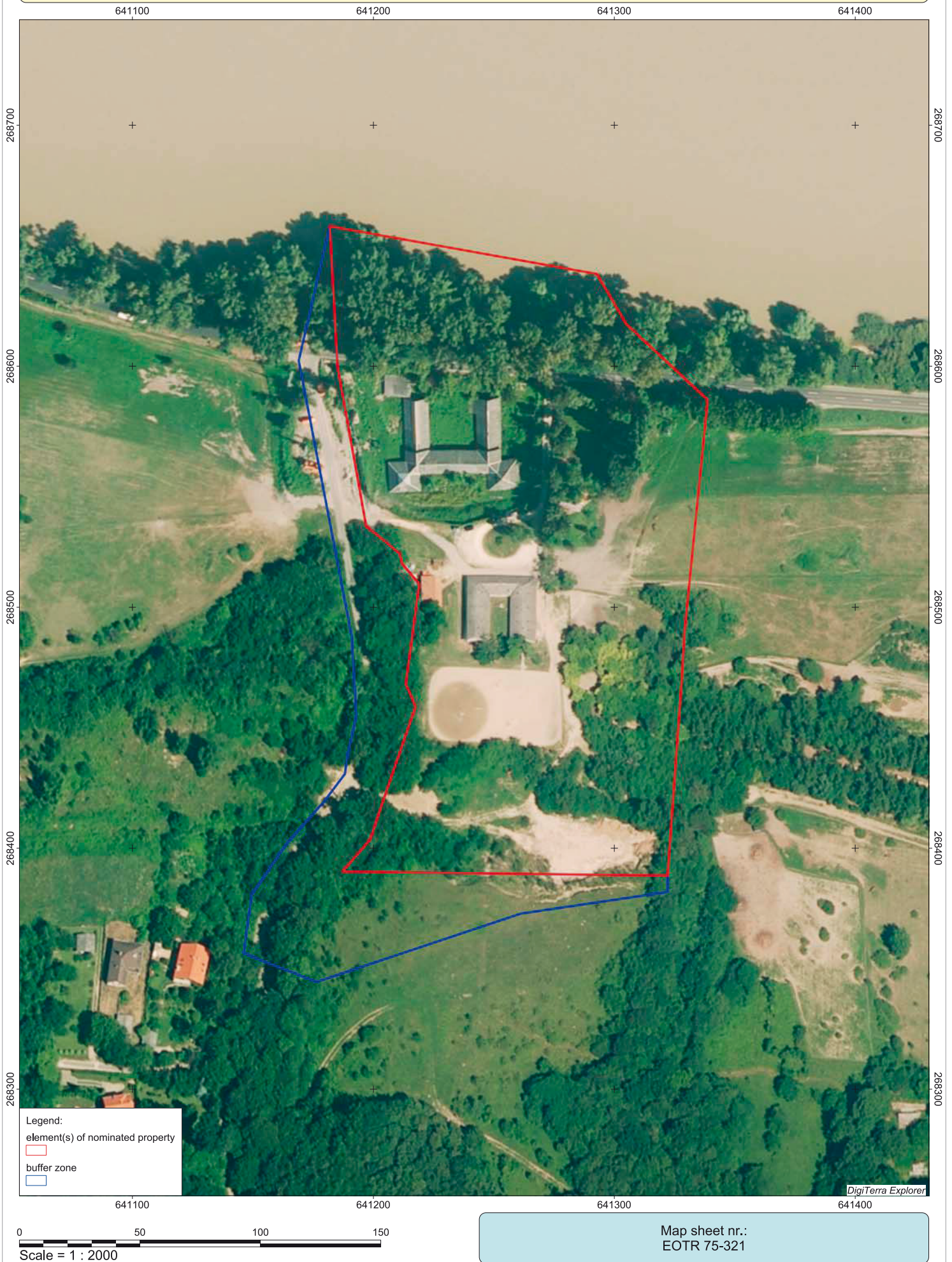
GRÓF–GRÓH 2006, 15–42.

GRÓF–GRÓH 1991, 85–95.

Soproni S. levele, 1995.9.4.

VISY 2003a, 51.

RPH 57. Quadriburgium? fortlet, Visegrád – Gizella-major

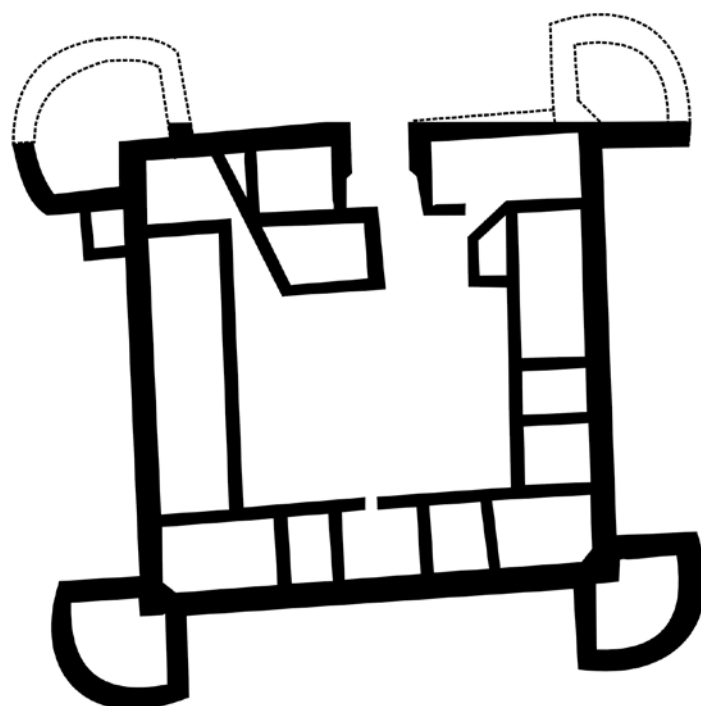




The fortlet and its environment (Photograph: Máté Szabó)



The southwestern tower of the fortlet under canopy (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



25 m

Ground plan of the fortlet (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 58. Solva – 22 watch tower, Dömös – Hajóállomás

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2011

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	640157	269050	47.76514	18.91614	0.16	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	640161	269074	47.76536	18.91619	0.21	N	N	N	N	5	general		

Description:

There has only been a minor investigation into this watch tower, performed in 1955. According to Sándor Soproni the section of wall discovered at that time was the southern wall of the watch tower, its dimensions may have been 10 × 10 m and it was built during the reign of Valentinian (364–375).

Today the tower is not visible, and is located on a lot that is fenced off and built upon.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the same as the two lots that contain the watch tower. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots bordering the element of nominated property to the north and west, where the presumed ditch of the watch tower may possibly be located.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1985, 30.

SOPRONI 1978, 50.

RLU 61.

SOPRONI 1990b, 43–49.

MRT 5, 70. 6/11. lelőhely.

VISY 2003a, 51.

PLT 24184–24186

RPH 58. Solva – 22 watch tower, Dömös – Hajóállomás





The lot of the watch tower in 2009 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 59. Brick firing kilns, Dömös – Bartók Béla utca

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2016

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	639839	268839	47.76324	18.91190	0.10	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	639868	268835	47.76321	18.91229	0.43	N	N	N	N	30	general		

Description:

These kilns were completely excavated in 1987–88 by Márta H. Kelemen.

The firing chamber of kiln number I was 6.2 × 5.2 m, while the nearby kiln number II was smaller, with a firing chamber of 5.4 × 5.1 m. The orientation of the kilns is the same, north–south, but on the basis of the structural differences kiln number I may be the earlier. The grates and the fire chambers of the two kilns have survived almost completely intact, only the grate and fire channel of kiln number I were damaged by a minor excavation in the modern era. On the basis of the finds that have come to light it is certain that the site can be identified as the military brick production site of the *legio I adiutrix*. On the basis of the finds at kiln number I it was used in the years between 140 and 170. The smaller kiln number II may have been constructed later than number I, and its use can be placed during the reconstruction following the Marcomannic Wars.

A temporary protective structure was made above the kilns for their exhibition as historic properties in the courtyard of the local elementary school. There was not financial backing for their ultimate conservation however, so the kilns, whose condition was deteriorating, were re-interred with sand in 2000.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the lot containing the brick firing kilns. The buffer zone is the lots lying to the northwest and southeast, as well as the road to the southwest that ensures access.

Bibliography:

KELEMEN 1994–1995, 97–114.



RPH 59. Brick firing kilns,
Dömös – Bartók Béla utca

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-321

639900

639850

639800

639750



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

639900

639850

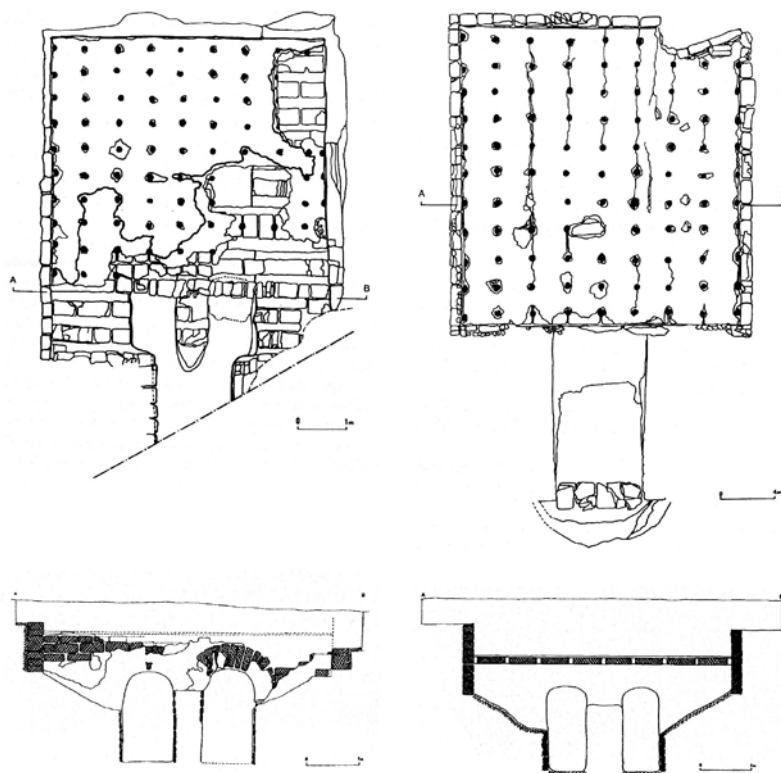
639800

639750

Digiterra Explorer



The lot of the brick firing kilns in 2010 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plans and cross-sections of the brick firing kilns (Source: KELEMEN 1994–1995, illustrations 2–3, 9–10)

RPH 60. Solva – 21 watch tower, Dömös – Köves-patak

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2001

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	639270	270398	47.77725	18.90427	0.35	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	639248	270354	47.77686	18.90398	1.86	N	N	N	N	0	general; protected natural site		

Description:

This watch tower was excavated in 1959 by Sándor Soproni. Its dimensions were 11 × 11 m, and its foundation walls were 1.05–1.1 m thick. Its entrance was on the southwestern side. 10.3–12.6 m from the walls there was a square ditch with rounded corners. The tower can be dated to the 4th century.

The tower is not presently visible, and it is located in a wooded, bushy area that can only be reached by dirt road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the northern half of the lot containing the watch tower. The border of the buffer zone has been drawn along the lines of the differing styles of cultivation in the neighboring lots as determined in an orthophoto of 2005.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1985, 30.

SOPRONI 1978, 49–50.

RLU 61–62.

SOPRONI 1990b, 43–49.

MRT 5, 67. 6/1. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 51.

RPH 60. Solva – 21 watch tower,
Dömös – Köves-patak

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-321



639400

639300

639200

639100



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

639400

639300

639200

639100

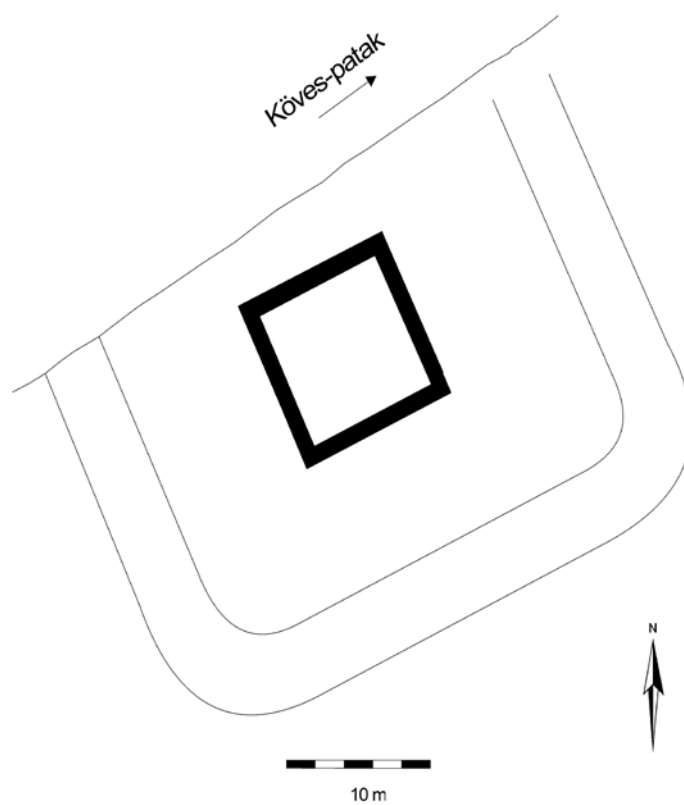
DigiTerra Explorer



The bank of the Danube next to Solva – 21 watch tower – DSC_7643. 05 Feb. 2011



The site of Solva – 21 watch tower nowadays – DSC_7660. 05 Feb. 2011



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 61. Solva – 20 watch tower / way station?, Dömös – Tófenék

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2010

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	639237	270773	47.78063	18.90382	0.34	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	639066	270682	47.77981	18.90154	12.02	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The eastern half of this ruin located directly on the bank of the Danube has been washed away by the river. It was excavated by Ilona Sellye in 1964. The length of the surviving western wall is 16 m, and the tower is divided into two chambers. The remains can be dated to the 2nd–3rd centuries. It is possible that it was not a watch tower, but a way station.

The ruin is not presently visible and its site lies in the forested strip along the bank of the Danube. It can only be reached by dirt road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the lot containing the remains. The buffer zone is the lots bordering the element of nominated property to the southwest where the entire archaeological site can be found.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1978, 48.

RLU 61.

SOPRONI 1990b, 43–49.

SELLYE 1964, 28.

MRT 5, 70. 6/10. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 50.

RPH 61. Solva – 20 watch tower / way
station?, Dömös – Tófenék

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-321



639400

639200

639000

638800



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

DigiTerra Explorer

639400

639200

639000

638800

270400

270600

270800



The site of Solva – 20 watch tower / way station? – DSC_7661. 05 Feb. 2011



The site of Solva – 20 watch tower / way station? – DSC_7664. 05 Feb. 2011

RPH 62. *Ad Herculem* fort, Pilismarót – Kis-hegy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2503

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	637309	270891	47.78165	18.87809	3.86	Y	N	N	N	0	national and general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	637501	270890	47.78165	18.88065	5.80	N	N	N	N	175	national and general		

Description:

This Roman fort was investigated by Gábor Finály in 1906. It has an irregular shape with dimensions of 340 × 133 m, and a *horreum* (granary) and two buildings with apses were discovered in its northern half. Its date is questionable, either from the time of Diocletian or Constantine. It was given horseshoe-shaped towers during the time of Valentinian. The fort was still in use in the first decades of the 5th century. The central area of the fort is grassy and wooded and has not been built upon, while a portion of the walls and towers lie in private lots. Access is possible by paved road and on foot.

Delimitation:

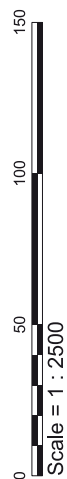
The element of nominated property contains the remains of the fort walls surveyed by Gusztáv Winkler in 2007, except for the pieces of the wall that have been carried down by erosion from their original site to the foot of the hill. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

BÍRÓ 1988
 BARKÓCZI 1960, 111–132.
 FINÁLY 1907, 45–57.
 FRÖHLICH 1893, 38–47.
 SOPRONI 1978, 46–48.
 SOPRONI 1985, 62–63.
 MRT 5, 284. 17/6. lelőhely
 VISY 2003a, 50.
 VISY 2003b, 89–90.
 PLT 24189–24195

RPH 62. Ad Herculem fort, Pilismarót – Kis-hegy

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-321

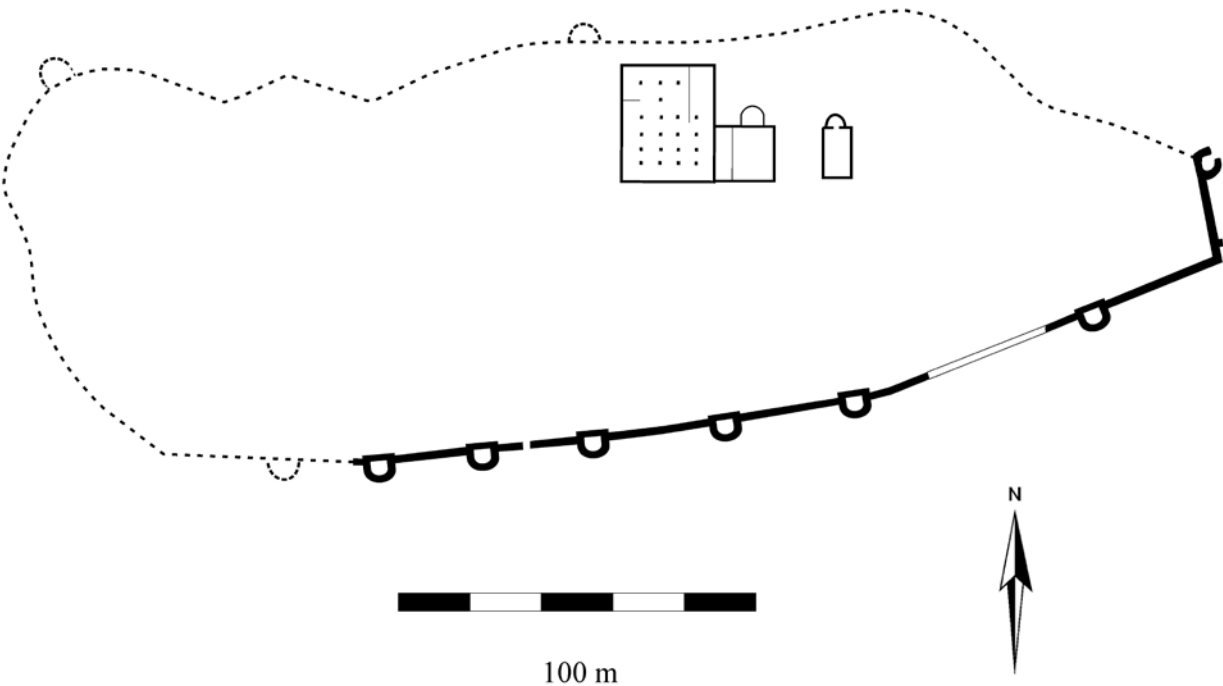




Kis-hegy from the air (Photograph: Máté Szabó)



The section of the fort wall still visible today on the northern side of the fort (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 63. Solva – 19 fortlet, Pilismarót – Malom-patak

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2511

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	639065	271887	47.79064	18.90150	0.69	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	639233	271869	47.79048	18.90374	15.10	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Sándor Soproni excavated this in 1959. The dimensions of the tower are 12.35 × 12.25 m, and its walls are 1.4 m thick. The square pillar found in the middle of the tower held up the floor of the upper story. On the eastern side there was a small courtyard containing a residential building with four rooms that has been partially washed away by the Danube, and on the northern side there were two ceramics kilns. On the other three sides a fence and ditch encircled the tower. Its entrance was on the southern side. This fortlet was constructed in the time of Valentinian.

The site is currently covered by thick vegetation, but the walls are visible.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the lot of the tower, as well as its extension towards the Danube, where there are also remains. The buffer zone includes the two neighboring lots to the southwest where there is a dirt road ensuring access presently, as well as the two other lots bordering the element of nominated property, a road and the Danube, the latter of which has been cut off in line with the northern end of the road's lot.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1985, 29.

SOPRONI 1978, 36–46.

RLU 56–57.

SOPRONI 1990b, 43–49.

MRT 5, 288–289. 17/14. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 50.

PLT 36297–36301

RPH 63. Solva – 19 fortlet, Pilismarót – Malom-patak

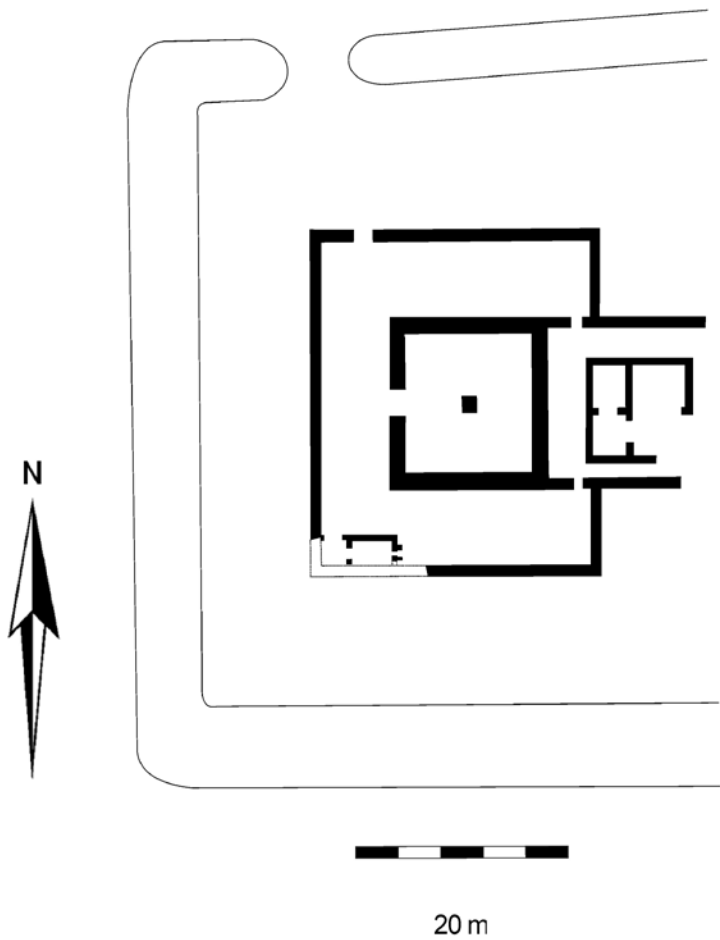




The excavated walls of Solva – 19 fortlet – DSC_7713. 05 Feb. 2011



The excavated walls of Solva – 19 fortlet – DSC_7716. 05 Feb. 2011



Ground plan of the fortlet (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 64. Solva – 18 watch tower, Pilismarót – Hajóállomás

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2525

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	638684	273004	47.80068	18.89638	0.12	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	638648	273073	47.80130	18.89590	2.15	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This tower was excavated by Sándor Soproni in 1966. Its dimensions were 8.6 × 8.6 m and it had 0.96 m thick walls. The dimensions of its ditch were 28 × 28 m. Its construction can be dated to the time of Valentinian.

The tower is today located in a meadow, and its remains have been re-interred. It can be reached on foot.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the mound covering the watch tower, and the buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1978, 33–36.

RLU 57.

SOPRONI 1990b, 43–49.

MRT 5, 292. 17/28. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 50.

RPH 64. Solva – 18 watch tower, Pilismarót – Hajóállomás



Scale = 1 : 2000

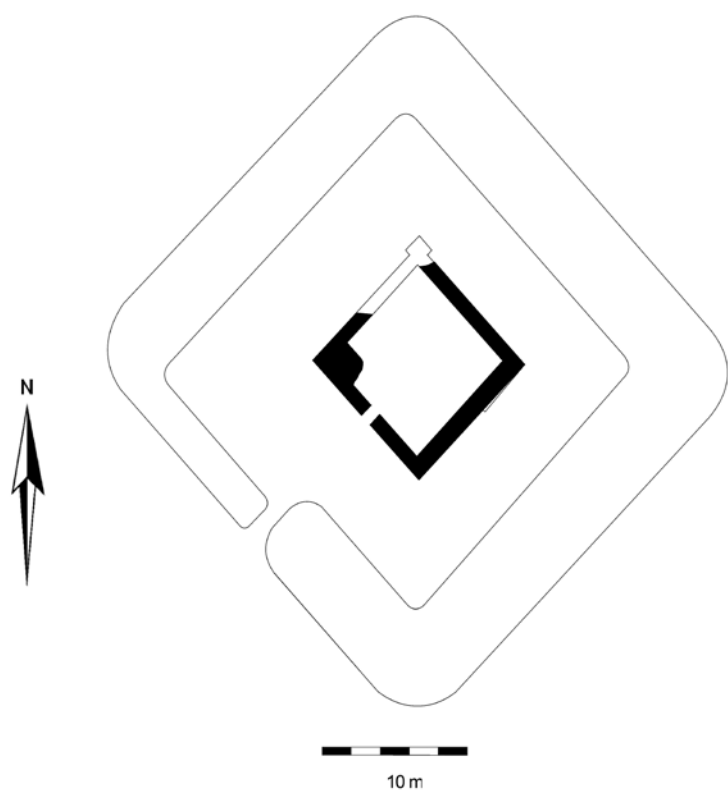
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-143



The site of Solva – 18 watch tower is between the Danube and an artificial bay – DSC_7724. 05 Feb. 2011



The mound of Solva – 18 watch tower – DSC_7728. 05 Feb. 2011



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 65. Solva – 11, 13–14 watch towers, Pilismarót – Basaharc 3–5.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 2519, 2521, 2522

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Solva – 11 watch tower	635355	274097	47.81045	18.85191	0.03	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
	Solva – 13 watch tower	636015	274055	47.81008	18.86072	0.04	Y	N	N	N	0	general		
	Solva – 14 watch tower	636662	274014	47.80973	18.86936	0.05	Y	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		636222	274093	47.81043	18.86348	99.89	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Solva – 11 watch tower: The Danube has washed away the northern wall of this tower, but the southern half was excavated by Sándor Soproni in 1978. The southern wall was 1 m thick and 9.8 m long. The square ditch surrounding the tower ran 8 m from the wall. The entrance to the tower was on the southern side. An earlier tower surrounded by a round ditch datable to the end of the 1st century and a 2nd century tower that followed this stood on the site of the tower

Solva – 13 watch tower: We also know of this from Sándor Soproni's excavation in 1978. Only the southern wall of the watch tower has survived, which was 10 m long and 1 m thick. Its entrance was on the southern side and the opening for the door was 97 cm. The square defensive ditch with rounded corners ran 8 m from the wall.

Solva – 14 watch tower: This watch tower was excavated by Sándor Soproni in 1980. Its interior dimensions were 7.5 × 7.5 meters and the walls were 1.1 m thick. The remains of a ditch from an earlier tower were also discovered below this tower. This earlier tower may have been constructed at the end of the 1st century or the beginning of the 2nd century.

All three towers can be dated to the time of Valentinian. Solva – 11 watch tower is still visible today in the floodplain forest, while the other two are covered by the flood prevention embankment. The towers can be reached by the paved road leading to the Szob ferry port and by foot from there.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the site of the three watch towers determined by their measured drawings. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property, while the lot of the Danube has been cut off to the east and west.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1979, 23–29.

SOPRONI 1978, 31–32.

SOPRONI 1985, 29.

SOPRONI 1980, 671–679.

RLU 54–55.

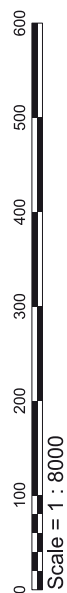
SOPRONI 1990b, 43–49.

MRT 5, 290–292. 17/22, 17/24–25. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 48–49.

RPH 65. Solva – 11, 13–14 watch towers,
Pilismarót – Basaharc 3–5.

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-134, 75-143





Pilismarót – Solva – 11 watch tower – DSC_7768. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – Solva – 11 watch tower – DSC_7781. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – Solva – 13 watch tower – DSC_7750. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – Solva – 13 watch tower – DSC_7755. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – the site of Solva – 14 watch tower – DSC_7742. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – the site of Solva – 14 watch tower – DSC_7747. 05 Feb. 2011

RPH 66. Solva – 34 fortified river port, Szob – Hideg-rét

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 11667

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	635453	274887	47.81782	18.85432	0.73	Y	N	N	N	0	regional	C	
buffer zone	635560	274873	47.81743	18.85462	3.23	N	N	N	N	0	regional		

Description:

In 1989–1990 Mihály Nagy excavated here. He determined that the northern wall of the central tower was the only remaining part of the fortified river port. A section of the ditch was also uncovered, as well as another ditch close to the stone wall and running parallel to it that was from an earlier, up to that point unknown, Roman (probably military) structure. The fortified river port is from the Valentinian era. The area is neglected and overgrown today, and it can only be reached by dirt road.

Delimitation:

The excavation ground plan at our disposal can only be approximately integrated into the map, so the border of the element of nominated property was determined on the basis of the excavated northern wall and the ditch section that was found to the east of it, as well as the extended line of the latter to the Danube. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots that contain the element of nominated property. The border does not continue to follow the boundaries of the lots that stretch for some length to the north (02/20, 03).

Bibliography:

MRT 9, 328–329. 26/28. lelőhely

KURUCZ 1914, 53–55.

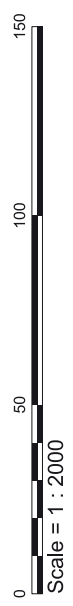
NAGY M. 1992, 105.

MRT 9, 328–329. 26/28. lelőhely

Rómer F.: Újabb tanulmányaim a rómaiak dunamenti erődítési rendszerét illetően Ó-Szőnytől Szekcsőig. OSZK Kézirattár 1110, Fol. Hung. 4. 1866, 14.

VISY 2003a, 53.

RPH 66. Solva – 34 fortified river port,
Szob – Hideg-rét

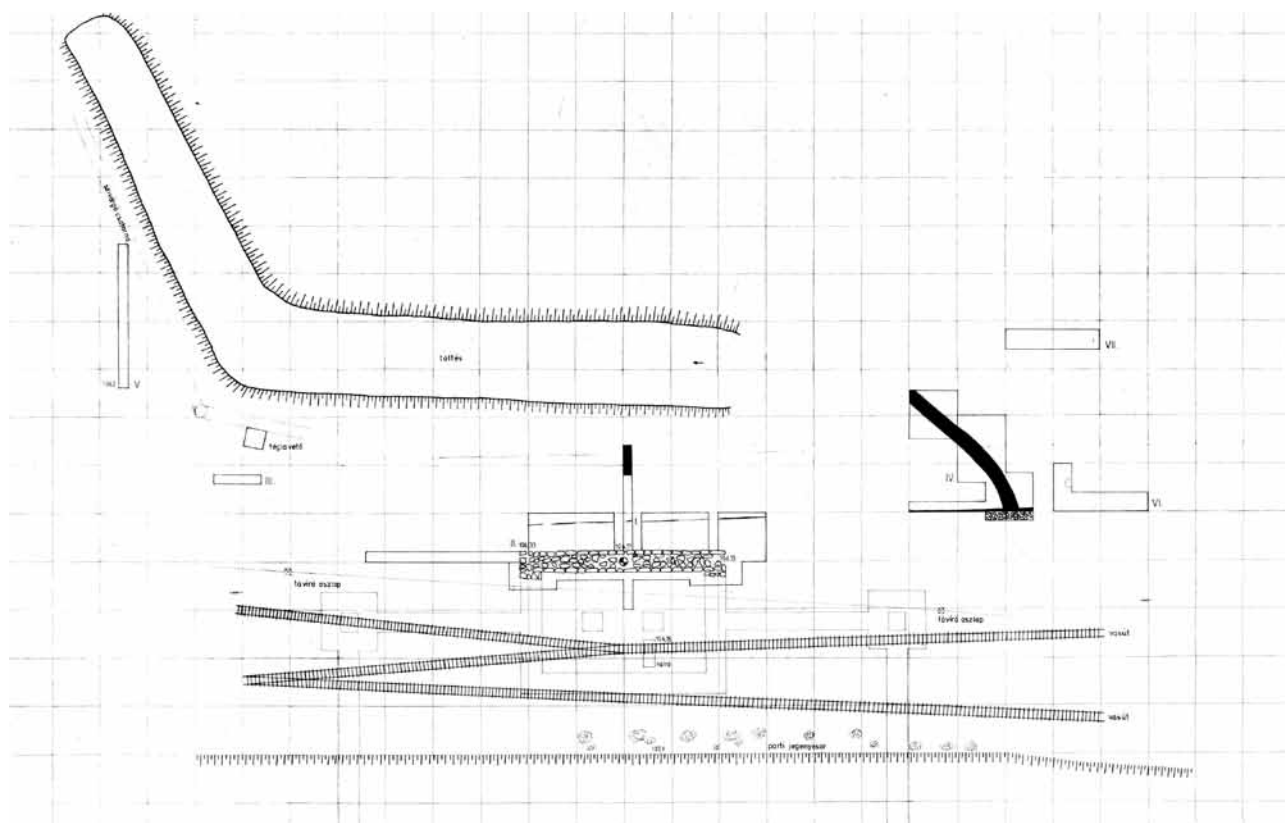


Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-134





The ruins are in an overgrown area (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Excavation plan of the fortified river port (Source: Mihály Nagy)

RPH 67. Fort, Esztergom – Hidegtelek-kereszt, Pilismarót;
Limes road, Esztergom, Pilismarót – Hosszú-hegy oldala;
Solva – 9 way station, Pilismarót – Basaharc 1. and
Solva – 10 watch tower, Pilismarót – Basaharc 2.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 2182, 2181, 2505, 2504, 2506

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	fort	633060	274369	47.81284	18.82126	0.58	N	N	N	N	0	regional	B	can be exhibited
	limes road	632768	274313	47.81233	18.81736	1.75	N	N	N	N	0	regional	C	
	Solva – 9 way station	633864	274284	47.81209	18.83200	0.01	Y	N	N	N	0	regional		
	Solva – 10 watch tower	634129	274216	47.81149	18.83554	0.01	N	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone		633268	274179	47.81113	18.82404	217.81	N	N	N	N	0	regional and general		

Description:

Solva – 9 way station: This lies on a small plateau on the southern side of Route 11, and Sándor Soproni made investigations into it in 1973. From these investigations we only know that the northern side of the highly disturbed site has been destroyed and the ruins may have been a way station.

Solva – 10 watch tower: This watch tower can be found between the bank of the Danube and Route 11. The Danube has washed away its northern half. The measurable thickness of the tower's walls was 1–1.1 m and its internal dimension was 7.1 m. The tower was constructed during the time of Valentinian.

Limes road: The limes road in this section runs along the range of hills rising above the Danube. Its path cutting through the houses of Búbánatvölgy can be identified, but the loess soil has sunk down. Leaving Búbánatvölgy to the east the limes road can be clearly followed, passing the fort at Hidegtelek-kereszt and continues on, adapting to the terrain and arriving at Route 11 in Pilismarót – Basaharc. The path is broken in one place, at the Lázkereszt Quarry, where the Roman road fell victim to modern rock quarrying.

Hidegtelek-kereszt: This fort has an irregular ground plan and its northern part has been destroyed by rock quarrying, but it may have originally had a triangular ground plan. On the southwestern side there are three and on the eastern side two towers that can be identified protruding a third of their size from the wall. The walls of the fort are 1.05 m thick, the southeastern wall is 102 m long and the measurable length of the eastern wall is 90 m. The interior dimensions of the towers were 4.35 × 4.8 m. The fort can be dated to the last third of the 4th century.

