

РЕГИОНАЛЕН ИСТОРИЧЕСКИ МУЗЕЙ – СОФИЯ

Базилката The Basilica СВ. СОФИЯ of St. Sophia

НА ПРЕХОДА МЕЖДУ ДURING THE TRANSITION FROM
ЕЗИЧЕСТВО И ХРИСТИЯНСТВО PAGANISM TO CHRISTIANITY



ТОМ 7 СЕРДИКА СРЕДЕЦ СОФИЯ 2018

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НА ПРЕХОДА МЕЖДУ
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DURING THE TRANSITION FROM
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LATE ROMAN TOMBS AND BURIAL PLACES IN THE PROVINCE OF DALMATIA

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Introduction

Roman province of Dalmatia was set up during the reign of Augustus and it spread along the almost entire Eastern Adriatic coastal area (all islands included) and its deep hinterland, encompassing large part of the modern day Republic of Croatia, almost entire modern states of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, and parts of Albania and Serbia [see Map 1]. The province incorporated several different regions, from highly urbanised areas to mountainous, mostly rural hinterland; geomorphologic features of both regions influenced in a significant measure the ways people lived and died through centuries.¹ In the Late Antiquity Dalmatia had undergone administrative changes at least twice, i.e. during Diocletian's provincial reforms [Wilkes 1969: 416f; Matijašić 2012: 45ff], and at the turn of the 5th to 6th century A.D. when it became part of the Ostrogothic Kingdom [Wilkes 1969: 420ff; Matijašić 2012: 170–178]. Final centuries of the Roman Empire saw many big changes in other life spheres as well, and among the most significant ones were the rise of Christianity and arrival of new populations who introduced new customs.

¹ On the boundaries of the province of Dalmatia and territory of Liburnia see Wilkes 1969: 78ff; cf. Matijašić 2006: 82–93; Kurilić 2008: 9–10.



Map 1. Province of Dalmatia with areas encompassed with the case study (map created by A. Kurilić on the base of Google Earth: US Dept of State Geographer © 2013 Google Image Landsat Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO)

Therefore, we have chosen to present three diverse regions of Roman Dalmatia as specific and most appropriate case studies for this province. One is the city of Salona, the most urbanised area and the capital of the province [Cf. Wilkes 1969: 220ff], the second is the central hinterland region (now territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina), which was predominantly rural and as such displays interesting variations and retentions of autochthonous traditions [Cf. Wilkes 1969: 262ff], and the third area is the territory of Liburnia, historically a distinct region of the Iron Age Liburnian people who were able to preserve their own individuality during the Roman times [Cf. Kurilić 2008: 9–35] [Map 1].

The Late Roman burial types will be presented through a simple list of pertaining sites added at the end of the text, which will encompass both Liburnia and central hinterland (current Bosnia and Herzegovina), while the data from Salona, due to its numerous types and exceptions,² will be briefly described in general. Solely the most relevant literature is mentioned next to the each enlisted site.

² Salona was the most important and most influential early Christian city in this part of the Roman Empire [cf. Dyggve 1989: 21] with early Christian cemeterial complexes with basilicas at sites like Kapljuč, Manastirine and Marusinac [Marin 1988: 47–59, 86–93], while late Roman and Christian burials were also registered, but in much smaller numbers, in its western, northeastern and southeastern cemeteries [Cambi 1987: 254, 261 ff., 265 ff., 268 f.; cf. Marin 1988: 47, 88].

The data for each burial type are divided into burials that certainly belong to a considered type (i.e. the unambiguous evidence) and to those that most probably belong to it (i.e. the dubious evidence). The latter are those for which the key-data are missing, either due to the lack of detailed documentation or appropriate publication, or just because the finds were destroyed before experts could reach the site. This partition has been repeated on maps with the appropriate symbols [see Maps 2–3] [Map 2].

Burial types

VAULTED TOMBS. In addition to Salona, there are eight sites with unambiguous vaulted tombs attested in Liburnia (№ 4, 6, 8, 37, 47, 51, 54 and 55) and 43 in central hinterland (№ 63, 66, 68, 69, 71a, 72, 72a, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 77a, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96a, 97, 99, 101, 102, 103, 106, 107, 109, 110, 114, 115, 118, 122, 124a, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 137, 140, 141). Perhaps there are four other (ambiguous) sites in Liburnia (№ 9, 43, 44, 50) and five more in central hinterland (№ 84, 92, 124, 136, 138).

BURIAL CHAMBERS. Apart from Salona, there are 20 unambiguous sites (№ 3, 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 22, 23, 25, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 53, 54, 55) and eight ambiguous sites (№ 5, 19, 22, 28, 44, 45, 46, 59) with burial chambers attested in Liburnia, and 14 unambiguous sites (№ 61, 64, 67, 71, 74, 76, 79, 96, 104, 108, 108a, 109, 117, 139) and perhaps another one (№ 101) in central hinterland.

SARCOPHAGI. There are 26 unambiguous sites (№ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 30, 31, 33, 38, 40, 42, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57) and three more ambiguous ones (№ 11, 15, 58) with sarcophagi attested in Liburnia and 12 sites in central hinterland (№ 62a, 63, 63a, 65, 70, 74, 100, 103, 105, 109, 121, 123), but the richest site is definitely Salona.

GRAVES BUILT WITH TEGULAE AND/OR IMBRICES. In Liburnia there are 11 sites with unambiguous graves built with tegulae and/or imbrices (№ 1, 8, 9, 22, 23, 25, 32, 35, 47, 53, 54) and eight in central hinterland (№ 79, 108a, 109, 111, 112, 113, 116, 120). Such types of graves are also present in Salona and perhaps there are three more ambiguous sites in Liburnia (№ 44, 48, 60).

BURIALS IN AMPHORAEE. In addition to Salona, there are 17 sites with unambiguous burials in amphorae attested in Liburnia (№ 1, 3, 5, 9, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 43, 47, 54, 55), one in central hinterland (№ 111) and perhaps one more in Liburnia (№ 8).

PIT BURIALS. Pit burials are known from six sites in Liburnia (№ 3, 7, 22, 25, 53, 54) and four in central hinterland (№ 64, 76, 91, 96), as well as in

Salona, while both Liburnia (№ 13) and central hinterland (№ 125a) each have one more site with dubious pit burials.

MEMORIAE AND/ OR MAUSOLEUMS. Apart from Salona, which is very rich with this type of monuments, there are seven unambiguous sites in Liburnia (№ 1, 3, 13, 23, 40, 51, 55) and four in central hinterland (№ 84, 114, 117, 122). Perhaps there is another site in Liburnia (№ 18) and six in central hinterland (№ 70, 77a, 79, 107, 108, 109).

UNKNOWN/ UNCERTAIN TYPE. Some sites mentioned here have burials which are impossible to determine due to heavy looting, destruction and insufficient documentation and are, consequently, enlisted as unknown/ uncertain type. There are ten such sites in Liburnia (№ 2, 3, 12, 24, 29, 35, 41, 49, 52, 54) and eleven more in central hinterland (№ 61, 62, 63a, 67, 70, 74, 85, 89, 95a, 98, 119).

PARTICULAR TYPES. There are also burials that are not common for either of the territories – four in Liburnia (№ 8, 22, 23, 26) and seven in central hinterland (№ 64, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135).

Analysis

The most common burials in two of the territories considered here are *vaulted tombs*, which are very frequent in Salona [Cf. for instance Dyggve 1989: 90; Mardešić 2000: 216 ff; see also Marin, Mardešić 2000: 95, 167, 172 ff] and in central hinterland [cf. Map 3], but not as much in Liburnia [see Map 2], which is somewhat surprising because this type of a tomb is considered to be the most characteristic for this period [Cf. for instance Chevallier 1995: 166, 379f, 419, 422]. Many of these tombs are in one way or another connected with the early Christian churches.³ Some have been regarded as parts of *memoriae* or mausoleums, as, for instance, № 107, 114 and 122, or as being themselves the very *memoriae* (perhaps № 109). Twin vaulted tombs are quite rare and are found in Salona (once even four of them conjoined together) and at several sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁴

Many vaulted tombs in Salona and some in Bosnia and Herzegovina had particular entrances, the so-called *a pozzeto* (or *a pozzo*) entrances.⁵ Some tombs display unique or very rare features, as for instance the tomb

³ Not connected are № 44, 47, 50, 63, 66, 68, 72a, 74–75, 77, 80, 83, 85, 87, 92–93, 97, 103, 114–115, 124, 124a, 125–128, 136–137, 141, and perhaps also 89 and 94.

⁴ Salona: Mardešić 2000: 218 and Figs. 91b–c and 94a; Bosnia and Herzegovina: sites № 106, 122 and 125.

⁵ For Salona see Mardešić 2000: 216 ff. and Marin, Mardešić 2000: 172 ff. (tombs № 82–85); see also № 73 [cf. Chevalier 1995: 167], 77, 89 and 129 [cf. Chevalier 1995: 380].

of St. Domnio from Salona, which was divided with marble plates in three separate levels, or another tomb from Salona, which had an entrance stairway [Mardešić 2000: 218 (both) and Fig. 94d (the latter grave)], while on two occasions burial chambers were cut in the bed-rock (№ 82 and 89).

Burial chambers (i.e. cists made of stone slabs [cf. № 3, 47, 61, 64, 67, 76, 96, 104, 109, 117] and stone-built tombs [cf. above, the other nos. mentioned in the list]) are very common, although more frequent in Salona⁶ and Liburnia than in the central hinterland [cf. Maps 2–3]. In Liburnia they are more numerous than the vaulted ones, and appear at each site more frequently than other types. In the central hinterland these tombs are many times rarer than the vaulted tombs, which are the commonest tombs for that region.

Both stone-built tombs and cists show diversity in construction and roofing, but they are very rarely made as double structures (№ 67 and 117). Simple structure of cist graves, entirely made from stone slabs, resemble the prehistoric graves, which might point towards the continuation of similar burial structures. Some of the stone-built burial chambers were connected to larger constructions, i.e. mausoleums (№ 3, 55 and 117), but majority were either directly or indirectly attached to adjacent churches (№ 6, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 23, 37, 41, 42, 43, 54, 76, 79, 108–109; perhaps also nr. 74). Once, in Salona, the stone-built tomb was covered with a sarcophagus instead of more common flat or vaulted tops [Mardešić 2000: 218].

Particular sub-type of burial chamber tombs are the so-called *piscinae*, which are tombs shaped like a rectangular basin covered with a single, large stone slab, larger than the chamber itself. They first appeared, as it seemed, in the second or third century in Salona and were in continuous use in later centuries [Marin 1988: 88ff; Mardešić 2000: 217f; cf. also Marin, Mardešić 2000: 92, 94].

Sarcophagi, although predominately used by higher social classes [Cf. Cambi 2002: 159f; Cambi 2010: 41ff], are frequent finds in all of the investigated areas. They are most numerous in Salona, very frequent in Liburnia, but less common in the central hinterland, most probably due to greater difficulties regarding their transportation, especially through mountainous regions [cf. Maps 2–3]. They vary in decoration and size as well as in their placement within the necropolis, although with time, especially in the 5th and 6th centuries, most common were the undecorated

⁶ Dyggve 19892: 90, gives general observation for this very common type of tombs in Salona. See also Marin 1988: 49; Marin, Mardešić 2000: 88; cf. Mardešić 2000: 207, 216f.

ones.⁷ The use of sarcophagi lasted during the Ostrogothic rule which is attested, for instance, by two reused Roman sarcophagi (№ 123) containing skeletal remains and rich grave goods of Ostrogothic features dated in the early 6th century.

Inhumation *graves built with roofing tiles (tegulae and/or imbrices)* are somewhat problematic to date because they first appeared in Dalmatia in the 2nd century A.D. and lasted to the end of the Late Antiquity. Therefore, only graves that were found within clearly datable late antique contexts are enlisted here [cf. Maps 2–3]. The constructions were predominantly in the form of a gabled roof and only sporadically a rectangular (cist) form was used, i.e., they are mostly of the so-called *tomba alla cappuccina* type. Occasionally, small children were buried between two *imbrices*, in the so-called *a coppi* grave type (№ 32 and 120). Once (№ 84), the grave pit was made of shale slates while only the “roof” was made of tiles.

Burials within *amphorae* were usually used for interment of children and were quite common in Liburnia and Salona [cf. Map 2]. In the central hinterland this burial type has been reported only once [cf. Map 3, № 111], which is most probably a reflection of the ways in which the older investigations were carried out (ignoring or giving less attention to simple, less monumental graves), and not of the actual state.

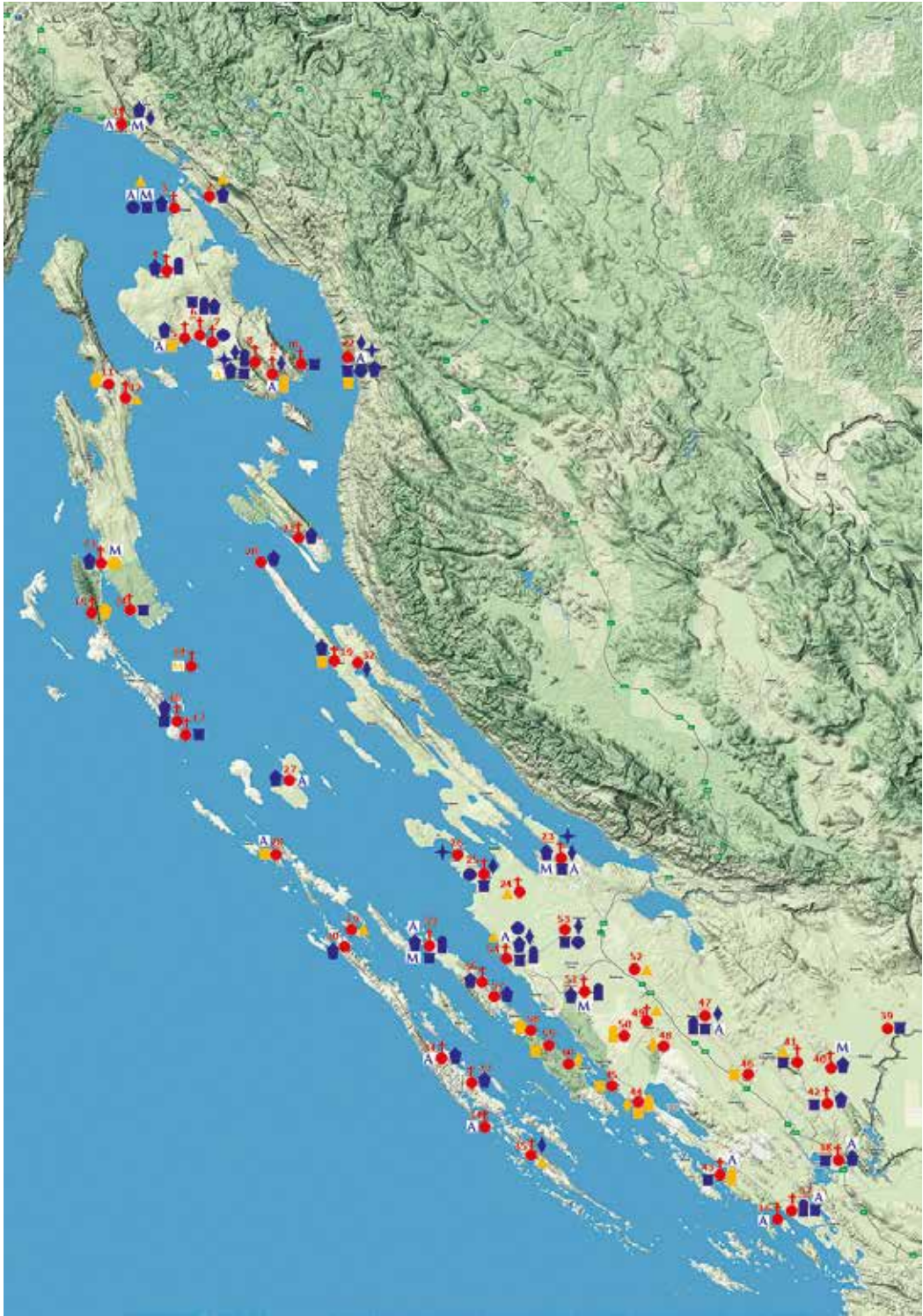
Surprisingly, simple *pit burials*, which would usually be considered as the most common types of graves, seem to be quite rare in all of the investigated areas [cf. Maps 2–3]. Predominantly the pit was simple and unadorned, although it could sometimes be surrounded with stones and/or be covered with stone slabs.⁸ Only rarely it has been hypothesised that wooden coffins had been interred within the pits (as, for instance, perhaps in Skelani [№ 138]).

Rare types, like *mausoleums* and other similar structures, should be attributed to inhabitants of higher social status, due to their size and estimated time, labour and material needed to construct them. *Memoriae* and/ or funeral annexes to cemeterial basilicas (so-called “chapels”)⁹ are well attested in Salona [Cf. Dyggve 1989: 91ff; Cambi 1987: 268; Marin

⁷ For more on the subject see also “The Late Antique Sarcophagi in Liburnia” by J. Baraka-Perica in this volume.

⁸ E. Dyggve [1989: 91] describes similarly made graves from Salona that he called the “Byzantine type” and dated from the 5th century onwards; however, he also stressed out that this is a type that was rarely attested in Salona prior to its destruction (at the beginning of the 7th century), but later become very common. For Salona cf. also Mardešić 2000: 216 and Marin, Mardešić 2000: 173 ff.

⁹ For identification of these “chapels” as *memoriae* cf. Marin 1988: 56, and as mausoleums Mardešić 2000: 224.

