

DELIVERABLE D.T1.1.2

Title Identification Pilot Sites

Final version
02/2021

PP Country SLOVAKIA

Pilot Site IŽA (Leányvár)

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Project ID DTP3-359-2.2

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1. Basic Information on the Archaeological Site and its Location

Modern name of the site	Iža (Leányvár)
Roman name of the site, if known	Kelemantia (uncertain)
Country, Region	Slovakia, district Komárno
Municipality	Iža
Type of the site (<i>e.g. fortification, settlement etc.</i>)	Fortification, Roman auxiliary fort (castellum)
Single site or multiple component site (cluster)	Single site
Dating of the Roman site	2 nd – 4 th century AD
Dating of construction phases, if known	Earth-and-timber fort, 170s AD Stone fort, from the end of the 2 nd to the 4 th century AD
Area of the site [in ha]	3 ha
Elevation of the site [in m AA] ¹	108-111 m
Coordinates of the site using WGS84 = EPSG:4326 (<i>if your site covers a large area, indicate a single point its centre</i>)	Roman camp Iža, SK 47°44'41.49" N, 18°11'56.30" E
Cover with building structures	<input type="checkbox"/> fully/partly covered with modern superstructures <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not covered Short description: The area appears slightly above the surrounding flat plain terrain as a square-shaped low ridge accentuated in the western, northern and eastern part by the residues of ramparts and ditches. The surface is grass covered, lined with a row of trees in the north-west.
Site visibility	<input type="checkbox"/> underground remains not visible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> underground remains uncovered and visible (excavated, conserved) <input type="checkbox"/> archaeological remains above surface until today <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> physical reconstructions above archaeological remains
State of research (<i>e.g. fully excavated, confirmed by geophysical surveys etc.</i>)	Partly excavated, confirmed by geophysical and aerial surveys
Conservation status, if known	All sections uncovered during the first excavations by János Tóth-Kurucz at the beginning of the 20 th century were buried again to the level of the surrounding terrain and covered with grass. Other structures with preserved fragments of architecture in sections researched in the second half of the 20 th century by Archaeological Institute of SAS remained uncovered in places sunk lower compared to the surrounding terrain. Only fragments of the fortification remained in the original. Missing sections of the wall were

¹ m AA = Meters Above the Adriatic

	supplemented by subtle reconstruction at the end of the 20 th century.
List of known remaining archaeological structures	<p>From the fortification of the first earth-and-timber fort are known only sections of two V-shaped ditches in the north. From its inner area in the south are known partly the remnants of 11 military barracks. They were constructed of the mudbricks.</p> <p>The stone fort had a square-ground plan (175 x 175 m) with rounded corners. Its fortified wall was provided with 4 corner towers and 8 intermediate towers. Gates were located in the middle of wall on all four sides. The outer fortification included 5 V-shaped ditches from various periods of the fort's existence. From the inner area are known the headquarters, barracks, stables, stores, granaries and baths.</p>
List of Roman military force stationed at the site (<i>e.g. LEGIO, COHORS, ALA</i>)	unknown
Access to the Danube in ancient times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Access to the Danube today	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
Access to a tributary river in ancient times	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If yes, please indicate the name: Váh and Žitava
Access to Roman Road Network	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no If yes, please indicate the name of the road:
UNESCO status	<input type="checkbox"/> Tentative List status <input type="checkbox"/> World Heritage status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> application process still ongoing <input type="checkbox"/> no UNESCO status
Legal protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> by national Monument Protection Law <input type="checkbox"/> by planning tools (e.g. protection of townscape, designation of areas, zoning etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> others Please list and describe:
Institutions involved in research on the site (today and in the past)	Archaeological Institute of Slovak Academy of Sciences Danube Region Museum in Komárno
Institutions and stakeholders involved in the presentation of the site	Danube Region Museum in Komárno Village Iža

2. Archaeological Remains

2.1. History of the Site

The importance of a strategic point at the confluence of the Váh and the Danube arose during the Marcomannic Wars under the rule of Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD). The legionary fortress in Brigetio was one of the Roman starting points for the military campaigns against the Quadi. At this time a first fortification – an earth-and-timber fort - was built in its fore field on the opposite bank of the Danube, near today's village of Iža.

