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THE *PRINCIPIA* OF MATRICA

The excavation of the Roman fort at Százhalombatta has begun in 1993 (KOVÁCS 1994–95, KOVÁCS 1995, KOVÁCS 1995a, KOVÁCS 1996, Fig. 1). In the years 1995–96 we unearthed the area of the headquarters-building by trenches XVIII, XX–XXVI, XXIX–XXXIII (Fig. 2). Only the southern part of the *principia* was excavated because of the last century rampart that can be found over the northern part of the building. The last century ditch north of the rampart destroyed a part of the Roman HQ-building. The Roman walls of the eastern part of the building next to the rampart were robbed but their foundations remained. Over the Roman layers of the

principia the medieval church with its fence and cemetery of the medieval village Báté can be found. In my paper I am going to sum up the results of the excavations, the archaeological observations and the finds.

Earth-Timber Period

We could observe the remnants of this period in trenches XVIII, XXI, XXX, XXXI. In trench XVIII 8 postholes- probably of the entrance-hall- were unearthed. The postholes were placed in two N-W rows, the three biggest (Nr. 1, 5, 8, their diameters approx. 40 cm) could belong to the *Vorhalle*. They were found in the black fill

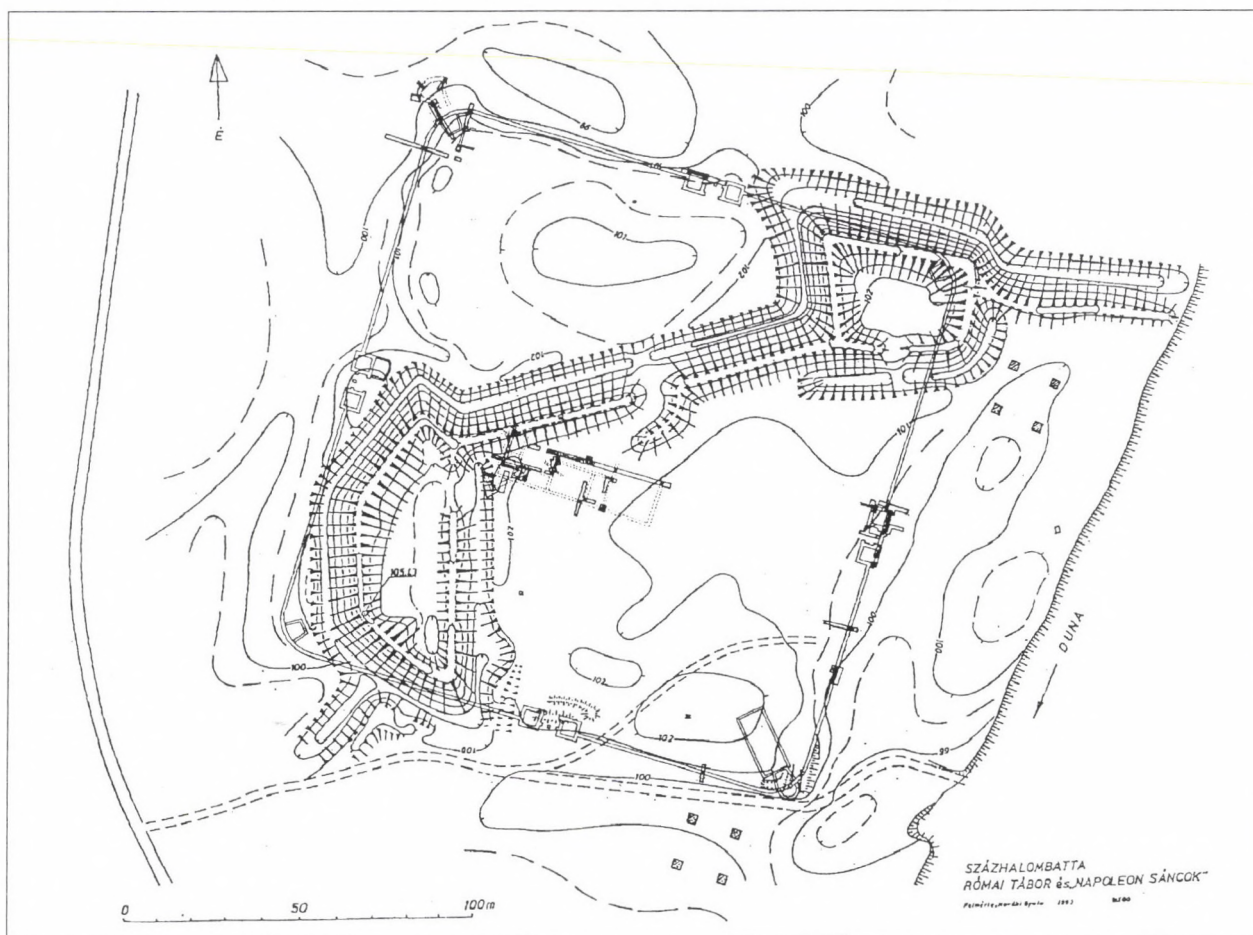


Fig. 1. The Roman fort at Matrica, 1993–1996

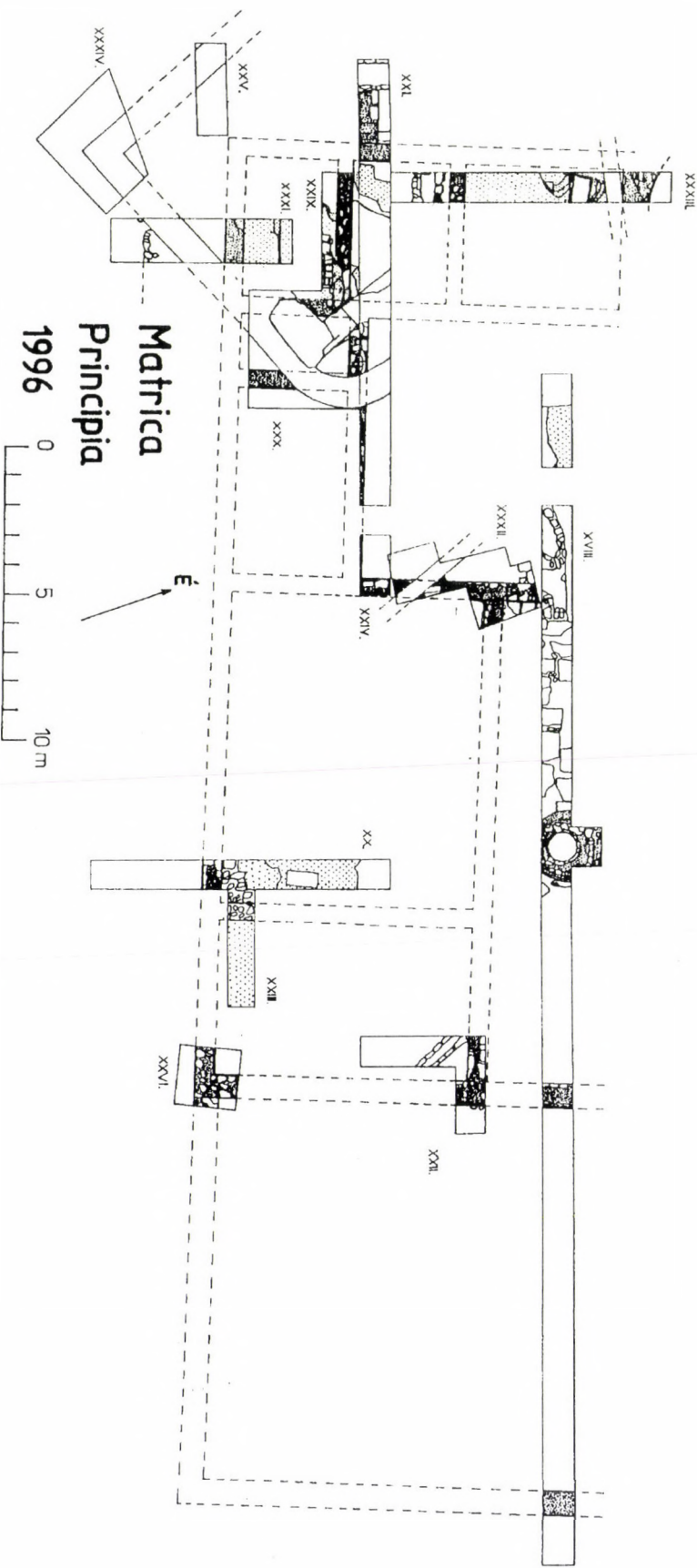


Fig. 2. The principia of Matrica with the medieval church (excavations 1995–1996)

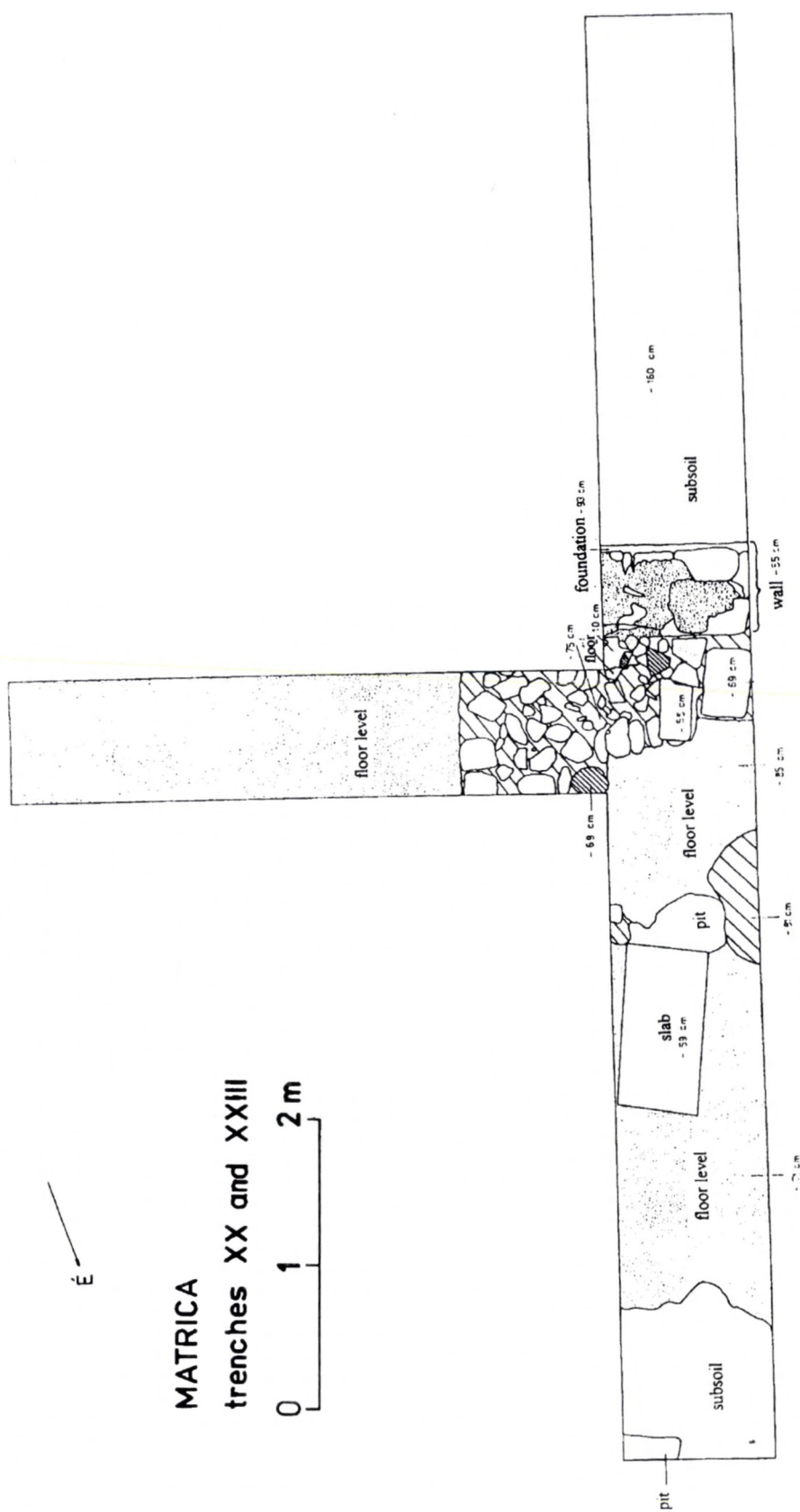


Fig. 3. The southern wing (trenches XX, XXIII)