The sites are located in a forest and can only be reached by hiking paths.

Delimitation:

The individual elements of nominated property are the two watch towers, the Roman road that cuts through an earlier quarry and the site of the fort. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the elements of nominated property, as well as Route 11, which ensures access. The lots of the Danube and Route 11 have been cut off on the east and west.

Bibliography:

BIRO 1988

PLT 36320–36324

SOPRONI 1978, 28–31.

SOPRONI 1959, 131–143.

SOPRONI 1985, 107.

RLU 54.

MRT 5, 286. 17/7–9. lelőhely; 214–215. 8/94. lelőhely

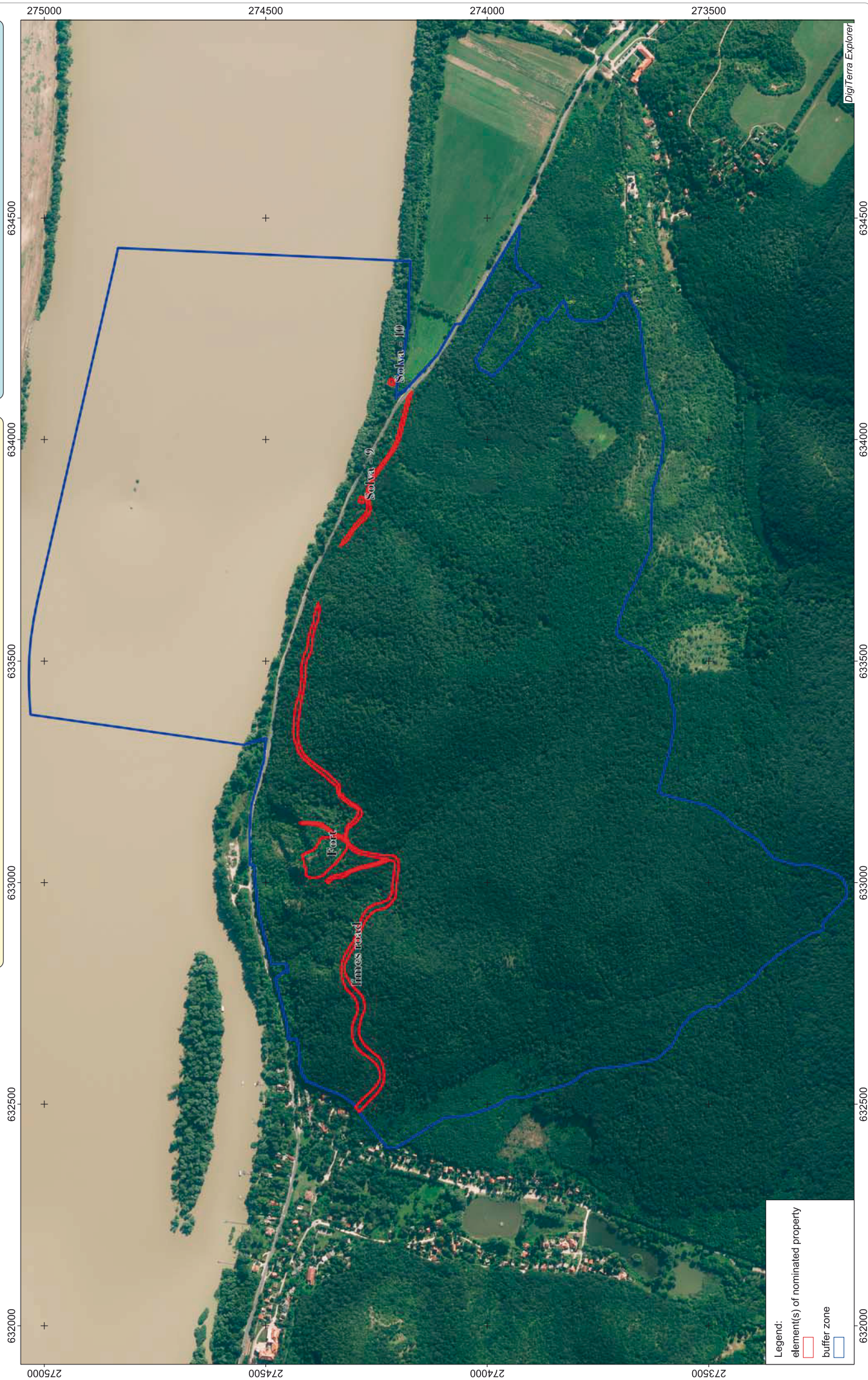
VISY 2003a, 48.

VISY 2003b, 88.

RPH 67. Fort, limes road, Solva – 9–10 way
station / watch tower, Esztergom, Pilismarót



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-134





Esztergom–Pilismarót – Building-wall in the Hideglelős-kereszt fort – DSC_7904. 05 Feb. 2011



Esztergom – Limes road – DSC_7931. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – Limes road – DSC_7845. 05 Feb. 2011



Esztergom – Limes road – DSC_7896. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – Solva – 9 way station? – DSC_7820. 05 Feb. 2011



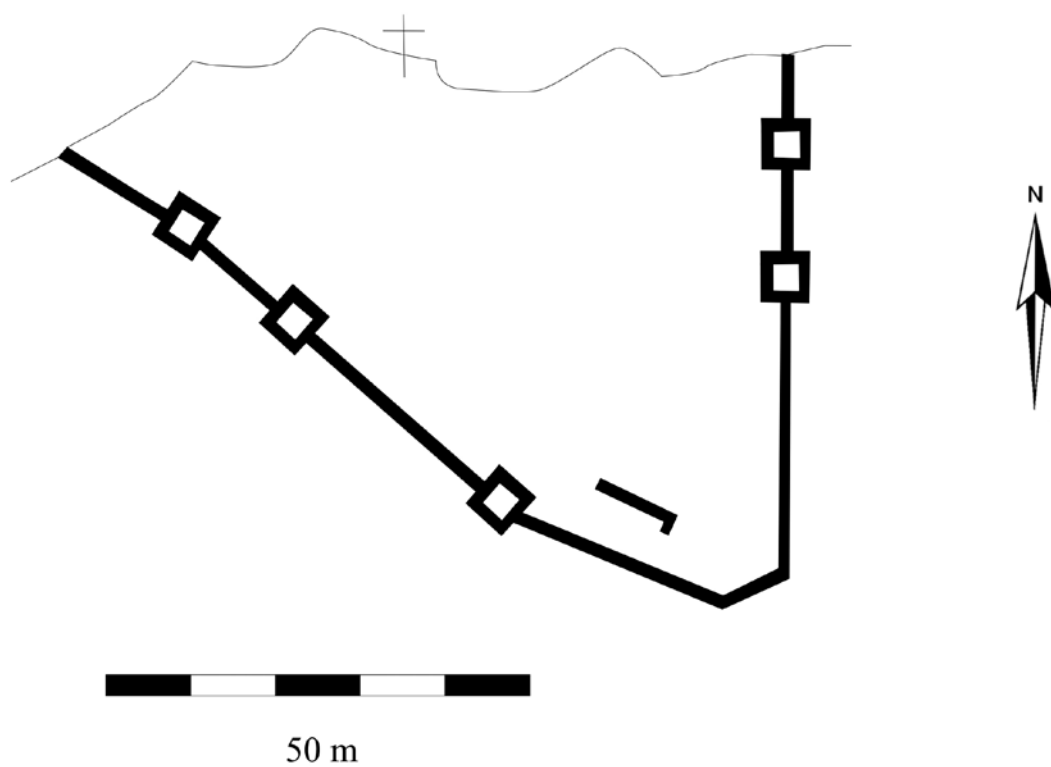
Pilismarót – Solva – 9 way station? – DSC_7821. 05 Feb. 2011



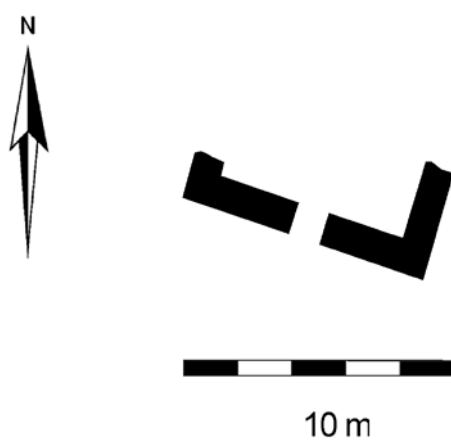
Pilismarót – Solva – 10 watch tower – DSC_7789. 05 Feb. 2011



Pilismarót – Solva – 10 watch tower – DSC_7794. 05 Feb. 2011



The ground plan of the Hideglelős-kereszt fort (Digitalization: PTE)



The ground plan of Solva – 10 watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 68. Solva – 8 watch tower, Esztergom – Búbánat-völgy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2180

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	632359	274456	47.81360	18.81189	0.02	Y	N	N	N	5	registered historic property	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	632357	274477	47.81379	18.81187	0.22	N	N	N	N	0	registered historic property		

Description:

This watch tower was excavated before the First World War by researchers that have not yet been identified. Its walls that extend upwards have survived to a height of 0.7 m. The interior dimensions of the tower are 7.15 × 7.15 m, the walls are 1 m thick and the entrance is on the southern side. It was constructed in the 4th century.

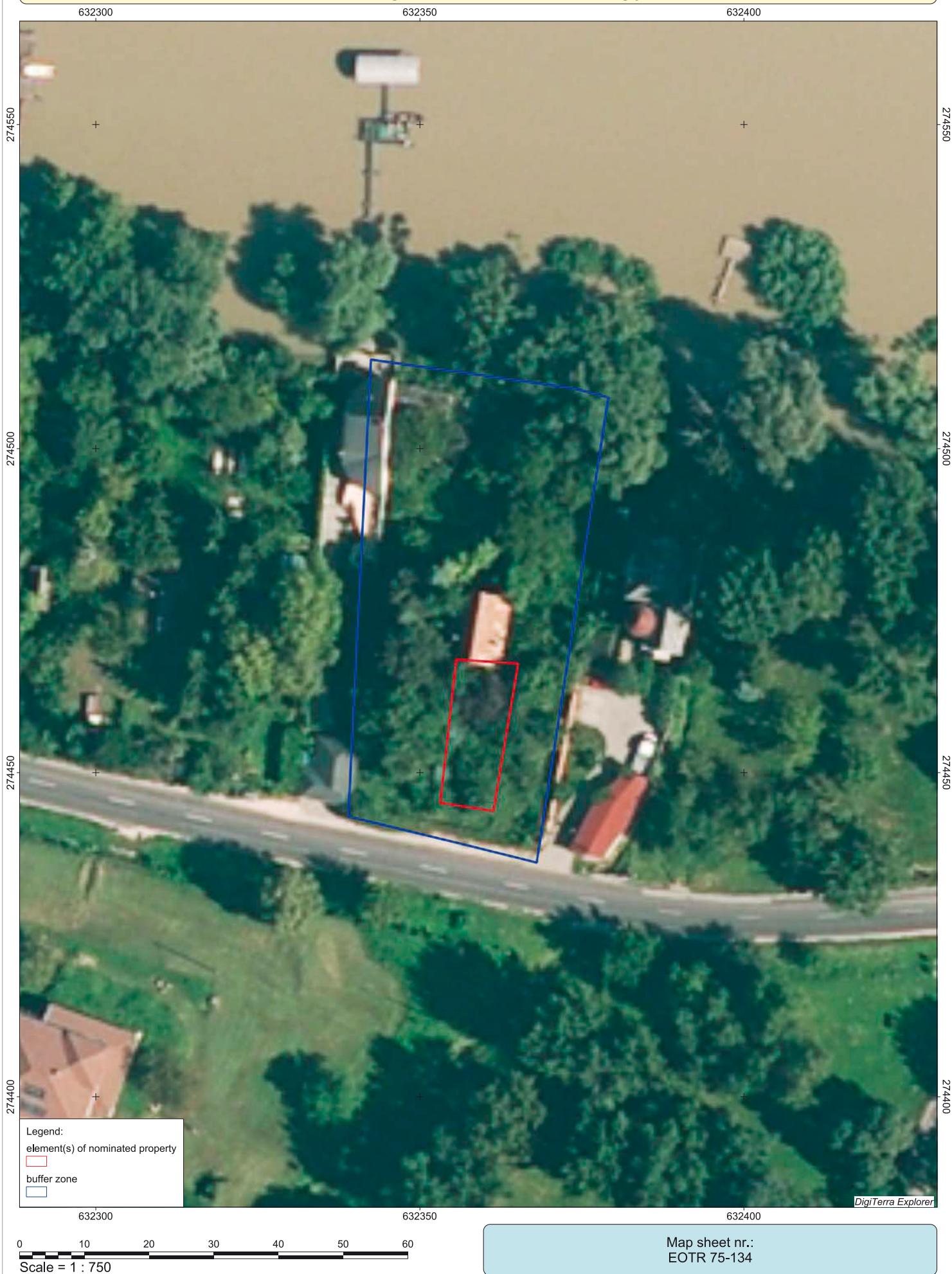
Delimitation:

The element of nominated property only includes the area that has not been built upon between the present-day house and the road, where the foundation walls of the watch tower are. The buffer zone is comprised of the entire lot.

Bibliography:

MRT 5, 214. 8/92. lelőhely
 SOPRONI 1978, 26.
 RLU 53.
 VISY 2003a, 48.
 PLT 24198, 36325–36332

RPH 68. Solva – 8 watch tower, Esztergom – Búbánat-völgy

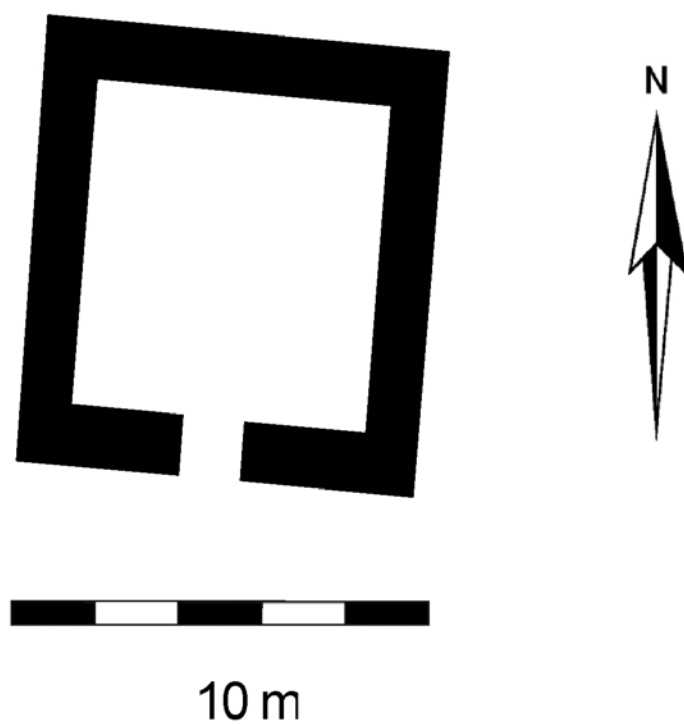




The ruin of Solva – 8 watch tower is in a private lot, hidden by the garden – DSC_7944. 05 Feb. 2011



The ruin of Solva – 8 watch tower is in a private lot, hidden by the garden (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 69. Solva – 1 watch tower, Esztergom – Szentgyörgy-mező 1.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2163

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	627129	274100	47.81024	18.74208	0.37	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	can be exhibited
buffer zone	627161	274127	47.81048	18.74251	0.30	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This tower was excavated by Sándor Soproni in 1966, and its ditches were successfully identified through geophysical surveying in 2010. The dimensions of the tower were 7.2 × 7.2 m, and its walls were 1.1 m thick. The ditch was round and 3.5 m wide. It is from the time of Valentinian according to the finds that have been discovered.

The site is a grassy field that has not been built upon, but a modern road covers part of the ditch.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the area of the watch tower's enclosing ditch as identified through geophysical surveying. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting off the section of the road that juts out.

Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1978, 21–24.

RLU 51.

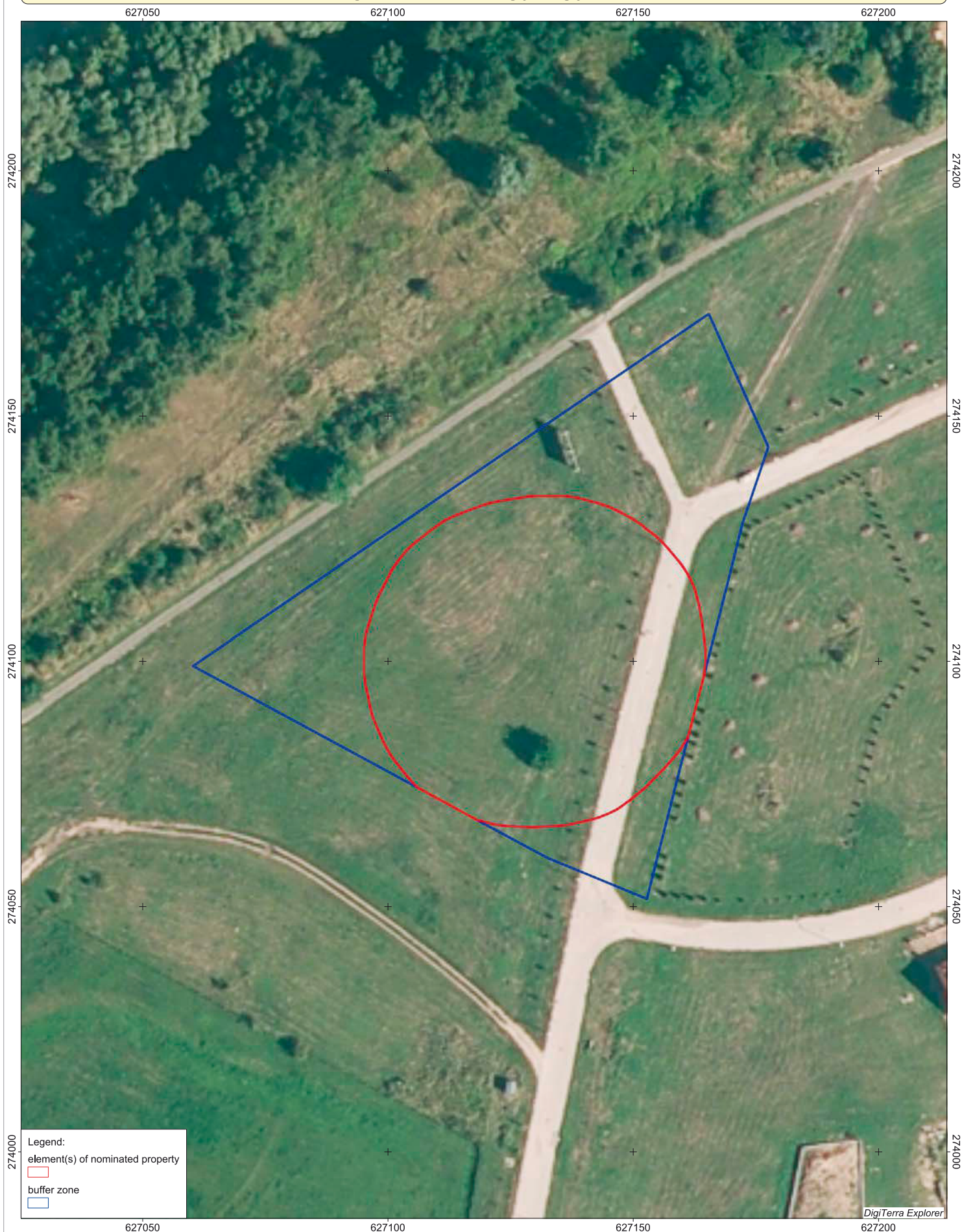
SOPRONI 1990b, 43–49.

MRT 5, 211. 8/75. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 47.

PLT 36339–36343

RPH 69. Solva – 1 watch tower,
Esztergom – Szentgyörgy-mező 1.

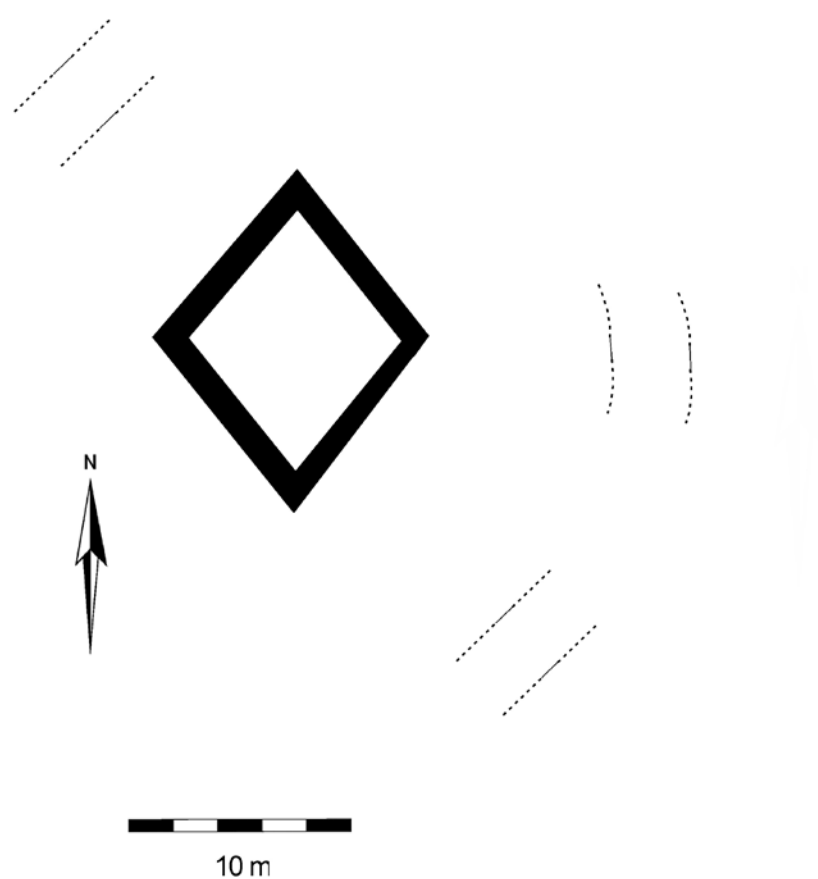




Szentgyörgymező – Solva – 1 watch tower – DSC_8085. 21 Feb. 2011



Szentgyörgymező – Solva – 1 watch tower – DSC_8085. 21 Feb. 2011



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 70. Solva fort, Esztergom – Várhegy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2089

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	626722	272857	47.79904	18.73671	4.73	Y	N	N	N	0	national	C	
buffer zone	626616	272833	47.79882	18.73530	4.40	N	N	N	N	0	national		

Description:

During the course of excavations in Esztergom under the royal castle and its surroundings, the remains of Roman finds and structures were also discovered. The Roman remains excavated on the western section of Várhegy range from the 1st century to the beginning of the 5th century. Of the excavated sections, only a *horreum* (granary) from the time of Severus has been successfully identified. On the basis of these finds and other finds, burials in Esztergom it can be supposed that these are the remains of the auxiliary fort Solva.

The medieval castle and the modern Basilica covers the entire site.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the lots of the Basilica and the Vármúzeum, the two lots where Roman remains have been found. The slopes of Várhegy to the north, south and west comprise the buffer zone. The eastern side was not designated as part of the buffer zone because there was once a valley there that has been filled in since Roman times, so the Roman fort could not have extended there.

Bibliography:

GABLER 1989, 85–92.
 KELEMEN 2006, 227–247.
 KELEMEN 2008
 SOPRONI 1985, 60–61.
 SOPRONI 1978, 16–21.
 RLU 48–49.
 MRT 5, 78–87. 8/1. lelőhely
 VISY 2003a, 46–47.
 VISY 2003b, 86–87.
 PLT 24201–24206, 36344–36361

RPH 70. Solva fort, Esztergom – Várhegy

626600

626800

627000

273200

273200

273000

273000

272800

272800

272600

272600



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

DigiTerra Explorer

626600

626800

627000

0 50 100 150 200 250
Scale = 1 : 3000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 75-133



Várhegy in Esztergom from the air (Photograph: Máté Szabó)

RPH 71. Crumerum – 2 watch tower, Esztergom – Zsidódi-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2119

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	622771	267391	47.74973	18.68431	0.17	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	622821	267395	47.74977	18.68498	1.20	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

We know of this watch tower from the investigations made by Sándor Soproni in 1958. It was a regular tower with dimensions of 8.65 × 8.7 m and the excavated wall was 1.1 m thick. Its ditch was 4.5 m wide, and presumably there was a wattle and daub fence stretching along its outer side. The tower can be dated to the Valentinian era.

The site today is unutilized, overgrown arable land, and can only be reached by dirt road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property comprises the low hill once surrounded by water on three sides where the watch tower once stood. The buffer zone is the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

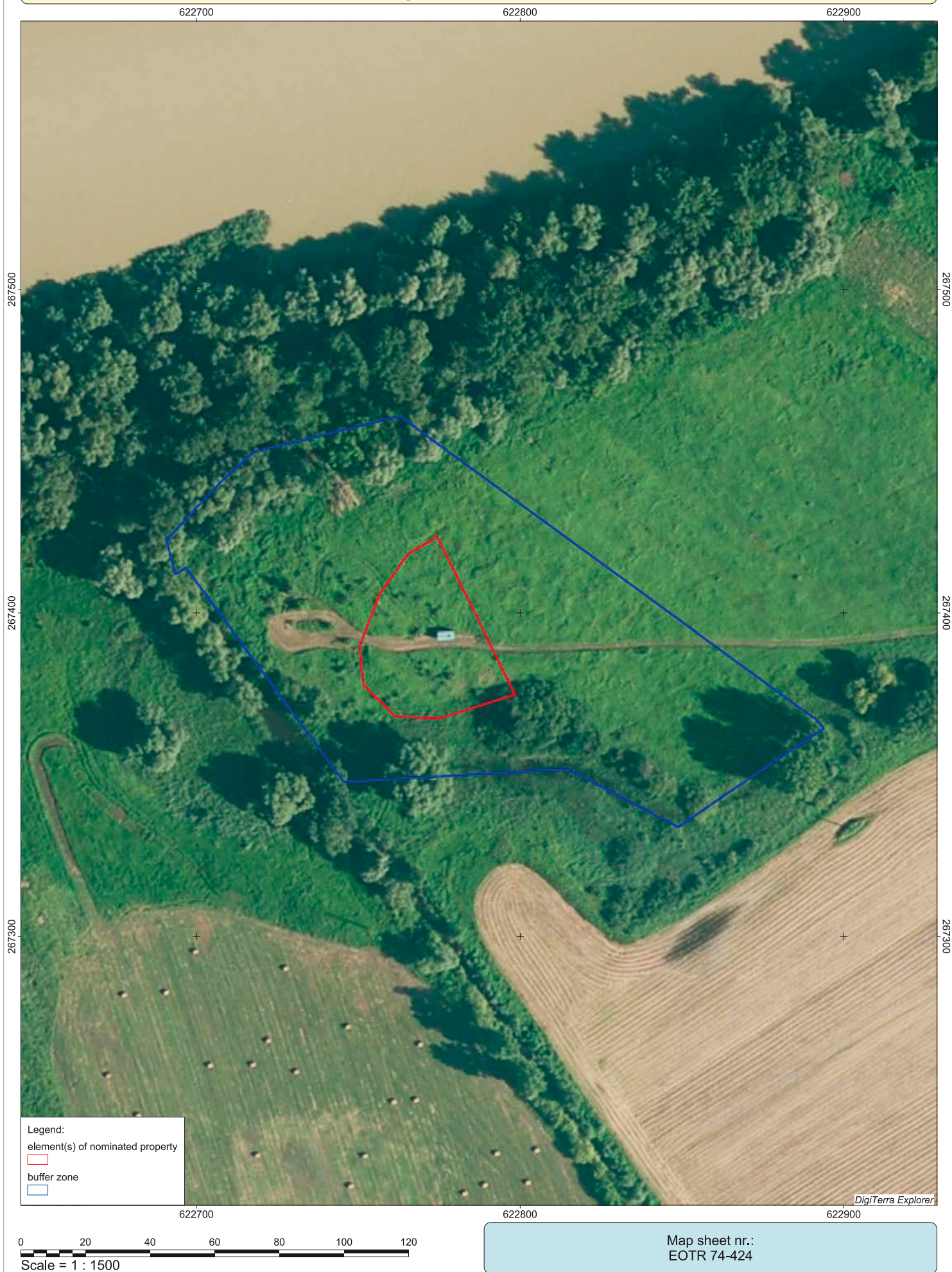
Bibliography:

SOPRONI 1960, 207–209.

MRT 5, 191–192. 8/31. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 46.

RPH 71. Crumerum – 2 watch tower, Esztergom – Zsidódi-dűlő



RPH 72. Limes road, Esztergom, Tát – Újtelep

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2627

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	622280	266995	47.74614	18.67779	1.82	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	621949	266814	47.74450	18.67339	20.28	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The branch of the limes road that forks off towards Solva at the border of Tát can be identified on the basis of aerial photographs for 700 m to the northeast of Tát in the cultivated lands between the village and Route 11.

Delimitation:

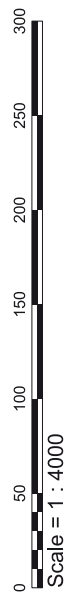
The element of nominated property comprises the area containing the current surface distribution of the road's former stones. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property, and also includes sections of the modern drainage ditches that cut through the former Roman road.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 43–44.

RPH 72. Limes road, Esztergom, Tát – Újtelep

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-424





The site of the limes road is only indicated by the distribution of rocks in the cultivated fields (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 73. Limes road, Tát – Híd-alja, Tokod

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2657

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	620881	265626	47.73377	18.65923	4.49	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	621018	265692	47.73437	18.66105	19.97	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

To the south of Tát and to the east of the Öreg-árok, the fork in the limes road is clearly discernable in an image from 1951. The branch running in a northeasterly direction may have led to Solva and the road running to the east–southeast may have led in the direction of Aquincum, passing by the late Roman fort at Tokod. A small section of this branch at the border of Tát can be identified even today, in the cultivated land between the bend of the paved road between Tokod és Tokodaltáró and the Öreg-árok. The other road was destroyed when the coal sorter was constructed, but during the course of the rescue excavation at Tokod – Erszébet-akna it was possible to survey its structure. The road itself was a 20–25 cm layer of gravel lying on a 5.5 m wide and 10–15 cm deep foundation of rocks and pebbles, which was all covered by a 3.2 m wide paved road surface.

Delimitation:

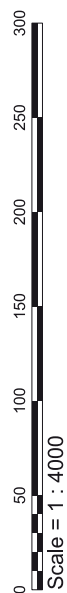
The element of nominated property is the path of the branch of the limes road and the former roman road leading to the fort at Tokod (then from there on to Aquincum) that can be identified in aerial photographs and on the ground. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots crossed by the road.

Bibliography:

KELEMEN 1992, 23.
MRT 5, 329–331. 22/15. lelőhely
VISY 2003a, 43–44.
HI 23479
PLT 37553–37555

RPH 73. Limes road, Tát – Híd-alja, Tokod

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-424





The remains of the limes road at the border of Tát and Tokod from the east (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



The remains of the limes road at the border of Tát and Tokod from the south (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 74. Gardellaca / Cardabiaca? fort and vicus, Tokod – Vár-berek, Tokodaltáró – Erzsébet-akna

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 2662, 2658

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	622130	264945	47.72770	18.67592	17.55	Y	Y	Y	N	0	national and general	A	
buffer zone	622495	264906	47.72737	18.68079	18.01	N	N	N	N	10			

Description:

We know of this fort and the earlier Roman settlement from the excavations by András Mócsy in the 1960s. The ground plan of the fort has dimensions of 122 × 140 × 115 × 142 m and is slightly irregular. The construction of the fort may have been adapted to the towers that had been erected previously, and this can explain the slightly crooked lines of the walls at the towers.

The defense of the fort was ensured with horseshoe-shaped side and corner towers and a 7 m wide, 3–3.5 m ditch. Its single gate was framed by rectangular protruding towers. A large *horreum* (granary) was excavated in its interior. The fort, which can be dated to the time of Valentinian, was not built on the main defensive line of the limes, but slightly further in, and presumably served as a reserve base for the units protecting the limes.

To the west of the fort lies a large villa plantation, whose ground plan is precisely discernable on aerial photographs. The villa can be dated to the 4th century.

Delimitation:

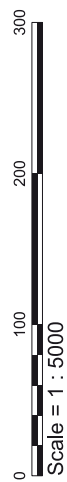
The element of nominated property covers the late Roman fort and the earlier town as known today, ignoring the sections that had already been destroyed. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

BÍRÓ 1988
 BALOGH 1934, 41–52.
 MÓCSY 1981
 SINKA 1925, 94–97.
 SOPRONI 1985, 58–60.
 SOPRONI 1961, 39.
 RÉCSEY 1894, 65–70.
 MRT 5, 331–344. 22/20. lelőhely
 VISY 2003a, 45–46.
 VISY 2003b, 84–86.
 PLT 1504–1512, 24209–24236, 33162–33209, 38632–38643

RPH 74. Gardellaca / Cardabiaca? fort and vicus, Tokod, Tokodaltáró

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-424



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0036. 24 Apr. 2010



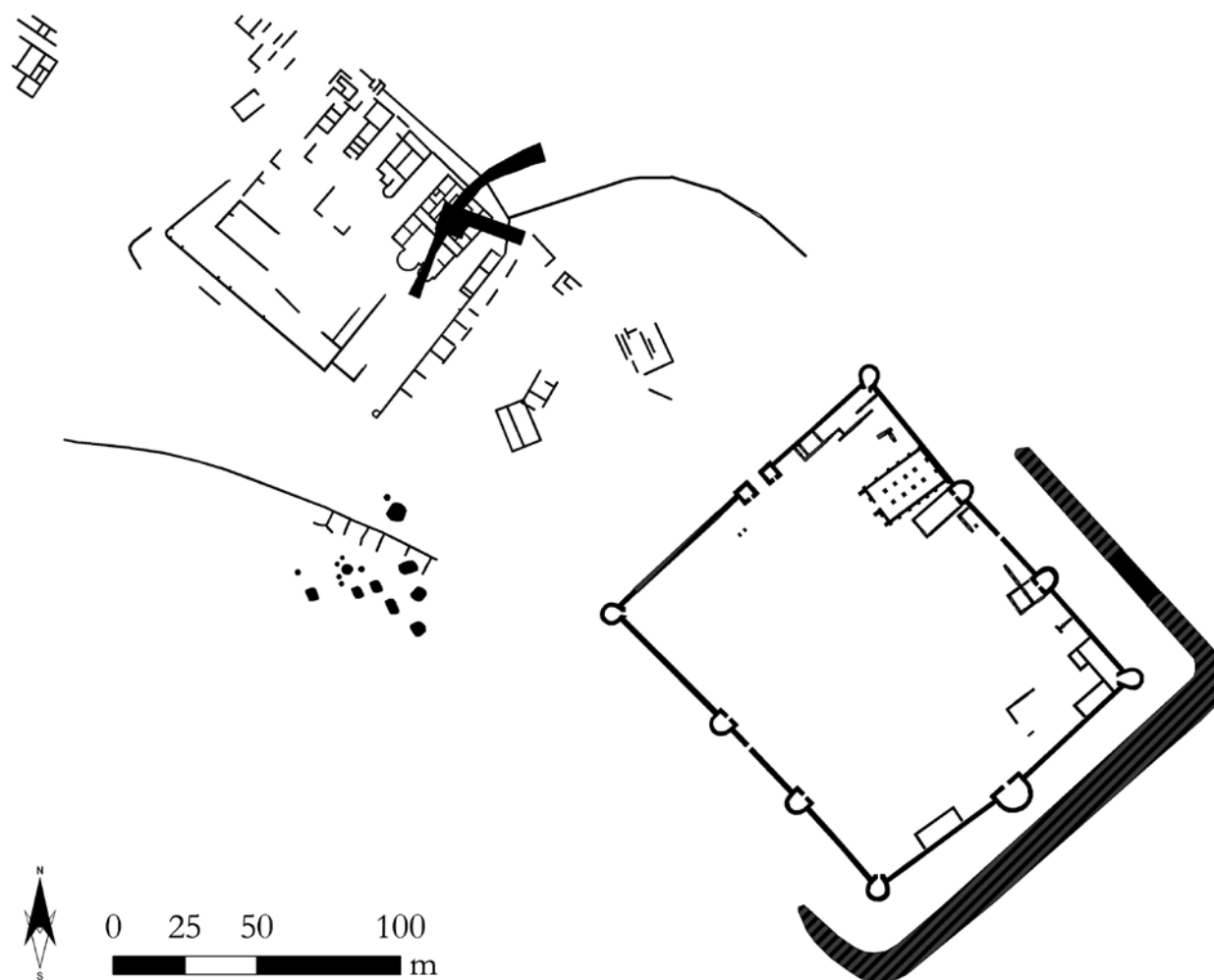
Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0050. 24 Apr. 2010



Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0056. 24 Apr. 2010



Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0067. 24 Apr. 2010



Ground plan of the fort and its surroundings (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 75. Limes road, Tát – Malom-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 77153

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	620301	265767	47.73501	18.65148	0.72	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	620346	265739	47.73476	18.65209	2.57	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

On the southern edge of Tát in the cultivated lots between Tát – Kertváros and the road to Tokod the gravel bed of the limes road can be identified both on the ground and from the air for a stretch of about 160 m.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the path of the limes road that can be identified from aerial photographs. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots that the road crosses.