The exact size of this fort is still unknown, but its area was certainly larger than 3 hectares. The fortification of the fort was of two deep V-shaped ditches and probably the earth ramparts. From its inner area in south the remnants of 11 military barracks, evenly spaced and arranged in rows to form streets, were excavated. They were constructed of mud-bricks and covered with gabled thatched roofs. The find circumstances suggest the violent destruction of this fort. The disaster was probably caused by an unexpected Germanic raid, dated by discovered coins to 179 AD.

Remains of 10 Roman temporary camps have been discovered by an aerial survey in the neighbourhood of the fort as well. Discoveries of coins and parts of military equipment date all these field camps to the period of the Marcomannic Wars too. The camps were probably used after destruction of the earth-and-timber fort by various Roman units during retaliation operations against the Quadi.

After the end of the Marcomannic Wars, probably still during the reign of Commodus (180-192 AD), construction of a new stone fort began on the site of the destroyed earth-and-timber fort. Its regular square-shaped layout with rounded corners and internal dimensions of 172 x 172 m covered an area of more than 3 hectares. Its 2 metres wide stone wall was topped with battlements, had perhaps a height of 4 to 5 m, and the full length of its inner buttressed by an earth bank used as a walkway. Gates with two side towers were situated in the middle of all four sides, whose facades jutted 1.8 meters from the frontal line of the walls. Other towers were built from the internal side in the corners and between the corners and gates; thus the fort walls had 20 protective towers all together. The reason for building such uniquely massive fortification walls at the fort in Iža was probably due to its location as the outpost on the left bank of the Danube at the bridgehead of Brigetio. It was built to hold off strong attacks until reinforcements from the other side of the Danube arrived. Defensive potential of the fort was improved by two, later by five parallel V-shaped ditches surrounding the fort from three sides. The inner area of the fort had a regular layout with evenly arranged two-tract barracks, stables, stores and granaries. The headquarters were located rather unusually in an off-centre position near the western gate, while a bath complex was built in the south-east corner. Most of the stone fort's buildings had stone walls. Some rooms of the headquarters building and the baths were equipped with a floor heating system (*hypocaustum*), had wall paintings and windows with glass panes. Some of the soldier's barracks had only stone foundations, while their walls were either half-timbered, or made of unfired bricks.

The garrison of this fort has not been identified yet, but it is generally believed to have been either a cavalry unit (*ala*), or an infantry unit reinforced by a cavalry squadron (*cohors equitata*).

In the south-western part of the fort the remains of barrack were recently uncovered. This building was destroyed presumably during Germanic raids around the middle of the 3rd century AD, but the fort was promptly repaired. Major rebuilding of the fort wasn't carried out until the 4th century AD. During the reign of the Constantine Dynasty the bastion towers at the

northern gate, as well as on its three corners, were built. These outworks projected from the existing linear defences and, eliminating blind spots, greatly enhanced the wall protection. The last large-scale rebuilding activity in fort area can be dated to the time of the rule of Valentinianus I. (364-375 AD). At this time the northern gate was walled-up. In front of the southern gate a semicircular ditch was excavated, the archway road surface was paved with large stone slabs.

The Roman power pressure caused another war conflict. In 374 AD the Quadi and Marcomanni crossed Danube and invaded Roman territory. In the spring of 375 AD Valentinianus I. led another war campaign against Quadi and the fort in Iža could have played an important role. The temporary field camp whose ditch was unearthed in the north-western fore field of the fort was probably also built during this time. A sudden death met Valentinianus I. in Brigetio in autumn of the same year – during the peace negotiations with Quadi. After his death and after the defeat of Roman army at Hadrianopolis, the weakened Roman army was not able to protect the borders of the empire against the increasing number of attacks, and the Pannonian territory was invaded by barbarian tribes. The fort in Iža was probably destroyed during these invasions. Germanic Quadi mixed with groups of newcomers temporarily settled at this ground. After their departure in the first half of the 5th century AD this area remained unsettled.

2.2. Composition and Appearance of the Archaeological Site

In the Middle Ages the ruins of Roman fort in Iža were used as a source of material for construction of the fort in Komárno and later for the building of churches or houses in the neighbourhood, too. All sections uncovered during the first excavations at the beginning of 20th century were buried again to the level of the surrounding terrain and covered with grass. Today the area of the Roman fort appears slightly above the surrounding flat plain terrain as a square-shaped low ridge accentuated in the western, northern and eastern part by the residues of ramparts and ditches. The surface is grass covered, lined with a row of trees in the west and east.