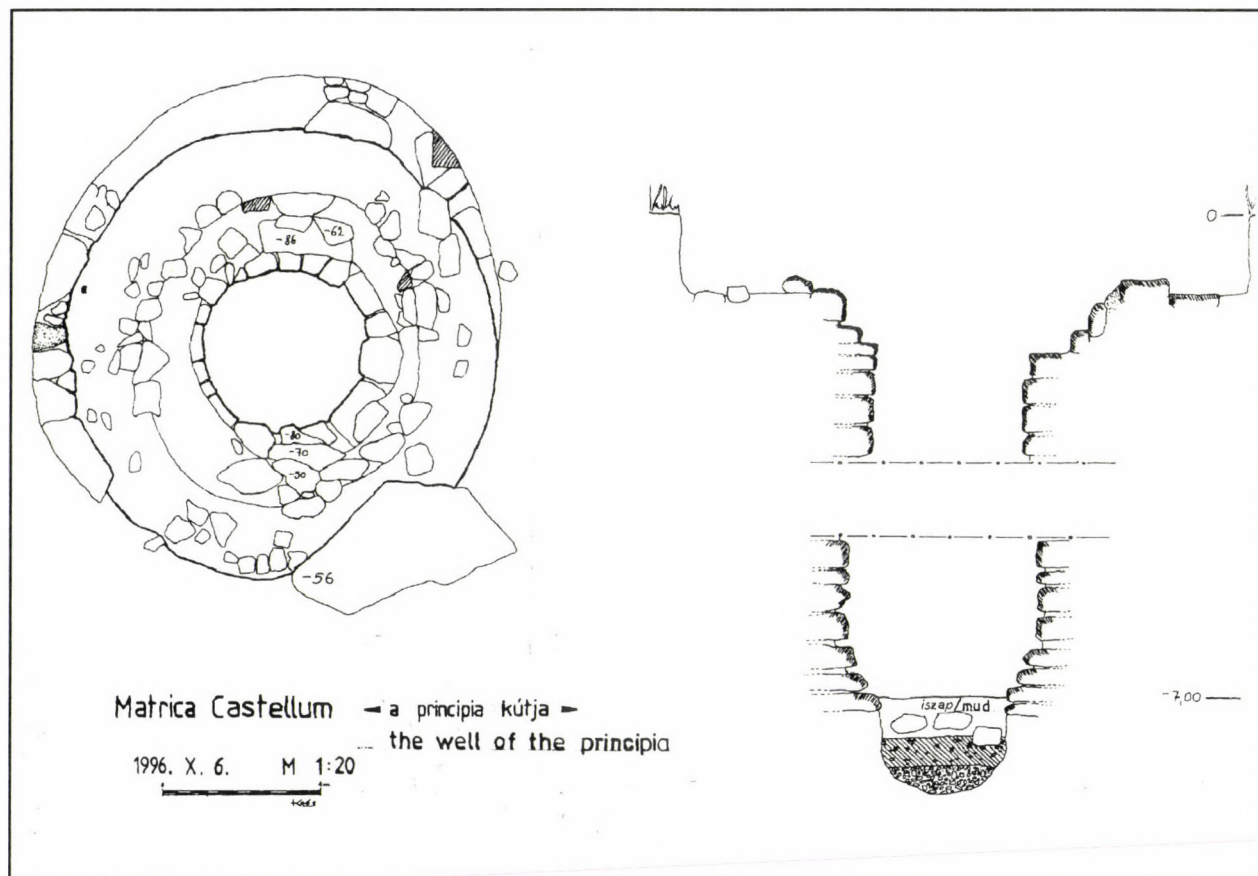


Fig. 4. Stone well

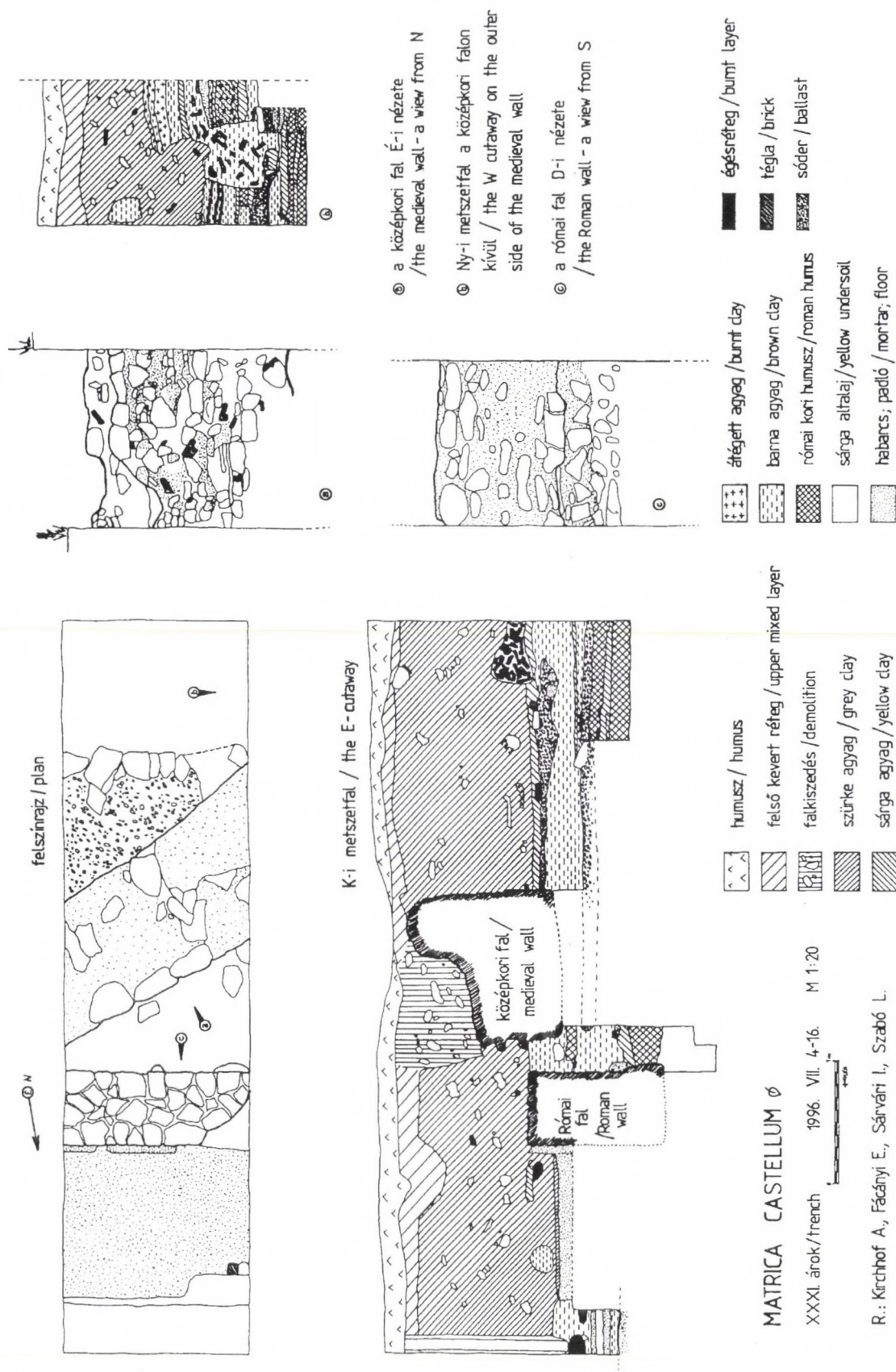
layer under the demolition of the inner layers of the stone-period hall. In the 4th post-hole a beaker fragment was found (CatNr. 31). Into the foundation of the 7th posthole little stones were set, some of the postholes were smeared with yellow clay. They were approx. 40–50 cm deep, and the bottom of their foundation was similar to that of the walls of the stone-period hall. In trench XXI we unearthed a clay floor-level of a room that was burnt red and later cut by two postholes. The postholes were 30 cm deep and their diameters were 60 cm. In the postholes bricks and stones were found. In the rubble layer that cut the clay floor a Drag. 54. Samian ware frag. was found (CatNr. 4). The clay floor is 99,8 m high above the sea level. Under the road of trench XXI a yellow clay level was also unearthed. In trench XXX a thick destruction layer was unearthed beside the footing of the later, robbed Roman wall. The destruction layer was covered by a thick layer of bricks (tegulae and imbrices without stamps). This destruction layer can be dated to the Marcomannic wars according to the pottery and metal finds (knee-shaped brooch, iron bolt) in it. In trench XXXI beside and under the road of the stone-period building at a depth of 1,9–2,2 m we found three yellow clay levels that belong to earth-timber period. The finds (North Italian thin-walled cups) also prove the dating.

Stone Period

The length of the stone principia was 47 m as we could determine by trenches XVIII and XXI. Originally it was only 34 m long because the entrance-hall was later added to the principia. The width is still not known because of the last century rampart and therefore only the eastern, southern and western extension of it could have been defined. The principia could be approx. 35 m wide according to the analogies.

Entrance-hall

We cut through the hall by trench XVIII and we determined its southern extension by trench XXVI. As I mentioned above the entrance-hall was later added to the principia, because in trench XXVI we could observe the later addition to the wall of the southern side-wing. The hall was 13 m wide and of the same width as the principia according to the wall of trench XXVI. We could not find any floorlevel of the hall because of the last century demolition. The walls next to the rampart were pulled down except three courses of the 80 cm wide foundation of the western wall in trench XVIII. Just the last course of the foundation of 90 cm wide eastern wall remained. The bottom of its foundation is 99,8 m above the sea level. The stones were laid into yellow clay without mortar. In trench XXVI the 90 cm wide addition (the south-



ern wall of the hall) was found. In trench XXII the 80 cm wide ascending wall is 70 cm high, five courses remained. It has projecting footing just in its western side. The bottom of its foundation is 99,65 m above the sea level. According to the observations the "Vorhalle" was later added to the principia, its walls were 90 cm wide but the bottom of its foundation was almost the same as the walls of the principia therefore the hall was built not much later.

Courtyard

We excavated the courtyard by trenches XVIII and XXXII. According to these the courtyard was 16,5 m wide and it was surrounded by side-wings. (Its width could have been similar.) It was covered by 0,8–1x0,6–0,7 m flat flagstones. The stones were laid into yellow clay and west to the well remained in perfect condition. East to the well similar to the walls of the entrance-hall the stones were robbed except one piece. The courtyard was surrounded by walls on its three sides but on the western side leading to the basilica we did not find any wall therefore here a colonnade must have been used. In trench XXXII the wall of the basilica facing the courtyard was found but this could be surely just a short section of wall. We have no information about a colonnade on the other three sides yet but according to the analogies we can suppose it existed. The flagstones were also found in the south-western corner of the court in trench XXXII. In the late Roman period the stones were surely renewed when smaller pieces were placed to the west in the basilica. Among the stones a tufa quern-stone was found. In this period the eastern wall of the basilica facing the courtyard was also robbed. This could mean that the basilica and the courtyard were totally opened in this period.

Stone-well

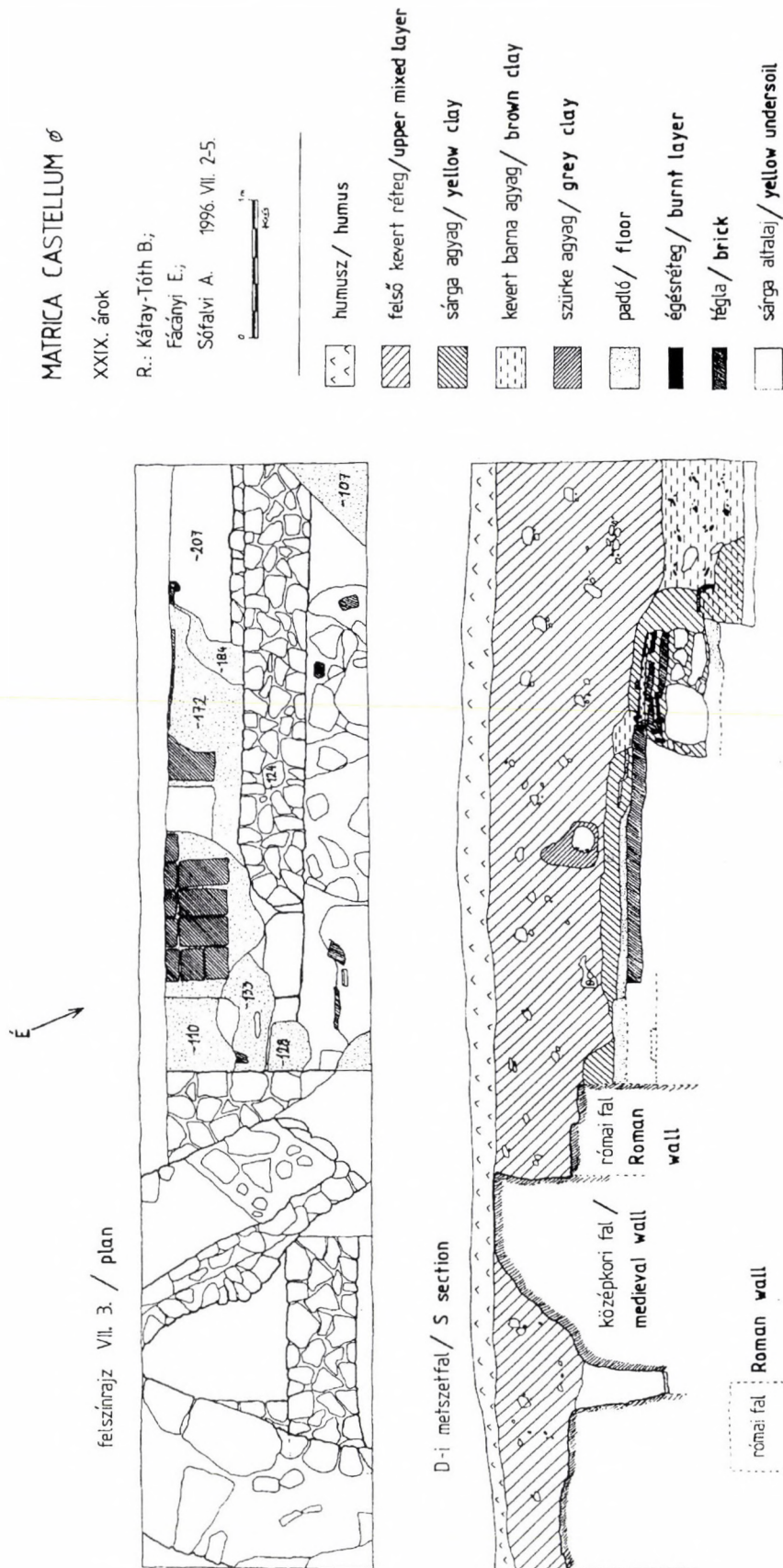
The well of the stone period principia was found by trench XVIII (Fig. 3). The well was found in the transversal axis of the courtyard of the stone period HQ-building. Its diameter is 0,95 m on the upper level. It was built contemporaneously with the flagstones of the courtyard, because one of these stones was laid into the upper course of the well. The flagstones of the courtyard, laid side by side, surrounded the upper structure of the well. The well was built of gen. 15–20x30–35 cm regular lime-stone ashlar. The inner parts of the courses were laid dry. The outer parts were most likely set in water-proof clay. Its upper level is 100,54 m high above the sea-level. In the section of trench XVIII looking north we could observe the pit of the well. In its fill fragments of a jug in yellow fabric were found. The upper structure of the well was pulled down to the level of the court but we could observe its three levels. The topmost course of the upper structure (esp. the outer course of the well) were laid into mortar. The well was perfectly filled with ashlar and fragments of stone monuments still from the late Roman period, because we did not find anything that could be dated later (not even a sherd of vessel). Among

the ashlar of the principia stone monuments (altar-, column-, basis fragments) were found. Among the debris the skeleton of a small dog was found. The fill of stone and bricks ended at a depth of 5,5 m. Under the debris layer the mud layer containing the finds was found. We reached the bottom of the well at a depth of 7,1 m. The 0,95 m wide well became slightly wider downwards (biggest diameter 1,2 m) but in the end it narrowed again (0,8 m). The bottom of the well curving narrowed and ended in great slabs (40–50 cm wide) laid horizontally side by side that held the whole well. In the middle of the bottom there was a small 60 cm deep pit filled with pebbles. There was no find in it. It could have been used for the cleaning of the water.

