



Upper Germanic-Rhaetian Limes

The **Upper Germanic-Rhaetian Limes** (German: *Obergermanisch-Raetischer Limes*), or **ORL**, is a 550-kilometre-long section of the former external frontier of the Roman Empire between the rivers Rhine and Danube. It runs from Rheinbrohl to Eining on the Danube. The Upper Germanic-Rhaetian Limes is an archaeological site and, since 2005, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Together with the Lower Germanic Limes it forms part of the Limes Germanicus.

The Limes used either a natural boundary such as a river or typically an earth bank and ditch with a wooden palisade and watchtowers at intervals. A system of linked forts was built behind the Limes.

Terminology

The term *limes* (plural: *limites*) originally meant "border path" or "swathe" in Latin. In Germany, "Limes" usually refers to the Rhaetian and Upper Germanic Limes, collectively referred to as the Limes Germanicus. Both sections of *limes* are named after the adjacent Roman provinces of Raetia (Rhaetia) and Germania Superior (Upper Germania).

In the Roman *limites* we have, for the first time in European history, clearly defined territorial borders of a sovereign state that were visible on the ground to friend and foe alike. Most of the Upper German-Rhaetian Limes did not follow rivers or mountain ranges, which would have formed natural boundaries for the Roman Empire. It includes the longest land border in the European section of the *limes*, interrupted for only a few kilometres, by a section that follows the River Main between Großkrotzenburg and Miltenberg. By contrast, elsewhere in Europe, the *limes* is largely defined by the rivers Rhine (Lower Germanic Limes) and Danube (Danube Limes).

Function

The function of the Roman military frontiers has been increasingly discussed for some time. The latest research tends to view at least the Upper Germanic-Rhaetian Limes not as a primarily military demarcation line, but rather a monitored economic boundary for the non-Roman lands. The *limes*, it is argued, was not really suitable for fending off systematic external attacks. Thanks to a skillful economic

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UNESCO World Heritage Site



Map of the Upper Germanic-Rhaetian Limes

Location	Germany
Part of	Frontiers of the Roman Empire
Criteria	Cultural: (ii)(iii)(iv)
Reference	430ter (https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/430ter)
Inscription	1987 (11th Session)
Extensions	2005, 2008
Website	www.limesstrasse.de (http://www.limesstrasse.de/)

policy, the Roman Empire extended its influence far to the northeast, beyond the frontier. Evidence of this are the many border crossings which, although guarded by Roman soldiers, would have enabled a brisk trade, and the numerous Roman finds in "Free Germania" (as far as Jutland and Scandinavia). Attempts were occasionally also made to settle Roman legions beyond the *limes* or, more often, to recruit auxiliaries. As a result, the Romanization of the population extended beyond the *limes*.

Research history

Interest in the *limes* as the remains of a site dating to the Roman period was rekindled in Germany at the time of the Renaissance and Renaissance humanism. This was bolstered by the rediscovery of the Germania and Annales of Tacitus in monastic libraries in the 15th and early 16th centuries.

Scholars like Simon Studion (1543–1605) researched inscriptions and discovered forts. Studion led archaeological excavations of the Roman camp of Benningen am Neckar on the Neckar section of the Neckar-Odenwald Limes. Local *limes* commissions were established but were confined to small areas, for example, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse or Grand Duchy of Baden, due to the political situation. Johann Alexander Döderlein was the first person to record the course of the *limes* in the Eichstätt region. In 1723, he was the first to interpret the meaning of the *limes* correctly^{[2][3]} and published the first scholarly treatise about it in 1731.

Imperial Limes Commission

Only after the foundation of the German Empire could archaeologists begin to study more precisely the route of the *limes*, about which there had previously only been a rudimentary knowledge. As a result, they were able to make the first systematic excavations in the second half of the 19th century. In 1892, the Imperial Limes Commission (RLK) was established for this purpose in Berlin, under the direction of the ancient historian, Theodor Mommsen. The work of this commission is considered pioneering for reworking of Roman provincial history. Especially productive were the first ten years of research, which worked out the course of the Upper Germanic-Rhaetian Limes and named the camps along the border. The research reports on the excavations were published from 1894 to the dissolution of the Commission in 1937. The individual reports went under the title of *The Upper Rhaetian Limes of the Roman Empire* (ORL), which was published in fifteen volumes, of which seven cover the route of the



The wooden watchtower reconstructed in 2008 and based on the work of Dietwulf Baatz



The Saalburg. Built 1899–1907, the site is the most significant attempt to reconstruct the archeological past. The southwest corner built by Louis Jacobi in 1885 with merlons at the wider and thus correct intervals, had to be replaced during the full reconstruction, probably at the behest of Emperor William II, with merlons spaced at the medieval interval, which is thus wrong.^[1]

limes and eight cover the various camps and forts. The documents of the Imperial Limes Commission are now in the custody of the Roman-Germanic Commission of the German Archaeological Institute. The RLK numbered the sections of the route, the forts and the watchtowers (Wp) on the individual sections.

Sections

In the course of this work the 550-kilometre-long route of the *limes* was surveyed, divided into sections and described. This division followed the administrative boundaries in 19th-century Germany and not that of ancient Rome:

- Section 1: Rheinbrohl – Bad Ems
- Section 2: Bad Ems – Adolfseck near Bad Schwalbach
- Section 3: Adolfseck near Bad Schwalbach – Taunus – Köpperner Tal
- Section 4: Köpperner Tal – Wetterau – Marköbel
- Section 5: Marköbel – Großkrotzenburg am Main
- Section 6: Stockstadt – Stockstadt am Main
 - Section 6a: Hainstadt – Wörth am Main (older Main Line)
 - Section 6b: Trennfurt – Miltenberg
- Section 7: Miltenberg – Walldürn – Buchen-Hettingen (Rehberg)
- Section 8: Buchen-Hettingen (Rehberg) – Osterburken – Jagsthausen (more recent Odenwald Line)
- Section 9: Jagsthausen – Öhringen – Mainhardt – Welzheim – Alfdorf-Pfahlbronn (Haghof)
- Section 10: Wörth am Main – Bad Wimpfen (older Odenwald Line/ Neckar-Odenwald Limes)
- Section 11: Bad Wimpfen – König (Neckar Line)
- Section 12: Alfdorf-Pfahlbronn (Haghof) – Lorch – Rotenbachtal near Schwäbisch Gmünd (end of the Upper Germanic Limes, start of the Rhaetian Limes) – Aalen – Stödtlen
- Section 13: Mönchsroth – Weiltingen-Ruffenhofen - Gunzenhausen
- Section 14: Gunzenhausen – Weißenburg – Kipfenberg
- Section 15: Kipfenberg – Eining



Roman tower (reconstruction) - Ober-Mörlen / Taunus (Section 4)



The Limes Gate at Dalkingen (WP 12/81), which was built in five phases of expansion



At WP 12/77, part of the *limes* wall has been fully reconstructed (Mahdholz)

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