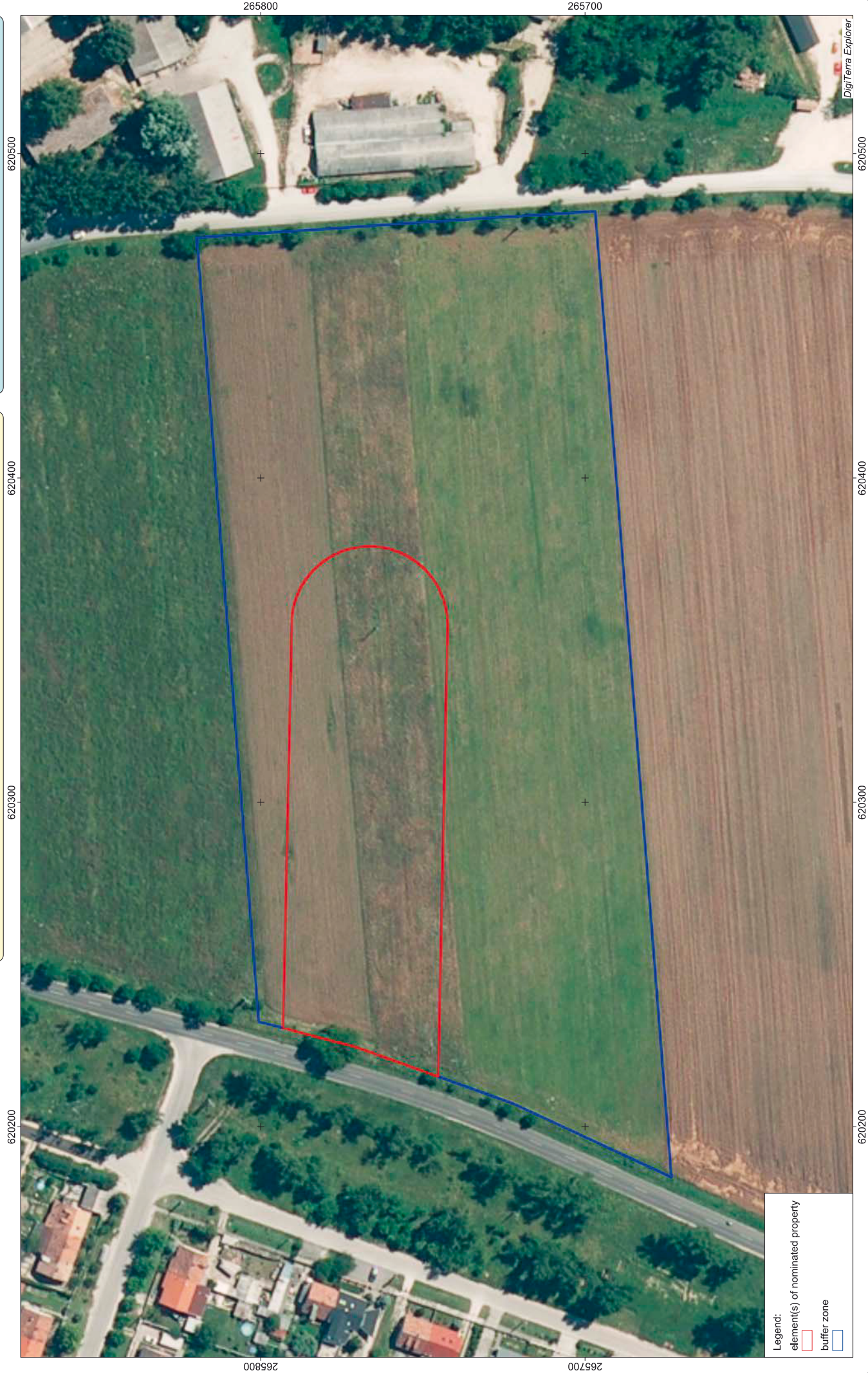
Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 43–44.

HI 23363

RPH 75. Limes road,
Tát – Malom-dűlő

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-424





The site of the Roman road (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 76. Limes road, Tát – Kertváros, Mogyorósbánya, Nyergesújfalu – Téglagyári agyagbánya II.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 73379, 2457,

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	619131	265813	47.73537	18.63588	25.99	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	617973	266670	47.74302	18.62038	252.79	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

We know of the path of the limes road from aerial photographs. Márta H. Kelemen cut through the road in 1971 and according to her observations the road was made up of a 5 m wide bed of gravel over loose rocks. She was not able to observe ditches.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the path of the limes road that can be identified on the ground and in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property, but in the case of the Nyergesújfalu lot with the land registry number 019/6 the border is not the lot border, but instead the fence of the planned factory.

Bibliography:

BALOGH 1934, 45.

MÓCSY 1955b, 86.

MRT 5, 270. 15/16. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 43–44.

HI 23363

PLT 1525–1526, 33151–33161, 37547–37552

RPH 76. Limes road, Tát, Mogyorósbánya, Nyergesújfalu

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-423, 74-424

0 500 1000
Scale = 1 : 18000



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



The gravel of the limes road in the territory of Nyergesújfalu (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 77. Crumerum fort, Nyergesújfalu – Sánc-hegy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 2446

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	619131	265813	47.73537	18.63588	25.99	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	617973	266670	47.74302	18.62038	252.79	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This Roman auxiliary fort can be identified on the basis of aerial photographs, but excavations have not yet been performed on the site of the fort. Its dimensions are about 105 × 110 m, and its northwestern corner has fallen victim to erosion by the Danube. The fort is in part covered by earthworks constructed at the beginning of the 18th century during the Rákóczi War for Independence.

Sánc-hegy rises above Route 10 and the site of the fort can be reached on foot.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the site of the fort that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots of Sánc-hegy, which cover the Roman era *vicus*.

Bibliography:

BÍRÓ 1988

RLU 42–43.

MRT 5, 266–267. 15/4. lelőhely

VISY 2003a, 42–43.

VISY 2003b, 82–84.

PLT 24238–24242, 38644–38666

RPH 77. Crumerum fort, Nyergesújfalu – Sánc-hegy

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-412, 74-421



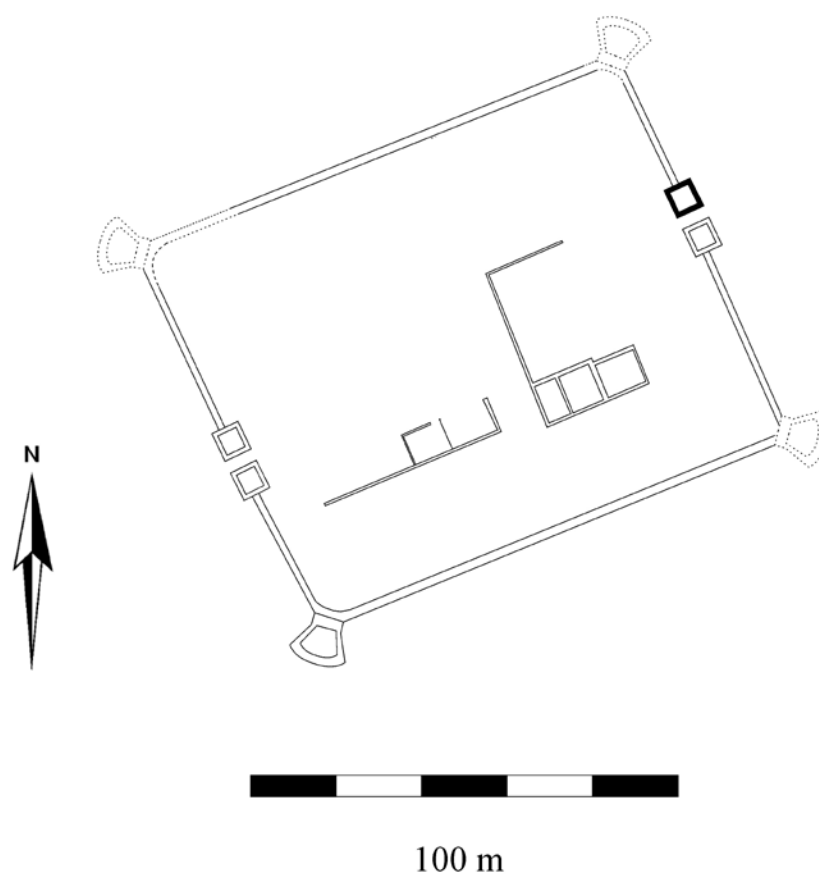
Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Nyergesújfalu – Crumerum auxiliary fort – DSC_8113. 21 Feb. 2011



Nyergesújfalu – Crumerum auxiliary fort – DSC_8122. 21 Feb. 2011



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 78. Odiavum – 5 watch tower, Neszmély

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62510

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	602116	266942	47.74450	18.40892	0.43	N	N	N	N	0	national and general	C	
buffer zone	602003	266942	47.74449	18.40741	18.78	N	N	N	N	0			

Description:

According to evidence from aerial photographs a Roman watch tower stood on the ridge of the loess hill rising above Route 1. The tower was surrounded by oval ditches oriented in a northwest–southeast direction. Their dimensions were 36 × 45 m, and 17 × 23 m. It can only be reached on foot and the hill is covered with bushes and trees.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the area enclosed by the line of the watch tower's ditches that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property, although only a part of the lot that stretches for a long distance at the foot of the hill.

Bibliography:

BALOGH 1934, 44.

VISY 2003a, 41.

HI 23119

PLT 24244, 38667–38682

RPH 78. Odiavum – 5 watch tower, Neszmély

602000

602200

267000

267000

266800

266800

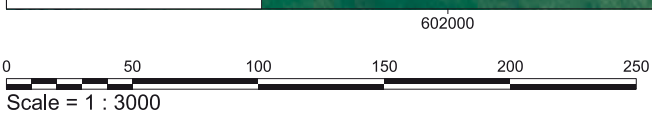
266600

266600

266400

266400

Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



DigiTerra Explorer



Neszmély – Odiavum – 5 watch tower – DSC_8135. 21 Feb. 2011



Neszmély – Odiavum – 5 watch tower – DSC_8134. 21 Feb. 2011

RPH 79. Odiavum – 4 watch tower, Neszmély – Kalin-hegy

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 55920

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	601004	266413	47.73966	18.39415	0.45	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	601139	266413	47.73967	18.39595	6.17	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The ditches of this watch tower are known of from the excavations by Klára Póczy and Ilona Czeglédý in 1954. Zsolt Visy excavated the site of the watch tower in 1997, but the excavation has not been published. The lengths of the northern ditches running east–west are 27 and 51 m. The longer sides of the system of ditches are 40 and 98 m long. On the basis of the finds it can be dated to the 4th century. The hilltop can only be reached on foot and it is overgrown with bushes.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the area enclosed by the line of the watch tower's ditches that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

NEÓGRÁDY 1950, 31. ábra.
PÓCZY–CZEGLÉDY 1962, 192–200.
VISY 2003a, 41.
WENINGER 1887, 178.
HI 23119
PLT 24245–24250, 38683–38699

RPH 79. Odiavum – 4 watch tower, Neszmély – Kalin-hegy

601000

601200

266500

266500

266400

266400

266300

266300

266200

266200

Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

DigiTerra Explorer

601000

601200

0 50 100 150 200 250
Scale = 1 : 3000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-413



Odiavum – 4 watch tower – DSC_8171. 21 Feb. 2011



Odiavum – 4 watch tower– DSC_8174. 21 Feb. 2011

RPH 80. *Azaum / Odiavum vicus*, Almásfüzitő – Foktorok

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 34284, 26750

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	591720	265207	47.72804	18.27053	20.23	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	592225	265054	47.72671	18.27728	46.29	Y	N	N	N	0	national and general		

Description:

In the area between the Almásfüzitő aluminum foundry and the red sludge containment pool, the *vicus* of the fort of Odiavum can be localized in the border area called Foktorok lying below the red sludge containment pool. The *porta principalis sinistra* and the southwestern fan-shaped angle tower were excavated by Ferenc Fülep in 1959, the late Roman small fortlet in the northwestern corner of the auxiliary fort by Endre Bíró in 1972–1973. Soon thereafter the sludge containment pool covered the site. The first auxiliary fort was built as an earth and timber fort in the late 1st century. According to a building inscription the stone fort, 166 × 202 m in size, was erected above it under Antoninus Pius. In the 4th century the fan-shape angle towers were built, but according to an aerial photograph the *porta decumana* was closed by a U-shape tower. The new ditch run outside of these towers. The fortlet measures 31,8 × 32,5 m. It was erected on the turn of the 5th century and was used until the third decade of this century.

The systematic investigations into the *vicus* were begun by Friderika Horváth in 1998.

The earliest houses of the settlement, which were still sunk partially into the ground, can be dated to the end of the 1st century and the beginning of the 2nd century. The buildings of the *vicus* with stone foundations can be dated to the time of Severus. The paved surfaces of the interior roads of the *vicus* as well as several wells have been discovered.

In the second half of the 4th century a portion of the town was abandoned and a cemetery was established on the site of the *vicus*.

The site can be reached by dirt road, it is neglected, overgrown with trees and weeds and divided up by trenches.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property contains the lots of the *vicus* that have not been built upon. The buffer zone comprises the two lots covering the site of the fort. The fort was placed in the buffer zone because presently a red sludge containment pool that is not in use is located on it, so we do not know the current condition of the fort.

Bibliography:

BÍRÓ 1988

HORVÁTH 1998, 125.

HORVÁTH 2000, 90.

HORVÁTH 2001, 134.

HORVÁTH 2002, 174–175.

HORVÁTH 2003, 154–155.

HORVÁTH 2004, 166–168.

HORVÁTH 2007, 160–161.

HORVÁTH 2006, 82–85.

VISY 2003a, 38–39.

RPH 80. Azaum / Odiavum vicus,
Almásfüzitő – Foktorok

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-323



DigiTerra Explorer

**RPH 81. Brigetio fortress and *canabae*, Komárom – Szőny and
Brigetio – 1 watch tower, Almásfüzitő – Kurucdomb**

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 28161, 52716, 52725

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – 1 watch tower	587205	266518	47.73942	18.21015	2.00	Y	N	N	N	150	national	B	
	Brigetio fortress and canabae	585940	265647	47.73146	18.19342	84.86	Y	N	N	N		national and general		
buffer zone		586251	266257	47.73698	18.19747	248.67	N	N	N	N	0	national and general		

Description:

Brigetio – 1 watch tower: We know of the ditches of this watch tower from an aerial photograph from 1951. The northwestern section of the square double ditches has been washed away by the Danube. The length of the outer ditch as it could be measured was 115 m in the north–south direction and 111 m in the east–west direction. The dimensions of the inner ditch were 80 m in the north–south direction and 85 m in the east–west direction. The watch tower is from the time of Valentinian, and is known due to István Paulovics's excavation in 1934. The walls of the tower were 1.1 m thick and its dimensions were about 10 × 10 m.

Brigetio: The results of the investigations into the legionary fortress and the *canabae* were summarized by László Barkóczi in 1951.

An *ala* fort stood on the site first – to the east of the later legionary fortress – whose role was taken over by the *castra legionis* established during the reign of Trajan. As one of the four legionary fortresses in Pannonia it was the garrison for *legio I adiutrix*. The legionary fortress was located about 2,800 m to the east of the mouth of the Váh River. A portion of the site has been built upon in the present day, but the fortress' *praetentura* side between the railway and the Danube is still open.

Residential houses were built on the southwestern section. In the 1930s the opportunity arose for the excavation of the southern gate of the fortress and the examination of the fortress' *vallum* (fortification) system. The 540 × 430 m fortress with 1.8 m walls was surrounded by a double ditch and its defense was ensured by semi-circular side and corner towers.

The *canabae* connected to the legionary fortress spread to its south and east. An oil refinery stands on one part of its site, and archaeological finds are discovered to the present day during the course of work involving excavation on its land. The street network of the *canabae* is clearly discernable in the area under agricultural cultivation between the refinery and Szőny, and the southern border of the city can be clearly determined on the basis of aerial photographs. In the aerial photographs three streets of the former town can be observed, which curve following the arch of the corner of the fortress.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers two separate sites: the watch tower and the sections of the legionary fortress and the military town that have not been built upon. The buffer zone covers the area to the south and in part to the east and west of the military town, as well as the Roman era potter's colony to the south of the Kurucdomb watch tower.

Bibliography:

- BARKÓCZI 1949, 67–77.
 BARKÓCZI 1951
 RLU 32–35.
 BERKOVICS 1886, 392–397.
 BERKOVICS 1887, 30–38.
 BÍRÓ 1988
 BÍRÓ 1959, 205.
 BORHY 1998, 88–89, 246–248.
 LŐRINCZ 1975, 347–352.
 PAULOVICS 1934, 139.
 PAULOVICS 1941, 118–164.
 SZÁMADÓ–BORHY 2007, 237.
 SZÁMADÓ 1999, 163–181.
 SZÁMADÓ 1992, 149–175.
 SZÁMADÓ 2003, 242–243.
 SZÁMADÓ 2006a, 217.
 SZÁMADÓ 2006b, 220.
 SZÁMADÓ 2007, 237.
 VISY 2003a, 30–34, 38.
 VISY 2003b, 75–77.
 HI 22924
 PLT 24064–24071, 24074–24263, 24252–24254, 24304–24307, 28921–28945, 29270–29309,
 31409–31419, 31384–31408, 32956–32971, 34078–34098, 35306–35340

RPH 81. Brigetio, Komárom and Brigetio – 1 watch tower, Almásfüzitő

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-314





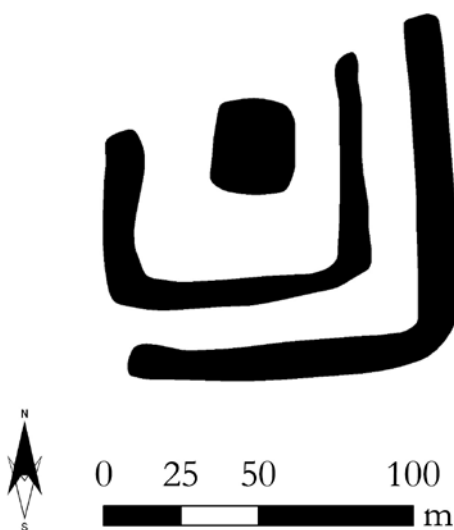
Brigetio Castra legionis – DSC_0011. 06 May 2010



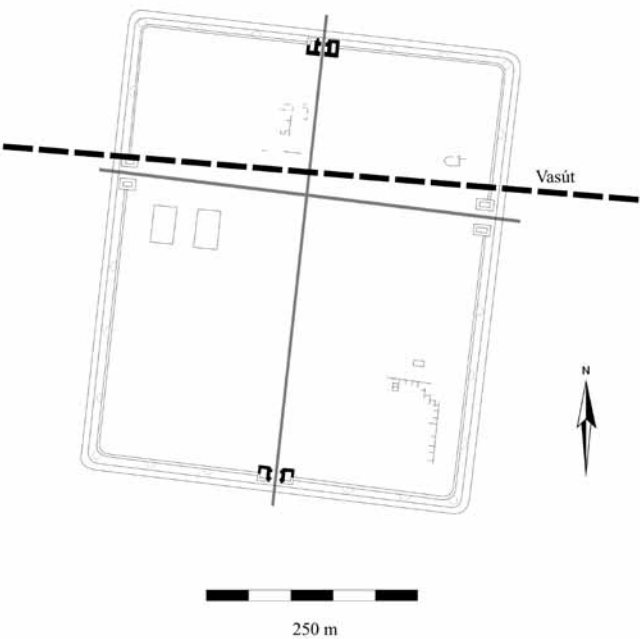
Brigetio Canabae – DSC_0075. 06 May 2010



Brigetio Canabae – DSC_0066. 06 May 2010



Ground plan of Brigetio – 1 watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of the fortress (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of a section of the canabae of Brigetio (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 82. *Brigetio municipium*, Komárom – Szőny–Vásártér

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 53044

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	583446	266098	47.73526	18.16010	34.40	Y	N	N	N	1000	national and general; registered historic surroundings	B	
buffer zone	583138	265992	47.73428	18.15601	6.75	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

About 2 kilometers to the west of the *castra legionis* lies the civilian town, which was raised to the rank of *municipium* at the beginning of the 3rd century. The site was abandoned at the end of the 3rd century, its inhabitants moving to the site of the former *canabae* closer to the legionary fortress. The formerly independent town of Szőny, which is now belongs to Komárom, almost entirely covers the former Roman town and its marketplace is notable as a major, contiguous research site. The archaeological investigation and rescue excavations into the Roman city have been ongoing since the first half of the 20th century. According to evidence from archaeological observations and aerial photographs taken at the beginning of the 1950s, the civilian town was enclosed with a wall, with bastions strengthening its defense. The dimensions of the civilian town were nearly 350 m (north–south) by 950 m (east–west). The excavations on Vásártér that have been ongoing since 1992 have uncovered several richly decorated buildings, workshops and streets.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property encompasses the extent of the civilian town that can be identified on earlier aerial photographs, except for the site of the cemetery where the survival of the archaeological remains is doubtful. The buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, and also includes the cemetery and the streets bordering the element of nominated property.

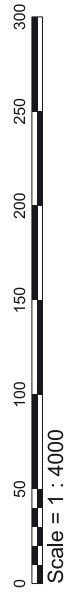
Bibliography:

- BARKÓCZI 1949, 67–77.
 BARKÓCZI 1951
 BARKÓCZI 1961, 95–115.
 BÍRÓ 1993, 37–43.
 BÍRÓ 1988
 BÓNIS 1977, 139.
 BÓNIS 1979, 154.
 BORHY 1998, 88–89, 246–248.
 BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 1999, 143–162.
 BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2001, 83–104.

BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2002, 228–229.
BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2003, 243–244.
BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2004, 238–240.
BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2005, 261–262.
BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2006, 217–219.
BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2007, 238–239.
BORHY 2001
BORHY 1995, 71–82.
SZÁMADÓ 1992, 149–175.
VISY 2003a, 30–34.
VISY 2003b, 151–152.
HI 22924

RPH 82. Brigetio municipium, Komárom – Szőny–Vásártér

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-314



RPH 83. Brigetio – II–III camps, Komárom

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 62396, 62402

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – II camp	578571	264257	47.71819	18.09541	2.66	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Brigetio – III camp	578413	263756	47.71367	18.09339	1.51	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		578157	263756	47.71364	18.08997	49.20	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – II camp: To the west of Komárom in the Hosszú-dűlő there is a camp identified in an aerial photograph from 1994. Its northwestern, southwestern and southeastern ditches are visible, and it has rounded corners. On the basis of its dimensions, with a width of 120 m and a length of 150 m, it was a *cohors* camp.

Brigetio – III camp: This is an 85 × 85 m camp with a square ground plan and rounded corners that lies about 400 m to the southwest of the previous camp. On the basis of its dimensions it may have been a *numerus* camp.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps as identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 34–35.

PLT 1635–1650

RPH 83. Brigetio – II–III camps, Komárom

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-313, 74-331

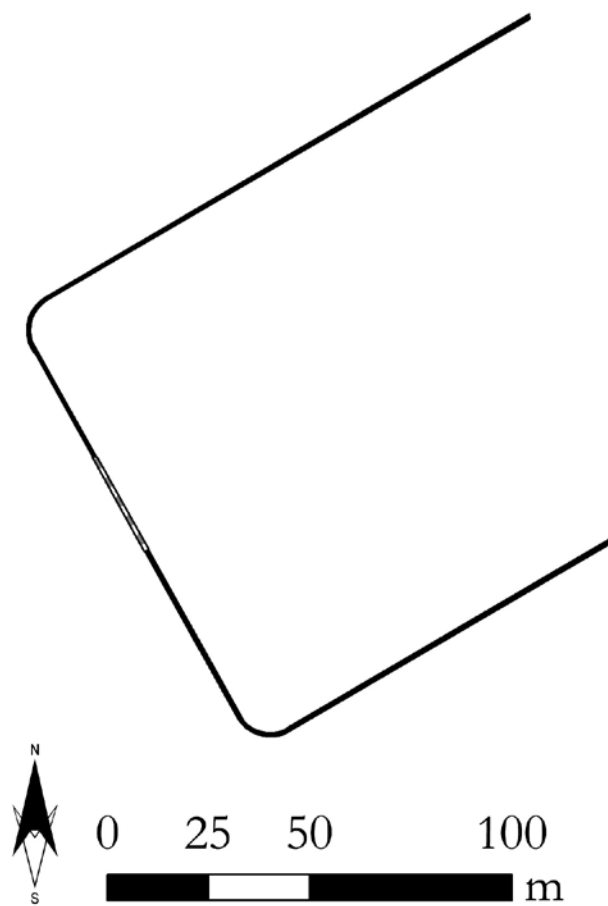




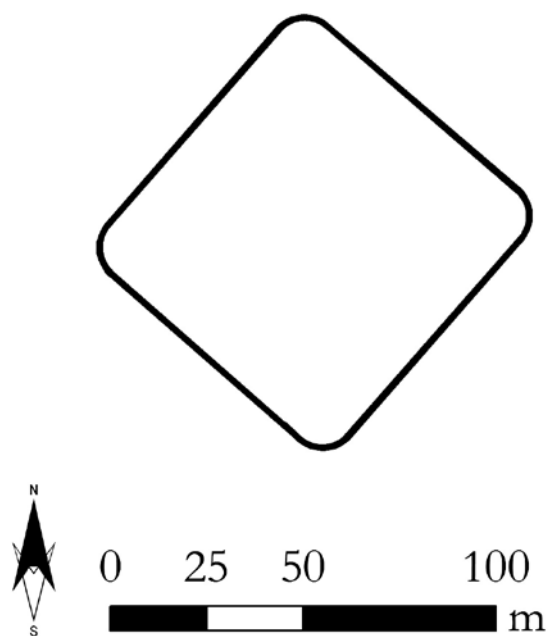
Brigetio camp – DSC_0082. 06 May 2010



Brigetio camp – DSC_0098. 06 May 2010



Ground plan of Brigetio – II camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of Brigetio – III camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 84. Brigetio – IV camp, Komárom

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62406

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	579764	263752	47.71378	18.11139	2.34	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone	579854	263752	47.71379	18.11259	4.35	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This is a camp identified in an aerial photograph from 1994 on the west side of the highway from Komárom to Nagyigmánd in the Szárnyék-dűlő. Its northeastern and southeastern corners were successfully identified, and the extent of this camp that was oriented almost entirely to the north was 160 m on the north–south axis and 120 m of its east–west ditches can be identified. It could be constructed and used as a temporary camp during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camp that can be identified from aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting across the road.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 35.
PLT 1628–1634

RPH 84. Brigetio – IV camp, Komárom



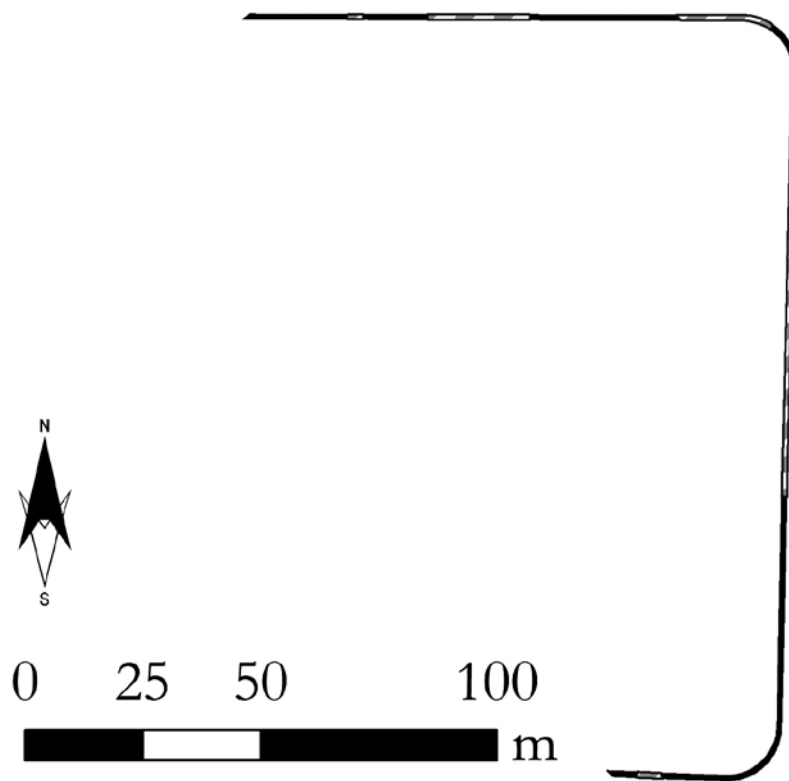
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-313, 74-331



Brigetio – IV camp – DSC_0093. 11 May 2011



Brigetio – IV camp – DSC_0095. 11 May 2011



Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 85. Brigetio – V camp, Komárom

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62410

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	583724	264516	47.72106	18.16405	3.12	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone	583592	264516	47.72105	18.16229	13.52	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This is a camp identified from the air in 1994 in the Tatai-útra-dűlő to the south of Szőny on the south side of the road to Tata. Its dimensions were 155 × 120 m. The entrance to the camp can be identified on its eastern side. On the basis of its size it may have been a *cohors* camp. It could be constructed and used as a temporary camp during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camp that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 35.

PLT 1617–1627, 2157

RPH 85. Brigetio – V camp,
Komárom



Scale = 1 : 3000

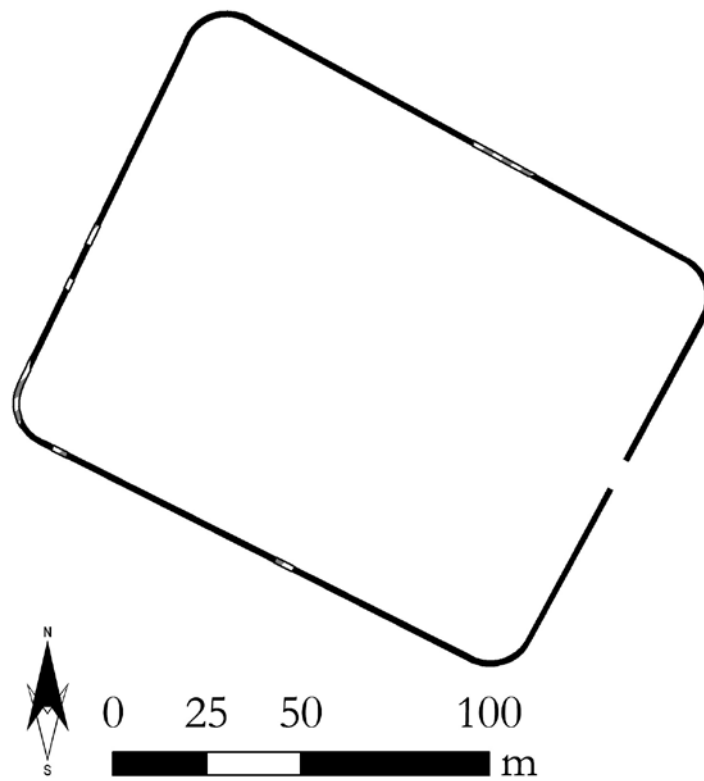
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-314



Brigetio – V camp – DSC_0119. 11 May 2011



Brigetio – V camp – DSC_0125. 11 May 2011



Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 86. Brigetio – VIII–XI, XXXII camps, Komárom

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 62420, 77163

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – VIII–XI camps	588048	264420	47.72063	18.22169	15.76	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Brigetio – XXXII camp	588031	264710	47.72323	18.22142	3.05	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		588401	264420	47.72066	18.22639	21.97	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Several camps cutting across one another can be observed from the air in the area bordered by the Szöny–Füzitői-csatorna and Mocsai-ér in the Komárom–Sziget-járó-dűlő to the south of Almásfüzitő–Nagykolónia and to the southeast of the Almásfüzitő fishing pond.

Brigetio – VIII camp: Camp VIII is large, its corners are rounded, its calculated dimensions are 310 m × 210 m and its orientation is turned slightly to the southwest of the east–west direction. The depression of its southern ditch can be observed even on the surface. On the basis of its size it was constructed for an *ala milliaria*.

Brigetio – IX camp: This is a smaller camp discernable in the interior of camp VIII. Its ditches are parallel to those of camp VIII, but the chronological order of the two camps is uncertain without excavation. Its dimensions were 205 × 160 m, which corresponds to the size of an *ala* or a *cohors equitata* camp.

Brigetio – X camp: This is a slightly rhombus-shaped camp with dimensions of 225 × 155 m about 30 m to the east of camps VIII–IX. Its ditches are parallel to those of camp VIII. On the basis of its size it probably was built for an *ala* unit.

Brigetio – XI camp: The majority of this site lies on the site of camp X, and its orientation is northeast–southwest, about 45 degrees off from the previous camps. Its eastern rounded corner lies outside the area of camp X. It is small with dimensions of about 85 × 125 m. The break in the ditch on the southwestern side suggests the site of the entrance. It was probably built for a *cohors*.

Brigetio – XXXII camp: This camp is in Komárom – Sziget-járó-dűlő on the south side of the Szöny–Füzitői Channel, oriented parallel to camps VIII–X and lying about 100 m north of them. The two rounded corners on its western side can be identified, and its maximum extent that can be measured here is 135 m. We do not precisely know its extent to the east, but the ditches can be followed for about 140 m. They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified from aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting across the road.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 35–36.