The other structures with preserved fragments of architecture in sections researched in the second half of the 20th century remained uncovered in places sunk lower compared to the surrounding terrain. Only fragments of the fortification remained in the original. Missing sections of the wall were supplemented by subtle reconstruction. The site with the Roman fort remains has been conserved as an open-air *in situ* exhibition. In the middle of the area and in vicinity of presented architectures informative boards with drawn reconstructions and with informative texts in four languages (Slovak, Hungarian, German and English) are situated.

2.3. Architectural Structures

See above 2.1.

2.4. The Most Important Finds and their Message

The Roman fort in Iža is the only identified permanent fortification and a unique proof of the long-term military presence of Romans on the northern bank of the Danube and one of the most extensive Roman construction complexes in Barbaricum in general. Its remains represent

exceptional sources of the Roman history and provide important knowledge mainly about events in the time of the Marcomannic Wars, but also about the later development of the Northpannonian frontier.

The first excavations were done by J. Tóth-Kurucz at the beginning of the 20th century. He examined a major part of the fort and produced its ground plan with fortification, headquarters, barracks, stables, stores, granaries and bath in the inner area. During the further excavations in the middle of the 20th century (B. Svoboda) were discovered the north-east corner tower with the late extension of a fan-shaped floor plan from the 4th century there remain only the foundation ditches filled with debris and the east intermediate tower with two v-shaped ditches in forefront.

During the excavations of the Archaeological Institute of SAS since 1978 were uncovered the north gate with remains of horse-shoe shaped extensions from the 4th century, the north-west corner tower with remains of late fan-shaped extension and whole of the south part of the fortification with south gate, two intermediate and two corner towers. In the south-west quarter of the fort were the outlines of foundations of barrack building from the end of the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd centuries as well as three wells and the remnants of two large bakery ovens excavated. In the south-east corner of the fort was a part of bathhouse uncovered; this was built at the end of the 2nd century with later reconstructions.

On the south beneath the massive layers of the stone fort large parts of an older timber-earth camp – relics of eleven barracks, were unearthed. The barracks were built from dried clay bricks bound with mud mortar. The find contexts inside the unearthed buildings and in their neighbourhood clearly proved that this camp was probably destroyed during an unexpected enemy attack. Shattered and complete ceramic vessels, components of military equipment and weaponry and more than one hundred iron hobnails from leather shoes were found lying on the floor of individual rooms and at the level of adjacent streets. The timber-earth camp was destroyed during the Marcomannic wars.

2.5. Surrounding Area

The remains of the Roman fort are located east of the city of Komárno, approximately 2.2 km southwest of the centre of the municipality of Iža, in location called Leányvár, on the left bank of the Danube, at an elevation of approximately 108-111 meters above sea level. Its area appears slightly above the surrounding flat plain terrain as a square-shaped low ridge accentuated in the western, northern and eastern part by the residues of ramparts and ditches. The surface is grass covered, lined with a row of trees in the west and east. The area is determined from the south by a high protective embankment of the Danube River, in the north is surrounded by a dirt road and drainage canals. On the west is an archaeological base station and on the east a shooting training ground.

2.6. Literary sources

The original ancient name of the Roman camp in Iža is unknown. It is not directly documented in any preserved written sources or inscriptions. According to the identical geographical data by Claudius Ptolemy about Brigetio and the site entitled Kelemantia (also Celemantia/Kelamantia/Celamantia) in his work “Geographia,” certain authors in older historical and archaeological literature identified the Roman camp in Iža with this name.

However it is not in compliance with the most recent archaeological research, according to which the first Roman fortification on the left-bank bridgehead of Brigetio was built after the death of Claudius Ptolemaeus.

The Hungarian name of the site of the Roman fort in Iža “Leányvár” (Virgin’s castle) which is documented from the beginning of the 18th century, could have originated from folk legend.

3. Research History

The first depiction of the remains of the Roman fort in Iža comes from the 17th century AD on the map published by G. G. Priorato (G. G. Priorato. *Esplicatione dell Esercito volante col quale il Generale Conte di Souches ha battuto i Turchi nel contorno di Commora, vicino al Villaggio di Szony l'Anno MDCLXI adi 25. d'Agosto. Historia di Leopoldo Cesare* (Wien 1670) p. 407) with illustrating of the battle near Komárno against the Turks. In the 18th century AD the site was visited by two English clergymen and travellers Richard Pococke and Jeremiah Milles. J. Milles made a drawing of the site and a brief description (W. Kubitschek, *Ältere Berichte über den römischen Limes in Pannonien. Akad. der Wiss., Phil.-hist. Klasse, Sitzungsberichte 209/1, Wien – Leipzig 1929*).