In the well sherds of very few (approx. 10) bigger vessels (mostly jugs, mortaria and a Samian ware bowl) and almost solely late Roman finds were found which prove that the well was cleaned out continuously and carefully till the end of 4th century (SzMM InvNr. 96.4.1–50, 96.6.1–6). There were hardly any finds of metal and wood in it. Only the fragments of iron nails must be mentioned. The stamped bricks can be dated to the Valentinian period (CatNr. 1–3). The frag. of a South-Gaulish Drag. 37. bowl (Traian) and the jug fragments in yellow or in red brick fabric are from the earth-timber period of the fort (InvNr. SzMM 96.4.4, 6, 11, 32, 40, 96.6.2, 5) and therefore it could be supposed that the well of this period could be here or in the vicinity. There are several frags of jugs with orange red coating (InvNr. SzMM 96.4.23, 25, 96.6.3). They can be dated to the 3rd c. Most of the finds are frags of burnished or grey coarse jugs, flagons from the late Roman period (InvNr. SzMM burnished vessels: 96.4. 10, 13, 15, 18–20, 27, 29, 41, 44, 47, 49, grey coarse vessels: 96.4.3, 9, 12, 14, 16–17, 21, 24, 28, 30–31, 34–36, 39, 42–43, 96.6.1). There were very few lead-glazed frags in the well (InvNr. SzMM 96.4.5, 7, 33, 38).

Southern wing (Storehouses, armamentaria)

This part of the building was unearthed by trenches XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXX. In trench XX we found the floorlevel of the room and the southern wall of the principia (Fig. 4). The wall is 65 cm wide, 90 cm high (three courses of the ascending wall remained). It had projecting footings and bottom of its foundation is 99,62 m high above the sea level. The stones of the foundation were laid dry into clay (three courses) except the highest course that was laid into mortar. The first floor of the room was built of stones mixed with mortar. Above this level we found a thin yellow clay floor-level as in trench XXIII. The northern part of the floor was destroyed by a late Roman pit as the road of this trench was cut by another late Roman pit. These pits were contained almost solely late Roman finds (lead-glazed sherds, tegulae etc.). There was no sign of any heating-system in this room therefore these could really be storehouses. In the floor-level a quadrangular lime-stone slab was found that could be the basis of an altar (CatNr. 3). In trench XXIII the totally robbed (by the Romans) dividing wall of the



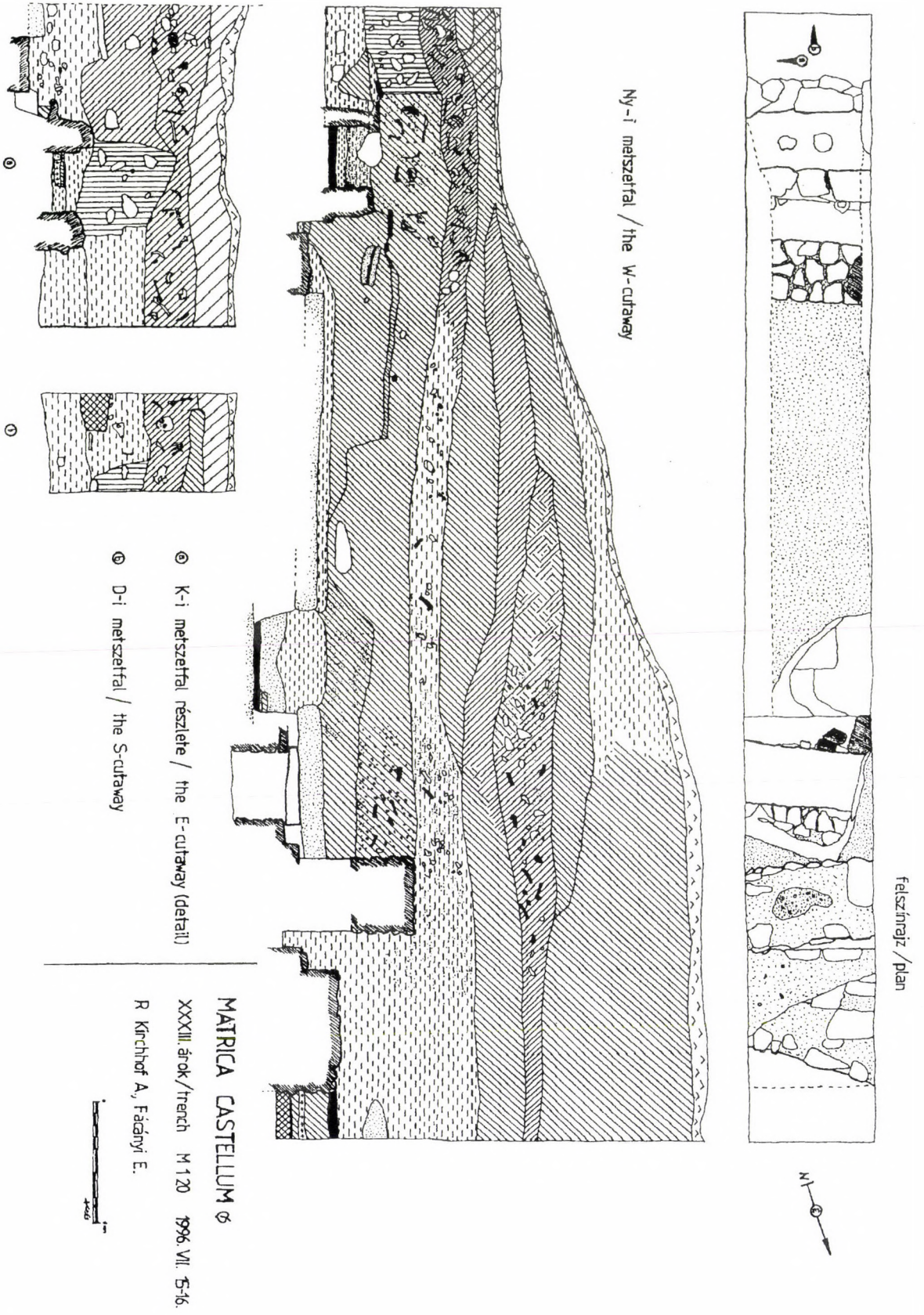


Fig. 7. The northern room of the scholae (trench XXXIII)

armamentaria was found. Above the stone-floor a yellow clay level was found. Over the 2nd floor we observed a burnt layer and we found two coins of Valens in it. In trench XXII the floors were destroyed but we unearthed the eastern wall of the building and the southern wall of the courtyard. This wall was 80 cm wide. Beside this wall a 50 cm wide channel leading in the direction of the well was found at a depth of 80 cm. The stones of the channel were laid into clay. In trench XXVI the 65 cm wide wall of the principia was also unearthed. Here the ascending wall is 50 cm high (three courses). The floor here was also taken out but we could observe the building level (with mortar and lime) of the walls. In trench XXX, under the medieval temple we unearthed the 60 cm wide dividing wall of the western room of the wing. The Roman wall was pulled down when the medieval temple was built. It is 50 cm high, the bottom of its foundation is 99,65 m high above the sea level. According to the trenches the rooms of the armamentaria were 5 m wide and 8,5 m long. The small western room of the wing is only 2 m wide.

In trenches XX and XXIII, beside the southern wall of the principia, a late Roman 1 m wide stone foundation was found. It could be the corner of the building that has the same direction as the principia. The stones and bricks of the foundation were set into yellow clay. The building could have adobe walls and must have been erected after Valens' reign, because it cut the above mentioned burnt layer of trench XXIII.

Crosshall (Basilica)

We excavated in the area of the basilica by trenches XXI, XVIII, XXIV, XXIX, XXXII. In trench XXI we cut through the basilica and its southern outer wall. The basilica was 8,8 m wide. The ascending wall of the southern 60 cm wide wall remained 70 cm high. The bottom of its foundation is 99,7 m high above the sea level. The stones of the 50 cm high foundation were also laid into mortar, the ascending wall was built of ashlar. Here we unearthed the south-western corner of the basilica. The western wall had projecting socle and similar foundation. In the trench we could not observe any inner floor-level of the basilica belonging to the stone period because of the destruction of the medieval graves except one yellow clay level beside the footing of the wall. In the corner the E-W wall west of the medieval wall had no projecting footing and the bottom of its foundation was 20 cm higher than this wall east of the medieval wall. This could only mean that this part of the wall was built later and earlier here was a door leading to the small room of the armamentaria. In trench XXIV we unearthed the south-eastern corner of the building. Here the walls had the same structure as in trench XXI, and here the above mentioned clay level was also observed. The eastern outer wall between the principia and the courtyard was also unearthed. In trench XXXII we excavated a longer part of the 60 cm wide eastern wall. The foundation of the wall consisted of stone courses laid into mortar, the stones of the last course were set into clay, the bottom of

the foundation is 99,66 m high above the sea level. Three courses of the 50 cm high ascending wall remained. These wall had no projecting footings. Under the fence of the medieval temple we found the door of the basilica and the armamentaria. This 1,3 m wide door was later blocked up and had a much higher foundation. In the western section of the trench the inner layers of the basilica were observed. Above the black fill layer of the stone period a lime-mortar floor (its upper burnt), after that a planishing layer, above it the second floor-level with a burnt layer, and after that the third floor of yellow clay can be seen. The latest level was also a lime-mortar floor. This layer could belong to the above mentioned rebuilding when the hall and the courtyard were opened. In this trench we could also observe the 2nd period flagstones of the courtyard west of the wall of the basilica. In trench XVIII we also unearthed such flagstones and in the northern section of the trench similar inner levels can be seen as in trench XXXII. Here, under the lime-floor a black burnt layer was found. Above it a planishing layer and after that the clay-floor were observed. The level of the courtyard (100,55 m) is higher than the inner levels of the basilica (approx. 100,1 m) except that of the last period therefore there must have been a step between the courtyard and the crosshall.

Western rooms (Scholae and tabularium)

There were three rooms south of the shrine that were unearthed by trenches XXI, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIII. Also the northern wing with three rooms is still unearthed. They were 5 m long, 3,5, 3,5, 5 m wide. The southern room was excavated by trench XXXI (Fig. 5). We unearthed the southern, 60 cm wide outer wall of the HQ-building. The bottom of its foundation is 99,53 m high above the sea level. The ascending wall is 100 cm high, 7 rows of stone remained. The 2nd terrazzo floor of the room remained in a very good condition. It is 100,78 m high above the sea level. In the floor a sherd of Rheinzabern Drag. 37. bowl was found (CatNr. 4). Under this we found the 1st floor. In the northern end of the trench we found a 40 cm wide and deep, E-W heating-flue. The channel was burnt. Between wall and the floor we could observe the inner terrazzo-like plaster of the room (Similar plaster: CHIRILA—GUDEA—LUCACEL—POP 1972, 28). In trench XXIX 6 floor layers were found (Fig. 6). The 50 cm wide dividing wall of the southern and the middle room was also unearthed here. The bottom of its foundation is 99,67 m high above the sea level and it had projecting socle. Its ascending wall is 25–45 cm high. It was pulled down by the Romans. The 1st terrazzo floor belonging to this wall is 100,44 m high above the sea level. After this period the wall was pulled down, because the next period floor was found above the robbed wall. This floor is 100,61 m, the 3rd is 100,74 m high above the sea level. The 4th floor was found 100,94 m high above the sea level. This one was a brick floor, lateres were laid into the terrazzo. Between the bricks was a limestone. The floor was suspended and the it was also held by bricks. Under the floor in the section looking

south of the trench we found the heating-flue of this period. The channel was built of tiles and stones laid into yellow clay. The 5th floor is 101,02 m high above the sea level. This was a clay floor but it was burnt red. The middle room was decorated with fresco (green painted frags. were found) and stucco according to the blue painted fresco- and stucco fragments. In the north-western corner of the trench we found the 6th floor 101,1 m high above the sea level. The bigger part of this floor (1,8 m long) was unearched by trench XXI. The floor was laid into a thin yellow clay layer that was used for its foundation. Here we found the western, 60 cm wide outer wall of the principia. Its ascending wall is 60 cm high and it had projecting socle. To this wall a 70 cm wide E-W wall was added later. In the end of the trench the wall was totally pulled down. The bottom of its foundation is 15 cm higher than the wall of the HQ-building (99,8 m) and 115 cm high (with the foundation). We cut through the northern room of this wing by trench XXXIII (Fig. 7). In the southern end of the trench we found the 48 cm dividing wall that was also pulled down by the Romans. We could not observe any demolition above it. The terrazzo floor is 100,64 m high above the sea level. There was a pit in the trench that cut all the floor levels of this room. Over the above mentioned terrazzo we could observe three earlier ones. This room was also heated because bricks were found here that hold the suspended floor. North of the pit we unearthed the 50 cm wide heating-flue of these floors. It was built of stones and bricks laid into mortar. Beside and above the robbed wall a 45 cm wide, 35 cm deep heating channel was found. The stones of this channel were laid into clay and it was similar to the above mentioned channel of trench XXIX. The bottom of the channel was burnt clay and in the fill burnished pottery fragments were found (CatNr. 4–5). The floor of this period was destroyed by the medieval layers. The demolition

layer above the channel belongs to the medieval temple. In the destruction layer of the building under the layer of the medieval graves we found a continuous plaster layer as the wall or rather the roof of the room was collapsed. On the back of the plaster fragments marks of the piles can be seen. This could only mean that in the final period of the building the roof had a timber-framed plastered structure.