PLT 1574–1597, 2142–2156, 10292–10296, 14948–14978, 15059–15066, 15867–15872,
16914–16925, 37536–37546, 38255–38261

RPH 86. Brigetio – VIII–XI, XXXII camps, Komárom

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-314, 74-323



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

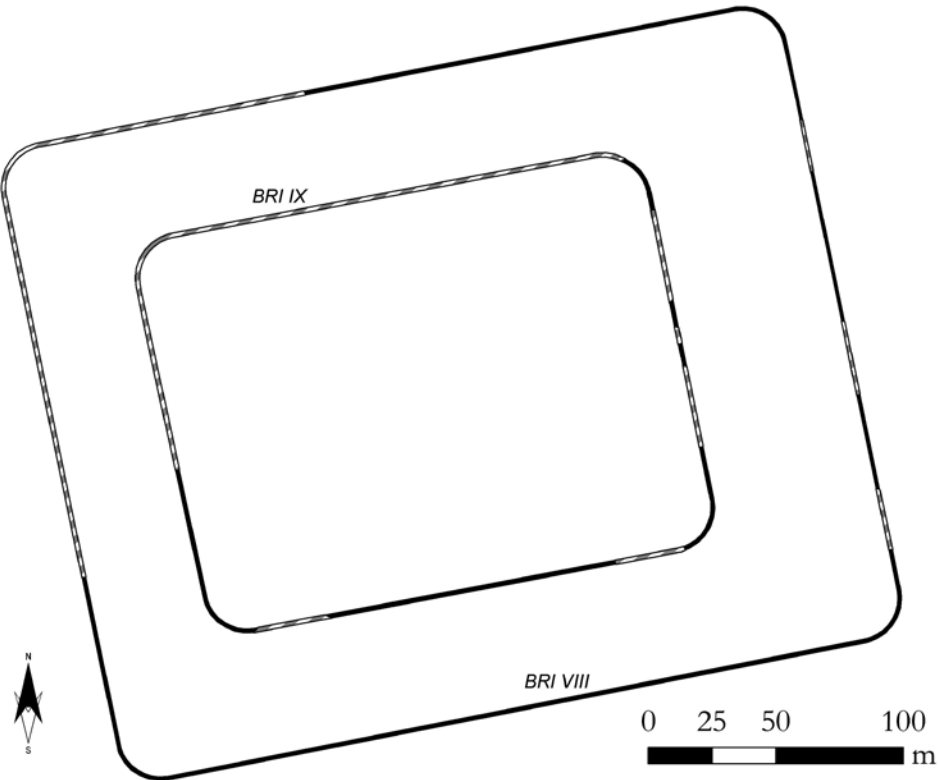
DigiTerra Explorer



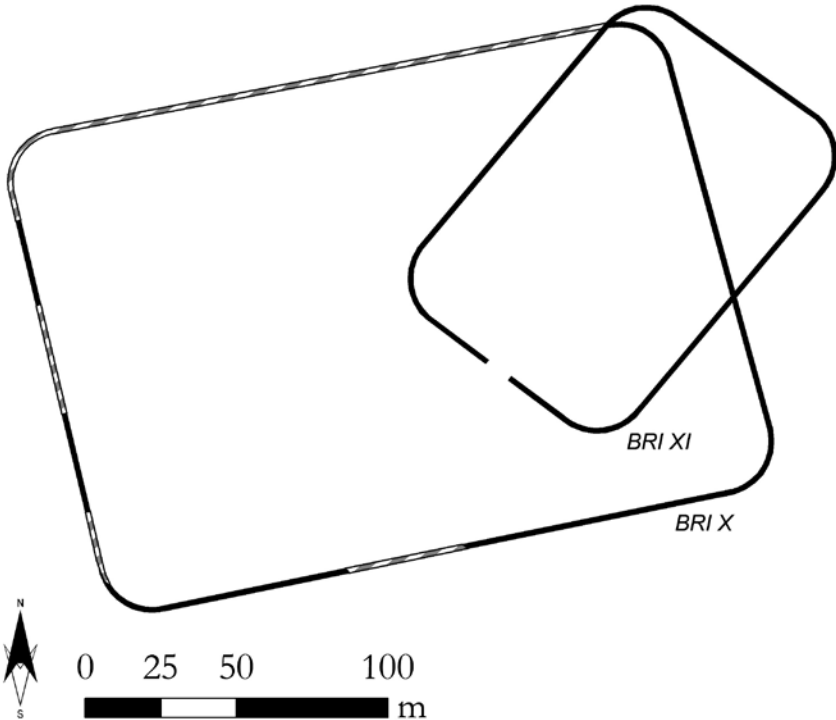
Brigetio – VIII–XI camps – DSC_0060. 10 May 2011



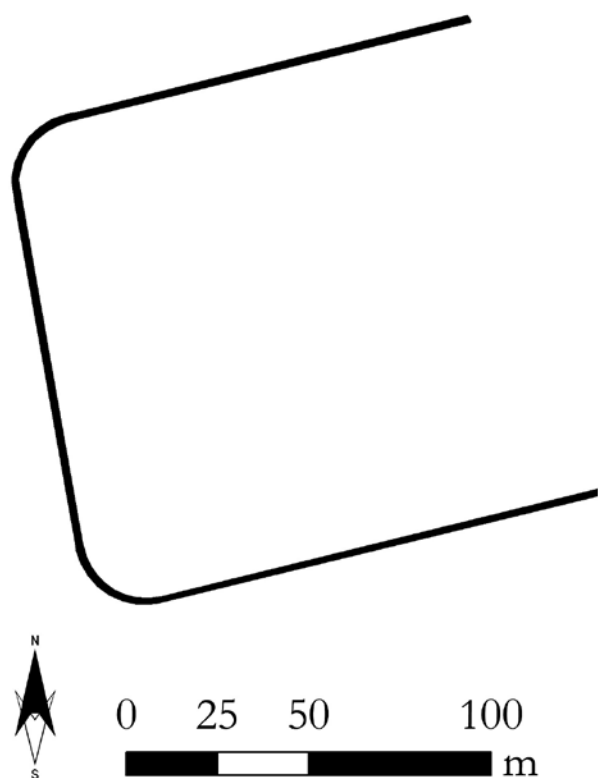
Brigetio – XXXII camp – DSC_0055. 10 May 2011



Ground plan of Brigetio – VIII–IX camps (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of Brigetio – X–XI camps (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of Brigetio – XXXII camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 87. Brigetio – XXX–XXXI camps, Komárom

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 77161

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	578416	265535	47.72967	18.09314	13.71	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone	578048	265383	47.72826	18.08825	30.01	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – XXX camp: This is a camp with rounded corners oriented to the northeast–southwest lying on the southern side of the Szőny–Fűzitői-csatorna. Its dimensions were 350 × 290 m. On the basis of its size it was built for an *ala milliaria*.

Brigetio – XXXI camp: The western ditch of this camp with its rounded northwestern corner can be identified to the east of camp XXX. Its precise dimensions are not known, but the lengths of the visible ditches are 150 m and 40 m.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

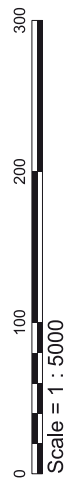
The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lot containing the element of nominated property.

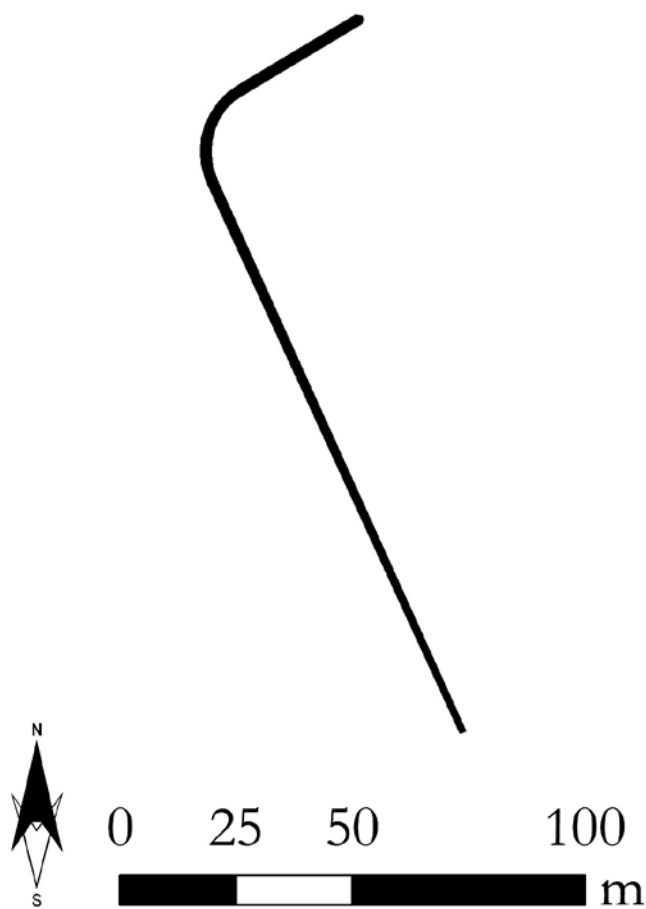
Bibliography:

PLT 1678–1694, 14906–14913, 15847–15848

RPH 87. Brigetio – XXX–XXXI camps,
Komárom

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-313





Ground plan of Brigetio – XXXI camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 88. Brigetio – XIX–XXI camps, Mocsai, Komárom

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 77155, 77157, 77159

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – XIX camp	582938	263160	47.70879	18.15378	3.75	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Brigetio – XX camp	582543	263489	47.71171	18.14846	7.17	N	N	N	N	0	general		
	Brigetio – XXI camp	581544	263032	47.70749	18.13522	6.68	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		581715	263160	47.70866	18.13748	93.86	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – XIX camp: This is a camp identified in the Mocsai-útra-dűlő to the west of the road leading from Szőny to Mocsai. Its northeast–southwest extent was 185 m, and its width was 125 m. Breaks in several sides of the enclosing ditch can be observed, on the basis of which the entrances to the camp can be identified. It was probably built for a *cohors milliaria*.

Brigetio – XX camp: This is a camp lying about 350 m to the northwest of camp XIX. It is oriented in the same direction as camp XIX and its dimensions are 285 × 180 m. One of the gates of the camp on the lengthwise northwest side can be identified. On the basis of its size it was an *ala milliaria* camp.

Brigetio – XXI camp: This is a camp with dimensions of 270 × 175 m oriented to the northwest–southeast lying to the west of camp XX and XIX and aligned with them in the Zsellérkúti-dűlő halfway between the Csémpusztai train station and the Boldogasszonypusztai-szőlő. On the basis of its size it was an *ala milliaria* camp.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

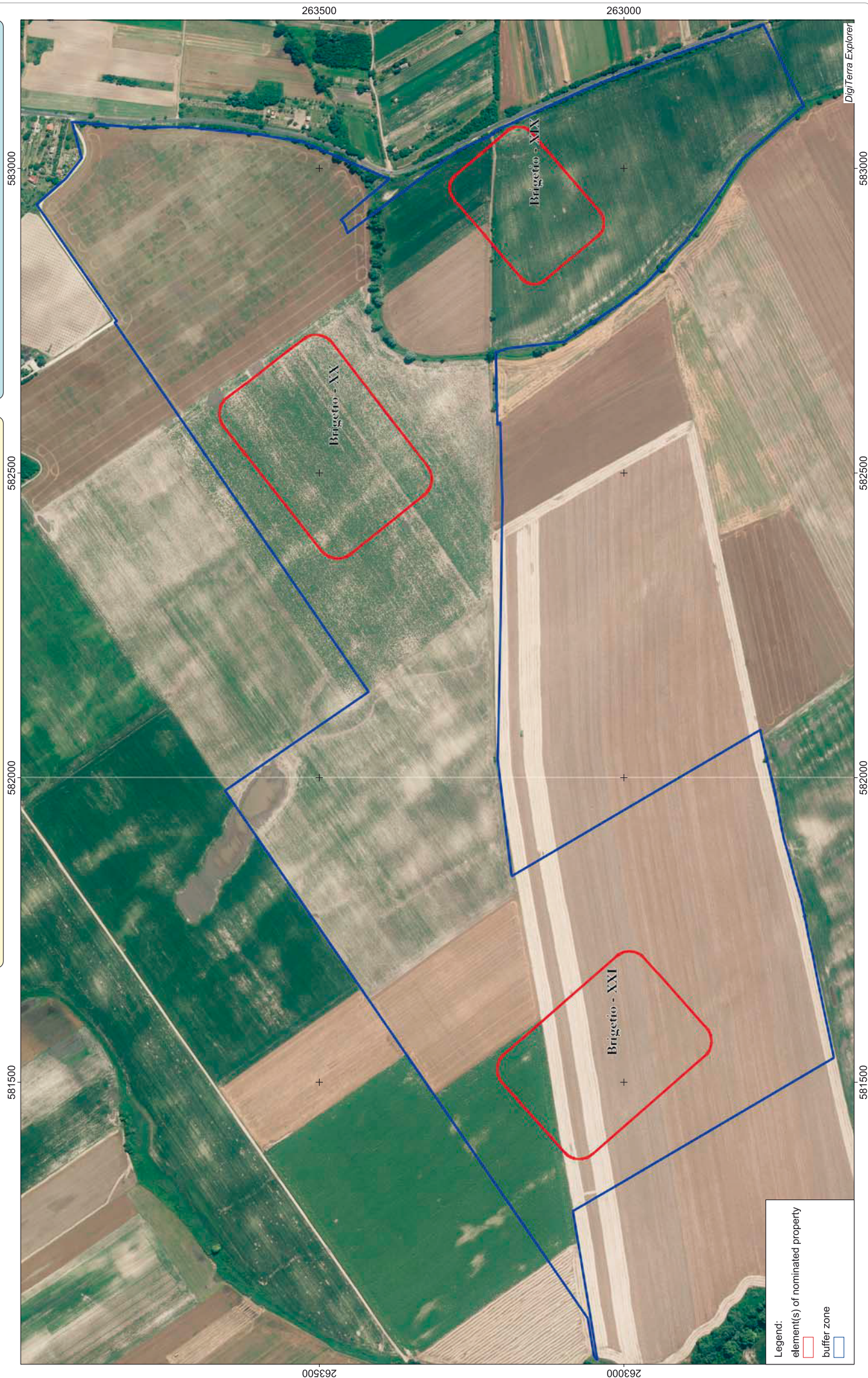
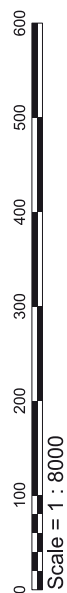
The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

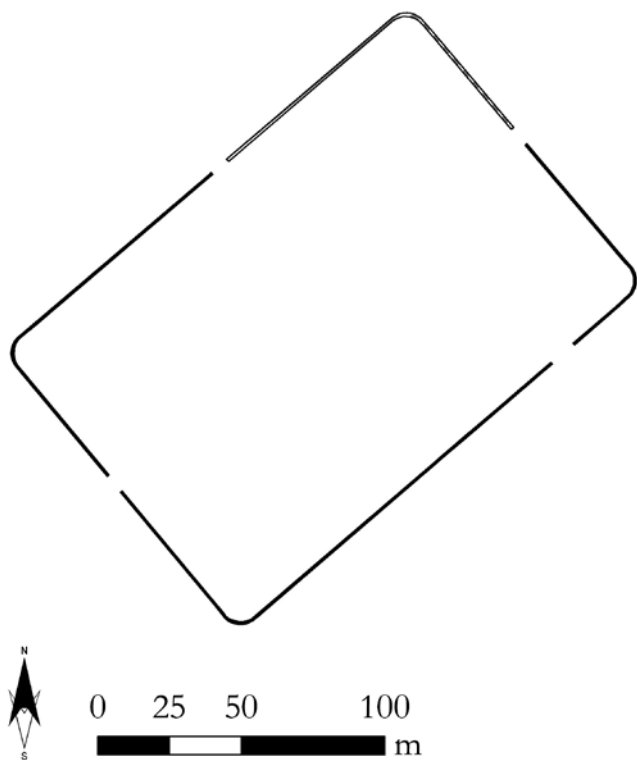
Bibliography:

PLT 2098–2109, 10368–10370, 11217–11221, 14930–14936, 15036–15056, 15852–15866, 16929–16941, 28950–28961, 29255–29264, 31373–31383, 35310–35323

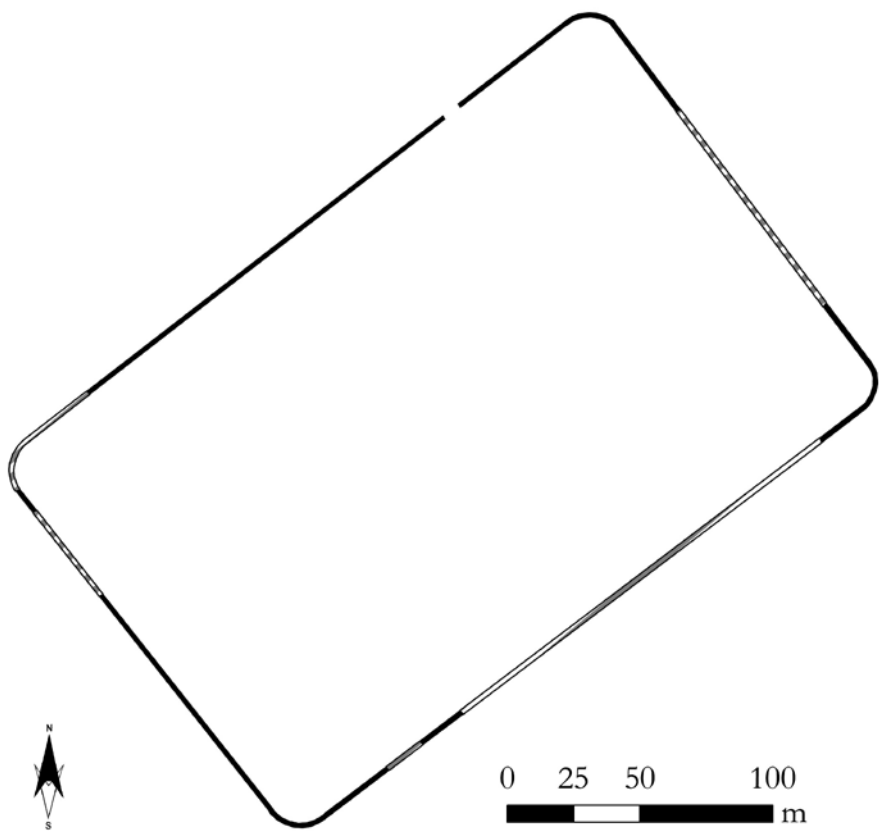
RPH 88. Brigetio – XIX–XXI camps, Mocsa, Komárom

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-331, 74-332

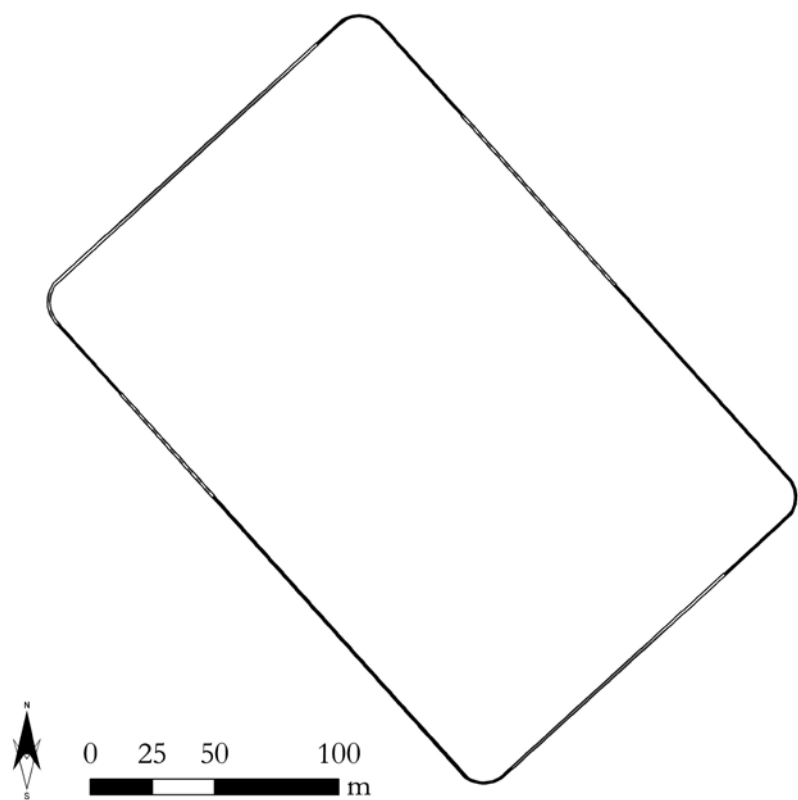




Ground plan of Brigetio – XIX camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of Brigetio – XX camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of Brigetio – XXI camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 89. Brigetio – VI–VII camps, Moca

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62416

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – VI camp	584669	262961	47.70718	18.17687	2.39	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Brigetio – VII camp	584750	263137	47.70877	18.17792	6.44	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		585003	262961	47.70721	18.18132	74.40	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – VI camp: This is a *cohors* camp to the northwest of Boldogasszony-puszta in the Boldogasszony-pusztai-szőlő to the south of the vineyard hill that was also identified during a 1994 flight. Its dimensions were 95 × 140 meters, it is oriented northwest–southeast and has rounded corners.

Brigetio – VII camp: The ditch with rounded corners of a camp can be identified about 50 m to the northeast of camp VI, and oriented in the same direction as it. It can be identified as 360 m long in the northwestern direction and 235 m long in the northeastern direction on the basis of a photograph taken in a 1994 aerial survey.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lot containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 35.

PLT 1608–1616, 2110–2115

RPH 89. Brigetio – VI–VII camps,
Mocsa

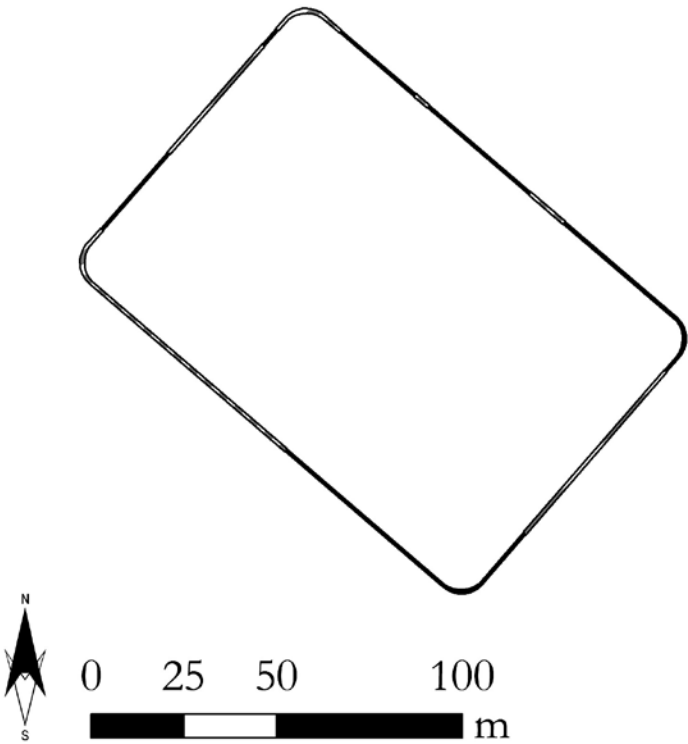


Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-332

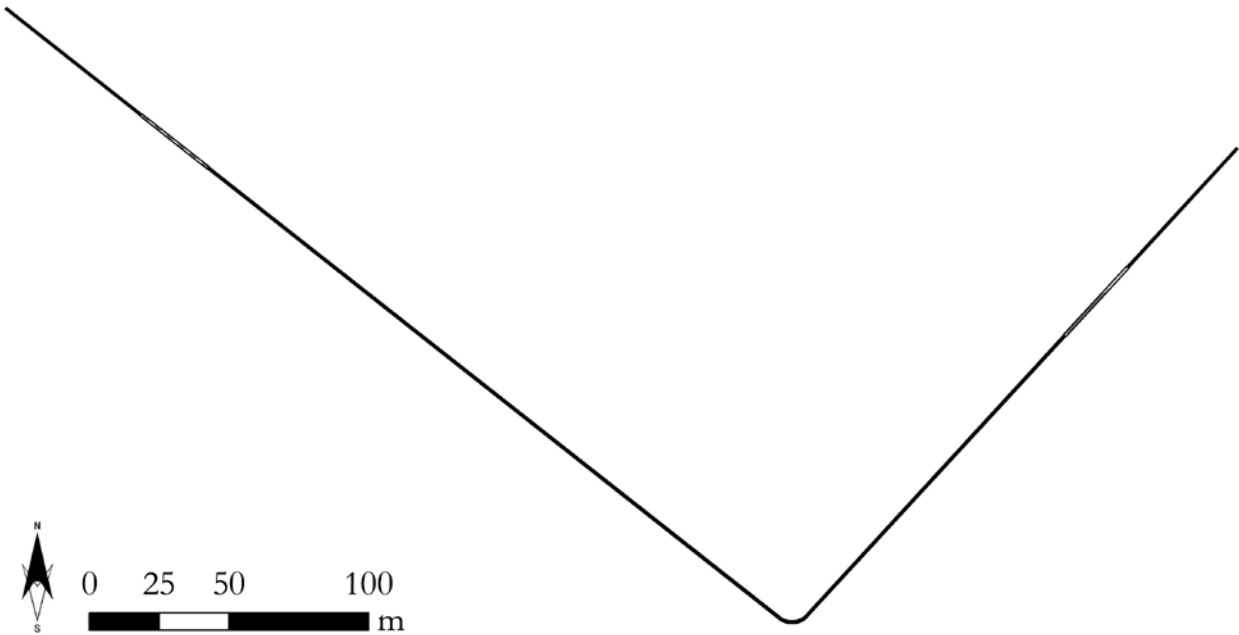


Legend:

- element(s) of nominated property
- buffer zone



Ground plan of Brigetio – VI camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of Brigetio – VII camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 90. Brigetio – XVII camp, Moca

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62506

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	584559	261554	47.69451	18.17561	3.73	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	584397	261554	47.69449	18.17346	13.70	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This is a camp identified in the Boldogasszony-dűlő, 1,200 m to the southwest of the Boldogasszony-puszta between the Boldogasszony-puszta and Moca. Its dimensions were 170 × 135 m, it is oriented to the northeast–southwest and the breaks in the ditches on the shorter sides indicate the entrances to the camp. It was probably built for a *cohors milliaria*. It could be constructed and used as a temporary camp during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camp that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting across the lot of the road.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 37–38.

RPH 90. Brigetio – XVII camp,
Mocsa

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-332



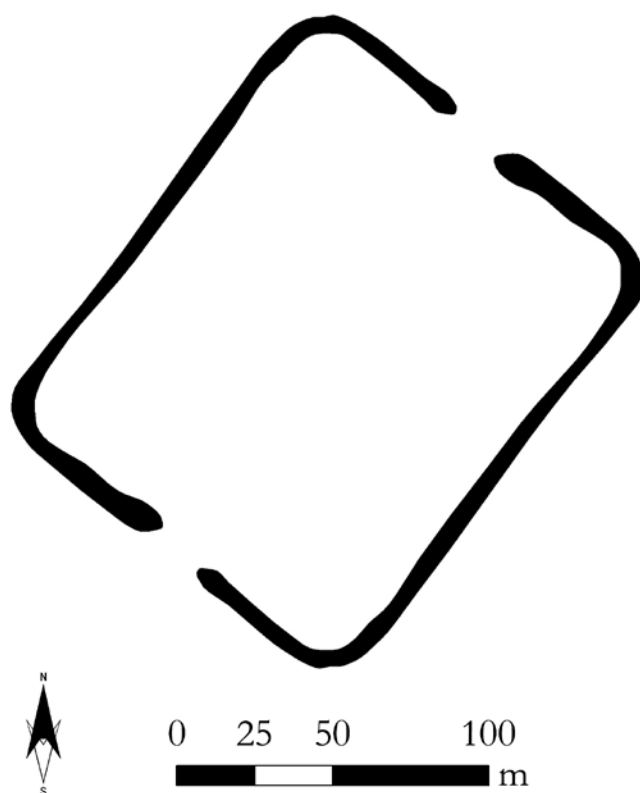
Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Brigetio – XXVII camp – DSC_141. 11 May 2011



Brigetio – XXVII camp – DSC_148. 11 May 2011



Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 91. Brigetio – XVIII camp, Mocsa

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62508

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	583690	259494	47.67590	18.16435	4.35	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	583896	259494	47.67592	18.16709	19.14	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This is a camp lying about 1 km to the west of Mocsa on the northern side of the highway connecting Mocsa with Csém. The northern side of the camp can be identified, and this visible side is 225 m. The ditches can be followed to the south for 145 m. It could be constructed and used as a temporary camp during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camp that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lot containing the element of nominated property.

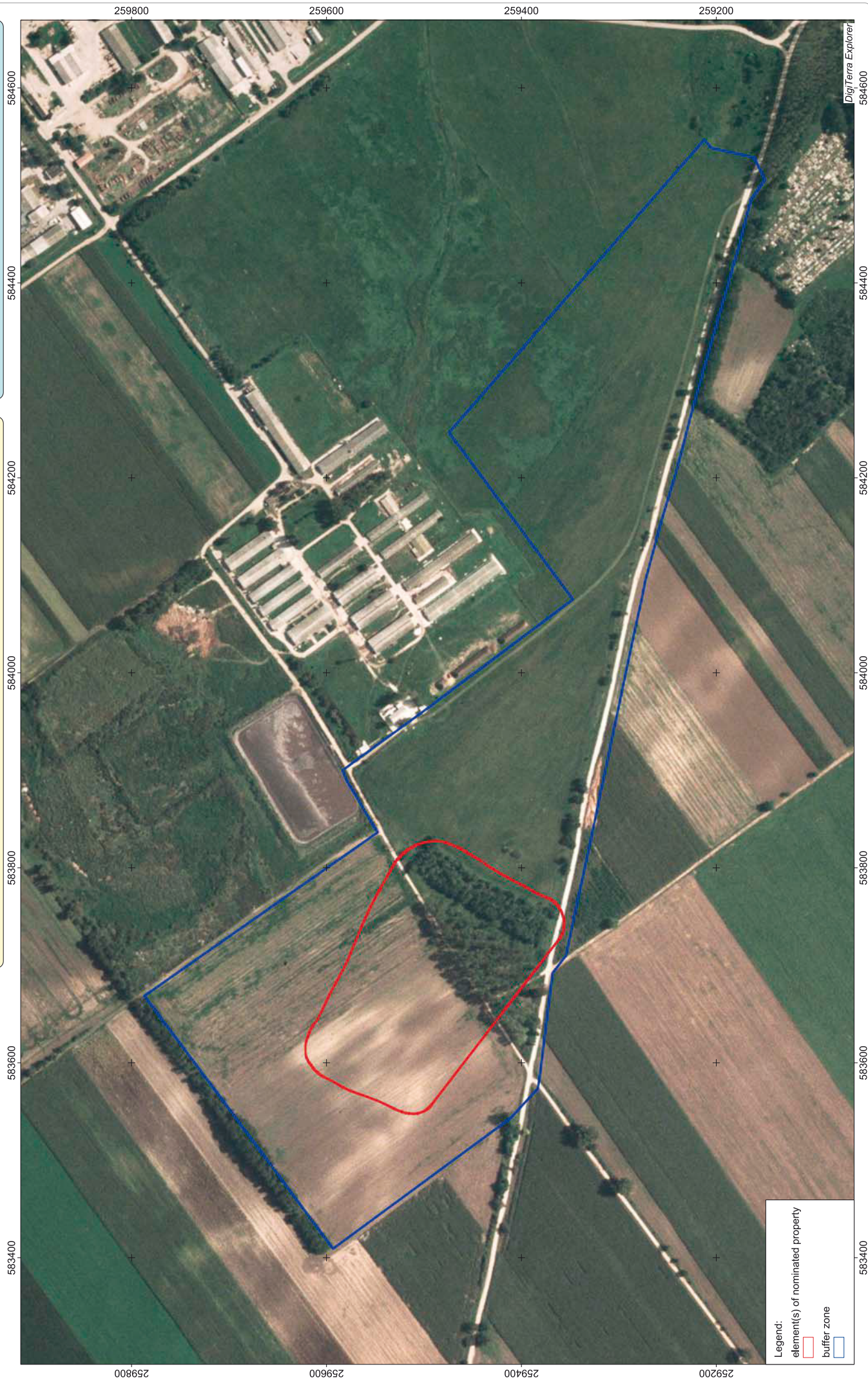
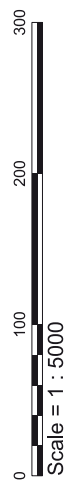
Bibliography:

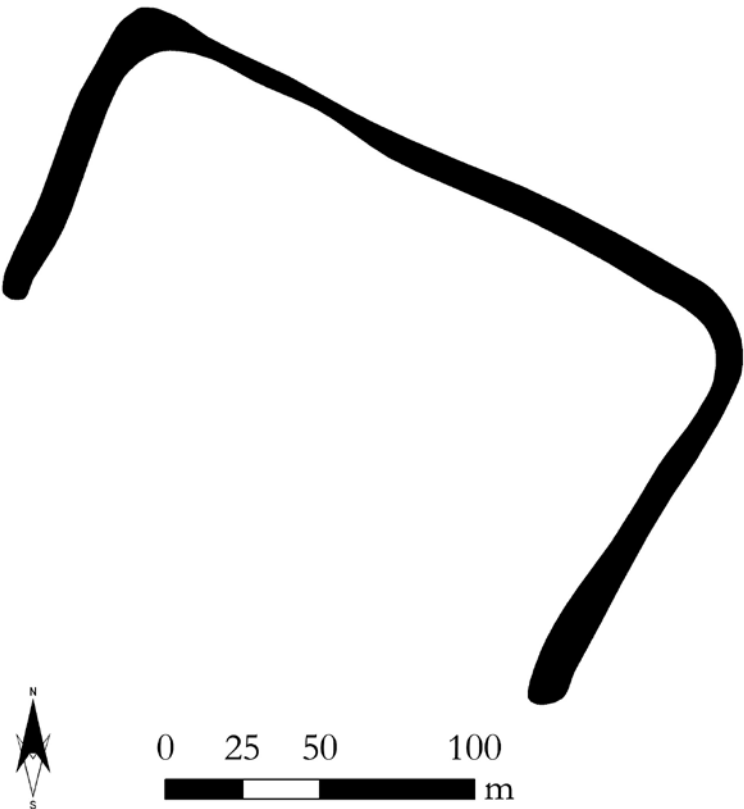
VISY 2003a, 38.

RPH 91. Brigetio – XVIII camp, Mocsa

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-334

Scale = 1 : 5000





Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 92. Brigetio – XXII–XXIII camps, Moca

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 77165

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	583925	262646	47.70427	18.16701	3.18	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	584089	262646	47.70428	18.16919	33.97	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – XXII camp: This is a camp oriented to the northeast–southwest, with dimensions of 170 × 115 m and rounded corners that lies to the south of the Boldogasszonypusztai-szőlő in the Komáromi-úti-dűlő. One of its entrances can also be discerned on the southwestern side. On the basis of its size it was a *cohors milliaria* camp.

Brigetio – XXIII camp: Its ditches can be discerned within camp XXII and its orientation is the same as the larger camp. Its dimensions were 105 × 60 m. On the basis of its size it can be placed amongst the camps for *numerus* units.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified on aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

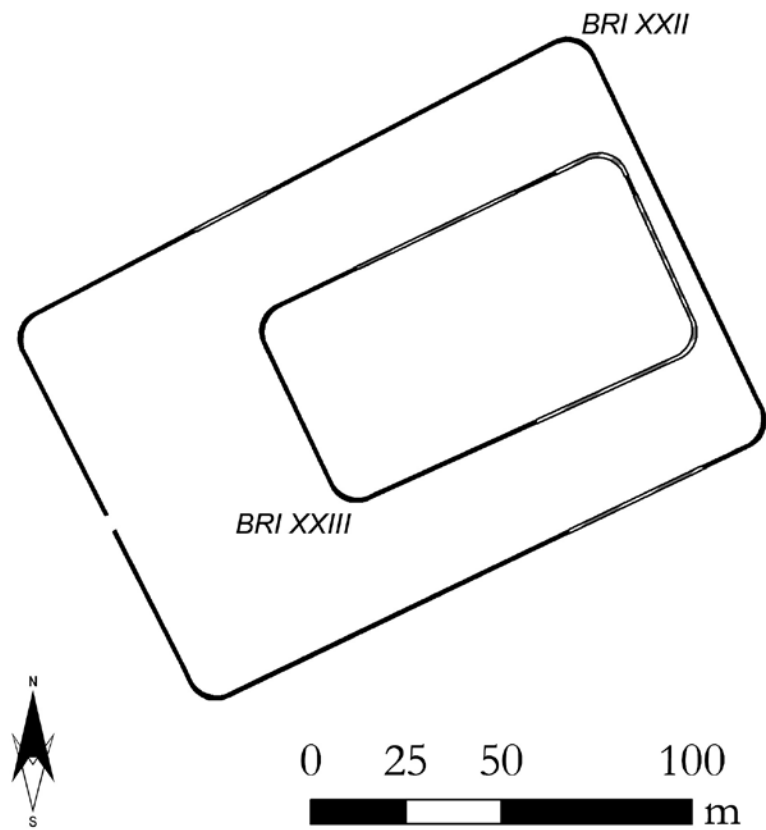
PLT 31357–31365

RPH 92. Brigetio – XXII–XXIII camps, Mocsa



0 100 200 300 400
Scale = 1 : 5000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-332



Ground plan of the camps (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 93. Brigetio – XXIV camp, Moca

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 77167

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	583043	262130	47.69954	18.15533	7.46	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	582788	262130	47.69951	18.15194	12.58	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This is a camp identified on the border of Komárom in the Szabadosoki-dűlő. It is oriented to the northeast–southwest and has dimensions of 295 × 185 m. On the basis of its size it was an *ala milliaria* camp. It could be constructed and used as a temporary camp during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

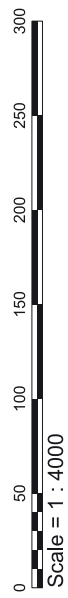
The element of nominated property is the extent of the camp that can be identified on aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

PLT 31366–31372

RPH 93. Brigetio – XXIV camp, Mocsa

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-332



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Brigetio – XXIV camp – DSC_0126. 11 May 2011



Brigetio – XXIV camp – DSC_0127. 11 May 2011

RPH 94. Brigetio – XXV–XXVI camps, Moca

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 77169, 77171

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – XXV camp	580872	261998	47.69812	18.12643	5.70	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Brigetio – XXVI camp	580666	261816	47.69646	18.12371	6.52	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		580998	261998	47.69814	18.12811	20.19	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – XXV camp: This is a camp oriented to the northwest–southeast with rounded corners, a rectangular shape and dimensions of 240 × 165 m lying in the Tófenék-dűlő. On the basis of its size it was an *ala* camp.

Brigetio – XXVI camp: This was a camp with rounded corners and dimensions of 245 × 190 m that is 75 m to the southwest of the previous camp and oriented 90 degrees from it.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified on aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting off the road.

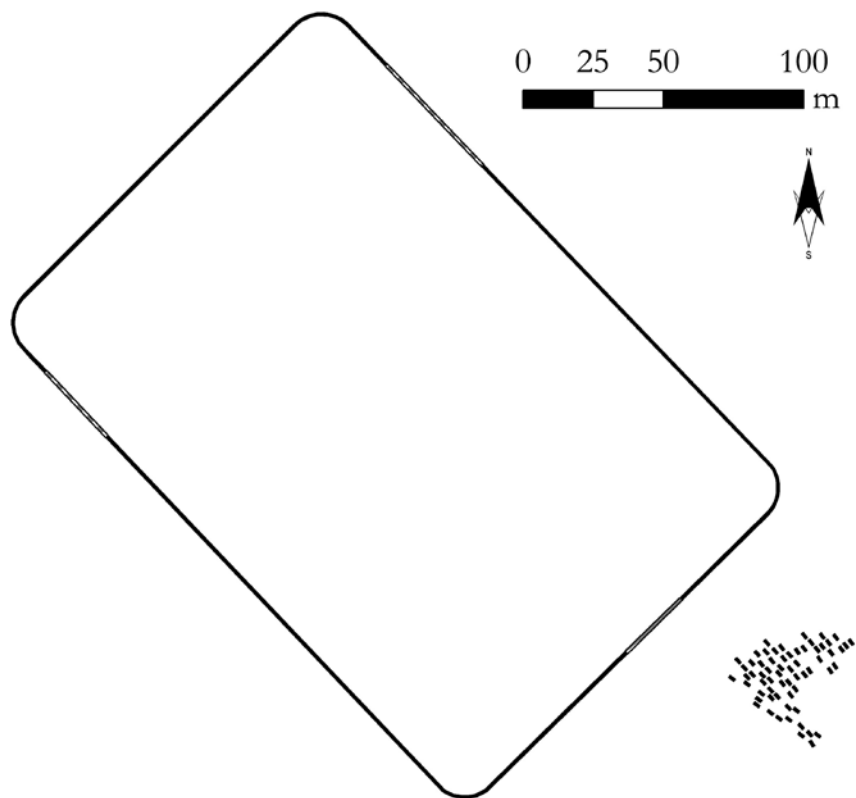
Bibliography:

PLT 2081–2086

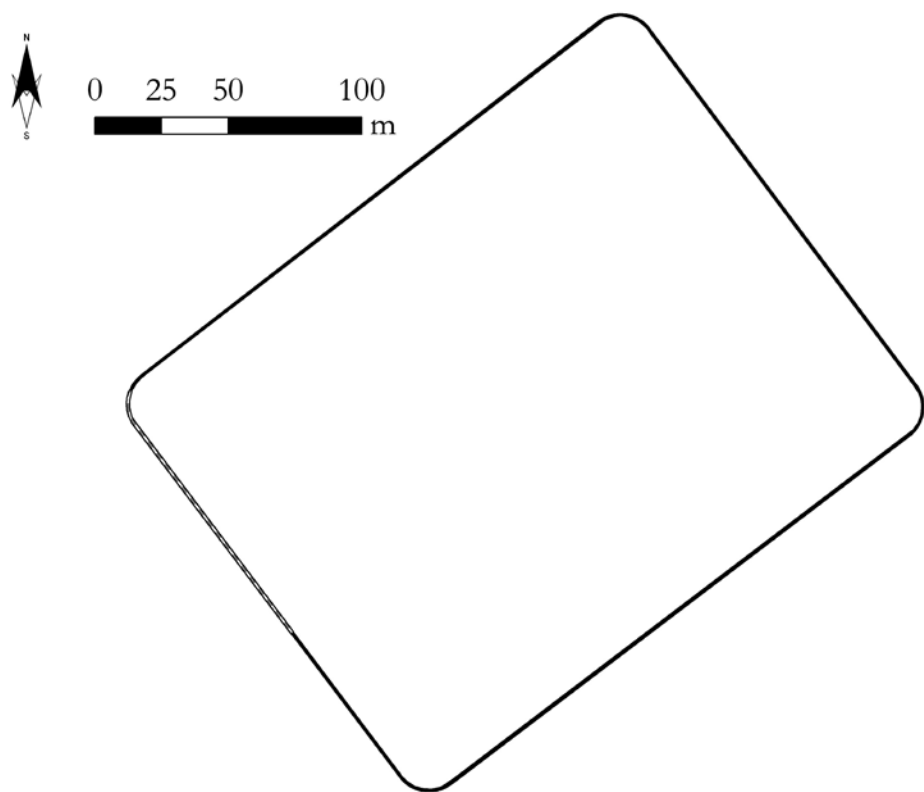
RPH 94. Brigetio – XXV–XXVI camps,
Mocsa

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-331





Ground plan of Brigetio – XXV camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of the Brigetio – XXVI camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 95. Brigetio – XXVII camp, Mocsá

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 77173

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	580581	261262	47.69147	18.12267	5.17	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	580763	261262	47.69149	18.12509	9.87	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This is a camp to the south of camp XXVI, oriented to the northwest–southeast. Its dimensions were 230 × 150 m. On the basis of its size it was an *ala* camp. It could be constructed and used as a temporary camp during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

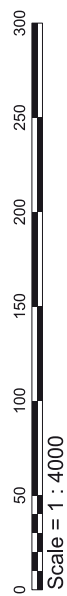
The element of nominated property is the extent of the camp that can be identified on aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

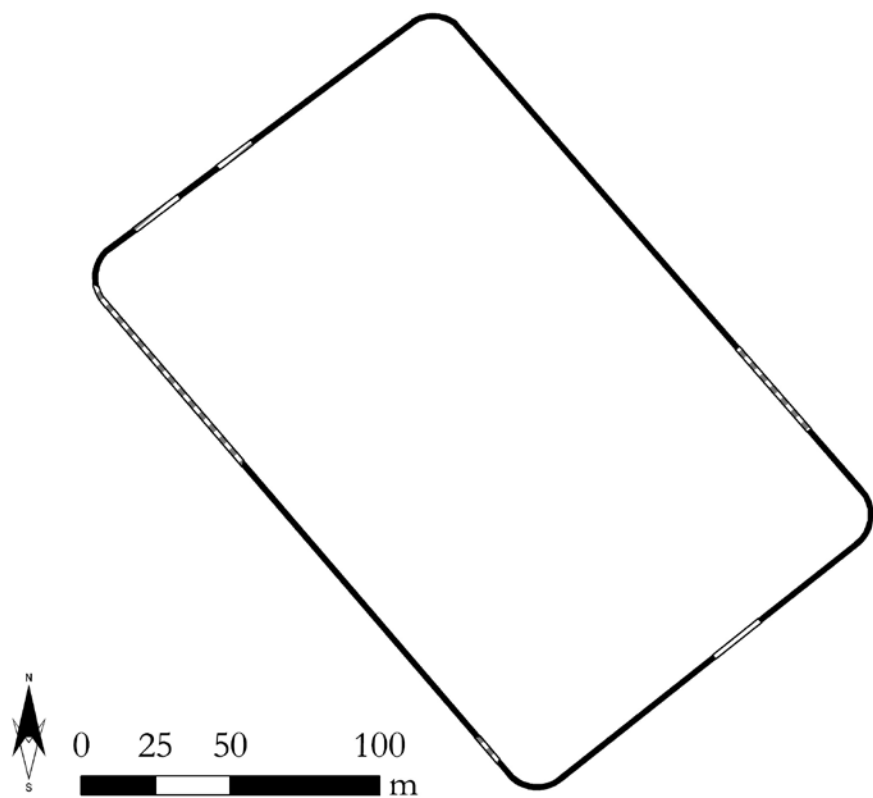
PLT 2087–2097

RPH 95. Brigetio – XXVII camp, Mocsa

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-331



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 96. Brigetio – XXVIII–XXIX camps, Moca

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 77175, 77177

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – XXVIII camp	583059	260990	47.68929	18.15572	1.06	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Brigetio – XXIX camp	582932	260615	47.68590	18.15408	3.32	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		583360	260990	47.68932	18.15973	91.68	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – XXVIII camp: This is in the Toroki-dűlő of Moca. It is a small camp oriented to the northeast–southwest with its long sides being 75 m and its short sides 55 m. On the basis of its size it was a *numerus* camp.

Brigetio – XXIX camp: This can be identified about 250 m to the south of the previous camp. The camp's northwestern side is visible in the aerial photographs, and according to this the length of one of its sides was 230 m, while the other side can be identified only to a length of 130 m, so the precise extent of the camp cannot be determined. On the basis of its size it was an *ala* camp.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified on aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting off the road.

Bibliography:

PLT 2064–2075

RPH 96. Brigetio – XXVIII–XXIX camps, Mocsa



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

0 200 400 600
Scale = 1 : 8000

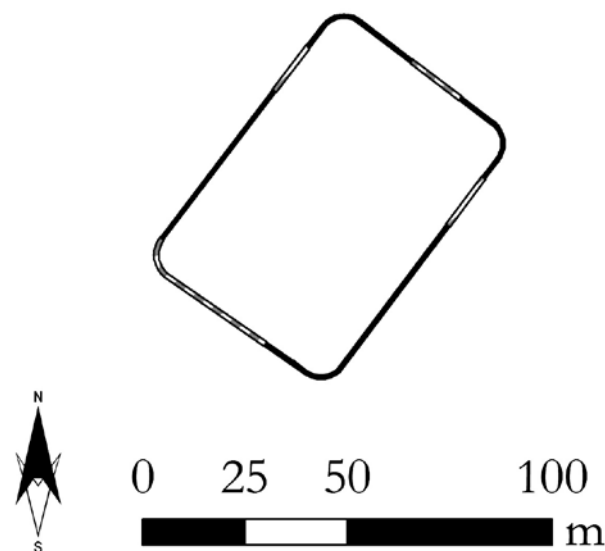
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-332, 74-335



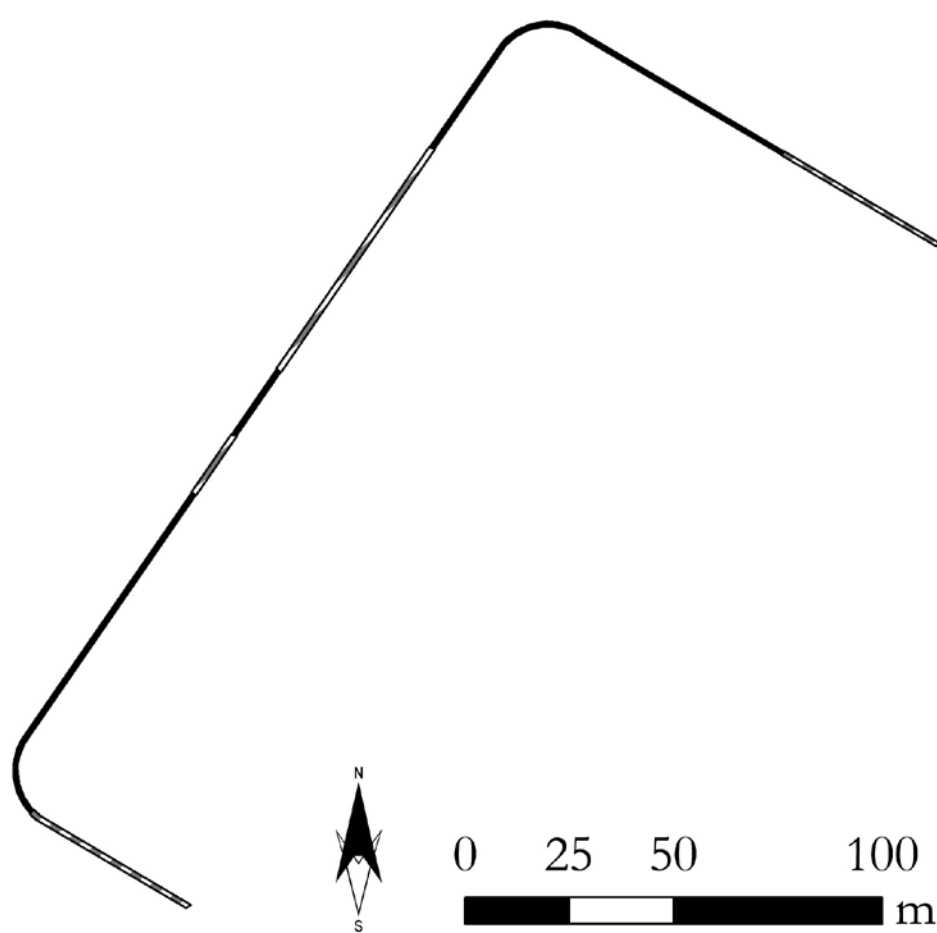
Brigetio – XXVIII camp – DSC_0130. 11 May 2011



Brigetio – XXIX camp – DSC_0135. 11 May 2011



Ground plan of Brigetio – XXVIII camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of the Brigetio – XXIX camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 97. Brigetio – XII, XXXIII camps, Naszály

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 62484

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	589035	263675	47.71402	18.23495	6.27	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	588640	263675	47.71398	18.22968	43.94	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – XII camp: This is a camp oriented to the southwest–northeast lying to the west of the Almáspuszta at the southern bend of the road leading to the Boldogasszony-puszta. Its dimensions were 260 × 170 m and its corners were rounded. It may have been built for an *ala milliaria*.

Brigetio – XXXIII camp: This camp lies on the site of camp XII and its ditches are parallel with camp XII. Its dimensions were 150 × 110 m. The entrance to the camp can be identified on the shorter, southwestern side. On the basis of its size it was a *cohors* camp.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified on aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the border of the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting off the lot of the road.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 36.

PLT 1598–1604, 2116–2121, 10377–10378, 14937–14947, 15873–15878,
16909–16913, 26325–26328

RPH 97. Brigetio – XII, XXXIII camps, Naszály

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-341

Scale = 1 : 4500



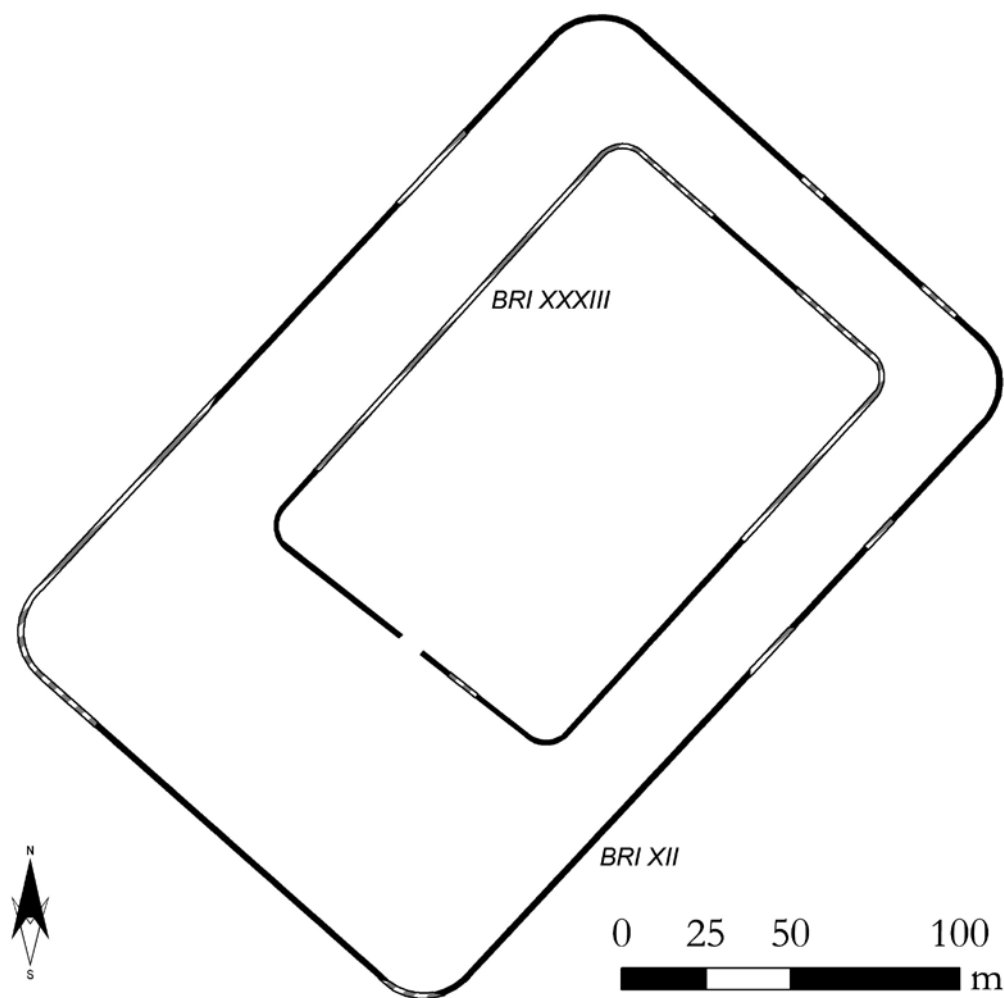
Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Brigetio – XII, XXXIII camps – DSC_0039. 10 May 2011



Brigetio – XII, XXXIII camps – DSC_0049. 10 May 2011



Ground plan of the camps (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 98. Brigetio – XIII–XV, XXXIV camps, Naszály

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 62488, 62492, 77179

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Brigetio – XIII–XIV camps	589744	264214	47.71893	18.24432	8.79	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	Brigetio – XV camp	589735	264823	47.72441	18.24412	2.71	N	N	N	N	0	general		
	Brigetio – XXXIV camp	590638	264403	47.72072	18.25621	3.73	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		589889	264403	47.72065	18.24623	96.53	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Brigetio – XIII camp: This is a camp identified to the north of the Almás-pusztá on the western side of the road from Almásfüzitő to Naszály. Its longitudinal ditch runs in a southwest–northeast direction, its corners were rounded and its dimensions were 325 × 200 m. It presumably was an *ala milliaria* camp.

Brigetio – XIV camp: The ditches of a smaller camp can also be observed on the site of camp XIII. The ditches of the two camps run in parallel. Its dimensions that could be compiled were 215 × 150 m, which correspond for the most part to the needs for an *ala* or *cohors milliaria*.

Brigetio – XV camp: This is a camp identified to the south of the Szőny–Füzitői-csatorna on the western side of the road from Almásfüzitő to Naszály. It is a slightly rhombus-shaped camp oriented to the north with dimensions of 115 × 140 m and rounded corners. On the basis of its size it was a *cohors* camp.

Brigetio – XXXIV camp: This was a rectangular camp with dimensions of 190 × 125 m and a nearly east–west orientation that lies to the northeast of the Almás-pusztá to the south of the Szőny–Füzitői-csatorna. On the basis of its size it may have been a *cohors milliaria* camp.

They could be constructed and used as temporary camps during the Marcomannic war (167–180 AD).

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property is the extent of the camps that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone runs along the borders of the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting off the linear lots.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 36–37.

PLT 1560–1572, 2122–2141, 10280–10286, 14979–14984, 16895–16902, 17632–17641

RPH 98. Brigetio – XIII–XV, XXXIV camps,
Naszály

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 74-323, 74-341



590500

590000

589500

589000



265000

264500

264000

265000

264500

264000

Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

590500

590000

589500

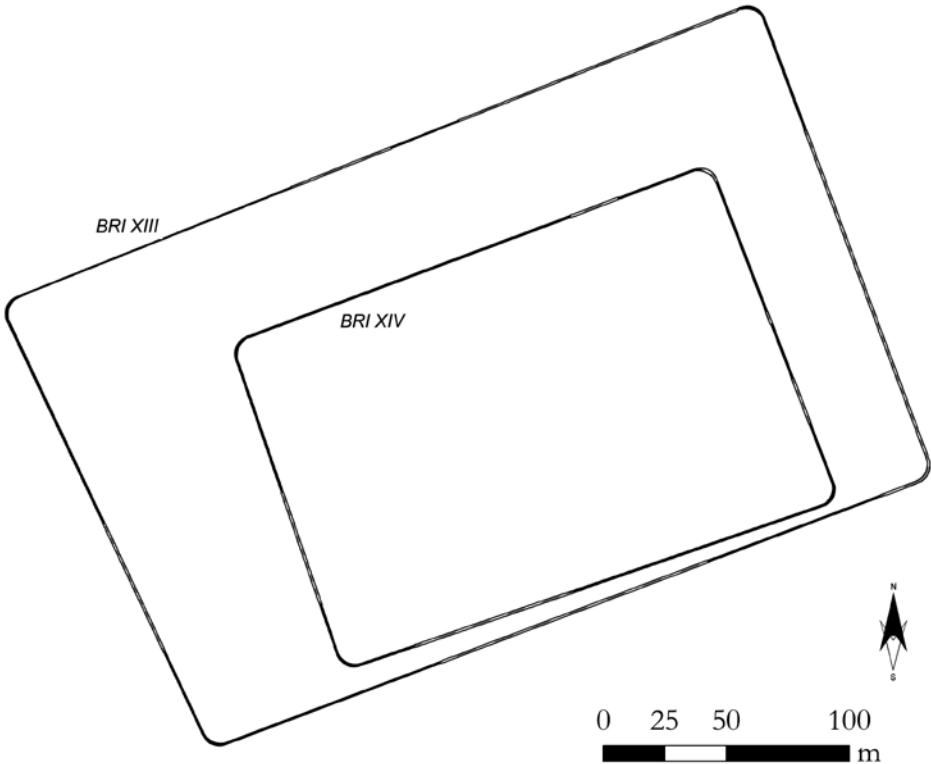
589000



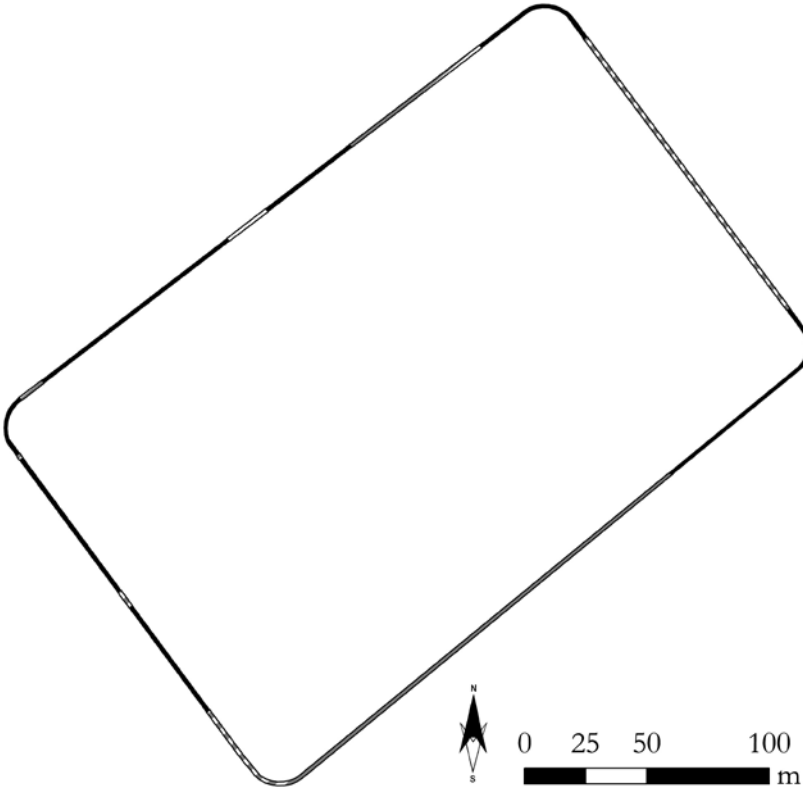
Brigetio – XIII–XIV camps – DSC_0030. 10 May 2011



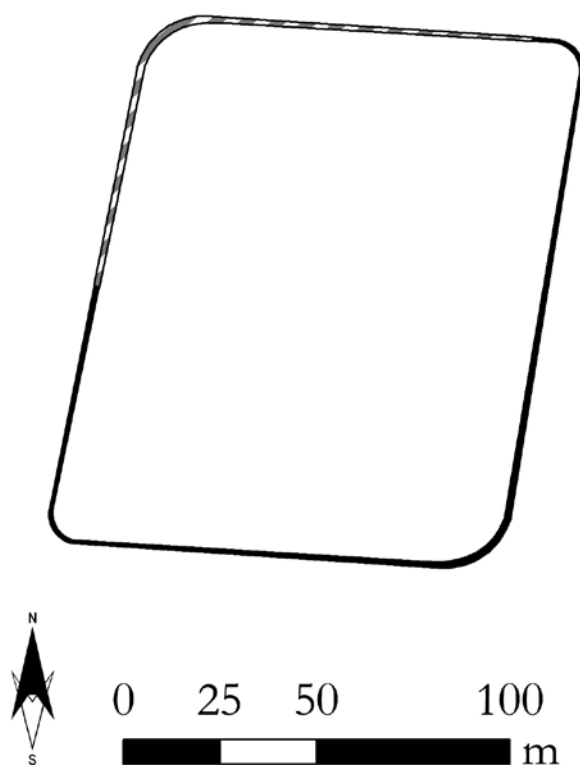
Brigetio – XV camp – DSC_0015. 10 May 2011



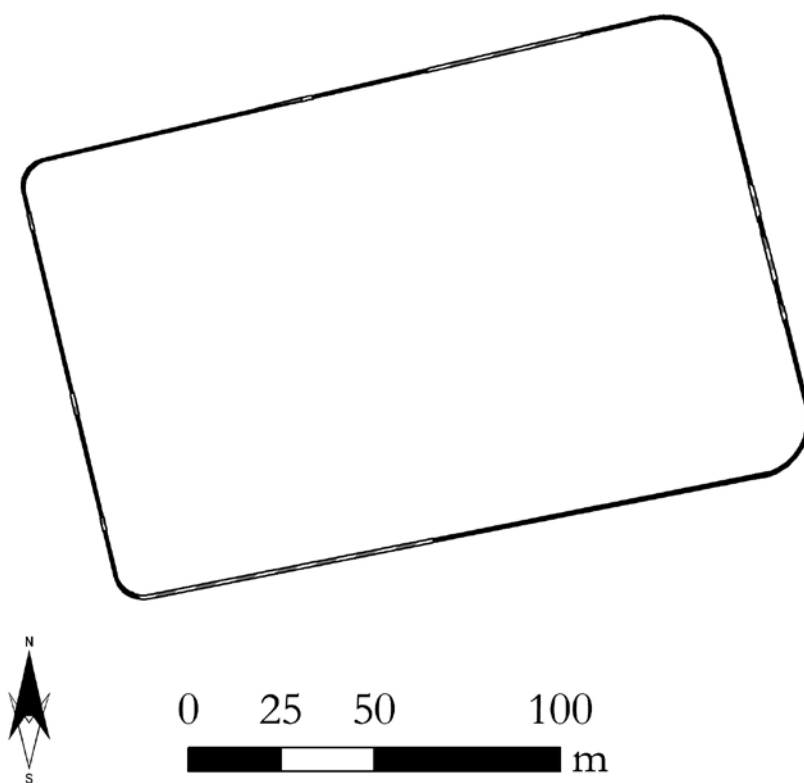
Ground plan of Brigetio – XIII–XIV camps (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of Brigetio – XIV camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of the Brigetio – XV camp (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of the Brigetio – XXXIV camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 99. *Ad Mures* fort and *vicus*, Ács – Bumbumkút

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 26558

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	570433	267067	47.74252	17.98645	4.57	Y	N	N	N	0	national and general	B	can be excavated
buffer zone	570772	267067	47.74256	17.99097	50.64	N	N	N	N	0	national and general		

Description:

Only a minor excavation has been performed on this fort, in 1989 under the direction of Sándor Petényi. The dimensions of the fort were able to be determined on the basis of an aerial photograph from 1954. Its dimensions were 130 × 175 m, and its northeastern section has been destroyed due to erosion by the Danube.

During the course of the excavations at its southeastern corner a horseshoe-shaped late Roman tower was discovered, and on the basis of this it is certain that the fort was remodeled in the customary manner in the 4th century. On the basis of aerial photographs and surface observations the traces of the *vicus* about 200 m from the fort to the south and to the east, as well as the limes road that ran directly along the southern side of the fort have been able to be identified.

The fort can only be reached by dirt road, its site is in part cultivated fields and in part gardens.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the fort and its ditches, and to the north up to the foot of the high river bank. The buffer zone comprises area of the lots containing the currently known extent of the former *vicus*.

Bibliography:

LŐRINCZ 1981

VISY 2003a, 28–29.

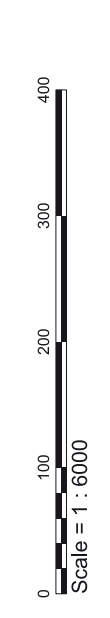
VISY 1988, 51–53.

VISY 2003b, 72–74.

PLT 24039–24319, 31420–31422, 35471–35476, 38727–38733

RPH 99. Ad Mures fort and vicus,
Ács – Bumbukút

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-423, 73-424

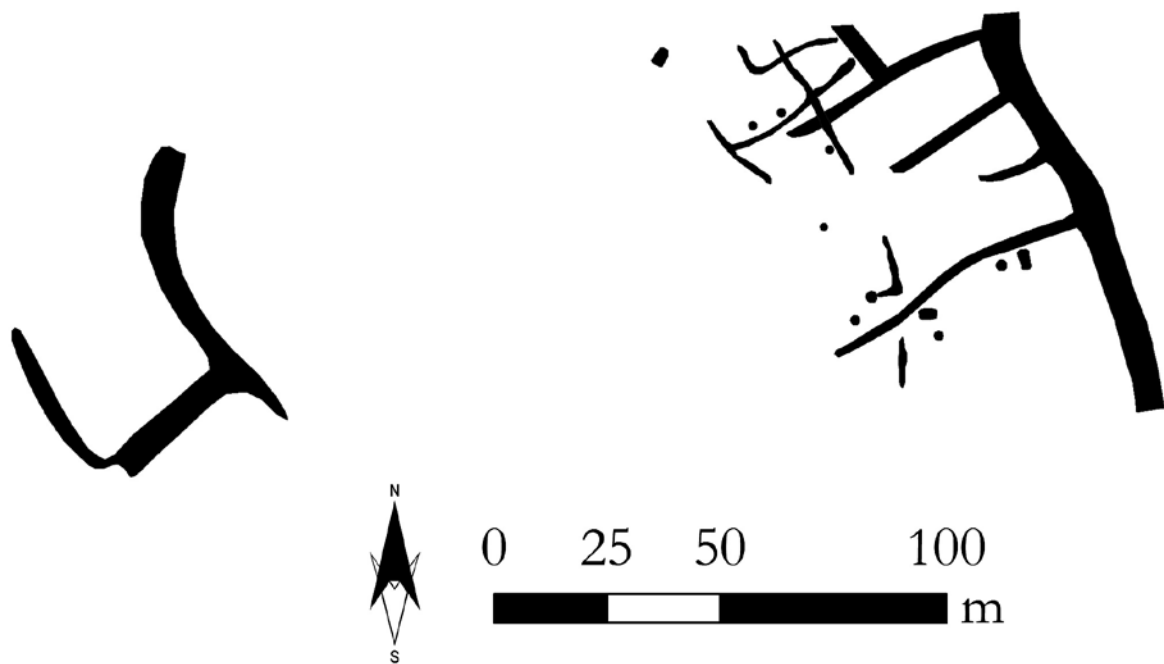




The site of the fort from west – DSC_0207. 06 Nov. 2010



The site of the fort from the south (Photograph: Gábor Varga)



Ground plan of sections of the vicus (Digitalization: PTE)

**RPH 100. *Ad Statuas* fort, Ács – Vaspusztá and
Arrabona – 10 watch tower – Nagyszentjános**

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 26556, 1785

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Ad Statuas fort	564538	266801	47.73938	17.90790	3.81	Y	N	N	riverbank landslides	0	national and general	B	prevention of riverbank landslides
	Arrabona – 10 watch tower	563527	266250	47.73429	17.89453	1.23	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone		563172	266272	47.73444	17.88980	156.14	N	N	N	N	0	national and general		

Description:

Ad Statuas fort: This fort was investigated by Dénes Gabler in 1970–72.