The scientific research focused on the Roman fort in Iža started in the 19th and continued manly in the 20th century AD. The present knowledge is the result of several seasons of archaeological excavations. The very first were carried out by János Tóth-Kurucz at the beginning of the 20th century AD. During the seasons of 1906-1909, 1912 and 1913 he uncovered and documented the large part of the fort area. The results of the excavations are published and summarised in a monograph about the Pannonian frontier (J. Kurucz, *Római nyomok a pannoniai Duna-limes balpartján* (Komárom 1914).

His work was followed by Jaroslav Böhm in 1932. Large scale excavation was carried out here under supervision of Bedřich Svoboda in 1955-1956 (B. Svoboda, *K dějinám římského kastelu na Leányváru u Iže, okres Komárno. Slovenská Archeológia 10, 1962, 397-424*) and Mária Schmiedlová in 1957 (M. Schmiedlová, *Výskum v Iži-Leányvári roku 1957. Archeologické Rozhledy 10, 1958, 543-548*). The present archaeological excavations, preservation and presentation of this site are since 1978 undertaken by the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (see K. Kuzmová /J. Rajtár, *Bibliografia k rímskemu kastelu v Iži. In: K. Kuzmová/J. Rajtár (eds), Rímsky kastel v Iži. Výskum 1978 – 2008. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae. Communicationes XI (Nitra 2010) 33-38*).

4. Considerations for Touristic Exploitation

4.1. Practical Information

Closest urban community / city	City of Komárno and Iža village
Ownership	100 % public 0 % private

Limits of use of or activities at the site (e.g. due to the presence of strategic complexes, factories, companies, military etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no If yes, please describe.
Access to the site (<i>multiple choices possible</i>)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> open to the public <input type="checkbox"/> controlled <input type="checkbox"/> entry fee <input type="checkbox"/> closed to the public <input type="checkbox"/> restricted (e.g. only on request, in summer time etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> others. Please describe:
Site connected to modern road network and public transport	Road network: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no Parking available: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Public transport: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no Further connected via: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bicycle routes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ship cruises <input type="checkbox"/> others. Please indicate: Please give a short itinerary: The remains of the Roman fort are located east of the city of Komárno, approximately 2.2 km southwest of the centre of the municipality of Iža. The route in direction from Komárno leads the local road from the Vážsky bridge by the turn right through the town district Komárno-Velký Harčáš (approx.. 3 km) and then by a short path (800 m) in field. The route from the village Iža follows a panel road leading to the Danube, and then approximately 1.5 km along the river bank against its current westwards. The bicycle route from Iža or Komárno leads on protective embankment of the Danube River.
Tourist and visitor infrastructure available	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
Tourist and visitor infrastructure planned	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
If there is an entrance fee to the site, indicate prices.	

4.2. Presentation of the Site

Site visualisation, presentation and conservation on-site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> physical reconstructions for presentation <input type="checkbox"/> virtual reconstructions for presentation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> open air presentation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> protections structures for architectural remains <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> information boards <input type="checkbox"/> audio guides <input type="checkbox"/> guided tours <input type="checkbox"/> others. Please describe:
Service	<input type="checkbox"/> souvenir shop <input type="checkbox"/> restaurant <input type="checkbox"/> others. Please describe:
Festivals and events held on-site in the past. Please list.	<p>“Floralia”. Event to open-air in situ museum, 1st May 1995. “Equestrian Days”. Yearly since 1996, 1st May. “World Heritage in Young hands”. 1st Central European meeting, 2002. “Danube Limes Brand”, excursion of the 1st strategic conference, 2013.</p>
Future festivals and events planned to be organised on-site. Please list.	<p>“Equestrian Days”, 1st May 2021(?) “Limes day”, Living Danube Limes Project 2021.</p>
Media appearance (please list past and upcoming TV/radio broadcasts, newspaper articles etc.)	<p>During the 40 years of the new excavations were many media appearances, in the last time mainly about the inscription of sites on the Danube part of the transnational system Frontiers of Roman Empire on the UNESCO World Heritage List. In 2002, two Slovak sites were selected for the Tentative List of UNESCO nomination – the Roman military camp of Gerulata in Bratislava-Rusovce, and the <i>castellum</i> of Kelemantia in Iža, near Komárno. Webpage: https://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/1732/. In 2002 – 2004 Slovakia joined the EU-Project EAGLE - <i>Europeana network of Ancient Greek and Latin Epigraphy</i> (Nr. 325122), (http://www.ubi-erat-lupa.org/). Slovakia took part with Rusovce-Gerulata, (Múzeum mesta Bratislavy-City museum of Bratislava) and the Danube Region Museum in Komárno (Podunajské múzeum v Komárne). Two publication were edited in Slovakia as a result of the <i>ubi erat lupa</i> project: Roman lapidarium. Bastion VI. Komárno. Guidebook. Authors: Friederike Harl – Barnabás Lőrincz (Komárno-Wien 2002). ISBN 9788096886203 In 2001 joined the EU-Project Phare was published the first edition (in 2003 the second edition) of the guide “Kelemantia – Brigetio. Tracing the Romans on the Danube (Komárno 2001) ISBN 80-968650-3-X in in four languages (Slovak,</p>