Road

We cut through the road around the principia by trenches XX, XXI, XXXI. In trench XX a 3 m wide, 25 cm thick rammed pebble road was found. The foundation of the road was similar to the via praetoria (Trench XVII). In its bottom sand and clay layers were set, the rammed pebble was found above them. The earlier pit or trench of the earth-timber period was filled with sand. In trench XXI the road was covered by stones, its width is unknown but we unearthed its 2,6 m wide section. Its foundation was built of pebble. Under the road a 50 cm wide stone channel was found. Its direction was parallel with the western wall of the principia. In a later period a wall was built into the road (see above). In trench XXXI the road was 2,6 m wide and it was also built of rammed pebble. Its bottom is 100,58 m high above the sea level. In the southern border of the road curbe-stones laid into the pebble-layer were found.

Shrine (*Aedes* or *Capitolium*)

The shrine can be found under the rampart therefore we reached just its 1 m wide southern wall in trench XXXIII (Fig. 7). The top of the wall is 100,9 m above the sea level. The northern part of the wall is not robbed, therefore the shrine ended in an apse¹. A burnt layer can be seen in the inner of the room beside the top of the wall.

Selected finds

Pottery

LTD ceramics

1. base frags. of graphitized jug. InvNr. 95.8.109. Trench XVIII, rubble layer (KAPPEL 1969, 185) Fig. 12/2
2. undercut rim frag. of graphitized pot. InvNr. 95.8.59. Ibid. (BÓNIS 1969, 176–177, Abb. 14/8, 24/1–3, 32/12, 42/25) Fig. 12/1
3. frags. of a burnished jug. InvNr. 96.3.1. Trench XXXI, yellow clay, –2, 1 m.

Imported ware

1. rim frag. of a darkgrey North-Italian thin walled, two-handled cup with so called “Rädchenverzierung”. (Fabrikat E) InvNr. 96.2.5. Trench XXXI, yellow clay-layer under the road, 2 m. (PLESNICAR–GEC 1977, 104, Pl. 1/78) Fig. 10/1
2. rim frag. of a grey North-Italian thin walled cup with so called “Rädchenverzierung”. (Fabrikat E) InvNr. 96.2.6. Ibid. (PLESNICAR–GEC 1977, 104, Pl. 1/54) Fig. 10/2

Samian ware (D. GABLER—F. HORVÁTH)

1. frag. of a Drag. 37. bowl. Central-Gaulish. InvNr. 95.10.1. Trench XIX, under the humus. Fig. 10/4

2. frag. of a Drag. 54 cup. Rheinzabern. InvNr. 95.14.34. Trench XXI, mixed layer beside the post-holes. Fig. 10/3
3. frag. of a Drag. 37. bowl. Banassac. Domitian. InvNr. 97.10.1. Vicus, stray-find. Fig. 10/6
4. frag. of a Drag. 37. bowl. Rheinzabern, 180–240 AD. InvNr. 96.3.2. Trench XXXI, 2nd terrazzo-floorlayer. Fig. 10/5
5. frag. of a Drag. 37. bowl. Cinnamus, 130–160 AD. InvNr. 96.3.3. Trench XXXII, black fill. Fig. 10/7
6. frag. of a Drag. 37. bowl. Banassac. Traian. InvNr. 96.4.1. Stone-well, –7 m Fig. 10/8

Local ware

1. rim frag. of a jug with brownish-red coating (Firnware). InvNr. 96.3.7. Trench XXIX, rubble layer beside the brick-floor. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XVIII/40; GABLER 1977, 160) Fig. 11/5
2. rim frag. of a bowl with black coating and so called “Rädchenverzierung” (Pannonian grey slip ware). InvNr. 96.3.8. Trench XXX, destruction layer. (MARÓTI 1991, Fig. 1/17) Fig. 11/9

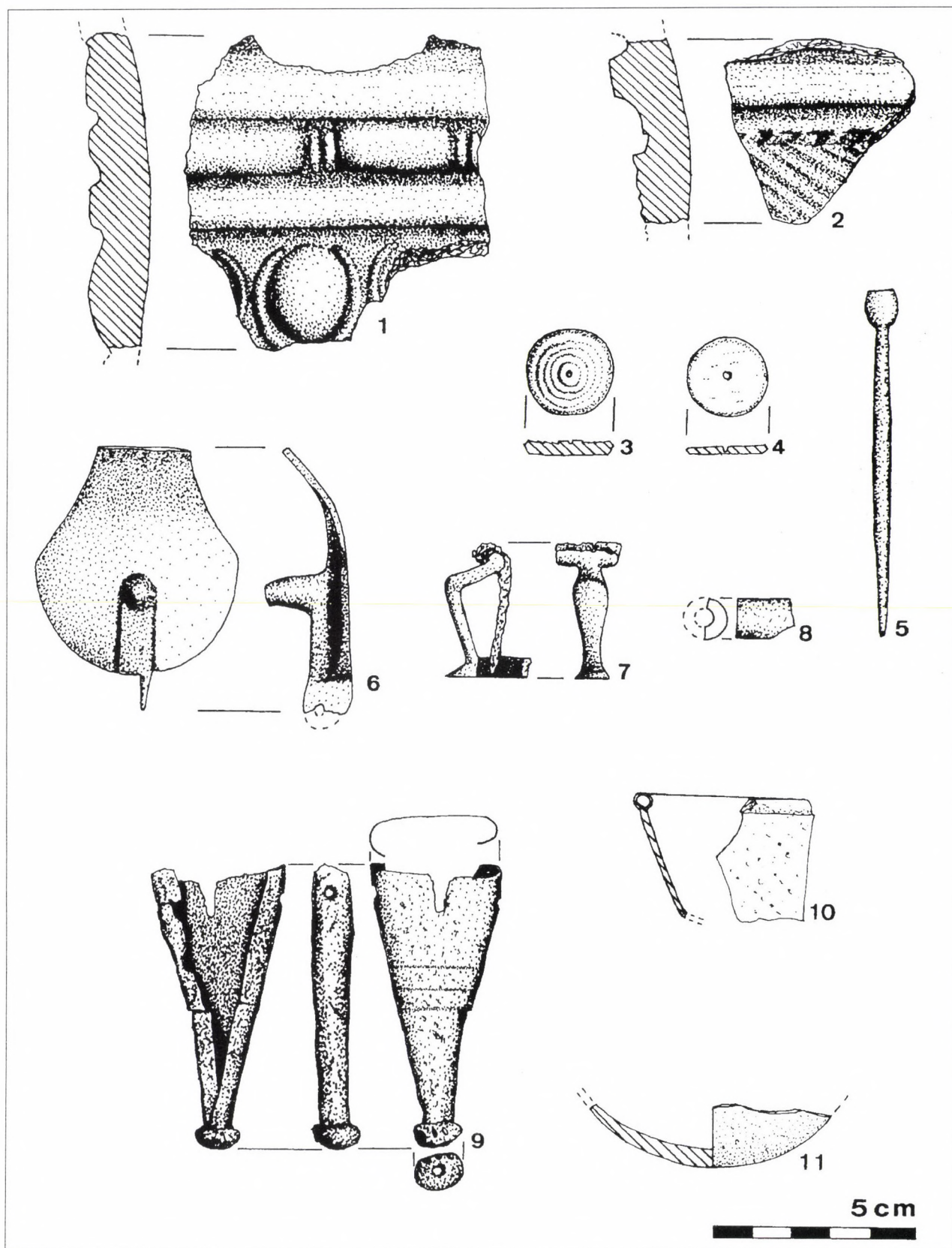


Fig. 8. 1-2: stucco; 3-4: bone counters; 5: hairpin; 6: bronze lid; 7: knee-shaped brooch; 8: amber pearl; 9: iron scabbard chape; 10-11: glasses

