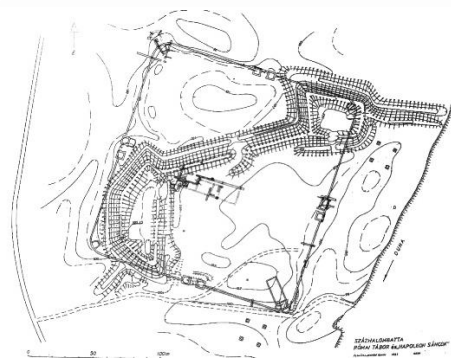


## 1. LOCATION - SZÁZHALOMBATTA

The city of Százhalombatta is located on the western bank of River Danube, approximately 38 km south of Budapest in Pest county, Hungary. It is one of the most important industrial centres of the country having an oil refinery with international importance and a power station, however, the city has a long history with a wide range of valuable archaeological fields **from the bronze age till nowadays**.

The name of this town in Hungarian literally means "One hundred tumuli" referring to the tumulus field at the edge of the town. This feature carries back the visitors to the earliest era of the city since the plateau stretching over the River Danube was inhabited since the Bronze Age. In the 7th-6th centuries BC it was the eastern branch of the Hallstatt culture that appeared in the region. Significant noblemen are buried in the tumulus graveyard. The 3,5 hectare territory presently functions as an Archaeological Park that is part of the Matrica Museum. It is in this prehistoric open-air museum that a 2,700-year-old tumulus was excavated, reconstructed and opened for the visitors.

The following significant era in the life of the territory is connected to the **Romans**. The area of Százhalombatta was occupied by the Romans later compared to other territories of Pannonia Province. The need for a military camp appeared after Emperor Traian's (98–117 AD) conquest in Dacia, and after several attacks of the Sarmatians around 106 CE. It became the 3rd auxiliary castellum south of Aquincum with a vicus, cemetery and bath in its environment, along the ripa. The name – Matrica – is originated from the previous, Celtic inhabitants – as the city museum's name perpetuates. There are several sources that mention the territory: the Itinerarium Antonini, and the Notitia Dignitatum. Two archaeological finds – a roof tile with the stamp of Matri(ca) and an altar from the 3rd century (with the inscription: Pro salute civeromanum (!) territ(orii) Matricensium) provide proof for the name of the settlement. During the Macromannian-Sarmatian wars, the fort was destroyed around 178 CE, afterwards it was rebuilt of in stone. During the time of Emperor Caracalla (211–217 CE) semicircular corner turrets were added. After the Hungarian conquest of the Carpathian Basin during the 9th Century CE the area of the camp and the civil settlement (military vicus) became the territory of the mediaeval village called Báté – inside the remains of the roman walls, a stone church was built. In 1809 – during the Napoleonic wars – a bridge-head, gun-emplacements and longitudinal ramparts were erected within the area of the camp. It is clearly visible even today.

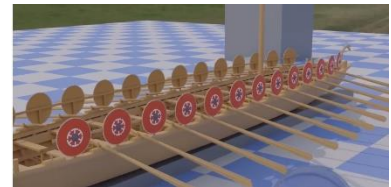


## 2. LIVING DANUBE LIMES - Roman Heritage to connect the Danube Region in the 21st century

The course is in correspondence with the international Interreg DTP Project called 'Living Danube Limes'. Fostering a common bond in the Danube Region via heritage shared by all Danube countries is the main aim of the Danube Transnational Programme project "Living Danube Limes". The Roman Danube Limes heritage and the Danube itself connect Central Europe with South-Eastern Europe and Living Danube Limes will further enhance that connection by highlighting the common heritage and the potential it holds for future development.

For further info, see here:

[http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/living-danube-limes;](http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/living-danube-limes)  
<https://epitesz.bme.hu/en/portfolio/living-danube-limes/>



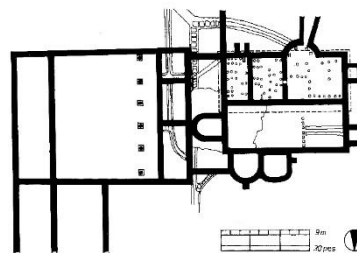
## 3. THE RUINS OF THE ROMAN BATH

The area of the roman fort is located directly on the western bank of the River Danube and the southern part of the residential area of Százhalombatta called 'Dunafüred'. A long dam separates the archaeological site from the residential area, however, some weekend houses are located directly at the edges of the site.

The walls of the Roman forth stood even during the last century of the 19th century. The stones of the buildings were used by the inhabitants for various constructions. On two maps representing Batta in the 18th century the walls are signed as 'antique colonia' or ruins of an ancient castle (rudera arcis antiquae).

During the Napoleonic wars in 1809 a bridge-head was built on the territory of the camp with longitudinal ramparts.

Nowadays, only the restored remains of the roman bath are visible from the Roman bath.



**DD3 (Departmental Design 3)\_2021\_FALL**  
**ROMAN BATH OF SZÁZHALOMBATTA**  
**SURVEY - RESEARCH - DESIGN**

**4. TAKS**

During the semester we will work on the Roman bath, near the riverside of Százhalombatta. We will do the survey of the ruins with TLS laser scanner, we will draw the survey drawings of the remains, and we will think about the possible use of the buildings and do a small design task to make the site useful for the present requirements.



**Therefore:**

- if you interested in the ruins of a Roman bath
- the survey methods of historical buildings
- to design in historical environment
- in correspondence of an international project,

**join us.**