Hungarian, German and English). Authors: L. Borhy, K. Kuzmová, J. Rajtár and E. Számadó.

In **2013** joined the EU-Project ERDF (HUSK/0901/1.3.1/0256, www.husk-cbc.eu) was published the touristically guide Po stopách Rimanov na Dunaji – turistický sprievodca/A Rómaiak nyomában a duna mentén – útikönyv (Komárno 2013). Authors: L. Borhy, E. Dénesová, Friderika Horváth, K. Kuzmová, J. Rajtár, P. Ratimorská, J. Ratimorská-Minaroviech, E. Számadó.

Other media appearance were in the last years for example about the exhibitions in Rome-Musei Mercati di Traiano, Musei Imperiali on Forum Romanum (2018) and in Berlin, Slowakisches Institut (2019). The newspapers and Journals in Italy and Germany informed about the exhibitions and about nominated Slovak UNESCO sites Gerulata and Iža on first place.

Exhibition **Frontiers of the Roman Empire-Danube Limes-Slovakia** – was the name of the Exhibition in Berlin: 17.10.-12.12.2019, **I Confini del Impero Romano – Limes Danubiano – da Traiano a Marco Aurelio** the name of the exhibition in Rome: 5.7. – 18.11.2018, organised by the Municipal Monument Preservation Institute in Bratislava, www.mercatiditraiano.it, www.facebook.com/SlovakEmbassyinRome/

This year there will be the exhibition **Frontiers of the Roman Empire-Danube Limes-Slovakia** in the Slovak Institute in Vienna, from 10.6. – 31.8.2021.

Video film: <https://youtu.be/o7ogfzmXV08> in cooperation with The 7Reasons and Archaeological Park Carnuntum was produced in four language versions. Italian with English subtitles, Slovak with German subtitles, Slovak with Slovak subtitles and Italian with German subtitles. The video is available also on the webpage muop.bratislava.sk, or sas.sav.sk.

Further literature to the site:

Musilová, M. , Turčan V. et al.: Roman Monuments on the Middle Danube: From Vindobona to Aquincum (Bratislava 2010) ISBN: 978-80-968910-5-4. <https://www.chnt.at/book-presentation-roman-monuments/>, <https://phoibos.at/Autoren-Hrsg/M/Roman-Monuments-on-the-middle-Danube-from-Vindobona-to-Aquincum.html>, <https://www.artforum.sk/katalog/16499/roman-monuments-on-the-middle-danube>, <https://sites.google.com/site/romandanube/>, <https://sites.google.com/site/romandanube/events>.