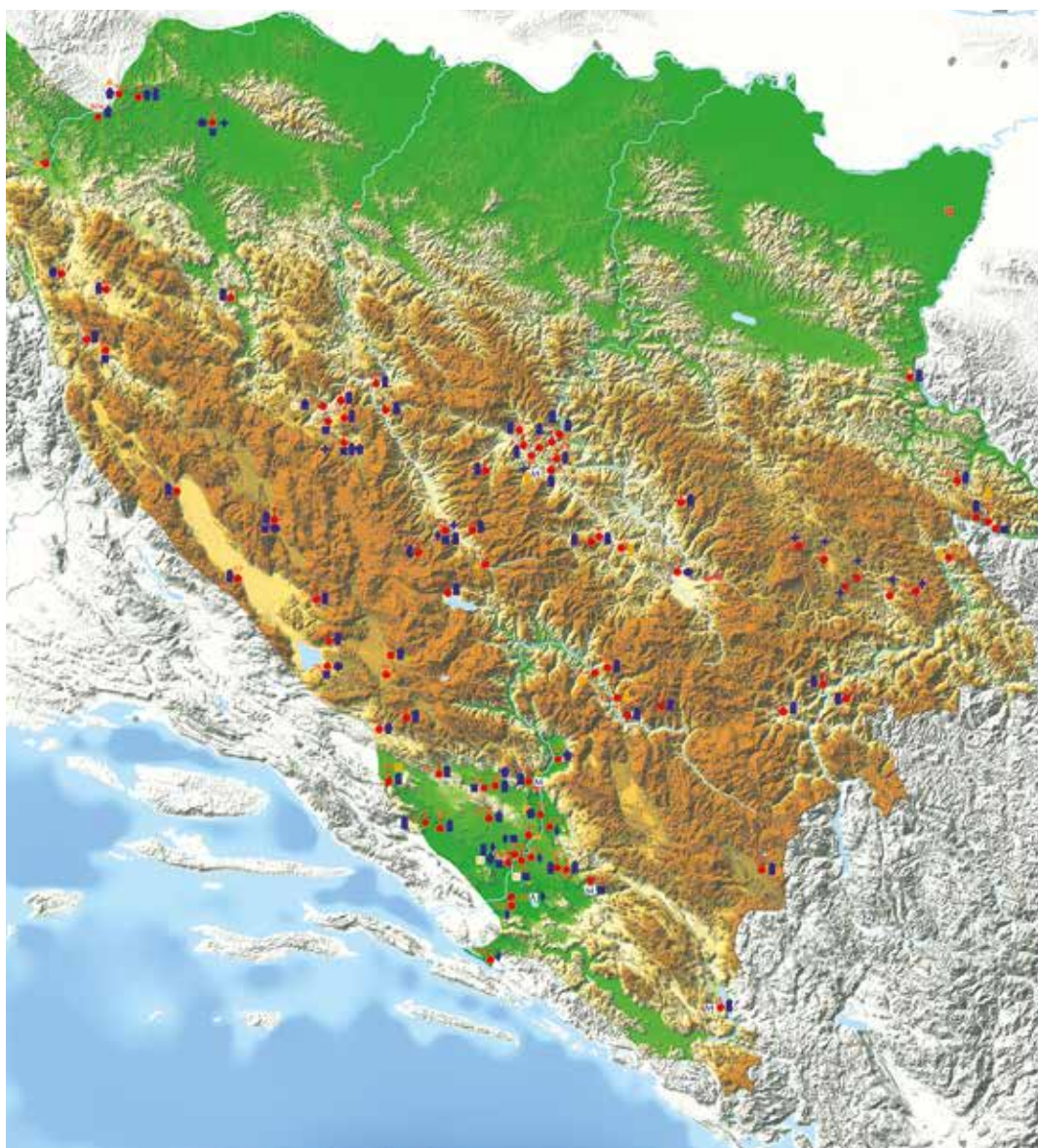


Map 2. Map of tombs and burials in Liburnia (map created by A. Kurilić)

LEGEND

	Location
 	Unambiguous vaulted tomb (blue); dubious vaulted tomb (yellow)
 	Unambiguous sarcophagus (blue); dubious sarcophagus (yellow)
 	Unambiguous burial chamber (blue); dubious burial chamber (yellow)
 	Unambiguous pit burial (blue); dubious pit burial (yellow)
 	Unambiguous memoria/mausoleum (blue); dubious memoria/mausoleum (yellow)
 	Unambiguous burial in amphora (blue); dubious burial in amphora (yellow)
 	Unambiguous graves built with tegulae and/or imbrices (blue); dubious graves built with tegulae and/or imbrices (yellow)
	Rare or particular burial type
	Uncertain or unknown type of late antique burial
	Church

Underlined
number Necropolis



Map 3. Map of tombs and burials in Bosnia and Herzegovina (map created by A. Kurilić on the base of: http://it.123rf.com/photo_10757577_bosnia-erzegovina-ombreggiato-sollevato-mappa-con-le-principali-aree-urbane-territorio-circostante-in.html XXL TIFF map format)

LEGEND

	Location
 	Unambiguous vaulted tomb (blue); dubious vaulted tomb (yellow)
 	Unambiguous sarcophagus (blue); dubious sarcophagus (yellow)
 	Unambiguous burial chamber (blue); dubious burial chamber (yellow)
 	Unambiguous pit burial (blue); dubious pit burial (yellow)
 	Unambiguous memoria/mausoleum (blue); dubious memoria/mausoleum (yellow)
 	Unambiguous burial in amphora (blue); dubious burial in amphora (yellow)
 	Unambiguous graves built with tegulae and/or imbrices (blue); dubious graves built with tegulae and/or imbrices (yellow)
	Rare or particular burial type
	Uncertain or unknown type of late antique burial
	Church

*Underlined
number* Necropolis

1988: 50f, 56ff, 86, 88f; Mardešić 2000: 210ff], but are somewhat rarer in other investigated areas; they are proven in only seven instances in the territory of Liburnia and solely in four in much larger central hinterland [cf. Maps 2–3].

All of the investigated areas occasionally had *particular burial types* [cf. Maps 2–3], such as pit burials within prehistoric tumuli (i.e., № 31, 36, 130–135) or dug within the bedrock (№ 22 and Salona), particular burials in church narthex (below the stairs and within walls) (№ 8), tombs made of stone slabs imitating sarcophagi (№ 74 and 79), a burial in tree trunk coffin (№ 64) and lead coffins (Salona).

The early Christian cemeteries of Salona – the cemetery at Manastirine in particular – display a particular tomb type, the so-called *mensae*, i.e. tombs covered with square, round or so-called sigma-type slabs that marked graves of distinguished individuals and have been either put at the church floor level or – imitating the altar *mensae* – at the table-appropriate height [Mardešić 2000: 219f; Marin 1988: 51; Dyggve 1989: 94f] [Map 3].

Many graves and necropolises have been found in the vicinity of the early Christian churches, especially in Liburnia and Salona. Slightly different distribution of late antique tombs can be observed in the central hinterland region where burials within churches, their annexes or in their vicinity have been reported at rather few sites, and even then the reports usually speak of a single vaulted tomb burials and less frequently of more of them. Some tombs were built not within the churches, but next to them or (at least once) below the church pavement.

Among burials without churches, majority of them were actually solitary graves, which were predominantly connected with rural settlements or *villae*, but sometimes they were the continuation of early Roman cemeteries.

Finally, particular kind of burials – without churches and perhaps in accordance with some old local traditions – is *the burial in prehistoric tumuli*. For other sites the information is too meagre to draw any conclusions regarding relationship with presumed necropolises and/ or churches.

In conclusion, it is evident from the above displayed evidence that the late Roman tombs in Dalmatia were more diverse and versatile than previously thought. Also the paper has shown that there are some regional differences regarding the distribution of sites and types of tombs.

LIST OF SITES ACCOMPANYING MAPS 2–3:

Rijeka (*Tarsatica*) [Višnjić 2010: 457ff; Documentation of PPMHP]; **2. Jadranovo** [Starac 1994: 10ff.; Starac 2002: 198]; **3. Mirine at Fulfinum near Omišalj** [Novak 1999: 4; Novak 2011: 35, 67; Čaušević-Bully, Bully 2014: 19ff.]; **4. Cickini** [Starac 2004a: 219ff]; **5. Krk (*Curicum*)** [Sticotti 1898: 37f; Žic-Rokov 1962: 40]; **6. Punat – Mala Krasa** [Tomičić 1987: 142]; **7. Punat – Kanajat** [Starac 2004b: 233]; **8. Jurandvor** [Starac 2008: 363; Starac 2009: 407; Starac 2010: 423f]; **9. Baška** [Bekić, Višnjić 2008: 211ff]; **10. Korintija – Bosar** [Ljubić 1884: 74; Šiljeg 2008: 85]; **11. Cres – Grabar** [Ćus-Rukonić 2009: 308]; **12. Lovreški** [Chevalier 1995: 55ff]; **13. Osor (*Apsorus*)** [Chevalier 1995: 55–59; Ćus-Rukonić 1998: 218; Čaušević 2003: 205ff; Čaušević 2006: 19ff]; **14. Martinšćica** [Čaušević-Bully, Bully 2014: 10]; **15. Studenac** [Chevalier 1995: 60; Nadilo, Regan 2010: 160]; **16. Island of Sv. Petar** [Čaušević-Bully, Bully 2012: 417]; **17. Island of Ilovik** [Documentation of PPMHP]; **18. Island of Oruda** [Čaušević-Bully, Bully 2014: 13]; **19. Novalja** [Šonje 1981: 9ff; Kurilić 2007: 807–814; Kurilić 2011: 76ff]; **20. Lun** [Oštarić, Kurilić 2013: 219]; **21. Barbat** [Domijan 2001: 46ff]; **22. Senj (*Senia*)** [Glavičić 1980: 177, 179; Fadić 1982: 61ff; Fadić 1988: 59; Glavičić 1993: 45–51]; **23. Podvršje** [Uglešić 2004: 10ff; Uglešić 2009: 142f; Gusar, Vujević 2012b: 156ff]; **24. Vrsi – Sv. Jakov** [Batović 1981: 88ff]; **25. Nin (*Aenona*)** [Batović 1970a: 34; Kolega 1996: 43f;¹⁰ Borzić et al. 2013a: 10]; **26. Privlaka – Škornica** [Borzić et al. 2013b: 21]; **27. Island of Silba** [Brusić, Parica 2010: 528]; **28. Island of Molat** [Uglešić 2002: 83]; **29. Island of Zverinac** [Uglešić 2002: 84]; **30. Božava** [Uglešić 2002: 102ff]; **31. Luka – Crkvina** [Uglešić 2002: 106f]; **32. Caska (*Cissa*) near Novalja** [Kurilić 2011a: 408, 411]; **33. Stivanje polje – Gruh** [Uglešić 2002: 107ff]; **34. Čuh** [Petricioli 1954: 61]; **35. Kornat – Tarac** [Radić-Rossi, Fabijanić 2013: 85f]; **36. Prvić Luka** [Uglešić 2006: 33]; **37. Srma – Prižba** [Maršić 2005: 209ff]; **38. Skradin (*Scardona*)** [Pedišić 1980: 130ff; Pedišić 1998: 132ff; Uglešić 2006: 22]; **39. Ivoševci (*Burnum*)** [Marun 1998: 55f, 74]; **40. Bribir (*Varvaria*)** [Uglešić 2006: 18ff]; **41. Žažvić – Crkvina** [Uglešić 2006: 16f]; **42. Piramatovci** [Uglešić 2006: 20f]; **43. Ivinj** [Gluščević 1997: 250; Uglešić 2006: 25; Kurilić 2010: 49]; **44. Pakoštane** [Nedved 1990: 222]; **45. Biograd** [Nedved 1990: 215]; **46. Vukšić** [Marun 1998: 67]; **47. Podgrađe near Benkovac (*Asseria*)** [Štefanac, Ćurković 2012: 117ff]; **48. Miranje** [Nedved 1990: 219]; **49. Polaća – Bičina** [Ilakovac 1971: 112]; **50. Donja Jagodnja** [Nedved 1990: 218]; **51. Galovac** [Belošević 1996: 328ff; Belošević 1997: 310ff]; **52. Kašić** [Belošević 1965: 129]; **53. Briševo** [Fadić 2002: 106ff]; **54. Zadar (*Iader*)** [Raknić 1965: 211; Gluščević 2005: 82 ff, 86, 155ff; Fadić 2007: 349ff; Alihodžić 2010: 542f; Cambi 2010: 134f; Vučić 2010: 539f]; **55. Muline** [Gluščević 1999: 52; Uglešić 2002: 90, 92]; **56. Preko** [Uglešić 2002: 93; Cambi 2010: 132]; **57. Kali** [Vežić 2005: 176]; **58. Soline – Ždrelac** [Nedved 1990: 230]; **59. Dobropoljana** [Jelić 1898: 101]; **60. Nevidane** [Nedved 1990: 229]; **61. Dolovi near Golubić** [ALBH 01.73]; **62. Ivanjska** [ALBH 01.121; 01.180]; **62a. Gromile**