Today only the southern ditch of the palisade fort that can be dated to the reign of Trajan can be identified, along the line of the *principia* of the later fort. During the reign of Hadrian this palisade fort was reconstructed to the south, further from the Danube, due to erosion. The fort that was destroyed during the course of the Marcomannic Wars was reconstructed in stone. The defense of the 106 × 112 m fort with internal corner towers was ensured with protruding gate towers and a 4 m wide ditch. The river has washed away the northern portion of the fort, although the ruins of the *porta praetoria* appear out of the Danube even today during times of low water levels. The fort was remodeled in the 4th century and by filling in the ditch, horseshoe-shaped towers that were 9.5 m wide and protruded 11.4 m were erected on the corners. In place of the ditch that had been filled in, a new, deeper and wider ditch was dug further away. According to the evidence from the finds they were still doing construction on the fort during the Valentinian Dynasty. At the beginning of the 5th century barbarians settled within the walls of the fort, so it can be concluded that by this time the fort had lost its significance.

The fort can be reached by dirt road and it is covered by recently planted pine forest. Erosion by the Danube endangers the loess hill.

Arrabona – 10 watch tower: This watch tower can be identified near Route 1 in an aerial photograph from 1951. The tower's ditches and the mound of the tower that are now covered by a forest were still discernable in an aerial photograph taken in the winter of 2010. On the basis of the aerial photographs the outer ditch enclosed an area of about 70 × 70 m.

Delimitation:

One element of nominated property covers the extent of the fort, including the wall sections that are in a subsequent position, in the channel of the Danube, due to landslides on the loess river bank. The second element of nominated property contains the remains of the watch tower that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots that contain the elements of nominated property, but in Ács the lot of the Danube channel has been cut off.

Bibliography:

GABLER 1989

GABLER 1969, 199–206.

GABLER 1974–1975, 207–209, Taf. 67.

GABLER 1972, 232–239.

RLU 26–27.

GABLER 1977b, 297–312.

VISY 2003a, 24–25.

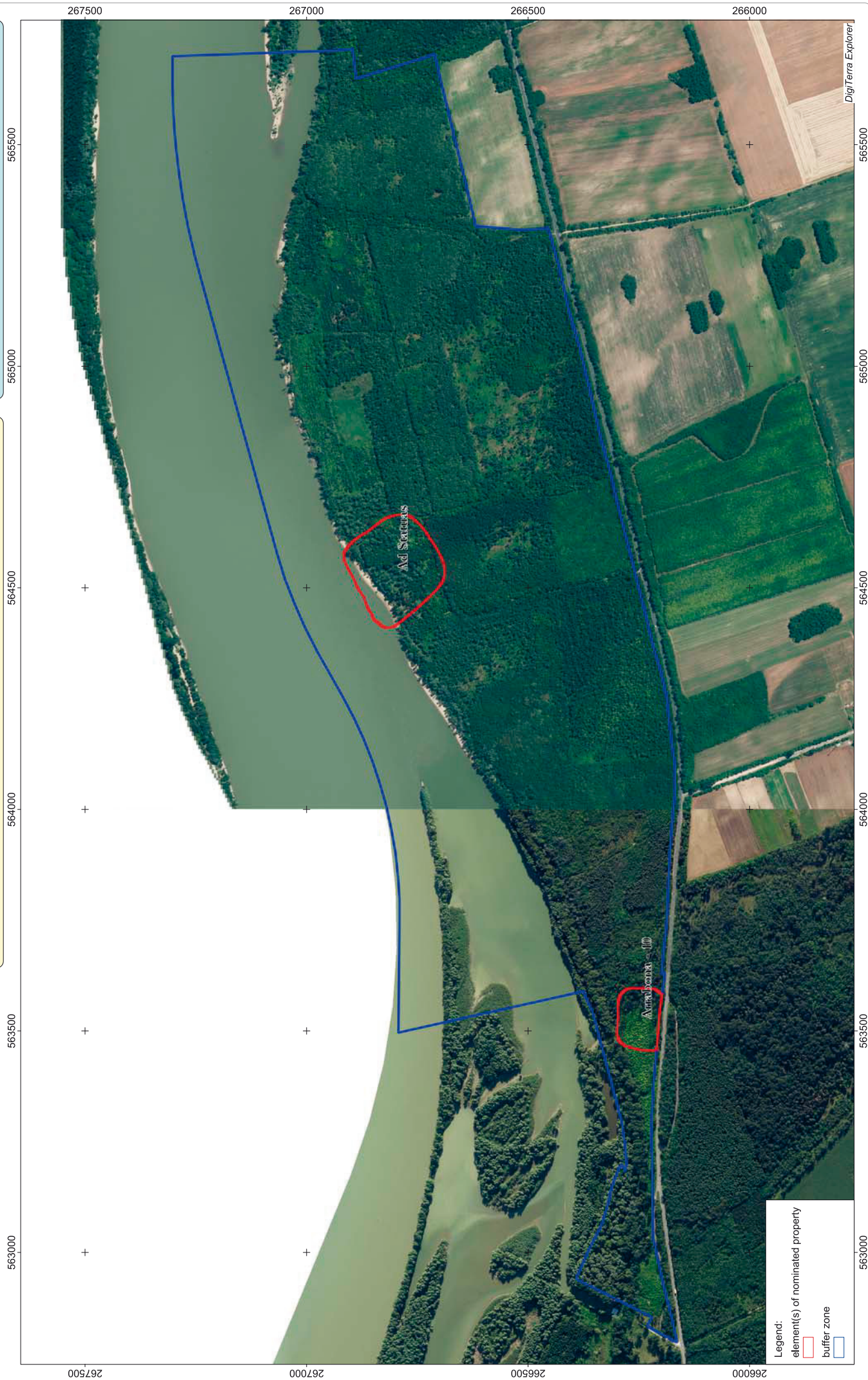
VISY 2003b, 70–72.

HI 9724

PLT 38734–38748, 38749–38760

RPH 100. Ad Statuas fort, Ács and Arrabona – 10 watch tower – Nagyszentjános

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-414, 73-423

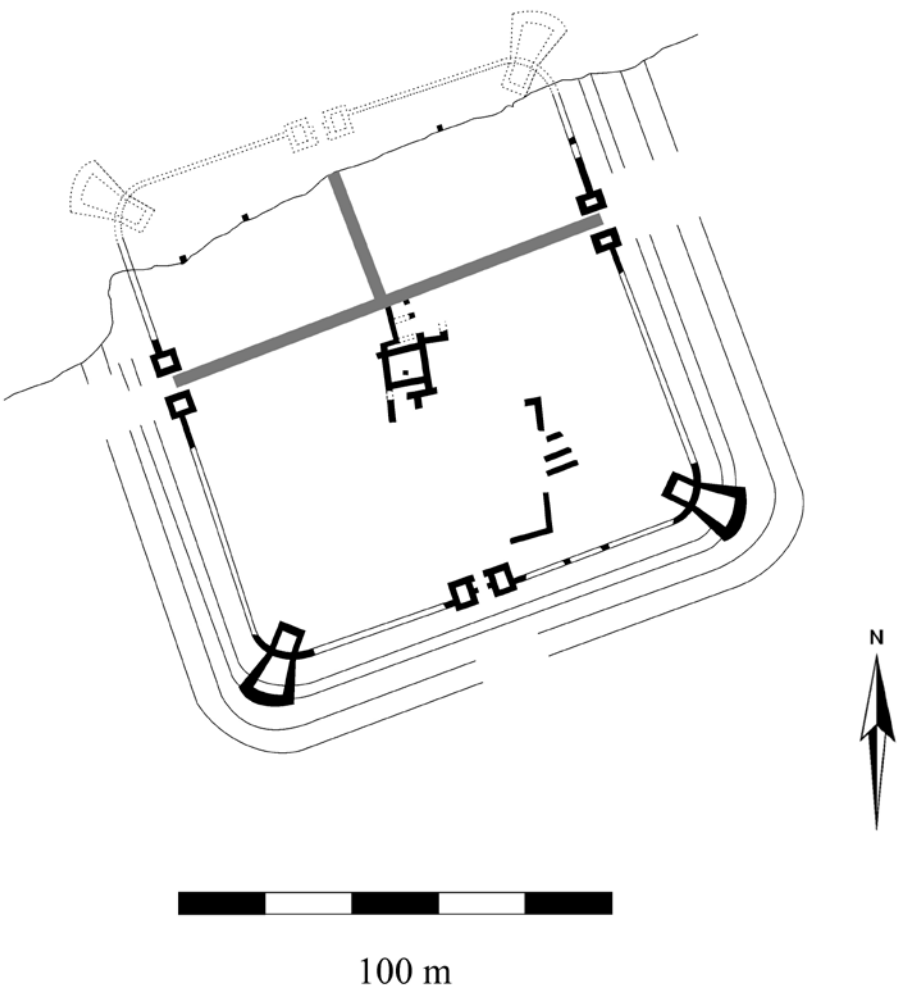




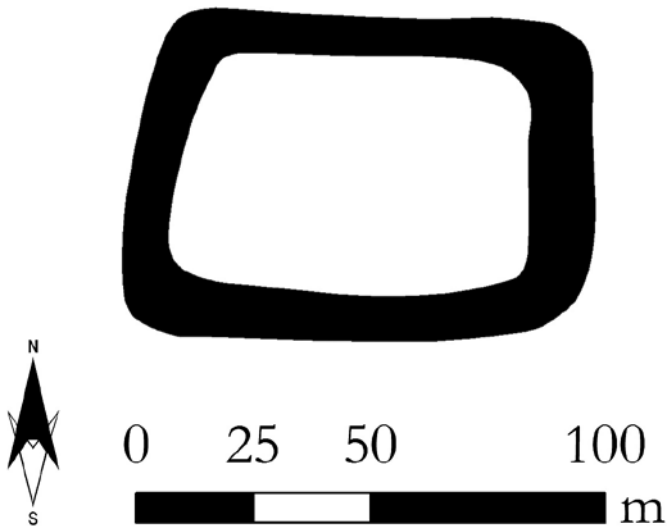
Ad Statuas – DSC_185. 06 Nov. 2010



Arrabona – 10 watch tower – DSC_0182. 06 Nov. 2010



Ács – Vaspusztá. Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)



Nagyszentjános. Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 101. Arrabona – 7 watch tower, Nagyszentjános – Proletár-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 1771

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	560506	266347	47.73476	17.85424	0.88	Y	N	N	agriculture	0	general	C	change in land use
buffer zone	560753	266248	47.73390	17.85755	27.74	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

In 1975 Eszter Szőnyi excavated this watch tower. Only the plowed up foundations of the tower remained, so the ground plan could not be reconstructed. Its dimensions were 15 × 15 m. It was surrounded by an irregular oval ditch, whose distance from the walls of the tower was not uniform. The dimensions of the ditch were 23 × 27 m.

The site of the watch tower is now a cultivated field, and access is only by dirt road and by foot.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the remains of the watch tower that can be identified in aerial photographs and on the surface. The buffer zone is the lot containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

- GABLER 1971, 27.
 GABLER 1977b, 298.
 SZŐNYI 1976, 38.
 VISY 2003a, 24.
 VISY 1988, 49, Abb. 35.
 SZŐNYI 2009, 107–123.

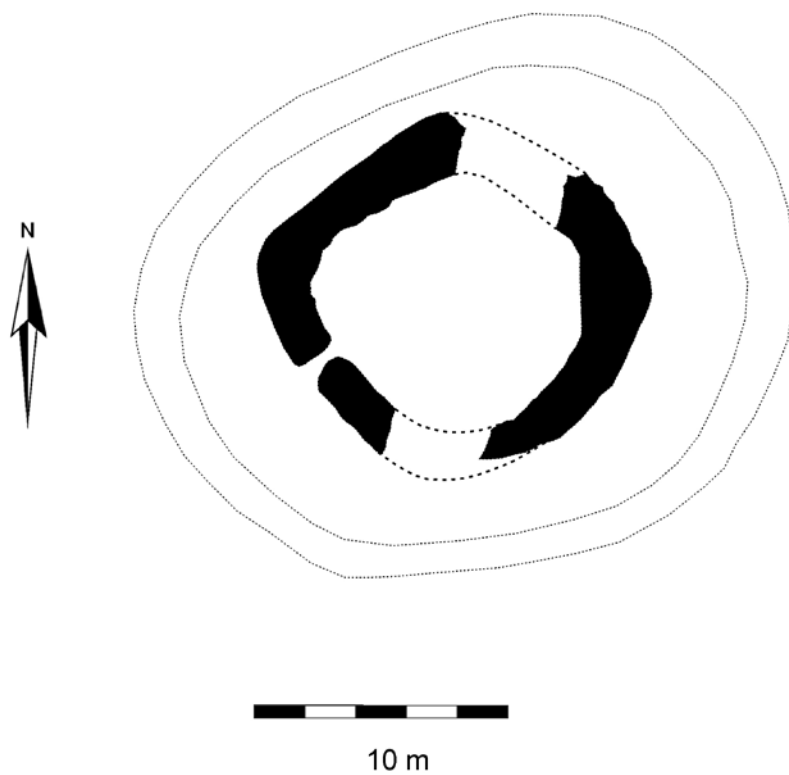
RPH 101. Arrabona – 7 watch tower,
Nagyszentjános – Proletár-dűlő

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-414





Nagyszentjános – Arrabona – 7 watch tower – DSC_0170. 06 May 2010



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 102. Limes road (A), Gönyű

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 77181

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	559293	266160	47.73291	17.83811	1.68	N	N	N	N	60	general	C	
buffer zone	559461	266152	47.73286	17.84035	2.99	N	N	N	N	35	general		

Description:

To the east of the way station the old macadam paved highway covers a section of the limes road. In the village the old highway turns in the direction of the Danube, but the limes road runs straight as an arrow from the border of the village in an easterly direction, and in places its embankment can be identified in yards inside the limits of Gönyű. This section of the limes road can be clearly discerned in an aerial photograph from 1952, taken when there was much less development on the site.

Delimitation:

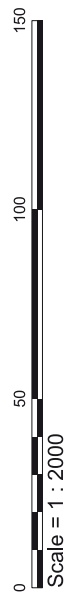
The element of nominated property comprises the site of the road identified in the aerial photograph. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property, but only part of the linear lots (modern roads).

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 21–22.
HI 9591

RPH 102. Limes road (A), Gönyü

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-414



RPH 103. Limes road (B), Gönyű

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 77183

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	558635	266302	47.73409	17.82931	2.48	N	N	N	N	80	general	C	
buffer zone	558477	266302	47.73407	17.82720	4.26	N	N	N	N	65	general		

Description:

To the east of the way station the old macadam paved highway covers a section of the limes road. In the village the old highway turns in the direction of the Danube, but the limes road runs straight as an arrow from the border of the village in an easterly direction, and in places its embankment can be identified in yards inside the limits of Gönyű. This section of the limes road can be clearly discerned in an aerial photograph from 1952, taken when there was much less development on the site.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property comprises the site of the road identified in the aerial photograph. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property, but only part of the linear lots (modern roads).

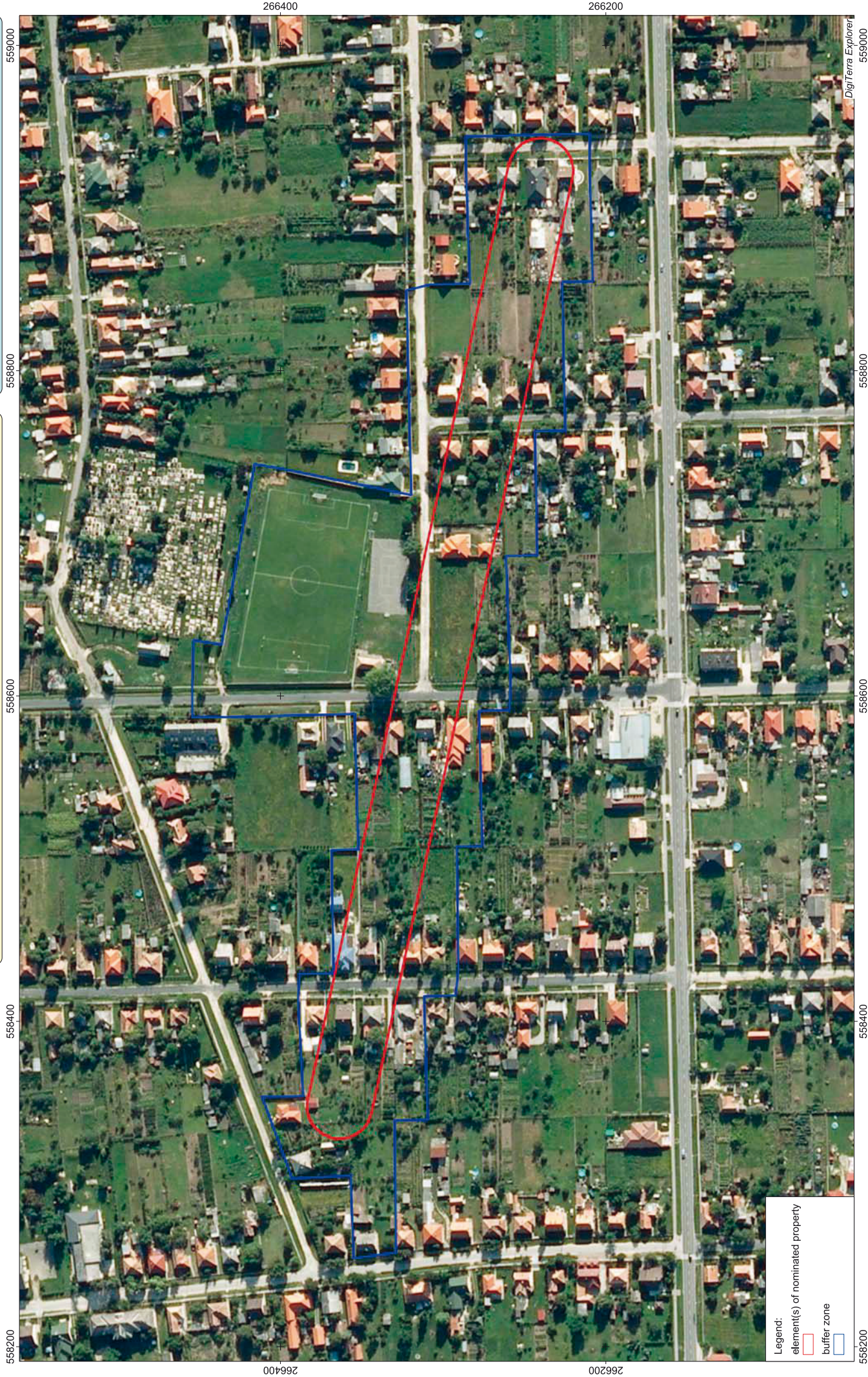
Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 21–22.
HI 9591

RPH 103. Limes road (B),
Gönyü

0 50 100 150 200
Scale = 1 : 3000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-414



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone

559000
DigiTerra Explorer

558800

558600

558400

558200



The path of the limes road runs below the houses and their yards (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 104. Arrabona – 11 way station and limes road (C), Gönyű – Nagy-Sáros-dűlő I.

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 1779, 70435

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Arrabona – 11 way station	556945	266334	47.73414	17.80677	0.55	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	exhibition
	limes road (C)	556512	266263	47.73344	17.80102	0.98	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		556067	266519	47.73568	17.79503	131.89	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Arrabona – 11 way station: The remains of this way station were excavated by Szilvia Bíró in 2007. The four major chambers of this building with stone foundations and adobe walls were located close to the entrance, and the rear section of the building created an enclosed courtyard. The dimensions of the building were 16.7 × 21.8 m, and its ground plan was slightly irregular, in the form of a parallelogram. An enclosing ditch ran around the *mansio*, which had a break on the south side where a gravel entryway was formed from the limes road. This building complex was erected in the 2nd century, but constructed in two periods, and was gradually, systematically abandoned during the course of the 3rd century.

Limes road: To the west of the way station the limes road runs freely between Route 1 and the old highway, and can be clearly identified in aerial photographs.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the enclosing ditch known from the excavation of the way station, as well as the site of the limes road identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone covers the lots containing the element of nominated property and the lot of the road that provides access.

Bibliography:

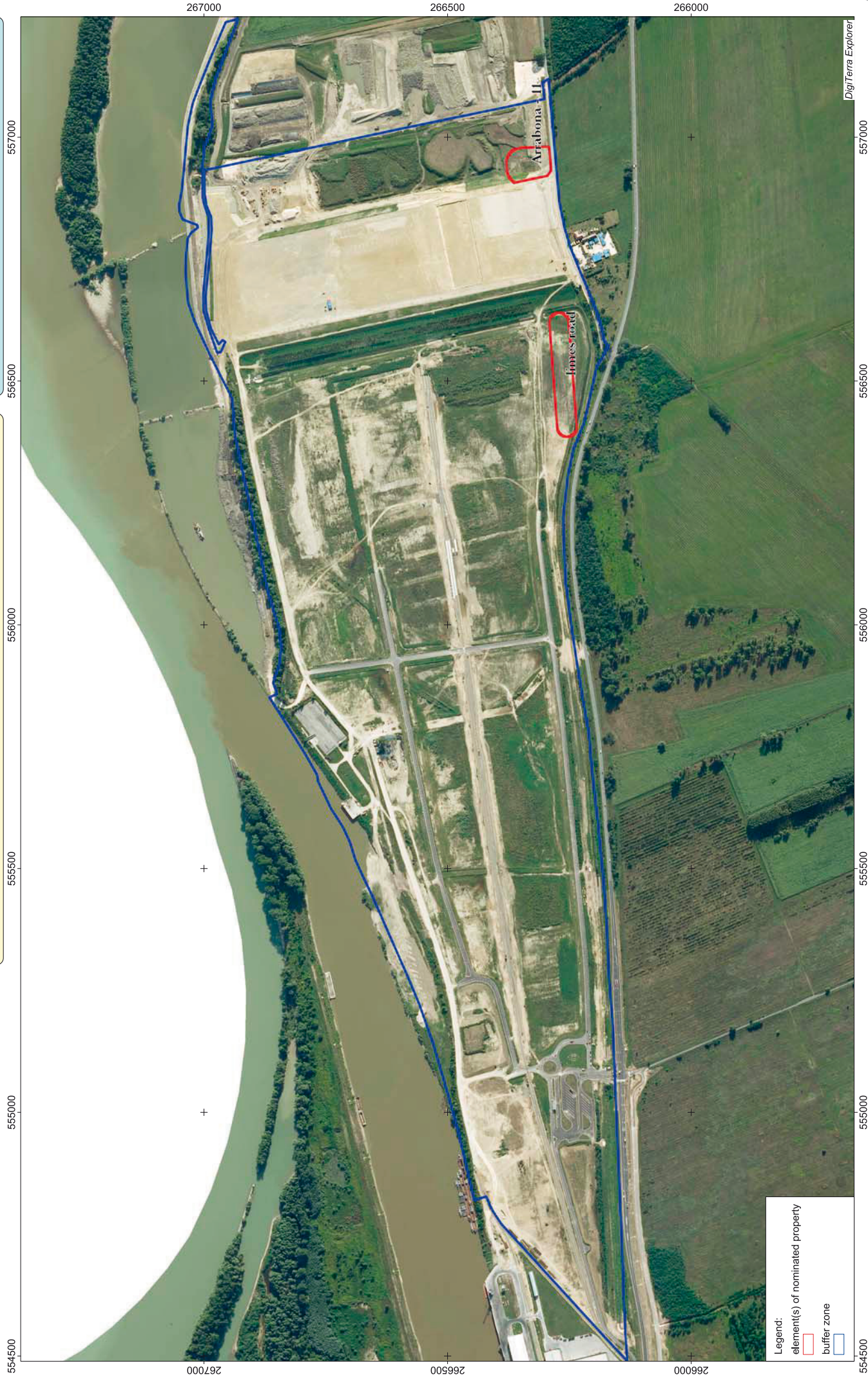
BÍRÓ 2007, 215–216.

BÍRÓ 2009b, 7–65.

RPH 104. Arrabona – 11 way station and limes road (C), Gönyü



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-413



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



The way station from the air in the time of the excavation (Photograph: Gábor Rákóczi)



The reconstruction of the way station (Pazirik Kft.)

RPH 105. Arrabona – 4 watch tower, Győr – Gyórszentiván–Károlyháza (Véneki csárda)

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 21478

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	553562	266363	47.73391	17.76167	1.10	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	553558	266225	47.73267	17.76165	5.38	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This watch tower can be identified in a photograph taken in the 1950s. The size of this building was 25 m and it was encircled by a ditch with a diameter of about 115 m. Its date cannot be precisely determined. The site is a field and it can be reached by paved road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the area of the watch tower's ditch identified in aerial photographs and the site of the building remains that can be identified on the surface. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GABLER 1977b, 298.

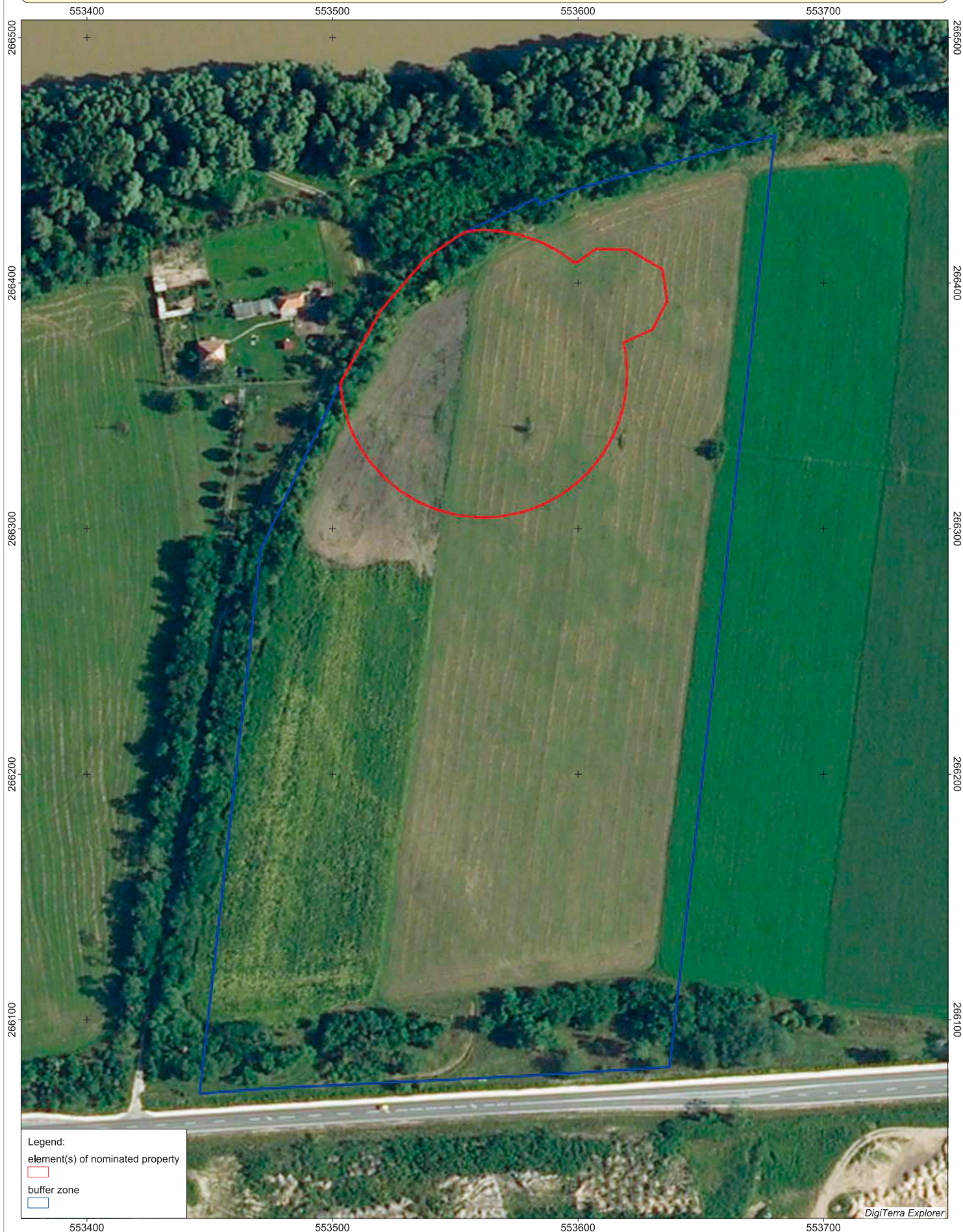
LOVAS 1931, 52.

VISY 2003a, 23.

VISY 1988, Abb. 34.

PLT 38761–38778

RPH 105. Arrabona – 4 watch tower,
Győr – Győrszentiván–Károlyháza (Véneki csárda)



0 50 100 150
Scale = 1 : 2000

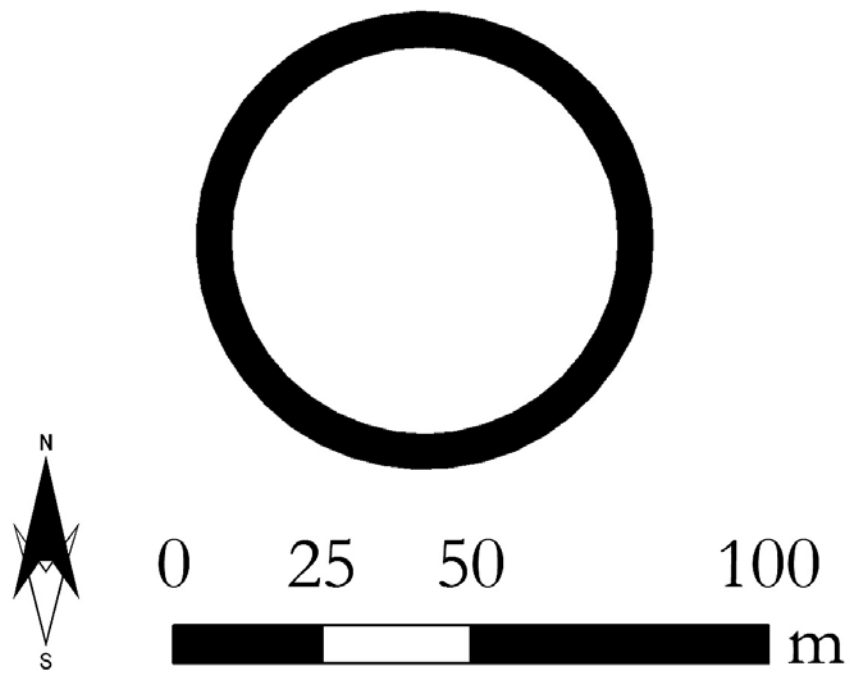
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-413



Arrabona – 4 watch tower – DSC_080. 11 May 2011



Arrabona – 4 watch tower – DSC_082. 11 May 2011



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 106. Arrabona – 2 watch tower, Győr – Gyórszentiván–Esztergető

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 21479

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	548378	265163	47.72233	17.69285	0.58	N	N	N	N	0	general	B	
buffer zone	548590	265163	47.72236	17.69567	16.64	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The ditches of this tower lying in a forested area can be identified in an aerial photograph taken in the winter of 2010. On the basis of finds discovered on the surface, the date of the tower may be placed in the 2nd or 3rd century.

The site is covered by a dense forest and it can only be reached by dirt road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the area of the watch tower's ditches identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GABLER 1971, 27.

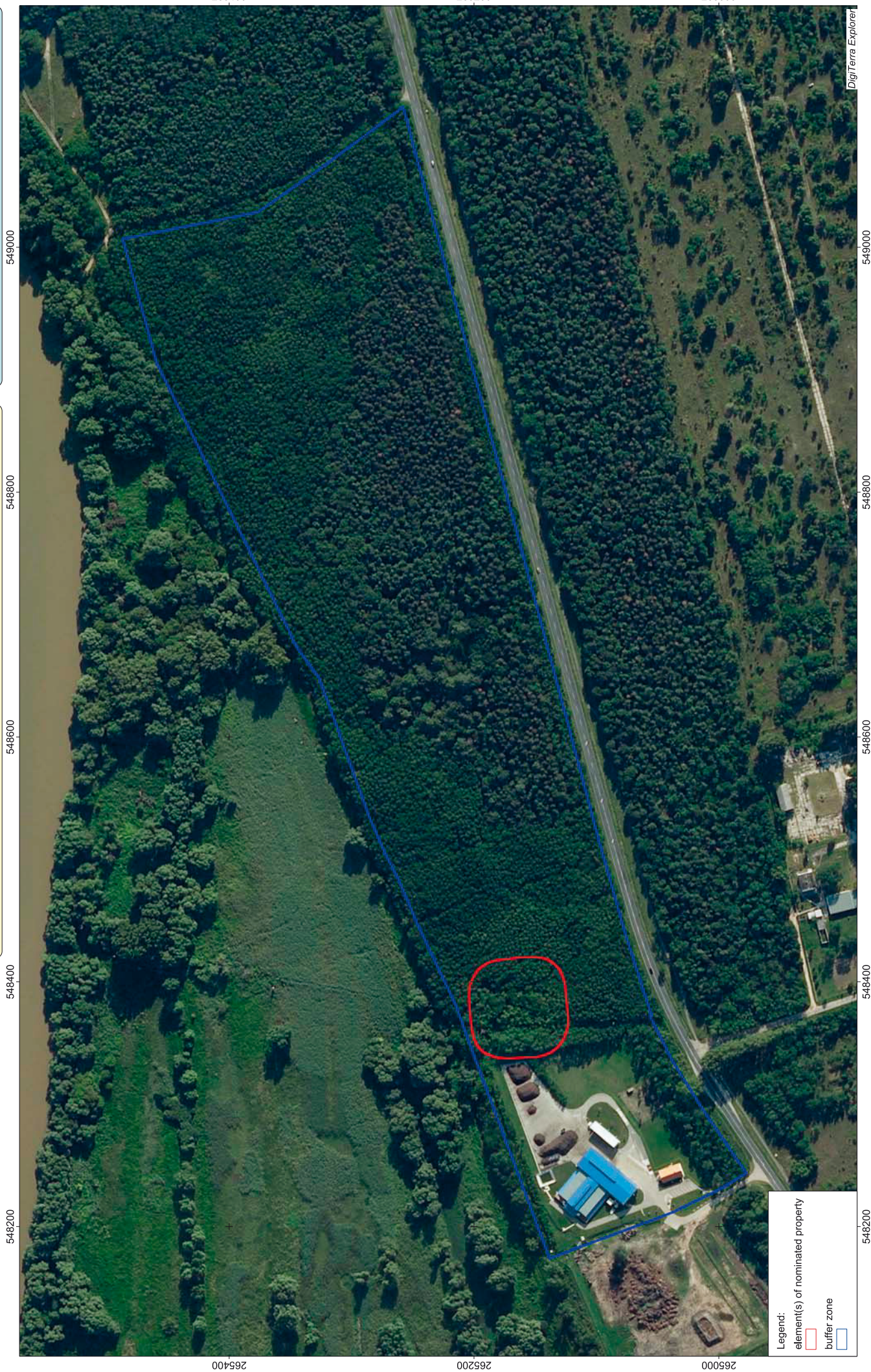
GABLER 1977b, 298.

VISY 2003a, 22.