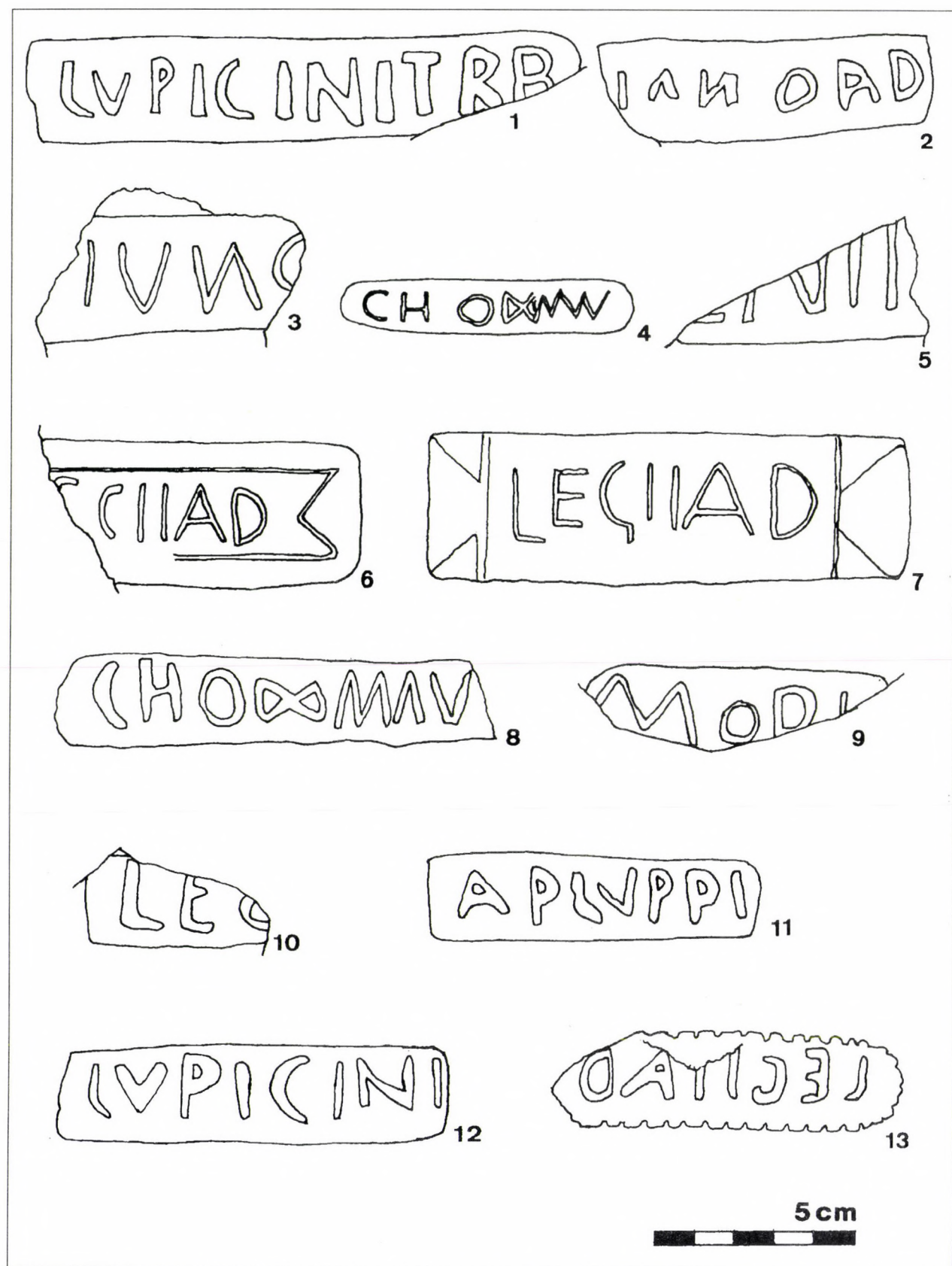


Fig. 9. Bricked stamps

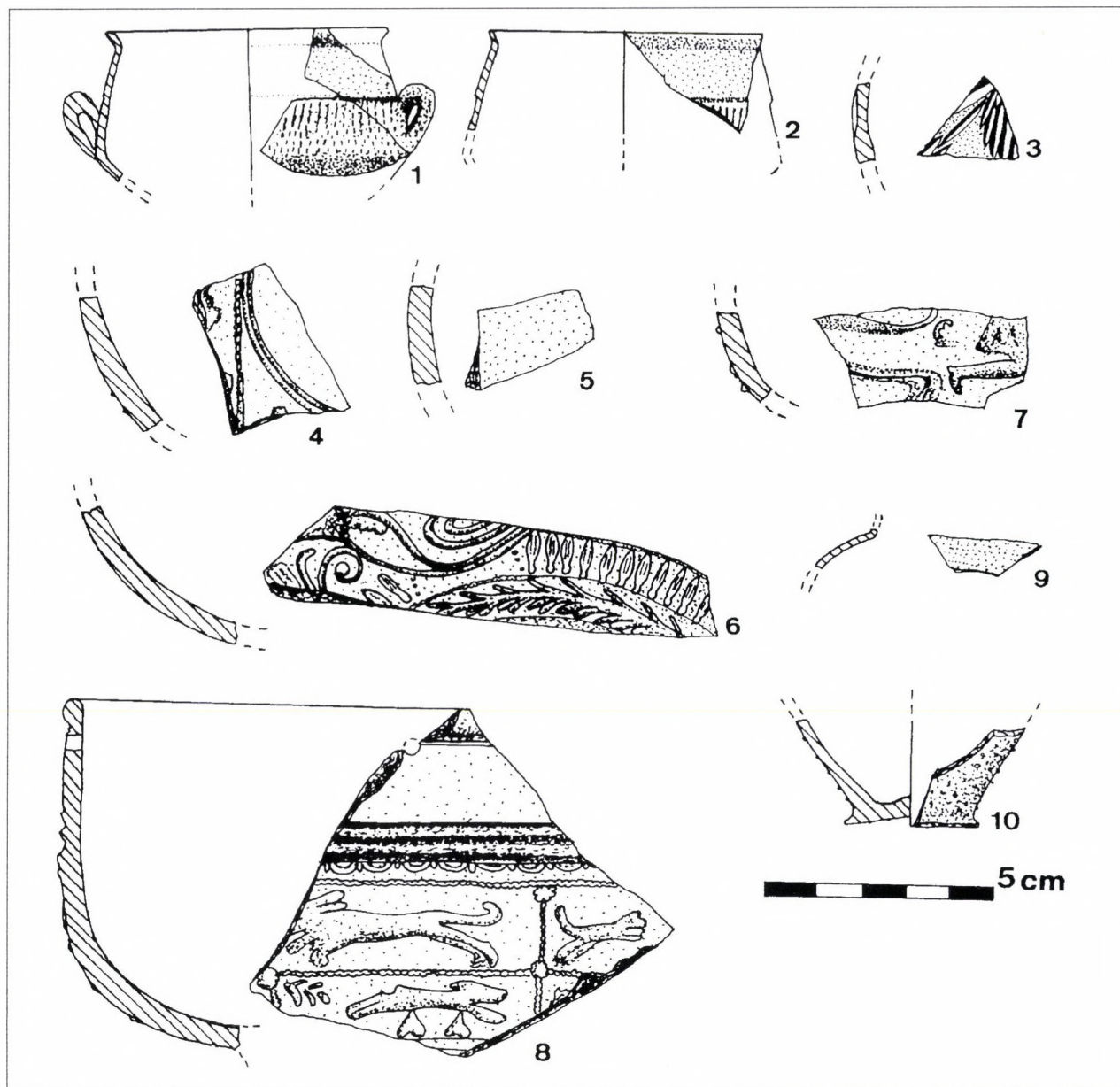


Fig. 10. 1–2: Nort-Italian thin-walled cups; 3–8: Samian ware; 9–10: “Firnware”

3. rim frag. of egg-shaped cup in yellow fabric without coating. InvNr. 96.3.21. Trench XXXI, yellow clay, –1,8–2 m. (GABLER 1977, 160) Fig. 10/9

4. rim frag. of a Pompeian red plate imitation. InvNr. 95.14.44. Trench XXI, rubble layer beside the foundation of the Roman wall (basilica). (GABLER 1977, 16; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 153) Fig. 11/3

5. rim frag. of a Pompeian red plate imitation. InvNr. 95.8.114. Trench XVIII, between the clay- and the lime-floor-layers. (GABLER 1977, 163; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 154) Fig. 11/1

6. rim frag. of a Pompeian red plate imitation. InvNr. 95.16.1. Trench XXIII, below the humus. (GABLER 1977, 163; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 153) Fig. 11/2

7. base frag. of a rough coast beaker with brown coating (Firnware). InvNr. 95.14.73. Trench XXI, rubble layer beside the foundation of the Roman wall (basilica). (GABLER 1977, 160) Fig. 10/10

8. rim frag. of a Pannonian grey slip ware. InvNr. 95.77. Trench XVIII, rubble layer. (GABLER 1977, 166; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 156–57) Fig. 11/6

9. base frags. of a Pannonian grey slip ware. InvNr. 95.12.34. Trench XX, foundation of the road (GABLER 1977, 166; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 156–57) Fig. 11/4

10. base frag. of a Pannonian grey slip ware with oblique rouletting. InvNr. 95.14.56. Trench XXI, rubble layer (GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 156–57). Fig. 11/8

11. grey coarse one-handed flagon with funnel-shaped rim. H: 21,5, d: 6,8–12 cm. InvNr. 96.4.50. Stone-well, 6–6,5 m. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XXIX/12) Fig. 14/4
 12. grey coarse pot with horizontally everted rim. InvNr. 96.5.1. H: 27,5, d: 10–18 cm. Vicus, stray find (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. VIII/1)
 13. frag. of flagon in brick red fabric with everted rim and stamped decoration. InvNr. 96.4.6. Stone-well, –6 m. (TOPÁL 1981, Pl. XLV/ Gr. 144/4) Fig. 12/5
 14. frag. of a grey folded beaker. InvNr. 96.2.11. trench XXX, destruction layer. (INTERCISA II, Abb. 42/59) Fig. 12/8
 15. rim frag. of a bowl with grey coating oblique rouletting and vertical grooves (MARÓTI—TOPÁL 1980, 111, Pl.14/ Gr. 44/3, SZIRMAI 1985, 60, Fig. 10/1. Fig. 12/3
 16. lower part of jug with orange red coating. H: 20, d: 6,5 cm. InvNr. 96.4.23. Stone-well, –6–6,5 m. (TOPÁL 1981, Pl. LXIV/ Gr. 211/1) Fig. 14/3
 17. body frag. of a bowl with red coating. InvNr. 96.3.9. Trench XXXII, rubble layer beside the wall. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XIV/7)
 18. rim frag. of flagon with grey coating. InvNr. 96.3.15. Trench XXXIII, from the stones of the channel. (GABLER 1989, 179, Nr. 90, Fig. 103) Fig. 12/10
 19. slightly everted rim frag. of grey coarse pot. InvNr. 96.2.6. Trench XXXI, fill of the heating-channel. (TOPÁL 1981, Pl. LXIX/110)
 20. body frag. of a pot, dark grey on the exterior. InvNr. 96.7.118. Trench XXIX, foundation of the robbed Roman wall. Fig. 12/16
 21. rim frag. of dish with orange-red coating. InvNr. 96.7.1. Trench XXX, rubble layer. (TOPÁL 1981, Pl. LXVI/15) Fig. 12/6
 22. rim frag. of a bowl with grey coating. InvNr. 96.7.2. Ibid. (OTTOMÁNYI 1991, Pl. 7/30/b) Fig. 13/9
 23. ribbed rim frag. of a bowl with grey coating. InvNr. 96.7.120. Trench XXIX–XXX, rubble layer. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XXIII/4) Fig. 12/7
 24. two-ribbed handle of a jug in yellow fabric. InvNr. 96.4.4. Stone-well, –6,5 m. (GABLER 1977, 166; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 154) Fig. 13/11
 25. body frag. of a censer (turibulum) in brick-red fabric. InvNr. 95.12.54. Trench XX, southern late Roman pit. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XXIII/19)
 26. base frags. of a jug in yellow fabric. InvNr. 95.8.101. Trench XVIII, pit of the stone-well (GABLER 1977, 166; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 154) Fig. 12/13
 27. body frag. of a jug in yellow fabric. InvNr. 95.15.7. Trench XXII, fill of the channel. (GABLER 1977, 166; GABLER—HORVÁTH 1996, 154) Fig. 12/15
 28. rim frag. of a pot with red coating and circular stamped decoration. InvNr. 95.17.7. Trench XXIV, beside the foundation of the wall. (GORSIUM 2, 213, Nr. 509, Pl. XXVI) Fig. 12/4
 29. body frag. of a jug with orange-red coating. InvNr. 95.14.39. Trench XXI, beside the foundation of the wall. Fig. 12/17
 30. body frag. of a jug with orange-red coating. InvNr. 95.15.6. Trench XXII, fill of the channel. Fig. 12/14
 31. rim frag. of a dark grey beaker. InvNr. 95.8.2. Trench XVIII, fill of the Nr. 4. post-hole. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XVIII/36) Fig. 13/8
 32. rim frag. of a late Roman grey mug with handle. InvNr. 95.15.1. Trench XXII, rubble layer. (TÓTH 1994, 134, Fig. 7/2) Fig. 13/6
 33. base frag. of a dark grey coarse jug. InvNr. 95.8.115. Trench XVIII, clay layer beside the lime-floor of the basilica. Fig. 13/7
 34. body frags of a one-handed jug with grey coating. InvNr. 95.8.148. Trench XVIII, burnt layer between the well and the wall of the entrance-hall. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XXVI/3) Fig. 14/2
- lead-glazed pottery*
1. rim frag. of a lead-glazed jug. InvNr. 96.4.7. Stone-well, –6,5 m (OTTOMÁNYI 1991, Pl. 16/6, INTERCISA II, Pl. XIX/1–2) Fig. 13/4
 2. rim frag. of a lead-glazed mortarium. InvNr. 96.4.5. Ibid. Fig. 13/1
 3. base frag. of a lead-glazed jug. InvNr. 96.7.86. Trench XXXIII, fill of the last century rampart. (GLAS. KERAMIK, 87, Nr. 235, 238) Fig. 13/5.
 4. body frag. of a lead-glazed jug. InvNr. 96.10.2. Trench XXVIII, fill of the channel.
 5. body frag. of a lead-glazed jug decorated with wavy line. InvNr. 95.8.86. Trench XVIII, above the flag-stones of the courtyard. (OTTOMÁNYI 1991, Pl. 20/29) Fig. 13/2
 6. rim frag. of a lead-glazed mortarium. InvNr. 95.12.41. Trench XX, southern late Roman pit. Fig. 13/3
 7. base frag. of a lead-glazed jug. InvNr. 95.8.27. Trench XVIII, under the burnt layer.
- burnished pottery*
1. burnished jug with handle. InvNr. 96.4.49. H: 31, d: 11–20 cm. Stone-well, –6,5 m. (OTTOMÁNYI 1981, Pl. XVII/8c) Fig. 14/1
 2. rim frag of a two-handed jug. InvNr. 96.4.10. H: 10,5, d: 12–18 cm. Ibid. (BÓNA 1991, 153, fig. 67/12) Fig. 14/5
 3. body frag. of a burnished jug. InvNr. 96.4.18. Ibid. Fig. 15/5
 4. burnished body frag. InvNr. 96.3.12. Trench XXXIII, from the stones of the later channel. Fig. 13/13
 5. body frag. of a burnished jug with a hole. InvNr. 96.3.14. Ibid. Fig. 15/4
 6. rim frag. of a burnished bowl with inward curving rim. InvNr. 96.7.95. Trench XXXIII, rubble layer. (OTTOMÁNYI 1991, Pl. 1/6–7)
 7. body frags of a burnished pot with horizontally everted rim and burnished stripes. InvNr. 96.8.24. Trench XXVI, rubble layer. Fig. 13/12
 8. horizontally everted rim of a pot with burnished zig-zag decoration. InvNr. 96.8.25. Ibid. Fig. 14/6
 9. burnished body frag. decorated with wavy line. InvNr. 96.7.26. Trench XXX, rubble layer. (OTTOMÁNYI 1981, Pl. XIX/7c) Fig. 15/11
 10. burnished body frag. with zig-zag decoration. InvNr. 95.14.7. Trench XXI, humus. (OTTOMÁNYI 1981, Pl. XXI/10a) Fig. 15/12
 11. burnished body frag. with latticed decoration. InvNr. 95.14.8. Trench XXI, rubble layer. (OTTOMÁNYI 1981, Pl. XIX/6) Fig. 15/8
 12. grey, burnished, ribbed neck frag. InvNr. 95.14.9. Ibid. (BÓNIS 1942, Pl. XVII/10) Fig. 15/7
 13. burnished body frag. InvNr. 95.14.36. Trench XXI, fill of the channel.
 14. inward curving rim frag. of a burnished bowl. InvNr. 95.14.28. Trench XXI, rubble layer (OTTOMÁNYI 1992, 24) Fig. 15/3

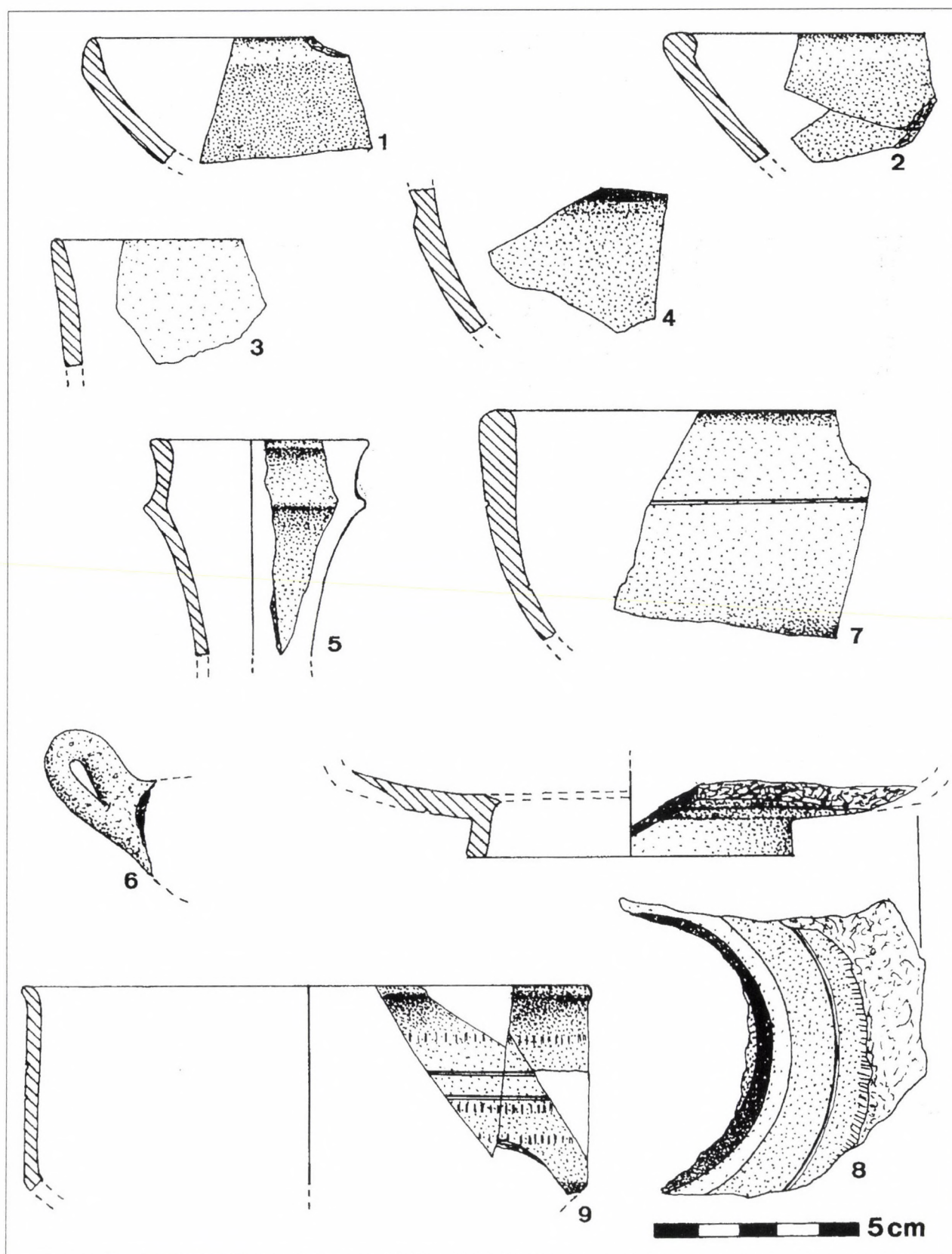


Fig. 11. 1–3: Pompeian red plates; 4: Pannonian grey slip ware; 5: glass with brownish-red coating; 6: lead-glazed lamp; 7–9: Pannonian grey slip ware

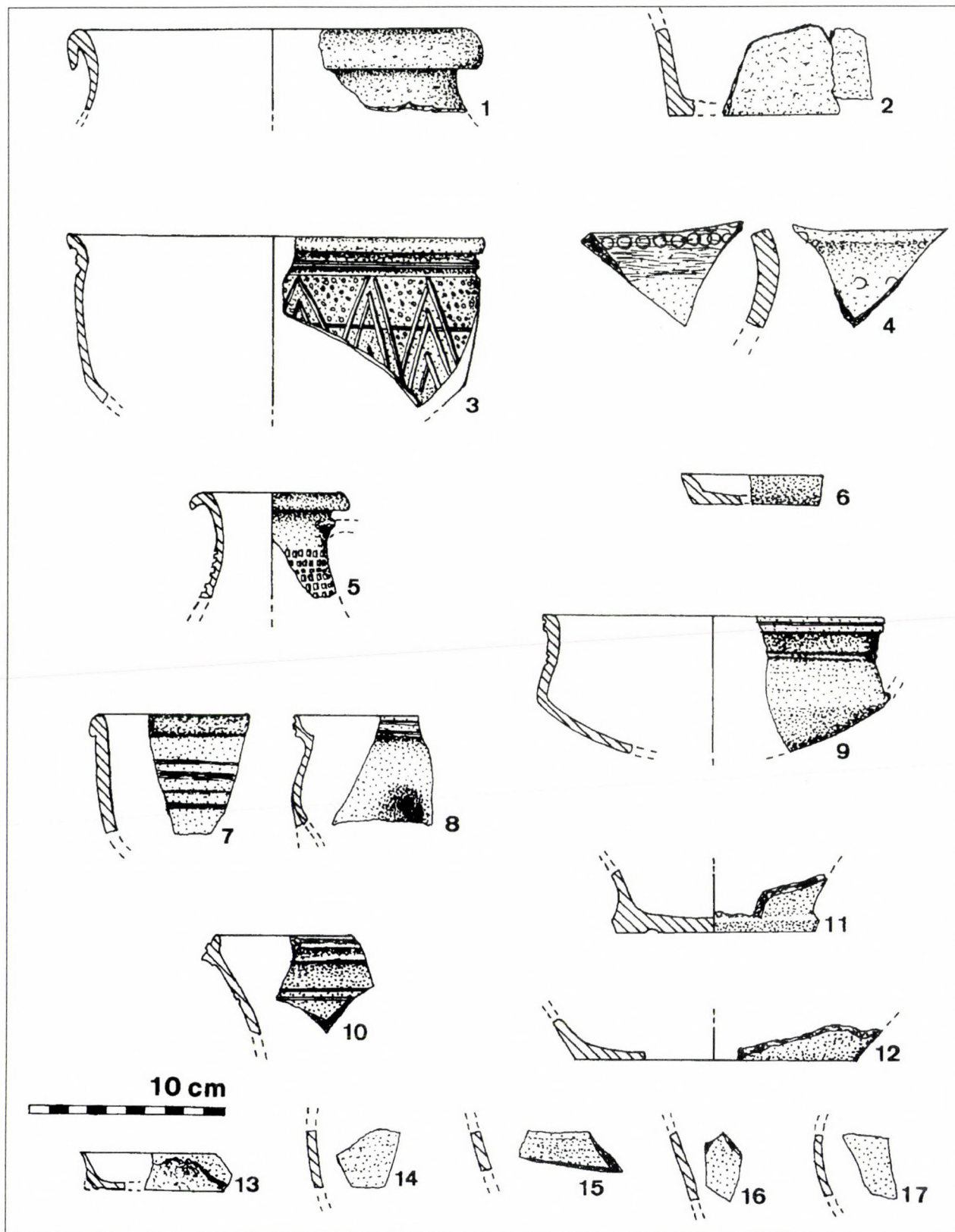


Fig. 12. 1–2: LTD pottery; 3: grey coated bowl; 4: red coated pot; 5: jug in yellow fabric; 6: red coated dish; 7: grey coated bowl; 8: folded beaker; 9: red coated bowl; 10: grey coated jug; 11: jug in yellow fabric; 12: burnished jug grey coating in the interior; 13: jug in yellow fabric; 14: orange-red coated frag; 15: jug in yellow fabric; 16: grey coarse frag; 17: red coated frag.

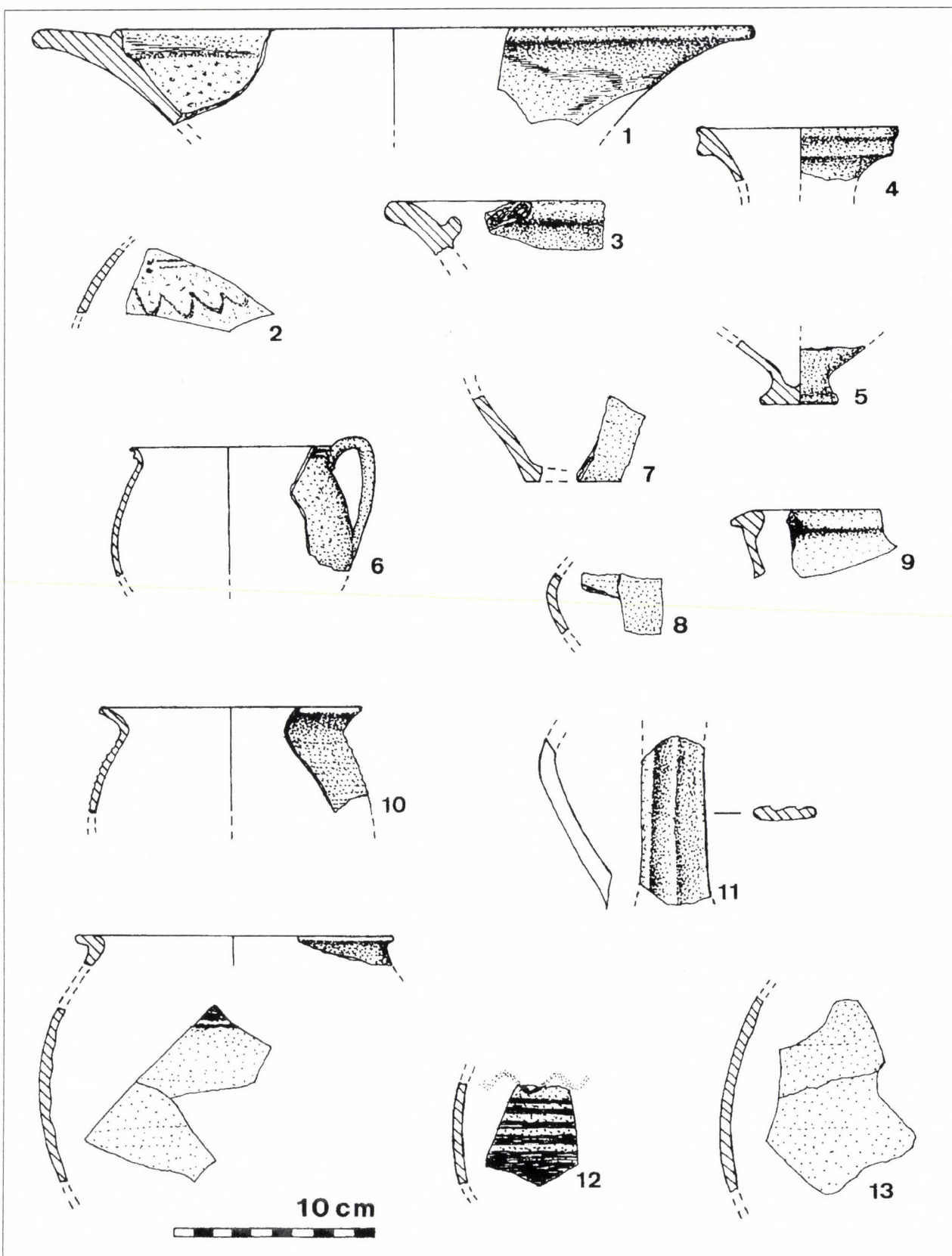


Fig. 13. 1–5: lead-glazed pottery; 6: grey mug; 7: grey jug; 8: grey bowl; 9: grey coated bowl; 10: pot; 11: handle in yellow fabric; 12–13: burnished pottery

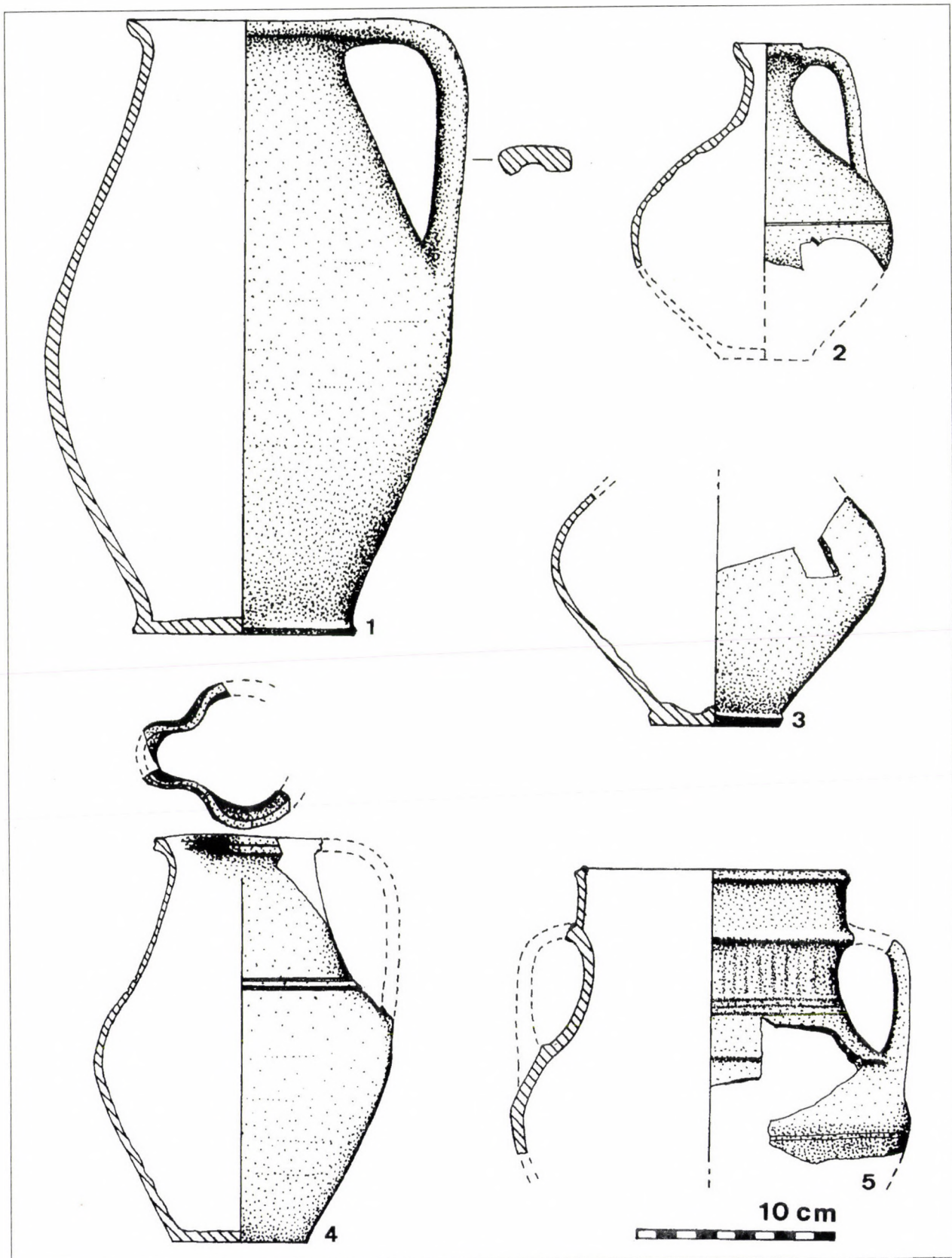


Fig. 14. 1: burnished jug; 2: grey coated jug; 3: orange-red coated jug; 4: grey jug; 5: burnished jug

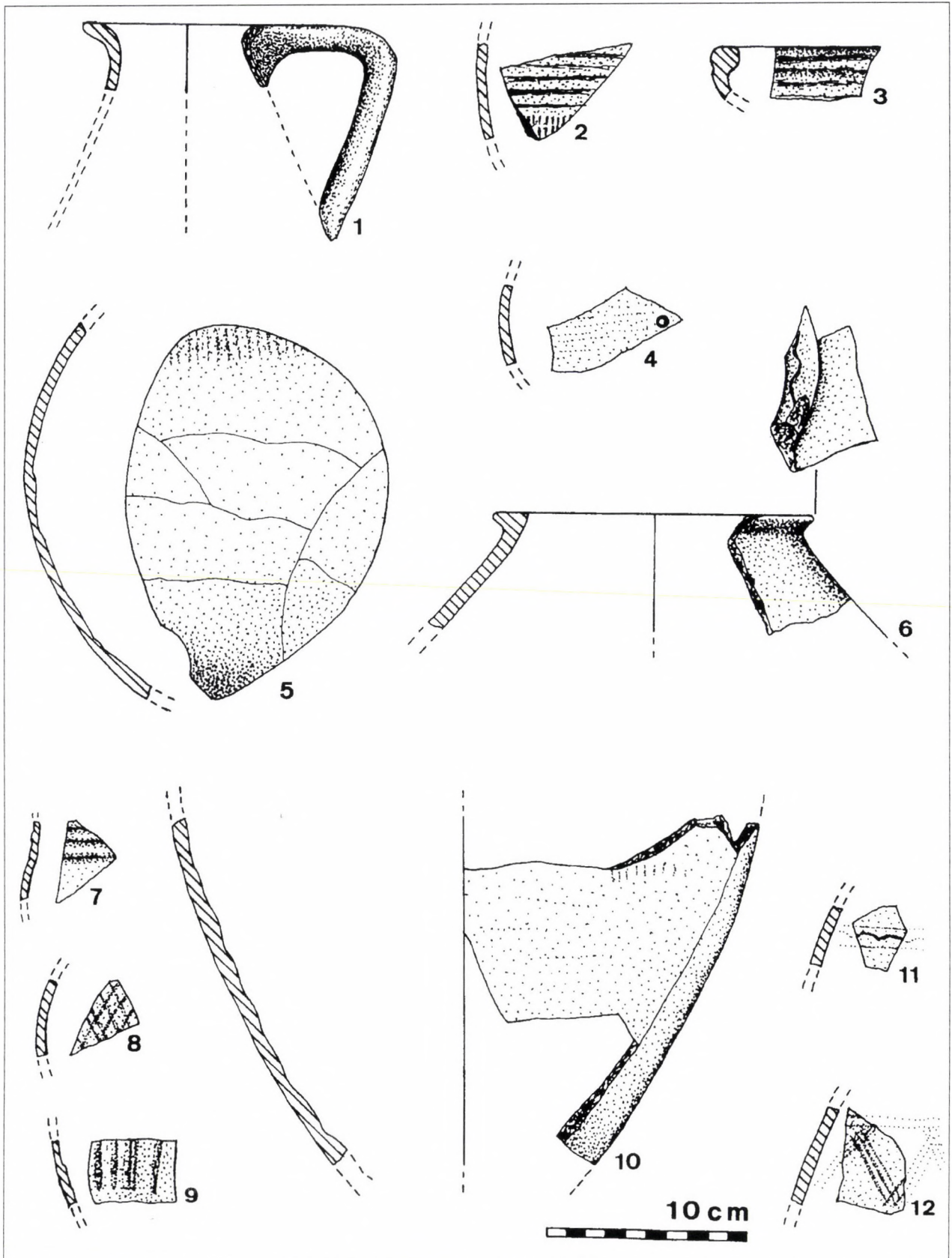


Fig. 15. 1-12: burnished pottery

15. body frag. with burnished decoration. InvNr. 95.8.87. Trench XVIII, above the flag-stones of the road. (OT-TOMÁNYI 1992, Pl. 17/13) Fig. 15/2
16. handle of a burnished jug. InvNr. 95.8.7. Trench XVIII, under the burnt layer. (OTTOMÁNYI 1981, Pl. X/11a) Fig. 15/1
17. grey body frag. with burnished decoration. InvNr. 95.8.17. Ibid.
18. frag. with burnished decoration. InvNr. 95.8.5. Ibid. (OT-TOMÁNYI 1981, Pl. XVIII/1a) Fig. 15/9
19. body frag. of a jug with burnished oblique rouletting. InvNr. 95.15.4. Trench XXII, rubble layer over the channel. Fig. 15/10
20. base frag. of a burnished jug with glossy grey coating on the interior. InvNr. 95.14.21. Trench XXI, rubble layer. Fig. 12/12

Lamps

1. handle of lead-glazed clay lamp. InvNr. 95.8.130. Trench XVIII, rubble layer. (IVÁNYI 1935, type XXII) Fig. 11/6

Metal

1. Knee-shaped bronze brooch. InvNr. 97.33.1. Trench XXX, destruction layer of the palisaded fort. (JOBST 1975, Type 13A, CatNr. 133; VADAY 1988–89, 80, CatNr. 402, Fig. 13/14, Pl. 131/4) Fig. 8/7.
2. iron V-shaped scabbard chape with grooved sphere. The surface is decorated with three horizontal grooved lines. At the top of the chape there two holes opposite to each other that could be used for the fixing of the chape. On the back a narrow rim can be seen that was also used for the fixing the chape. InvNr. 97.33.2. H: 7 d: 3 cm. Trench XXXII, rubble layer, above the the flag-stone of the court (GUDEA 1996, 234, 337, Pl. LIII/13; Similar Pannonian piece are known from Aquincum but with opus interassile decoration: ISTENEK, 42, Nr. 49, gen.: ULBERT 1969; UBL 1969, 260–264) Fig. 8/9
3. iron bolt. InvNr. 97.33.3. Trench XXX, destruction layer. (TOPÁL 1981, Pl. XXXVI/Gr. 109, LXXII/227)
4. bronze lid of a can. InvNr. 97.33.4. Trench XXXX, beside the robbed Roman wall, rubble layer. (GORSIUM 1, 345, Nr. 90, Pl. XXV) Fig. 8/6
5. late Roman lead sealing showing a scene. A man steps out of a building and holds up his right. InvNr. 97.33.5. Trench XVIII, rubble layer of the Vorhalle.

Bone

1. hairpin. InvNr. 97.33.6. Trench XXI, beside the grave 21. (BÍRÓ 1994, 86–87, Nr. 282, 297, Pl. 26–27) Fig. 8/5
2. bone counter. InvNr. 97.33.7. D: 2 cm. Trench XXX, rubble layer. (BÍRÓ 1994, Pl. LXXX/Nr. 716–717) Fig. 8/3
3. bone counter. InvNr. 97.33.8. D: 2,2 cm. Trench XXX, destruction layer. (BÍRÓ 1994, LXXIX/699) Fig. 8/4

Stucco

1. frag. of a stucco showing bead row and ovolo. InvNr. 97.33.9. 7x7x3 cm. Trench XXIX, rubble layer beside the robbed Roman wall. (NAGY 1927, fig. 44) Fig. 8/1
2. frag. of a stucco. InvNr. 97.33.10. 4,5x4x3 cm. Ibid. Fig. 8/2

Summary

The principia of the earth-timber period was probably built in the same place, we unearthed its postholes and some floor-layers. It must have had at least two phases according to the postholes that cut the earlier clay floor in

Glass

1. rim frag. of a white beaker. InvNr. 97.33.11. Trench XXIX, from the stones of the channel (BARKÓCZI 1988, 92, Pl. VI/61) Fig. 8/10
2. base frag. of a green bowl. InvNr. 97.33.12. Stone-well, –7 m. (BARKÓCZI 1988, 64–66, Pl. III/25) Fig. 8/11

Amber

1. frag. of an amber pearl. InvNr. 97.33.13. Trench XX, northern late Roman pit. (AQUILEIA-AQUINCUM, 111, Nr. 373) Fig. 8/8
- #### Coins (L. THÚRY)
1. aes. 3. II. Constantius. 347–359. Cyzicus. RIC VIII 104. Trench XX, rubble layer
 2. ant. Carinus. 283–285. Ticinum. RIC V.2. 183. Trench XVIII, 2. grave
 3. ant. - Trench XVIII, above the flag-stones
 4. aes 3. II. Constantius. 351–359. Siscia. RIC VIII 344. Trench XXXI, rubble layer beside the wall of the basilica
 5. aes 3. II. Constantius. 351–359. Siscia. RIC VIII 346. Ibid
 6. subaeratus. Caracalla. Trench XVIII, rubble layer
 7. ant. Aurelianus. Siscia. 270–275. RIC V.1. 225. Trench XXI, rubble layer
 8. aes 3. Valens. Siscia 367–375. RIC IX. 15b. Trench XXIII. burnt layer
 9. aes 3. Valens. 365–378. Ibid.

Stamped bricks (Fig. 9)

1. LVPICINI TRB imbrex InvNr. 96.9.1. th: 1,8 cm. Stone-well, –7 m
2. IAN ORD (retr. N) teg. InvNr. 96.9.2. th: 2,5 cm. Ibid.
3. IANO[(retr) teg. InvNr. 96.9.12. Ibid.
4. CHO (X) MA teg. InvNr. 96.9.9. th: 2,8 cm. Trench XXIX, burned floor-layer
5. JENTI[teg. InvNr. 96.9.13. th: 2 cm. Trench XXIX, rubble layer
6. LEG II AD later InvNr. 95.18.1. th: 4,5 cm. Trench XX, southern pit
7. JEG II AD teg. InvNr. 95.18.2. th: 2,5 cm. Trench XXI, above the terrazzo-floor
8. CHO (X) MAV teg. InvNr. 95.18.3. th: 2,5 cm. Trench XXI, western demolition layer
9. JMODI[teg. InvNr. 95.8.141. th: 2,5 cm. Trench XVIII, rubble layer
10. LEG[imbrex InvNr. 95.8.142. th: 2 cm. Ibid.
11. APPLVPPI[teg. InvNr. 95.8.143. th: 2,5 cm. Ibid.
12. LVPICINI[teg. InvNr. 95.8.144. th: 3 cm. Ibid.
13. LEG II AD (retr.) teg. InvNr. 95.8.145. th: 3 cm. Ibid.

Stone monuments

1. Altarstone. The inscription field is totally worn, on the right side a patera (?) can be seen. 60x55x50 cm. Stone-well, –2,5 m.
2. frags. of a basis. 62x42x16, 15x13x10 cm. Stone-well, –4 m. (KISS 1987, Pl. 1/3b, 25/1)
3. basis. Lime-stone. 160x60x28 cm. Trench XX, on the 1st floor-level. (CHIRILA—GUDEA—LUCACEL—POP 1972, 25–26, Abb. 37–38)

trench XXI. According to recent finds from the principia it seems to me that the first period fort was built at the very beginning of the 2nd century during Traian's reign as we supposed earlier. The scabbard chape, a Drag. 37

Samian ware from the vicus, and the North-Italian thin-walled cups with oblique rouletting and barbotine decoration (KOVÁCS 1995, CatNr. 5, to the date of the Fabrikat E thin-walled cups: GASSNER 1990, 257) can be dated to this period. The fort was built into stone after the Marcomannic wars. In trench XXX a thick destruction layer with a knee-shaped brooch was unearthed. In the black fill of trench XXXII a Central-Gaulish Drag. 37 bowl was found that can be dated to the Antonine period (CatNr. 5). In the road of the stone period principia frags. of Pannonian grey slip ware were found (CatNr. 9). This hypothesis was confirmed during the excavation of the shrine in 1997. In the southern wall of the shrine a denarius of Marcus Aurelius (158–159 AD) was found (KOVÁCS 1997).

