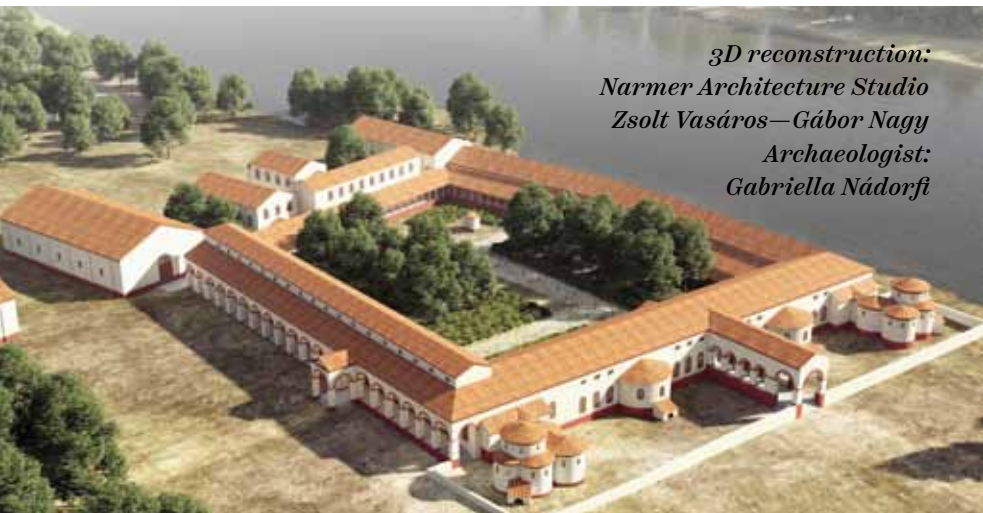




SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR



Szent István Király Museum



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Szabadbattyán, late Roman building

The largest currently known building of Pannonia from the late Roman period was excavated next to the River Sárvíz (which was navigable in Roman times) on the left bank of the Sárvíz-Malom Canal, near the boundary of Szabadbattyán. The building erected in the first half of the 4th century AD had reached its final form by the middle of the century and was presumably destroyed during a Barbarian attack in 374 AD. It was not rebuilt after its destruction. The size of the building, its large halls suitable for receptions and its high-standard workmanship indicate that its owner must have belonged to the elite of the Roman Empire, who must also have filled some public role in Pannonia's social life.

Judging by aerial photographs, geophysical surveys and surface traces, a large-scale Roman settlement was situated in the neighbourhood of Szabadbattyán, which was connected by the River Sárvíz to the Danube.



Coin find, second half of the 4th century AD. Szabadbattyán, late Roman building, from the ransacked part of the hall floor



Capital with foliage, 4th century AD. Szabadbattyán, late Roman building, from the peristyle's row of columns



Fresco with geometric motifs, 4th century AD. Szabadbattyán, late Roman building, from the northern part of the peristyle



Lead tank with hunting scenes and representations of gods, 4th century AD. Szabadbattyán, discovered in 1974 presumably in the area of the late Roman building