PLT 24339, 38779–38801

RPH 106. Arrabona – 2 watch tower, Győr – Győrszentiván–Esztergető

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-324



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Arrabona – 2 watch tower – DSC_0158. 06 Nov. 2010



Arrabona – 2 watch tower – DSC_0160. 06 Nov. 2010

RPH 107. Arrabona – I camp, Győr

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 38659

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	549193	261205	47.68686	17.70461	2.13	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	549008	261205	47.68683	17.70215	18.47	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This camp can be identified in an aerial photograph from 1999. It had rounded corners, its southern and eastern sides are visible and it was oriented slightly to the northeast–southwest. Its southeastern corner is visible. Its southern side can be discerned for 140 m and its eastern side for 95 m. Traces of buildings can be presumed to be present in the interior of the camp.

The site can be reached by paved road and is presently cultivated land.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the area of the ditches of the camp identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone is comprised of the lots containing the element of nominated property.

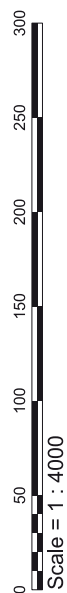
Bibliography:

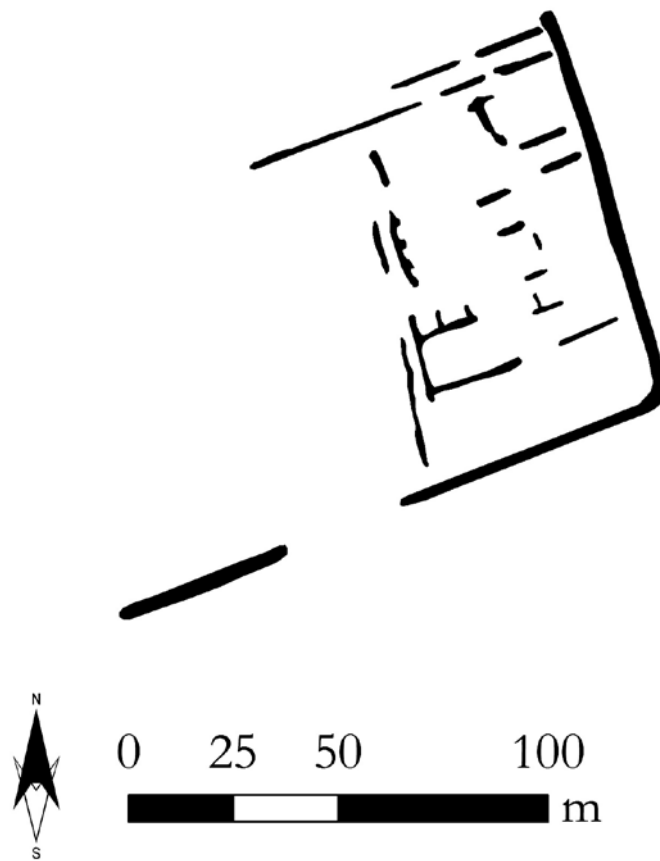
PLT 11198–11200

VISY 2003a, 21.

RPH 107. Arrabona – I camp, Győr

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-342





Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 108. Arrabona fort and vicus, Győr – Káptalandomb

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 41418

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	543878	261514	47.68880	17.63375	24.31	Y	N	N	N	2400	national	C	
buffer zone	543873	261716	47.69061	17.63364	3.71	N	N	N	N	0	national		

Description:

We know of the auxiliary fort and the late Roman fort from Eszter Szőnyi's excavations in the 1970s. The *vicus* has been investigated through several preventive excavations, most recently by Szilvia Bíró in 2008–2009.

The first palisade fort was presumably built in the first half of the 1st century, during the reign of Tiberius, and its dimensions were likely about 230 × 150 m. The palisade fort was reconstructed in stone during the course of the 2nd century. We are not familiar with any archaeological traces from these forts. The late Roman fort erected in the 4th century with 3 m thick walls and protected by “U” shaped towers may have had dimensions of about 150 × 150 m. It does not overlay the southwestern part of the earlier fort. An excavation was performed on about a 40 m section of the southwestern side of the late Roman fort's wall, including sections of one of the side towers.

We know of a contiguous section of the *vicus* from Széchenyi tér, where a site containing wooden framed houses from before the time of Hadrian was redeveloped – at the same time that the fort was constructed in stone – into the marketplace of the Roman city with stone buildings on its northern side.

The sites of the fort and the *vicus* have been built upon.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the known extent of the fort and the *vicus* along the lot borders. The buffer zone includes the present-day streets encircling the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

BORBÍRÓ–VALLÓ 1956

RLU 22–23.

GABLER 1971, 19–47.

GABLER–SZŐNYI–TOMKA 1990, 9–25.

KOZÁK–UZZSÓKI 1970, 111–164.

SZŐNYI 1990, 667–674.

SZŐNYI 1992

SZŐNYI 2003, 222.

SZŐNYI 2001, 168–169.

SZŐNYI 1979, 135–143.

SZŐNYI 1982, 300.

SZÖNYI–TOMKA 1999, 206–209.

SZÖNYI 2000, 143.

BÍRÓ 2009a, 49–61.

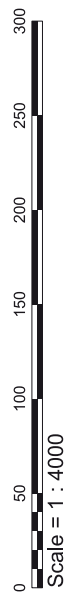
VISY 2003a, 21.

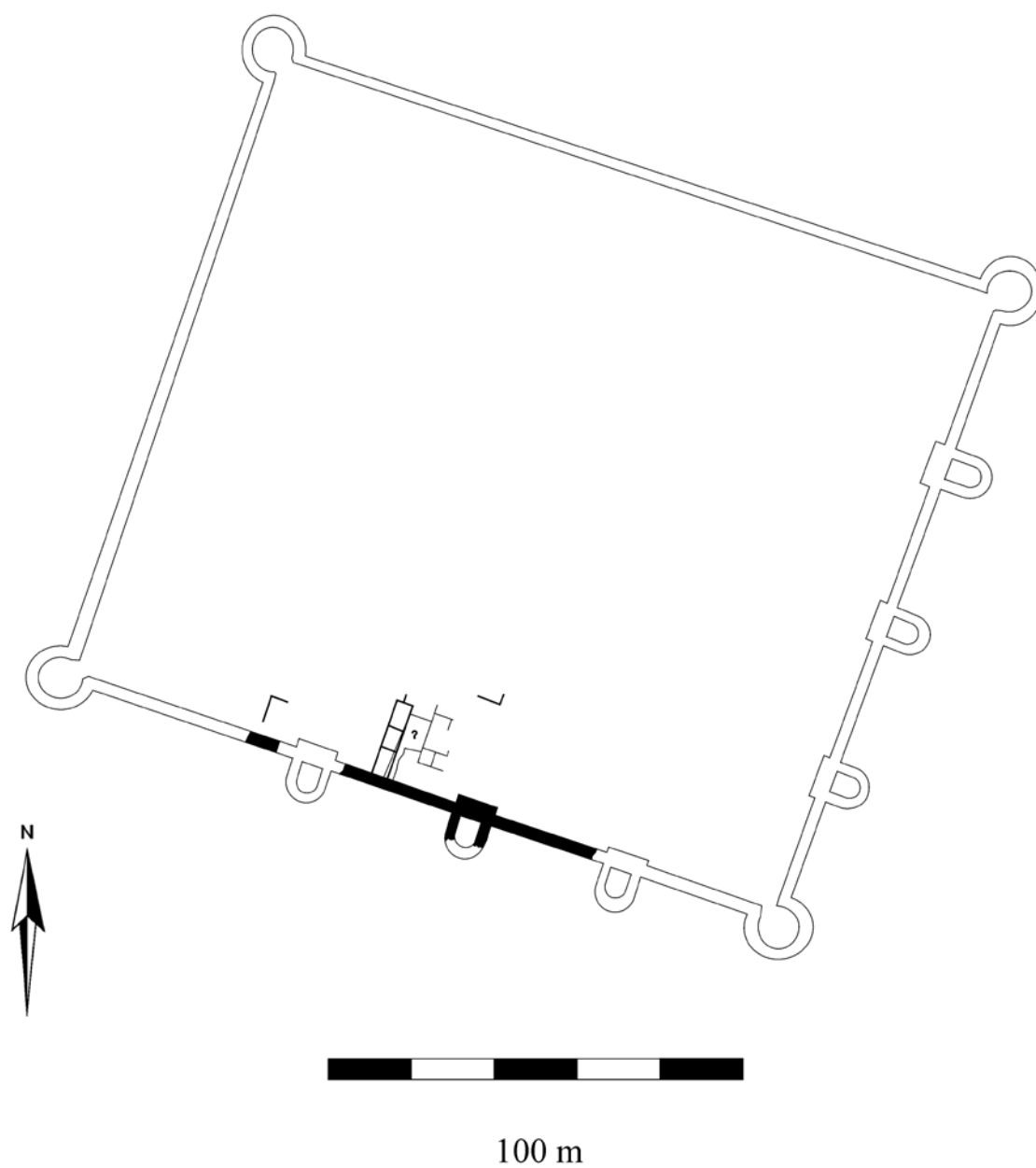
VISY 2003b, 68–69.

PLT 14858–14868, 23494–23508, 31423–31425, 35433–35444

RPH 108. Arrabona fort and vicus,
Győr – Káptalándomb

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-341





Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 109. Limes road, Abda

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 31943

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	538446	262425	47.69608	17.56118	2.86	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	538349	262341	47.69531	17.55991	20.41	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

Two sections of the limes road can be identified on the ground and from the air. From the Quadrata 3 watch tower the slightly protruding embankment and gravel bed of the road can be followed to the bank of the Rábca River. This section of road in Abda is broken up by the mechanical equipment depot of the agricultural cooperative.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the path of the road that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GABLER 1977b, 298.

LOVAS 1937, 280–286.

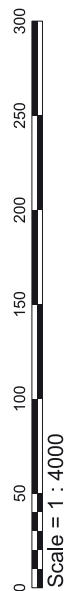
VISY 2003a, 20.

HI 9327

PLT 23509–23511, 38283–38284

RPH 109. Limes road,
Abda

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-332



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Abda – limes road – DSC_0198 – DSC_0199. 07 May 2010



Abda – limes road – DSC_0199. 07 May 2010

RPH 110. Quadrata – 3 watch tower and limes road, Abda

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 1542, 31943

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Quadrata – 3 watch tower	537407	263191	47.70279	17.54714	0.61	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
	limes road	537647	262969	47.70084	17.55040	3.50	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		537557	263103	47.70203	17.54916	4.00	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The watch tower can be identified as a light spot of about 25 × 25 m on an aerial photograph taken in 1961. Roman building fragments can also be observed on its slightly protruding mound. The site of the watch tower is a cultivated field and can be reached by paved road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the sites of the watch tower and the road that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 20.

HI 9327

PLT 24353–24354, 31431–31435, 38270–38282

RPH 110. Quadrata – 3 watch tower and
limes road, Abda

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-332

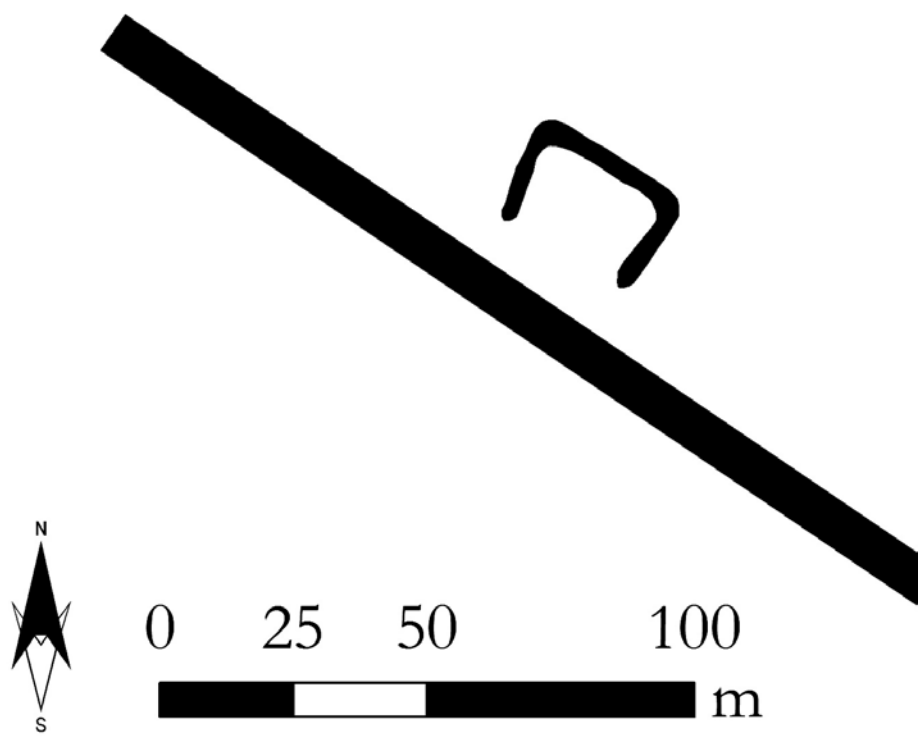




Abda – limes road – DSC_0126, 07 May 2010



Abda – Quadrata – 3 watch tower – DSC_0209, 07 May 2010



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 111. Limes road, Öttevény

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 32004,

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	535243	264722	47.71618	17.51792	7.89	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	534942	264722	47.71613	17.51391	129.35	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The limes road can be identified on the ground and from the air. It can be traced from Öttevény to the Öttevény gravel pit. Its site is currently cultivated land and can be reached by dirt road and on foot.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the site of the limes road that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

GABLER 1977b, 298.

LOVAS 1937, 280–286.

VISY 2003a, 20.

HI 9327

PLT 23509–23511, 38283–38284

RPH 111. Limes road,
Öttevény

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-314, 73-332

Scale = 1 : 12000



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



Öttvévény – limes road – DSC_0226. 07 May 2010



Öttvévény – limes road – DSC_0228. 07 May 2010

RPH 112. Quadrata – 5 watch tower, Öttevény – Csiszló-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 32003

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	533145	267590	47.74160	17.48920	0.24	N	N	N	N	0	general	B	
buffer zone	533078	267590	47.74159	17.48831	6.39	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The building debris from a Roman watch tower can be observed on a small mound rising above the Csiszló-ér waterway in the Csiszló-dűlő on the border of Öttevény to the west of the paved road leading in the direction of Boglány. The site of the tower is a cultivated field and can only be reached on foot.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the extent of the remains of the watch tower that can be observed on the surface. The buffer zone includes the lots containing the element of nominated property.

RPH 112. Quadrata – 5 watch tower,
Öttevény – Csiszló-dűlő



0 100 200 300
Scale = 1 : 4000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-313



The low mound covering the remains of the watch tower in 2010 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 113. Quadrata – I camp, Öttevény – Sándorháza-puszta

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 57617

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	533145	267590	47.74160	17.48920	0.24	N	N	N	N	0	general	B	
buffer zone	533078	267590	47.74159	17.48831	6.39	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

As a result of the systematic aerial surveys of recent years the corner of a Roman camp was successfully identified on the bank rising above the flood plain in the Sándorháza-dűlő to the northeast of Route 1 halfway between the fort of Quadrata and Öttevény. The ditch of this camp with rounded corners can be followed for 78 m running in a northeast–southwest direction and 68 m in the northwest–southeast direction. The Danube has washed away a major portion of the camp.

Delimitation:

The border of the element of nominated property covers the extent of the site that can be identified in aerial photographs and on the ground. The buffer zone is the lot containing the element of nominated property, as well as the lot of the Csiszló-ér bordering the site to the north.

Bibliography:

PLT 31454–31460

RPH 113. Quadrata – I camp,
Öttevény – Sándorháza-pusztta

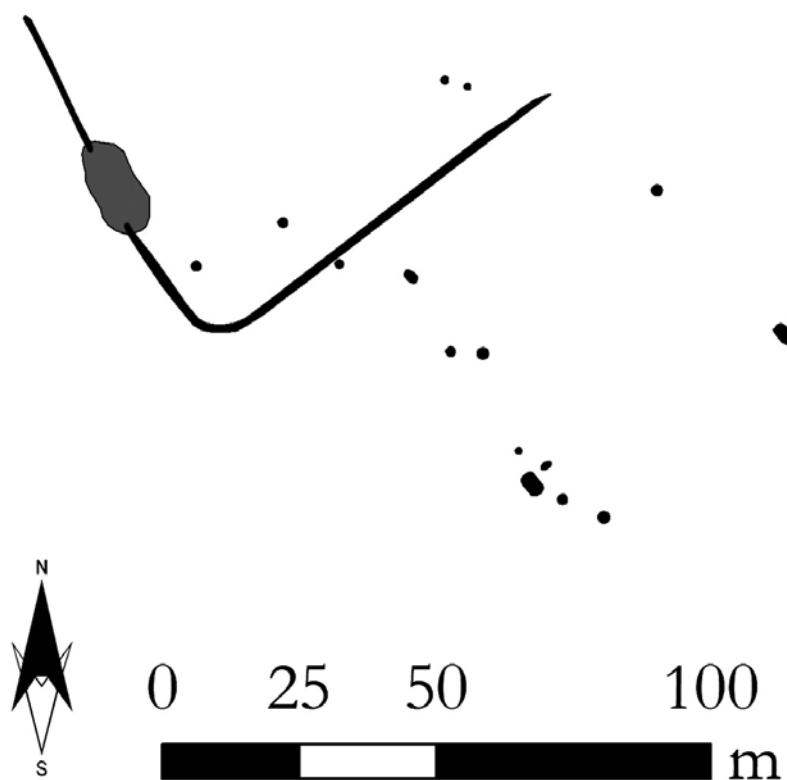


0 100 200 300
Scale = 1 : 4000

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-311



Quadrata – I camp – DSC_072. 11 May 2011



Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 114. Quadrata – 2 fortified river port?, Kunsziget – Toronyvári-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 24263

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	534388	269249	47.75674	17.50533	0.06	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	
buffer zone	534353	269260	47.75683	17.50486	0.86	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The ruins found in the Toronyvári-dűlő on the banks of the Mosoni-Danube on the border of Kunsziget have been known of for a long time as a late Roman era fortified river port. The submerged sections of the ruins have also been successfully surveyed during the course of underwater archaeological investigations in the last decade, although the dating to Roman times has not been confirmed.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the site of the visible wall remains. The buffer zone, however, is comprised of the lots containing the entire site, which we have cut off at the corners.

Bibliography:

SZABÓ 1996, 77–102.

TÓTH J. A. 2002, 231–233.

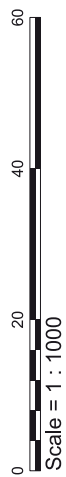
TÓTH J. A. 2004, 241–242.

TÓTH J. A. 2005, 34–42.

VISY 2003a, 20.

RPH 114. Quadrata – 2 fortified river port?,
Kunsziget – Toronyvári-dűlő

Scale = 1 : 1000



Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-312



Legend:
element(s) of nominated property
buffer zone



The ruins visible on the bank from the south (Photograph: Ágnes Bechtold)



The ruins visible on the bank from the north (Photograph: Ágnes Bechtold)



Brick wall identified during the course of underwater investigations in 2004 (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)

RPH 115. *Quadrata* fort and *vicus*, Lébény – Barátföld-puszta, Mosonszentmiklós

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 24340, 31124

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	Quadrata fort	527762	271710	47.77766	17.41629	4.67	Y	N	N	N	25	regional and general	B	
	Quadrata vicus	527825	271433	47.77518	17.41721	6.91	N	N	N	N	10			
buffer zone		527613	271568	47.77635	17.41434	34.56	N	N	N	N	0	regional		

Description:

The construction history and precise extent of this fort was successfully determined during the excavations by Dénes Gabler between 1964 and 1974. A palisade fort datable to the end of the 1st century or the beginning of the 2nd century stood on the site of the later stone fort, but only a few of this fort's interior buildings, as well as its southern *vallum* (fortification system) were successfully identified. On the basis of this, the width of the fort was 105 m. The stone fort with interior corner towers was constructed at the end of the 2nd century, and its slightly protruding gate towers show its appearance after a remodeling performed at the beginning of the 3rd century. The time the fort was abandoned can be placed in the third decade of the 5th century.

The dimensions of the stone fort were 115 × 113 m. The towers of the fort, which originally were square internal towers on the corners, were reconstructed in a slightly trapezoidal form in the first half of the 3rd century, and presumably at the same time it was expanded with semicircular protruding tower sections. During the course of the remodeling datable to the first half of the 4th century the corner towers were reconstructed in a fan shape – similarly to several other forts. However, these towers had smaller dimensions than was customary and remained within the previous *vallum* (fortification system) of the fort not being built upon the fort's old ditch as can be seen elsewhere. The *fossa* (ditch) surrounding the stone fort was 4.5 m wide and 2.6 m deep.

A military *vicus*, which up to this point we know of through aerial photographs, developed around the fort.

The site is in part cultivated land and in part an abandoned farmstead and garden. It can be reached by paved road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the sites of the fort and the town surrounding it, as well as the roads that have been identified through aerial photographs. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property and that are also protected as an archaeological site of regional significance, cutting off the road with the land registry number Mosonszentmiklós 0239.

Bibliography:

GABLER 1977a, 145–175.

GABLER 1966a, 67–98.

GABLER 1966a, 37.

GABLER 1968, 26.

RLU 18–19.

GABLER 1977b, 297–312.

SŐTÉR 1888, 149–151.

VISY 2003a, 20.

VISY 2003b, 65–67.

PLT 23519–23530, 24358–24363, 31461–31476, 32840–32885, 35410–35412, 38808–38830

RPH 115. Quadrata fort and vicus, Lébény – Barátföld-puszta, Mosonszentmiklós



0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale = 1 : 6000

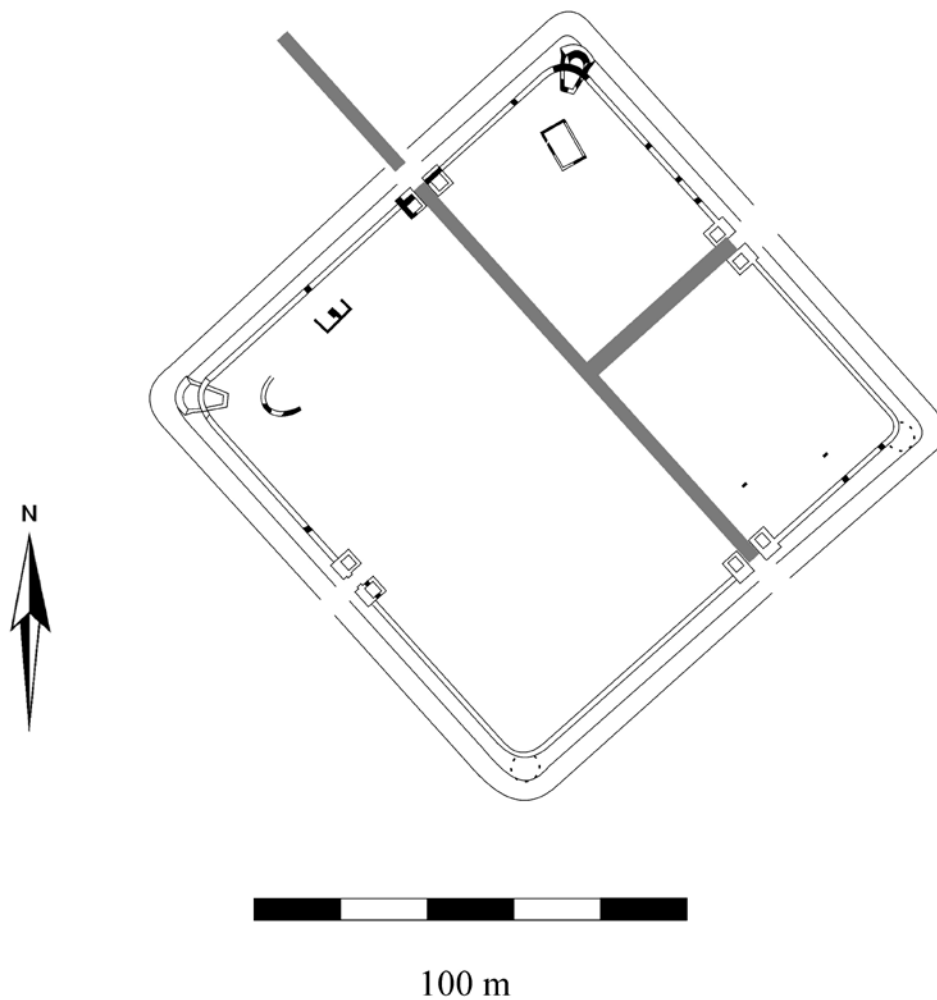
Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 73-311, 72-244, 72-422



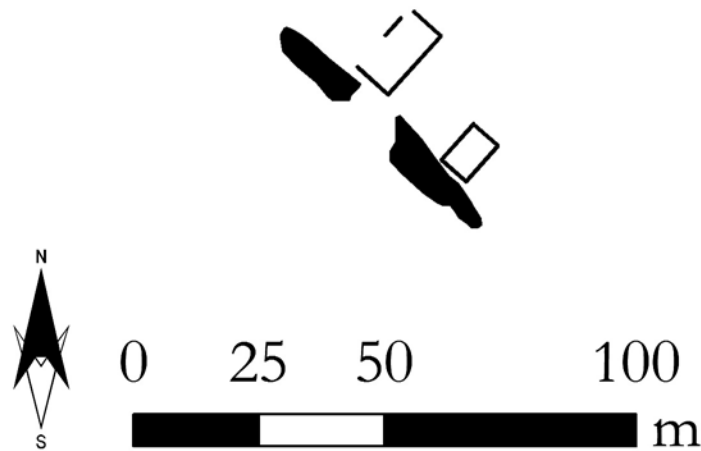
Quadrata – DSC_028. 04 Nov. 2010



Quadrata – DSC_038. 04 Nov. 2010



Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)



Ground plan of a section of the vicus (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 116. Limes road (A), Mosonmagyaróvár – István-puszta

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 57774

Description:

The limes road is clearly shown in the aerial photographs taken in recent years. The road in this section runs straight as an arrow on a small embankment, and its embankment and gravel bed can be identified on the ground. The path of the road is only broken by the entryway to the park of a manor house constructed at the beginning of the 20th century, and this short section of the road was probably destroyed during the construction of the palace. The combined length of the two sections is about 1.5 km.

The site of the road is cultivated land, and in the break there is a hotel that was earlier a farmstead.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the path of the road that can be identified in aerial photographs and on the surface. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property, as well as the lots of the farmstead and the road leading to it. The former includes sub-divided lots, which while not containing remains of the road are still encompassed by the buffer zone, and the latter ensures access.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 19.

PLT 23531–23539, 24368–24372, 35402–35404, 38293–38300, 38831–38844

RPH 116. Limes road (A),
Mosonmagyaróvár – István-pusztá





Limes road – DSC_050. 04 Nov. 2010



Limes road – DSC_075. 04 Nov. 2010

RPH 117. *Ad Flexum vicus*, Mosonmagyaróvár

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 70681

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	517569	282335	47.87120	17.27711	7.59	N	N	N	N	150	general	C	
buffer zone	517849	282275	47.87072	17.28087	8.33	N	N	N	N	15	general		

Description:

During the course of the 19th century numerous Roman finds were discovered in the downtown of Mosonmagyaróvár, in the area lying to the south of the Malom-ág of the Lajta River. The eastern section of the site, in the area of the water tower, is not built upon. At this location a fragment of one of the stone buildings of the *Ad Flexum vicus* was discovered during Ágnes Aszt's excavation in 2003, so it is certain that the fort or the civilian town connected to the fort stood on this site.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the probable extent of the *vicus* from the sparse archaeological data. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting off the roads.

Bibliography:

ASZT 2006, 21–50.

ASZT 2003, 65–73.

LŐRINCZ 1980, 265.

PUSZTAI 1979, 4–15.

SŐTÉR 1898, 181–185.

VISY 2003a, 18.

VISY 1994, 19–30.

Kováts I.: Néhány szó Magyaróvár településtörténeti kezdetéről. Előadás (1937.1.28.) kézírata, Hansági Múzeum Adattára 18–71. (Some words on the beginnings of the settlement history of Magyaróvár. Manuscript of a lecture presented on 28 January 1937, Archive of the Hanság Museum 18–71.)

Kováts I.: Magyaróvár településtörténeti kezdetei. Kézirat, Hansági Múzeum Adattára 199–72.

Tomka P.: Az óvári vár kaputornyának 1973. évi ásatása. Hanság Múzeum Adattára.

VISY 1994, 19–30.

PLT 23540–23556, 24374–24378

RPH 117. Ad Flexum vicus, Mosonmagyaróvár

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 72-223





The site of the vicus is mostly fenced off, forlorn, but unbuilt area (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 118. Limes road (B–C), Mosonmagyaróvár

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification numbers: 77229, 77231

		Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
		EOV		WGS84										
		Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	limes road (B)	516380	285123	47.89602	17.26037	0.48	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
	limes road (C)	516516	284905	47.89409	17.26225	0.82	N	N	N	N	0	general		
buffer zone		516262	285123	47.89600	17.25879	53.73	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The limes road runs for about 1,800 m to the northwest of Mosonmagyaróvár between the Lajta River and Route 150, parallel to the modern highway at a distance of 170 m, and is clearly visible from the air. After this it forks, with the branch that continues to run straight joining the modern highway, and it can be followed for another 1,700 meters in a northwesterly direction. The scattered traces of the gravel bed of the road can be observed on the surface.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the path of the road that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone is the lot containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 17–18.

Paulovics I. jegyzetei, Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Régészeti Adattár 53 K.I.

FÖMI 71043/313

PLT 24381–24383, 31477–31479, 38301–38309

RPH 118. Limes road (B-C), Mosonmagyaróvár

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 72-212, 72-221



RPH 119. Limes road (D), Mosonmagyaróvár

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 57775

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	515544	286325	47.90666	17.24882	17.61	N	N	N	N	0	general	C	horticultural exhibit
buffer zone	515238	286325	47.90659	17.24473	147.49	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

The limes road runs for about 1,800 m to the northwest of Mosonmagyaróvár between the Lajta River and Route 150, parallel to the modern highway at a distance of 170 m, and is clearly visible from the air. After this it forks, with the branch that continues to run straight joining the modern highway, and it can be followed for another 1,700 meters in a northwesterly direction. The scattered traces of the gravel bed of the road can be observed on the surface.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property covers the path of the limes road and the road between Ad Flexum and Carnuntum that can be identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property.

Bibliography:

VISY 2003a, 17–18.

Paulovics I. jegyzetei, Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Régészeti Adattár 53 K.I.

FÖMI 71043/313

PLT 24381–24383, 31477–31479, 38301–38309

RPH 119. Limes road (D), Mosonmagyaróvár





Limes road – DSC_0136. 05 Nov. 2010



Limes road – DSC_0143. 05 Nov. 2010

RPH 120. Ad Flexum – 4 fortified river port?, Máriakálnok – Országúti-dűlő

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 25597

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	518366	281866	47.86714	17.28790	0.01	Y	N	N	N	0	general	B	
buffer zone	518393	281793	47.86649	17.28828	5.27	N	N	N	N	35	general		

Description:

Wall sections of this that were not in their original positions were discovered in 1970 during gravel quarrying. Rezső Pusztai excavated three wall sections, one of which was 7 m long, 290–330 cm wide and 320–350 cm high. Parallel to this and 35 cm from it ran an 80 cm wide 5 m long section of wall remains. The third section of wall remains was lying under the water to the south of the first section, and could be observed in a 4 m long section that was 110 cm wide. The interpretation of the ruins is uncertain, but the reused gravestone and the bricks used in them date it to the late Roman era, and the significant thickness of the walls suggests that the remains were from military construction. According to hypotheses it may have been a fortified river port. An approximately 2 m long section of the western wall still stands on the western shore of the fishing pond. It can be reached by paved road, and the fishing pond is fenced off.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the site of the visible wall remains. The buffer zone, however, comprises the lots containing the entire archaeological site.

Bibliography:

PUSZTAI 1979, 4–19.

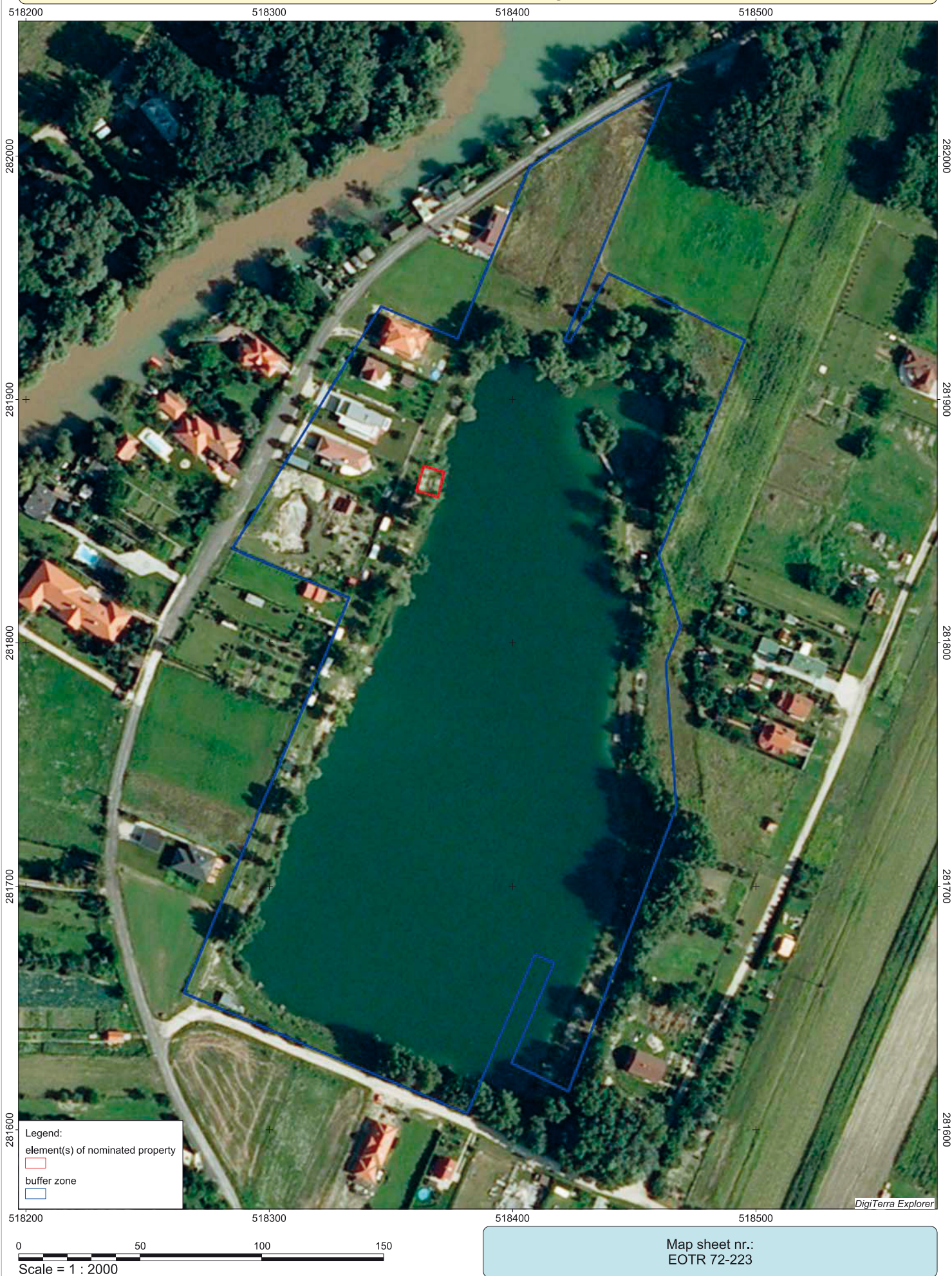
PUSZTAI 2001–2002, 45–55.

SZABÓ 1996, 77–102.

VISY 2003a, 18.

PLT 24373, 24379–24380

RPH 120. Ad Flexum – 4 fortified river port?,
Máriakálnok – Országúti-dűlő





Ad Flexum – 4 fortified river port? – DSC_105. 04 Nov. 2010



Ad Flexum – 4 fortified river port? – DSC_122. 04 Nov. 2010

RPH 121. Gerulata – 4 watch tower, Bezenye – Büdöskúti-szántók

National Office of Cultural Heritage identification number: 53979

	Coordinates				Area (ha)	excavation	conservation	exhibition	danger	population	protection	category	tasks / opportunities
	EOV		WGS84										
	Y	X	N	E									
nominated property	511250	289969	47.93852	17.19024	0.93	Y	N	N	N	0	general	C	
buffer zone	510929	290334	47.94173	17.18583	160.83	N	N	N	N	0	general		

Description:

This watch tower does not lie on the limes road, but next to the road providing a direct connection between Carnuntum and Ad Flexum. The tower was excavated by Rezső Pusztai in 1961. The exterior dimensions of the square structure were 6.95 × 7.2 m and its interior dimensions were 3.75 × 4 m. The thickness of the walls varies between 1.45–1.75 m, and buttresses protruding 0.5–1 m were successfully identified at the corners. The entrance to the tower was on the eastern side. It can be dated to the 2nd century.

Its site is now cultivated land, and it can be reached by dirt road.

Delimitation:

The element of nominated property includes the site of the watch tower identified in aerial photographs. The buffer zone comprises the lots containing the element of nominated property, cutting off the lots of the roads.

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PUSZTAI 1962, 260.

VISY 2003a, 16–17.

VISY 1998, 75–89.

PLT 29076–29081, 31480–31487, 34008–34015

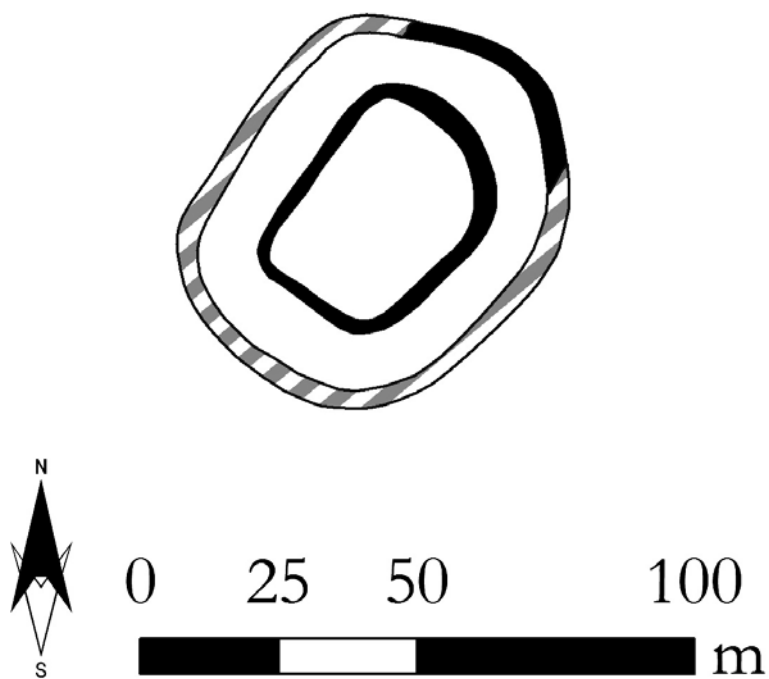
RPH 121. Gerulata – 4 watch tower,
Bezenye – Büdöskúti-szántók

Map sheet nr.:
EOTR 82-433, 82-434





Gerulata – 4 watch tower – DSC_0146. 05 Nov. 2010



Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

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ABBREVIATIONS

FÖMI	Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet (Institute of Geodesy, Cartography and Remote Sensing)
HI	Hadtörténeti Intézet és Múzeum (Museum and Institution of Military History)
PLT	Pécsi Légitérzéskészeti Tárca (Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs)
ActaAntHung	Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Alba Regia	Annales Musei Stephani Regis, Székesfehérvár
AntTan	Antik Tanulmányok (Studia Antiqua), Budapest
AqFüz	Aquincumi Füzetek. A BTM Aquincumi Múzeumának ásatásai és leletmentései (Excavations at the Aquincum Museum)
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő (Archaeological Report), Budapest
ArchHung	Archaeologia Hungarica, Budapest
Arrabona	A Győri Xántus János Múzeum Évkönyve (Les Annales du Musée de Győr), Győr
BÁMÉ	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve (Jahrbuch des Béri-Balogh-Ádám-Museums), Szekszárd
BAR–IS	British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford
BudRég	Budapest Régiségei (Antiquities of Budapest), Budapest
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae, Budapest
DissArch	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae, Budapest
DissPann	Dissertationes Pannonicae, Budapest
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
HOMÉ	A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve (Annales Musei Miskolciensis de Herman Ottó Nominati), Miskolc
IKMK	A Szent István Király Múzeum Közleményei (Bulletin du Musée Roi Saint-Étienne), Székesfehérvár
JAMÉ	A Jósza András Múzeum Évkönyve (Jahrbuch des Jósza András Museums), Nyíregyháza
KMMK	A Komárom-Esztergom Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei (Mitteilungen der Museen des Komitats Komárom-Esztergom), Tata
Műemlékvédelem	Periodical of the National Office of Cultural Heritage, Budapest
Ókor	Periodical on antique cultures, Budapest
RE	Realencyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek (Archaeological Journals), Budapest
RKM	Régészeti kutatások Magyarországon (Archaeological Investigations in Hungary), Budapest
RLŐ	Römische Limes in Österreich, Wien
Savaria	A Vas Megyei Múzeumok Értesítője (Report on the Museums of Vas County), Szombathely

Specimina Nova	Dissertationum ex Instituto Historiae Antiquae et Archaeologicae Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis, Pécs
StComit	Studia Comitatus, Szentendre
TBM	Tanulmányok Budapest Múltjából (Studies on the Past of Budapest), Budapest
Tisicum	A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Évkönyve (Annual of the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Museums), Szolnok
WMMÉ	Wosinsky Mór Múzeum Évkönyve (Jahrbuch des Wosinsky Mór Museums), Szekszárd
ZMúz	Zalai Múzeum (Publications of the museums of Zala County), Zalaegerszeg

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7.a Photograph and image inventory of the Nomination

RPH 1. **Altinum – 1 watch tower**, Sátorhely – Török-domb

The mound of the watch tower from the northeast – DSC_1534. 14 Oct. 2008

Archaeological layers in a former mining pit – DSC_1486. 14 Oct. 2008

The mound remaining after quarrying – PLT 36817. 01 Feb. 2010

RPH 2. **Altinum fort and vicus**, Kölked – Hajlokpart

The mound of Altinum from the southwest – DSC_1555. 14 Oct. 2008

Geophysical surveying at the site – DSC_3420. 30 Jan. 2009

The late Roman fort of Altinum from the air – PLT 29684. 27 Jun. 2008

Comprehensive map of the late Roman fortress on the basis of the aerial photographs and geophysical survey

Image of Altinum on the map resulting from the geophysical investigations (Vera Szabó, ELTE-TTK)

RPH 3. **Lugio – 5 watch tower**, Dunaszekcső

Lugio – 5 watch tower – DSC_2721/02 Dec. 2008

RPH 4. **Lugio / Florentia fort and vicus**, Dunaszekcső – Várhegy

View of Dunaszekcső with Várhegy – DSC_4686. 03 Apr. 2009

View of Várhegy after the landslide – PLT 30271. 10 Nov. 2008

RPH 5. **Contra Florentiam? fortified river port**, Dunafalva

The remains of the site with the flowing Danube – PLT 36839. 01 Feb. 2010

Ground plan of the fortified river port (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 6. **Ad Statuas – 2–3 watch towers and limes road**, Bába

The ditches of Ad Statuas – 2 watch tower can be clearly seen in the growing field of grain – PLT 37698. 20 Apr. 2010

Ground plan of Ad Statuas – 2 watch tower as compiled on the basis of aerial photographs (Digitalization: PTE)

The soil outlines the ditches of Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower (filtered image) – PLT 37726

Ground plans of Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower and the limes road as compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

The area of Ad Statuas – 3 watch tower with the stones of the limes road – DSC_0059. 01 Apr. 2010

RPH 7. **Way station**, Bátaszék – Lajvér

The way station during excavation (Photograph: Gábor Bertók)

The ground plan of the way station combined with the aerial photograph of the excavation

Detail of the hypocaust (Photograph: János Hatós)

RPH 8. **Limes road**, Alsónyék, Várdomb

The ditch of the limes road in the foreground of the Lajvér-puszta – PLT 30846. 16 Apr. 2009

RPH 9. **Alisca – 3 watch tower**, Ócsény – Soványtelek

The mound of the watch tower – DSC_1632. 15 Oct. 2008

Building materials removed from the cultivated field – DSC_1636. 15 Oct. 2008

Excavation ground plan of the watch tower

RPH 10. **Alisca fort and vicus**, Ócsény – Gábor-tanya

The fort looking from the direction of the vicus – DSC_1666. 15 Oct. 2008

The site as seen from the road leading out of Ócsény – DSC_1676. 15 Oct. 2008

The geophysical survey and the ground plan of the fort compiled on the basis of its results

Illustration of the archaeological remains from the town encircling the fort compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

- RPH 11. Limes road (A), Ócsény – Ördögvetetés**
Certain sections of Ördögvetetés from the air – PLT 22665. 13 Jun. 2006
- RPH 12. Limes road (B), Ócsény – Ördögvetetés**
The construction of the M6 expressway at Ördögvetetés – DSC_1683. 15 Oct. 20
- RPH 14. Alta Ripa – 2 watch tower, Szekszárd, Tolna – Mözsi-dűlő**
The mound of the watch tower – DSC_0067. 26 Nov. 2009
- RPH 15. Alta Ripa – 1 watch tower, Tolna–Mözs – Török csárda (Janicsárdomb)**
The site of Alta Ripa – 1 watch tower is on the undisturbed mound. The place of the sand pit was stake out to keep off the archaeological site – PLT 30334. 10 Nov. 2008
- RPH 16. Lussonium – 10 watch tower and limes road, Fadd – Cseri-dűlő, Haris**
Lussonium – 10 watch tower – DSC_0064. 15 Nov. 2009
Lussonium – 10 watch tower in the foreground of the Fadd vineyard – DSC_0060. 15 Nov. 2009
Lussonium – 10 watch tower and the limes road from the air – PLT 31099. 05 May 2009
Ground plan of Lussonium – 10 watch tower compiled on the basis of aerial photographs
The limes road to the west of Fadd – PLT 32031. 18 Jun. 2009
The site of the limes road at the gas line marker no. 64 to the northwest of Fadd – DSC_0010. 15 Nov. 2009
- RPH 17. Lussonium – 9 watch tower and limes road, Fadd – Bodzás-dűlő, Bolha út**
View from the mound of Lussonium – 9 watch tower – DSC_0055. 15 Nov. 2009
The mound of Lussonium – 9 watch tower – DSC_0056. 15 Nov. 2009
The ditch of Lussonium – 9 watch tower is faintly visible at the top of the eroding mound – PLT 30894. 16 Apr. 2009
Ground plan of Lussonium – 9 watch tower on the basis of aerial photographs
- RPH 18. Lussonium – 6 watch tower, Dunaszentgyörgy – Déllő**
View from the site – DSC_0034. 17 Apr. 2009
The ditches are clearly visible on this aerial photograph – PLT 31107. 05 May 2009
Ground plan of the watch tower on the basis of the excavation
- RPH 19. Lussonium – 12 watch tower, Dunaszentgyörgy**
The mound of the watch tower – DSC_0067. 28 Apr. 2009
The ditches of the watch tower even appear in the cultivated field – DSC_0324. 13 May 2009
The ditches of the watch tower identified from the air – PLT 31127. 05 May 2009
Ground plan of the watch tower on the basis of the aerial photographs
- RPH 20. Lussonium – 3 watch tower, Paks–Püspök-domb**
The watch tower is on a ridge – DSC_7983. 18 Feb. 2011
- RPH 22. Lussonium fort and vicus, Paks–Dunakömlőd – Sánc-hegy**
The exhibited remains of the fort from the air (Photograph: Máté Szabó)
Ground plan of the fort according to the excavations
- RPH 23. Annamatia – 9 watch tower and limes road, Paks**
The watch tower is in the vineyard – DSC_8008. 18 Feb. 2011
- RPH 24. Annamatia – 8 watch tower and limes road, Bölcske – Gabonás**
The site of the watch tower and the view to the south – DSC_0263. 06 May 2009
The ditches of the watch tower are faintly visible in this aerial photograph – PLT 31170. 05 May 2009
Ground plan of the watch tower
- RPH 25. Annamatia – 7 watch tower and limes road, Bölcske – Leányvár**
The inn as seen from the mound of the watch tower – DSC_0096. 28 Apr. 2009
The rhombus-shaped ditch of the watch tower is clearly visible from the air – PLT 23086. 15 Mar. 2007
Ground plan of the watch tower

RPH 27. Annamatia fort and vicus, Baracs

Excavation ground plan of the fort

The structure of the civil settlement in an aerial photograph (filtered image) PLT 29805

Ground plan of the vicus of Annamatia compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

RPH 28. Intercisa – 5–6, 10 watch towers and limes road, Baracs, Kisapostag, Dunaújváros

The double ditch of Intercisa – 5 watch tower can even be identified at the site – DSC_0033. 26 Mar. 2010

The double ditch of Intercisa – 5 watch tower from the air PLT 31001. 16 Apr. 2009

Ground plan of Intercisa – 5 watch tower compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

The ditches of the Intercisa – 6 watch tower are visible in this aerial photograph – PLT 31184. 05 May 2009

Ground plan of Intercisa – 6 watch tower

The site of Intercisa – 10 watch tower can be easily identified on the basis of the gas line marker – DSC_0184. 29 Apr. 2009

The rhombus-shaped ditch of Intercisa – 10 watch tower is clearly visible from the air – PLT 28244. 26 Apr. 2008

Ground plan of Intercisa – 10 watch tower

RPH 29. Intercisa – 2 watch tower, Dunaújváros – Béke tér

The modern building standing atop the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Ground plan of the watch tower (Source: VISY 1978a, illustration 26)

RPH 30. Intercisa fort and vicus, Dunaújváros – Öreg-hegy

A portion of Intercisa – PLT 23841

The ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 31. Vetus Salina – 8 watch tower and limes road, Rácalmás

The watch tower and the limes road in an aerial photograph – PLT 2613 / 10 Jun. 1994

The site of the watch tower – DSC_0250. 30 Apr. 2009

Ground plan of the watch tower compiled on the basis of aerial photographs

RPH 33. Vetus Salina – 11 watch tower and limes road, Adony

The watch tower, the limes road, a cemetery organized in rows and other archaeological phenomena from the air PLT – 35775. 24 May 2010

Archaeological surveying with a metal detector at the watch tower – DSC_0042. 01 Apr. 2010

Ground plan of the watch tower and its surroundings

RPH 34. Limes road, Adony

The path of the limes road to the south of Adony – PLT 32154. 18 Jun. 2009

The site of the limes road to the south of Adony – DSC_0216. 30 Apr. 2009

RPH 35. Limes road, Ercsi

The section of the limes road to the south of Ercsi – PLT 28525. 10 May 2008

RPH 36. Matrica – 13 fortified river port?, Szigetújfalu – Ercsi rév

The section of wall that can be seen on the bank during low water levels on the Danube (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)

The wall during investigations in 2009 (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)

The previous wall section from the Danube (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)

RPH 37. Matrica fort and vicus, Százhalombatta – Dunafüred

The site of the fort from the southeast (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

The site of the fort photographed towards the southeast from the Modern era earthworks (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

The only trace that can be seen on the ground of the depression from the eastern ditch (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

The bathhouse to the north of the fort exhibited as a historic monument (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 38. *Campona fort and vicus*, Budapest 22nd district – Nagytétény

The exhibition of the southern gate towers as historical monuments is in a fenced lot with difficult access (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

The southern tower of the eastern gate with its hypothetical reconstruction exhibition as a historic monument and how it was walled off in late Roman times, as well as the open excavations from the most recent archaeological research (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 39. *Contra Aquincum / Contra Teutantum?* fort, Budapest 5th district – Március 15. tér

One of the towers is exhibited since its excavation. The covering was built in 2010 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 40. *Aquincum – III camp and vicus*, Budapest 1st and 2nd districts – Víziváros

The site of the ala camp in the Víziváros district has been completely built over: Nagy Imre tér (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

The building remains excavated in the area of the camp (Source: ZSIDI 2003, 83. Abb. 2.)

RPH 41. *Aquincum fortress and canabae*, Budapest 2nd and 3rd districts – Óbuda

The historic reconstruction of the legionary fortress' eastern gate (Photograph: Aquincum Museum)

The legionary fortress' southern gate at Flórián tér (Photograph: Aquincum Museum)

The remains of the house of the *tribunus laticlavus* at Flórián tér (Photo: Aquincum Museum)

The amphitheater of the military town (Photo: Aquincum Museum)

Ground plan of the legionary fortress and the late Roman fortress (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 42. *Aquincum municipium and Ulcisia – 16 watch tower*, Budapest 3rd district – Nánási út 3.

The ruins of Aquincum (Photograph: Aquincum Museum)

The amphitheater of the civilian town (Photograph: Aquincum Museum)

The reconstructed section of the aqueduct on Szentendrei út (Photograph: Aquincum Museum)

Ground plan of the civilian town's excavated remains (Source: ZSIDI 2003, 138. Abb. 1.)

RPH 43. *Ulcisia – 5 watch tower*, Budapest 3rd district – Kossuth Lajos üdülőpart 59.

The present site of the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 44. *Limes road*, Budakalász – Dunai-Kisföldek

Today the road is only indicated by its low crown marked by the taller vegetation (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)

RPH 45. *Ulcisia – 2 watch tower*, Budakalász – Luppa csárda

The remains of the watch tower in 2009 (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 46. *Limes road*, Szentendre – Közép-dűlő

The southern end of the section of road can be surmised from the slight crown on the western side of the present-day dirt road. (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)

The two roads intersect one another in line with a ditch, and then the Roman road goes across to the eastern side of the present-day dirt road. (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)

RPH 47. *Ulcisia fort*, Szentendre

The southern gateway excavated during the investigations in recent years, covered by temporary winter protection in the picture (Photograph: Gábor Rákóczi)

The most recent excavations brought the fort's western gateway, northwestern corner tower and a few interior buildings to the surface once again (Photograph: Gábor Rákóczi)

Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

- RPH 48. Ulcisia – 8–9 fortified river ports**, Szigetmonostor – Horány, Dunakeszi – Rév
 The restored remains of Ulcisia – 9 fortified river port's southern flanking wall and southeastern corner tower in a private home (Source: MRÁV 2011, Fig. 34.)
 Reconstruction of Ulcisia –9 fortified river port (Made by: Zsolt Mráv and Gábor Orbán)
 Ulcisia–8 fortified river port. The central tower's wall dropping off into the Danube (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 The central tower with two interior pillars (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 Ground plan of the fortified river port (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 49. Fort**, Göd – Bócsaújtelep (Ilkamajor)
 The tower of the Göd fort during excavation. The majority of the site of the fort is currently uncultivated fields. (Photograph: Zsolt Mráv)
 Ground plan of the fort's excavated tower and wall foundations (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 50. Cirpi – 2 watch tower**, Leányfalu
 The watch tower from the south. The entrance and the four interior pillars, as well as the deterioration of the condition of the interior of the northern wall can be easily seen. (Photograph: Ferenc Redő)
 The watch tower from the southeast, with the corner of the enclosure wall in the foreground (Photograph: Ferenc Redő)
 Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 51. Cirpi fort**, Dunabogdány – Várad
 The southern side of the fort. The remains of the fort rise above its surroundings even today (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)
 The neglected, overgrown area at the interior of the fort (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)
 One of the countless holes dug by treasure hunters, who continuously damage the site (Photograph: Dénes Jankovich-Bésán)
 Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 52. Solva – 38 fortified river port**, Verőce – Dunamező-dűlő
 The exhibited remains of the fortified river port from the air (Photograph: Máté Szabó)
 Ground plan of the fortified river port (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 53. Solva – 28 watch tower**, Visegrád – Szentgyörgy-puszta 1.
 The hill covering the remains of the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 54. Pone Navata? fort**, Visegrád – Sibrik-domb
 The exhibited remains of the fort's southern wall (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 The exhibited remains of the late Roman watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 The southeastern corner tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 Ground plans of the watch tower (1) and the fort (2) (Source: SOPRONI 1978, Taf. 61.)
- RPH 55. Solva – 24 watch tower**, Visegrád – Kőbánya
 The rehabilitated remains of the watch tower (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 56. Solva – 35 watch tower**, Visegrád – Lepence 2.
 The conserved walls of the watch tower were provided with a protective roof, but the area is overgrown (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 The western corner of the watch tower from the interior (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)
- RPH 57. Quadriburgium? fortlet**, Visegrád – Gizella-major
 The fortlet and its environment (Photograph: Máté Szabó)
 The southwestern tower of the fortlet under canopy (Photograph: Gábor Varga)
 Ground plan of the fortlet (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 58. Solva – 22 watch tower, Dömös – Hajóállomás

The lot of the watch tower in 2009 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 59. Brick firing kilns, Dömös – Bartók Béla utca

The lot of the brick firing kilns in 2010 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Ground plans and cross-sections of the brick firing kilns (Source: KELEMEN 1994–1995, illustrations 2–3, 9–10)

RPH 60. Solva – 21 watch tower, Dömös – Köves-patak

The bank of the Danube next to Solva – 21 watch tower – DSC_7643. 05 Feb. 2011

The site of Solva – 21 watch tower nowadays – DSC_7660. 05 Feb. 2011

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 61. Solva – 20 watch tower / way station?, Dömös – Tófenék

The site of Solva – 20 watch tower / way station? – DSC_7661. 05 Feb. 2011

The site of Solva – 20 watch tower / way station? – DSC_7664. 05 Feb. 2011

RPH 62. *Ad Herculem* fort, Pilismarót – Kis-hegy

Kis-hegy from the air (Photograph: Máté Szabó)

The section of the fort wall still visible today on the northern side of the fort (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 63. Solva – 19 fortlet, Pilismarót – Malom-patak

The excavated walls of Solva – 19 fortlet – DSC_7713. 05 Feb. 2011

The excavated walls of Solva – 19 fortlet – DSC_7716. 05 Feb. 2011

Ground plan of the fortlet (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 64. Solva – 18 watch tower, Pilismarót – Hajóállomás

The site of Solva – 18 watch tower is between the Danube and an artificial bay – DSC_7724. 05 Feb. 2011

The mound of Solva – 18 watch tower – DSC_7728. 05 Feb. 2011

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 65. Solva – 11, 13–14 watch towers, Pilismarót – Basaharc 3–5.

Pilismarót – Solva – 11 watch tower – DSC_7768. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Solva – 11 watch tower – DSC_7781. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Solva – 13 watch tower – DSC_7750. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Solva – 13 watch tower – DSC_7755. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – the site of Solva – 14 watch tower – DSC_7742. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – the site of Solva – 14 watch tower – DSC_7747. 05 Feb. 2011

RPH 66. Solva – 34 fortified river port, Szob – Hideg-rét

The ruins are in an overgrown area (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Excavation plan of the fortified river port (Source: Mihály Nagy)

RPH 67. Fort, Esztergom – Hideglelős-kereszt, Pilismarót

Limes road, Esztergom, Pilismarót – Hosszú-hegy oldala

Solva – 9 way station, Pilismarót – Basaharc 1.

Solva – 10 watch tower Pilismarót – Basaharc 2.

Esztergom–Pilismarót – Building-wall in the Hideglelős-kereszt fort – DSC_7904. 05 Feb. 2011

Esztergom – Limes road – DSC_7931. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Limes road – DSC_7845. 05 Feb. 2011

Esztergom – Limes road – DSC_7896. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Solva – 9 way station? – DSC_7820. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Solva – 9 way station? – DSC_7821. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Solva – 10 watch tower – DSC_7789. 05 Feb. 2011

Pilismarót – Solva – 10 watch tower – DSC_7794. 05 Feb. 2011

The ground plan of the Hidegtelek-kereszt fort (Digitalization: PTE)

The ground plan of Solva – 10 watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 68. Solva – 8 watch tower, Esztergom – Búbánat-völgy

The ruin of Solva – 8 watch tower is in a private lot, hidden by the garden – DSC_7944. 05 Feb. 2011

The ruin of Solva – 8 watch tower is in a private lot, hidden by the garden (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 69. Solva – 1 watch tower, Esztergom – Szentgyörgy-mező 1.

Szentgyörgymező – Solva – 1 watch tower – DSC_8085. 21 Feb. 2011

Szentgyörgymező – Solva – 1 watch tower – DSC_8085. 21 Feb. 2011

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 70. Solva fort, Esztergom – Várhegy

Várhegy in Esztergom from the air (Photograph: Máté Szabó)

RPH 72. Limes road, Esztergom, Tát – Újtelep

The site of the limes road is only indicated by the distribution of rocks in the cultivated fields (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 73. Limes road, Tát – Híd-alja, Tokod

The remains of the limes road at the border of Tát and Tokod from the east (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

The remains of the limes road at the border of Tát and Tokod from the south (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 74. Gardellaca / Cardabiaca? fort and vicus, Tokod – Vár-berek, Tokodaltáró – Erzsébet-akna

Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0036. 24 Apr. 2010

Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0050. 24 Apr. 2010

Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0056. 24 Apr. 2010

Gardellaca/Cardabiaca – late Roman fort – DSC_0067. 24 Apr. 2010

Ground plan of the fort and its surroundings (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 75. Limes road, Tát – Malom-dűlő

The site of the Roman road (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 76. Limes road, Tát – Kertváros, Mogyorósbánya, Nyergesújfalu – Téglagyári agyagbánya II.

The gravel of the limes road in the territory of Nyergesújfalu (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 77. Crumerum fort, Nyergesújfalu – Sánc-hegy

Nyergesújfalu – Crumerum auxiliary fort – DSC_8113. 21 Feb. 2011

Nyergesújfalu – Crumerum auxiliary fort – DSC_8122. 21 Feb. 2011

Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 78. Odiavum – 5 watch tower, Neszmély

Neszmély – Odiavum – 5 watch tower – DSC_8135. 21 Feb. 2011

Neszmély – Odiavum – 5 watch tower – DSC_8134. 21 Feb. 2011

RPH 79. Odiavum – 4 watch tower, Neszmély – Kalin-hegy

Odiavum – 4 watch tower – DSC_8171. 21 Feb. 2011

Odiavum – 4 watch tower – DSC_8174. 21 Feb. 2011

RPH 81. Brigetio fortress and canabae, Komárom – Szőny and Brigetio – 1 watch tower, Almásfüzitő – Kurucdomb

Brigetio *Castra legionis* – DSC_0011. 06 May 2010

Brigetio *Canabae* – DSC_0075. 06 May 2010

Brigetio *Canabae* – DSC_0066. 06 May 2010

Ground plan of Brigetio – 1 watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of the fortress (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of a section of the canabae of Brigetio (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 83. Brigetio – II–III camps, Komárom

Brigetio camp – DSC_0082. 06 May 2010

Brigetio camp – DSC_0098. 06 May 2010

Ground plan of Brigetio – II camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of Brigetio – III camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 84. Brigetio – IV camp, Komárom

Brigetio – IV camp – DSC_0093. 11 May 2011

Brigetio – IV camp – DSC_0095. 11 May 2011

Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 85. Brigetio – V camp, Komárom

Brigetio – V camp – DSC_0119. 11 May 2011

Brigetio – V camp – DSC_0125. 11 May 2011

Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 86. Brigetio – VIII–XI, XXXII camps, Komárom

Brigetio – VIII–XI camps – DSC_0060. 10 May 2011

Brigetio – XXXII camp – DSC_0055. 10 May 2011

Ground plan of Brigetio – VIII–IX camps (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of Brigetio – X–XI camps (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of Brigetio – XXXII camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 87. Brigetio – XXX–XXXI camps, Komárom

Ground plan of Brigetio – XXXI camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 88. Brigetio – XIX–XXI camps, Mocs, Komárom

Ground plan of Brigetio – XIX camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of Brigetio – XX camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of Brigetio – XXI camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 89. Brigetio – VI–VII camps, Mocs

Ground plan of Brigetio – VI camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of Brigetio – VII camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 90. Brigetio – XVII camp, Mocs

Brigetio – XVII camp – DSC_141. 11 May 2011

Brigetio – XVII camp – DSC_148. 11 May 2011

Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 91. Brigetio – XVIII camp, Mocs

Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 92. Brigetio – XXII–XXIII camps, Mocs

Ground plan of the camps (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 93. Brigetio – XXIV camp, Mocs

Brigetio – XXIV camp – DSC_0126. 11 May 2011

Brigetio – XXIV camp – DSC_0127. 11 May 2011

RPH 94. Brigetio – XXV–XXVI camps, Mocs

Ground plan of Brigetio – XXV camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of the Brigetio – XXVI camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 95. Brigetio – XXVII camp, Mocs

Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 96. Brigetio – XXVIII–XXIX camps, Moca

Brigetio – XXVIII camp – DSC_0130. 11 May 2011

Brigetio – XXIX camp – DSC_0135. 11 May 2011

Ground plan of Brigetio – XXVIII camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of the Brigetio – XXIX camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 97. Brigetio – XII, XXXIII camps, Naszály

Brigetio – XII, XXXIII camps – DSC_0039. 10 May 2011

Brigetio – XII, XXXIII camps – DSC_0049. 10 May 2011

Ground plan of the camps (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 98. Brigetio – XIII–XV, XXXIV camps, Naszály

Brigetio – XIII–XIV camps – DSC_0030. 10 May 2011

Brigetio – XV camp – DSC_0015. 10 May 2011

Ground plan of Brigetio – XIII–XIV camps (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of Brigetio – XIV camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of the Brigetio – XV camp (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of the Brigetio – XXXIV camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 99. *Ad Mures* fort and *vicus*, Ács – Bumbumkút

The site of the fort from west – DSC_0207. 06 Nov. 2010

The site of the fort from the south (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

Ground plan of sections of the *vicus* (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 100. *Ad Statuas* fort, Ács – Vaspusztá and Arrabona – 10 watch tower – Nagyszentjános

Ad Statuas – DSC_185. 06 Nov. 2010

Arrabona – 10 watch tower – DSC_0182. 06 Nov. 2010

Ács – Vaspusztá. Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

Nagyszentjános. Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 101. Arrabona – 7 watch tower, Nagyszentjános – Proletár-dűlő

Nagyszentjános – Arrabona – 7 watch tower – DSC_0170. 06 May 2010

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 103. Limes road (B), Gönyű

The path of the limes road runs below the houses and their yards (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 104. Arrabona – 11 way station and limes road (C), Gönyű – Nagy-Sáros-dűlő I.

The way station from the air in the time of the excavation (Photograph: Gábor Rákóczi)

The reconstruction of the way station (Pazirik Kft.)

RPH 105. Arrabona – 4 watch tower, Győr – Győrszentiván–Károlyháza (Véneki csárda)

Arrabona – 4 watch tower – DSC_080. 11 May 2011

Arrabona – 4 watch tower – DSC_082. 11 May 2011

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 106. Arrabona – 2 watch tower, Győr – Győrszentiván–Esztergető

Arrabona – 2 watch tower – DSC_0158. 06 Nov. 2010

Arrabona – 2 watch tower – DSC_0160. 06 Nov. 2010

RPH 107. Arrabona – I camp, Győr

Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 108. Arrabona fort and *vicus*, Győr – Káptalandomb

Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 109. Limes road, Abda

Abda – limes road – DSC_0198. 07 May 2010

Abda – limes road – DSC_0199. 07 May 2010

RPH 110. Quadrata – 3 watch tower and limes road, Abda

Abda – limes road – DSC_0126. 07 May 2010

Abda – Quadrata – 3 watch tower – DSC_0209. 07 May 2010

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 111. Limes road, Öttevény

Öttevény – limes road – DSC_0226. 07 May 2010

Öttevény – limes road – DSC_0228. 07 May 2010

RPH 112. Quadrata – 5 watch tower, Öttevény – Csiszló-dűlő

The low mound covering the remains of the watch tower in 2010 (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 113. Quadrata – I camp, Öttevény – Sándorháza-puszta

Quadrata – I camp – DSC_072. 11 May 2011

Ground plan of the camp (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 114. Quadrata – 2 fortified river port?, Kunsziget – Toronyvári-dűlő

The ruins visible on the bank from the south (Photograph: Ágnes Bechtold)

The ruins visible on the bank from the north (Photograph: Ágnes Bechtold)

Brick wall identified during the course of underwater investigations in 2004 (Photograph: Attila J. Tóth)

RPH 115. Quadrata fort and vicus, Lébény – Barátföld-puszta, Mosonszentmiklós

Quadrata – DSC_028. 04 Nov. 2010

Quadrata – DSC_038. 04 Nov. 2010

Ground plan of the fort (Digitalization: PTE)

Ground plan of a section of the vicus (Digitalization: PTE)

RPH 116. Limes road (A), Mosonmagyaróvár – István-puszta

Limes road – DSC_050. 04 Nov. 2010

Limes road – DSC_075. 04 Nov. 2010

RPH 117. Ad Flexum vicus, Mosonmagyaróvár

The site of the vicus is mostly fenced off, forlorn, but unbuilt area (Photograph: Gábor Varga)

RPH 119. Limes road (D), Mosonmagyaróvár

Limes road – DSC_0136. 05 Nov. 2010

Limes road – DSC_0143. 05 Nov. 2010

RPH 120. Ad Flexum – 4 fortified river port?, Máriakálnok – Országúti-dűlő

Ad Flexum – 4 fortified river port? – DSC_105. 04 Nov. 2010

Ad Flexum – 4 fortified river port? – DSC_122. 04 Nov. 2010

RPH 121. Gerulata – 4 watch tower, Bezenye – Büdöskúti-szántók

Gerulata – 4 watch tower – DSC_0146. 05 Nov. 2010

Ground plan of the watch tower (Digitalization: PTE)

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BBM	Balassa Bálint Múzeum (Balassa Bálint Museum), Esztergom
BME	Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem (Budapest University of Technology and Economics), Budapest
BTM	Budapesti Történeti Múzeum (Budapest Museum of History), Budapest
ELTE–TTK	Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Természettudományi Kar (Department of Natural Sciences, Eötvös Loránd University)
IM	Intercisa Múzeum (Intercisa Museum), Dunaújváros
KÖH	Kulturális Örökségvédelmi Hivatal (National Office of Cultural Heritage), Budapest
MKM	Mátyás Király Múzeum (Mátyás Király Museum), Visegrád
MM	Matrica Múzeum (Matrica Museum), Százhalombatta
MNM	Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum (Hungarian National Museum), Budapest
MTA RI	Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Régészeti Intézete (Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Budapest
NEFMI	Nemzeti Erőforrás Minisztérium (Ministry of National Resources)
NÖK	Nemzeti Örökségvédelmi Központ (National Heritage Preservation Center), Budapest
PMMI	Pest Megyei Múzeumok Igazgatósága (Pest County Museum Administration), Szentendre
PTE	Pécsi Tudományegyetem (University of Pécs), Pécs
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