¹⁰ We are grateful to M. Kolega who provided us with the data needed for this article.

(Džankić Rakani – Rakanske Barice) [ALBH 02.51]; 63. Straža (Blagaj – Japra) [ALBH 02.82]; 63a. Majdanište [ALBH 02.67; Basler 1977: 160ff]; 64. Bošnjica Voće [ALBH 02.6]; 65. Gradina (Crkvina) (Vrtoče) [ALBH 11.83]; 66. Bukovača 1 [ALBH 11.11]; 67. Donje Vrtoče 2 [ALBH 11.32]; 68. Bastasi [ALBH 11.4]; 69. Crkvina (Šišulje) (Volaši – Pejići) [ALBH 10.27]; 70. Šipovo (Baloie) [ALBH 12.237; 12.238]; 71. Tuk (Šipovo) [ALBH 12.247]; 71a. Jajce [ALBH 12.110]; 72. Crkvina (Volari) [ALBH 12.25]; 72a. Vinac 2 [ALBH 12.259]; 73. Crkvina (Čifluk – Grahovci) [ALBH 12.18]; 74. Donji Mujdžići [ALBH 12.20; 12.48]; 75. Gradina (Grkovci) [ALBH 11.61]; 76. Crkvina (Vrba – Borak) (Salvium?) [ALBH 22.37]; 77. Lištani (Pelva) [ALBH 22.24]; 77a. Livno (Bariduum) [Chevalier 1995: 190f]; 78. Crkvina (Otinovci) [ALBH 12.22]; 79. Grudine (Crkvina) (Bugojno – Čipuljić) (Bistue Nova) [ALBH 12.103]; 80. Mala Crljenica [ALBH 12.154]; 81. Crkvina (Glavica) (Oborci) [ALBH 12.21]; 82. Varošluk (Turbe) [ALBH 13.195]; 83. Vukosavica [ALBH 13.204]; 84. Crkvine (Gornje Turbe) [ALBH 13.28; Hoffer 1895: 48; Sergejevski 1951: 137ff]; 85. Paklarevo [ALBH 13.162]; 86. Bukovica [ALBH 13.23]; 87. Krčevine [ALBH 13.124]; 88. Zukići [ALBH 13.207]; 89. Mali Mošunj (Staneclji?) [ALBH 13.29]; 90. Gradina (Dabravine) [ALBH 14.86]; 91. Varošiste (Sarajevo) [ALBH 15.393]; 92. Kiseljak 1 [ALBH 14.135]; 93. Mravnjače 1 [ALBH 14.168]; 94. Pod Gracem (Gornja Višnjica – Begovići) [ALBH 14.191]; 95. Varvara [ALBH 21.341]; 95a. Šarampovo [ALBH 12.235]; 96. Gradina (Korita) [ALBH 23.102]; 96a. Bare (Crkvina) near Prisoje [Chevalier 1995: 192]; 97. Seline [ALBH 23.301]; 98. Crkvina (Crvenice) [ALBH 23.33]; 99. Crkvina (Petrovići) [ALBH 23.35]; 100. Grebine (Vinjani) [ALBH 23.131]; 101. Gorica 4 (Grude) [ALBH 25.94]; 102. Brižak [ALBH 23.20]; 103. Varda 2 [ALBH 24.375]; 104. Crkvina (Podgradina) (Mokro) [ALBH 24.40]; 105. Crkvina (Čerin) [ALBH 24.33]; 106. Doci 2 (Vitina – Doci) [ALBH 25.55]; 107. Župnica (Crkvina) [ALBH 25.363]; 108. Crkvina (Nerezi) [ALBH 25.232]; 108a. Čapljina (Ad Turres?) [ALBH 25.42]; 109. Mogorjelo (Turres?) [ALBH 25.224; 25.226]; 110. Crnići (Rivine) [ALBH 20.71; Chevalier 1995: 423]; 111. Kućišta (Višići) [ALBH 25.191]; 112. Krupa 2 (Dračevo – Krupa) [ALBH 25.187]; 113. Vranjevo Selo [ALBH 25.342]; 114. Crkvina (Panik) [ALBH 20.57]; 115. Crkvina (Avtovac) [ALBH 19.36]; 116. Dabrica [ALBH 25.48]; 117. Stolac (Diluntum) [ALBH 20.484]; 118. Greda [ALBH 20.248]; 119. Crkvina (Žitomislići) [ALBH 24.44]; 120. Hodbina 2 [ALBH 24.186]; 121. Vrtače (Bačevići) [ALBH 24.393]; 122. Crkvine (Cim) [ALBH 24.45]; 123. Vrba (Potoci) [ALBH 24.388]; 124. Dubočani [ALBH 21.65]; 124a. Glavice (Razići) [ALBH 21.80]; 125. Gromilice (Vrdolje) [ALBH 21.157]; 125a. Crkvina (Konjic) [ALBH 21.39]; 126. Međubrđe [ALBH 21.241]; 127. Ocrkavlje (Grčko groblje) [ALBH 19.207]; 128. Crkvice (Kumjenovići) [ALBH 18.21]; 129. Čelije (Ustikolina) [ALBH 18.36]; 130. Vražići [ALBH 17.339]; 131. Čitluci (Sokolac) [ALBH 17.53]; 132. Borovsko [ALBH 17.22]; 133. Bradva [ALBH 17.23]; 134. Mramorje (Okruglo) [ALBH 17.227]; 135. Brankovići [ALBH 17.24]; 136. Crkvina – Grebnice (Klašnik) [ALBH 17.46]; 137. Zukića Strana [ALBH 16.350]; 138. Skelani (Malvesa?) [ALBH 16.280]; 139. Srebrena Luka [ALBH 16.284]; 140. Crkvica (Staroglavice, Srebrenica) [ALBH 16.38]; 141. Zamlaz [ALBH 06.239].

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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Map 1. Province of Dalmatia with areas encompassed with the case study (map created by A. Kurilić on the base of Google Earth: US Dept of State Geographer © 2013 Google Image Landsat Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO)

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LATE ROMAN TOMBS AND BURIAL PLACES IN THE PROVINCE OF DALMATIA

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For a long time burial practices of Late Antiquity, at least in the scientific literature dealing with the territory of province of Dalmatia, have been regarded as monotonous and quite simple. Partially it is a reflection of actual conditions, but partially it is a result of insufficient archaeological research and/or publications. This paper, therefore, aims to present the types of tombs and burial places in the Roman province of Dalmatia through three case study areas (Liburnia, central hinterland and Salona).

Keywords: Province of Dalmatia, burial rituals, tombs

КЪСНОРИМСКИ ГРОБНИЦИ И ГРОБНИ МЕСТА В ПРОВИНЦИЯ ДАЛМАЦИЯ

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От много време погребалните практики от Късната античност, поне що се отнася до научната литература за територията на провинция Далмация, се смятат за еднообразни и сравнително опростени. Това отчасти се дължи на реланите условия, но отчасти е резултат и от недостатъчните археологически проучвания и/или публикации. Ето защо, настоящата статия има за цел да представи типовете гробове и гробни места в провинция Далмация чрез три репрезентативни области (Либурния, централния хинтерланд и Салона).

Ключови думи: провинция Далмация, погребални практики, гробници