The stone-period principia of Matrica was 47 m long with the entrance-hall and could have been approx. 35 m wide (the westerns room are (3,5+3,5+5)x2 m wide without the width of the walls, the width of the shrine is 6 m: KOVÁCS 1997). We did not find any remnant of a tribunal in the basilica. The floors of the basilica were 40–50 cm deeper than the level of the courtyard. Similar situation was observed in Porolissum (Mojgrád, TÓTH 1978, 104–111, Pl. III/5; LANDES—GUDEA 1983, Fig. 10) and in the Carnuntum auxiliary fort (STIGLITZ 1997, 59). The lack of the dividing wall between the basilica and the courtyard was probably solved by a colonnade. The same situation can be seen in the principia at Intercisa (VISY 1977, 14). The last period basilica had stone floor. Similar floor was found at Intercisa as well (VISY 1983, 76). The pulled-down wall in trench XXXII and the stone floor could mean that the basilica was used as a second courtyard. Earlier the basilica was certainly covered with tiles according to tiles found inside the basilica.

The southern wing can be identified as armamentarium (FELLMANN 1958, 80). This hypothesis was recently refuted (REUTER 1995, 42). The weapon finds in the area of the HQ-buildings as at Künzing or the scabbard chape of Matrica confirm the identification. The use of words like *principia et armamentaria* (RIB 1092) do not mean two separate buildings similar to the usage *aedes principiorum cum basilica* (RICHMOND 1961, 225) or *Capitolium cum principiis* (ALFÖLDY 1989, Nr. 3, 305–316). The southern wing of Matrica was surely used as storehouse because of the stone-floors and the lack of any heating-system. The small, western room of the southern side wing can be identified as a small entrance to the basilica that was later blocked. A small entrance was found in HQ-building at Aalen as well (PLANCK 1983, 247). Similar stone floors are known from the side towers of the late Roman fort of Aquincum (KÉRDŐ 1976, 72; FACSÁDY 1976, 146), from an angle tower of the auxiliary fort at Vármező in Dacia (CHIRILA—GUDEA—LUCACEL—POP 1972, Fig. 5). In the armentarium of the HQ-building at Stockstadt similar floor was unearthed (ORL B Nr. 33, 11). The dividing walls of the three rooms of the western wing were pulled down after the 1st period and there was only

one room south of the shrine. We could observe six floor-layers in trench XXIX, the brick floor (5th floor) can be dated to the late Roman period.

The addition of the entrance-hall could happen in the 1st half of the 3rd century because of the relatively similar depth of foundation. The section of an other addition with similar direction and width was observed beside the southwestern corner of the HQ-building in trench XXXVIII. Similar deep foundation had the added wall of trench XXI and it could be a section of an apse or a praefurnium. The rooms beside the shrine of the principia at Aquincum had similar apse (SZIRMAI 1976, 104) and the principia of Intercisa had praefurnia (VISY 1977, 15–16). The entrance-hall at Albertfalva (VISY 1989, 84–85) could be added later to the HQ-building (ArchÉrt 83, 1956, 98), because, according to Tibor Nagy, the “building” here was built after the Traian’s reign. The hall had the same width as the principia. This type of building occurs very often. The basilica and the southern wing had a dividing wall, therefore the basilica was not so wide as the principia. This can be observed in the HQ-buildings of legionary forts (e. g. Bonna, Vetera, Lambaesis, Novaesium) and in the auxiliary fort at Zugmantel (ORL Abt. B. Nr. 8 (1909)). The principia of Matrica according to the results of the excavation belongs to the Fellmann 3. type (FELLMANN 1958, 166–167).

Earlier there were excavations in the principia of the auxiliary camps of Pannonia at Carnuntum (STIGLITZ 1986, 198, 203, STIGLITZ 1997, 40, 57–59), Ad Statuas (GABLER 1989, 81–101), Ulcisia Castra (NAGY 1943, 395), Aquincum (NÉMETH 1986, 677), Albertfalva (NAGY 1962, 521), Campona (FÜLEP 1962, 651; FÜLEP 1968, 364) and Intercisa (VISY 1977, 15–16). The principia of the legionary forts at Carnuntum (FELLMANN 1958, 131–133, JOBST 1983, 50–52) and Aquincum (SZIRMAI 1976, SZIRMAI 1991) are better known. Most of the principia are known from short preliminary reports except the HQ-building at Ad Statuas and at Carnuntum.

Several wells were found in Roman legionary and auxiliary forts (PETRIKOVITS 1975, 105–106, JACOBI 1934). Wells (puteus – Plin. nat. hist. 36, 173, Vitruv. 8, 6, 12–15) or cisterns (lacus) occurred very often in the courtyards of the principia (FELLMANN 1983, 16, LETZNER 1990, 452). There are much fewer wells in the legionary camps (e.g. in Carnuntum – see below) than in the auxiliary forts (PETRIKOVITS 1975, 105). They were mostly placed on the left side of the courtyard in the corner (of the armamentarium and the entrance-hall) or in the transversal axis of the courtyard as at Matrica.

Earlier relatively few stone-wells were excavated in Pannonia (Klosterneuburg: UBL 1984–85, 316, Carnuntum: RLiÖ 4, 1903, 67–69, HUMER—JOBST—RAUCHENWALD 1990, 84, JILEK 1994, 390–392, Gerulata: GERULATA 1986, 6, 8, Aquincum: KUZSINSZKY 1932, 71–91, HABLE 1995, 29, TÁC: BÁNKI 1963–64, 215, Intercisa: see below, Celamantia: KOLNIK 1983, 358). Roman wells in several Pannonian aux-

iliary forts were unearthed as well (Carnuntum: JILEK 1994, 390–392, STIGLITZ 1997, 27, Intercisa: LŐRINCZ—SZABÓ 1986, 740, Celamantia: see above). In the principia of the auxiliary forts at Carnuntum (JILEK 1994, 390) and Intercisa cisterns were found (VISY 1977, 15–16). Here a cistern was built because the fort lies on the leuss plateau (much higher than the water level of the Danube). In the HQ-building of Ad Statuas the well has not been unearthed (GABLER 1989, 81–101). We have no data about the wells at Albertfalva and Ulcisia Castra, there is no mention about them in the above mentioned short reports. The well at Matrica is the first unearthed well in the principia of a Pannonian auxiliary fort.

Beside the wells the drain channels belonged also to the water supply of the HQ-buildings (PETRIKOVITS 1975, 105–106, FELLMANN 1983, 10). Therefore the channels unearthed at Matrica must be mentioned as well. The first channel was found below the floor of the most eastern room in the armamentarium. Its stones were set in clay. It led through the courtyard in the direction of the well. Similar channel was observed in the courtyard of the principia at Carnuntum (STIGLITZ 1997, 57). The 2nd one belonging to the 1st stone period of the fort was found in the road surrounded the HQ-building. It was 30–50 cm wide, uncovered, made of stones set in mortar and parallel to the walls of the building. It was observed west and south of the HQ-building (trenches XXI (see above) and XXXVI (see KOVÁCS 1997)). The fact that it could not be observed in the section of trench XX proves that the drain channel surrounded only the western wing of the building. Its distance from the walls (1,6 (because of the semi-circular apse of the aedes) and 0,4 m) shows that it collected the rainwater flowing down from the roof of the principia. Similar channel was found in several auxiliary forts around the principia (e.g. Aalen: PLANCK—BECK 1987, Abb. 98, Intercisa: Visy 1977, 16).

In the principia of the western provinces several wells were unearthed and some of them were filled with earlier stone-monuments and stones similar to those of the well at Matrica (Rough Castle: RIB 2145: ROBERTSON 1979, 55, Birrens: RIB 2092, 2127: ROBERTSON 1975, 39, 82, Newstead: RIB 2123: CURLE 1911, 48–49, Öhringen: CIL XIII 11757–11761: Röm. Germ. Korr. Blatt 5, 1912, 6). The well of the principia at Jagsthausen was also filled with stones (ORL B Nr. 41, 10). For its whole depth the steined well of the principia at Bar Hill along the Antonine wall had been choked with debris when the fort was abandoned (ROBERTSON—SCOTT—KEPPIE 1975, 12–14). These fills were connected with reconstruction works or the abandonment of the forts. The well of the auxiliary camp of Carnuntum was also filled with stones (KANDLER 1993, 56–57). A very similar situation was observed in the principia of Intercisa where the cistern in the courtyard was also filled in the 2nd half of the 4th century (VISY 1977, 34). This fill can be connected with the fact that in both forts new buildings were erected in this period in

the area of the headquarters-buildings and the earlier structures were pulled down. Most of the stone-wells unearthed in Pannonia had wooden foundation. The structure of the well at Matrica was held by horizontally laid large stones. Similar situation was observed at the canabae of Aquincum where the stone foundation held the courses of the well made of slates (HABLE 1995, 29). Its usage was necessary because of the very strong stream of the ground water. At Saalburg there was no need to use similar foundation because the deeper stone wells were built in the rock (JACOBI 1897, Nr. 7, 27–28). There are several precedents for that a stone-well does not end where the last course of the well ends. E. g. in the case of the well at Saalburg similar (“cauldron-like”) bottoms (without wooden foundation) were found as at Matrica (e.g. JACOBI 1897, Nr. 4, 41).

Evidently the well at Matrica had been often and thoroughly cleaned till the 2nd half of the 4th c. because there was hardly any find in it. The fact that all the finds from the well are fragmentary means that the other pottery fragments were pulled out during the cleaning of the well in the Roman period. As we could see approx. 80% of the finds can be dated to the late Roman period. The burnished and lead-glazed jugs and the mortariumfrag. prove that the well was still used in the 2nd half of the 4th c. A similar situation was observed in the case of the well of the principia at Aalen (PLANCK 1986, 252; PLANCK—BECK 1987, 124). The pottery finds consist mostly of jugs and flagons. The only exceptions are the Drag. 37. Samian ware bowl fragment and the mortaria. It is noteworthy that only very small metal (nail frags.) and unidentifiable organic (only 2–3 cm wooden frags) finds were found in the mud layer. In the well at Newstead a human skeleton was found among the stones (Curle 1911, 49). The dead body was thrown into the well with the stones when it was filled like the carcass of the dog in the well of Matrica.

On the basis of stamped bricks it can be also stated that the well was filled after Valentinian's reign. The stamps of Lupicinus tribunus and Luppianus can be dated to the reign of this emperor (LŐRINCZ 1980, 46–49, LŐRINCZ 1978, 37–38). What means that the last period reconstruction of the HQ-building (or the roof of the well) was carried out during Valentinian's reign.

The stone monuments (altar- and the basisfragments) found in the well belong to the stone period principia. (REUTER 1995; SARNOWSKI 1989). The altars found here could have been erected by the cohort milliaria Maurorum that stationed at Matrica. Originally, they could have been placed in the basilica before the entrance of the aedes. Earlier a basis (of Maximinus Thrax) erected by cohort milliaria Maurorum Maximiniana (CIL III 10375) was found by “the entrance of (the last century) ramparts” (in the area of the HQ-building) by Gy. Kereskényi (KERESKÉNYI 1874, 4–5). It could also stand in the basilica.

In the late Roman period the principia was used in its original form till the end of Valentinian's reign. In the fill

of the channel in trench XXXIII burnished pottery fragments were found. The function of the HQ-buildings in the 4th century radically changed (JOHNSON 1983, 51–52). The bricked stamps of Lupicinus tribunus (CatNr. 1, 12), Luppianus (CatNr. 2, 3, 11), Terentius dux (CatNr. 5) found here prove as well that the principia was rebuilt during Valentinian's reign. The stamps of Lupicinus tribunus and Luppianus can also be dated to the reign of this emperor (LŐRINCZ 1980, 46–49; LŐRINCZ 1978, 37–38). What means that the last period reconstruction of the HQ-building (or the roof of the well) was carried out during Valentinian's reign. The late Roman house with stone foundation of trench XX can be dated after 380 AD according to coins of Valens found in the destruction layer of the southern wing. The late Roman pits of trench XX also belong to this period. Some recent finds (bone hairpin, amber pearl that could surely belong to civil female inhabitants) prove that the inhabitants of the auxiliary vicus settled down inside the camp in the 2nd half of the 4th c. In 1997 in a late Roman garbage pit in the shrine a semi-circular bone comb was

found (KOVÁCS 1997). Similar houses dated to the latest period of the forts were found at Intercisa (BÓNA 1993, 236–237), Campona (FÜLEP 1962, 646), Ad Statuas (GABLER 1989, 95). In Intercisa in the area of the shrine a similar building was unearthed (VISY 1983, 78). At Ács-Vaspuszta similar pits were unearthed (GABLER 1989, 87–88).

The medieval church and cemetery in the area of the principia is unusual but similar situations occurred in Pannonia and in other provinces as well (Zeiselmauer-UBL 1984–85, 302, Miltenberg- ORL Abt. B. Nr. 38 (1911), 38a (1929). The medieval graves at Dunabogdány (Cirpi) and the medieval place-names (Pusztatemplom) prove the vicinity of the medieval temple (MRT VII, 88). At Ács-Vaspuszta the area of the camp was also inhabited in the medieval period (GABLER 1989, 96, 653). This means that in the medieval period some Pannonian forts had high ascending walls (XVIII. century maps mentioned the fort at Matrica as *rudera arcis antiquae*: cf. my PhD thesis in 1997) and the area inside the camps was inhabited again.¹

Notes

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Pataky, L. Thúry. The excavation of the well was conducted by Miklós Pataky. I wish to thank all of them for the participation. The drawings were made by I. Koós, E. Fácányi, L. Gucsi. In 1997 the shrine of the principia with the cellar (*aerarium*) was unearthed.

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