	<p>Musilová, M. , Turčan V. et al., Römische Denkmäler an der Mittleren Donau (Bratislava 2012).</p> <p>Frontiers of the Roman Empire-Slovakia (Bratislava 2013) ISBN: 978-80-971437-7-0. Authors: D. Breeze, S. Jílek, A. Thiel, B. Lesák, M. Musilová, B. Resutík, K. Harmádyová, J. Rajtár.</p> <p>Musilová, M. et al., I confini dell'Impero Romano- Il Limes danubiano- Da Traiano a Marco Aurelio/Frontiers of the Roman Empire – Danube Limes – From Trajan to Marcus Aurelius (Ed.). Catalogue of the exhibition in Mercati di Traiano-Museo dei Fori Imperiali Roma, 6.7. – 18.11.2018, MÚOP 2018, ISBN 978-80-570-0053-2, 88.</p> <p>Musilová, M., Hranice Rímskej ríše-Dunajský Limes-Od Trajána po Marka Aurélie. In: Pamiatky a múzeá, 4/2018, 60-63.</p> <p>Krekovič, E. / Musilová, M. / Pinčíková, Ľ. / Rajtár, J. / Schmidtová, J. / Tuhárska, A., Romani sul Danubio, ora L'Obiettivo e L'UNESCO. In: Archeologia Viva, Ed. Giunti, Nr.194 – Marzo/Aprile 2019, 12 – 23.</p>
Social media appearance	<p>For example on the websites:</p> <p>http://www.archeol.sav.sk/kelemantia/indexen.htm</p> <p>https://www2.rgzm.de/transformation/home/FramesUK.cfm</p>

5. Protection

Potential threats caused by nature and human	None, since the site is protected on the Danube banks with a dam.
Existing Cultural Property Protection (CPP) strategies and emergency plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If yes, please list and describe them: The Danube Limes in Slovakia. The Management Plan 2017–2021.
Existing cooperation with Emergency Responders (military, firefighters, civil protection etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no If yes, please list and describe them:

6. Further Practical Information

6.1. International Cooperation

EU funded projects	<p>The project “Tracing the Romans on the Danube”. Phare CBC Programme of the EU, 2001.</p> <p>The project “Roman and Ethnographic Museum in Iža”. INTERREG III A, Programme of the EU, 2004–2006.</p> <p>EU Cross-border Co-operation program ERDF 2007-2013 (HUSK/0901/1.3.1/0256, www.husk-cbc.eu)</p> <p>The project “HU-SK Limes Romanus knocking on UNESCO’s door”. INTERREG III A, Programm of the EU, 2018–2020.</p> <p>The project “Transformation. The Development of a Common Culture in the Northern Provinces of the Roman Empire from Britain to the Black Sea”. EU Culture 2000 Programme, 2004–2007.</p> <p>The project “Frontiers of the Roman Empire (FRE)”. EU Culture 2000 Programme, 2005–2008.</p>
Research projects	<p>A long-term trilateral cooperation project between the Romano-Germanic Commission of the DAI Frankfurt am Main, Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Brno and the Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra. The aims of the project are the traces of Roman military presence north of the Danube from the time of the Marcomannic wars. Primarily based on the research of the so-called temporary camps. The first phase of systematic research began in 1992 with systematic aerial survey. The activities were resumed in 2008 with high intensity and were extended to the territory of South Moravia in Czech Republic.</p>
International schools / camps	<p>“Archaeological Summer-school Iža”, 2002-2004, 2007 and 2008, supported by International Visegrad Fund</p>
Other types of partnership	<p>Since 2003 cooperation in an expert consulting body, so-called Bratislava group</p>

6.2. Information Relevant for Further Living Danube Limes Project Activities

Possibility to berth the LDL ship at the end of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If no, is there a “partner site” where the LDL ship can land in 2022? Which?
Site accessibility for visitors 2020-2022	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> accessible <input type="checkbox"/> not accessible <input type="checkbox"/> not known

Site availability for public LDL events and project activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no If no, is there a “partner site” where the LDL events can be hosted? Which?
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7. Bibliography

Barkóczi 1951: L. Barkóczi, Brigetio. Diss. Pann. II, 22 (Budapest 1951) 17-18.

Barkóczi / Mócsy 1976: L. Barkóczi / A. Mócsy, Iža (Slowakei). In: Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns (RIU), 2. Lieferung, Salla, Mogentiana, Mursela, Brigetio (Budapest 1976) 240-245.

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8. Remarks

Some small finds (coins, samian ware, iron fittings and stamped bricks) from the first excavations of J. Tóth-Kurucz are deposited in the Danube Region Museum (Podunajské Museum) and stone inscriptions and reliefs in the Roman Lapidarium of this museum in Komárno. The construction of the fort, armament (swords, spearheads, shields, armours, military equipment) and life of soldiers (parts of clothing, tools, ceramic and glass vessels and more) are presented in the exposition of the museum in the village of Iža. The most part of the findings from last archaeological research (thousands of items) are deposited at the Archaeological Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra.