

Funerary Monuments in the Interior of the Roman Province of Dalmatia



Edisa
Lozić

Series **E-Monographiae Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae 11**
Editors of the series Jana Horvat, Benjamin Štular, Anton Velušček

Edisa Lozić

FUNERARY MONUMENTS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ROMAN PROVINCE OF DALMATIA

<i>Reviewed by</i>	Jana Horvat, Branka Migotti
<i>Editor and DTP</i>	Mateja Belak
<i>Translation</i>	Sunčan Patrick Stone
<i>Maps and photographs</i>	Edisa Lozić, Benjamin Štular
<i>Publisher</i>	Založba ZRC
<i>Represented by</i>	Oto Luthar
<i>Editor-in-Chief</i>	Aleš Pogačnik
<i>Issued by</i>	ZRC SAZU, Inštitut za arheologijo
<i>Represented by</i>	Anton Velušček

Published with the support of Javna agencija za raziskovalno dejavnost RS (Slovenian Research Agency),
ZRC SAZU (Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts)

Front cover Funerary stele from Krnjeuša, kept by: ZMBiH, Inv. no. 205 (cat. no. 45, photo: B. Štular)

Ljubljana 2021; First e-edition
The book (pdf) is freely available in e-form (pdf) under the Creative Commons
4.0 CC-BY-NC-SA.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3986/9789610505419>

Kataložni zapis o publikaciji (CIP) pripravili v Narodni in univerzitetni
knjižnici v Ljubljani
COBISS.SI-ID = 58927875
ISBN 978-961-05-0541-9 (pdf)

FUNERARY MONUMENTS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ROMAN PROVINCE OF DALMATIA

Edisa Lozić



LJUBLJANA 2021

CONTENTS

Preface and acknowledgements to the translated edition	7
1. INTRODUCTION	9
Production Models	11
Stonemasonry in the Interior of the Roman Province of Dalmatia: hypotheses and method	12
Dataset selection	13
Research History	13
Outline of the Study	14
2. MACROSCOPIC PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS	15
Introduction.....	15
Methode	15
Lithotype variants	16
Possible limestone locations	18
North Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	19
Northwest Bosnia and Herzegovina.....	19
Southwest Bosnia and Herzegovina	21
Central Bosnia and Herzegovina	24
Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina	29
Conclusion	34
3. TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FUNERARY MONUMENTS	37
Background and Methods.....	37
Funerary Stelae	38
Stelae Type A	38
Stelae Type B	40
Cinerary urns	42
Cinerary urns type A.....	42
Cinerary urns type B	45
Cinerary urns type C.....	45
Cinerary urns type D.....	45
Cinerary urns type E	46
Gable-type lids.....	46
Lids type A.....	46
Lids type B.....	47
Lids type C.....	47

4. ANALYSIS OF THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEFINED TYPES, SUBTYPES AND VARIANTS	49
Background.....	49
Stelae	49
Cinerary urns	52
Lids	53
Production centres	55
5. ORGANISATION AND PRODUCTION OF FUNERARY MONUMENTS	61
Background	61
Production of funerary monuments in the interior of the province of Dalmatia	62
Production of cinerary urns and lids	62
Production of funerary stelae	63
6. CONCLUSION	65
7. BIBLIOGRAPHY	67
CATALOGUE OF ROMAN FUNERARY MONUMENTS	81
Overview of the organization of the catalog	81
Gazetteer of findspots	82
North Bosnia and Herzegovina (cat. nos. 1 and 2)	84
Northwest Bosnia and Herzegovina (cat. nos. 3–49)	86
Southwest Bosnia and Herzegovina (cat. nos. 50–102)	112
South Bosnia and Herzegovina (cat. nos. 103–118)	139
Central Bosnia and Herzegovina (cat. nos. 119–170)	149
Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina (cat. nos. 171–197)	184
Montenegro (cat. nos. 198–206)	203
Serbia (cat. nos. 207 and 208)	208

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO THE TRANSLATED EDITION

The research is based on the data on Roman funerary monuments from the Roman province of Dalmatia collected during my doctoral studies at the University of Ljubljana (2009–2013). In the following years, I expanded and added to the analysis of stone funerary monuments, which resulted in the book being published in Slovenian for the first time in 2018 (*Proizvodnja nagrobnih spomenikov v notranjosti rimske province Dalmacije – E-monographiae Instituti Archaeologici Sloveniae* 9; <https://zalozba.zrc-sazu.si/sl/publikacije/proizvodnja-nagrobnih-spomenikov-v-notranjosti-rimske-province-dalmacije#v>).

The English translation was funded by the Slovenian Research Agency.

With this publication I aimed to document and publish data on the Roman period stone funerary monuments scattered in numerous places in Bosnia and Herzegovina, once part of the Roman province of Dalmatia. This difficult task was attempted and achieved by Veljko Paškavalin (1983), and I feel very grateful to have the opportunity to present to this important subject and in this way honour my memory of the country where I was born.

It is my hope that this book will contribute to the preservation of these stone monuments, most of which are unique in form and ornamentation, to increase the knowledge of their existence, and to make them accessible to the scientific community for further discussion and research. In addition, this book provides a methodological approach that allows us to search for the areas of origin of the limestone artefacts, which in turn help us piece together the ancient routes.

Geologist Igor Rižnar has played an important role in my work, for without his insight much of my research would have been impossible. This book would also not be possible without Jana Horvat, who felt that my text deserved to be published, and whose comments helped to transform it into a comprehensible and reader-friendly book. I also thank Branka Migotti and Benjamin Štular for their expert comments, as well as my colleagues at the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Adnan Busuladžić), the Regional Museum Konjic (Ibrahim Turak), the Regional Museum of Travnik (Fatima Maslić, Ajla Sejfuli), and the Franciscan Monastery of St. Bonaventure in Visoko (Friar Zvonko Miličić), who provided access to museum collections. The acquisition of GIS data and analysis from the University Franche-Comté in Besançon and the European Research Center Bibracte Glux-en-Glenne was made possible by the French Institute Charles Nodier, which awarded me a research grant. I would also like to thank the Založba ZRC and the entire Institute of Archeology, in particular the reviewer Jana Horvat, who made it possible for this book to see the light of day in the e-monograph series. Special thanks are due to Sunčan Stone, who translated the book and in this way enabled it to reach a wider audience.

Last but not least, I would like to thank Benjamin and my family for all their support.

Edisa Lozić

In Graz, March 2021

1. INTRODUCTION

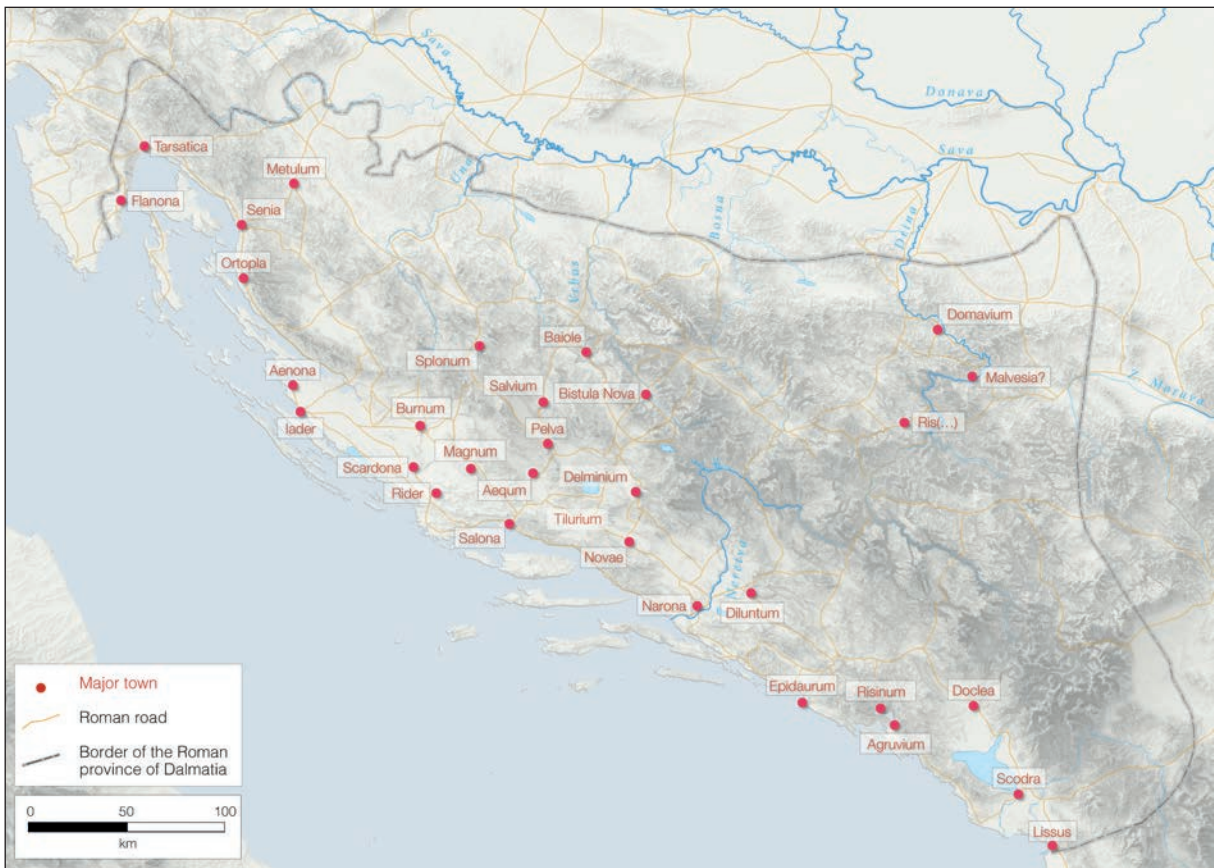


Fig. 1: The Roman province of Dalmatia
(settlement after *The Barrington Atlas of the Greek and Roman World*, Princeton University Press, 2000).

This study deals with the stonemasonry production of funerary monuments in the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia, which covered a large area - from the tributary of the river Raša in Istria in the north to Lješ in Albania in the south. The Adriatic coast defined the border on the southern and western sides, from where it extended into the interior of the province, almost to the edge of the Dinarides, where the eastern border reached the Kolubara and Ibarska basins in Serbia (*Fig. 1*).¹

¹ Alföldy 1965, 27; Wilkes 1969, xxi; Matijašič 2009, 184–185; Bojanovski 1988a, 325.

The cultural and historical development of this province was strongly influenced by geography and relief. The mountain massifs of the Dinarides formed a distinct barrier dividing the province into a coastal and a mountainous interior part. The difference between the two regions is best seen in urbanisation. The coastal part of the province, with its favourable climatic conditions and, above all, its transport infrastructure (road network and the possibility of maritime navigation) attracted immigrants from Italy.² The coastal towns (colonies)

² Wilkes 1969, 262.



Fig. 2: Research area (Source: Open Street Maps, SRTM CGIAR v 4. 1).

were founded in the middle of the 1st century BC and reached their peak in the 1st century AD.³

The process of urbanisation was somewhat different in the interior of the province. Epigraphic evidence suggests that urban development began as a one-time event, associated with the granting of legal status and Roman citizenship.⁴ The most important urban centres were founded during the Flavian dynasty (*Bistue Vetus*, *Bistue Nova*, Rogatica, Skelani).⁵ Under Hadrian, the centres in the Livanjsko, Glamočko and Duvanjsko karst poljes area received the status of *municipia*, but they never developed into significant urban centres.⁶ During the reign of the Roman emperor Markus Aurelius the status of *municipia* was settled mainly in the eastern part of the province: *Domavia* (Gradina near Srebrenica), *Maleusa* (Visibaba), *Municipium S...*⁷ These towns reached their peak in the 3rd century. During this period, economic development and trade led to an influx of immigrants,

the formation of new municipalities and an increase in the economic power of individuals.⁸

Most of the cities retained the status of *municipium*. One of the exceptions was *Domavia*, which received the status of a colony relatively late, in the period of Septimius Severus.⁹

This dynamic was based mainly on the possibility of developing trade relations. In the 1st and 2nd centuries, the coastal part of the province was intensively integrated into the trade network that extended throughout the Mediterranean. The interior of the province, however, was included in this network to a much lesser extent and somewhat later, mainly as a result of trade in raw materials or natural resources.¹⁰

The possibility of transportation played an important role in the development of trade relations. This was hampered not only by the mountain barriers but also by the lack of inland navigation, which was probably only possible on the Neretva River. The most important connection and means of communication between the coast and the interior was the network of main roads

³ Matijašić 2009, 202.

⁴ Wilkes 1969, 262.

⁵ Wilkes 1969, 273.

⁶ Wilkes 1969, 357.

⁷ Wilkes 1969, 262–296.

⁸ Wilkes 1969, 293.

⁹ Alföldy 1965, 155.

¹⁰ Wilkes 1969, 407; Glicksman 2005, 189–224.

leading from *Salona* to Pannonia. The first route *Salona-Servitium* ran along the Vrbas valley until it reached the Sava valley at present-day Bosanska Gradiška; the other led from *Salona* to present-day Breza (*He(dum?)ca(stellum?)*), from which an extension led to *Domavia*. The third route in the direction of Siscia (Sisak) led through today's Bosanski Grahovo and Drvar to Bosanski Petrovac and on to Prijedor, Bosanska Dubica and Sisak (Siscia) (*Fig. 1*).¹¹

The Roman province of Dalmatia was thus divided geographically, socially, politically and economically into the coastal area and the interior, where the road network was more or less the only means of transport.¹² My research area focused on the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia (*Fig. 2*). The issue of accessibility plays a central role in understanding this study, especially when it comes to the question of stone supply.¹³

The lack of major urban centers in this remote area deepens the impression of isolation. The presence of Roman stone funerary monuments, however, attests to an organized production through which the art tradition Greek-Roman penetrated deep into the interior of the province.¹⁴

The main focus of this monograph is to research the stonemasonry production in the area. The aim of the research was to identify the model of stone production that emerged in a mountainous and difficult to access zone, where the possibilities for transporting stone material by water were almost non-existent.¹⁵ The study was carried out on funerary monuments discovered in the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia. It was limited to the interior of the province, where we can expect different production models than in the coastal region, where sea transport and trade were the norm.¹⁶ My study therefore focused on the production of stone funerary monuments made in the territory of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina, western Serbia and Montenegro. The question of the production of stone monuments and the related issues of stone supply in parts of Roman Empire, distant from the main (water and land) transport links and the major urban centres, have hardly been discussed so far.¹⁷

PRODUCTION MODELS

This field of research deals with the production mechanisms behind funerary monuments, as introduced into the research concept of Roman provincial

archeology by J. B. Ward-Perkins in the 1950s.¹⁸ He introduced the important concept of the organization of Roman imperial quarries and the system of trade in decorative marble within the territories of the former Roman Empire.¹⁹ J. B. Ward-Perkins concluded that the increased demand for decorative marble in the 1st and 2nd centuries led to a reorganization of the system of procurement and production of stone products. As a result, a semi-industrial mode of production or the production of semi-finished products developed in the 2nd century. As a result, a semi-industrial mode of production or production of semi-finished products characterized by mass production and accumulation in distribution centers developed in the 2nd century.²⁰ Ward Perkins' Studies on the Roman trade in stone materials, carried out between 1951 and 1980, laid the foundation for many later studies that emerged from the Ward-Perkins model.²¹ They all focused on the problem of material provenance and addressed the question of production, distribution and the concept of trade in marble products at Roman Empire. In the last ten years Ben Russell criticized the concept Ward-Perkins.²² He rejected the idea of semi-industrial mass production dictating stonemasonry production scattered throughout the Roman Empire, and emphasized the existence of various practices in the territory of the former Roman Empire, which influenced the distribution of marble products.²³

Russell emphasized the greater role of individual customers and reduced the role of quarries and workshops.²⁴ Unlike Ward-Perkins, Russell returned to the customers at the beginning of the manufacturing process. He considered each individual customer as an important actor in the production process.²⁵

The models presented address the production and distribution of high-end marble objects in an attempt to capture their importance in the broader economic context of Roman Empire. The concepts are suitable for understanding the trade of high-value materials (marble) where there was the possibility of river and/or sea transport. If one wants to understand the production

¹⁸ Ward-Perkins 1951, 277–304; id. 1956, 10–16; id. 1957, 455–467; id. 1958, 96–104; id. 1963, 119–124; id. 1969, 109–145; id. 1977, 191–238; id. 1980b, 23–69.

¹⁹ Ward-Perkins 1980b, 23–69; id. 1992a, 13–22; id. 1992b, 23–30; id. 1992c, 31–38; id. 1992d, 39–54; id. 1992e, 61–105.

²⁰ Ward-Perkins 1980a, 325; cf. id. 1992b, 63.

²¹ Dodge 1991, 28–50; Peacock 1994, 361–363; Waelkens 1982; id. 1985, 641–653; Fant 1989; id. 1993, 145–179; id. 2001, 167–198; Pensabene 1994; id. 1998, 333–391; id. 2002, 3–68; id. 2012, 731–743; Jongstra 1995; Maischberger 1997; Clarke 2008, 687–703; Hirt 2010; Russell 2013.

²² Russell 2013.

²³ Russell 2013.

²⁴ Russell 2013.

²⁵ Russell 2013.

¹¹ Matijašić 2009, 196–198.

¹² Wilkes 1969, 407.

¹³ Russell 2013, 105–106.

¹⁴ Paškvalin 2012, 512.

¹⁵ Cvijić 1987, 25–42.

¹⁶ Cf. Cambi 1988; id. 1993b, 77–90; id. 2010.

¹⁷ Cf. Hayward 2009; Taelman 2014, 175–194.

and distribution mechanisms of stone monuments in the remote parts of the Roman Empire, where stone supply depended predominantly on land transport, one has to start from the same questions.

STONEMASONRY IN THE INTERIOR OF THE ROMAN PROVINCE OF DALMATIA: HYPOTHESES AND METHOD

In pre-Roman times, centres of production of stone (anthropomorphic) stelae were known on the eastern Adriatic coast and its hinterland at the site of Nezakcij (Istria), in the area of Bihać and in the area of present-day Borčani (Tomislavgrad).²⁶ The Hellenistic stelae from the coastal part of central Dalmatia, which originated with the Greek colonisation, and the Liburnian funerary monuments known as *cippi*, can also be placed in the pre-Roman phase of stone production.²⁷ With the arrival of the Roman authorities and urban development - especially in the large coastal cities (*Salona*, *Narona*) - stonemasonry workshops began to appear as early as the late Republican period.²⁸

Due to the military presence in legionary camps at Ivoševci (*Burnum*) and Tilurij (*Tilurium*), both in the hinterland of *Salona*, stonemasonry workshops emerged in the 1st century that produced characteristic architectural military stelae with a door motif.²⁹ An important starting point for research were the stelae with Latin inscriptions, dated to the period of Late Republic or the 1st century, discovered in the village of Ruduša near Sinj.³⁰ Their presence shows that some local communities adopted the burial practise of marking graves with stone slabs early on.³¹ It is important to emphasise that stonemasonry workshops in urban centres or legionary camps did not contribute to their development.³² Stone slabs from Ruduša are made of soft local limestone, which is easy to work with and which made it possible to create decorations using woodworking techniques.³³ Different solutions used in designing the internal structure of the slabs, the shape and the different production techniques

used indicate that the stone slabs were not created in a professional stonemason's workshop, but were probably made by different "local stone craftsmen".³⁴

By introducing a new approach to the analysis of stone funerary monuments, the main aim of this study is to find a conceptual model for the organisation of stonemasonry production that emerged in a geographically closed and isolated area covered by mountain massifs.³⁵

Two scenarios seem possible. One is to establish a large manufacturing centre supplying a large geographic area with semi-finished products (regional significance).³⁶ The second scenario revolves around the organisation of local production centres for stonemasonry (along the lines of the Ruduša production stelae) using local stone material (limestone). My hypothesis favours the second scenario. Its aim is therefore to identify the local production centres in the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia, to locate the area of origin of the stone, and to search for a conceptual model for the organisation of stonemasonry production. Ward-Perkins' model was taken into account, especially in defining the typology. The aim was to identify territorial concentrations of funerary monuments with common formal (typological) characteristics. This is based on the assumption that individual production centres within individual burial categories developed specific formal characteristics. The areas where local production centres existed were delimited and defined by mapping the locations of funerary monuments with common formal features. The (poor) research of ancient local quarries and the lack of relevant information on the stone material used for the production of funerary monuments makes it impossible for us to determine the areas of origin of the stone, i.e. the location of Roman quarries.³⁷ Published data characterising the stone material and the type of stone used, which are crucial for resolving these questions, are scarce.³⁸ Combined with the available data, the state of research dictated the methodological approach that could be considered a predictive model.³⁹ A new typology of Roman funerary monuments with clear formal elements had to be developed. Until now, this methodological approach has not been applied to Roman funerary monuments discovered in the province of Dalmatia. Previous analyses of funerary monuments have focused exclusively on the individual aspects of

²⁶ Cambi 1984, 105–117; Kukoč 1987, 75–112; Cambi 2002, 15–22; Jurkić 2005, 31–39; Raunig 2004, 191–230; Kukoč 2009, 39–120; Cambi 2013, 395–419.

²⁷ Cambi 2013, 414; Rendić-Miočević 1989c, 597–611.

²⁸ Cambi 2002, 149

²⁹ Cambi 1994, 147–181; id. 2002, 150; Zaninović 1984, 69; Medini 1984, 107–126; Cambi 1994, 37; Tončinić 2011, 16; Miletić 2013, 419–442; id. 2015, 357–370.

³⁰ According to N. Cambi stelae from Ruduša can be dated to the period of the Late Republic (Cambi 2013, 414). However, B. Gabričević dated them into the 1st century AD. (Gabričević 1983, 33–96).

³¹ Gabričević 1983, 33–96.

³² Gabričević 1983, 52.

³³ Gabričević 1983, 44.

³⁴ Gabričević 1983, 44.

³⁵ Cvijić 1987, 25–42.

³⁶ Example adjacent Roman province Pannonia (cf. Djurić 1991, 100).

³⁷ This situation is confirmed by the database of Roman quarries (The Stone Quarries Database), created by B. Russell in The Oxford Roman Economy Project (http://oxrep.classics.ox.ac.uk/databases/stone_quarries_database/)

³⁸ cf. Paškvalin 2000, 177–190; Škegro 2003, 135–164; id. 2005, 55–61; Čremošnik 1956, 127–136; id. 1957a, 163–172.

³⁹ Cf. Clarkson, Bellas 2014, 324–333.

iconographic and stylistic interpretations⁴⁰, whereas this study focuses primarily on the localization of production centres. The focus of the study is on stone source areas and the identification of products created in individual production centres. The study does not address the motifs and decoration of funerary monuments, mainly because decoration was separate from production in the initial phase.⁴¹

DATASET SELECTION

I focused on funerary monuments that represent a sufficiently large and spatially uniform pattern. The petrographic analysis was conducted on different types of funerary monuments (stelae, cinerary urns, etc.). The typological analysis was conducted on three types of monuments: stelae, cinerary urns and lids. In order to have a better overview of the typological-chronological framework, I have numerically complemented the database of these three types of monuments. Other forms (altars, aediculae, relief funerary plaque) were not included in the typological analysis, because their preservation or insufficient numbers did not permit such an analysis.

I focused on funerary monuments that represented a sufficiently large and spatially uniform pattern. The petrographic analysis was carried out on different types of funerary monuments (stelae, cinerary urns, lids, funerary urns, etc.). However, the typological analysis was carried out on three categories of funerary monuments: stelae, cinerary urns and lids. Other categories of funerary monuments (funerary altars, aediculae, relief tablets) were not included in the typological analysis because their state of preservation or insufficient number did not allow such an analysis. In order to get a better overview of the production centres within the province, I have also extended the area of investigation to the east by including stelae from the eastern part of the province in the typological analysis.

The spatial analysis and typological distribution of defined types of funerary monuments is based on the assumption that since we are dealing with heavy stone blocks, the funerary monuments were not moved far from their original location.

⁴⁰ Sergejevski 1928, 79–97; id. 1930, 157–166; Mirković 1975, 95–108; Paškvalin 2000, 177–190; Škegro 2003, 135–164; id. 2005, 55–61; Čremošnik 1956, 127–136; Čremošnik 1957a, 163–172; Imamović 1979, 127–131; Rendić-Miočević 1982, 1–14; Paškvalin 1983a; id. 1983b, 109–125; id. 1986, 153–162; id. 2000, 177–190; Schönauer 2001, 223–515.

⁴¹ Ward-Perkins 1980b, 23–69; id. 1992a, 13–22; id. 1992b, 23–30; id. 1992c, 31–38; id. 1992d, 39–54; Russell 2011, 123–124.

RESEARCH HISTORY

Texts on funerary monuments have been published in various series. The foundation of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1888 and the establishment of the scientific journal *Glasnik* a year later, laid the foundation for publication. Before World War I, texts on Roman funerary monuments were published by C. Patch, F. Fiala, V. Radimský, Č. Truhelka and A. Hoffer.⁴² The published data were accompanied by excellent drawings. The stone monuments discovered in the interwar period were published by D. Sergejevski in *Glasnik*.⁴³ The Roman funerary monuments from Bosnia and Herzegovina and northern Montenegro (Komini, Pljevlja, Kolovrat) were published in the series *Spomenik SKA*, published by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SANU).⁴⁴

After the World War II D. Sergejevski continued publishing texts on the stone monuments preserved in the National Museum.⁴⁵ The stone funerary monuments were the subject of a debate in which Sergejevski attempted to shed light on the issues of the autochthonous cultural element preserved on the Roman stone monuments.⁴⁶ The issues related to the dating of stone funerary monuments discovered in the Bihać area were discussed by D. Sergejevski, A. Stipčević, B. Čović and R. Vasić, E. Pašalić and D. Rendić-Miočević.⁴⁷ In the 1950s, texts on the stone monuments discovered in the vicinity of Konjic were published by I. Čremošnik in *Glasnik*.⁴⁸ In the 1960s, these stone monuments were discussed in the onomastic studies of G. Alföldy and R. Katičić.⁴⁹ Individual stone monuments were published in various museum publications (the Regional Museum Travnik, the Museum of Herzegovina Trebinje, the Museum of Eastern Bosnia in Tuzla, etc.).⁵⁰

⁴² Radimský 1892d 117–127; id. 1892b, 332–336; id. 1893, 575–636; id. 1894, 3–17; Truhelka 1890b, 95–99; id. 1890a, 188–191; 1892a, 340–365; id. 1892b, 315–320; id. 1893a, 685–699; id. 1893b, 308–314; id. 1894; Fiala, Patsch 1895, 257–283; Patsch 1896a, 243–295; id. 1897a, 177–241; id. 1899, 154–256; id. 1900b, 169–193; id. 1902b, 61–130; id. 1904a, 171–300; id. 1904b, 307–365; id. 1907b, 431–470; Hoffer 1895, 43–61.

⁴³ Sergejevski 1927, 255–265; id. 1928, 79–97; id. 1930, 157–166; id. 1932, 35–56; id. 1933, 7–14; id. 1934b, 5–27; id. 1935, 17–22; id. 1936b, 3–14; id. 1938, 95–131; id. 1944, 1–20.

⁴⁴ Sergejevski 1934b, 5–27; id. 1938, 95–131; id. 1940, 133–160.

⁴⁵ Sergejevski 1948, 177–180; id. 1949–1950, 45–93; id. 1952, 41–57.

⁴⁶ Sergejevski 1965b, 119–141.

⁴⁷ Stipčević 1963; Vasić 1967b, 47–57; id. 1967a, 217–231; Pašalić 1984, 191–307; Rendić-Miočević 1982, 1–14.

⁴⁸ Čremošnik 1954a, 179–188; id. 1956, 127–136; id. 1957a, 163–172; id. 1957b, 143–162; id. 1959, 103–109.

⁴⁹ Alföldy 1965; id. 1969; Katičić 1962, 95–120; id. 1963, 255–292; id. 1964, 9–58; id. 1965, 53–86.

⁵⁰ Lozić 1959, 37–42; Bojanovski 1965, 101–110; id. 1977, 67–98.

In the late 1960s and early 1970s, texts on stone monuments by I. Bojanovski were published sporadically.⁵¹ In the late 1960s and until the early 1990s, texts on stone monuments from the eastern part of the province of Dalmatia (mainly from the sites of Pljevlja, Komini and Kolovrat) were published by A. Cermanović-Kuzmanović.⁵² In the 1980s, texts on stone monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina were published in the *Glasnik* in Sarajevo and supplemented by individual reviews in the journal *Godišnjak/ Jahrbuch*.⁵³

The entire corpus of Roman funerary monuments discovered on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was collected by V. Paškvalin in his dissertation (1983) *Sepulkralni spomenici rimskog doba s područja Bosne in Hercegovine (Roman Period Sepulchral Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina)*; supervisor D. Rendić-Miočević). The author presented formal and iconographic analyses of the funerary monuments and provided epigraphic data and images of the stone monuments. His dissertation was published in 2012.⁵⁴ Based on the collected data, Paškvalin focused on cultural-historical issues in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Roman occupation.⁵⁵ He did not consider the topic of production centres of stonemasonry.

In the first decades of the 21st century, texts on stone funerary monuments from the Bihać area were published by B. Raunig.⁵⁶ In the last decade, texts on stone monuments discovered in Livno, Tomislavgrad and Bosansko Grahovo were published in *Opravscvla archaeologica*⁵⁷ and in the *Journal of Archaeological Museum in Zagreb*.⁵⁸ The monographs by R. Zotović and M. Mirković published in the British Archaeological Reports contributed to a better understanding of the stone monuments from the eastern part of the province of Dalmatia.⁵⁹ D. Tončinić conducted an important study of military funerary monuments in the Roman province of Dalmatia, which included some stelae from the site of Hardomilje.⁶⁰ In the monograph *Antički natpisi u Črnoj Gori (Ancient Inscriptions in Montenegro)*, M. Martinović published texts on stone funerary monu-

ments from the sites of Komini and Pljevlja.⁶¹ In recent years, funerary monuments from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina have provided important sources for epigraphic and historical studies.⁶² An important question has also been raised concerning the typology of stone urns from the Roman period in the collection of National Museum of Bosna and Hercegovina.⁶³

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

The book is divided into two parts. The first part presents the results of the material analysis, which is followed by the typological analysis. The second part consists of a catalogue of 208 funerary monuments.

After a short introduction, the first part presents the starting points, which are followed by the analysis. First, the results of the macroscopic-petrographic analysis of the material, carried out on the funerary monuments preserved at Sarajevo National Museum, were presented and interpreted. The spatial research framework was given by the possibility of access to the monument in order to be able to carry out the material analysis

Since the sites of the funerary monuments are scattered over a wide geographical region, the area was arbitrarily divided into six sub-regions: North, Northwest, Southwest, South, Central, and East Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within these sub-regions, the results of the material analysis are presented for each site.

The typological analysis was geographically extended to the east of the province of Dalmatia and defined by the distribution of each defined funerary monument type. Thus, stelae from southwestern Serbia and northern Montenegro were also included in the typological analysis. The division into sub-regions was not considered here in the typological analysis, as the main criterion was the distribution of each type and subtype defined for a particular category of funerary monument

The typological analysis also refers to the next chapter. Spatial analysis of the distribution of each type and subtype of funerary monument was used to identify the location of production centres. The fifth chapter aims to look evidence to the production model for each production centre defined in the previous chapter.

The main findings of the study are presented in the conclusion.

⁵¹ Bojanovski 1967, 143–164; id. 1970, 5–18; id. 1967, 143–164; id. 1977, 67–98; id. 1978a, 161–187; id. 1978c, 115–125; id. 1982a, 89–120; id. 1982b, 15–49.

⁵² Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1969, 101–107; Cermanović-Kuzmanović, Srejšević, Marković 1972; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1978, 325–330; id. 1979, 46–48; id. 1980–1981, 103–107; id. 1990, 227–234.

⁵³ Cambi 1982, 91–107.

⁵⁴ Paškvalin 2012. The monograph was edited by B. Govedarica and N. Cambi.

⁵⁵ Paškvalin 1996b, 117–146.

⁵⁶ Raunig 2001, 214–220; id. 2004; id. 2007, 97–124.

⁵⁷ Marić 2005, 159–171.

⁵⁸ Škegro 2003, 135–164; id. 2005, 55–61; Škegro, Šimić, Marić 2008, 259–288; Marijan 2000, 165–186.

⁵⁹ Zotović 2002; Mirković 2012.

⁶⁰ Tončinić 2011.

⁶¹ Mesihović 2011; id. 2008, 9–68; Sačić Beća 2018, 112–133; Marić 2014, 135–148; Martinović 2011.

⁶² Mesihović 2011; id. 2008, 9–68; Sačić-Beća 2018, 112–133; Marić 2014, 135–148.

⁶³ Busuladžić 2016a, 63–104.

2. MACROSCOPIC PETROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter I present the results of the macroscopic petrographic analysis of the materials used for the production of the Roman funerary monuments (dated between the 1st and 3rd centuries) discovered on the territory of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina and preserved in the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo. The chosen methodological approach allowed us to identify the most probable sources of the limestone used for the production of these funerary monuments. The results of the study show that there may have been a number of smaller Roman quarries.

So far, the analysis of funerary monuments from the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia has focused only on their typological, iconographic and art-historical aspects.⁶⁴ The information on the stone material often remained only a part of the descriptive enumeration data when the data on the monument were published. The aim of this research is to provide a lithological description of funerary monuments and to identify their most probable provenance. In this way, we could gain insight into their geological and geographical origins, the possibility of supply/transport routes and associated socio-economic aspects.

I decided to focus on the following three questions:

1. what kind of stones were used in the production of funerary monuments?
2. is it possible to locate the place of origin of the stones?
3. is it possible to determine by which route they were transported?

⁶⁴ Sergejevski 1928, 79–97; id. 1932, 35–56; Rendić-Miočević 1948, 1–67; id. 1989b, 737–750; Čremošnik 1956, 127–136; id. 1957a, 163–172; id. 1963, 103–123; Mirković 1975, 95–108; Imamović 1979, 127–131; Škegro 2003, 135–164; id. 2005, 55–61; Paškvalin 1986, 153–162; id. 2000, 177–190; Schönauer 2001, 223–515; Zotović 2004, 19–38; Paškvalin 2012.

METHOD

I divided the work into three phases: in the first phase I tried to determine the type of material used in the production of the funerary monuments, in the second phase I focused on identifying the original source of origin of the material, trying to define the most probable location of the quarry. In the last phase I tried to identify the route used to transport the stone material.

The aim of the first phase, then, was to identify the type of stone used to make the funerary monuments. In order to achieve this, a macroscopic analysis of 177 stone monuments stored at National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo was carried out. The macroscopic analysis was performed by I. Rižnar, who identified the individual lithotypes with a hand-held geological magnifying glass.⁶⁵

In the second phase, I defined the potential original sites of the stone material. I compared the preserved lithological description of each individual funerary monument with the geological data from the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY. I determined the potential lithographic units within a 30-kilometre radius of where the monuments were found and concluded that they could represent the point of origin for the material used in the production of each funerary monument. I chose a radius of 30 km as a starting frame; recent research suggests that the transport route of building materials between urban centres and quarries did not exceed 30 km.⁶⁶ Since the supply of stone material in each individual (micro)region depends on the terrain and the possibility of water transport, I also examined the topographic and hydrological characteristics of the area in my analysis. I did this using a 25-metre digital model of the relief and combined it with hydrological data obtained from digitised maps at a scale of 1 : 50,000. The collected database is thus composed of three data layers: archaeological (site/findspot), geological (identified lithostratigraphic unit) and spatial (topographic and

⁶⁵ Dietrich, Skinner 1979; Kempe, Harvey 1983; Garrison 2016, 174.

⁶⁶ cf. Russell 2013



Fig. 3: Limestone lithotype A on the urn (cat. no. 14). (Photo: I. Rižnar)



Fig. 4: Sample of limestone so-called "bihacite" from the present quarry. (Photo: I. Rižnar)

hydrological data). As I strung the data layers together, I was able to show the areas of corresponding outcrops for each site in the form of a map. *Figures 7–16* show only those lithostratigraphic units that occur within 30 km of the location of an individual monument and that correspond to the identified lithotype. In the event that there was a possibility of fluvial transport, I extended this radius to 60 km. Using the maps I created, I identified the most likely point of origin of the material. This methodical approach is useful when the original place of the stone used (quarry) is unknown, but archaeological data on the stone monument are available to us.⁶⁷

I would like to state that this is the first phase of the study that offers a non-intrusive way of providing a basic insight into the characteristics of monuments. In the possible continuation of the study, I will visit the individual quarries or larger outcrops of the potential lithotypes and compare them with the analysed samples. So far, the monuments could not be sampled and defined from a thin section of the rock. In addition to precise lithological identification, this approach (if a usable fossil inventory is used) would also allow for bio-stratigraphic (age) definition and sedimentation of the environment, which would greatly improve the definition of the lithotypes.

LITHOTYPE VARIANTS

At this point I would like to briefly present the characteristics of each limestone lithotype. The descriptions are based on geological expertise.⁶⁸ The limestone used

for the funerary monuments studied can be divided into five lithotypes: A, B, C, H and T.

Lithotype A. In the technical literature this limestone lithotype is called travertine or mineral spring limestone, which is usually white and occasionally yellow in color. Because of its homogeneous and porous nature, this type of limestone is suitable for carving. This limestone is described in the legends on geological maps, which show that it occurs in several lithostratigraphic units, e.g. in the upper part of the so-called Oligo-Miocene strata (²Ol, M) and in strata belonging to the middle and late Miocene. One of the largest localities of this type of limestone is near Bihać, where this particular rock was given the trade name Bihacite. *Figures 3 and 4* show macrographs of lithotype A and bihacite for comparison.

Lithotype B. This lithotype is a combination of several varieties of white Mesozoic limestone. Although the stones vary in description, they are very similar at the macroscopic level; the transitions between the different variants are smooth. I have therefore divided lithotype B into three variants: B_D, B_K and B_M.

Lithotype B_D. The lithotype B_D consists of variants of the so-called recrystallized or dolomitized limestone. Artifacts from this lithotype have a rough surface that is sharp to the touch. The more the rock has been recrystallized, the rougher and sharper its surface. This is mainly due to the selective dissolution of the rock surface when it is either covered by soil or exposed to the elements. One part of the rock (the microcrystalline base) dissolves quickly, while the other part (the larger crystal grains, fragments of echinoderms or shells) dis-

⁶⁷ Cf. Clarkson, Bellas 2014, 324–333.

⁶⁸ The geological expertise was conducted by I. Rižnar.

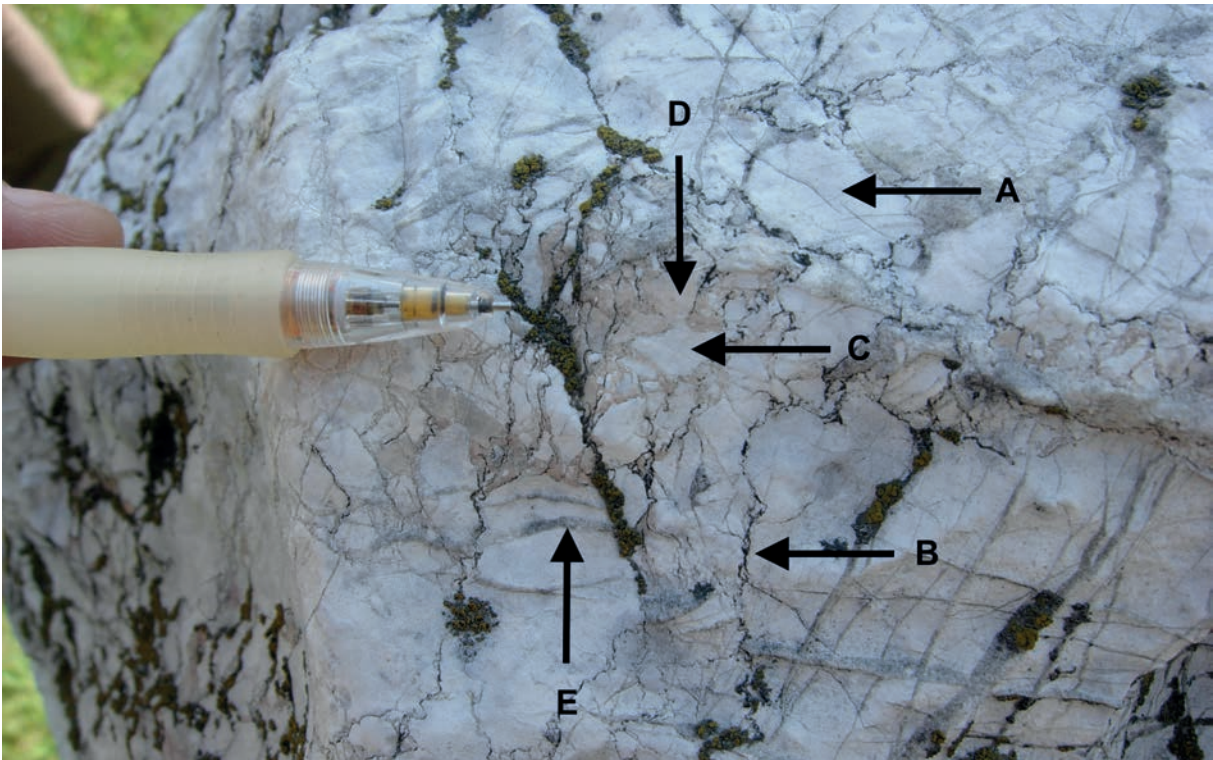


Fig. 5: Macro photo of the monument cat. no. 183. lithotype C: breccia of brecciated limestone or breccia in breccia. A - breccia cluster surrounded by stylolytic seams of light gray to white micritic limestone; B - stylolite seam bounding the breccia clusters; C - breccia cluster (not limited by stylolite seams) in the breccia cluster; D - reddish limestone binder of breccia or breccia limestone; E - calcite veins extending only to stylolite sutures.

solves more slowly. The most widespread varieties of limestone assigned to the lithotype B_D are the so-called white limestone types, ranging from *grainstone* to *packstone*. These are more or less recrystallized limestones, i.e. limestones in which the formation of new crystal forms is more or less visible. In the less recrystallized varieties the remains of shells, echinoderms and other molluscs are still visible. The surface of the most recrystallized variants is reminiscent of marble. The so-called white dolomitized limestone is more rarely classified as lithotype B_D . This limestone consists of characteristic dolomite crystals that are between 0.2 and 1 mm in size. The hydrochloric acid (HCl) test showed that only a few of the examined examples were completely dolomitized. In our case, the second possibility is that the limestone lithotype B_D , which was used for gravestones, belongs to the Triassic strata, since - according to the information in the geological maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina - white limestones transitioning to dolomite are characteristic of the Middle to Late Triassic. Therefore, for the lithotype B_D it is important that it cannot be equated with a single category of stones mapped on the geological maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Lithotype B_K . The lithotype B_K consists of the so-called white micritic limestone, type *rudstone*, which

contains fragments of rudists. The presence of shells places this lithotype among the Early Cretaceous limestones. The geological-stratigraphic position could only be determined with certainty for funerary monuments from this lithotype, which is dated to the Early Cretaceous.

Lithotype B_M . is white, slightly pink in places. It is a so-called micritic limestone type, ranging from *mudstone* to *wackestone*. It shares the same base, called matrix, with the lithotype B_K . This means that both lithotypes can occur in the same place. The second possibility is that the white micrite limestone belongs to the middle Triassic period. In the Sarajevo area (as elsewhere in Bosnia and Herzegovina), white micrite limestones can be found, sometimes with a slightly reddish colour. Its classification as a lithotype B_M limestone is thus confirmed by the similar matrix to rudist limestones (B_K), while the pink colour could lead to its possible dating to the Middle Triassic period. Until an exact stratigraphic location of this lithotype is established, both possibilities should be given equal attention.

Lithotype C. This lithotype comprises the limestone breccia, the clusters of which are poorly sorted and the gaps of which are filled with calcite capillaries a few mil-

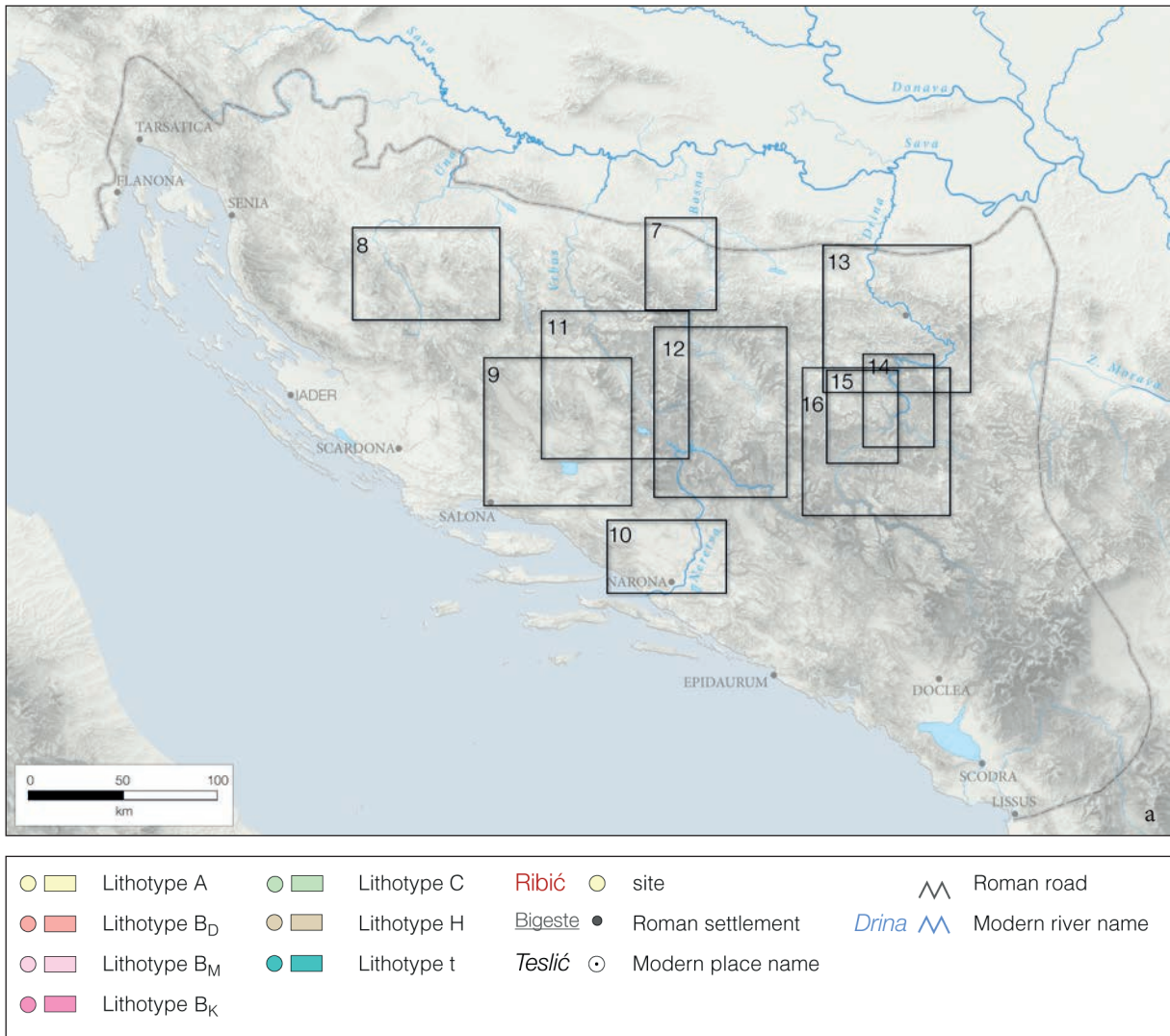


Fig. 6: General map with marked sections of Figs. 7 to 16 (a) and a legend for section maps (b).

limetres thick. The breccia consists of clusters of light grey to nearly white limestone, ranging in type from *mudstone* to *rudstone*, with occasional completely recrystallized shell of a mollusk or alga. In most cases, the clusters in this breccia belong to a single rock type, are up to 5 cm in size, and are embedded in reddish limestone bedding (Fig. 5; cat. no. 183). According to the information provided in the geological maps for the wider area where burial monuments from lithotype C have been discovered, this type is most likely to belong to the Middle Triassic carbonate breccias or breccia limestones.

Lithotype H. This type includes all the Neogene limestones that do not belong in the easily recognizable lithotype A. It is a very fine-grained, brown to yellow, relatively soft limestone that has no traces of fossils and shows no visible signs of deposition, i.e., so-called sedimentary

textures. Due to its fine-grained structure, this lithotype is excellent for carving small details. This limestone can also occur in the center of the so-called Oligo-Miocene rock.

Lithotype t. It is a dark gray, micritic limestone, interbedded with calcite capillaries, of Mesozoic age.

POSSIBLE LIMESTONE LOCATIONS

In making my maps I have used the 25 meter digital model of the relief as a basis, to which I have added geological data from a sheet of the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000 and an explanatory text booklet for each sheet (Fig. 6).⁶⁹

⁶⁹ Basic Geological Maps of SFRY. See the section Geological Maps in the chapter Literature.



Fig. 7. Site Makljenovac (cat. nos. 1, 2) and the location of the lithostratigraphic units with limestone of lithotype H.

NORTH BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Doboje (Fig. 7). The place Crkvina - Makljenovac is situated on the hill at the confluence of the Usora and Bosna rivers, about 5 km from Doboje. Most of the stone monuments from the Roman period from this area were built into the walls of the fortified Late Antique settlement, which stands on a naturally well-protected location.⁷⁰ The Roman monuments were most likely brought from the nearby site of Gradina, where a Roman castrum and a civil settlement (*canabae*) were discovered. Macroscopic petrographic analyses were carried out on two funerary stelae dated to the end of the 2nd or 3rd century (cat. nos. 1, 2). The inscriptions indicate that the patrons were military veterans. Analysis has shown that the stelae were made of lithotype H limestone. According to the information on the Teslić sheet in the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY⁷¹, this limestone type occurs in the lithostratigraphic units M_{1,2}, M_{2,3} and the lithostratigraphic unit M_{1,2} identified on the Zavidovići sheet in the geological map.⁷² Placing the limestone outcrops in the spatial context,

⁷⁰ Basler 1972, 56.

⁷¹ Olujić, Sunarić-Pamić 1980.

⁷² Sunarić-Pamić *et al.* 1971.

in conjunction with consideration of the topographic situation and hydrological network, reveals two potential source locations for this limestone. The first is located 13 km southwest of the Crkvina - Makljenovac site near the settlement of Jelah, in the valley of the Usora River. The second possible site is further away, which makes it less likely. It is located 30 km further south from the Makljenovac site, in the valley of the Bosna River, near present-day Žepče. Both sites are located near a river, which gives them the opportunity to use waterways for transporting stone material. Transporting limestone along the Usora and Bosna rivers would require well-organised logistics. I therefore allow for the possibility that the supply of stone material for the production of funerary monuments is linked to the supply of building material for the construction of the Roman castrum. The final and clear answer to this question would be given by the geological analysis of the materials used in the construction of the castrum.⁷³

NORTHWEST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Bihać (Fig. 8). The Bihać plain (Bihaćko polje), with its numerous Roman-period funerary monuments, is located in northwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina. Archaeological analysis of funerary monuments dating between the 1st and 3rd centuries discovered in this plain revealed an extremely diverse corpus of monuments in terms of style (cinerary urns chest, gable-type urn lids, stelae, aediculae, etc.), among which cinerary urns and urn lids predominate. The inscriptions reveal that most of them were commissioned by local people.⁷⁴ Macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on 25 funerary monuments. Two different limestones were used (lithotype A and H). Limestone lithotype A was used for 24 funerary monuments. The only exception was the stela from Golubić (cat. no. 3), which was made from limestone lithotype H.⁷⁵ These two limestones are morphologically similar, which poses an additional problem in determining the place of origin of this stone. The geological map and its descriptions of the different lithostratigraphic units are not precise enough for our needs, as both limestone types are classified within the same lithostratigraphic unit (Neogene limestones). Therefore, the marked area is defined as a potential source locality for both limestone types. Differentiation between limestone types would only be possible with

⁷³ No reliable archeological data supports the use of transport along the river Bosna. E. Pašalić (1960) stated that the Bosna river might have been used for transport (Pašalić 1960, 107).

⁷⁴ Raunig 2007, 97–124.

⁷⁵ Limestone lithotype H was also used to create stela cat. no. 7. However, as the data on the finspot is not reliable, I have excluded it from this analysis.

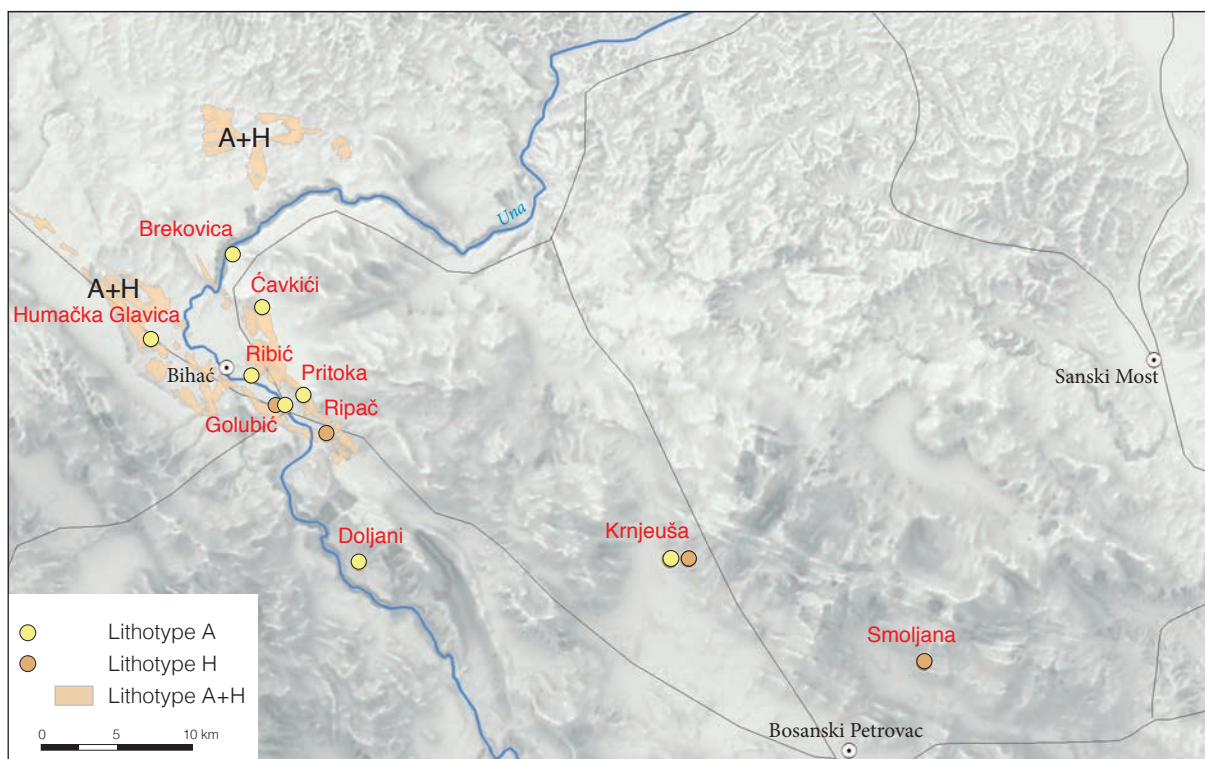


Fig. 8. Sites on the Bihac and Petrovac plain and the location of lithostratigraphic units with limestone of lithotypes A and H. Golubić (cat. nos. 3, 4, 6, 13, 19, 35-38, 41), Brekovica (cat. no. 5), Humačka glavica (cat. nos. 14, 24), Čavkići (cat. nos. 15, 16, 22, 25, 43, 44), Pritoka (cat. nos. 8, 12, 20, 31-34, 39, 40), Ripač (cat. no. 42), Doljani (cat. nos. 17, 23), Ribić (cat. nos. 9, 10, 11, 18), Krnjeuša (cat. nos. 45, 48), Smoljana (cat. no. 49).

accurate geological mapping. Using the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Bihac, I defined the lithostratigraphic unit 2M_2 as the possible geological formation where both limestone types occur.⁷⁶ Lithotype A limestone is quarried in the quarry near Bihac and is known as bihacite. Because it has a clear, soft and porous structure, this stone is relatively easy to work by hand. It is also usually found near the surface (1 to 1.5 m below the surface), making it easily accessible. Combining the potential locations of the limestone with the locations of the funerary monuments on the same map revealed that the limestone outcrops are usually in close proximity to the monuments. An exception is the urn chest from Doljani (cat. no. 17), which was found 5 km away from the limestone source. Numerous monuments found in the Bihac plain and the proximity of numerous limestone deposits could mean that there were numerous small sites where limestone was quarried. If we wanted to determine the locations of smaller quarries, we would need to conduct a systematic survey of the site.

Bosanski Petrovac (Fig. 8). Stone monuments from the Roman period were also discovered in the plain of Petrovac, also in northwestern modern Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most common were funerary stelae. Most of the stelae discovered in the settlement of Krnjeuša were created from high (ca. 190 cm) and thin slabs (ca. 16 cm) with rectangular shape and straight end. Macroscopic petrographic analysis of the material from which the funerary monuments were made in this area was carried out on two stelae from Krnjeuša (cat. nos. 45, 48) and on one funerary stela from the settlement of Smoljana (cat. no. 49). The analysis of the stone material showed that the stelae from Krnjeuša were made of limestone lithotype A (cat. no. 48) and H (cat. no. 45), while the stela from Smoljana was made of limestone lithotype A (cat. no. 49). The Geological Base Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheets Bosanska Krupa and Drvar⁷⁷, showed that no Neogene limestones (lithotypes A and H) were found in the immediate vicinity of the sites with funerary monuments. On the Basic Geological Map of SFRJ, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Bihac, the nearest outcrops of limestone of lithotypes A and H were

⁷⁶ Polšak *et al.* 1977; Polšak *et al.* 1978.

⁷⁷ Mojićević *et al.* 1978; Mojićević *et al.* 1979; Šušnjar, Bukovac 1978; Šušnjar, Bukovac 1979.

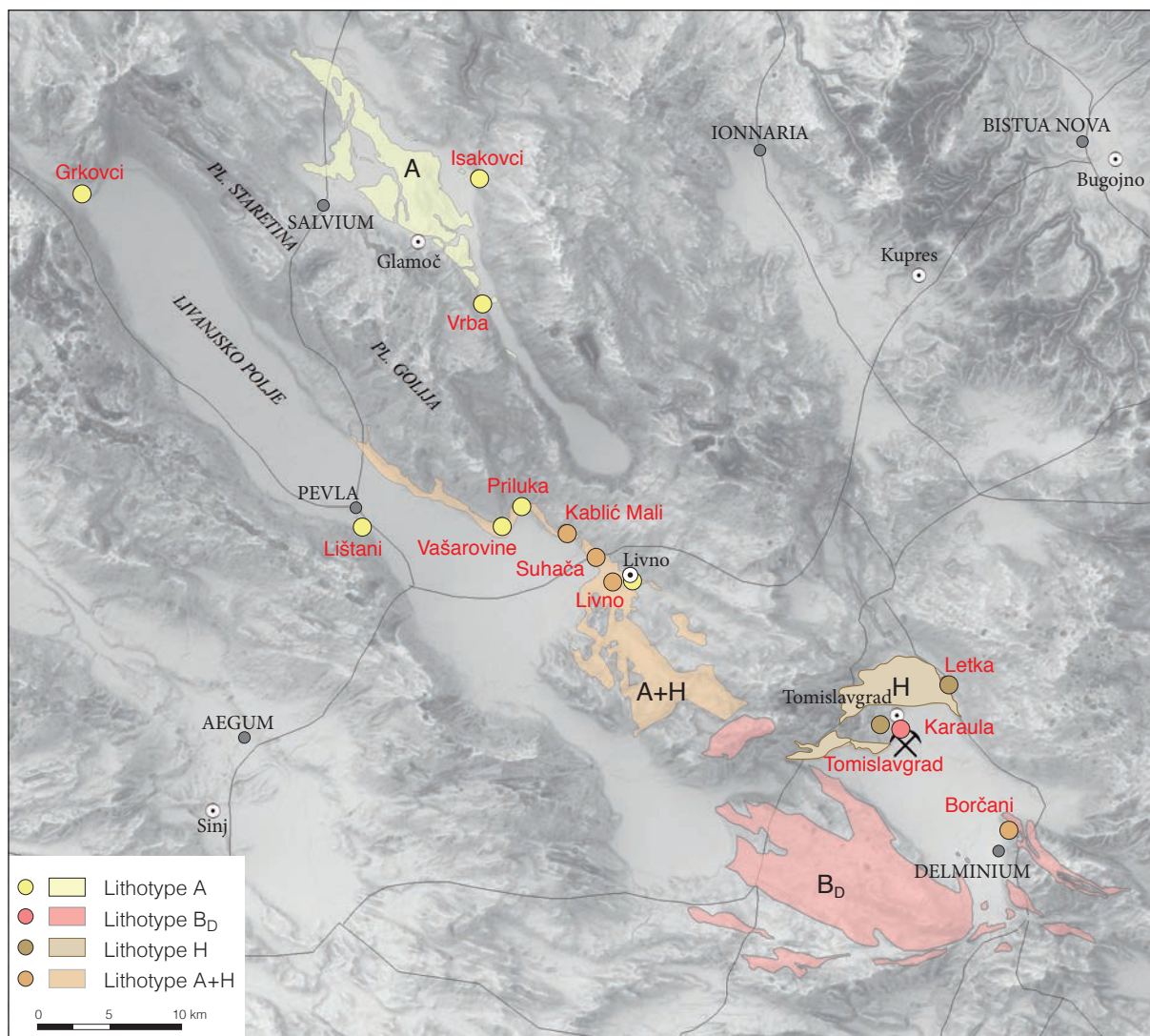


Fig. 9: Sites in the area of Bosansko Grahovo, Glamoč, Livnansko plain and Tomislavgrad and the location of lithostratigraphic units with limestone of lithotypes A, B_D and H.

Grkovci (cat. no. 50, 51), Isakovci (cat. no. 53, 54), Vrba (cat. no. 52), Lištani (cat. no. 60), Vašarovine (cat. no. 55, 83), Priluka (cat. no. 64, 84), Kabić Mali (cat. no. 70), Suhača (cat. no. 73), Livno (cat. nos. 56, 59, 71, 74, 77, 78, 82), Tomislavgrad (cat. no. 95), Karaula (cat. nos. 86, 92, 94, 96, 98, 102), Letka (cat. no. 85), Borčani (cat. no. 97).

identified in the lithostratigraphic unit (2M_2).⁷⁸ These are limestones from the vicinity of Bihać, about 20 km northeast of Krnjeuša. The data suggest that the limestone used to make the funerary monuments discovered in the Petrovac plain most likely originated from the Bihać area. The connection between the stonemasonry production in Bihać and Petrovac plain can also be seen in the decorative elements, which is especially noticeable when we compare the stele from Golubić (cat. no. 3) with the stele from Krnjeuša (cat. no. 45).

⁷⁸ Polšak *et al.* 1977; Polšak *et al.* 1978.

SOUTHWEST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Bosansko Grahovo (Fig. 9). A chest of cinerary urn (cat. no. 50) and a stele (cat. no. 51) were found in the settlement of Grkovci, about 10 km east of the present settlement Bosansko Grahovo. Macroscopic petrographic analysis showed that both funerary monuments were made of lithotype A limestone. The Basic Geological Map of the SFRY at the scale of 1 : 100,000, Glamoč sheet⁷⁹, showed that limestone lithotype A is found in lithostratigraphic unit $M_{2,3}$. These limestone outcrops

⁷⁹ Ahac *et al.* 1977; Ahac *et al.* 1978.

are located in the Glamoč plain (Glamočko polje), about 23 km east of the site where the stele and urn were found. Since the site of the monuments is separated from the potential limestone source by a 1,633-metre-high mountain (Staretina Mountain), this does not appear to be a likely source of limestone. From a transport perspective, limestone outcrops on the eastern edge of the Livno plain, along the southern edge of the Golija mountain, about 28 km southeast of the site, seem more likely. On the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, at scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Sinj⁸⁰, this limestone was identified in lithostratigraphic unit M. This is a possible source site for limestone lithotype A and H. The limestone was most likely transported along the Roman road leading from the settlement of Lištani (*Pelva*) towards Bihać.

Glamoč (Fig. 9). Macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on fragments of grave stelae found in the settlements of Vrba (cat. no. 52) and Isakovci (cat. nos. 53, 54) near present-day Glamoč. The results of the analysis have shown that all three stelae were made of Neogene limestone (lithotype A). Limestone of this lithotype was identified in the lithostratigraphic unit M_{2,3} on the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Glamoč. The map indicated that it occurs in the immediate vicinity of sites and covers almost the entire lower part of the Glamoč plain.⁸¹ The data indicate that the grave stelae in the Glamoč area were most likely made of local limestone.

Livno (Fig. 9). Numerous Roman funerary monuments were discovered on the southeastern edge of the present Livno plain. The archaeological analysis of the funerary monuments, dated to the period between the 2nd and 3rd centuries, shows that typologically cinerary urns dominate, mostly commissioned by the locals. Macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on fourteen funerary monuments discovered in the settlements of Vašarovine (cat. nos. 55, 58), Priluka (cat. nos. 64, 84), Kabić Mali (cat. no. 70), Suhača (cat. no. 73), Lištani (cat. no. 60) and Livno (cat. nos. 56, 59, 71, 74, 77, 78, 82). Material analysis has shown that the funerary monuments from the Livno plain were made of lithotype A and H limestone. Lithotype A was used for the funerary monuments found at the Vašarovine (cat. nos. 55, 58), Lištani (cat. no. 60), Priluka (cat. nos. 64, 84) and Livno (cat. nos. 71, 77, 82) sites. Lithotype H limestone was used for the monuments discovered at the Kabić Mali (cat. no. 70), Suhača (cat. no. 73) and Livno (cat. nos. 56, 69, 74, 78) sites. The limestone found here is morphologically similar to that found in the Bihać plain, which makes it difficult to determine its place of origin. The Basic Geological Map of the SFRY at a scale of 1 : 100,000 and the descriptions of the individual

lithostratigraphic units are not accurate enough for our needs, as both types of limestone lie in the same lithostratigraphic unit (Neogene limestones). Therefore, the marked area is defined as a potential source location for both limestone types. Using the Basic Geologic Map at scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Livno⁸², I located the geological formation where both limestone types occur in the lithostratigraphic unit (²M, ³M), while on the sheet Sinj of the same geological map both types occur in the lithostratigraphic unit (M).⁸³ In this case, the problem of distinguishing between the morphologically similar limestones would be solved by accurate geological mapping. The mapping of the limestone outcrops indicates that they are located in the vicinity of the sites, with the exception of the cinerary urn found in the settlement of Lištani, which is only 5 km away from the potential limestone source. The numerous sites found in the Livno plain and the proximity of the numerous limestone outcrops may indicate that numerous small limestone quarries were operated in the area. If we wanted to determine the locations of these quarries, we would need to conduct a systematic survey of the site.

Tomislavgrad (Fig. 9). High concentrations of fragmented stone funerary monuments were discovered in the Duvno plain, most of which were found in the Karaula archaeological site⁸⁴, located in the northeastern part of the town of Tomislavgrad and in the settlement of Borčani. Typologically, cinerary urns and urn lids predominate, most of which were commissioned by the local population in the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Macroscopic petrographic analyses were carried out on a stele from the village of Letka (cat. no. 85), an unfinished cinerary urn from the settlement of Karaula (cat. no. 86), six urn lids from Tomislavgrad (cat. nos. 92, 94–96, 98, 102) and one urn lid from Borčani (cat. no. 97). The material analysis revealed that eight monuments were made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H). The exception was the unfinished cinerary urn from the Karaula site (cat. no. 86), which was made of Early Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_D).

The geologic maps have shown outcrops of lithotype H and B_D limestone in the Duvno plain. Lithotype H limestone was identified in the lithostratigraphic units ²M, ³M in the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, at a scale 1 : 100,000, Livno sheet.⁸⁵ The limestone of lithotype B_D was identified in lithostratigraphic unit K₂ in Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Livno, and in lithostratigraphic unit K₂^{1,2} and K₂^{1,2} in Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Imotski.⁸⁶

⁸² Papeš 1972; id. 1975.

⁸³ Papeš *et al.* 1984a; id. *et al.* 1984b.

⁸⁴ Paškvalin, Miletić 1988, 268.

⁸⁵ Papeš 1972; id. 1975.

⁸⁶ Papeš 1972; id. 1975; Raić *et al.* 1977; Raić, Papeš 1978.

⁸⁰ Papeš *et al.* 1984a; Papeš *et al.* 1984b.

⁸¹ Ahac *et al.* 1977; Ahac *et al.* 1978.

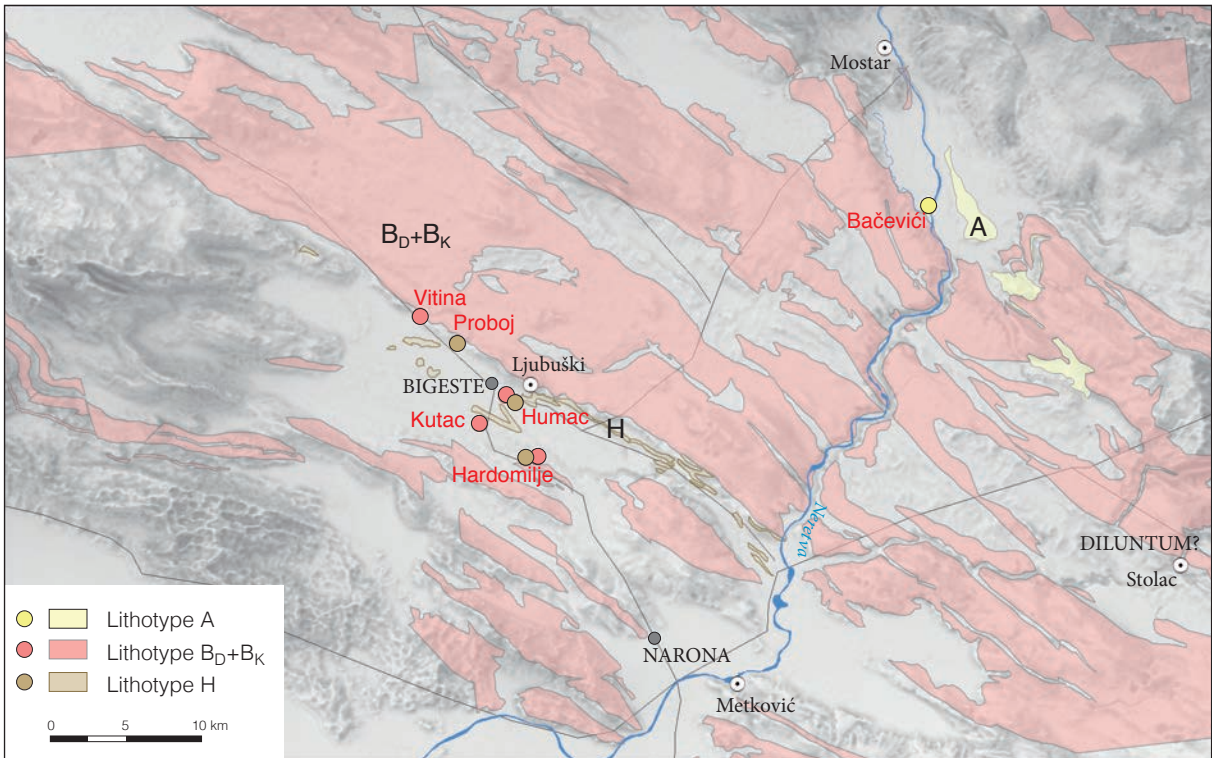


Fig. 10: Sites in the area of Ljubuški and Mostar and the location of the lithostratigraphic units with limestone of lithotypes A, H, B_D and B_K. Vitina (cat. no. 108), Proboj (cat. no. 112), Kutac (cat. no. 111), Humac (cat. no. 110, 115), Hardomilje (cat. no. 103–107, 109, 113, 114, 116), Bačevići (cat. no. 117, 118).

Overlaying the map showing lithostratigraphic units with outcrops of Neogene (lithotype H) and Cretaceous (lithotype BD) limestone with the site map reveals an interesting situation. Potential limestone sources for the funerary monuments made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H) found at the Karaula site and in Tomislavgrad are located within a radius of one to 2 km. The same is true for the stele discovered (at its secondary location) in the village of Letka (cat. no. 85), which has access to Neogene limestone in its immediate vicinity. For these monuments, it can be assumed that the local stonemasons used a local source of (Neogene) limestone. An exception is the urn lid (lithotype H) (cat. no. 97) discovered in Borčani, which was found about 10 km from a possible limestone source. The limestone used for the lid, or (more likely) a lid already made, seems to have been brought to Borčani. The same seems to be true for the chest of cinerary urn from Karaula (cat. no. 86), which may have been made of Early Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_D) found either 5 km to the southwest or 10 km to the southeast. We can therefore assume at least two small quarries in the Duvno plain, both of which would have provided material for the production of funerary monuments. The ancient quarry

(Kamenolom) near Tomislavgrad will be an important starting point for all future research.⁸⁷

Ljubuški (Fig. 10). The highest concentration of Roman funerary monuments in the area of Ljubuški was discovered at the sites of Hardomilje and Humac. Typologically, grave stelae from the 1st to 3rd centuries predominate, most of which were commissioned by soldiers and war veterans. Macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on fourteen grave stelae, most of which come from Hardomilje (cat. nos. 103–107, 109, 113, 114, 116). The remaining stelae come from the sites of Vitina (cat. no. 108), Humac (cat. nos. 110, 115), Kutac (cat. no. 111) and Proboj (cat. no. 112).

Ten funerary stelae were made of Early Cretaceous or lithotype B_D limestone (cat. nos. 103, 104, 106–111, 114, 116). The stele from Hardomilje (cat. no. 105) was made of Early Cretaceous or lithotype B_K limestone. Lithotype H (Paleocene) limestone was used to make the stelae from Hardomilje (cat. no. 113) and Humac (cat. no. 115). Outcrops of lithotype B_D and B_K limestone (Early Cretaceous limestone) are found along the western, eastern as well as southern edge of the Ljubuški plain. On the basis of Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale

⁸⁷ Marijanović 1988a, 268.

1 : 100,000, sheet Ploče, they were identified in lithostratigraphic units $1K^2_2$, $2K^3_2$, $K4^2_2$, and on the basis of Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Metković, they were identified in lithostratigraphic units $K^{2,3}_2$, $K_{1,2}$.⁸⁸ Outcrops of lithotype H limestone (Eocene-Oligocene limestone) are located near Ljubuški. These outcrops were recorded on the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Ploče, in lithostratigraphic unit E,Ol, and on the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Metković, in lithostratigraphic unit $E_{1,2}$.⁸⁹ If the map with the lithostratigraphic units with outcrops of Cretaceous (lithotype B_D and lithotype B_K) and Early Paleocene limestone (lithotype H) is overlaid with the map with the sites of stelae, it is seen, that the potential source of the limestone is found within a radius of one to 2 km, which allows the possibility that the nearest (local) source of limestone, which could have come from two or three different quarries, was used for the production of grave stelae

Mostar (Fig. 10). In 1892 two sarcophagi were discovered near the settlement of Bačevići, which lies 9 km south of Mostar, on the site of Vrtača, on the left bank of the river Jasenice.⁹⁰ The larger one has a preserved lid of gable type with corner acroteria (cat. no. 118). The lid of the smaller sarcophagus (cat. no. 117) has been lost. The front panel of both sarcophagi chest is decorated with an inscription field in the form of a *tabula ansate*, but neither sarcophagus had an inscription carved into it. After analysing the decorative elements of the inscription frame without an inscription, V. Paškvalin assumed that a local stonemason's workshop was in operation.⁹¹ Macroscopic petrographic analysis showed that the sarcophagi were made of Neogene limestone (lithotype A). The Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Metković, shows the presence of Early Miocene rocks in the lithostratigraphic unit $M_{2,3}$, but no limestones are mentioned in the geological column (in the lithostratigraphic unit $M_{2,3}$).⁹² Later investigations revealed that Early Miocene limestone was present at this site.⁹³ The lithostratigraphic unit $M_{2,3}$ with limestone outcrops extends in a narrow strip about 5 km south of Mostar to the settlement of Hodbina. The nearest outcrops of Neogene limestone are thus at the site in Bačevići, only 2 km away. These data seem to confirm the thesis of V. Paškvalin regarding the local origin of the sarcophagi.

⁸⁸ Marinčić *et al.* 1978; Marinčić *et al.* 1979; Raić *et al.* 1975; Raić, Papeš 1977.

⁸⁹ Marinčić *et al.* 1978; Marinčić *et al.* 1979; Raić *et al.* 1975; Raić, Papeš 1977.

⁹⁰ Radimský 1892b, 332–336; Paškvalin 1988b, 308.

⁹¹ Paškvalin 1988b, 308; *id.* 2000, 177–190; *id.* 2012, 454–514. For a contradictory opinion, i.e. that the unfinished sarcophagi came from one of the stonemasonry workshops from *Narona*, see Cambi 1975, 227.

⁹² Raić *et al.* 1975; Raić, Papeš 1977.

⁹³ Saravanja, Galić 2001.

hagi. The existence of a local quarry also seems likely because a stone called Tenelia (a Neogene limestone) was quarried intensively here since the middle of the 16th century.⁹⁴ The most famous structure made of this limestone was the Old Bridge in Mostar (built between 1557 and 1566).⁹⁵ It would be interesting to examine whether the sarcophagi were made of the same type of limestone as the bridge.

CENTRAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Šipovo (Fig. 11). A high concentration of stone monuments from the Roman period (architectural elements, sculptures and funerary monuments) was discovered in the settlement of Šipovo, 20 km west of Jajce.⁹⁶ Based on the typological and iconographic analysis of the monuments from Šipovo, it could be concluded that local stonemasonry workshops were in operation here at the beginning of the 4th century.⁹⁷ The macroscopic petrographic analysis of the material included one of the most interesting stonemasonry products discovered at Šipovo - parts of an Late Antique aedicule (cat. no. 119). Unfortunately, the analysis with a geological magnifying glass did not provide us with a clear picture of the fossil inventory and bio-stratigraphic definition. To get a clearer answer, we would need to sample the monument and identify it lithographically using a thin section. Macroscopic petrographic analysis shows that we are dealing with lithotype A or B_D limestone. Looking at the Basic Geological Map of this area, at scale 1 : 100,000, sheets Bugojno and Jajce, we have identified corresponding lithostratigraphic units. Neogene limestone (lithotype A) was identified on Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Jajce (lithostratigraphic unit $^3M_{1,2}$) and on sheet Bugojno of the same map ($M_{2,3}$).⁹⁸ Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_D) was identified on the SFRY map Basic Geological Map scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Bugojno ($K^1_{1,2}$).⁹⁹ Overlaying the map showing the lithostratigraphic units with outcrops of the Neogene (lithotype A) and Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_D) with the map showing the locations of the monuments shows that the Cretaceous limestone is found near Šipovo, while the nearest outcrops of the Neogene limestone (lithotype A) are found 20 km northeast of Šipovo, near present-day Jajce. Since the surrounding terrain is difficult to traverse, the quarry near Šipovo should be sought. On the other hand, it is not possible to completely rule out other locations, as a Roman transport route ran through

⁹⁴ Bilopavlović *et al.* 2004; Šaravanja, Čolak 2010, 110–113.

⁹⁵ Vasić 1977, 189–195.

⁹⁶ Truhelka 1892b, 315–320; Sergejevski 1952, 41–57.

⁹⁷ Škegro 1991, 134; Cambi 1982, 98, 105.

⁹⁸ Marinković, Ahac 1980; Marinković, Đorđević 1981; Vujnović *et al.* 1980; Vujnović 1981.

⁹⁹ Vujnović *et al.* 1980; Vujnović 1981.

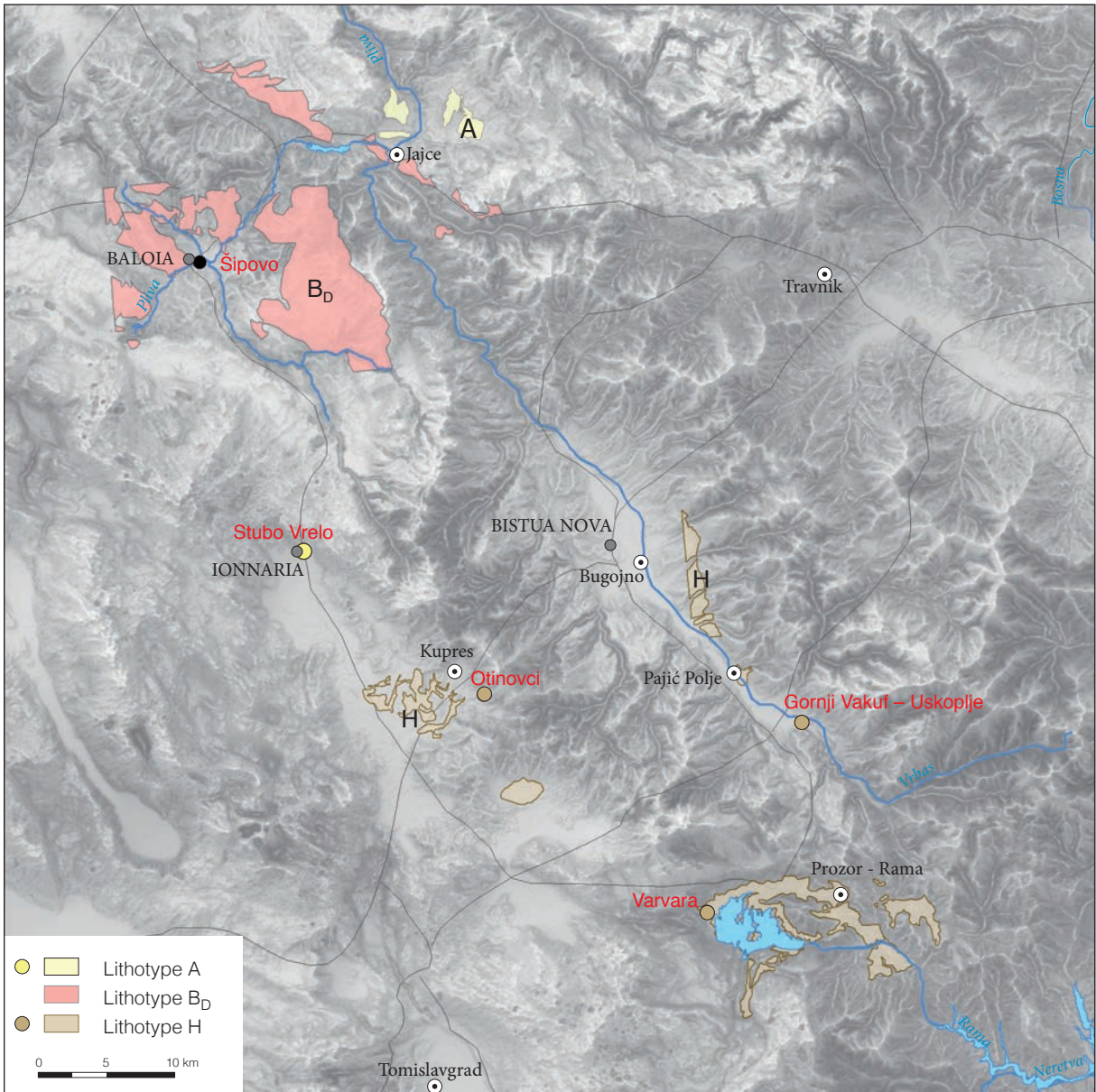


Fig. 11: Sites in the area of Šipovo, Kupres, Gornji Vakuf and Prozor and the location of the lithostratigraphic units with limestone of lithotypes A, B_D and H.

Šipovo (cat. no. 119), Stubo Vrelo (cat. no. 120), Otinovci (cat. no. 121), Gornji Vakuf – Uskoplje (cat. no. 122), Varvara (cat. no. 123).

the valley of the Pliva River, along which limestone could have been shipped.¹⁰⁰ Notwithstanding the fact that the potential place of origin of the limestone has been narrowed down to two locations, it is not possible to provide a clear picture of the origin of the material used to make the aedicule Late Antiquity without further geological analysis and field research.

Kupres (Fig. 11). Macroscopic-petrographic analyses were carried out on two funerary monuments

from the plain of Kupres. In the settlement Stubo Vrelo (*Ionnaria*) on the northern edge of the Kupres plain, a cinerary urn (cat. no. 120) was discovered of which only the front decorated in relief has been preserved. A fragment of a monument decorated in relief was discovered in the settlement of Otinovci. This fragment most likely belonged to a funerary stele (cat. no. 121). Material analysis revealed that the cinerary urn was made of lithotype A limestone, while the fragment from the village of Otinovci was made of lithotype H limestone.

¹⁰⁰ Bojanovski 1988a, 287.

The Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Livno, shows the presence of outcrops of lithotype H limestone in the Kupres plain.¹⁰¹ The limestone of lithotype H was identified in the lithostratigraphic unit M on the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY at scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Livno.¹⁰² The nearest outcrops of lithotype H limestone are located approximately 2 km from the Otinovci site. The lithotype A limestone does not occur on the northern edge of the Kupres plain. The collected data show that the fragment of the monument found in the village of Otinovci (cat. no. 121) was very probably made of local limestone. The most likely source is the limestone outcrops along the Otinovac stream, near the present-day village of Vrila. The limestone from which the cinerary urn found at Stubo Vrelo (cat. no. 120) was made was most likely brought to the Kupres plain. The second (more likely) possibility is that an already finished cinerary urn was brought to Stubo Vrelo.

Gornji Vakuf - Uskoplje (Fig. 11). The macroscopic petrographic analysis of the stele from Gornji Vakuf - Uskoplje (cat. no. 122) has shown that this stele was made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H). On the Basic Geological Map of the SFRJ, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Prozor, Neogene limestone outcrops in the lithostratigraphic unit ²M 2.3 were identified near Gornji Vakuf.¹⁰³ The nearest limestone outcrops are located near the present village of Pajić Polje, which is 5 km away from Gornji Vakuf - Uskoplje. So it seems that the local limestone found near the present village of Pajić Polje was used to make the funerary stele from Gornji Vakuf - Uskoplje.

Prozor (Fig. 11). Remains of a Roman settlement (possibly *Bistue Vetus*) were found in the small settlement of Varvara, on the northwestern edge of Lake Rama, in the municipality of Prozor - Rama.¹⁰⁴ Fragments of Roman monuments were found in Varvara, built into the ruins of the Early Christian church.¹⁰⁵ The macroscopic petrographic analysis included one of them, the funerary stele with a portrait niche (cat. no. 123), and the results showed that it was made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H). Outcrops of Neogene limestone (lithotype H) are located in the immediate vicinity of the site and have been identified in lithostratigraphic unit ²M 2,3 on the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Prozor.¹⁰⁶ We can therefore assume with a high degree of certainty that a local limestone source was used in the stonemasonry production of stelae in this area. It is difficult to presume most probable location of the quarry, as the limestone outcrops extend in a

narrow strip along the entire northern edge of the Lake Rama all the way to Prozor.

Konjic (Fig. 12). Eleven funerary monuments from the vicinity of present-day Konjic were included in the macroscopic petrographic analysis. Grave stelae were discovered in the settlements of Radešine (cat. no. 124), Brđani (cat. no. 127), Lisičići (cat. nos. 131–133), Ostrožac (cat. no. 134) and Homolje (cat. nos. 136, 137). Two finials of a funerary stele with recumbent lions (cat. nos. 138, 139) were also discovered in Homolje. Most of these monuments date from the mid 2nd to the 3rd centuries. Material analysis has shown that all the funerary monuments or their parts were made of the same type of Early Triassic limestone (lithotype B_D). We have identified Early Triassic limestone on Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Prozor¹⁰⁷, in the lithostratigraphic units T₂, T_{2,3}, T₃; on Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Sarajevo¹⁰⁸, in the lithostratigraphic units T_{2,3}, T₃; on Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Mostar¹⁰⁹, in lithostratigraphic units a T_{2,3}, T₁, T₂; and on Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, at scale 1 : 100,000, Kalinovik sheet¹¹⁰, in lithostratigraphic units aT_{2,3}, T₃, T_{2,3}. This type of limestone comes to the surface in various places along the northern slope of the Prenj, near the present-day settlements of Jablanica, Ostrožac and Konjic. The Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_D) has not been identified in the vicinity of Konjic and Lake Jablanica.¹¹¹ We would need to carry out further (microscopic) material analysis if we were to accurately determine the source of the limestone used to make monuments in the vicinity of present-day Konjic. The wider Konjic area is surrounded by high Dinaric and difficult-to-cross mountain masses, so it is very likely that a local source of (Early Triassic) limestone was used for the funerary monuments. From the point of view of accessibility, the Repovica area, along the bank of the Neretva River near Konjic, seems to be the most likely source of limestone. Smaller potential limestone sources should also be checked, as limestone outcrops can be found in various places on both banks of Lake Jablanica.

Sarajevo (Fig. 12). Three stelae (cat. nos. 140–142) and one funerary monument in the form of a medalion (cat. no. 143), all found in the Sarajevo area, were included in the macroscopic petrographic analysis. The funerary monuments were dated between the mid 2nd century or early 3rd century (cat. no. 141) to the 3rd or

¹⁰¹ Vujnović *et al.* 1980; Vujnović 1981.

¹⁰² Papeš 1972, Papeš 1975.

¹⁰³ Sofilij, Živanović 1979; Sofilij *et al.* 1980.

¹⁰⁴ Paškvalin 1988d, 225.

¹⁰⁵ Patsch 1906, 151–159.

¹⁰⁶ Sofilij, Živanović 1979; Sofilij *et al.* 1980.

¹⁰⁷ Sofilij, Živanović 1979; Sofilij *et al.* 1980.

¹⁰⁸ Jovanović *et al.* 1977; Jovanović *et al.* 1978.

¹⁰⁹ Mojićević, Laušević 1971; Mojićević, Laušević 1973.

¹¹⁰ Mojićević, Tomić 1982.

¹¹¹ Sofilij, Živanović 1979; Sofilij *et al.* 1980; Jovanović *et al.* 1977; Jovanović *et al.* 1978; Mojićević, Laušević 1971; Mojićević, Laušević 1973; Mojićević, Tomić 1982.

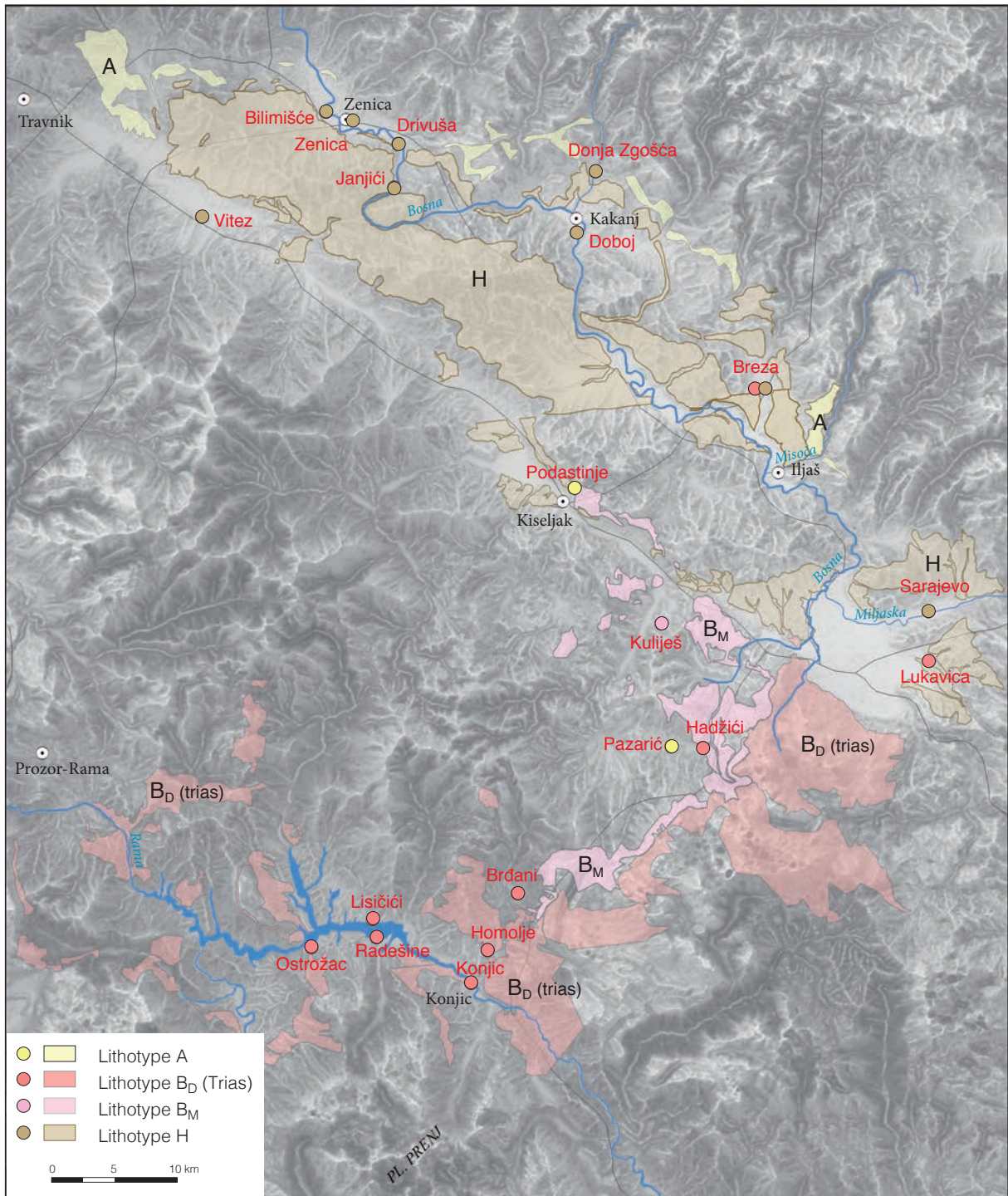


Fig. 12: Sites in the area of Breza, Kiseljak, Kakanj, Zenica, Konjic and Sarajevo and the location of the lithostratigraphic units with limestone of lithotypes A, H, B_M and B_D. Breza (cat. nos. 144–147), Padastinje (cat. no. 148), Kulješ (cat. no. 149), Donja Zgošća (cat. no. 154), Dobož (cat. no. 155), Bilimišće (cat. nos. 156–158, 160, 163), Zenica (cat. nos. 161, 162, 165), Drivuša (cat. no. 164), Janjići (cat. no. 159), Ostrožac (cat. no. 134), Lisičići (cat. no. 128, 129, 131–133), Radešine (cat. no. 124), Homolje (cat. no. 125, 136–139), Brčani (cat. no. 127), Pazarić (cat. no. 141), Hadžići (cat. no. 140), Sarajevo (cat. no. 143), Lukavica (cat. no. 142), Vitez (cat. no. 166).

early 4th century (cat. no. 143). The funerary monuments were made of three different types of limestone (lithotype B_D, lithotype A, lithotype H).

The funerary stele discovered in the settlement of Gradac pri Hadžićih (cat. no. 140) and the stele with the medallion discovered in Lukavica (cat. no. 142) were both made of Early Triassic limestone (lithotype BD). Neogene limestone (lithotype A) was used for the funerary stele from Pazarić (cat. no. 141). Neogene limestone (lithotype H) was used to make the funerary monument in the form of a medallion with a horseman (cat. no. 143) discovered in Sarajevo.¹¹²

The Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, Sarajevo sheet, shows the presence of Neogene limestone (lithotype H) in lithostratigraphic units 3 and 2, Early Triassic limestone (lithotype B_D) in lithostratigraphic units T_{2,3} and T₃, and Miocene limestone (lithotype A) in lithostratigraphic units Ol and M (Fig. 12).¹¹³

When searching for the most probable limestone outcrops, it was found that the place of origin of the limestone for the stele from the Hadžići settlement (cat. no. 140, lithotype B_D) was most likely only 3 km away. No Neogene limestone source (lithotype A) was found near the stele from Pazarići (cat. no. 141, lithotype A). The nearest possible limestone outcrope is located in the valley of the Misoča River, east of the settlement of Ilijaš. Since the site (Hadžići) and the area of lithotype A limestone outcrops (Ilijaš) are separated by terrain that is difficult to pass, and the sites are relatively distant (23 km), it seems that the limestone outcrops in the Misoča valley can be excluded as a possible limestone source. It seems more likely that the material used to make the stele from Hadžići, or even an already finished stele, was brought to this area. The site is located on an important Roman road that led from *Narona* (Vid near Metković) towards *Sirmium* (Sremska Mitrovica).

The remaining monuments were most likely made from a local source of limestone. The outcrops of Early Triassic limestone (lithotype B_D) along the southern edge of the Sarajevo Basin represent the nearest (about 6 km away) potential source of limestone from which the Lukavica funerary stele (cat. no. 142, lithotype BD) may have been made. The funerary monument in the form of a medallion (cat. no. 143, Sarajevo, lithotype H) was found only 1.5 km from its potential limestone source. Lithotype H limestone outcrops are found throughout the northern and eastern margins of the Sarajevo Basin. Without further investigation, the spatially extensive area of limestone outcrops (lithotype H and B_D) does not allow for a more accurate assessment regarding the possible location of Roman quarries in the Sarajevo Basin.

Breza (Fig. 12). The macroscopic petrographic analysis included the study of four funerary monuments

from the vicinity of the Breza settlement, all dating to the period between the 2nd and 3rd centuries. They were created from two types of limestone: the stelae (cat. nos. 144, 145) and the cinerary urn (cat. no. 147) were made from Neogene limestone (lithotype H), while the funerary altar (cat. no. 146)¹¹⁴ was made from dolomitised Cretaceous limestone (Lithotype B_D). In the vicinity of Breza, Neogene limestone outcrops (lithotype H) were identified in lithostratigraphic units ¹M₂, M_{2,3} on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Vareš,¹¹⁵ as well as in lithostratigraphic units Ol, M, ¹M₃, ²M₂ on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Sarajevo.¹¹⁶ No outcrops of Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_D) were identified on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, at a scale 1 : 100,000, sheets Vareš¹¹⁷ and Sarajevo.¹¹⁸

The sites of the stelae and the funerary altar made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H) are located in the immediate vicinity (within one kilometre) of the occurrences of this limestone. The presence of a potential limestone source in close proximity raises the possibility that a local limestone source was used to make the stelae. The absence of Cretaceous limestone (lithotype BD) in the vicinity of Breza (there is none within a radius of 60 km) suggests that the limestone used to make one of the largest stone monument discovered in central Bosnia and Herzegovina (h. 119 cm; w. 102 cm; t. 67 cm) must have come from elsewhere. It is a funerary altar (cat. no. 146) dated to the beginning or middle of the 2nd century,¹¹⁹ commissioned by members of the tribal aristocracy and dedicated to a member of them who bore the title *princeps Desitiati(um)*.¹²⁰ The funerary monument, weighing 2.5 to 3 tonnes, was based on models from *Salona*.¹²¹ It is one of the rare funerary monuments from this area, and its transport involved high costs.

Kiseljak (Fig. 12). The analysis of the material in the area of Kiseljak was carried out on stelae. The stele from the 1st or 2nd century (cat. no. 148) was discovered in the ruins of the Late Antique archaeological site of Crkvina, near the settlement of Podastinje.¹²² The second stele - not so well preserved - from the 2nd or 3rd century was discovered in the settlement of Kuliješ (cat. no. 149).¹²³

¹¹⁴ The funerary urn was discovered at the *Kamenjača* necropolis, which lies on the right bank of the river Stavinja, in the vicinity of Breza (Paškvalin 1988g, 21).

¹¹⁵ Olujić *et al.* 1977; Pamić *et al.* 1978.

¹¹⁶ Jovanović *et al.* 1977; Jovanović *et al.* 1978.

¹¹⁷ Olujić *et al.* 1977; Pamić *et al.* 1978.

¹¹⁸ Jovanović *et al.* 1977; Jovanović *et al.* 1978

¹¹⁹ Paškvalin 2012, 265; Mesihović 2011, 66.

¹²⁰ *ILJug* 1582.

¹²¹ The best comparisons are the funerary altars of Quintus Servilus Stianus and Caius Iulius Dolens (cf. Matijević 2011, 72, Fig. 1a; 193, Fig. 2).

¹²² Basler 1988b, 16

¹²³ Marijanović 1988b, 23.

¹¹² Topolovac 1988b, 42.

¹¹³ Jovanović *et al.* 1977; Jovanović *et al.* 1978.

Macroscopic petrographic analysis revealed that the stele from Podastinje was made of Neogene limestone (lithotype A), while the stele from Kuliješ was made of Middle Triassic limestone (lithotype B_M). The Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Sarajevo, shows outcrops of Neogene limestone (lithotype A) in lithostratigraphic units Ol, M and Middle Triassic limestones (lithotype B_M) in lithostratigraphic unit.¹²⁴

The nearest outcrops of Neogene limestone (lithotype A) are located about 20 km east of the settlement of Podastinje, in the valley of the Misoča River. The nearest outcrops of Middle Triassic limestone (lithotype B_M) are located in the valley of the Lepenica River, only 3 km from the settlement of Kuliješ. It is therefore very likely that the stele found in Kuliješ (cat. no. 149) was made from the local limestone. Where the limestone from which the stele from Podastinje (cat. no. 148) was made comes from is still unknown. Again, the nearest outcrops of Neogene limestone (lithotype A) found in the Misoča valley do not seem to be a likely source of limestone. Mainly because the site of the stele from Podastinje is 20 km away from the potential limestone source, in a straight line and over terrain that is difficult to traverse. Since it is one of the earliest inland funerary stelae and was commissioned by newcomers, the stele was most likely already finished and brought to this area (possibly from *Salona*).

Kakanj (Fig. 12). Macroscopic petrographic analysis of monuments from the vicinity of present-day Kakanj was carried out on a funerary stele discovered near the settlement of Donja Zgošća (cat. no. 154)¹²⁵ and on part of a limestone relief slab discovered in Dobož near Kakanj (cat. no. 155). The monuments made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H) were dated to the 3rd or beginning of the 4th century.¹²⁶ Neogene limestone outcrops were identified in the lithostratigraphic units ¹M₂, M_{2,3} in the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Vareš.¹²⁷ The nearest limestone outcrops are located only one kilometre from the sites, in the valley of the Zgošća River. Based on the data collected, it seems very likely that local limestone was used for the production of monuments from Kakanj.

Zenica (Fig. 12). Macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on ten monuments (cat. nos. 156–165) discovered in the vicinity of Zenica. Most of the monuments were discovered in the ruins of a Roman settlement located on both banks of the Bosna River, at the site of Bilimišća in Zenica. Two stelae (cat. no. 161, 162) were discovered in the immediate vicinity of Zenica.¹²⁸

The stele with a relief (cat. no. 164) was discovered in the settlement of Drivuša, while the funerary stele (cat. no. 159) was found in the settlement of Janjići, about 5 km south of Zenica. The monuments are dated between the mid 2nd century and the beginning of the 4th century.¹²⁹ All monuments were made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H). Outcrops of this limestone were identified in the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Zenica, in lithostratigraphic units M_{2,3}; ¹M₂ and ¹M₃.¹³⁰ The map shows that the Neogene limestone is found along the entire western edge of the Zenica Basin, as well as on both banks of the Bosna River between Zenica and the settlement of Janjići. From the point of view of accessibility and proximity to the sites, it can be concluded that individual limestone outcrops on the banks of the Bosna River represent the potential source of the limestone. Based on the collected data, it is very likely that a local limestone source was used for stonemasonry production in the area of present-day Zenica.

Vitez (Fig. 12). Among the remains of a Roman necropolis at Vitez a fragment of a funerary monument with a relief depiction of a horseman (cat. no. 166) was discovered.¹³¹ The monument was made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H). Neogene limestone outcrops were identified in the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Zenica, in lithostratigraphic units M_{2,3}; ¹M₂ and ¹M₃.¹³² The map shows that the limestone outcrops spread in a two-kilometre-wide strip east of present-day Vitez. The presence of a potential limestone source in the immediate vicinity suggests the possibility that a local limestone source was used.

EASTERN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Zvornik (Fig. 13). The 3rd century funerary stele discovered in Zvornik (cat. no. 171) is made of Mesozoic dark grey micritic limestone (lithotype t). The Triassic limestone was identified in the lithostratigraphic units T_{1,2}, T₁² and T₂² in the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, a scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Zvornik.¹³³ The limestone outcrops extend along both banks of the Drina River in the immediate vicinity of Zvornik. The data thus indicate the possibility that a local limestone source was used for the production of this funerary stele.

Vlasenica (Fig. 13). The 3rd century funerary stele (cat. no. 172) from the vicinity of Vlasenica was included in the macroscopic petrographic analysis. The stele was found on the hill Crkvina, near the village Podcrkvina,

¹²⁴ Jovanović *et al.* 1977; Jovanović *et al.* 1978.

¹²⁵ Basler 1988a, 16.

¹²⁶ Sergejevski 1948, 180; Paškvalin 2012, 124.

¹²⁷ Olujić *et al.* 1977; Pamić *et al.* 1978.

¹²⁸ Paškvalin 1988e, 195.

¹²⁹ Paškvalin 2012, 67; Sergejevski 1932, 44.

¹³⁰ Živanović *et al.* 1971; Živanović, Milojević 1975.

¹³¹ Marijanović 1988d, 205.

¹³² Živanović *et al.* 1971; Živanović, Milojević 1975.

¹³³ Mojsilović *et al.* 1976; Mojsilović *et al.* 1977.

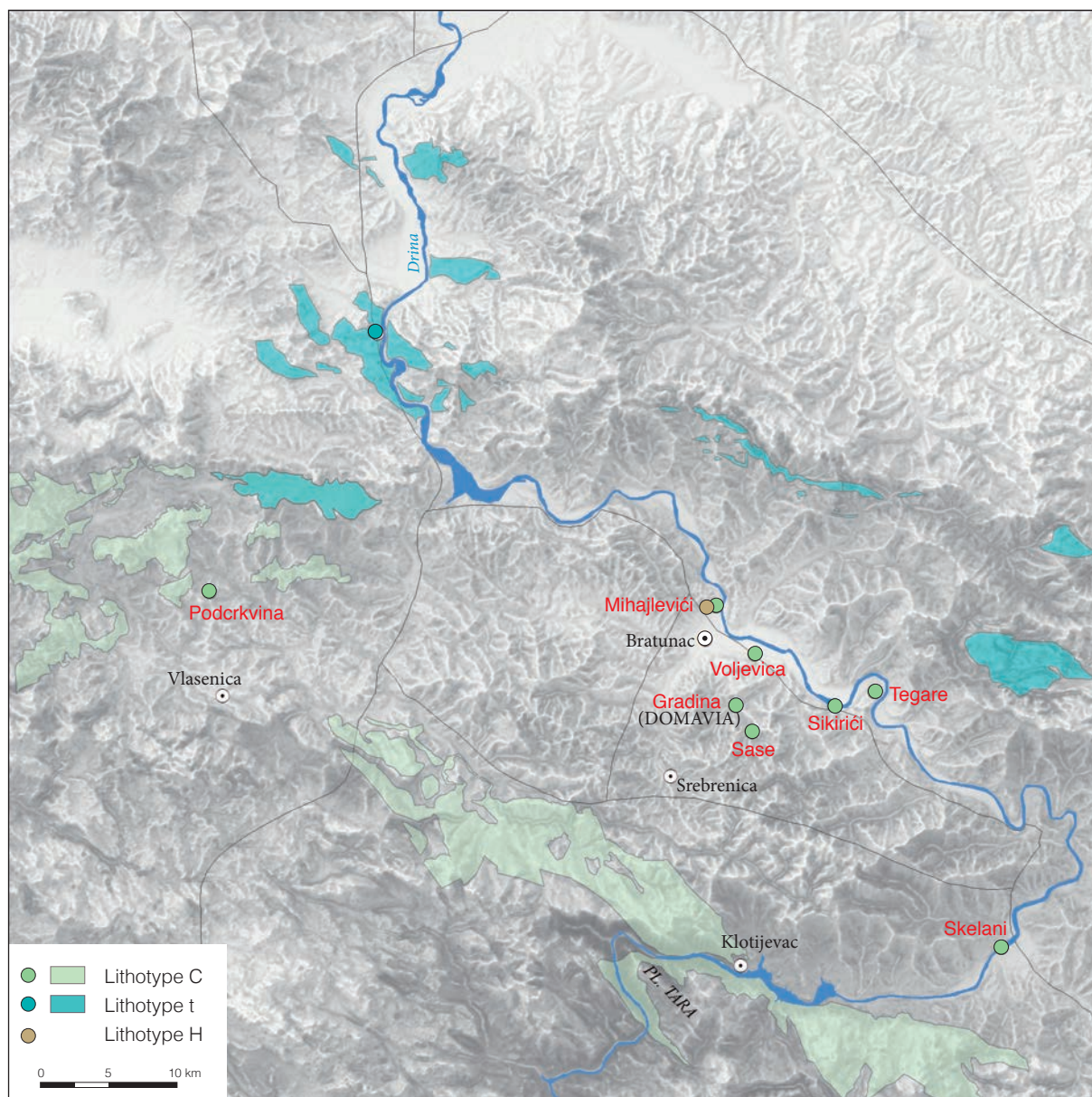


Fig. 13: Sites in the area of Zvornik, Vlasenica, Bratunec and Srebrenica and the location of the lithostratigraphic units with limestone of lithotypes C and t.

Zvornik (cat. no. 171), Podcrkvina (cat. no. 172), Mihajlevići (cat. no. 174, 175), Voljevica (cat. no. 189), Gradina / Domavia (cat. no. 164), Sikirići (cat. no. 188), Tegare (cat. no. 178, 182–184), Sase (cat. no. 176), Skelani (cat. nos. 180, 186, 187).

10 km north of Vlasenica. Material analysis has shown that the funerary stele was made of white breccia limestone of early Triassic age (lithotype C). Mid-Triassic Limestones were identified in lithostratigraphic unit T₂ on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, at a scale 1 : 100.000, sheet Vlasenica.¹³⁴ The map shows that the nearest Triassic limestone outcrop is only 1.5 km from

the findsite. The data thus indicate the possibility that a local limestone source was used.

Bratunac (Fig. 13). A macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on two stelae from the 3rd century discovered in the settlement of Mihajlevići, near Bratunac (cat. nos. 174, 175). The analysis revealed that the two stelae were made of different lithotypes of limestone. The stela with the medallion (cat. no. 174)

¹³⁴ Strajin *et al.* 1978; Strajin *et al.* 1980.

was made of white breccia limestone of the Middle or Early Triassic period (lithotype C), while the smaller stele representing a horseman (cat. no. 175) was made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H). The Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Ljubovlja, shows that there are no limestone lithotypes H and C in this area.¹³⁵ The nearest Middle Triassic limestone was identified in the lithostratigraphic unit T₂ on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY at scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Vlasenica.¹³⁶

The map shows that strata with Middle Triassic limestone (lithotype C) run in a NW-SE direction, along the western edge of the Osat massif, where they come to the surface on both banks of the Drina River and then continue towards the northern edge of Tara (a mountain in Serbia). The area of Triassic limestone is in a relatively inaccessible terrain; the exception is the area around Klotijevac, where the limestone comes to the surface on the banks of the Drina River. If the limestone found near Klotijevac was used to make the funerary stele discovered in the settlement of Mihaljevići (cat. no. 175), this would mean that it had to be transported down the Drina River (see below). Since the terrain in this area is extremely difficult to traverse, it is almost impossible to transport stone material overland, which adds weight to this theory. The data collected thus points to the possibility that a Roman quarry existed in the area of present-day Klotijevac.

The origin of the smaller funerary stele (cat. no. 175) and the material used for its production (Neogene limestone) cannot be answered at present. However, it is clear that it was brought to the area of present-day Bratunac, as Neogene limestone (lithotype A) does not occur in this area. The nearest source of such limestone is 50 km further north, near Zvornik.¹³⁷

Srebrenica (Fig. 13). In this case, it is the wider area of the former Roman settlement of *Domavia* (Gradina near Srebrenica), known mainly as the centre of mining administration for Pannonia and Dalmatia (*procurator metallorum Pannoniorum et Dalmatiorum*).¹³⁸ Already V. Radimský¹³⁹ and D. Sergejevski dealt with the question of the origin of the limestone from which the funerary monuments and architectural elements discovered in Gradina were made.¹⁴⁰ V. Radimský, a mining engineer with a good insight into the geological basis of this area, established that the funerary monuments and architectural elements from Gradina (known in ancient times as *Domavia*) were made of limestone transported to this area from far away. He believed that

the limestone came from the Azbukovica Mountains near Loznica.¹⁴¹ Sergejevski believed that the original source of the limestone from which the funerary stele discovered in Gradina was made (cat. no. 179) is to be found in the area of Mount Tara (on the right bank of the Drina River).¹⁴²

Macroscopic petrographic analysis of the finds from the Srebrenica area was carried out on eight funerary stelae, one funerary altar and one cube shaped monument.¹⁴³ The funerary monuments were discovered in the settlements of Sase (cat. no. 176), Tegare (cat. nos. 178, 182–184), Skelani (cat. nos. 180, 186, 187), Sikirići (cat. no. 188) and Voljevica (cat. no. 189). Most of the monuments were dated to the 3rd century. Material analysis has shown that the monuments were made of white breccia limestone formed between the Middle and Early Triassic periods (lithotype C).

The Basic Geological Map of SFRY, at a scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Ljubovlja,¹⁴⁴ shows that the geological base in the wider area of Srebrenica consists of Palaeozoic clasts and magmatic rocks of the Neogene period. No limestone is found in the vicinity of Srebrenica.¹⁴⁵ The nearest Mid Triassic limestone I could identify is in lithostratigraphic units T₂ and T₁² on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Ljubovlja,¹⁴⁶ and T₂ on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Višegrad.¹⁴⁷

The map shows that the strata of Middle Triassic limestone run in a NW-SE direction along the western edge of the Osat massif, where they come to the surface on both banks of the Drina River and then continue to the northern edge of the Mount Tara (Serbia). We are therefore dealing with the same area of Triassic limestone that I have identified as the possible source of the limestone from which the funerary stele discovered in the Mihaljevići settlement (cat. no. 175) was made. If the limestone outcrops near present-day Klotijevac are also the source of the limestone used to make the funerary monuments near Srebrenica, this would indicate that the Drina River was used to transport the stone material. This theory is supported by the fact that transporting the stone material by land would be almost impossible due to the impassable terrain. Research shows that river transport was used only in exceptional cases, usually for transporting large quantities of stone, e.g. for the construction of large public buildings.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴¹ Radimský 1891, 19.

¹⁴² Sergejevski 1934a, 13; note. 6.

¹⁴³ For cube shaped monuments see the description of cat. no. 197.

¹⁴⁴ Kubat *et al.* 1976.

¹⁴⁵ Radimský 1891, 1–19; id. 1892c, 1–24; Pašalić 1954, 47–75; id. 1960; Paškvalin 1988a, 69, Bojanovski 1988a, 195–199.

¹⁴⁶ Kubat *et al.* 1976.

¹⁴⁷ Vujinović 1981.

¹⁴⁸ Greene 1986, 152.

¹³⁵ Kubat *et al.* 1976.

¹³⁶ Strajin *et al.* 1978; Strajin *et al.* 1980.

¹³⁷ Rižnar, Jovanović 2006.

¹³⁸ Paškvalin 1988a, 69; see literature stated there.

¹³⁹ Radimský 1891, 19.

¹⁴⁰ Sergejevski 1934a, 13; note 6.



Fig. 14: Sites in the area of Višegrad and the location of the lithostratigraphic unit with a Triassic and Cretaceous limestone of lithotype B_M . Gornje Štitarevo (cat. no. 190), Greben (cat. no. 191).

The archaeological finds discovered in the settlement indicate that *Domavia* had numerous public buildings, i.e. a basilica, a thermal bath (*balneum publicum*), a market hall (*macellum*), a city spa (*curia urbana*), etc.¹⁴⁹ The construction and renovation of these buildings required suitable building materials, which were certainly not to be found in the immediate vicinity. The use of river transport for shipping building material and the existence of a Roman quarry in the area of today's Klotijevac seem very likely in this case. With the help of material analysis and by creating a map of possible places of origin in the vicinity of Srebrenica, we have indicated a more likely place from which the material was shipped.

Višegrad (Fig. 14). Macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on two 3rd century stelae discovered in the settlement of Gornje Štitarevo (cat. no. 190) and at Crkvice in the settlement of Greben (cat. no. 191) near Višegrad. Material analysis has shown that both were made of the Cretaceous or Middle Triassic period pink micritic limestone (lithotype B_M). Cretaceous limestone outcrops were identified in the lithostratigraphic unit, while Middle Triassic limestones were found in the

¹⁴⁹ Radimský 1891, 19; Wilkes 1969, 279–280.



Fig. 15: Sites in the area of Rogatica and the location of the lithostratigraphic unit with limestone of lithotype B_M . Glavice (Cat. Nos. 192, 193).

lithostratigraphic unit, both on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Višegrad.¹⁵⁰ Maps of outcrops of both limestone types show that both Cretaceous and Triassic limestone are found in the area. Potential Triassic limestone outcrops come to the surface on the left bank of the Drina River, near the settlement Stari Brod and near the village of Barimo. Limestone from the Cretaceous period comes to the surface on relatively inaccessible terrain, i.e. on the eastern edge of Mount Ivica, 2 km west of Višegrad. So, if we consider the easy accessibility, the Triassic limestone seems to be the much more likely local limestone source. The data suggest that the stelae were most likely made of local (Middle Triassic) limestone, which can be found 5 km from the Greben site and 3 km from the Gornje Štitarevo site.

Rogatica (Fig. 15). The funerary stelae with a portrait niche (cat. nos. 192, 193) were discovered in 1894 in the village of Glavice (Sočice), 8 km west of Rogatica. Macroscopic petrographic analysis of the material showed that the stelae were made of pink micritic limestone of Cretaceous or Middle Triassic age (lithotype B_M). I have

¹⁵⁰ Vujinović 1981.

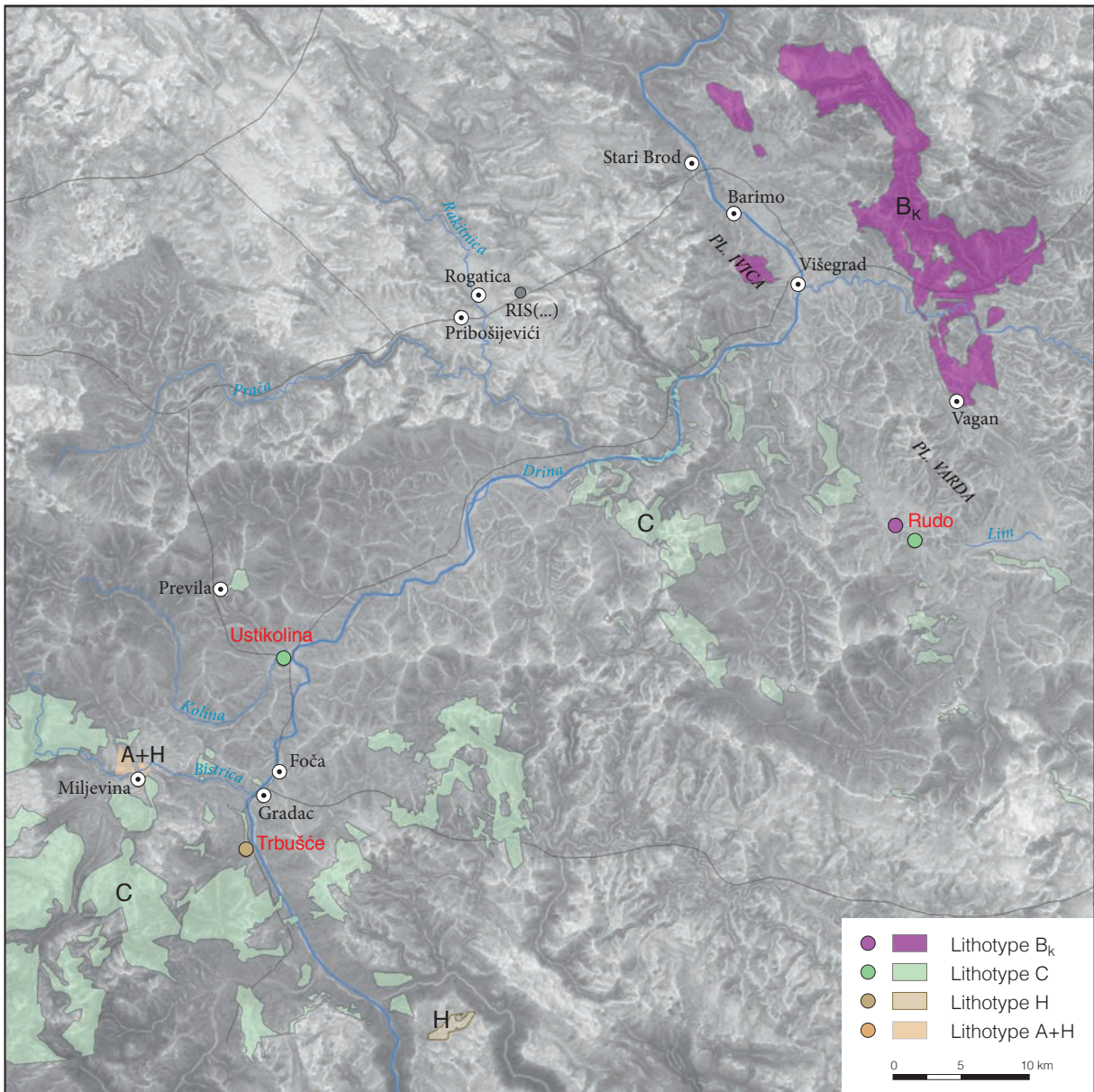


Fig. 16: Sites in the area of Rudo and Foča and the location of the lithostratigraphic unit with limestone of lithotypes A, B_K, C and H. Rudo (cat. no. 194, 195), Trbušće (cat. no. 196), Ustikolina (cat. no. 197).

identified the Middle Triassic limestone in the lithostratigraphic unit on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100.000, sheet Prača.¹⁵¹ No Cretaceous limestone was identified in this area.¹⁵² The map shows that Middle Triassic limestone is found on the southern slope Mount Lunj, near the village of Pribošijević, only 5 km from the site of the monuments. The data thus show that the local (Middle Triassic) limestone that comes to the surface on the southern slope of Mount Lunj, was most likely used to make the two stelae.

¹⁵¹ Vujnović, Marić 1982.

¹⁵² Vujnović, Marić 1982.

Rudo (Fig. 16). Macroscopic-petrographic analyses were carried out on two funerary altars of the 2nd and 3rd centuries found in the settlement of Rudo (cat. nos. 194, 195). The smaller one (cat. no. 194) is of white micritic limestone of Early Cretaceous age (lithotype B_K), while the larger one (cat. no. 195) is of white breccia limestone of Middle to Early Triassic age (lithotype C).

I have identified outcrops of Early Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_K) in lithostratigraphic unit on the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Višegrad.¹⁵³ I identified outcrops of Middle Tri-

¹⁵³ Olujić, Karović 1986.

assic limestone (lithotype C) in lithostratigraphic unit on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Višegrad¹⁵⁴, and in lithostratigraphic unit on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Pljevlja.¹⁵⁵

The nearest potential source of Cretaceous limestone is in the valley of the Rzav River, about 8 km northeast of the settlement of Rudo. A smaller outcrop of Cretaceous limestone was also found on the left bank of the Drina River, about 2 km west of Višegrad. It is very unlikely that these potential sites are the sources of Cretaceous limestone, as they are separated from the Rudo settlement by a 1,388 m high mountain barrier, the Varda. Outcrops of Cretaceous limestone are also located near the settlement of Vagan, 20 km from the settlement of Rudo. This site seems to be the most likely source of the material used to make the funerary altar (cat. no. 194).

Triassic limestone (lithotype C) comes to the surface in several places along the Lim valley, from the Rudo settlement to the confluence of the Lim and Drina rivers. The nearest potential source of Triassic limestone is only 5 km from the Rudo settlement. The data show that it is very likely that a local limestone source was used to produce of the funerary altars discovered at Rudo.

Foča (Fig. 16). Macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out on two funerary monuments found near Foča. The first is a fragment of an arhitrav that belonged to a funerary aedicule (cat. no. 196) discovered in the village of Bukovica, near the settlement of Trbušće. The aedicule is dated to the 2nd century. The other monument was discovered in the settlement of Ustikolina (cat. no. 197).¹⁵⁶ The monument from Ustikolina was made of white breccia limestone of the Middle to Early Triassic

¹⁵⁴ Olujić, Karović 1986.

¹⁵⁵ Mirković *et al.* 1978.

¹⁵⁶ The funerary monument belongs to a special group of monuments, which carries different names in expert literature (*Germ. der Cippus, Eng. grave cube, cippi, cube shaped tombstone, pyramidal cippi*). The last name is based on the reconstruction of the entire shape of the monument as suggested by D. Sergejevski (1934a, 35). He believed that monuments in the shape of a cube were a part of larger funerary constructions or complex monuments, the height of which could reach up to 2 or 3 m. The preserved part (the cube) was most likely positioned between the pyramidal extension (above) and the pedestal (approximately half a metre high). Characteristic of this group of monuments is that they do not have an inscription and that three sides are usually decorated with reliefs of the deceased or the motif of a horseman in combination with the motif of a funerary feast (Kostić 2008, 166). Today, we date these monuments that can be found in the broader area along the Drina and Lim rivers, into the period between the 2nd and 4th century (Sergejevski 1934a, 35; Kostić 2008, 166; Paškvalin 2012, 280). The reconstruction of this type of monument remains problematic as not a single one preserved in its entirety has been discovered so far.

(lithotype C). The aedicule from Trbušće (cat. no. 196) is made of small-grained yellowish Neogene limestone (lithotype H). I have identified outcrops of Neogene limestone (lithotype H) in the lithostratigraphic unit on the Basic Geological Map of the SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Foča.¹⁵⁷ I identified Middle Triassic limestone in lithostratigraphic unit on the Basic Geological Map of SFRY, scale 1 : 100,000, sheet Foča.¹⁵⁸ By mapping outcrops of the Triassic limestone (lithotype C) and taking into account the possibility of reaching individual locations of these outcrops, two potential limestone sources were determined. The first one is only 5 km away from Ustikolina. It is located in the valley of the Kosovo River, near the village of Previla. However, these limestone outcrops are located in a hilly area and are almost completely inaccessible. It seems more likely that the limestone originated in the vicinity of the settlement of Gradac, 12 km from the site, where Triassic limestone comes to the surface on the left bank of the Drina River. A potential source of Neogene limestone is located in the valley of the Bistrica River, near the settlement of Miljevina, 22 km from Trbušće. This is the only place with outcrops of Neogene limestone in the Foča area. The existence of a Roman quarry near the settlement of Miljevina, which could have been opened specifically to extract material for the aedicule, seems very likely.¹⁵⁹

CONCLUSION

Northern Bosnia and Herzegovina (Fig. 6). Material analysis and the search for possible limestone sources from which the stone monuments discovered at the Makljenovac site in northern Bosnia were made have shown that rivers could have been used to transport material. The possibility that the Bosna or Usora rivers were used to transport material (stone blocks) can be assumed in the case of the monuments found near Dobož. Two quarries could have supplied the stone for these monuments. The nearest potential location for a quarry is near Jelah, about 14 km east of the site, along the Usora River. Since the Bosna River might have been used for transport, it is also worth mentioning another potential site for a quarry (with the same type of limestone), 30 km south of Dobož, near Žepče.

Western Bosnia and Herzegovina (Fig. 7). A number of monuments included in the macroscopic material

¹⁵⁷ Buzaljko *et al.* 1982.

¹⁵⁸ Buzaljko *et al.* 1982.

¹⁵⁹ Numerous well documented examples of quarries that operated over a short period of time, with the intent of delivering material for specific construction projects, are known in north-east Spain, for instance the quarries Punta de la Creueta, Puig de Sera, La Rierussa (Gutiérrez García-Moreno 2009).

analysis come from the surroundings of the Bihać and Bosanski Petrovac settlements. The monuments discovered in the surroundings of Bihać were made of two types of Neogene limestone (lithotypes A and H). The monuments discovered in the surroundings of Bosanski Petrovac (Krnjeuša) were also made of the same type of Neogene limestone (lithotypes A and H). It is very likely that in both groups of sites the same source of limestone (so-called bihacite) was used, which comes to the surface throughout the Bihać plain. The connection between the sites becomes clear when looking at the selection of the decorative repertoire and the technique of decoration.

Southwest Bosnia and Herzegovina (Fig. 8). In southwestern Bosnia, the material analysis included monuments found at sites clustered around the present-day settlements of Bosansko Grahovo, Glamoč, Livno and Tomislavgrad. It could be said that the limestone used for the production of the monuments from Neogene limestone (lithotype A) discovered near Bosansko Grahovo (Grkovci) was brought from elsewhere (or that already finished monuments were brought). The most likely potential limestone source is located in the Livno plain, about 28 km southeast of the findspot. Local limestone was most likely used for the production of funerary monuments in the vicinity of Glamoč, Livno and Tomislavgrad, as limestone sources with the same type of limestone can be found near these places.

South Bosnia and Herzegovina (Fig. 9). The monuments from South Bosnia, which were included in the material analysis, come from the surroundings of the settlements of Ljubuški and Mostar. Several monuments were discovered in the surroundings of Ljubuški (Hardomilje). The analysis of the material used for the monuments from this area revealed that the entire corpus of the monuments was made of three types of limestone and that potential sources for all three types can be found in the immediate vicinity. It is noteworthy that the entire series of stelae commissioned by soldiers were made from the same type of limestone. This suggests that a quarry was opened by a military unit that arrived in the area in the early 1st century. The most likely location of the quarry that provided the material for the two sarcophagi discovered in the settlement of Bačevići near Mostar seems to be near the present-day quarry of Mukoša. The well-known Tenelia stone, used for the construction (and renovation) of the old bridge in Mostar, is quarried in this quarry.¹⁶⁰ Limestone quarrying for the purpose of making sarcophagi in the Bačevići area dates back to the 3rd century.

Central Bosnia and Herzegovina (Figs. 10–12). The analysis of the material for monuments in central Bosnia included monuments from the surroundings of Šipovo,

Gornji Vakuf, Konjic, Prozor, Sarajevo, Pazarići, Kiseljak, Breza and Kakanj.

Macroscopic analysis could not determine whether the parts of the Late Antique funerary aedicule from Šipovo (cat. no. 119) were made of Neogene (lithotype A) or Cretaceous (B_D) limestone. The question of the origin of the material used for their production remains unanswered until a more detailed analysis of the sample will be possible. Fragments of the monument (cat. no. 121) found near Kupres suggest the possible existence of a small local quarry that would have operated in the 2nd and 3rd centuries. The material for the cinerary urn (cat. no. 120) found in the settlement Stubo Vrelo (*Ionnaria*) was probably brought to this area (or an already finished cinerary urn was brought here). The possible use of the local limestone for the production of funerary monuments is also indicated by two stelae from Gornji Vakuf and Varvara. Several monuments have been found in the vicinity of Konjic. The same limestone (lithotype B_D) was used for the production of the entire collection of monuments in this area. The results of the material analysis led me to believe that there was at least one local quarry of (Early Triassic) limestone in the Konjic area. The rare example of a monument in the form of a freestanding medallion (cat. no. 143) and the funerary stele (cat. no. 142) discovered in the Sarajevo Basin were most likely made of local limestone. Since they were made from two different types of limestone, we must assume the existence of at least two quarries. Taking into account the information on the geological map showing the possible location of limestone in the Sarajevo area, I believe that the limestone for the medallion was most likely quarried on the northern edge of the Sarajevo Basin, while the limestone for the stela (cat. no. 142) was quarried on the southern edge of the basin.

The stelae found near the settlements of Pazarići (cat. no. 141) and Hadžići (cat. no. 140) are made of different types of limestone. The stele for the veteran and his family (cat. no. 140) was most likely made of local limestone. The nearest possible quarry site is three kilometres to the southwest. The limestone used to make the stela from Pazarići (cat. no. 141) had to be brought from elsewhere. The two stelae discovered near Kiseljak were also made from different types of limestone. The stele from Kulješ (cat. no. 149) was most likely made of local limestone, with a possible source in the valley of the Lepenica River, 3 km from the site. The early 1st century stele for the freedman Honesim (cat. no. 148), discovered in Podastinje, was not made of local limestone. The nearest potential site for a quarry with such limestone is 20 kilometres to the east, in the valley of the Misoča River.

The collection of the monuments from Breza consists of several small grave stele fragments and a funerary altar. The funerary stele were most likely made of local limestone. One of the largest funerary altars (cat.

¹⁶⁰ Šaravanja, Čolak n. n., 8.

no. 146) discovered in central Bosnia and Herzegovina was not made of local limestone. The monuments from Kakanj were most likely made from local limestone. It is very likely that the monuments discovered near Zenica and Vitez were also made of local material. The corpus of the monuments from Zenica is dated between the second half of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 4th century, which indicates a long tradition in the use of local limestone for the production of funerary monuments.¹⁶¹

Eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina (Fig. 13). The two stelae discovered in Zvornik and Vlasenica were most likely made of local limestone. The two stelae found in Mihajlevići (cat. nos. 174, 175) were not made of local limestone. The funerary stela (cat. no. 175) was made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H), the nearest possible source of which is 50 km to the north near Zvornik.¹⁶² The second stela (cat. no. 174) belongs to the collection of monuments made of Middle Triassic breccia limestone (limestone lithotype C). The same limestone was used for the entire corpus of monuments discovered in the vicinity of Srebrenica and Skelani, for which no potential limestone sources could be found in the immediate vicinity. By analysing the material and creating a map of potential limestone sources in the vicinity of Srebrenica, I was able to determine that the most likely limestone source was located near the settlement of Klotijevac. The stone blocks were most likely transported along the Drina River. The stelae from the vicinity of Višegrad and Glavica and the funerary altars from the settlement of Rudo were most likely made of local limestone (Figs. 14–16). The limestone from which the smaller monument or possibly the already made monument in the form of a cube (*cippus*) was made was probably brought to the settlement of Ustikolina. The most likely source of this limestone is 12 kilometres south of the site, near the settlement of Gradac. I believe that a quarry of Neogene limestone, about 22 kilometres northwest of the site, in the Bistrica river valley, was opened to obtain the stone for the large funeral aedicule, parts of which were found in Trbušće.

My analysis of the stonemasonry production in the interior of the Roman province of Dalmatia was based on the macroscopic petrographic analysis of the material, the aim of which was to determine the potential sources of the limestone used for the stonemasonry production of funerary monuments. The results of the study showed that in most cases a potential source of limestone could be found close to the site (no further than five kilometres away). Since this is true for the sites near the present settlements of Bihać, Glamoč, Konjic, Prozor, Sarajevo,

Breza, Ljubuški, Mostar, Kupres, Gornji Vakuf - Uskoplje, Kiseljak, Zenica, Vitez, Zvornik, Vlasenica, Rudo and Foča (Ustikolina), this seems to indicate the existence of numerous (as yet undiscovered) local quarries, the purpose of which was to meet basic needs for stone material.

The second group consists of sites that had a source of limestone material 6 to 25 kilometres away. These are sites near the settlements of Dobož (Makljenovac), Bosanski Petrovac (Krnjeuša), Bosansko Grahovo (Grkovci), Šipovo (?), Kiseljak (Podastinje), Rudo and Foča (Trbušće). With the exception of the Makljenovac and possibly Šipovo sites, which may have used river transport, the others had to invest a lot of energy in transporting limestone overland. There may be several reasons for this. This investment is understandable when large objects are built, such as the aediculae discovered in the settlements of Šipovo and Trbušće.¹⁶³ The second reason is found in the characteristics of the rocks. Although the geological map shows that Triassic limestone (lithotype C) can be found in the immediate vicinity of Trbušća, the stonemasons decided to use Neogene limestone (lithotype H) for the production of the aedicule. Neogene limestone is much easier to work with than limestone breccia (lithotype C) due to its homogeneous and isotropic composition. The investment in transporting the material for the stelae from Krnjeuša also makes sense, as the limestone supplied is relatively easy to work.

The analysis of the material used for the production of funerary monuments in the vicinity of Srebrenica indicates that there must have been a quarry near the present-day settlement of Klotijevac, which supplied the stone material for a somewhat larger area (region). In the area of the ancient *Domavia* and the small settlements along the Drina (Skelani), the geological base, which consisted of rocks of volcanic origin,¹⁶⁴ did not provide suitable material for stonemasonry products or made access to local limestone sources impossible. The solution to this problem could be found in the Drina River, which - in the middle of the 3rd century - was most likely used for transporting stone blocks from present-day Klotijevac to Gradina (*Domavia*). The use of the Drina River for transporting stone material (from Zvornik to Sremska Mitrovica) was confirmed by the latest research of the Dardagani quarry near Zvornik.¹⁶⁵

With this approach, I have also addressed the monuments (cat. nos. 120, 141, 146, 148, 175) that were brought to this area or made from material that was not obtained locally. The source of the material used to make these monuments had to be sought more than 40 kilometres away. What all these monuments have in common is that they were found along major transport routes (roads), so that their isolated occurrence must be sought in this context.

¹⁶³ Cf. Gutiérrez García-Moreno 2009.

¹⁶⁴ Kubat *et al.* 1976.

¹⁶⁵ Djurić *et al.* 2006, 103–138; Djurić *et al.* 2007, 83–100.

¹⁶¹ Paškvalin 2012, 67; Sergejevski 1932, 44.

¹⁶² Rižnar, Jovanović 2006, 139–152.

3. TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FUNERARY MONUMENTS

BACKGROUND AND METHODS

The typological classification of funerary monuments from Dalmatia was already presented in the dissertation of V. Paškvalin in the 1980s.¹⁶⁶ He has gone beyond the earlier analyses, which focused only on individual iconographic and stylistic aspects of the funerary monuments.¹⁶⁷ However, his methodological approach to the classification of the stelae remains problematic. The author applies the so-called formal approach introduced by A. Schober¹⁶⁸, in which each type of funerary monument (including stelae) is defined by its external form, which is closely related to its structural and iconographic elements.¹⁶⁹ According to V. Paškvalin, different types of stelae and their iconographic content developed as a result of contact between Roman newcomers and the local population.¹⁷⁰ Although the classification of funerary stelae according to their iconographic and decorative content was used as a basic criterion in the first attempts to classify grave stelae at the beginning of the 20th century,¹⁷¹ this methodological approach was slowly discarded in the second half of the century. Paškvalin did not adopt the alleged structural approach of Mansuelli, who classified funerary stelae according to their architectural elements.¹⁷² He also did not take into account the important conclusion of the typological approach of H. Gabelmann (1972), who states that the articulation of the funerary monuments, the moulding of the frame and the architectural composition, is independent of the basic form and type of the funerary monument.¹⁷³ A modification of the typology of

stelae, as introduced by Mansuelli, was also proposed by N. Cambi in the preface to the publication of the dissertation by Paškvalin (2012).¹⁷⁴ The latest methodological approach to the classification of funerary stelae, based on the concepts of Mansuelli and Gabelmann, was adopted by H. Pflug.¹⁷⁵ Pflug proposes a separate analysis of the basic forms (the basic outline of the monument) and the internal structure of the stelae.¹⁷⁶ His study led to a classification of simple architectural stelae types defined by their basic form.¹⁷⁷ Paškvalin's classification of funerary urns and urn lids is based on their spatial distribution.¹⁷⁸

The main objective was to establish a typology for funerary monuments that will be based on new concepts. The typological analysis was carried out for the three main types of funerary monuments: stelae, cinerary urns and lids. The proportion of other types of funerary monuments discovered in the studied region is almost negligible and does not allow sophisticated typological criteria.¹⁷⁹ For the typological analysis of the funerary monuments I partly relied on Pflug's methodological approach already mentioned. The method of defining the basic form was used to determine the main types of stelae. Further classification took into account the internal structures or the presence of architectural elements, for which I defined the presence or absence of the triangular pediment/gable as the main criterion (corresponding to types I and III in Pflug's classification).¹⁸⁰

My attempt to consider additional architectural elements, such as the presence / absence of columns or pilasters (which is one of Pflug's typological criteria), did not yield any results. The typology obtained showed a "diffuse" picture of unrelated types and subtypes for which a clear interpretation was not possible. The basic

¹⁶⁶ Paškvalin 1983a; Paškvalin 2012.

¹⁶⁷ Sergejevski 1928, 79–97; id. 1930, 157–166; Mirković 1975, 95–108; Paškvalin 2000, 177–190; Škegro 2005, 55–61; Čremošnik 1956, 127–136; Čremošnik 1957a, 163–172; Imamović 1979, 127–131; Rendić-Miočević 1948, 1–67; Paškvalin 1983a; id. 1983b, 109–125; id. 1986, 153–162; Paškvalin 2000, 177–190; Schönauer 2001, 223–515.

¹⁶⁸ Schober 1923.

¹⁶⁹ Paškvalin 2012, 59.

¹⁷⁰ Paškvalin 2012, 60.

¹⁷¹ Weynand 1902, 219–238; Hofmann 1905, 6–48.

¹⁷² Mansuelli 1956, 365–384.

¹⁷³ Mansuelli 1956, 365–384; Gabelmann 1972, 199.

¹⁷⁴ Paškvalin 2012, 11

¹⁷⁵ Pflug 1989, 31.

¹⁷⁶ Pflug 1989, 31.

¹⁷⁷ Pflug 1989, 32.

¹⁷⁸ Paškvalin 2012, 349.

¹⁷⁹ Funerary monuments by shares: funerary altars (7%), sarcophagi (1%), cube-shaped monuments, so-called cippi (1%), parts of funeral aedicule (1%).

¹⁸⁰ Pflug 1989, 30–32.







Type	Subtype	Version			
A	A1				
		a	b	c	d
	A2				
		a	b		

Fig. 17: Typological classification of stelae type A.

form was the main criterion for the classification of funerary urns. In the case of urns of type A2, I was also able to take into account their architectural elements (triangular pediments and columns), since this type imitates the architecture of ancient temples (*aedes*) with the architectural elements on the front. The classification of the lids was primarily based on the basic shape. In order to create the most accurate typology possible, I have included all known funerary monuments, including those that were not originally included in the material analysis. The result of this part of the study is presented in a table of the basic monument types and their variants (subtypes) (Figs. 17–20). The individual types and subtypes were defined chronologically on the basis of analogies with comparable monument categories, epigraphic data, and results from previous research.

FUNERARY STELAE

According to their basic forms, the stelae discovered in the interior of the province of Dalmatia could be divided into two main groups. The first group consists of simple rectangular shaped stelae with no architectural elements (type A; Fig. 17). Architectural elements appear (as a variant) in this group (e.g. pilasters or columns at the sides of the portrait niche) merely as an exception (1%). Therefore, basic non-architectonic or simple rectangular stelae with a molded frame around the inscription field prevail. The second group of stelae

is characterized by a pediment, which appears to be the most important element of architectonic origin transferred to stelae (type B; Fig. 18). These stelae are further divided into two groups: simple stelae with a moulded frame surrounding the inscription field (a) and architectonic stelae with a pediment, an architrave and columns, the so-called aedicule type (b, c).¹⁸¹

STELAE TYPE A

Type A stelae are simple (non-architectural) rectangular stelae with an inscription field within a moulded frame.¹⁸² This type is divided into two basic subtypes: A1 and A2 (Figs. 17; 21).

Subtype A1. The basic form of this subtype is represented by a rectangular slab. Within subtype A1, several variants can be distinguished (Fig. 17). The general design of the first variant (*A1a*) consists of two rectangular fields. The larger field is the inscription field, while the smaller field is filled with decorative motifs. Stelae belonging to this subtype have no tenon base which indicates that the stele was most likely set directly into an earthen hole dug into the ground. Two stelae discovered at the Golubić site (cat. nos. 3, 4) and the funerary stele

¹⁸¹ Cf. Behrens 1951, 39; Mansuelli 1956, 368; Mansuelli 1967: 115; Gabelmann 1972, 75; Pflug 1989, 39.

¹⁸² Cf. Mansuelli 1956, 368; Gabelmann 1972, 75; Rebecchi 1972, 181.











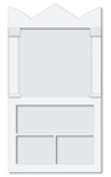
Type	Subtype	Version				
B	B1					
		a	b	c	d	
		B2				
			a	b		
	B3					
		a	b	c		
		B4				
	a					
	B5					
		a				

Fig. 18: Typological classification of stelae type B.

of a member of the first Belgian cohort discovered at Hardomilje (cat. no. 103) fall into this category.

The second variant (*A1b*) consists of stelae with a simple rectangular portrait niche, below is an inscription field within a moulded frame. Characteristic for this group is that the portrait niche and the inscription field are surrounded by a narrow decorative band. Variant *A1b* was found in the vicinity of Srebrenica. It was found at the sites of Podcrkvina (cat. no. 172), Sase (cat. no. 176), Srebrenica (cat. no. 177) and Bratunac (cat. no. 173). Stelae from Kolovrat (cat. no. 207, 208) also belong to this variant.

The third variant (*A1c*) consists of the stelae from Konjic (cat. nos. 124–126). They are simple stelae with a rectangular portrait niche and an inscription panel below. In the case of stela cat. no. 125, architectural elements (pilasters) are also present.

The fourth variant (*A1d*) comprises stelae discovered near Konjic (cat. nos. 127–129). These have two superimposed double portrait niches and an inscription panel below. Some contain architectural elements (cat. nos. 127, 128).

Chronology. The dating of the stelae of subtype *A1* is made possible by rare chronological clues. One of these is preserved on the stela from Hardomilje (cat. no. 103). The epitaph reveals that the stela was commissioned by the wife of the decurion of the first Belgian cohort. In the 2nd and 3rd centuries, this cohort was stationed at the military camp in Gračine (Humac) near Hardomilje. The stelae from the Konjic area (cat. nos. 125, 127) and the stela from Golubić (cat. no. 4) show the name *Aurelius* in the inscription (without the *praenomen*), which means that the commissioner of the stela was granted citizenship with the edict of Caracalla in 212 (*Constitutio Antoniniana*). Based on these indications, subtype *A1* can be dated to the beginning of the 3rd century.

Subtype *A2*. Characteristic of stelae of subtype *A2* is the specific double-arched niche containing portraits or inscriptions. Within subtype *A2*, two variants can be identified (Fig. 17).

The first variant (*A2a*) is a rectangular, non-architectural stela with an inscription panel within a moulded frame that is at the top ended with a double arched niche. The rectangular panel above the inscription panel appears to be a decorative element. All three stelae of this variant come from the Krnjeuša site (cat. nos. 45–47).

The second variant (*A2b*) contains elements of architectural origin (pilasters on the sides of the portrait niche). The basic shape of these rectangular, two-level stelae consists of a double-arched niche on both levels or a portrait medallion replacing the niche on the upper level (cat. no. 179). This variant was found in Tegare (cat. no. 178) and Gradina (cat. no. 179).

Chronology. The *gentilicum Ulpius* is preserved on the stela from Krnjeuša (cat. no. 45). This would subtype *A2* place it in the 2nd century. However, the similar production technique and iconographic repertoire as on subtype *A1* (cf. stela cat. no. 3) allows us to consider the possibility that it dates from the 3rd century.

STELAE TYPE B

Subtype *B1*. Stelae subtype *B1* consist of simple stelae with a triangular pediment and an inscription field. Subtype *B1* stelae occur in several variants (Figs. 18; 22).

The first variant (*B1a*) is a simple rectangular stela with a triangular pediment, an architrave and an inscription field separated from the base by a crossbeam. The architrave is set independently in the composition of the stela, as there is a wide empty space between the pediment and the inscription panel. This gives the impression that it “floats” between the various structural elements of the stela. The acroteria are stylized and do not belong to the structural elements. The stela from the site Crkvina-Makljenovac (cat. no. 2) is the only representative of this variant.

The second variant (*B1b*) is a rectangular architectural stela with a triangular pediment, an architrave and an inscription field with pilasters on both sides. The structural elements have been stylized, which is clearly seen in the pediment, whose shape is defined by sharp lines that imitate the shape of a frame. This can also be seen on the pilaster capitals, which are indicated only by deep incisions in the form of two letters V. The stela from Brekovic (cat. no. 5) belongs to the second variant.

The third variant (*B1c*) is a simple rectangular stela with a profiled triangular pediment and an inscription panel within moulded frame. Stelae belonging to the third variant were discovered in the vicinity of Konjic, at Donje Selo (cat. no. 130) and Lisičići (cat. nos. 131–133). This variant was also found at the site of Komini, near the settlement of Pljevlja in Montenegro (cat. nos. 198–201).

The stelae belonging to the fourth variant (*B1d*) were discovered at the Pljevlja settlement in Montenegro. This variant has a triangular top and an inscription panel within a moulded frame (cat. nos. 202–206).

Chronology. The chronological frame of subtype *B1* to the middle of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd centuries is mainly based on the stela discovered in the necropolis II in Komini.¹⁸³ The preserved *gentilicum* on the monuments correspond to this period. The name *Aelius* appears on two stelae, one in the Konjic area (cat. no. 132) and the other in Komini (cat. no. 205).

¹⁸³ Two necropolises were discovered at the site of Komini. Necropolis I is dated to the 1st or 2nd century. The stelae were discovered at necropolis II, which is dated into the 2nd or 3rd century (Martinović 2011, 208).

Most of the persons listed in the inscriptions on other grave stelae bear the *gentilicium Aurelius* (cat. nos. 130, 131, 199–202). A close comparison to subtype B1a is found in the stele from Proložac (Imotski), dated to the 3rd century.¹⁸⁴

Subtype B2. Two variants can be distinguished within subtype B2. They differ in the shape of the upper part of the stele.

The first variant (*B2a*) consists of architectural stelae of the aedicule type with a triangular pediment. The pediment rests on two pilasters or columns that stand on either side of the rectangular portrait niche under which the inscription field. The first sub-variant within this subtype appeared in Homolje. This sub-variant has no pilaster next to the rectangular portrait niche (cat. no. 136). The second sub-variant, where the inscription panel is without a moulded frame, is represented by the stela from Pazarići (cat. no. 141). Stelae belonging to variant B2a were found at the sites of Ostrožac (cat. no. 134), Lisičići (cat. no. 135), Homolje (cat. no. 136) and Pazarići (cat. no. 141).

The second variant (*B2b*) is an architectural stele of the aedicule type with a triangular pediment resting directly on two pilasters. The rectangular portrait niche with pilasters on both sides is above the inscription panel. Next to the pediment is the acroteria, the back of which remains partially attached to the stele. The acroteria shows the motif of a human mask. The stele with an architrave can be defined as a sub-variant (cat. no. 140). Stelae belonging to the second sub-variant were discovered in Varvara (cat. no. 123), Homolje (cat. no. 137) and Gradac-Hadžići (cat. no. 140).

Chronology. The chronology is based on the preserved family names on the stelae found in Ostrožac (cat. no. 134), Varvara (cat. no. 123) and Pazarići (cat. no. 141). The epitaph on the stele from Ostrožac reveals the name *Publius Aelius Verus*, which indicates that the stele was commissioned by someone who received his citizenship in the 2nd century, more precisely during the reign of Emperor Hadrian (117–138). The name *Aelius* is also preserved on the stele belonging to this subtype found in Varvara (cat. no. 123). The stele from Pazarići (cat. no. 141) was erected in honour of *Titus Aurelius Saturninus* and his wife. The name reveals that the person who commissioned this stele most likely obtained citizenship during the reign of the emperor Marcus Aurelius (161–180), which means that this stele dates to the 2nd century or, more precisely, to the second half of the 2nd century. The other stele discovered in the surroundings of Pazarići (cat. no. 140) shows the name *Aurelius*, which indicates that the person who commissioned it most likely obtained citizenship with the edict of Caracalla in 212. Taking into account that the *praeno-*

men Titus could also appear in the 3rd century, subtype B2 can be dated to the period between the middle of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd centuries.

Subtype B3. These are a stelae with a triangular top. In this subtype, the acroteria at the pediment edges have a triangular pedestal on which are depicted a palmette or a recumbent lion figure. Subtype B3 can be divided into three variants, depending on the degree of architectural subdivision.

The first variant (*B3a*) includes the stele from Gornja Višnjica (cat. no. 148). It is a stele with a triangular pediment and an inscription panel within a moulded frame.

The second variant (*B3b*) includes the stele from Hardomilje (cat. no. 104). This stele has a triangular pediment, an architrave and pilasters on the sides of the inscription panel. The two pilasters stand on a high pedestal (podium). The stelae belonging to the first and second variants of this type do not have a tenon base.

The stelae from Hardomilje (cat. nos. 105–107) and Vitine (cat. no. 108) belong to the third variant (*B3c*).¹⁸⁵ The basic design of this variant is somewhat more complex. They are architectural stelae with a triangular top. This variant consists of a triangular pediment, a narrow frieze and an architrave with fascia. An architrave rests on twisted half-columns with a base and Corinthian capital. An inscription field is within the a moulded framed. The high base of the stele is divided into four panels framed by cornice. In one example, the triangular pediment leans against the architrave (without frieze) with fascia (cat. no. 148). Because of the very similar design, which suggests a close relationship, we have included this example in this variant. It is a particular group of stelae with the characteristic motif of a closed double door in the lower part.¹⁸⁶ Most of the monuments of this type discovered in the province of Dalmatia were found in the area of the

¹⁸⁵ An important contribution to the typology was provided by the work of D. Tončinić, who established a precise typology of the military funerary stela erected in honour of the members of the VII legion who died in the area of the Roman province of Dalmatia (Tončinić 2011, 148–161). He categorised stelae cat. nos. 105 and 106 as belonging to the architectural type A1 (Tončinić 2011, 148).

¹⁸⁶ The issue of design is linked to the stelae with the motif of a double-wing door. This design supposedly originates from Asia Minor, and it is believed that the doors are a symbolic representation of the *porta Inferi* (Hoffmann 1905, 54–57; Rinaldi Tufi 1971, 131–133; Abramić 1924, 225–227; Paškvalin 2012, 77–78, cf. Medini 1984, 114–119).

The second of design origin can be found in the understanding of stelae as an architecturally conceived concept. In this case they mimic the monumental form of a tomb and should be treated as a part of the architectural composition (Chiesa 1954, 74; Righini 1965, 395; Veržar-Bass 1985, 198–199; Chirsitol, Drew-Bear 1998, 326; Cambi 2001, 94; Dodig 2008a, 7–22).

¹⁸⁴ Tonković 1998, 88–90.

former *Tilurium* military camp, where a stonemasonry workshop was probably operated.¹⁸⁷

Chronology. The chronology of the stelae of subtype B3 is based on the epigraphic data preserved on the stelae from Hardomilje. Most of the patrons of this variant were soldiers who served in individual cohorts and were stationed in the auxiliary camp in Gračine (Humac) between the 1st and 3rd centuries. Their task was to keep the peace when the two legions (VII and XI legion) withdrew from the province of Dalmatia.¹⁸⁸ The earliest funerary monuments belonged to veterans of the VII legion (cat. nos. 105, 107), who had been given land (*honesta omissio agraria*) in the hinterland of Narona during the reign of Emperor Tiberius.¹⁸⁹ The early dating of this subtype is confirmed by the name of the legion VII, which at the time of the erection of these stelae had not yet been awarded the honorary title *Claudia Pia Fidelis*. Emperor Claudius conferred this title on the legion in recognition of its loyalty in 42 AD.¹⁹⁰ Both stelae can thus be dated to the early 1st century. The funerary monument cat. no. 104 was commissioned by a person who served in the 1st *Lucensium Cohort*, which was stationed in Humac in the 1st century.¹⁹¹ A reliable dating of the stelae of subtype B3 to the 1st century is also supported by the numerous comparable stelae discovered in the hinterland of *Salona* and in the vicinity of the military camps (XI and VII legions) built by Roman legions in Ivoševci (Burnum) and *Tilurium*.¹⁹²

¹⁸⁷ The typological analysis of the decorative elements on the stelae erected to honour the soldiers of the VII. Legion from *Tilurium* was performed by M. Sanader (Sanader 2003, 502).

¹⁸⁸ The demilitarisation of the province (with which Dalmatia became a *provincia inermis*) took place once Legion III *Flavia Felix* left the province in approximately 86 AD (Wilkes 1969, 104).

¹⁸⁹ A settlement for veterans was set up on the Ljubuški plain (*pagus Scunasticus*). This was confirmed by the inscription found in Narona, which was dedicated to Augustus and Tiberius in 14 AD. It was erected by the veterans who lived in Scunasticus and who were given land by the colony of Narona (*ILJug* 113 and 114; Wilkes 2000, 329).

¹⁹⁰ Following the death of Caligula, Lucius Arruntius Camillus Scribonianus, the governor of the province of Dalmatia, wanted to become the new emperor with the support of the VII and XI legions. However, the two legions refused to support him, which was why the emperor Claudius honoured the two legions by bestowing upon them the honorary title *Claudia Pia Fidelis*.

¹⁹¹ The timeframe showing when the individual cohorts were stationed in the province: *III Alpinorum equitata*, *I Bracaraugustanorum*; *I Lucensium equitata* (a military unit in the 1st century), most likely also *I Campana voluntariarum*, *I Belgarum equitata* (a military unit in the 2nd and 3rd century) (Wilkes 1969, 470).

¹⁹² See Tončinić 2011; Cambi 1989–1990, 61–72; id. 1994, 147–181; Suić 1970, 103, Nos. 6; 105, Nos. 7; 107, No. 8.

Stelae belonging to subtype B3 are thus dated between the early 1st and the beginning of the 2nd centuries.

Subtype B4. One stela of subtype B4 was discovered in Zenica (cat. no. 156). It is a stela with a triangular top. This type of architectural stela is the aedicule type with a triangular pediment, an architrave and a pilaster on each side of the portrait niche above a moulded inscription panel. The stela has a tenon base. Two freestanding acroteries have been placed adjacent to the pediment, on the horizontal axis, directly above the architrave with fascia. The pilasters have a stylized Corinthian capital.

Chronology. It is difficult to date this subtype. As a rough guide, we can use the findings of N. Cambi, who noted that fully sculptured civilians were first depicted on stelae in the interior of Dalmatia at the end of the time of Emperor Severus (mid 3rd century).¹⁹³

Subtype B5. The stela of subtype B5 is an architecturally shaped stela of the aedicule type with a triangular pediment, an architrave and a pilaster on each side of the portrait niche. The pilasters stand on a lintel separating the portrait niche from the relief-decorated rectangular panel, which has no frame. Below this is an inscription panel without a moulded frame, divided into two parts by a narrow vertical lintel. The pilasters on the sides of the portrait niche have stylized capitals and a base. The stela of subtype B5 was found in Zenica (cat. no. 157).

Chronology. The best clue for dating stelae of subtype B5 is found in the crossbow fibulae depicted on the right shoulder, which fastens the cape of the depicted men. This iconographic element dates this subtype to the last decade of the 3rd or to the 4th century.¹⁹⁴

CINERARY URNS

Based on typological analysis, cinerary urns can be classified into five basic types: A, B, C, D, and E (*Figs. 19; 23*).

CINERARY URNS TYPE A

Type A cinerary urns are recorded in the literature under the name Japodian cinerary urns.¹⁹⁵ The urn chest was made from a rectangular monolithic stone block. The three-wing frontal panel with a central slab and two consoles gives this group of cinerary urns their recognisable form. The basic shape of the console may be a straight *avant-corps*, or it may be split in two so

¹⁹³ Cambi 2005, 129.

¹⁹⁴ Sergejevski 1965b, 133.

¹⁹⁵ Rendić-Miočević 1982, 1.

that the top shows a rectangular slab that merges into the body of the console with a stepped or semi-circular rim. The rim of the console comes up to the bottom edge of the cinerary urn, forming a concave edge that can be seen in profile. The interior shows a carved rectangular or circular opening created to hold the ashes of the deceased. Some cinerary urns have a base for the lid to rest on top of this opening. No cinerary urn was discovered together with an accompanying lid, which complicates the interpretation of the design and the way cinerary urns were placed on the grave. According to D. Sergejevski, the stone urns discovered in the Bihac area were buried in the ground. In this regard, he points to the discovery of the Ribić cinerary urn (cat. no. 10), which was discovered *in situ*.¹⁹⁶ The cinerary urn was discovered 90 cm below the surface, along with stone slabs that served to protect the urn.¹⁹⁷ The origin of this specific form of monument remains an unresolved question. The most likely interpretation is that of D. Sergejevski, who believes that such monuments mimic the shape of a wooden hut.¹⁹⁸

Type A cinerary urns can be divided into two sub-types: Type A1 - cinerary urns with figural decorations and without inscriptions, and Type A2 - cinerary urns with Latin inscriptions and an architecturally shaped front (Figs. 19; 23).

Cinerary urns type A1

Type A1 cinerary urns were found in the Jezerine necropolis, near the settlement of Pritoka (cat. no. 8) and in Ribić (cat. nos. 9–11). Within this type, two groups can be distinguished in terms of the shape of the front, depending on whether it is shaped as a trapezoid (type A1a; cat. no. 11) or a rectangle (type A1b; cat. no. 10). The second variant comprises cinerary urns with a double console, in which the inner consoles do not have a pronounced front end (type A1b; cat. no. 10). The rectangular cinerary urn with a pair of consoles (with a frontal finish; type A1c; cat. no. 9) probably became the design template also used for later cinerary urns with Latin inscription (type A2).¹⁹⁹ This clear design similarity between type A1 (especially type A1c; cat. no. 9) and type A2 suggests that their origin is most likely linked to the Roman period. With this argument we have also addressed the issue of their dating, which has divided researchers into two groups. The first group of researchers, proceeding from the interpretation of scenes and

details on the monuments (M. Hoernes, A. Stipčević, D. Srejšević, R. Vasić and B. Raunig), places their origin between the 6th and 4th centuries BC.²⁰⁰ The second group (D. Sergejevski, B. Čović, D. Rendić-Miočević and I. Čremošnik)²⁰¹ bases its argument on the grave goods discovered in the Ribić cinerary urn (cat. no. 9), which places its origin at the beginning of the Roman period.²⁰²

Cinerary urns type A2

Type A2 cinerary urns were found in the settlements of Založje (cat. nos. 21, 26–30), Humačka Glavica (cat. nos. 14, 24), Ribić (cat. no. 18), Čavkići (cat. nos. 15, 16, 22, 25), Golubić (cat. nos. 13, 19), Doljani (cat. nos. 17, 23) and Pritoka (cat. no. 12, 20).

They differ from the urns of the first type by the inscription and the architectural elements depicted on the front, with which they imitate the architecture of an ancient temple. The combination of architectural elements makes it possible to define at least four variants. The first variant has an engraved pediment on the front, between the consoles (A2a; cat. nos. 12, 13). The cinerary urns belonging to this variant have low relief figural decoration on the sides. In the second variant, the form and technique are the same as in the first, with the only difference being that a pilaster with a stylized capital is depicted below the pediment in the middle of the front panel between the consoles (A2b; cat. no. 17). The form and decoration technique of the pediment remains the same in the third variant. In this case the pediment is supported by two pilasters with a base and a capital placed along the inner edge of the consoles (A2c; cat. nos. 18–20). The urns, which belong to the last variant, have architectural elements (pediment, architrave and pilasters) created in relief on the front (A2d; cat. no. 21). The entire design, which mimics architecture, is moved to the centre of the front panel, but does not completely cover it. Figural decoration is also found on the side panels of the urns belonging to this variant, but in a decorative technique in which the background is carved out around the (human) figures.²⁰³ The dating of the type A2 cinerary urns is made possible mainly by the preserved epigraphic data or the preserved family

¹⁹⁶ Sergejevski 1949–50, 67. The cinerary urn has been lost since then. The picture material can be seen in the publication: Sergejevski 1939, 10; Tab. VII, Fig. b; Raunig 1974, Tab. 1, Fig. 2.

¹⁹⁷ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 56.

¹⁹⁸ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 80–81.

¹⁹⁹ Raunig 1974, 34.

²⁰⁰ Höernes 1895, 516–518; Srejšević 1962–63, 77; Stipčević 1963; Vasić 1967a, 230; id. 1967b, 50; Raunig 1974, 43; id. 2004, 231. According to this group of researchers this decorative element was created under the influence of the Greek archaic period, the prehistoric *situla* art and the art characteristics for the Daunian stelae.

²⁰¹ Čremošnik 1959, 108; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 64–85; Pašalić 1984, 270; Sergejevski 1936a, 214–218; Rendić-Miočević 1982, 4; Čović 1976, 164.

²⁰² The burial urn included bronze fibulae dated to the 1st century, however, it is possible that the cinerary urn was reused (Sergejevski 1949–1950, 53).

²⁰³ Raunig 2001, 219.

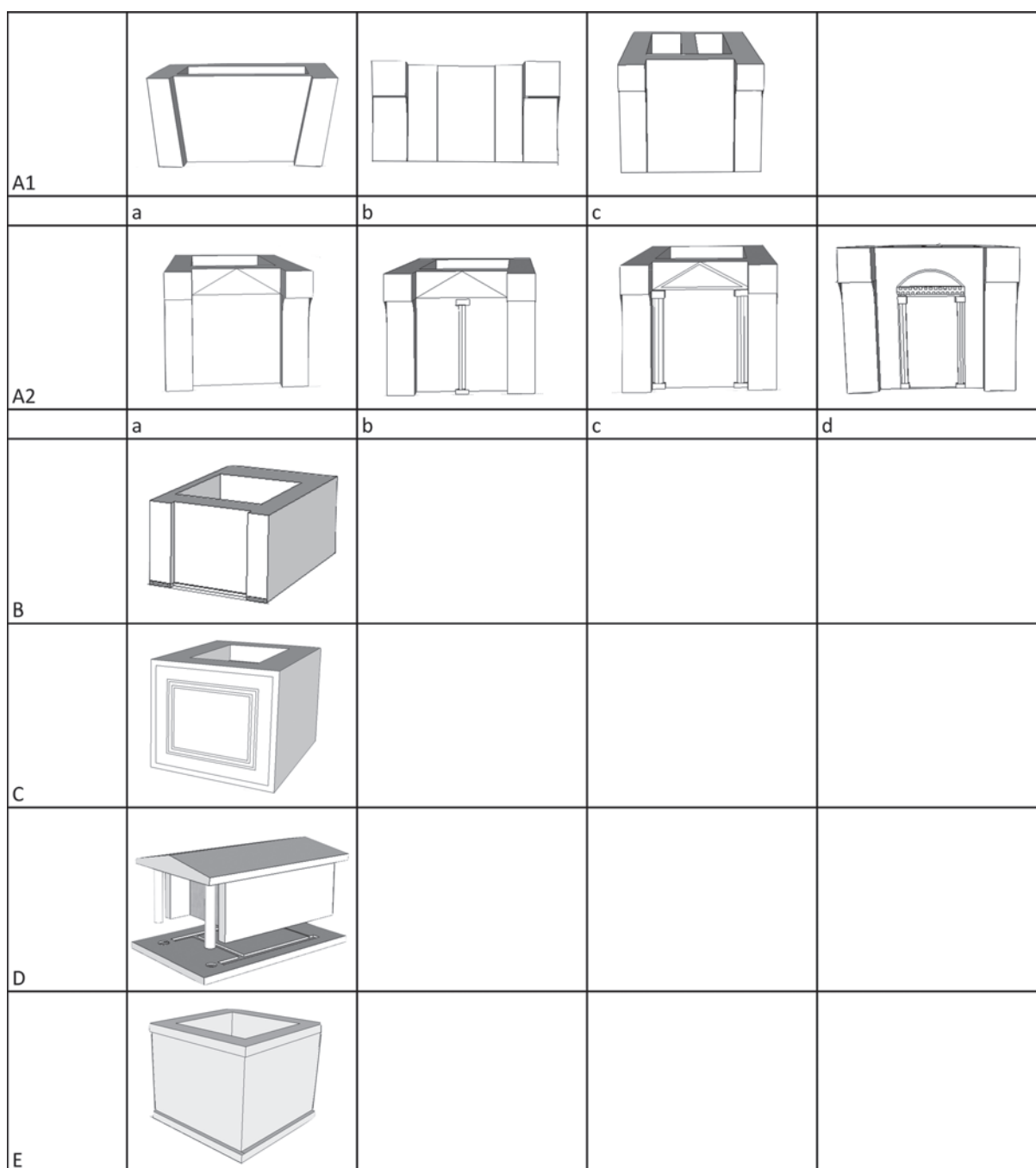


Fig. 19: Typological classification of cinerary urns.

name in the inscription. The preserved family names *Aelius* (cat. no. 19) and *Aurelius* (cat. nos. 17, 21) show that the cinerary urns can be dated between the middle of the 2nd and the second half of the 3rd centuries. D. Sergejevski believes that these cinerary urns date as early as the middle of the 1st century.²⁰⁴ The inscription on the cinerary urn from Pritoka (cat. no. 12) does not contain

²⁰⁴ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 62.

the formula *D(iis) M(anibus)*.²⁰⁵ It does not appear on funerary monuments in the province of Dalmatia until the 2nd century,²⁰⁶ which pushes the dating of the cinerary urn to the second half of the 2nd century or, even more likely, to the middle of the 1st century.²⁰⁷ So

²⁰⁵ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 62; Raunig 2001, 223.

²⁰⁶ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 65; Paškvalin 2012, 391; Raunig 2007, 108.

²⁰⁷ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 65.

it seems that cinerary urns of subtype A2 can be dated between the middle of the 1st and the second half of the 3rd centuries.

CINERARY URNS TYPE B

Cinerary urns type B (Figs. 19; 23) were found in the settlements of Livno (cat. no. 56) and Lištani (cat. nos. 57, 58). They were made from a single rectangular stone block. On its upper side, the urn has a rectangular opening in which the remains of the deceased were kept.²⁰⁸ The sides of the cinerary urns were turned into *avant-corps* that framing the central panel. The decorations on the surfaces of the *avant-corps* are created in the form of fluted pilasters with a base, which limit the central motif on the front. The side panels are not decorated. Characteristically, type B cinerary urns do not have an inscription. Based on the cinerary urn with the preserved lid from Lištani (cat. no. 57), we know that the lid was also without an inscription panel. This is thus an anepigraphic group of cinerary urns, which makes dating much more difficult. The only element on which the dating of this type of cinerary urns can be based on is the motif preserved on the cinerary urn discovered in Livno (cat. no. 56). The erotes carrying a heavy garland on their shoulders are depicted on the front panel.²⁰⁹ This motif appears on moments in Noricum and Pannonia from the mid Antonius Pius period to the period of Severius.²¹⁰ In the province of Dalmatia, or at least in its coastal part (*Salona*), the motif of erotes appears on locally produced sarcophagi at the end of the 2nd century or the beginning of the 3rd century.²¹¹ In this case this was most likely a transfer of iconographic themes from Attic sarcophagi onto sarcophagi made from local limestone.²¹² According to the aforementioned analogies, the monument from Livno (cat. no. 56), and with this also type B cinerary urns, can be dated to the end of the 2nd or beginning of the 3rd century.

²⁰⁸ The bones of the deceased were preserved within monument cat. no. 57, which means that the monument is an *ossuary*; the ossuary included a skull, a fragment of a thigh bone, tibia and cervical vertebrae that belonged to a man aged between 20 and 30 years (Škergero *et al.* 2008, 275).

²⁰⁹ Pochmarski 1983–84, 225–278; id. 1985–86, 243–262; id. 1988, 198–219; id. 2011, 111–119; Pochmarski, Pochmarski-Nagele 2013, 281–302.

²¹⁰ Pochmarski 1983–84, 225–278; id. 1985–86, 243–262; id. 1988, 198–219; id. 2011, 111–119; Pochmarski, Pochmarski-Nagele 2013, 281–302.

²¹¹ Cambi 2005, 135.

²¹² Cambi 2005, 138.

CINERARY URNS TYPE C

Type C cinerary urns (Figs. 19; 23) were found in Livno (cat. no. 59), Lištani (cat. nos. 60–63), Priluka (cat. no. 64) and in the settlement Stubo Vrelo (cat. no. 120). They were made of a rectangular shaped monolithic stone block and had a rectangular opening at the top where the remains of the deceased were kept. They are cinerary urns with a double frame on the front. The inscription panel lies within a moulded frame. The outer frame/band is not moulded and contains (usually) a decorative relief depicting acanthus or palm leaves. In attempting to date this type of cinerary urn, we can rely on the aforementioned motif of the erotes with the garland, which survives on the cinerary urn from Stubo Vrelo (cat. no. 120). This motif is executed in the same technique as on the cinerary urn from Livno (cat. no. 56), which we date to the period of the Roman emperors Antoninus Pius (138–161) and Lucius Septimius Severus (193–211) on the basis of comparisons.²¹³ This time frame also fits the epigraphic data, as the inscription bears the *gentilicum Aelius* (cat. no. 62) and *Aurelius* (cat. nos. 59, 61), which also place this group of monuments in the middle of the 2nd and 3rd centuries.²¹⁴

CINERARY URNS TYPE D

Parts of multi-component cinerary urns were discovered in the settlements of Vašarovine (cat. nos. 65–67), Livno (cat. nos. 68, 69), Kablič Mali (cat. no. 70) and Suhača (cat. no. 72). This is the only group of cinerary urns with a known shape of the lid, so I have combined them into a single group. Type D cinerary urns (Figs. 19; 23) imitate the simple form of an ancient Roman temple (*naoi*) with a porticus and cella. They are composed of six parts, and their components can be recognised mainly by the embossing on the underside of the lid and the upper part of the base along the entire urn (e.g. cat. no. 70).²¹⁵ The lower part consists of a rectangular panel or base (cat. no. 70), with grooves for the side (cat. nos. 66, 67) and transverse panels (cat. no. 65) and round incisions for the columns (with a diameter of between 8 and 11 cm). The lid was supported by the four panels and the columns (cat. no. 70–72), which ensured the stability of the construction. Additional stability was provided by the (wooden) crossbeams placed between the two side panels. The rear transverse wall was most likely made of wood, since the floor has only a shallow

²¹³ Pochmarski 1983–84, 225–278; id. 1985–86, 243–262; id. 1988, 198–219; id. 2011, 111–119; Pochmarski, Pochmarski-Nagele 2013, 281–302.

²¹⁴ Rendić-Miočević 1948, 44; Zaninović 1967, 31.

²¹⁵ In 1998, a stone base of a multi-component cinerary urn was also discovered in Golubić on the Livno plain (Marjan 2000, 178, note. 28).

groove at this point. The lids of the ciner urns were fitted with acroteria, which were either an integral part of the pediment lid (cat. no. 71) or had rectangular plugs inserted into them (cat. nos. 71, 72). On the lids from Kablić (cat. no. 70) and Suhaća (cat. no. 72), the rectangular plugs that supported the acroteria are preserved on the left and right edges and on the top of the lid. In the low triangular pediment on the front of the lid there is an inscription panel within in a moulded frame. The lid from Livno (cat. no. 71) has a small carved rosette above the inscription.

The architecture of an ancient Roman temple is further imitated by the decorative repertoire on the front and side panels. The front panel of one of the cinerary urns (cat. no. 65) is decorated with four rectangular panels within a moulded frame, imitating doors. The side plates from Livno (cat. nos. 68, 69) are decorated with a geometric pattern in low relief that could mimic the outer colonnade of a temple.

The epigraphic data on the lids found in the settlements of Kablić Mali (cat. no. 70), Livno (cat. no. 71) and Suhaća (cat. no. 72) do not allow any discussion of the date of origin of the cinerary urns. For this reason, I have based the dating of this group of cinerary urns on the iconographic elements, especially on the comparison of the decorations found on the front plate of the cinerary urn from Vašarovine (cat. no. 65). The preserved front plate of the cinerary urn contains the depiction of a door, around which numerous horizontal and vertical lines and circles are carved; this is surprisingly reminiscent of the decorations found on the cinerary urns from Lištani (cat. nos. 57, 58). The motif of petals and concentric semicircles found on the panels from Vašarovine (cat. nos. 66, 67) is reminiscent of the decorations found on the cinerary urns from Lištani (cat. nos. 57, 58). The similarities between the monuments are clearly visible both in the technique of their production and in the choice of motifs. If we rely on this comparison, this group of cinerary urns could be dated to the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century.

CINERARY URNS TYPE E

Type E cinerary urns (Figs. 19; 23) were found at Karaula in Tomislavgrad (cat. nos. 86, 87) and at the settlement of Borčani (cat. nos. 88–91) on Duvanjski plain (Duvanjsko polje). Since only one cinerary urn is completely preserved (cat. no. 86), I can only give a rough description of the basic design features of this group. They are anepigraphic cinerary urns made of a monolithic block whose four side walls were - probably - decorated in relief. Their characteristic design results from the continuous row of half arches on pilas-

ters (blind arcades). In some cases, rectangular panels are found between the arcades, probably representing doorways. These architectural elements imitate the architecture of a temple (naoi) or a tomb. Type E cinerary urns lack elements that could be used to date them, but we can rely on the concept of imitation of monumental architecture that I had recognised in a slightly different type of execution in the cinerary urns discovered near Bihać (type A2) and Livno (type D). All cases show the same concept, but a slightly different execution. According to this comparison, the type E urns can be placed in the middle of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century (similar to the type D ash urns).

GABLE-TYPE LIDS

Most of the monuments in the form of gable-type lids were not found together with the chest of an urn, so their function is not clear. An exception are the lids belonging to type D urns (see above). I have decided to treat them independently, as they are important for understanding the beginning of stonemasonry production in the interior of the province of Dalmatia. I have divided the lids of the cinerary urns into types A, B and C (Figs. 20; 23).

LIDS TYPE A

My analysis focused on lids found in the Jezerine necropolis in the settlement of Pritoka (cat. nos. 31–34) and Golubić (cat. nos. 35–39).²¹⁶ Type A lids are made of a single rectangular stone block. The top is cut at an angle on two sides, creating a gable in the middle of the top, which gives the lid its characteristic shape of a gable-type roof. A pentagonal pediment is seen on the front and back.

The underside of the lid is flat and without a cover groove for the urn chest. On the front is a pediment with an inscription panel within a moulded frame. Their independent use is attested by 23 cases discovered *in situ* in the necropolises in Ribić, Jezerine and Golubić.²¹⁷ Eighteen of them covered ceramic urns, four placed on a burial pits with funerary pyre, and one covered a construction of stone slabs set around a ceramic urn and covered with a round stone slab. Covering a funerary pyre pit with a stone slab was a well-known practise in central Pounje already in prehistoric times.²¹⁸ B. Raunig assumes that the ritual was maintained after the arrival of the Romans, only with the difference that the stone

²¹⁶ Kovačević, Mirković 1890, 330–337; Radimský 1893, 37–92; Sergejevski 1940, 135–139; Sergejevski 1951, 303–304, Čremošnik 1957a, 164–165; Raunig 2007, 97.

²¹⁷ Raunig 2007, 97.

²¹⁸ Drechsler-Bižić 1987, 427–428; Raunig 2004, 19.

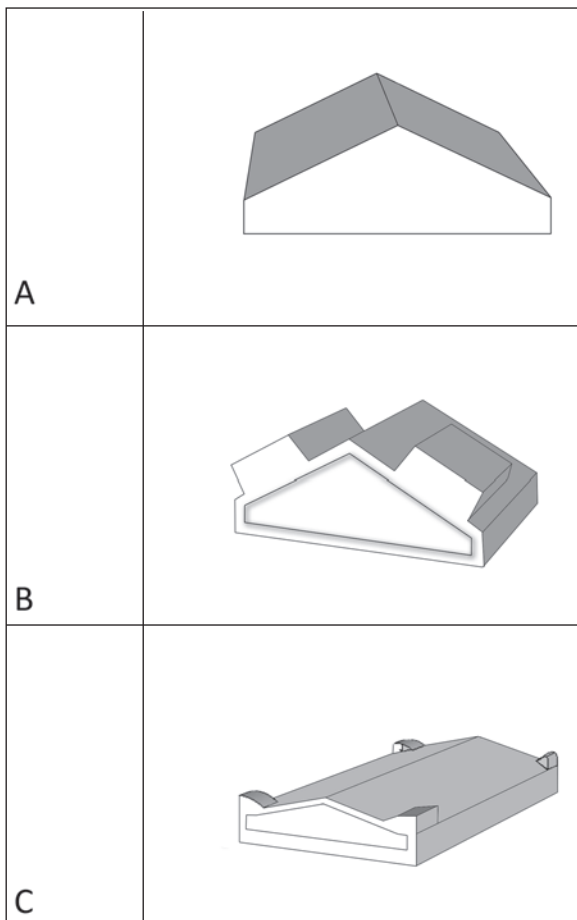


Fig. 20: Typological classification of the lids.

slabs took the form of a gable roof and developed into an independent form of a funerary monument.²¹⁹

The average width of a lid is 60 cm, while the average width of an anepigraphic cinerary urn (type A1) is 84 cm, which means that the lid could not have covered the chest of an anepigraphic urn. These measurements thus confirm the independent use of lids and reject the theory of D. Rendić-Miočević that the lids were a part of the anepigraphic urns.²²⁰

The lids of type A are dated mainly on the basis of the epigraphic data to the 1st or beginning of the 2nd century and not later than the 3rd century.²²¹

LIDS TYPE B

Lids of type B, which are gable-like lids, were found at Tomislavgrad (cat. nos. 92–95). They have a high rim between the lower plate and the sloping upper plates,

²¹⁹ Srejšović 1962–1963, 65; Raunig 2007, 102.

²²⁰ Rendić-Miočević 1982, 6.

²²¹ Raunig 2007, 97–101.

creating a low pentagonal pediment. The gable is deepened and somewhat moved back under the rim. The inscription panel in a moulded frame is on the front, below the pediment. The acroteria on cinerary urns are rendered plastically. In most cases the acroteria represent the motif of a recumbent lion. The preserved inscriptions on the lids leave open the question of their use - whether they were intended to cover anepigraphic cinerary urns or whether they were used as an independent form of funerary monument (to cover a ceramic or glass urn). V. Paškvalin advocated the second possibility, relying heavily on the far greater number of lids compared to urns (chests) discovered in Duvanjski plain.²²² In dating type B lids, we can rely (at least to some extent) on the modest epigraphic data. The inscription on the lid cat. no. 94, which is still without the funerary inscription *D(iis) M(anibus)*, dates the monument to the end of the 1st or beginning of the 2nd century.²²³ The architectural design and decoration, i.e. the tympanum with the acroteria of reclining lions, is somewhat reminiscent of the top of the stelae and aediculae from northern Italy, which date to the beginning of the 1st century AD.²²⁴ They can be dated to the 1st century BC. It seems plausible that the model for this group of lids was taken from the northern Italian stelae or from the shape of their finials, which appeared in *Salona* as early as the second half of the 1st century BC or at the beginning of the 1st century AD.²²⁵ In this case, we could place them in the 1st or early 2nd century.²²⁶ On the other hand, the architectural elements in the form of a dentil frieze surrounding the pediment frame and the lower edge of the side parts show that the shape of the lid, similar to the previously mentioned cinerary urns (types A2, D, E), imitates the architecture of a temple/roof of the temple. On cinerary urns this concept appears in the mid 2nd and early 3rd centuries. Based on the dating of the cinerary urns discovered in the Tomislavgrad area, the second time frame seems more likely. Type B lids thus appeared more likely in the mid 2nd or early 3rd century, but it is possible that these monuments appeared as early as the end of the 1st century.

LIDS TYPE C

Lids of type C were found in the settlements of Suhača (cat. no. 73) Livno (cat. nos. 74–80), Vašarovine (cat. no. 81), Karaula (cat. nos. 96, 98–101) and Borčani (cat. no. 97). They are made of a single rectangular block of stone. The upper plate is designed in such a way that

²²² Paškvalin 1983a, 791–792.

²²³ Cf. Raunig 2007, 108.

²²⁴ Cf. Rosada 2002, 350–351, Figs. 5–8; Pflug 1989, Taf. 1; 1, 2; Taf. 3; 1, 3; Taf. 4; 1, 2, 6; Taf. 5; 3; Taf. 29; 1–4.

²²⁵ Cambi 2005, 38.

²²⁶ Paškvalin 2012, 64–65; Tončinić 2011, 93.

the lid has the gable roof. There are two low pentagonal pediments on the front and back sides.

The acroteria at all four corners of the lid give the Type C lids their characteristic design. No single lid is completely preserved, but based on the back of monument cat. no. 100 and the traces found on the back of the lid cat. no. 98, it can be concluded that these lids had four corner acroteria. The shape of the grooves and the semicircular interior of the underside of the lid cat. no. 77 suggest that the lids were used to cover rectangular

cest or urns. Architectural elements in the form of a dentil frieze surrounding the frame of the tympanum and the lower edge of the side panels show that the shape of the lids imitated the architecture of the temple (its roof). A single line of inscriptions on the lower part of the pediment frame is characteristic. The family names *Aelius* (cat. nos. 73, 74, 76) and *Aurelius* (cat. nos. 92, 97) preserved in the inscriptions date this group between the middle of the 2nd and 3rd centuries.²²⁷

²²⁷ Rendić-Miočević 1948, 44; Zaninović 1967, 31.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF DEFINED TYPES, SUBTYPES AND VARIANTS

BACKGROUND

I began with the assumption that stonemasonry centres used local limestone sources. In order to confirm this, I carried out the first part of my research and demonstrated the possible use of local limestone sources. The differences found within the material (limestone) served as a starting point for identifying the possible production centres in the wider (regional) area. In the second part of the research (typological research), I started from the assumption that individual production centres can be recognised on the basis of specific formal differences within a category of funerary monuments. Or, in other words, I assumed that slight differences in the basic form of funerary monuments can be found within a category of funerary monuments in different production centres. If one examines the specific characteristics of the basic forms of funerary monuments in an area - if possible in combination with material characteristics - one can determine the location of the production centre and its range. I used this method of spatial mapping to map monument types and local limestone sources, which helped me determine the location of each production centre. When the same monument type appeared in different locations that were far apart, I turned to material analysis. The end result can be seen in the form of topographic maps combining the locations of the production centres and the potential source locations of the limestone.

STELAE

The map of the distribution of stelae of subtype A1 and its variants (*Fig. 21*) shows that they were grouped microregionally in the area of the present-day settlements of Golubić near Bihać (variant A1a), Konjic (variant A1c, A1d), and near Srebrenica (variant A1b). I have dated this group to the beginning of the 3rd century.

Variant A1a shows the same basic form of the monument in the settlement of Golubić (cat. nos. 3, 4) and in Hardomilje (cat. no. 103), 290 km away. In this

case, we should consider the possibility that all three stelae came from the same production centre, from where they were transported to different locations. However, material analysis has shown that the stelae from the Golubić area were made of a different type of limestone than the stela from Hardomilje (cat. no. 103), which suggests that the stelae were not made in the same production centre. In this case, therefore, it is a mere transfer of a popular basic design to different sites. The two stelae from Golubić show that there might have been a production centre in this area.

Variant A1b shows the same basic form of the monument both in the vicinity of Srebrenica and in the settlement of Kolovrat, 170 km away.²²⁸ Unfortunately, the stelae from Kolovrat (cat. nos. 207, 208) were not subjected to material analysis, which would provide the answer to the question as regards the potential common source of the material. Srebrenica and Kolovrat are separated by an undulating and hard to pass terrain, which makes it more likely that we are dealing with two different production centres. Variants A1c and A1d were both found in the vicinity of present-day Konjic, which makes it likely that they were made in a production centre in the vicinity.

One can also note spatial variants within the A2 stela subtype, which I have dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Stelae of the first variant (A2a) indicate the existence of a production centre in the present settlement of Krnjeuša, while stelae of the second variant (A2b) indicate a production centre in the settlement of Gradina near Srebrenica (*Domavia*) and in Tegare (*Fig. 21*).

The first two variants (*B1a*, *B1b*) of stela subtype B1, which I have dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries, are isolated finds from grave stelae discovered at Makljenovac (cat. no. 2) and Brekovica (cat. no. 5). Since these are isolated examples, it is impossible to speak about

²²⁸ Mirković 1975, Tab. II, Fig. 1; id 1975, Tab. III, Fig. 2.

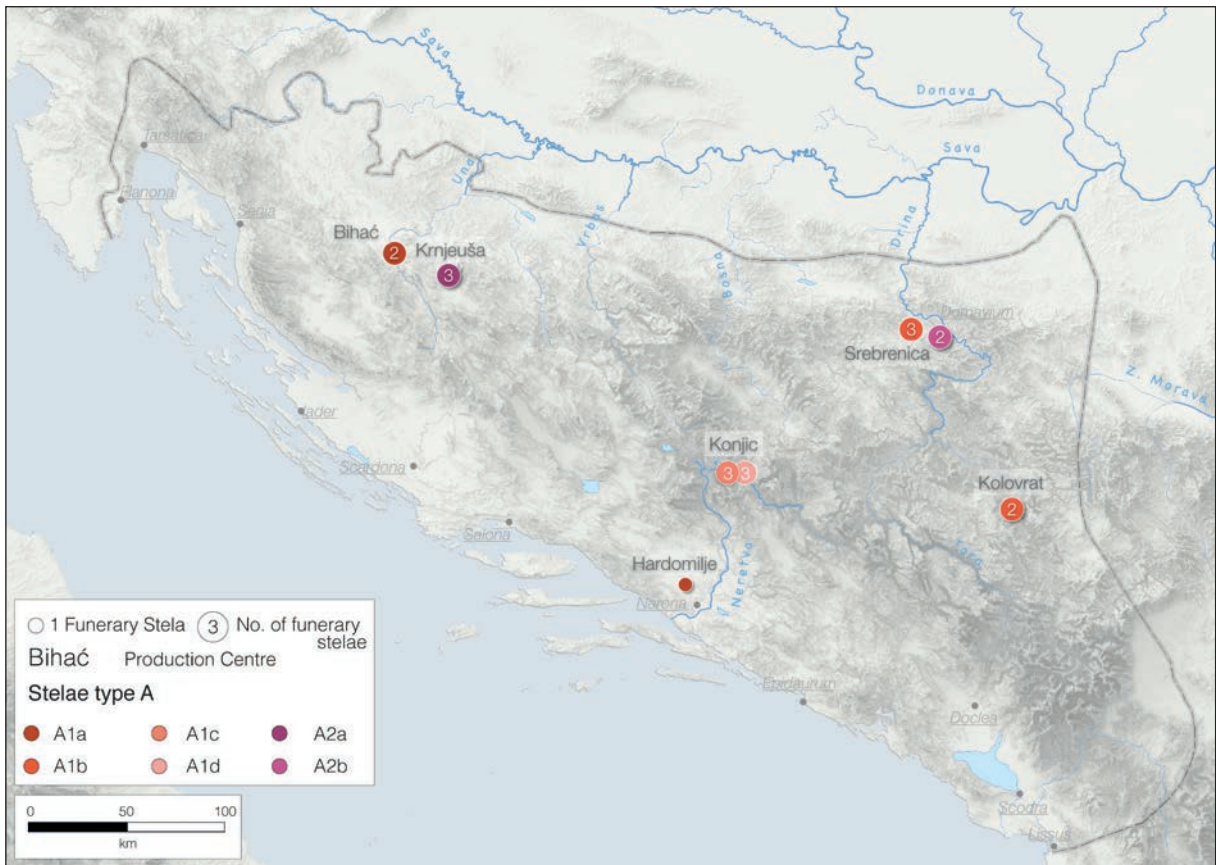


Fig. 21: Distribution of the stelae type A.

a spatial grouping of the stelae and the possibility of a production centre at these sites.

The distribution map shows that we can speak of microregional grouping only for other variants (Fig. 22). Stelae belonging to variant B1c were discovered both near present-day Konjic and in the settlement of Komini near Pljevlja, more than 200 km away. Stelae belonging to variant B1d are also associated with the area of the present-day settlement of Pljevlja. It is difficult to prove that the stelae belonging to variant B1c were produced in another production centre, as no material analysis was carried out on the stelae found in Komini. The sites are separated by great distances and rough terrain, which makes communication between them almost impossible. Therefore, it seems more likely that it is the transmission of basic and common forms of stelae found in other provinces.²²⁹

Both variants of *subtype* B2 stelae, which I have dated to the mid 2nd and early early 3rd centuries, were

²²⁹ Cf. *lupa* 151, *lupa* 172 (*Pannonia Superior*), *lupa* 1136 (*Noricum*), *lupa* 3668, *lupa* 3678, *lupa* 5563, *lupa* 13536, *lupa* 14015, *lupa* 14055 (*Venetia et Histria*), *lupa* 16430, *lupa* 16453 (*Germania Superior*), *lupa* 22263 (*Moesia Inferior*).

discovered in groupings in the wider area of present-day Konjic (Fig. 22). They are a group of high quality stelae discovered in the interior of the province of Dalmatia.²³⁰ All stelae of the first type (B2a), discovered at the edge of Lake Jablaničko (cat. nos. 134–136), are made of the same type of limestone (lithotype B_D).

Stelae belonging to subtype B2b (cat. nos. 123, 137, 140) appear in a somewhat wider area around Konjic. The material analysis has shown that stelae of this variant do not have the same limestone source (Figs. 11; 12). I can thus safely state that these stelae were not made in the same production centre. They are a group of masterfully refined and meticulously crafted stelae from the interior of the province of Dalmatia. It is possible that their production was the result of individual commissions carried out by itinerant craftsmen(s).²³¹

²³⁰ Maybe we should mention that the variants also show different women's hairstyles. The women portrayed on the stelae belonging to the first variant (B2a) are wearing long headgear, while the women portrayed on the stelae belonging to the second variant (B2b) have hairstyles that imitate those of Roman empresses.

²³¹ Cf. Rendić-Miočević 1989a, 562–565.

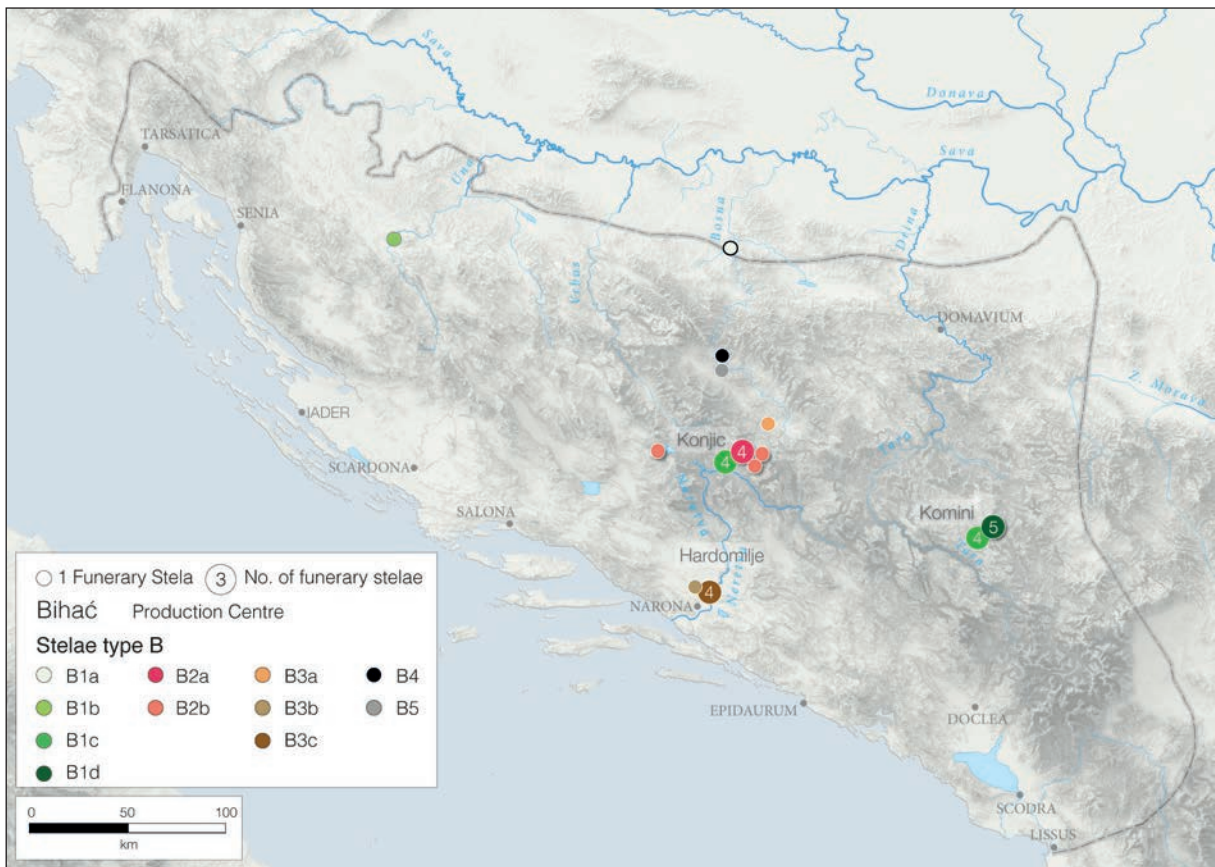


Fig. 22: Distribution of the stela type B.

Stelae belonging to *subtype* B3 (variants B3b, B3c) confirm the existence of a production centre near the present-day settlement of Hardomilje (Fig. 22). It is a typologically homogeneous group of stelae made of three different types of limestone (limestone lithotypes B_K, B_D, H). In order to understand the origin and design of stonemasonry production in this area, as well as the underlying logic of limestone supply, we need to consider the somewhat unique socio-historical and spatial context. The stelae from this area are strongly tied to the presence of the Roman military. They were commissioned by soldiers or veterans who were given land in this area after completing their military service.²³² This is an area in the background of Naronas, where the Roman military presence has been very important since the

beginning of the 1st century AD.²³³ The Roman military camp of Gračine, located on the left bank of the Trebižat River,²³⁴ played an important strategic and defensive role. Since it was a military camp with the necessary infrastructure (roads) for transport of materials, we must consider the possibility that the limestone (or the finished stelae) was transported from distant places.

All three types of limestone occur in the vicinity of the sites (Fig. 9), but there is no clear evidence for the existence of quarries in this area. Military stelae with the motif of doors from Hardomilje have been previously discussed in a paper on the locations of stonemasonry workshops.²³⁵ Based on the material, the

²³² The settlement Bigeste (*pagus Scunasticus*), established especially for veterans, was located in the vicinity of Ljubuški. This is confirmed by the inscription discovered in the settlement of Zabrinovac near Ljubuški (*ILJug* 113, 114; *AE* 1950, 44; *HD* 21619), dedicated to Augustus and Tiberius in 14 AD, that was erected by the veterans who lived in Scunaticus, and who received land from the colony (Wilkes 2000, 329).

²³³ Bojanovski 1981, 65; id. 1988c, 325.

²³⁴ Patsch 1893b, 57; Atanacković-Salčić 1977, 80–85; id. 1978, 73–77; Bojanovski 1980; id. 1981, 63–66; id. 1985b, 65–93; id. 1988a, 366–367; for the opposite cf. Dodig 2011, 327–343. For the role of the site Gračine see: Wilkes 1969, 139–143; Zaninović 1980, 178; Sanader 2002, 123–128; Paškvalin 1986; Dziurdziket *et al.* 2016, 299–307.

²³⁵ Zaninović 1984, 69; Medini 1984, 107–126; Cambi 1994, 147–181; Tončinić 2011, 16; Miletić 2013, 419–442; id. 2015, 357–370.

production technique, the form and the iconography, N. Cambi believes that the stelae cat. nos. 105 and 107 were made in the stonemasonry workshop at *Tilurium* (Gardun near Trilj).²³⁶ He states that the stelae were made of same material as the stelae from *Tilurium*, but the author of the publication does not present the result of the analysis of geological materials.²³⁷ The material analysis carried out in National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has shown that the two stelae were not made of the same limestone! Stele cat. no. 105 was made from limestone lithotype B_K, while stele cat. no. 107 was made from the limestone lithotype B_D. These data call into question Cambi's thesis as regarding a same source of material, or allow the possibility that the stelae discovered at Hardomilje were brought from workshops in *Tilurium*, about 100 km away. The answer to this question can only be found once an analysis of the material used in the funerary monuments found at *Tilurium* has been carried out. However, the possibility of a single workshop should not be ruled out. In this case we need to consider the possibility that a smaller workshop existed in Hardomilje, and that this was based on the workshops in *Tilurium*, similar to what Cambi suggest in *Salona*.²³⁸ Certain researchers assume the existence of a branch shop of the central *Tilurium* stonemasonry workshop in *Bigeste* (Gračine near Humac) or in the vicinity of Ljubuški.²³⁹

Among the stelae belonging to *subtype B3*, the stele of the first variant (B3a), created at the end of the 1st or the beginning of the 2nd century, discovered in Podastinje (cat. no. 148), stands out. It is one of the first funerary stelae erected in the interior of the province of Dalmatia. The inscription reveals that the person who commissioned it was not a member of the Roman military, nor was he in any way connected with the military (as was the case with the other stelae of this subtype), but a freedman from Asia Minor, a newcomer to the area.²⁴⁰ His presence in the area could be related to the gold mines, as they were in operation in the vicinity of Kiseljak and Fojnica,²⁴¹ or to the establishment of trade routes between the coastal towns and the interior of the province.²⁴² Material analysis

suggest that the stela might have been transported to this area (Fig. 12). However, since the question of the origin of the limestone remains unresolved, we should consider the possibility that only the basic form of the monument was brought to this area and the stonemason used it to make the stela, making it a locally made monument.

When discussing stelae *subtypes B4* and *B5* we cannot talk about spatial grouping, since only one stela of each subtype was found. Both were discovered in Zenica (Fig. 22) and are dated to the middle 3rd century (cat. no. 156) and the end of the 3rd or beginning of the 4th century (cat. no. 157). However, as numerous fragments of funerary monuments made from the same limestone (cat. nos. 158–166) were discovered, it seems highly likely that a production centre was in operation in Zenica.

CINERARY URNS

The typological analysis and distribution of the discovered cinerary urns indicate that the sites in which individual types of cinerary urn were found can be spatially grouped.

Type *A1* and *A2 cinerary urns* were spatially restricted to area of Bihać plain, i.e. to the settlements of Ribić, Pritoka, Čavkići, Založje, Humačka Glavica and Doljani (Fig. 23).²⁴³ I date the beginning of the production of *subtype A1* cinerary urns into the beginning of the 1st century and *subtype A2* to the middle of the 1st century. All cinerary urns found in the vicinity of Bihać were made from the same limestone (lithotype A), which surfaces throughout the Bihać plain (Fig. 8). From the clear spatial concentration of type *A1* and *A2* cinerary urns we can conclude that they were produced by a local production centre.

The spatial concentration type of *type B, C* and *D cinerary urns* (Fig. 23), the production of which can be dated to the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd centuries, indicates that a production centres operated in the present-day settlements of Livno and Lištani. Within the group of *type C* cinerary urns, cinerary urn cat. no. 120 stands out, as it was found in Stubo Vrelo (*Ionnaria*), located on the northern edge of Kupres plain (Kupreško polje; Fig. 23). This "deviation" was confirmed by the material analysis, which showed that the limestone used for its production was not found in Kupres plain (Fig. 11). The typological analysis combined with the spatial data and the material analysis indicate the possibility that the cinerary urn was brought to the settlement Stubo Vrelo

²³⁶ Cambi 1994, 171; Cambi 2001, 97.

²³⁷ Cambi 1994, 147–181.

²³⁸ Cambi 1994, 171. Once the VII. Legion *Claudia pia fidelis* left Dalmatia, the stonemasonry workshop supposedly moved to Burnum (Ivoševci), where the XI. Legion *Claudia pia fidelis* was based. This supposedly operated until the IV. Legion *Flavia felix* left Dalmatia.

²³⁹ Rendić-Miočević 1967, 341, 351; Paškvalin 2000, 178; Miletić 2013, 423; Dodig 2005a, 209.

²⁴⁰ *CIL* III 8379; Alföldy 1969, 97; Paškvalin 2012, 87.

²⁴¹ Davies 1935, 184; Dušanić 1977, 69; Zaninović 1977, 796–797; Pašalić 1960, 46; Bojanovski 1982a, 89–120; Hirt 2010, 74; Škegro 1991, 81–86; id. 1998, 89–117; id. 2000, 76; id. 2006, 149.

²⁴² Wilkes 1969, 277.

²⁴³ Cinerary urns of this type were also found in the area of Lika. A lid with grooves on the bottom side, designed to cover cinerary urns with consoles, was found in the vicinity of Perušić (Šarić 1984, 111–117).

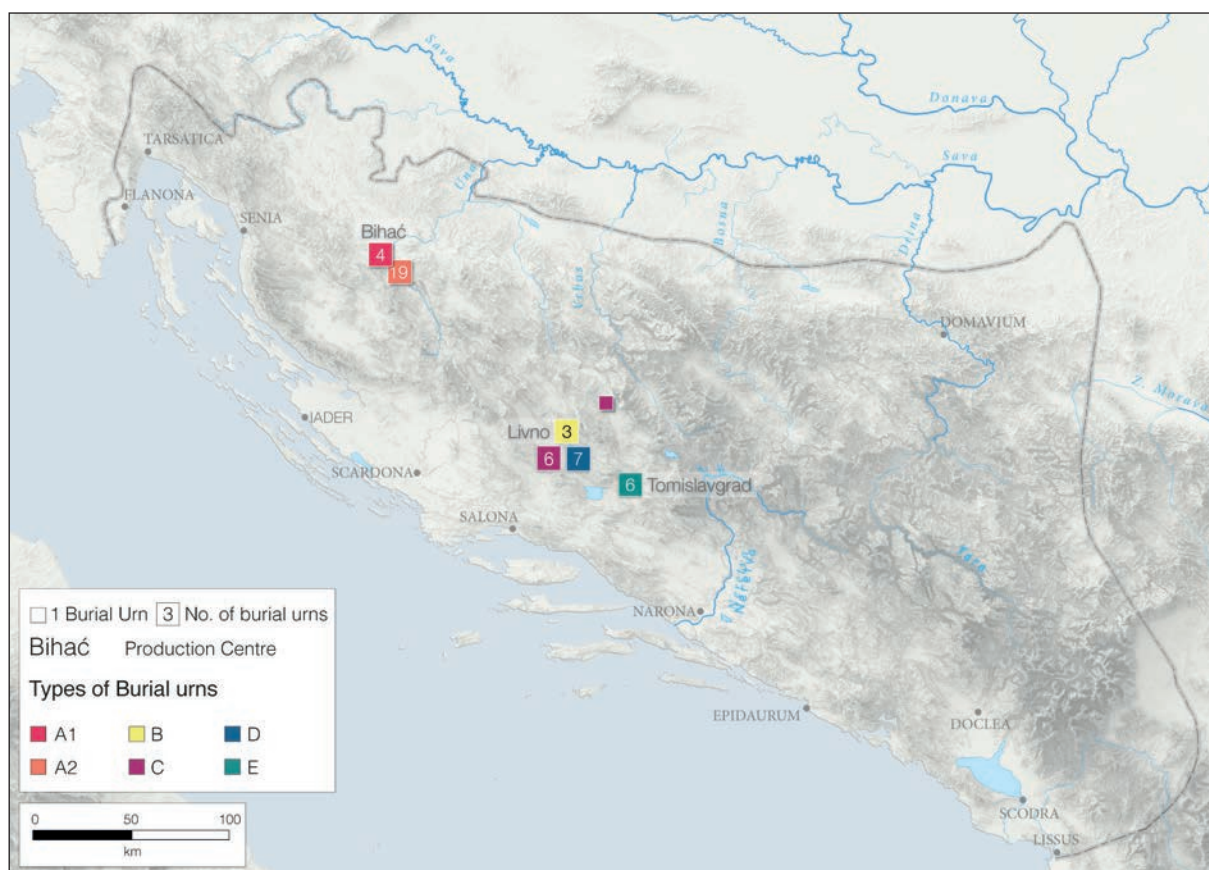


Fig. 23: Distribution of the types cinerary urns.

from the surroundings of present Livno. The connection between the cinerary urn from Kupres plain and the cinerary urns from Livno is also reflected in the iconography. On the front of the cinerary urn from the settlement of Stubo Vrelo (cat. no. 120) there are two erotes with a garland, which is identical to the depiction on the cinerary urn from Livno (cat. no. 56). It is likely that they were both made from the same model. We also need to consider the possibility that the cinerary urn found in Stubo Vrelo was brought from Salona, where this motif appears on locally produced sarcophagi at the end of the 2nd or beginning of the 3rd century.²⁴⁴

Type E cinerary urns were discovered only at sites on Duvanjski plain (Fig. 23). Most cinerary urns of this type were found near the settlement of Borčani, where the production centre was probably located. The cinerary urn (cat. no. 86), found at Karaula in Tomislavgrad, was most likely produced here. This cinerary urn stands out from the other funerary monuments discovered in Tomislavgrad, as it is the only one made of Early Cretaceous limestone (lithotype B_D), which surfaces in the vicinity of Borčani (Fig. 9).

²⁴⁴ Cambi 2005, 135.

LIDS

The typological analysis and the mapping of the individual lid types show that the individual types can be grouped according to their locations.

Type A lids, which appear between the 1st or early 2nd and the 3rd centuries,²⁴⁵ are geographically linked to the sites of Pritoka and Golubić near present-day Bihac (Fig. 24), where their production centre was probably located. Characteristic of this type is an extremely modest decorative repertoire, in most cases only a rosette or a garland. The central motif was produced freehand, while the position of the inscription and the shape of the letters suggest that they were produced with far less attention to detail than the decoration on the cinerary urns themselves. The material analysis included four lids from the site of Pritoka (cat. nos. 31–34). All were made of soft Neogene limestone (lithotype A) found throughout the Bihac plain (Fig. 8).

Type B lids were found in sites that are concentrated near present-day Tomislavgrad (Fig. 24), where their

²⁴⁵ Raunig 2007, 97–101.

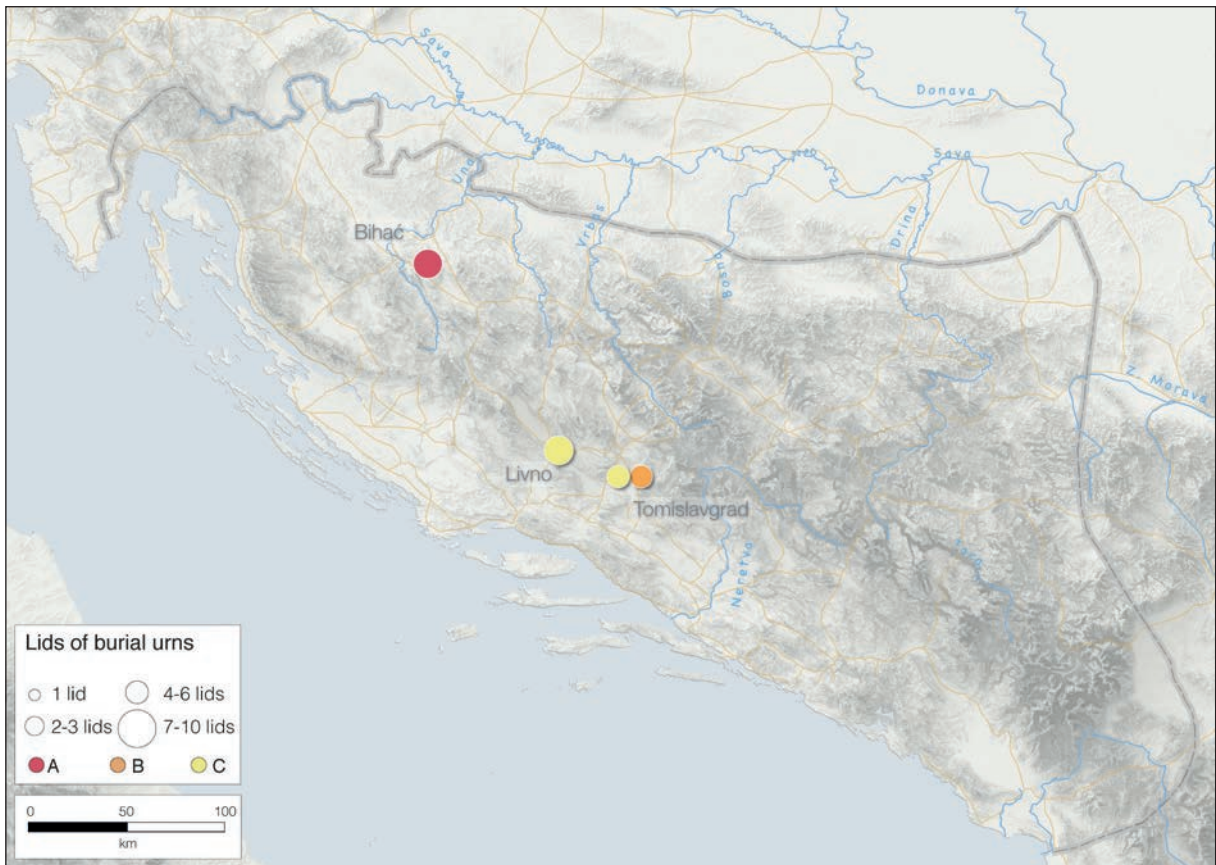


Fig. 24: Distribution of the types of lid.

production centre was probably located. The material analysis included three lids belonging to this type (cat. nos. 92–95). All of them were made of Neogene limestone (lithotype H), which is found on the northern edge of Duvanjski plan (Fig. 9), only one or 2 km from the sites. The lids type B, dated to middle of the 2nd and 3rd centuries,²⁴⁶ appear in the Livanjski plan and in Duvanjski plan (Fig. 24). Their characteristic and uniform iconographic repertoire often includes the motif of a stylised rosette or amphora in an aedicule on the front, with two mirrored dolphins on each side. I have included in the material analysis four lids from Livno (cat. nos. 73, 74, 77, 78) and three lids from Duvanjski plan (cat. nos. 96–98). Three lids from the Livanjski plan were made from Neogene limestone lithotype H (cat. nos. 73, 74, 78), one from limestone lithotype A (cat. no. 77). Neogene limestone can be found all along the northern edge of the Livanjski plan, near the sites these monuments (Fig. 9). The same situation is also encountered in Duvanjski plan.

Lids type C found near Tomislavgrad (cat. nos. 96, 98) and in Borčani (cat. no. 97), were made of Neogene

limestone (lithotype H) found on the northern edge of Duvanjski plan (Fig. 8). The lid from the cinerary urn from Borčani (cat. no. 97) stands out somewhat due to the distance (about 10 km) between the monument and its potential limestone source. Since only one lid of this type was found at site, the presence of a production centre in Borčani is unlikely; as it is more likely that the lid was brought to this settlement. Since suitable limestone sources can be found both in Duvanjski plan and in the Livanjski plan, it is difficult to determine the exact place where the lids type C were produced. This means that we must consider the possibility of multiple stonemasonry workshops, which produced lids with the same form. This is confirmed by the fact that two types of limestone were used to make the lids discovered at Livanjski plan.

²⁴⁶ Rendić-Miočević 1948, 44; Zaninović 1967, 31.



Fig. 25: Production centres for stonemasonry production.

PRODUCTION CENTRES

Based on the groupings of individual stela subtypes and cinerary urn and lid types within micro-regional units, I believe that stonemasonry centres in the interior of the province of Dalmatia were located near the present-day settlements of Bijać, Livno, Tomislavgrad, Krnjeuša, Hardomilje, Konjic, Srebrenica, Komini (Pljevlja) and Kolovrat (Prijepolje), and that they were active between the 1st and the beginning of the 3rd centuries. In the sequel, I will present the individual production centres, their characteristics and the type of products (Fig. 25).

1. *Bijać* (Fig. 25). Establishing the first stonemasonry workshops in the interior of the province of Dalmatia is inseparably connected to the issue of dating cinerary urns with figural decorations discovered in the vicinity of Bijać (type A1, Japodian cinerary urns), where the earliest stonemasonry centre in the interior of the later province of Dalmatia emerged. This workshop produced relatively complex monuments, most likely based on habitable architecture.²⁴⁷ The design of these cinerary

urns served as a model for the later cinerary urns with Latin inscriptions (type A2). The design characteristics of cinerary urns with figural decoration and those already with a Latin inscription (type A2), indicate the beginning of a complex stonemasonry production in the interior of the province already at the beginning of the 1st century BC or at the beginning of the 1st century AD. The type A2 cinerary urns with a Latin inscription also differ from the earlier cinerary urns in their design concept, which imitates the architecture of an ancient Roman temple. The repertoire of monuments from the mid 1st century from Bijać plain also included funerary monuments in the form of a gable-like lid used to cover cremation burials or stone burial chamber with cinerary urns (lids type A). Funerary stela (subtypes A1, B1) appeared in this area relatively late, in the middle of the 2nd or even at the beginning of the 3rd century. Stonemasonry products were produced in Bijać plain until the middle of the 3rd century. Monuments were produced in several different workshops scattered across Bijać plain (Fig. 8). Although the material analysis confirmed that the stonemasons used soft and easily worked local Neogene limestone (bihacit) for the production the funerary monuments, this limestone was almost certainly

²⁴⁷ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 80–81.

not quarried in a single quarry. The most likely locations for stonemasonry workshops are near the present-day settlements of Pritoka, Založje, Golubić, and possibly also in Ribić, Čavkić, Humačka Glavica and Doljani.

2. *Krnjeuša*. Stelae belonging to subtype A2a indicate the existence of a small stonemasonry centre in the 3rd century near the present settlement of Krnjeuša (Figs. 8; 25). Material analysis has revealed that the production centre in Krnjeuša relied on material most likely supplied from Bihać plain, about 20 km away. The tall and relatively thin stone slabs were most likely finished in the stonemasonry workshop in Krnjeuša.

3. *Livno*. Numerous typologically distinct cinerary urns (types B, C and D) and gable type lids (type C) found near the present settlement of Livno indicate that a stonemasonry workshop operated in this area in the mid 2nd and in the beginning of the 3rd centuries. The originality of the stonemasons is best indicated by the multi-component cinerary urns (type D), which in their entirety replicate the form of sacral architecture or the shape of a temple *in antis* (*naoi*). The spatial concentration of type C cinerary urns in the vicinity of the present-day settlement of Lištani indicates the existence of a stonemasonry workshop which started producing stonemasonry products at the beginning of the 3rd century (Figs. 9; 25). Material analysis has shown that two different types of Neogene limestone were used (lithotypes A and H), both of which occur throughout the north-western edge of the Livno plain for the production of funerary monuments in the Livno area. At least two stonemasonry workshops and two small quarries were in operation in this plain, supplying the necessary limestone for the of the funerary monuments.

4. *Tomislavgrad*. It is very likely that a stonemason's workshop also existed near the present settlement of Tomislavgrad (Figs. 9; 25). Lids with plastically rendered acroteria may have imitated the idea from the upper part of stelae made in the stonemasonry workshops in Northern Italy in the 1st century. The stele had acroteria at the top of the pediment, which were designed as recumbent lion figures.²⁴⁸ In the middle or at the end of the 2nd century, gable-like lids imitate the architecture of a temple were introduced into the repertoire of stonemasonry products in this centre (type C lids). The spatial concentration of monuments in the form of type E cinerary urns near the present settlement of Borčani indicates the existence of a stonemasonry workshop on Duvanjski plain, which I believe was established at the end of the 2nd or beginning of the 3rd century. The workshops share the same design of imitating the architecture of

temples, which was applied to type E cinerary urns in Borčani. The difference between the centres is also evident in the use of different limestones. Soft Neogene limestone (lithotype H) was used in the area of present Tomislavgrad, while in Borčani limestone from the early Cretaceous period (lithotype B_D) was used. We must therefore reckon with at least two stonemasonry workshops and at least two small quarries that supplied the necessary material for the production of funerary monuments on Duvanjski plain. The known ancient quarry (Kamenolom) near Tomislavgrad seems to offer a good starting point for future research on the provenance of the material.²⁴⁹

5. *Hardomilje*. A third stonemasonry centre, most likely located near the present-day settlement of Hardomilje, was triggered by the arrival of veterans of VII legion and military cohorts to Ljubuški at the beginning or in the middle of the 1st century (Figs. 10; 25).²⁵⁰ Funerary stelae of subtype B3 were produced in this area at least until the end of the 2nd century. The question of the place of origin of the limestone used for the production of funerary stelae in Hardomilje arises from numerous treatises on the locations of stonemasonry workshops that produced military stelae with the motif of doors.²⁵¹ For the time being, the question as regards the operation of workshops and quarries in this area remains open. Material analysis has shown that at least three different types of limestone were used in the stonemasonry production, all of which can be found within a radius of one to 2 km. However, since the monuments were commissioned by soldiers or war veterans, who had the necessary organisational skills and infrastructure (roads for transporting stone material), we have to consider the possibility that the limestone (or finished stelae) were supplied from further afield, for example from *Tilurium*, some 100 km away.²⁵² It seems likely that the funerary stelae discovered in Hardomilje and its surroundings were made in one of the small branches of the central stonemasonry workshop in *Tilurium*, which most likely operated in *Bigeste* (Gračine pri Humcu, Fig. 10), 8 km away.²⁵³

6. *Konjic*. A stonemason's workshop (stelae subtype B2a) must have operated near Konjic in the mid 2nd century. The later geographical grouping of stelae belonging to subtypes A1c, A1d and B1c, dated to the beginning of the 3rd century, suggest that stonemasonry production in this area continued until the middle of the

²⁴⁸ Cf. Rosada 2002, 350–351, figs. 5–8; Pflug 1989, Taf. 1; 1, 2; Taf. 3; 1, 3; Taf. 4; 1, 2, 6; Taf. 5; 3; Taf. 29; 1–4.

²⁴⁹ Marijanović 1988a, 268.

²⁵⁰ Wilkes 2000, 329; Bojanovski 1981, 65; id. 1988c, 325.

²⁵¹ Zaninović 1984, 69; Medini 1984, 107–126; Cambi 1994, 147–181; Tončinić 2011, 16; Miletić 2013, 419–442; id. 2015, 357–370.

²⁵² Cambi 1994, 171; Cambi 2001, 97.

²⁵³ Rendić-Miočević 1967, 341, 351; Paškvalin 2000, 178; Miletić 2013, 423; Dodig 2005a, 209.

3rd century. Stelae belonging to variants A1c, A1d, B1c and B2a share the same microlocation, the iconographic repertoire and limestone type. Most of the stelae were discovered in the vicinity of the present-day settlement of Lisičići, where a stonemason's workshop was most likely located (Figs. 11; 25). Three Roman villas (*vilae rusticae*) were also discovered in Lisičići, and they could not have been built without stonemasonry products and building materials.²⁵⁴

7. *Srebrenica*. The geographical grouping of the A1b and A2b subtypes suggests that a production centre was established near Srebrenica in the second half of the 3rd century. However, this workshop had to secure limestone from a relatively distant source (Fig. 13).²⁵⁵ All monuments discovered in the vicinity of Srebrenica were made of Triassic limestone (lithotype C), which is nowhere to be found in the vicinity of the sites. Taking into account the differences in proportions and decorative repertoire found on the stelae, I have concluded that the funerary monuments come from different workshops. It is very likely that a stonemason's workshop operated in the ancient settlement of *Domavia* (Gradina near Srebrenica). Traces of Roman settlements in Tegare and Sikirići on the banks of the Drina River, where funerary monuments were discovered, also indicate the existence of stonemasonry workshops (Figs. 13; 25).²⁵⁶ Material analysis has led me to an important conclusion regarding the organization of 3rd century stonemasonry production in the vicinity of present-day Srebrenica (*Domavia*). It is clear that only one type of limestone was used for the production of the monuments discovered near Srebrenica (Fig. 13), most likely from the same quarry. The stone blocks were transported via the Drina River, where they received their final shape in one of the stonemasonry workshops in the area.

8. *Komini*. The ancient settlement at Komini, known in archaeological literature as *Municipium S...* is located near the present-day settlement of Pljevlje.²⁵⁷ The spatial concentration of stelae of subtypes B1c and B1d indicates that a production centre was established in the area of present-day Komini at the beginning of the 3rd century (Fig. 25).

9. *Kolovrat*. Archaeological research of the settlement and the necropolis at the settlement of Kolovrat (Prijepolje) indicate that the settlement was built at the

end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 3rd century.²⁵⁸ The geographical grouping of stelae A1b (Fig. 25) at Kolovrat near Prijepolje (Serbia), which I have dated to the middle of the 3rd century, may indicate that a small production centre may have operated here.²⁵⁹ The analysis of stone material from Kolovrat was not carried out.

There is a clear decline in stonemasonry production at the end of the 3rd or the beginning of the 4th century. It is very likely that two small production centres operated in Zenica and Šipovo during this period.²⁶⁰

It seems that the emergence of centres of stonemasonry in the southern and eastern parts of the province was stimulated by political events and economic development.

The appearance of funerary stelae in Hardomilje is closely connected with political events in that period. The epigraphic inscriptions on the stelae from Hardomilje show that the first stelae appeared when the land in the hinterland of the colony of *Narona* (*pagus Scunasticus*) was given to the veterans of the legion VII around 14 BC. The rest of the funerary monuments discovered in the surroundings of Hardomilje were commissioned by people who served in different cohorts stationed in the auxiliary military camp in Gračine (Humac) and kept the peace after the two legions (VII and XI legion) had left the province of Dalmatia.²⁶¹

V. Paškvalin had already pointed out the differences in stonemasonry production between the western and eastern parts of the province.²⁶² In the east, funerary stele predominated, with production centres in Konjic, Srebrenica, Komini and Kolovrat. The emergence of these production centres is linked to the economic development of the province, as their locations were connected to the more important settlements, i.e. *Domavia* (Gradina near Srebrenica), and the municipalities of Polimlje, i.e. Komini (Montenegro) and Kolovrat (Prijepolje).²⁶³ The development of the settlements reflects the changed economic and social situation in the 3rd century, when this part of the province gained economic power with the beginning of the development of organised mining.²⁶⁴

²⁵⁸ Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1990, 231.

²⁵⁹ Evans 1885, 146; Mirković 1975, 95–108; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1980–1981, 103–107; id. 1990, 227–234; Zotović 2004, 19–38.

²⁶⁰ Sergejevski 1932, 35–56; id. 1952, 41–57; Cambi 1982, 97–97; Paškvalin 2012, 514.

²⁶¹ The province was supposedly demilitarised (*provincia inermis*) with the departure of legion IIII. Flavia Felix in 86 BC (Wilkes 1969, 104).

²⁶² Paškvalin 2012, 502.

²⁶³ Paškvalin 2012, 512.

²⁶⁴ Wilkes 1969, 409; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1980–1981, 103.

²⁵⁴ Čremošnik 1954a, 211; Busuladžić 2011, 36, 157–158.

²⁵⁵ Radimský 1891, 19; Sergejevski 1934a, 13; op. 6.

²⁵⁶ Cf. Pašalić 1960, 73.

²⁵⁷ Martinović 2011, 208; Mirković 2012, 25–51; Cermanović-Kuzmanović *et al.* 1964, 105; Cermanović-Kuzmanović, Srejić 1965, 145; id. 1967, 201–206; id. 1969, 101–107; Loma 2004, 35–60; Zotović 2004, 19–38.

The motifs on these stelae mainly represent cults and symbols of deities worshipped by the deceased.²⁶⁵ Most of the cults and deities were of Greek or Oriental origin (the cult of the god Dionysius, the cult of the goddess Cybele, the cult of Isis, the cult of the Thracian horseman) and were brought to these areas by the newcomers.²⁶⁶

Cinerary urns predominate in the northwestern and southwestern parts (Bihać, Livno, Tomislavgrad). This is an area where autochthonous cultural elements have been preserved, which can be seen both in onomastics and beliefs.²⁶⁷

B. Gabričević believes that the inhabitants of the coastal hinterland of Dalmatia marked graves and made funerary monuments, however, their funerary monuments were made of wood.²⁶⁸ That this was probably the case is also confirmed by the fact that the production centres in this area used the soft Neogene limestone, which is easy to work in the woodcutting technique.²⁶⁹

Characteristic of the production centres in this area is the so-called hybrid development, in which the funerary monuments contain local and foreign (Greco-Roman) elements.²⁷⁰ Thus, local (traditional) forms of funerary monuments were created, combined with the Greco-Roman influence of sacral architecture on type A2 cinerary urns.²⁷¹ The same applies to the decorative repertoire. In most cases, the motifs originate from the local (Illyrian) cultural tradition, but in addition we also find symbols from the world Greco-Roman.²⁷² The stela from Krnjeuša can be placed in this hybrid group, as their decorations show traditional influences.²⁷³

In addition to socio-political and economic influences, material availability also affected the development of production centres. In this case, it was the Neogene limestone with its properties (workability) and wide availability that allowed the development of stonemasonry production also outside the urban centres.²⁷⁴

Thus, stonemasonry production in the interior of the province of Dalmatia was distributed among numerous production centres that utilized local sources of limestone. It seems that individual centres of stonemasonry production emerged in geographically closed

spatial units and that they defined the basic design of stonemasonry products in their area. Or, to put it another way, no single major production centre of regional importance emerged in the area to supply a wider area with semi-finished or finished products.

There are probably several reasons for this. The first is the fact that there are no rich deposits of valuable material (e.g. marble) in the area. The lack of connections between the river systems could also not ensure cheap transportation of stone and products made of stone. Therefore, no distribution network of stone products could develop between the interior and the larger urban centres on the coast or their customers. It seems that the Neretva River was an exception. The material analysis of the unfinished sarcophagi from the Bačevići settlement (cat. nos. 117, 118) suggests the possibility that this river supported the transport of stonemasonry products from the interior to the coast.²⁷⁵

The possibility of a trade connection between the interior and the coastal ports is also indicated by certain funerary monuments. What they have in common is that the material used to make them had to be transported from elsewhere and that the epigraphic data and/or the exceptionally high quality of the monuments and their decorations show links with the coastal part of the province.

I should begin with the stela already mentioned, discovered at the end of the 1st or beginning of the 2nd century in Podastinje (cat. no. 148) near present-day Kiseljak. Material analysis suggests that the funerary monument may have been brought to this area (Fig. 12). This is one of the first funerary stelae in the interior of the province of Dalmatia. The connection with the coast is visible in the epigraphic data, which indicates that the stela was commissioned by one of the first newcomers to the area.²⁷⁶ Its arrival could be related to the exploration of the gold mines near Kiseljak and Fojnica,²⁷⁷ or to the newly established trade links between the coastal towns and the interior of the province.²⁷⁸

The second example is the funerary altar from the beginning or middle of the 2nd century found in the settlement of Breza (cat. no. 146; fig. 12), which was commissioned by members of the local nobility, one of whom bore the title *princeps Desitiati(um)*.²⁷⁹ Since the limestone used for its production does not occur in

²⁶⁵ Paškvalin 2012, 502; Zotović 2002, 48–58; id. 2008, 431–444.

²⁶⁶ Paškvalin 2012, 502.

²⁶⁷ Rendić-Miočević 1948, 1–67; id. 1982, 1–14, id. 1989a, 559–570; id. 1989b, 737–750; id. 1989c, 597–612; Imamović 1977; Katičić 1964, 9–58; Alföldy 1969.

²⁶⁸ Gabričević 1983, 52.

²⁶⁹ Gabričević 1983, 44–47.

²⁷⁰ Cf. Brilliant 1994, 1077.

²⁷¹ Paškvalin 2012, 416.

²⁷² Paškvalin 2012, 412, 413

²⁷³ Cf. Gabričević 1983, 52.

²⁷⁴ Cf. Stewart 2010.

²⁷⁵ Cf. Cambi 1975, 227.

²⁷⁶ *CIL* III 8379; Alföldy 1969, 97; Paškvalin 2012, 87.

²⁷⁷ Davies 1935, 184; Dušanić 1977, 69; Zaninović 1977, 796–797; Pašalić 1960, 46; Bojanovski 1982a, 89–120; Hirt 2010, 74; Škegro 1991, 81–86; id. 1998, 89–117; id. 2000, 76; id. 2006, 149.

²⁷⁸ Wilkes 1969, 277.

²⁷⁹ *ILJug* 1582.

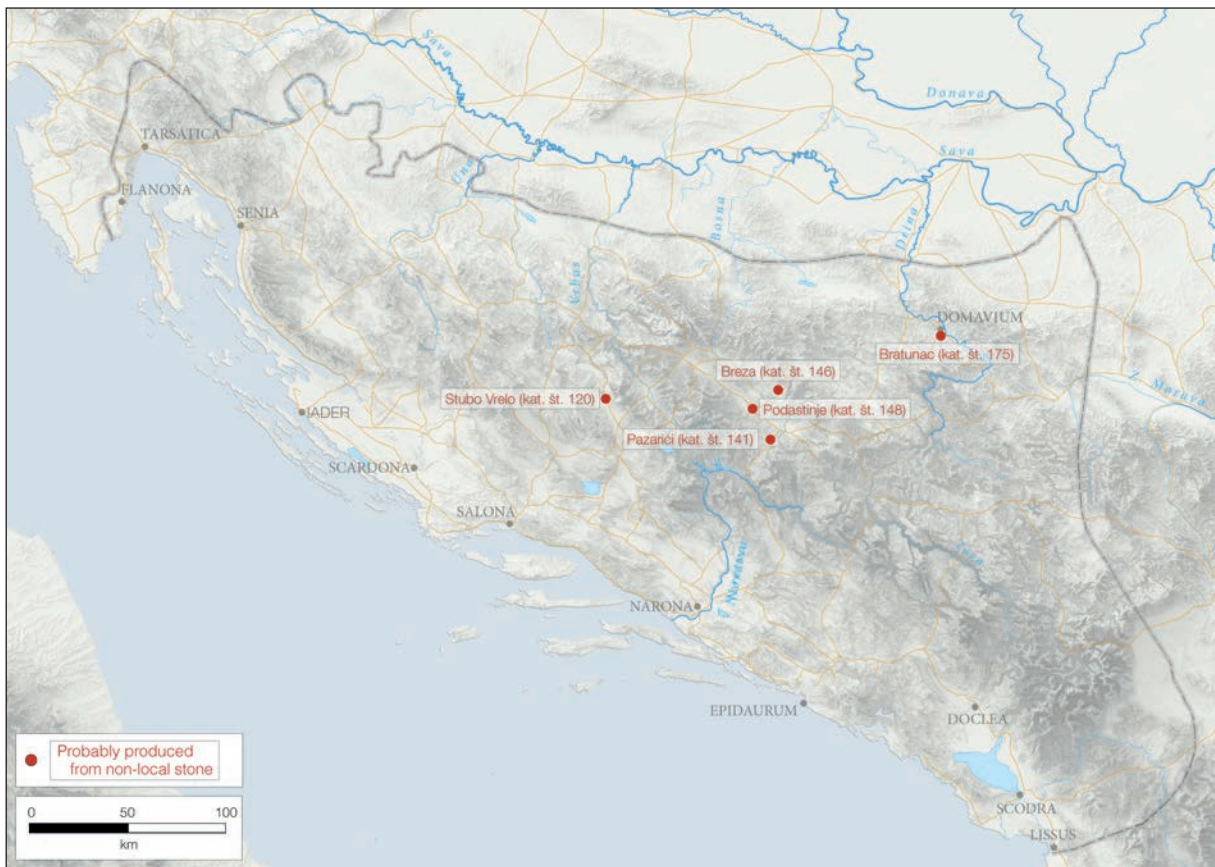


Fig. 26: Distribution of the funerary monuments, probably transported from a more distant locations.

the area, it is possible that the altar was brought to this region. However, it is certain that it was inspired by the monuments from the coastal cities (*Salona*).²⁸⁰

The cinerary urn from the settlement of Stubo Vrelo (cat. no. 120) and the stele from Pazarići (cat. no. 141) were also not made of local limestone. In both examples, the quality of the execution of the motif on the front stands out. The urn is decorated with the motif of two erotes carrying a garland. In the coastal part of the province, this motif was transferred from Attic sarcophagi to locally made sarcophagi in the late 2nd or early 3rd century.²⁸¹ The funerary stele from Pazarići (cat. no. 141) is interesting because it has an identical frame around the inscription panel as the cinerary urn from the settlement of Stubo Vrelo (cat. no. 120). A connection between them is also indicated by the result of material analysis showing that both monuments were made of the same limestone. The technique of decoration the frame and the same type of limestone used could indicate that both were made by the same travelling sculpting workshop (or the itinerant craftsmen), which was active

between the middle of the 2nd and the beginning of the 3rd century. Since they were discovered near main traffic routes, it is also possible that the funerary monuments were transported inland (Fig. 26).

Another example of a stele, most likely brought from elsewhere, was also found in the settlement of Mihajlevići (cat. no. 175), in the east of the province. Material analysis revealed that the stele was not made of local limestone (Fig. 13). In 1900, C. Patsch drew attention to the fact that the stele did not belong to this area.²⁸² He had noticed that the iconographic narrative did not match the content of the inscription. He offered a very likely explanation: the stele was purchased with a motif already made and the inscription was added later. Taking the motif into account, Patsch rightly concluded that the stele most likely originated from the surroundings of Užice, Visibaba, Karan or from settlements in western Serbia.²⁸³

As mentioned above, the funerary monuments (cat. nos. 120, 141, 146, 148, 175) were discovered along

²⁸⁰ Cf. Matijević 2011, 72, sl. 1a; 193, sl. 2.

²⁸¹ Cambi 2005, 135.

²⁸² Patsch 1900b, 178–179.

²⁸³ Patsch 1900b, 178–179.

main roads. This suggests the possibility that a trade in funerary monuments existed between the coast and the interior of the province, albeit on a small scale (*Fig. 26*).

I am convinced that the proportion of trade in stonemasonry products or stone material did not play a major role in this area.

5. ORGANISATION AND PRODUCTION OF FUNERARY MONUMENTS

BACKGROUND

The production of each stone monument begins with the search and preparation of the suitable stone material. This process includes complex relationships between the suppliers of the material, the manufacturers and the clients. I believe that the differences between production centres is also visible in the manner of production.

The issue of organising the production is best presented through the differences between the concepts that were developed by John Bryan Ward-Perkins and Ben Russell, in their studies of the production of marble sarcophagi. According to Ward-Perkins's model, which has been around since the 1980s, sarcophagi were produced by a handful of stonemasons whose workshops were located in the quarry (quarry-based workshops) and who had a monopoly in the market. They manufactured sarcophagi in the form of near-finished products, using standardised forms and dimensions, already in the quarry and prepared them for export.²⁸⁴ The sarcophagi were given their final appearance once they had travelled down the waterways into the distribution centres, where they were finalised in sculpting workshops that finished them according to the wishes of their clients.²⁸⁵

Ben Russell emphasised the role of clients in the stonemasonry production process and reduced the role of the quarries and workshops in the final design of the stonemasonry products.²⁸⁶ Russell placed the client in the forefront and redefined his role in the production process while emphasising the diversity of relations that could be found between the manufacturer and client.²⁸⁷ He presented two possible scenarios in the sarcophagi production, in which he took into account the relationship between the client, the sculpting workshop and the

quarry-based workshops. He divided the basic manufacturing process into four levels: on the first level the client handed in his order with the sculpting workshop, which placed an order at the quarry-based workshop; the workshop in the quarry supplied the material and most likely designed the near-finished product before delivering it to the sculpting workshop where the final decorations were added before the sarcophagus was delivered to the client.²⁸⁸ The author believes that this scenario was used in the production of sarcophagi made from local stone and aimed at the local market.²⁸⁹ A different scenario was in place for marble sarcophagi which were a part of the long-distance trade. In this case Russell mentioned numerous variables that could influence the relationship between the client and the workshops, and in turn the manufacturing process. The first variable was the distance between the client and the material source, which did not necessarily change the basic manufacturing scenario, but allowed the introduction of numerous mediators. Alongside distance we also need to take into account the various forms of organisation used in sculpting and stonemasonry workshops. In certain cases these two workshops could be joined into one. Quarry-based workshops had a strong influence on the process, as they could sell near-finished products directly to the client. In this case the process was also influenced by the client, who purchased a near-finished sarcophagus chest and transported it to the local sculpting workshop for its final treatment.²⁹⁰ In his analysis Russell concluded that the production in quarries constantly adapted to the demands of the clients or sculpting workshops, and that the wishes of the clients were taken into account already in the initial phase of the production process. In his conclusion he emphasised that a single model could not encompass the numerous and complex connections between the clients and the workshops. The presented example of the research into the reconstruction and distribution of the sarcophagi manufacturing process reveals the complexity of this problem. The described

²⁸⁴ Ward-Perkins 1980a, 327; 1980b, 25.

²⁸⁵ Ward-Perkins 1980b, 23–69; id. 1992a, 13–22; id. 1992b, 23–30; id. 1992c, 31–38; id. 1992d, 39–54.

²⁸⁶ Russell 2013.

²⁸⁷ Russell 2011, 123–124.

²⁸⁸ Russell 2011, 123–124.

²⁸⁹ Russell 2011, 123–124.

²⁹⁰ Russell 2011, 124–125.

approaches into the research of the production of marble sarcophagi can at least partially serve as a starting point for the debate on the organisation of the production process of funerary monuments in the interior of the province of Dalmatia. Both concepts are based on excellent knowledge of the products and near-finished products, their sources and the distance of the material, stonemasonry workshops and the manner of distribution, necessary for the understanding and reconstruction of the production process.

PRODUCTION OF FUNERARY MONUMENTS IN THE INTERIOR OF THE PROVINCE OF DALMATIA

We have scarce data on the corpus of funerary monuments from the interior of the province of Dalmatia. The material and typological analyses, combined with the analysis of production techniques and the repertoire of decorations provide at least a partial insight into the organisation and production process. The data obtained through physical measurements in conjunction with the typological analysis show whether the funerary monuments were made in standard sizes or did they differ noticeably in size. When studying products with the same basic design, I observed the nature of the decorations and the technique in which they were made (low/high relief, simple cut, etc.). Once the material analysis was complete, I provided the most likely source location. The combined results enable merely a rough estimate as to how this complex system functioned and what sort of problems stonemasons in this area encountered. The picture is by no means complete. The role of the client within the manufacturing process remains unknown.

PRODUCTION OF CINERARY URNS AND LIDS

Let's start by looking at what can be ascertained as regards the organisation of the production process in the production centres of Bihać, Livno and Tomislavgrad. In all of these centres cinerary urns and lids appear as the prevailing basic forms of funerary monuments. Most lids and cinerary urns discovered in the vicinity of *Bihać* reveal a simple and rough basic design. This means that somebody could design the basic form of the monument relatively quickly, merely by taking into account the basic scheme of the funerary monument. The low reliefs and the decoration made in freehand give the impression that these monuments were created by numerous local master stonemasons (*lapicida*, *faber lapidarius*) or small stonemasonry workshops (*officina*). Two arguments speak in favour of this. Firstly, the corpus of monuments

from the vicinity of Bihać is relatively numerous, which confirms the need for this type of knowledge and skills. However, regardless of this we cannot sense the existence of a standardised work process, which explains the diversity in the design and size of funerary monuments. The second argument, which also explains the disperse production, is the geological base. Limestone (*bihacit*) lies close to the surface (1–1.5 m) and is easy to break and work with, which means that obtaining small limestone blocks is simple and quick. Limestone can be found on the surface across the entire Bihać plain, which means that an investment into transport did not make sense in terms of economy and logistics. If this hypothesis is correct, the production process also influenced the way in which limestone was obtained. This means that we have to take into account the possibility of the existence of numerous small local quarries, which were occasionally opened in locations that were most cost effective.

The lack of standardised sizes was also noticed amongst the lids and cinerary urns discovered in the surroundings of *Livno* and *Tomislavgrad*. However, the decorative repertoire and stylistic design solutions indicate a more homogenous production. Contrary to the corpus in Bihać, the production in this area was geographically concentrated. The repertoire of decorations and designs give the impression that the monuments emerged in one or at most two stonemasonry workshops (*officina*). On Duvanjski plain two stonemasonry workshops most likely operated in the vicinity of present-day settlements of Tomislavgrad and Borčani; while on the Livanjski plain the workshops were most likely located in the vicinity of Livno and Lištani. It is hard to interpret the entire production process from the available evidence.

The near-finished (prefabricated) products discovered in the settlements of Priluka (cat. no. 64) and Karaula (cat. no. 86) show that the workshops were familiar with the division of labour, i.e. the original production of near-finished products, which were later finished in accordance with the wishes of the client. Their positioning into the production process represents an exceptionally difficult task, especially as we do not know whether they were given their basic form in the quarry-based workshop or were they given this form and decoration in the sculpting workshops.²⁹¹ If we look at the general picture of the corpus from Duvanjski plain and the Livanjski plain, we can notice that most were made from relatively small stone blocks, measuring between half a metre and one metre in size. This means that no greater preparations or a roughing-out phase to prepare the near-finished products were necessary prior to the transport in order to reduce their weight and with this the cost of transport. Products of the same type are not of the same dimensions, which indicates that the production process was not standardised. Thus, it is

²⁹¹ Cf. Wootton *et al.* 2013, 8; Jovanova 2013, 733.

unlikely that the work was divided between workshops in quarry-based workshop and sculpting workshops. The different sizes of cinerary urns and lids indicate that stonemasonry workshops obtained the necessary limestone blocks and also gave them the final design and decorations.

PRODUCTION OF FUNERARY STELAE

The stelae from the vicinity of Srebrenica were made of the same type of limestone. In the absence of local limestone sources suitable for stonemasonry, the limestone had to be transported along the Drina River (Fig. 26).

The stelae from *Srebrenica* show a diversity in size, form and composition of the decorations, which means that they were produced in different stonemasonry workshops. The absence of near-finished products and the differences in the proportions of the stelae indicate that there were probably no specialised stonemasonry workshops in the quarry that prepared semi-finished products and transported them down the Drina River to the workshops where the decorations were added. Due to the specific geology, it is more likely that large blocks of stone were transported to Srebrenica and the surrounding area, where they received their final look and purpose in the various sculpting workshops along the Drina.²⁹²

The stelae from *Krnjeuša* and the stelae from *Srebrenica* have in common that they were both made of limestone that did not come from a local source, as no suitable limestone could be found in the surrounding area.

The limestone used for the stelae production discovered at *Krnjeuša* had to be transported (by land) in the form of thin slabs, most likely from Bihać or its surroundings (Fig. 8). The question that arises is whether they were transported fully finished or they were brought to *Krnjeuša* as near-finished products? The manufactured details and the repertoire of decorations on the stelae show that they received their final look in the same workshop. The design solutions and the composition of the decorative elements are characteristic only for this micro-location and do not appear anywhere else. Therefore, I believe that these funerary monuments were made in a stonemasonry workshop near the present *Krnjeuša*. The division of the production process and the preparation of near-

finished or finished products in a quarry 20 km away do not seem likely in this case. I therefore believe that the entire production process of the stelae took place in a single stonemason's workshop, which obtained the required material from the quarry 20 km away. Since they were made of relatively thin slabs, they were most likely transported in a single shipment.

The production of military stelae discovered in the vicinity of *Hardomilje* remains unexplained for the time being. Even though the operation of stonemasonry workshops and the opening of local quarries in this area seem a highly likely hypothesis, we need to consider the option that this was not the case, especially if we take into account the specific status of the clients (military). Therefore, any future work must first start by explaining the limestone supply and the relationship between the production in the *Hardomilje* and *Tilurium* workshops, which are separated by more than 100 km.

A somewhat different picture emerges when we look at the production of funerary stelae discovered near the present settlements of *Konjic* and *Komini*. They differ from the others production centres, because they have focused on the production of small series. The stelae from these two sites give the impression that they came from specialised sculpting workshops that carefully planned their production. Characteristic of these two groups of stelae is that they have an explicitly uniform design, evident both in the basic form and in the production of details visible of panel moulding frames and the technique of decoration. In the case of the stelae from *Konjic*, we can see this in the A1c and A1d subtypes. The stylistic execution and the shallow portrait niches indicate that they were most likely made in the same sculpting workshop. They were made from the same limestone, which also indicates a common source of material. The stonemason's workshop was probably active near the present-day settlement of *Lisičići*, where a near-finished funerary stele was found (cat. no. 126). The inscription was completed, while the portrait and the moulding surrounding the portrait niche and the inscription panel remained unfinished. This funerary monument shows that the process of making it took place in two phases. In the first phase, which probably occurred in the quarry, the stele was given its basic shape with a roughly outlined moulding frame around the inscription panel. The inscription and/or decoration were added at a later stage. It seems likely that a stonemason's workshop was operated in the vicinity of *Lisičići*, as three Roman villas were discovered here.²⁹³

The typological analysis of the funerary stelae has shown that the stelae belonging to the two variants

²⁹² S. Birke discovered evidence on the backs of the chest of marble sarcophagi that they may have been made from blocks of stone not originally intended to be crafted into sarcophagi (cf. Birke 2012, 13–37; cf. Hawkins 2016, 96). Individual sarcophagi could have been made from nearly-finished products or from intact stone blocks.

²⁹³ Čremošnik 1957b, 143–162; Busuladžić 2011, 36, 157–158.

(c, d) of the same subtype (B1) were grouped in the vicinity of present-day Pljevlje. In Komini the stelae had a rectangular (B1c), while in Pljevlje they had a triangular upper part (B1d). Even though the stelae differ in the upper part, the method of production and the repertoire of decorations are common to both groups. Both variants show an exactly repeated pattern with a moulded frame of inscription panel, indicating that this was a small production series. Based on the repertoire and decoration technique in the two variants, it can be determined that they were completed in the same workshop. The production centre was most likely located in Komini, where there was also a Roman settlement. This shows that the production of funerary stelae was divided into two parts. In the first part, the stele - probably still in the quarry - received its basic shape of a slab with a roughly outlined frame around the inscription panel. In the second phase the inscription and/or decoration was added. The second possibility is that these are two smaller series of stelae completed in different workshops. However, given the marked similarity between the two subtypes, this seems less likely. I therefore believe that that there were two small series of grave stelae, most likely from the same quarry and decorated in the same sculpting workshop.

We should also not forget the possibility that some funerary monuments were made by an itinerant craftsman.²⁹⁴ Near Imotsko we even have evidence of a travelling carver who signed his works as *Maximus sculptet*.²⁹⁵ The two products designed by him are completely different in terms of their form and purpose, as he adapted them to the wishes and needs of his customers.²⁹⁶ This type of product is expected to be made to high standards of quality and to be unique, as the carver made them for a known commissioner(s). It seems that stelae belonging to subtype B2b (cat. nos. 123, 137, 140) were made in this way. This group of stelae was made in a much higher quality than all other stelae discovered in the interior of the province.

The examples described suggest that in a relatively small area in the interior of the province of Dalmatia a varied production was to be found, determined in part by the availability of the material.²⁹⁷ At first glance, it seems that the presented model of the production of funerary monuments can be placed in the first scenario of Russell's production model.²⁹⁸ However, a closer look reveals that even in locally organized stone production, a number of variables can occur that can lead to more complex and diverse scenarios of production.

²⁹⁴ B. Russell drew attention to the issue of the signatures of stonemasonry carvers, as the carver could sign the product just before it was transported, which means that the carver himself did not necessarily have to be present at the location (cf. Russell 2013, 332–333; cf. Conlin 1997, 34–36).

²⁹⁵ *AE* 1967, 356 (stele) and *CIL* III 8509 (votive slab).

²⁹⁶ Funerary stele: *AE* 1967, 356; Rendić-Miočević 1967, 339–356; 1989a, 562–565; Cambi 2005, 109–111, Paškvalin 2012, 158; Dzino 2017, 336–337; Votive slab: *HD*056678; *CIL* III 8509; Alačević 1883, 65–66; Bulić 1898, 153; Rendić-Miočević 1989a, 561–562; Dzino 2017, 336–337.

²⁹⁷ Cf. Stewart 2010.

²⁹⁸ Russell 2011, 123–124.

6. CONCLUSION

In the first part, I presented the macroscopic petrographic analysis of funerary monuments discovered in Bosnia and Herzegovina and preserved by the National Museum in Sarajevo. I have mapped the limestone areas in the wider surroundings of the sites, which could represent the sources of limestone used for the production of the funerary monuments. In identifying the sources of limestone I have relied mainly on the information given on geological maps, as it has not been possible to carry out a fieldwalking survey of the areas with identified lithotypes due to the large area they cover. It appears that in most cases the limestone was locally quarried.

In the second part of the study I carried out a typological analysis of the stelae, cinerary urns and lids with the aim of establishing the distinct territorial concentrations of individual monument types. By doing so, I established the geographical grouping of types and subtypes of different categories of monuments and found that they were made of same type of limestone found in the close vicinity of the sites. It seems that independent centres of stonemasonry production emerged in geographically closed spatial units, which defined the layout of stonemasonry products in small geographical areas. I have distinguished between nine geographically separate production centres that operated near the present-day settlements of Hardomilje, Bihać, Tomislavgrad, Livno, Krnjeuša, Konjic, Komini, Kolovrat and Srebrenica (Fig. 25). Most production centres obtained limestone from one or at most two local quarries in their immediate vicinity. However, the production centres in Krnjeuša and Srebrenica had to source limestone from a slightly more distant area. The limestone used for the production of the funerary monuments discovered in Krnjeuša was most likely brought from the Bihać plain, located 20 km northwest of Krnjeuša. The transport of water along the Drina enabled the supply of material for the monuments discovered near present-day Srebrenica from a quarry some 70 km away. We do not have any information about the distance of the possible quarry for the production centres in Komini and Kolovrat, as no macroscopic petrographic analysis of the material was carried out on the monuments found there.

The stonemasonry centres differ from each other in the level of organisation of their production process.

The near-finished or prefabricated products discovered in the production centres at Komini and Konjic indicate a somewhat higher level of organisation of the production process. The production here was divided into two phases: the basic design of the monument or semi-finished product took place in the quarry-based workshop and belonged to the first phase, while the monument was finished (decoration and inscription were added) in another sculpting workshop, which constituted the second phase. Some of the funerary monuments discovered in these production centres show a standardised architectural form defined within the quarry-based workshop. In both examples we are dealing with a small production run of funerary monuments made for the local market.

In most centres, the level of organisation of their production process was at a relatively low artisanal level, associated with the fulfilment of single order(s) in local sculpting workshops. The lack of product standardisation (measurement standards) is particularly noticeable within same type of monuments of the same limestone type (e.g. lids). This means that there was no large production centre or quarry of regional importance in this area, which supplied the wider area with semi-finished products. The reason for this is most likely that this area had neither sites rich in valuable material (e.g. marble) nor waterways that would allow cheap transport and good connexions to large urban centres (e.g. on the coast) or customers.

The stonemasonry workshops that produced cinerary urns in the vicinity of Bihać, Tomislavgrad and Livno combined foreign (Roman) influences with local (traditional) forms of funerary monuments. From an art historical perspective, these reflect a phase of hybrid development with a characteristic combination of local and non-local elements.²⁹⁹The influences and ideas for the design of funerary monuments were mostly taken

²⁹⁹ Brilliant 1994, 1077.

from Roman sacral architecture or the architecture of ancient temples.

The results of the analysis confirmed the hypothesis presented in the introduction, which states that during the period of Roman rule (between the beginning of the 1st century and the end of the 3rd century or the beginning of the 4th century) local centres of stonemasonry production emerged in certain geographical areas, which used local sources of limestone in their production. This specific model of Roman

funerary monument production emerged on diverse and rather impassable terrain, where the transport of heavy loads over long distances was hardly possible. The presented explanatory model of stonemasonry production seems particularly suitable for remote and isolated areas where there were no large urban centres. In the future, this model should be verified and compared with the stonemasonry production on the coast of the province of Dalmatia, where it is known that a large stonemasonry centre operated (*Salona*).

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

AE = *L'Année épigraphique*.

CIL = *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum*.

EDH = *Epigraphische Datenbank Heidelberg* (skrbnik / Service provider : Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften [http://edh-www.adw.uni-heidelberg.de/home?&lang=de].

ILJug = A. et J. Šašel, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMXL et MCMLX repertae et editae sunt* (Situla 5), Ljubljana 1963; iidem, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMLX et MCMLXX repertae et editae sunt* (Situla 19), 1978; iidem, *Inscriptiones Latinae quae in Iugoslavia inter annos MCMII et MCMXL repertae et editae sunt* (Situla 25), 1986.

lupa = UBI ERAT LUPA – F. und O. Harl, www.ubi-erat-lupa.org (Bilddatenbank zu antiken Steinmälern).

ABRAMIĆ, M. 1924, *Militaria Burnensia*. – In: *Bulićev zbornik (Strena Buliciana)*, 221–228, Zagreb, Split.

ALAIĆEVIĆ, G. 1883, *Iscrizioni inedite: Imota (Imotski)*. – *Bulletino di Archeologia e Storia Delmata* 6, 65–66.

ALFÖLDY, G. 1965, *Bevölkerung und Gesellschaft der römischen Provinz Dalmatien*. – Budapest.

ALFÖLDY, G. 1969, *Die Personennamen in der römischen Provinz Dalmatia*. – Beiträge zur Namensforschung Bh. 4, Heidelberg.

ATANACKOVIĆ-SALČIĆ, V. 1977, Gračine, Humac, Ljubuški, antički vojni logor sa naseljem. – *Arheološki pregled* 19, 80–85.

ATANACKOVIĆ-SALČIĆ, V. 1978, Gračine, Humac, Ljubuški, antički vojni logor sa naseljem. – *Arheološki pregled* 20, 73–77.

BASLER, Đ. 1960, Arheološko nalazište Crkvina u Makljenovcu kod Doboja. – *Članci i građa za kulturnu istoriju istočne Bosne* 4, 75–88.

BASLER, Đ. 1972, *Arhitektura kasnoantičkog doba u Bosni i Hercegovini*. – Sarajevo.

BASLER, Đ. 1988a, Crkvina (Grčko groblje), Donja Zgošća, Kakanj. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 16.

BASLER, Đ. 1988b, Crkvina, Podastinje, Kiseljak. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 16.

BASLER, Đ. 1990, *Kršćanska arheologija*. – Mostar.

BEHRENS, G. 1951, Römische Grabsteine aus Mainz. – *Mainzer Zeitschrift* 44–45 (1949–1950), 38–57.

BETZ, A. 1939, *Untersuchungen zur Militärgeschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien*. – Abhandlungen des archäologisch-epigraphischen Seminars der Universität Wien 3, Wien.

BILOPAVLOVIĆ, V., S. PEKIĆ, K. ŠARAVANJA 2004, Characteristics of 'Tenelija' and 'Miljevina' stones. – In: *Proceedings of ECRBM '04 European Conference on Raw Materials and Coal. New Perspectives*, Sarajevo.

BIRKE, S. 2012, Carving Sarcophagi: Roman Sculptural Workshops and their Organization. – In: T. Kristensen, B. Poulsen (eds.), *Ateliers and Artisans in Roman Art and Archaeology*, Journal of Roman Archaeology, Supplementary Series 92, 13–37.

BOJANOVSKI, I. 1965, Arheološki pabirci sa područja antičke Domavije (Ager Coloniae Metalli Domaviani). – *Članci i građa za kulturnu istoriju istočne Bosne* 6, 101–110.

BOJANOVSKI, I. 1967, Rimski kameni spomenici iz Rogatice. Antički urbani centar u Rogatici. – *Naše starine* 11, 143–164.

BOJANOVSKI, I. 1968, Municipium Malvesiatium. Arheološko topografska rasprava. – *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* 6, 241–262.

BOJANOVSKI, I. 1970, Nova epigrafska potvrda Delminiuma sa Duvanjskog polja. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 25, 5–18.

BOJANOVSKI, I. 1974, *Dolabelin sistem cesta u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji (Dolabellae systema viarum in provincia romana Dalmatia)*. – Djela ANUBiH 47 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 2.

BOJANOVSKI, I. 1976, Gatačko polje u antici. – *Tri-bunia* 2, 17–44.

- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1977, Rimski natpisi iz doline Trebišnjice. – *Tribunia* 3, 67–98.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1978a, Stanje i problemi antičkih istraživanja u Hercegovini. – *Tribunia* 4, 161–187.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1978b, Dva rimska vojnička natpisa iz okolice Ljubuškog (Novi natpis veterana leg. XV Apolinaris). – *Tribunia* 4, 41–51.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1978c, Noviji rimski epigrafski nalazi s Glamočkog polja. *Epigraphica Salviatica recentiora*. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 33, 115–125.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1980, Arheološka istraživanja antičke arhitekture sa ostacima objekata vojnog logora i naselja i njegovog razvoja od I. do V. vijeka nove ere na lokalitetu Gračine kod Ljubuškog 1977–1979. – In: *Naučno istraživački rad 3*, Izvještaj Zavod za zaštitu kulture BiH, Sarajevo.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1981, Gračine, Ljubuški, rimski vojni logor. – *Arheološki pregled* 22, 63–66.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1982a, Antičko rudarstvo u unutrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije u svjetlu epigrafskih i numizmatičkih izvora. – *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* 8–9, 89–120.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1982b, Noviji rimski epigrafski nalazi s Glamočkog polja. *Epigraphica Salviatica recentiora*. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 36, 15–49.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1985a, Noviji rimski epigrafski nalazi s Glamočkog polja. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 37, 79–108.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1985b, Epigrafski i topografski nalazi sa područja antičke Bigeste (pagus Scunasticus). – In: D. Vukojević (ed.), *100 godina Muzeja na Humcu*, 65–93, Ljubuški.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1988a, *Bosna i Hercegovina u antičko doba*. – Djela ANUBiH 66 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 6.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1988b, Crkvina, Blaga, Kupres. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/II, 174.
- BOJANOVSKI, I. 1988c, Gračine, Humac, Ljubuški. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 325.
- BOJANOVSKI, I., D. ČELIĆ 1969, Kasnoantička bazilika u Brezi. Problemi i konzervacija. – *Naše starine* 12, 7–25.
- BRILLIANT, R. 1994, L'arte locale e non locale dal 600 a.C. al 500 d.C. – In: J. Guilaine, S. Settis (eds.), *Storia d'Europa 2, Preistoria e antichità*, 1069–1094, Torino.
- BULIĆ, I. 1898, Prehistoričko groblje u Postranju Imotškoga. – *Bulletino di Archeologia e Storia Dalmata* 21, 152–157.
- BUSULADŽIĆ, A. 2011, *Rimske vile u Bosni i Hercegovini / Roman Villas in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. – Sarajevo.
- BUSULADŽIĆ, A. 2016a, Tipologija rimskih urni iz antičke zbirke Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine / The Typology of Roman Urns in the Antiquities Collection of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina. – *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 45, 63–104.
- BUSULADŽIĆ, A. 2016b, Predmeti i prikaz erotskog sadržaja iz antičke zbirke Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine (Objects and images of an erotic nature in the antiquities collection of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina). – *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 45, 127–204.
- CAMBI, N. 1975, *Sarkofazi na istočnoj jadranskoj obali (III–VII st.n.e.)*. – Neobjavljeno doktorsko delo, Filozofski fakultet, Zagreb.
- CAMBI, N. 1982, Sarkofag iz Šipova (Le sarcophage de Šipovo). – *Godišnjak 20 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja* 18, 91–109.
- CAMBI, N. 1984, Sepulkralni spomenici antropomorfnog karaktera kod Ilira. – In: A. Benac (ed.), *Simpozijum Duhovna kultura Ilira, Herceg-Novi, 4-6. novembra 1982*, Posebna izdanja ANUBiH 67 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 11, 105–117.
- CAMBI, N. 1988, *Atički sarkofazi u Dalmaciji*. – Split.
- CAMBI, N. 1989, Naronu u odnosu prema bosansko-hercegovačkom zaleđu u ranoj antici. – In: *Bosna i Hercegovina u tokovima istorijskih i kulturnih kretanja u jugoistočnoj Evropi*. *Zemaljski muzej Sarajevo 6.-7. oktobar 1988*, 39–56, Sarajevo.
- CAMBI, N. 1989–1990, Two soldiers' stelai from Salona. – *Römisches Österreich* 17/18 (1991), 61–72.
- CAMBI, N. 1993a, Rimski nagrobni spomenici iz Aserije. – *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta Zadar* 31/19, 25–51.
- CAMBI, N. 1993b, New Attic sarcophagi from Dalmatia. – In: G. Koch (ed.), *Grabeskunst der römischen Kaiserzeit*, 77–90, Mainz am Rhein.
- CAMBI, N. 1994, Stele iz kasnoantičke grobnice u Dugopolju. – *Vjesnik za arheologiju i povjest dalmatinsku* 86, 147–181.
- CAMBI, N. 1997, Die stadtrömischen Sarkophage in Dalmatien. – *Archäologischer Anzeiger* 1997/3, 444–459.
- CAMBI, N. 1998, Sarkophage aus salonitanischen Werkstätten. – In: G. Koch (ed.), *Akten des Symposiums '125 Jahre Sarkophag-corpus'*, 169–181, Mainz am Rhein.
- CAMBI, N. 2001, Dugopolje u antici (Dugopolje in the antiquity). – In: A. Gulinić (ed.), *Dugopolje, Zbornik radova občine Dugopolje* 1, 79–108, Zagreb, Dugopolje.
- CAMBI, N. 2003, Bilješka o japodskim urnama i sarkofazima. – *Senjski zbornik* 30, 97–108.
- CAMBI, N. 2005, *Kiparstvo rimske Dalmacije / The Sculpture of the roman province of Dalmatia*. – Biblioteka knjiga Mediterana 38, Split.
- CAMBI, N. 2010, *Sarkofazi lokalne produkcije u rimskoj Dalmaciji (od 2. do 4. stoljeća) / Die Sarkophage der lokalen Werkstätten im römischen Dalmatien (2. bis 4. Jh. n. Chr.)*. – Split.

- CAMBI, N. 2013, Razvoj nadgrobnih spomenika pred-rimskog doba na području istočne obale Jadrana. – In: S. Glušević (ed.), *Batovičev zbornik. Zbornik radova posvećenih 85. obljetnici života i 60. obljetnici rada u struci Šime Batovića*, Diadora 26/27 (2012–2013), 395–419.
- CAMBI, N., G. KOCH (ed.) 2013, *Sepulkralna skulptura zapadnog Ilirika i susjednih oblasti u doba Rimskog Carstva / Funerary Sculpture of the western Illyricum and Neighbouring Regions of the Roman Empire. Proceedings of the International Scholarly Conference, Split from september, 27th, to september, 30th, 2009*, Split.
- CAMPEDELLI, A. 2012, The Castrum of Burnum: between old Excavation and new Researches / Kastrum Burnum: između starih iskopavanja i novih istraživanja. – *Archaeologia Adriatica* 5, 33–64.
- CERMANOVIĆ, A. 1965, Die dekorierten Sarkophage in den römischen Provinzen von Jugoslawien. – *Archaeologia Jugoslavica* 6, 89–102.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A. 1967, Nekoliko novih rimskih natpisa iz Komina (Quelques nouvelles inscriptions romaines de Komini). – *Starinar* 18, 201–206.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A. 1969, Municipium S. i njegova problematika u svjetlu arheoloških i epigrafskih spomenika. – *Starinar* 19, 101–107.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A. 1978, Rimsko-ilirska plastika u Kominima (Die römisch-illyrische Skulptur aus Komini). – *Živa antika* 28/1–2, 325–330.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A. 1979, A new inscription from Kolovrat. – *Archaeologia Jugoslavica* 19, 46–48.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A. 1980–1981, Die antike nekropole in Kolovrat. – *Archaeologia Jugoslavica* 20–21 (1981), 103–107.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A. 1990, Grobnica jedne ugledne porodice u Kolovratu kod Prijepolja (Die Gruft einer angesehenen Familie in Kolovrat bei Prijepolje). – *Arheološki vestnik* 41, 227–234.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A., D. SREJOVIĆ 1965, Komini, Pljevlja – rimska nekropola. – *Arheološki pregled* 7, 144–145.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A., D. SREJOVIĆ, Č. MARKOVIĆ 1964, Komini, Pljevlja – rimska nekropola. – *Arheološki pregled* 6, 105.
- CERMANOVIĆ-KUZMANOVIĆ, A., D. SREJOVIĆ, Č. MARKOVIĆ 1972, *Nécropoles romaines à Komini près de Pljevlja (Municipium S...)*. – *Inventaria Archaeologica Jugoslavija*, Fasc. 15. – Beograd.
- CHIESA, G. 1954, Tipologia e stile delle stele funerarie aquileiensi. – *Aquileia Nostra* 24–25 (1953–1954), 72–86.
- CHRISTOL, M., T. DREW-BEAR 1998, Vétérans et soldats légionnaires à Antioche en Pisidie. – In: G. Paci (ed.), *Epigrafia Romana in area adriatica*, 303–332, Pisa, Roma.
- CLARKE, W. 2008, Perspectives on Rome's enigmatic marble trade: restudying the South Etruria survey data. – In: H. Patterson, F. Coarelli (eds.), *Mecator placidissimus. The Tiber Valley in Antiquity. New research in the upper and middle river valley*, Quaderni di Etopia 8, 687–703.
- CLARKSON, C., BELLAS, A. 2014, Mapping Stone: using GIS spatial modelling to predict source zones. – *Journal of Archaeological Science* 46, 324–333.
- CONLIN, D. A. 1997, *The Artists of the Ara Pacis: The Process of Hellenization in Roman Relief Sculpture*. – Chapel Hill.
- CVIJIC, J. 1987, Balkansko Poluostrvo. – In: *Sabrana Dela Jovana Cvijića* 2, Beograd.
- ČOVIĆ, B. 1976, *Od Butmira do Ilira*. – Sarajevo.
- ČOVIĆ, B. (ed.) 1988, *Arheološki leksikon Bosne i Hercegovine I–III*. – Sarajevo.
- ČREMOŠNIK, G., D. SERGEJEVSKI 1930, *Gotisches und römisches aus Breza bei Sarajevo*. – *Novitates Musei Sarajevoensis* 9.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1954a, Nešto o antičkim naseljima u okolini Konjica (Quelque chose sur les stations antiques aux environs de Konjic). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 9, 179–188.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1954b, Izvještaj o iskopavanjima na Crkvi u Lisičićima kod Konjica (Compte rendu sur les Fouilles de Crkvina à Lisičići près de Konjic). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 9, 211–225.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1956, Crkvina u Golubiću. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 11, 127–136.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1957a, Rimski spomenici iz okoline Bihaća. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 12, 163–172.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1957b, Dalja istraživanja na rimskom naselju u Lisičićima. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 12, 143–162.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1959, Spomenik sa japodskim konjanicima iz Založja kod Bihaća (Monument orné de cavaliers japodes de Založje près de Bihać). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 14, 103–109.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1963, Nošnja na rimskim spomenicima u Bosni i Hercegovini (Trachtendarstellungen auf römischen Denkmälern in Bosnien und der Herzegovina). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 18, 103–123.
- ČREMOŠNIK, I. 1970, Istraživanja u Mušićima i Žablaku i prvi nalaz najstarijih slavenskih naselja kod nas. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 25, 45–118.

- DAUTOVA-RUŠEVLJAN, V. 1983, *Rimska kamena plastika u jugoslovenskom delu provincije Donje Panonije*. – Novi Sad.
- DAVIES, O. 1935, *Roman Mines in Europe*. – Cambridge.
- DIETRICH, R. V., B. J. SKINNER 1979, *Rocks and rock minerals*. – New York.
- DJURIĆ, B. 1991, *Noriško-panonska proizvodnja nagrob-nih spomenikov in trgovina z marmornimi izdelki*. – Neobjavljeno doktorsko delo, Oddelek za arheologijo, Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani.
- DJURIĆ, B., J. DAVIDOVIĆ, A. MAVER, H. W. MÜLLER 2006, Stone use in roman towns. Resources, transport, products and clients. Case study Sirmium. First report. – *Starinar* 56, 103–137.
- DJURIĆ, B., J. DAVIDOVIĆ, A. MAVER, I. RIŽNAR 2007, Stone use in roman towns. Resources, transport, products and clients. Case study Sirmium. Second report. – *Starinar* 57, 83–100.
- DODGE, H. 1991, Ancient marble studies: recent research. – *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 4, 28–50.
- DODGE, H., B. WARD-PERKINS (eds.) 1992, *Marble in Antiquity. Collected Papers of J. B. Ward-Perkins*. – Archaeological Monographs of British School at Rome 6.
- DODIG, R. 2005a, Afterlife Ideas on Military Monuments in Narona Hinterlands. – In: M. Sanader, A. Rendić Miočević (eds.), *Religija i mit kao poticaj rimske provincijalne plastike. Akti VIII. međunarodnog kolokvija o problemima rimskog provincijalnog umjetničkog stvaralaštva / Religion and myth as an impetus for the Roman provincial sculpture. The Proceedings of the 8th International Colloquium on Problems of Roman Provincial Art*, 205–211, Zagreb.
- DODIG, R. 2005b, The Seventh Legion's Monuments in the Area of Ljubuški. – In: *Illyrica antiqua. Ob honorem Duje Rendić-Miočević. Radovi s međunarodnog skupa s problemima antičke arheologije*, Zagreb 6.–8. XI. 2003), 209–215, Zagreb.
- DODIG, R. 2008a, Spomenik konjanika Cohors I Bracaraugustanorum iz Teskere kod Ljubuškog. – *Hrvatka misao* 32, 7–21.
- DODIG, R. 2008b, Rimski vojni pečati na crijepu iz Ljubuškog / Roman military stamps on tiles from Ljubuški. – *Opuscula archaeologica* 31 (2007), 143–163.
- DODIG, R. 2011, Rimski kompleks na Gračinama. Vojni ili...? (Roman complex at Gračine. Military camp or ...?) – In: *Arheološka istraživanja u Cetinskoj krajini / Archaeological research in the Cetina district*, Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva 27, 327–343.
- DRECHSLER-BIŽIĆ, R. 1987, Japodska grupa. – In: A. Benac (ed.), *Praistorija jugoslavenskih zemalja 5, Željezna doba*, 391–441, Sarajevo.
- DUŠANIĆ, S. 1977, Aspects of Roman mining in Noricum, Pannonia, Dalmatia and Moesia Superior. – In: *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt* II/6, 52–94, Berlin, New York.
- DZINO, D. 2017, Sculptor Maximinus and his images of the goddess Diana and the girl Lupa from the Dalmatian hinterland. – In: D. Demicheli (ed.), *Illyrica Antiqua 2 in honorem Duje Rendić-Miočević, Proceedings of the International Conference Šibenik 12th–15th September 2013*, 335–344, Zagreb.
- DZIURDZIK, T., A. MECH, M. PISZ, M. RAŠIĆ 2016, Gračine - central place in the hinterland of ancient Narona? Preliminary results of cultural landscape project in Ljubuški općina, West Herzegovina. – *Landscape in the past & forgotten landscapes, Cracow landscape monographs* 2, 299–307.
- EVANS, A. J. 1885, *Antiquarian Researchers in Ilyricum* III, IV. – Westminster.
- FANT, J. C. 1989, *Cavum Antrum Phrygiae. The Organization and Operations of the Roman Imperial Marble Quarries in Phrygia*. – BAR. International Series 482.
- FANT, J. C. 1993, Ideology, gift, and trade: a distribution model for the Roman imperial marbles. – In: W. V. Harris (ed.), *The Inscribed Economy. Production and distribution in Roman Empire in the light of instrumentum domesticum. The proceedings of a conference held at The American Academy in Rome on 10-11 January 1992*, Journal of Roman Archaeology Supplementary Series 6, 145–170.
- FANT, J. C. 2001, Rome's marble yards. – *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 14, 167–198.
- FEJFER, J. 2008, *Roman Portraits in Context*. – Image & context 2, Berlin.
- FERRIS, I. 2013, *The Arch of Constantine: Inspired by the Divine*. – Gloucestershire.
- FIALA, F. 1895, Prilozi k rimskoj arheologiji Hercegovine. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VII/3, 365–378.
- FIALA, F., C. PATSCH 1895, Untersuchungen römischer Fundorte in der Hercegovina. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 3, 257–283.
- FITTSCHEN, K., P. ZANKER 1983, *Katalog der römischen Porträts in der Capitolinischen Museen und den andren kommunalen Sammlungen der Stadt Roma* III. – Mainz.
- GABELMANN, H. 1972, Die Typen der römischen Grabstelen am Rhein. – *Bonner Jahrbücher* 172, 65–140.
- GABELMANN, H. 1977, Zur Tektonik oberitalischer Sarkophage, Altäre und Stelen. – *Bonner Jahrbücher* 177, 199–244.
- GABRIČEVIĆ, B. 1954, Sarajevski medaljon s prikazom tračkog konjanika. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 9, 41–46.

- GABRIČEVIĆ, B. 1983, Antička nekropola u Sinju. Prilog proučavanju prapovijesnih vjerovanja (Nécropole antique de Sinj. Contribution aux recherches sur les croyances primitives). – *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju Dalmatinsku* 76, 5–101.
- GARRISON, E. 2016, *Techniques in Archaeological Geology*. – Berlin, Heidelberg.
- GLICKSMAN, K. 2005, Internal and external trade in the Roman province of Dalmatia. – *Opuscula archaeologica* 29, 189–230.
- GREENE, K. 1986, *The Archaeology of the Roman Economy*. – Berkeley, Los Angeles
- GUTIÉRREZ GARCIA-MORENO, A. 2009, *Roman Quarries in the Northeast of Hispania (Modern Catalonia)*. – Documenta 10.
- HAWKINS, C. 2016, *Roman Artisans and the Urban Economy*. – Cambridge.
- HAYWARD, M. J. 2009, *Roman Quarrying and Stone Supply on the Periphery, Southern England: A Geological Study of First-Century Funerary Monuments and Monumental Architecture*. – BAR. British Series 500.
- HIRT, A. M. 2010, *Imperial Mines and Quarries in the Roman World. Organizational Aspects 27 BC-AD 235*. – Oxford Classical Monographs.
- HOFFER, A. P. 1893, Rimski natpis iz Fazlića u Bili. – *Glasnik zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* V/2, 321–323.
- HOFFER, A. P. 1895, Nalazišta rimskih starina u travničkom kotaru. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VII/1, 43–62.
- HOFFER, A. 1897, Fundorte römischer Altertümer im Bezirke Travnik. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* 5, 242–258
- HOFMANN, H. 1905, *Römische Militärgrabsteine der Donauländer*. – Wien.
- HÖRMANN, K. 1890, Dva rimska natpisa iz Bosne. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* II/3, 306–308.
- HOERNES, M. 1880, Römische Altertümer in Bosnien und Herzegowina. – *Archäologisch-epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn* 4, 32–47, 184–207.
- HOERNES, M. 1895, Vorrömische Grabstein von Jezerine. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* 3, 516–518.
- IMAMOVIĆ, E. 1977, *Antički kultni i votivni spomenici na području BIH*. – Sarajevo.
- IMAMOVIĆ, E. 1979, Novopronađeni rimski nadgrobni natpis iz Ilidže kod Sarajeva. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 33, 127–131.
- JONGSTRA, P. 1995, *Het gebruik van marmer in de Romeinse samenleving*. – Neobljavljeno doktorsko delo, Univerza v Leidnu.
- JOVANOVA, L. 2013, Sepulchral monuments from Scupi (Colonia Flavia Scupinorum). – In: Cambi, Koch (eds.) 2013, 709–745.
- JURKIĆ, V. 2005, *Duhovna kultura antičke Istre 1. Kultovi u procesu romanizacije antičke Istre*. – Zagreb.
- KATIČIĆ, R. 1962, Die illyrischen Personennamen in ihrem südöstlichen Verbreitungsgebiet. – *Živa antika* 12, 95–120.
- KATIČIĆ, R. 1963, Das mitteldalmatische Namengebiet. – *Živa antika* 12, 255–292.
- KATIČIĆ, R. 1964, Suvremena istraživanja o jeziku starosjedilaca ilirskih provincija. – In: A. Benac (ed.), *Simpozijum o teritorialnom i hronološkom razgraničenju Ilira u praistorijsko doba*, Posebna izdanja / Naučno društvo SR Bosne i Hercegovine 4 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 1, 9–58.
- KATIČIĆ, R. 1965, Zur Frage der keltischen und pannonsischen Namengebieten im römischen Dalmatien. – *Godišnjak* 3 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 1, 53–86.
- KEMPE, D. R. C., A. P. HARVEY 1983, *The Petrology of Archaeological Artefacts*. – Oxford.
- KOŠTIĆ, M. 2008, Predstava daće na rimskim nadgrobnim spomenicima u istočnom delu provincije Dalmacije. – *Glasnik. Istorijski arhiv Valjevo* 42, 161–172.
- KOVAČEVIĆ, K., P. MIRKOVIĆ 1890, Iskopine kod Bišća u Jezerini niže Pritoke. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* II/4, 330–337.
- KOVAČEVIĆ, K., C. PATSCH 1895, Ruševina u selu Doljanima i rimski natpisi, ondje nađeni. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VII/2, 231–235.
- KOVAČEVIĆ, S., C. PATSCH 1897, Die Ruine im Dorfe Doljani und dort aufgefundenen römischen Inschriften. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* 5, 340–343.
- KUKOČ, S. 1987, Histarska plastika u kontekstu umjetnosti jadranskog područja od 7. do 5. stoljeća pr. n. e. – *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru* 26, Razdio povjesnih znanosti 13, 75–112.
- KUKOČ, S. 2009, *Japodi - fragmenta symbolica*. – Split.
- LOMA, S. 2004, Domaće stanovništvo municipija S. u svetlosti novih epigrafskih svedočanstva (Die einheimische Bevölkerung des Municipiums S. im Lichte neuer epigraphischer Zeugnisse). – *Starinar* 53–54 (2003–2004), 35–60.
- LOZIĆ, S. 1959, Dva rimska spomenika iz okolice Travnika. – *Zbornik Zavičajnog muzeja Travnik* 1/1, 37–42.
- LUNI, M., G. GORI 1986, *1756–1986. Il Museo Archeologico nel Palazzo Ducale di Urbino*. – Urbino.
- MAISCHBERGER, M. 1997, *Marmor in Rom. Anlieferung, Lager- und Werkplätze in der Kaiserzeit*. – Palilia 1, Wiesbaden.

- MANDIĆ, M. 1930, Tragovi prastare kulture oko Glamoča. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLII/2, 101–118.
- MANSUELLI, G. A. 1956, Gens e caratteri della stele funeraria padana. – In: *Studi in onore di A. Calderini e R. Paribeni* 3, 365–384, Milano.
- MANSUELLI, G. A. 1963, Les monuments commémoratifs romains de la vallée du Pô. – *Monuments Piot* 53, 19–93.
- MANSUELLI, G. A. 1967, *Le stele romane del territorio ravennate e del basso Po*. – Ravenna.
- MARIĆ, M. 2005, Još jedan prilog lociranju antičkog kultnog mjesta u selu Priluka kraj Livna i pokušaj rekonstrukcije spomenika. – *Opuscula archaeologica* 29, 159–171.
- MARIĆ, A. 2014, Servile caput. Prilog proučavanja ropstva u unitrašnjosti provincije Dalmacije. – *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 43, 135–148.
- MARIĆ, A. 2016, Prva kohorta Belgâ i njeni pripadnici u ljubuškom kraju (*Cohors I Belgarum* and its members from the area of Ljubuški). – *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 45, 105–118.
- MARJAN, B. 2000, Ploče rimskih urna na Grepcima kod Livna (Roman urn slabs in Grebci near Livno). – *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 32–33 (1999–2000), 165–186.
- MARIJANOVIĆ, I. 1988a, Kamenolom, Duvno. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 268.
- MARIJANOVIĆ, I. 1988b, Kuliješ, Kuliješ, Kiseljak. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 23.
- MARIJANOVIĆ, I. 1988c, Runjići, Travnik. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/II, 204.
- MARIJANOVIĆ, I. 1988d, Vitez, Vitez. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/II, 205.
- MARTINOVIĆ, J. J. 2011, *Antički natpisi u Crnoj Gori. / Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum et Graecarum Montenegroi*. – Kotor.
- MATIJAŠIĆ, R. 2009, *Povljest hrvatskih zemalja u antici do cara Dioklecijana*. – Zagreb.
- MATIJEVIĆ, I. 2011, Natpisi Prve kohorte Belgâ iz Salone / Inscriptions of the *cohors I Belgarum* from Salona. – *Vjesnik za arheologiju i povijest dalmatinsku* 104, 181–207.
- MEDINI, J. 1984, Spomenici s Atisovim likom na području Sinjske krajine. – In: Ž. Rapanić (ed.), *Cetinska krajina od prethistorije do dolaska Turaka*, Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva 8, 107–126.
- MESİHOVIĆ, S. 2007, *Dezitiijati: kulturna i narodnostno-politička zajednica u Iliriku i osvajanja Oktavijanova doba*. – Neobjavljeno doktorsko delo, Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Zagrebu.
- MESİHOVIĆ, S. 2008, *INSCRIPTIONES LATINARVM SARAЕVONENSIS* (sa kraćim pregledom neseobinske kulture u antičko doba) – doprinos historiji sarajevskog prostora u antičko doba. – In: *Historijska traganja* 1, 9–68, Sarajevo.
- MESİHOVIĆ, S. 2011, *ANTIQVI HOMINES BOSNAE*. – Sarajevo [http://www.ff-eizdavastvo.ba/books/sm-antiqui_homines_bosnae.pdf].
- MILETIĆ, Ž. 2013, Stelae from the workshops of the 7th legion from Tilurium and Viminacium. – In: Cambi, Koch (eds.) 2013, 419–442.
- MILETIĆ, Ž. 2015, Identification of Oriental figures depicted on military stelae from a Tilurium workshop. – In: A. Nikolska, S. Müskens (eds.), *Romanising Oriental Gods? Religious transformations in the Balkan provinces in the Roman period. New finds and novel perspectives / Romaniziranje na orientalni bogovi? Religijski transformacii vo balkanskite provincii vo rimskiot period. Novi naodi i perspektivi. / Romanisation des dieux orientaux? Transformations religieuses dans les provinces balkaniques à l'époque romaine. Nouvelles découvertes et perspectives. Proceeding of the International Symposium 18–21 September 2013, Skopje*, 357–370, Skopje.
- MIRKOVIĆ, M. 1975, Iz istorije Polimja u rimsko doba. – *Godišnjak 14 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja* N. S. 12, 95–108.
- MIRKOVIĆ, M. 2012, *Municipium S ()*. A Roman Town in the Central Balkans, Komini near Pljevlja, Montenegro. – BAR. International Series 2357.
- MISILO, K. 1936, Rimski spomenici iz Bosne. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLVIII/1, 15–26.
- PAPAZOGLU, F. 1957, Le municipium Malvesatium et son territoire. – *Živa antika* 7, 114–122.
- PAŠALIĆ, E. 1954, O antičkom rudarstvu u Bosni i Hercegovini. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 9, 47–75.
- PAŠALIĆ, E. 1960, *Naselja i komunikacije u u Bosni u Hercegovini*. – Sarajevo.
- PAŠALIĆ, E. 1984, Period rimske vladavine do kraja III. vijeka naše ere. – In: A. Benac, B. Čović, N. Miletić, Đ. Basler, E. Pašalić, P. Anđelić (eds.), *Kulturna istorija Bosne i Hercegovine*, 191–307, Sarajevo.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1961, Rimski nadgrobnni spomenik iz Borasa. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 15–16 (1960–1961), 325–327.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1983a, *Sepulkralni spomenici rimskog doba s područja Bosne i Hercegovine*. – Neobjavljeno doktorsko delo, Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Zagrebu.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1983b, Kasnoantički objekti iz Osatice, Karahodže i Višnjice (Les Objets de l'antiquité récente provenant des localités Ostatica, Karahodže et Višnjica). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 38, 109–125.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1986, O utvrđenjima u Bosni i Hercegovini u rimsko doba. – In: P. Medović (ed.), *Odbrambeni sistemi u praistoriji i antici na tlu Jugoslavije / Verteidigungssysteme in der Vorgeschichte*

- und Antike im Gebiet von Jugoslawien*, Materijali 22, 153–162.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1988a, Domavia. Gradina-Sase, Srebrenica. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 69.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1988b, Vrtače, Bačevi, Mostar. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 308.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1988c, Zukići, Zukići, Travnik. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 308.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1988d, Varvara, Varvara, Prozor. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 224–225.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1988e, Bilimišće, Zenica. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/II, 195.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1988f, Brca, Fazlići, Travnik. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/II, 196.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1988g, Kamenjača, Breza. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 21.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1996a, Prilozi proučavanju ilirsko-panskog plemena Dezitijata i njegovog teritorija u krajevima srednje Bosne u predrimsko i rimsko doba. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu* 47, 93–116.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 1996b, Kulturnopovjesna problematika sepulkralnih spomenika rimskog doba s područja Bosne in Hercegovine. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu* 47, 117–146.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 2000, *Skulpturske i klesarske radionice u antičkim krajevima u zaleđu Salone i Narone*. – Godišnjak 31 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 29, 177–190.
- PAŠKVALIN, V. 2012, *Antički sepulkralni spomenici s područja Bosne i Hercegovine*. – Djela ANUBiH 83 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 9.
- PAŠKVALIN, V., N. MILETIĆ 1988, Karaula, Duvno. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 268.
- PATSCH, C. 1893a, Bericht über eine Reise in Bosnien. – *Archäologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn* 16, 75–93; 125–141.
- PATSCH, C. 1893b, Die epigraphischen Denkmäler der römischen Strassen in Bosnien und der Herzegovina. – In: P. Ballif, *Römischen Strassen in Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 1, 52–70, Wien.
- PATSCH, C. 1893c, Rimski natpisi iz doline Lašve. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* V/4, 700–707.
- PATSCH, C. 1894a, Novi i revidirani natpisi. Rimski ostaci iz doline Neretve (Lisičići i okolina). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VI/4, 711–719.
- PATSCH, C. 1894b, Novi i revidirani natpisi. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VI/2, 341–358.
- PATSCH, C. 1894c, Dva rimska natpisa iz Pecke. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VI/4, 765–769.
- PATSCH, C. 1895a, Epigrafsko pabirčenje. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VII/2, 285–292.
- PATSCH, C. 1895b, Epigrafski nahodaji iz godine 1895. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VII/4, 573–586.
- PATSCH, C. 1896a, Archäologische-epigrafische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien I. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 4, 243–295.
- PATSCH, C. 1896b, Iapodi. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* VIII/1, 113–140.
- PATSCH, C. 1897a, Archäologische-epigrafische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien II. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 5, 177–241.
- PATSCH, C. 1897b, Mali rimski nahodaji i posmatranja (IV. Nagrobni spomenik iz Kulješa). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* IX/4, 511–537.
- PATSCH, C. 1898, Iapodi. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* X/2–3, 335–364.
- PATSCH, C. 1899, Archäologische-epigrafische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien III. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 6, 154–256.
- PATSCH, C. 1900a, *Die Lika in römischer Zeit*. – Schriften der Balkankommission 1. – Wien.
- PATSCH, C. 1900b, Nove rimske epigrafske tečevine iz Bosne i Hercegovine. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XII/2, 169–194.
- PATSCH, C. 1900c, Archäologische-epigrafische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien IV. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 7, 33–166.
- PATSCH, C. 1902a, Rimski mjesta u kojičkom kotaru. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XIV/3, 303–334.
- PATSCH, C. 1902b, Archäologische-epigrafische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien V. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 8, 61–130.
- PATSCH, C. 1902c, Pojedini nalazi iz rimskog doba. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XIV/1, 1–16.
- PATSCH, C. 1904a, Archäologische-epigrafische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien VI. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegovina* 9, 171–300.
- PATSCH, C. 1904b, Prilog topografiji i povjesti Županja - Delminium. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XVI/3, 307–366.
- PATSCH, C. 1906, Arheološko-epigrafska istraživanja povjesti rimske provincije Dalmacije VII. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XVIII/2, 151–181.

- PATSCH, C. 1907a, *Zur Geschichte und Topographie von Narona*. – Schriften der Balkankommission. Antiquarische Abteilung 5. – Wien.
- PATSCH, C. 1907b, Arheološko-epigrafska istraživanja povjesti rimske provincije Dalmacije. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XIX/4, 431–470.
- PATSCH, C. 1908, Kleinere Untersuchungen in und um Narona. – *Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde* 2, 87–117.
- PATSCH, C. 1909, Archäologisch-epigraphische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien VII. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* 11, 104–183.
- PATSCH, C. 1910, Prilozi našoj rimskoj povjesti. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XXII/1, 177–208.
- PATSCH, C. 1912, Archäologisch-epigraphische Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der römischen Provinz Dalmatien VIII. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* 12, 68–167.
- PATSCH, C. 1914, Zbirke rimskih i grčkih starina u bos.-herc. zemaljskom muzeju. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XXVI/1–2, 141–220.
- PATSCH, C. 1915, *Zbirke rimskih i grčkih starina u bos.-herc. Zemaljskem muzeju*. – Sarajevo.
- PEACOCK, D. P. S. 1994, Roman Stones. – *Journal of Roman Archaeology* 7, 361–363.
- PENSABENE, P. 1994, *Le vie del marmo. I blocchi di cava di Roma e di Ostia, il fenomeno del marmo nella Roma Antica*. – Roma.
- PENSABENE, P. 1998, Il fenomeno del marmo nella Roma tardo-repubblicana e Imperiale. – In: P. Pensabene (ed.), *Marmi Antichi 2. Cave e tecnica di lavorazione, provenienze e distribuzione*, Studi Miscellanei 31, 333–391.
- PENSABENE, P. 2002, Il fenomeno del marmo nel mondo romano. – In: M. De Nuccio, L. Ungaro (eds.), *Marmi colorati della Roma imperiale*, 3–68, Padua.
- PENSABENE, P. 2012, The quarries at Luni in the 1st century AD: final consideration on some aspects of production, diffusion, and costs. – In: A. Guterrez Garcia, P. Lapuente, I. Rodà (eds.), *Interdisciplinary Studies on Ancient Stone. Proceedings of the IX ASMOSIA Conference, Tarragona 2009*, 731–743, Taragona.
- PETRINEC, M., T. ŠEPAROVIĆ 1999, Izbor spomenika iz arheološke zbirke Franjevačkog muzeja u Livnu. – In: A. Milošević (ed.), *Arheološke zbirke Franjevačkog muzeja u Livnu*, Katalozi i monografije 7, 41–124.
- PETROVIĆ, J. 1961, Novi arheološki nalazi iz doline Gornjeg Vrbasa. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 15–16 (1960–1961), 229–234.
- PFLUG, H. 1989, *Römische Porträtstelen in Oberitalien: Untersuchungen zur Chronologie, Typologie und Ikonographie*. – Mainz am Rhein.
- POCHMARSKI, E. 1983–1984, Girlandenhaltende Eroten in Noricum und Pannonien. – *Römisches Österreich* 11/12 (1984), 225–278.
- POCHMARSKI, E. 1985–1986, Nachtrag zu den 'girlandenhaltenden Eroten'. – *Römisches Österreich* 13/14 (1986), 243–262.
- POCHMARSKI, E. 1988, Motiv und Typengeschichte dionysischen Gruppen. – *Mitteilungen der Archäologischen Gesellschaft* 2, 198–219.
- POCHMARSKI, E. 2011, Die girlandentragenden Eroten vom Forum in Aquileia. Reliefs zwischen der stadtrömischen und der provinziäl-römischen Kunst. – In: T. Nogales, I. Rodà (eds.), *Roma y las provincias: modelo y difusión. Conté les actes del XI Coloquio internacional de arte romano provincial*, Hispania Antigua, Serie Arqueológica 3, 111–119, Roma.
- POCHMARSKI, E., M. POCHMARSKI-NAGELE 2013, Die Sarkophage von Intercisa. – In: Cambi, Koch (eds.) 2013, 281–302.
- RADIMSKÝ, V. 1891, Rimski grad Domavija u Gradini kod Srebrenice u Bosni i tamošnji iskopi. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* III/1, 1–19.
- RADIMSKÝ, V. 1892a, Dalji predmeti, nagjeni kod rimske utvrde na Crkvenici kod Doboja. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* IV/2, 190–192.
- RADIMSKÝ, V. 1892b, Prehistoričke i rimske starine kod Bačevića blizu Mostara. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* IV/4, 332–336.
- RADIMSKÝ, V. 1892c, Prekopavanje u Domaviji kod Srebrenice godine 1891. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* IV/1, 1–24.
- RADIMSKÝ, V. 1892d, Arheološke crtice. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* IV/2, 117–127.
- RADIMSKÝ, V. 1893, Nekropola na Jezerinama u Pritoci kod Bišća. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* V/1–3, 37–92, 237–308, 369–466, 575–636.
- RADIMSKÝ, W. 1894, Das Bišćepolje bei Mostar. Archäologisch-topographische Studie. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* 2, 3–34.
- RAUNIG, B. 1968, Fragment japodske urne iz Golubića kod Bihaća. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 23, 99–105.
- RAUNIG, B. 1974, Japodski kameni sepulkralni i sakralni spomenici / Monuments de pierre funéraires et culturels japodes. – *Starinar* N. S. 23 (1972), 23–50.
- RAUNIG, B. 1990, Nova interpretacija dva odlomka epigrafske urne japodskog oblika iz Golubića kod Bihaća (Neue Interpretation Zweier Fragmente der

- epigraphischen Urne japodischer Form, entdeckt in Golubić bei Bihać). – *Arheološki vesnik* 41, 653–662.
- RAUNIG, B. 2001, Urna sa natpisom iz Založja. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 48–49 (1996–2000), 213–230.
- RAUNIG, B. 2004, *Umjetnost i religija prahistorijskih Japoda*. – Djela ANUBiH 82 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 8.
- RAUNIG, B. 2007, Sljemenasti poklopci iz Bihaćkog polja. – *Godišnjak* 36 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja 34, 97–124.
- REBECCHI, F. 1972, Considerazioni sulla stele di tipo scorniciato, in occasione di un nuovo rinvenimento. – *Atti e Memorie. Deputazione di Storia patria per le Antiche province modenesi* 10/7, 181–210.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1948, Ilirska onomastika na latinskim natpisima Dalmacije. – *Vjestnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* 52, III. Prilog, 1–67.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1967, Dva antička signirana reljefa iz radionice majstora Maksimina. – *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* 4–5, 339–356.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1982, O nekim zanemarenim komponentama kod 'japodskih urni'. Uz problem njihova datiranja. – *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 15/1, 1–14.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1987, *Carmina epigraphica*. – Split.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1989a, Dva antička signirana reljefa iz radionice majstora Maksimina. – *Iliri i antički svijet. Ilirološke studije. Povijest - arheologija - umjetnost - numizmatika - onomastika*, 559–570, Split.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1989b, Lika i japodska antropomska tradicija. – *Iliri i antički svijet. Ilirološke studije. Povijest - arheologija - umjetnost - numizmatika - onomastika*, 737–750, Split.
- RENDIĆ-MIOČEVIĆ, D. 1989c, O jednom tipu 'ilirskog' nadgrobnog cipusa helenističkog i rimskog doba. – *Iliri i antički svijet. Povijest - arheologija - umjetnost - numizmatika - onomastika*, 597–612, Split.
- RIGHINI, V. 1965, Forma e struttura delle porte romane. Gli esemplari di Sarsina. – *Studi Romagnoli* 16, 393–418.
- RINALDI TUFI, S. 1971, Stele funerarie con ritratti di età romana nel Museo Archeologico di Spalato. Saggio di una tipologia strutturale. – *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei* 368, *Memorie. Classe di Scienze morali, storiche e filologiche* VIII/XVI/3, 87–166.
- RIŽNAR, I., D. JOVANOVIĆ 2006, Stone Material of Regional Provenance from Sirmium (Regionalno poreklo kamena iz Sirmijuma). – *Starinar* 56, 139–152.
- ROSADA, G. 2002, Le Stele Funerarie a pseudoedicola (pseudoarchitettoniche) in area padano-adriatica. Ancora sul problema della trasmissione del tipo. – *Histria Antiqua* 8, 347–358.
- RUSSELL, B. 2011, The Roman Sarcophagus 'Industry' a Reconsideration. – In: J. Elsner, J. Huskinson (eds.), *Life, Death and Representation. Some New Work on Roman Sarcophagi*, Millennium-Studien zu Kultur und Geschichte des ersten Jahrtausends n. Chr. Bd. 29, 119–147.
- RUSSELL, B. 2013, *The Economics of the Roman Stone Trade*. – Oxford Studies on the Roman Economy, Oxford.
- SACIĆ BEĆA, A. 2018, Administrativne jedinice nepoznatog imena iz istočne Bosne i Podrinja (Administrative units of unknown name from eastern Bosnia and Podrinje). – *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu* 5, 112–133.
- SANADER, M. 2002, Tilurijum, Burnum, Bigeste. Novi prilog pitanju datacije delmatskog limesa. – *Arheološke studije i ogledi* 6, 112–128.
- SANADER, M. 2003, Grabsteine der Legio VII aus Tilurium. Versuch einer Typologie. – In: P. Noelke, F. Naumann-Steckner, B. Schneider (eds.), *Romanisation und Resistenz in Plastik, Architektur und Inschriften der Provinzen des Imperium Romanum. Neue Funde und Forschungen. Akten des 7. Internationalen Kolloquiums über des provinzialrömischen Kunstschaftens*, 501–510, Mainz am Rhein.
- SCHOBER, A. 1923, *Die römischen Grabsteine von Noricum und Pannonien*. – Sonderschriften des Österreichischen Archaeologischen Institutes 10.
- SCHÖNAUER, S. 2001, Odjeća, obuća i nakit u antičkoj Dalmaciji na spomenicima iz Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu. – *Vjestnik za arheologiju i historiju Dalmatinsku* 93, 223–515.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1927, Rimski kameni spomenici sa Glamočkog polja / Römische Stendenkmäler aus Glamoč. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XXXIX/2, 255–265.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1928, Rimski kameni spomenici sa Glamočkog i Livanjskog polja i iz Ribnika / Römische Stendenkmäler aus Glamoč, Livno und Ribnik. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XL/2, 79–97.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1930, Epigrafski i arheološki nalasci. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLII/2, 157–166.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1932, Spätantike Denkmäler aus Zenica. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLIV/2, 35–56.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1933, Novi nalasci na Glamočkom polju. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLV/2, 7–14.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1934a, Rimaska groblja na Drini. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLVI, 11–42.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1934b, Rimski natpisi iz Bosne. – *Spomenik Srpske Kraljevske Akademije* 78, 5–27.

- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1935, Iz rimske arheologije. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLVII, 17–22.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1936a, Neue Aschenkisten aus Ribić. – *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* 27/ 3–4, 214–218.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1936b, Novi kameni spomenici iz Ustikoline i Rogatice. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XLVIII/1, 3–14.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1938, I. Rimski spomenici iz Bosne. II. Rimski natpisi iz Bosne. – *Spomenik Srpske Kraljevske Akademije* 88, 95–131.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1939, Arheološki nalazi kod Bihaća i Bos. Novog (Archäologische Funde bei Bihać und Bos. Novi). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* LI/1, 7–14.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1940, Rimski natpisi iz Bosne, Užičkog kraja i Sandžaka. – *Spomenik Srpske Kraljevske Akademije* 93, 133–160.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1944, Nekoliko neizdanih antičkih reljefa (Einige neue antike Reliefe). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* LV, 1–20.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1948, Nove akvizitacije odjeljenja klasične arheologije Zemaljskog muzeja. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 3, 167–188.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1949–1950, Japodske urne. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 4–5 (1950), 45–94.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1951, Novi i revidirani rimski natpisi. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 6, 301–310.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1952, Kasno-antički spomenici iz Šipova. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 7, 41–57.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1965a, Equites bistuenses. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 20, 17–25.
- SERGEJEVSKI, D. 1965b, Umjetnost Ilira. Iz problematike ilirske umjetnosti (Zur Problematik der illyrischen Kunst). – *Godišnjak 3 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja* 1, 119–141.
- SKARIĆ, V. 1923, Iz rimske prošlosti. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* XXXV, 81–84.
- SKARIĆ, V. 1932, Altertümer von Gradac in der Lepenica (Bosnien) (Starine na Gradcu u bosanskoj Lepenici). – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu*, N. S. 44/2, 1–21.
- SREJOVIĆ, D. 1962–1963, Rimske nekropole ranog carstva u Jugoslaviji. – *Starinar* N. S. 13–14 (1965), 49–85.
- STEWART, P. 2008, *The Social History of Roman Art*. – Cambridge.
- STEWART, P. 2010, Geographies of Provincialism in Roman Sculpture. – *Journal of the International Association of Research Institutes in the History of Art* 0005 [<http://www.riha-journal.org/articles/2010/stewart-geographies-of-provincialism>].
- STIPČEVIĆ, A. 1963, *Arte degli Illiri*. – Milano.
- SUIĆ, M. 1970, Noviji natpisi iz Burnuma. – *Diadora* 5, 93–130.
- ŠARIĆ, I. 1980, Antički kamenolom u Prozoru (Tehnologija vađenja kamena) / The classical quarry at Prozor (The technology of stone extraction). – In: M. Suić, M. Zaninović (eds.), *Materijali, tehnike i strukture predantičkog graditeljstva na istočnom jadranskom prostoru. Znanstveni kolokvij održan u Zadru od 6–8. XII 1976, Odjel za arheologiju. Centar za povijesne znanosti*, 115–123, Zagreb.
- ŠARIĆ, I. 1984, Poklopac 'japodskog' osuarija. – *Vjesnik arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 16–17 (1983–1984), 111–118.
- ŠARAVANJA, K., I. ČOLAK n. n., Mostovi Mostara - od rimskih mostova do Starog mosta (Mostar's bridges from Romans bridges until the Old Bridge). – *Objavljeni radovi IGH Mostar d.o.o.*, Mostar [<https://dokumen.tips/documents/mostovi-mostara-od-rimskih-mostova-do-starog-mosta.html>] [zadnji dostop 18. junij 2018]].
- ŠARAVANJA, K., A. GALIĆ 2001, Resursi i svojstva građevnog kamena Hercegovine za obnovu graditeljske baštine / Stone's Resources and Properties in Herzegovina Region for the Reconstruction of the Architectural Heritage. – In: *Seminar on Restoration Principles in Počitelj, The Swedish Foundation for Cultural Heritage without Borders, Počitelj, Čapljina, IX. 2001, Počitelj*.
- ŠKEGRO, A. 1991, Antička ekonomika u Bosni i Hercegovini (na osnovi epigrafskih izvora) / Die Antike Ökonomie in Bosnien und Herzegowina (Aufgrund epigraphischer Quellen). – *Godišnjak 29 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja* 27, 53–161.
- ŠKERGO, A. 1997, Inscriptiones latinae et graecae Bosniae et Hercegovinae. – *Opuscula archaeologica* 21, 85–116.
- ŠKERGO, A. 1998, Eksploatacija srebra na području rimskih provincije Dalmacije i Panonije. – *Opuscula archaeologica* 22, 89–117.
- ŠKERGO, A. 1999, Inschrift eines Veteranen von legio I adiutrix / The inscription of the veteran of the Legio I adiutrix. – *Radovi / Filozofski fakultet u Zadru* 37/24, 15–25.
- ŠKEGRO, A. 2000, Bergbau der römischen Provinz Dalmatien (Rudarstvo rimske provincije Dalmacije). – *Godišnjak 31 / Centar za balkanološka ispitivanja* 29, 53–176.
- ŠKEGRO, A. 2003, Rimski spomenici iz Bosne i Hercegovine. – *Vjesnik arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 36, 135–164.
- ŠKERGO, A. 2005, Rimski spomenici iz Tomislavgrada. – *Vjesnik arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 38, 55–61.

- ŠKEGRO, A. 2006, *The economy of Roman Dalmatia*. – In: D. Davison, V. Gaffney, E. Marin (eds.), *Dalmatia. Research in the Roman Province 1970–2001. Papers in honour of J.J. Wilkes*, BAR. International Series 1576, 149–173.
- ŠKERGO, A., M. ŠIMIĆ, M. MARIĆ 2008, *Epigraphica nova Pelvensia*. – *Vjesnik Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu* 41, 259–288.
- TAEELMAN, D. 2014, Contribution to the use of marble in Central-Lusitania in Roman times: The stone architectural decoration of Ammaia (São Salvador da Aramenha, Portugal) (Reflexiones sobre el uso de mármol en Lusitania central en época romana: La decoración arquitectónica en piedra de Ammaia (São Salvador da Aramenha, Portugal)). – *Archivo Español de Arqueología* 87, 175–194.
- TONČINIĆ, D. 2011, *Spomenici VII. legije na području rimske provincije Dalmacije / Monuments of Legio VII in the Roman Province of Dalmatia*. – Split.
- TONKOVIĆ, S. 1998, *Antičke stele iz Proložca (Imotski) / Ancient stele from the Proložac (Imotski)*. – *Obavjesti* 3 (30/98), 88–95.
- TOPOLOVAC, K. 1988a, Pazarić, Pazarić, Hadžići. – In: Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 54.
- TOPOLOVAC, K. 1988b, Centar 4, Sarajevo – Centar. – In: B. Čović (ed.) 1988/III, 42.
- TRUHELKA, Č. 1890a, Rimski natpisi u Bosni i Hercegovini. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* II/2, 188–191.
- TRUHELKA, Č. 1890b, Rimske starine. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* II/1, 95–99.
- TRUHELKA, Č. 1892a, Prilozi rimskoj arheologiji u Bosni i Hercegovini. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* IV/4, 340–365.
- TRUHELKA, Č. 1892b, Arheološka ispitivanja jajačkog grada i najbližje okoline. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* IV/4, 315–320.
- TRUHELKA, Č. 1893a, Iskopine u dolini Lašve. – *Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja u Bosni i Hercegovini* V/4, 685–699.
- TRUHELKA, Č. 1893b, Die römische Drinathalstrasse im Bezirke Srebrenica. – *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und der Herzegowina* 1, 308–314.
- VASIĆ, M. 1977, O gradnji Starog mosta u Mostaru. – *Balkanica* 8, 189–195.
- VASIĆ, R. 1967a, Hronološka podjela japodskih urni. – *Živa antika* 17, 217–231.
- VASIĆ, R. 1967b, The date of Iapod Urns. – *Arhaeologia Iugoslavica* 8, 47–57.
- VERZÁR-BASS, M. 1985, Rapporti tra l'alto Adriatico e la Dalmazia a proposito di alcuni tipi di monumneti funerari, Aquileia, la Dalmazia e l'Illirico. – *Antichità Altoadriatiche* 26, 183–208.
- VULIĆ, N. 1933, *Antički spomenici naše zemlje*. – *Spomenik Srpske Kraljevske Akademije* 67. – Beograd.
- VULIĆ, N. 1941–1948, *Antički spomenici naše zemlje*. – *Spomenik Srpske Kraljevske Akademije* 98. – Beograd.
- WAELEKENS, M. 1982, *Dokimeion. Die Werkstatt der repräsentativen kleinasiatischen Sarkophage. Chronologie und Typologie ihrer Produktion*. – *Archäologische Forschungen* 11.
- WAELEKENS, M. 1985, From a Phrygian Quarry: The Provenance of Statues of the Dacian Prisoners in Trajan's Forum at Rome. – *American Journal of Archaeology* 89, 641–653.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1951, The Art of Severan Agre in the Light of Tripolitanian Discoveries. – *Proceedings of the British Academy* 37, 288–304.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1956, The Hippolytus Sarcophagus from Trinquerville. – *The Journal of Roman Studies* 46, 10–16.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1957, Roman garland sarcophagi from the quarries of Proconnesus (Marmara). – *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution Publication* 4314 (1958), 455–467.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1958, Four Roman garland Sarcophagi in America. – *Archaeology* 11/2, 98–104.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1963, Il commercio dei sarcophagi in marmot fra Grecia e Italia settentrionale. – In: *Atti del I Congresso internazionale di archaeologia dell' Italia settentrionale. Torino 1961*, 119–124, Milano.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1969, The Imported Sarcophagi of Roman Tyre. – *Bulletin du Musee de Beyrouth* 22, 109–145.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1977, Workshops and Clients: the dionysiac sarcophagi in Baltimore. – *Rendiconti della Pontificia academia romana di archaeologia* 48 (1976), 191–238.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1980a, The Marble Trade and Its Organization: Evidence from Nicomedia. – *The Seaborne Commerce of Ancient Rome: Studies in Archaeology and History*, Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome 36, 325–338.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1980b, Nicomedia and the Marble Trade. – *Papers of the British School at Rome* 48, 23–69.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1992a, Materials, quarries and transportation (First Shuffrey Lecture). – In: Dodge, Ward-Perkins (eds.) 1992, 13–22.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1992b, The Roman system in operation (Second Shuffrey Lecture). – In: Dodge, Ward-Perkins (eds.) 1992, 23–30.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1992c, The trade in sarcophagi (Third Shuffrey Lecture). – In: Dodge, Ward-Perkins (eds.) 1992, 31–38.
- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1992d, Taste and technology: The Baltimore sarcophagi (Fourth Shuffrey Lecture). – In: Dodge, Ward-Perkins (eds.) 1992, 39–54.

- WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1992e, Nicomedia and the marble trade. – In: Dodge, Ward-Perkins (eds.) 1992, 61–105.
- WEYNAND, E. 1902, *Form und Dekoration der römischen Grabsteine der Rheinlande im ersten Jahrhundert*. – *Bonner Jahrbücher* 108/109, 185–238.
- WILKES, J. J. 1969, *Dalmatia*. – London.
- WILKES, J. J. 2000, Army and Society in Roman Dalmatia. – In: G. Alföldy, B. Dobson, W. Eck (eds.), *Kaiser, Heer und Gesellschaft in der Römischen Kaiserzeit*, 327–342, Stuttgart.
- WOOLF, G. 1998, *Becoming Roman: The Origins of Provincial Civilization in Gaul*. – Cambridge.
- WOOTTON, W., B. RUSSELL, P. ROCKWELL 2013, Stoneworking Techniques and Processes (version 1.0). – In: *The Art of Making in Antiquity: Stoneworking in the Roman World* [http://www.artofmaking.ac.uk/content/essays/3-stoneworking-techniques-and-processes-w-wootton-b-russell-p-rockwell/] (zadnji dostop 11. junij 2018).
- ZANINOVIĆ, M. 1967, Ilirsko pleme Delmati II (The Illyrian Tribe of the Delmate). – *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* 5/3, 5–101.
- ZANINOVIĆ, M. 1977, The Economy of Roman Dalmatia. – In: *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt* II/6, 767–809.
- ZANINOVIĆ, M. 1980, Područje Neretve kao vojni mostobran rimske antike. – In: I. Marović, Z. Rapanić (eds.), *Dolina rijeke Neretve od prehistorije do ranog srednjeg vijeka. HAD-Znanstveni skup Metkovići 1977*, 173–181, Split.
- ZANINOVIĆ, M. 1984, Vojni značaj Tilorija u antici. – In: Ž. Rapanić (ed.), *Cetinska krajina od prehistorije do dolaska Turaka*, Izdanja Hrvatskog arheološkog društva 8, 65–75.
- ZOTOVIĆ, R. 2002, *Population and Economy of the Eastern Part of the Roman Province of Dalmatia*. – BAR. International Series 1060.
- ZOTOVIĆ, R. 2004, Romanisation of Population of the Eastern Part of the Roman Province of Dalmatia. – *Balkanica* 34, 19–38.
- ZOTOVIĆ, R. 2008, Symbols on grave monuments in the eastern part of the Roman province of Dalmatia. – *Glasnik Srbskog arheološkog društva* 24, 431–444.
- Osnovna geološke karta Jugoslavije (= OGK)**
(Basic geological maps of Yugoslavia)
List of used maps
- AHAC *et al.* 1977 = Ahac, A., J. Papeš, V. Raić 1977, OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000 list Glamoč L 33–142. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo (1963–1965), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- AHAC *et al.* 1978 = Ahac, A., J. Papeš, V. Raić 1978, OGK SFRJ 1:100 000. Tumač za list Glamoč L 33–142. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo (1965), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- BUZALJKO *et al.* 1982 = Buzaljko, R., E. Kulenović, J. Marić, Dž. Džonlagić, B. Stajević, J. Vrhovčić, P. Mitrović, L. Marić, J. Buzaljko, M. Arežina 1982, OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000 list Foča K 34–14. – Geoinženjering – Institut za geologiju Sarajevo (1965–1977), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- ĆIRIĆ *et al.* 1979 = Ćirić, M. A., Z. Obradinović, D. Novković, A. Popević, L. Karaičić, B. J. Jović, R. Serdar 1979, OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000 list Prijepolje K 34–16. – Zavod za geološka i geofizička istraživanja Beograd (1965–1972), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- JOVANOVIĆ *et al.* 1977 = Jovanović, R., M. Mojićević, S. Tokić, L. Rokić 1977, OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000 list Sarajevo K 34–1. – Zavod za inženjersku geologiju i hidrogeologiju Građevinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (1962–1967), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- JOVANOVIĆ *et al.* 1978 = Jovanović, R., M. Mojićević, S. Tokić, L. Rokić 1978, OGK SFRJ 1:100 000. Tumač za list Sarajevo K 34–1. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1971), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- KUBAT *et al.* 1976 = Kubat, I., D. Reljić, D. Veljković, V. Strajin, F. Begić, P. Dimitrov, S. Mojsilović, D. Baklaić, I. Đoković, M. Vukanović, V. Nastić 1976, OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Ljubovija L 34–135. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo, Zavod za geološka i geofizička istraživanja (1959–1963), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MARINČIĆ *et al.* 1978 = Marinčić, S., N. Magaš, Đ. Benček 1978, OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Ploče K 33–35. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Zagreb (1967–1971), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MARINČIĆ *et al.* 1979 = Marinčić, S., N. Magaš, Đ. Benček 1979, OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Ploče K 33–35. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Zagreb, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MARINKOVIĆ, R., A. AHAC 1980, OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Jajce L 33–131. – Geoinženjering Sarajevo (1975), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MARINKOVIĆ, R., D. ĐORĐEVIĆ 1981, OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Jajce L 33–131. – Geoinženjering Sarajevo (1975), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.

- MIRKOVIĆ *et al.* 1978 = Mirković, M., M. Pajović, M. Buzaljko, M. Kalezić, M. Živaljević 1978, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Pljevlja* K 34–15. – Zavod za geološka istraživanja Titograd, Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1965–1972), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJIČEVIĆ, M., M. LAUŠEVIĆ 1971, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Mostar* K 33–24. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo (1958–1969), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJIČEVIĆ, M., M. LAUŠEVIĆ 1973, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000. Tumač za list Mostar* K 33–24. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJIČEVIĆ, M., B. TOMIĆ 1982a, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Kalinovik* L 34–13. – Institut za geologiju Sarajevo (1969–1977), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJIČEVIĆ, M., B. TOMIĆ 1982b, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000. Tumač za list Kalinovik* L 34–13. – *Geoinženjering Sarajevo (1981)*, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJIČEVIĆ *et al.* 1978 = Mojićević, M., S. Maksimčev, J. Vrhovčić 1978, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Bosanska Krupa* L 33–117. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1964–1971), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJIČEVIĆ *et al.* 1979 = Mojićević, M., J. Pamić, S. Maksimčev, J. Papeš 1979, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000. Tumač za list Bosanska Krupa* L 33–117. – Geoinženjering Sarajevo (1971), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJSILOVIĆ *et al.* 1976 = Mojsilović, S., I. Filipović, V. Rodin, M. Navala, D. Baklajić, I. Đoković, Č. Jovanović, D. Živanović, M. Eremija, B. Cvetković 1976, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Zvornik* L 34–123. – Zavod za geološka i geofizička istraživanja Beograd (1960–1968), Institut za geološka istraživanja (1967) Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- MOJSILOVIĆ *et al.* 1977 = Mojsilović, S., I. Filipović, V. Rodin, M. Navala, D. Baklajić, I. Đoković, Č. Jovanović, D. Živanović, M. Eremija, B. Cvetković 1977, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000. Tumač za list Zvornik* L 34–123. – Institut za geološka istraživanja (1968) Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- OLUJIĆ, J., J. KAROVIĆ 1986, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Višegrad* K 34–3. – Institut za geologiju Sarajevo, Geološki institut Beograd, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- OLUJIĆ, J., O. SUNARIĆ-PAMIĆ 1980, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Teslić* L 33–132. – Institut za geologiju Sarajevo (1963–1974), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- OLUJIĆ *et al.* 1977 = Olujić, J., O. Pamić, J. Pamić, R. Mihajlović, D. Janković, I. Kapeler 1977, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Vareš* L 34–133. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo (1958–1970), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- PAMIĆ *et al.* 1973 = Pamić, J., O. Sunarić-Pamić, J. Olujić, I. Kapeler 1973, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Zavidovići* L 34–121. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- PAMIĆ *et al.* 1978 = Pamić, J., O. Sunarić-Pamić, J. Olujić, R. Milojević, D. Veljković, I. Kapeler 1978, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Vareš* L 34–133. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- PAPEŠ, J. 1972, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Livno* K 33–11. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo (1962–1967), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- PAPEŠ, J. 1975, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Livno* K 33–11. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1967), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- PAPEŠ *et al.* 1984a = Papeš, J., N. Magaš, R. Marinković, V. Sikirica, V. Raić 1984a, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Sinj* K 33–10. – Institut za geologiju Sarajevo (1968–1980), Geološki zavod za geologiju i paleontologiju Zagreb (1971–1976), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- PAPEŠ *et al.* 1984b = Papeš, J., N. Magaš, V. Sikirica, V. Raić 1984b, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Sinj* K 33–10. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Zagreb (1982), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- POLŠAK *et al.* 1977 = Polšak, A., M. Juriša, M. Šparica, A. Šimunić 1977, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Bihac* L 33–116. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Zagreb (1962–1967), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- POLŠAK *et al.* 1978 = Polšak, A., J. Crnko, An. Šimunić, Al. Šimunić, M. Šparica, M. Juriša 1978, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Bihac* L 33–116. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Zagreb (1967), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- RAIĆ, V., J. PAPEŠ 1977, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000. Tumač za list Metković* K 33–36. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- RAIĆ, V., J. PAPEŠ 1978, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Imotski* L 33–23. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1968), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- RAIĆ *et al.* 1975 = Raić, V., J. Papeš, S. Behilović, I. Crnolatac, M. Mojićević, M. Ranković, T. Slišković, B. Đorđević, B. Golo, A. Ahac, P. Luburić, L. Marić 1975: *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Metković* K 33–36. – Geološki zavod Sarajevo (1958–1971), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- RAIĆ *et al.* 1977 = Raić, V., A. Ahac, J. Papeš 1977, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Imotski* K 33–23. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1962–1967), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- SOFILIJ, J., M. ŽIVANOVIĆ 1979, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Prozor* K 33–12. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1965–1971), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- SOFILIJ *et al.* 1980 = Sofilij, J., M. Živanović, M. Pamić 1980, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Prozor* L

- 33–12. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo (1971), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- STRAJIN *et al.* 1978 = Strajin, V., M. Mojičević, J. Pamić, O. Sunarić-Pamić, J. Olujić, D. Veljković, D. Đorđević, J. Kubat 1978, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Vlasenica* L 34–134. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- STRAJIN *et al.* 1980 = Strajin, V., M. Mojičević, J. Pamić, O. Sunarić-Pamić, D. Veljković, D. Đorđević 1980, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Vlasenica* L 34–134. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- SUNARIĆ-PAMIĆ *et al.* 1971 = Sunarić-Pamić, O., J. Pamić, I. Kapeler, J. Olujić, F. Zec 1971, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Zavidovići* L 34–121. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- ŠUŠNJAR, M., J. BUKOVAC 1978, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Drvar* L 33–129. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Zagreb (1969), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- ŠUŠNJAR, M., J. BUKOVAC 1979, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Drvar* L 33–129. – Institut za geološka istraživanja Zagreb, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- VUJNOVIĆ, L. 1981, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Bugojno* L 33–143. – Geoinženjering Sarajevo (1975), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- VUJNOVIĆ, L. 1983, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Prača* K 34–2. – Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- VUJNOVIĆ, L., J. MARIĆ 1982, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Prača* K 34–2. – Institut za geologiju Sarajevo, Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- VUJNOVIĆ *et al.* 1980 = Vujnović, L., J. Vrhovčić, R. Jovanović, M. Živanović, J. Sofilij 1980, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Bugojno* L 33–143. – Geoinženjering Sarajevo (1967–1975), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- ŽIVANOVIĆ, M., R. MILOJEVIĆ 1975, *OGK SFRJ 1: 100 000. Tumač za list Zenica* L 33–144. – Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.
- ŽIVANOVIĆ *et al.* 1971 = Živanović, M., J. Sofilij, R. Milojević 1971, *OGK SFRJ 1:100 000 list Zenica* L 33–144. – Institut za geologiju Sarajevo (1962–1967), Savezni geološki zavod Beograd.

CATALOGUE OF ROMAN FUNERARY MONUMENTS

OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CATALOG

The order of the catalog follows the spatial division from the chapter on macroscopic petrographic analysis. Monuments from the northern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina are presented first, followed by monuments from the northwestern, southwestern, southern, central and eastern parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They are then divided into narrower spatial units adjacent to contemporary settlements. Within the units, stelae are treated first according to typological groups, then cinerary urns, lids and the rest.

An individual monument is identified by a catalog number, followed by details of the findspot, storage location and inventory number. For monuments where macroscopic petrographic analysis was carried out, the lithotype of the limestone is given; for the others, I give the data available in publications.

The dimensions of the monument follow (unknown data are marked with the abbreviation *s.n.*). The description follows a uniform system with the basic form of the monument at the beginning and the description of the decoration in the second part. This is followed by a typological definition, dating and transcription of the epigraphic data, and publications in online digital databases and in the literature (in chronological order).

Photographs of the monuments were retaken and digitally processed. Only for monuments that were not accessible, photographic material from the publications was used.

The findspots of monument (for catalog numbers for individual findspot see gazetteer of findspots)

List of abbreviations

Location:

FMGGL: Franciscan Museum and Gallery Gorica - Livno

FMV: Franciscan monastery in Visoko.

MEBT: Museum of Eastern Bosnia in Tuzla

USCMB: Museum of Una-Sana Canton Museum in Bihać

VPK: Varda Park in Konjic

NMBH: National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina

RMT: Regional Museum of Travnik

Dimensions:

T.: thickness

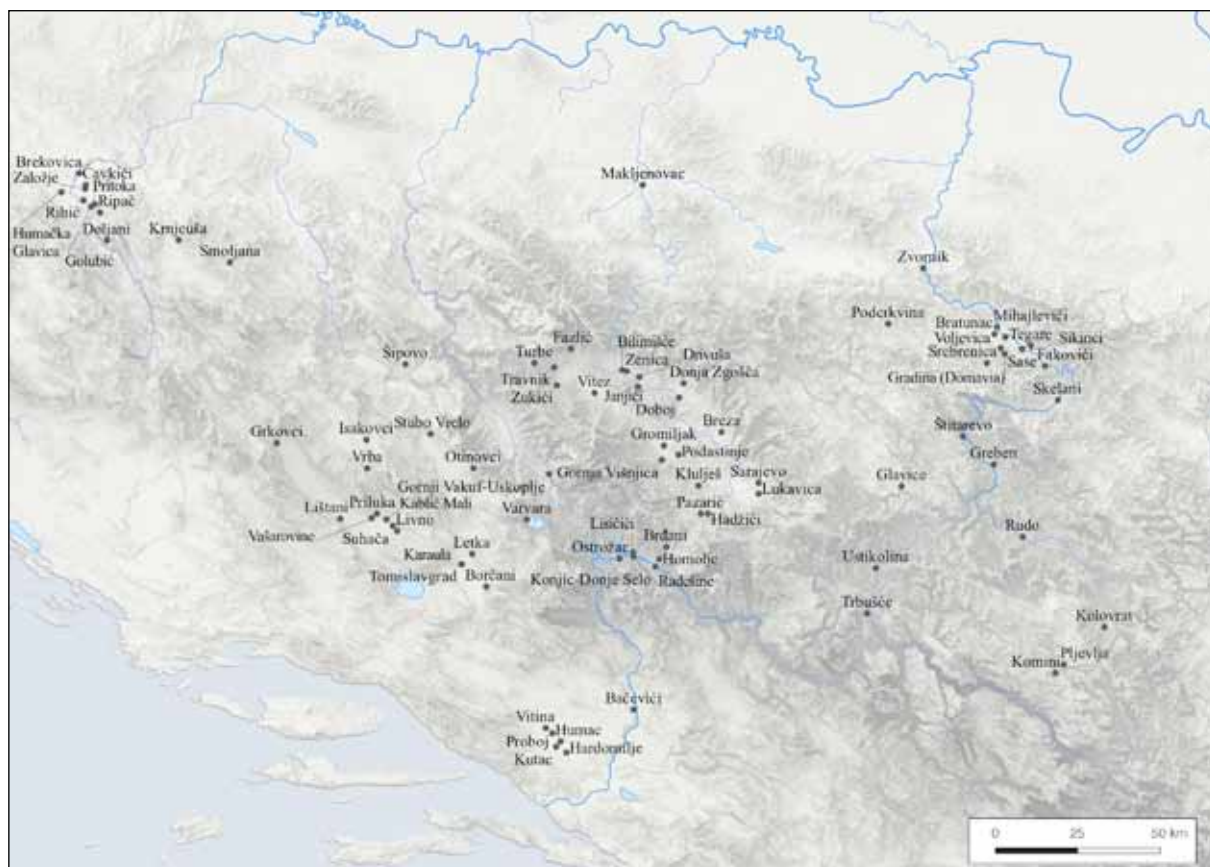
L.: length

D.: diameter

W.: width

H.: height.

s.n.: no data



The findspots of monuments (for catalog numbers for individual findspot see gazetteer)

GAZETTEER OF FINDSPOTS

- | | |
|--|--|
| Bačevići: cat. nos. 117, 118 | Humac: cat. nos. 110, 115 |
| Borčani: cat. nos. 88, 89, 90, 91, 97 | Humačka Glavica: cat. nos. 14, 24 |
| Bratunac: cat. no. 173 | Isakovci: cat. nos. 53, 54 |
| Brđani: cat. no. 127 | Janjići: cat. no. 159 |
| Brekovica: cat. no. 5 | Kablić Mali: cat. no. 70 |
| Breza: cat. nos. 144, 145, 146, 147 | Karaula: cat. nos. 86, 87, 92, 93, 94, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 |
| Čavkići: cat. nos. 15, 16, 22, 25, 43, 44 | Kolovrat: cat. nos. 207, 208 |
| Doboј: cat. no. 155 | Komini: cat. nos. 198, 199, 200, 201 |
| Doljani: cat. nos. 17, 23 | Konjic-Donje Selo: cat. nos. 130 |
| Donja Zgošča: cat. no. 154 | Krnjeuša: cat. nos. 45, 46, 47, 48 |
| Drivuša: cat. no. 164 | Kuliješ: cat. nos. 149 |
| Fakovići: cat. no. 181 | Kutac: cat. no. 111 |
| Fazlić: cat. no. 168 | Letka: cat. no. 85 |
| Glavice: cat. nos. 192, 193 | Lisičići: cat. nos. 126, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135 |
| Golubić: cat. nos. 3, 4, 6, 13, 19, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41 | Lištani: cat. nos. 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63 |
| Gornja Višnjica: cat. nos. 151, 152, 153 | Livno: cat. nos. 56, 59, 68, 69, 71, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82 |
| Gornji Vakuf – Uskoplje: cat. no. 122 | Lukavica: cat. no. 142 |
| Gradina (<i>Domavia</i>): cat. no. 179 | Makljenovac: cat. nos. 1, 2 |
| Greben: cat. no. 191 | Mihajlevići: cat. nos. 174, 175 |
| Grkovci: cat. nos. 50, 51 | Ostrožac: cat. no. 134 |
| Gromiljak: cat. no. 150 | Otinovci: cat. no. 121 |
| Hadžići: cat. no. 140 | Pazarić: cat. no. 141 |
| Hardomilje: cat. no. 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 113, 114, 116 | Pljevlja: cat. nos. 202, 203, 204, 205, 206 |
| Homolje: cat. nos. 125, 136, 137, 138, 139 | Podastinje: cat. no. 148 |

- Podcrkvina: cat. no. 172
 Priluka: cat. nos. 64, 84
 Pritoka: cat. nos. 8, 12, 20, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40
 Proboj: cat. no. 112
 Radešine: cat. no. 124
 Ribić: cat. nos. 9, 10, 11, 18
 Ripač: cat. no. 42
 Rudo: cat. nos. 194, 195
 Sarajevo: cat. no. 143
 Sase: cat. no. 176
 Sikirići: cat. no. 188
 Šipovo: cat. no. 119
 Skelani: cat. nos. 180, 186, 187
 Smoljana: cat. no. 49
 Srebrenica: cat. no. 177
 Štitarevo: cat. no. 190
 Stubo Vrelo: cat. no. 120
 Suhača: cat. nos. 72, 73, 75
- Tegare: cat. nos. 178, 182, 183, 184
 Tomislavgrad: cat. no. 95
 Travnik: cat. no. 170
 Trbušće: cat. no. 196
 Turbe: cat. no. 167
 Ustikolina: cat. no. 197
 Varvara: cat. no. 123
 Vašarovine: cat. nos. 55, 65, 66, 67, 81, 83
 Vitez: cat. no. 166
 Vitina: cat. no. 108
 Voljevica: cat. no. 189
 Vrba: cat. no. 52
 Založje: cat. nos. 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30
 Zenica-Bilimišće: cat. nos. 156, 157, 158, 160, 163
 Zenica: cat. nos. 161, 162, 165
 Zukići: cat. no. 169
 Zvornik: cat. no. 171
- Unknown findspot: cat. nos. 7, 80, 185

NORTH BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

DOBOJ (1-2)

1. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Crkvina – Makljenovac**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 166

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 70 cm; W: 51 cm; T: 20 cm

Description: Upper left corner and the main central part of the inscription panel of the stele. The two-piece structure of the stele indicates the remnant of the portrait niche above the upper undecorated frame of the inscription panel. Within the niche we can see traces of the depicted drapery of the portrayed individual, depicted in relief. In the fragment Patsch recognised that the portrayed individual was holding a scroll in his left hand.³⁰⁰ The frame above the inscription panel includes a carved funerary formula *Dis Manibus*.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: End of 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Septimio A [...] / veterano / an(nos) LII Titia / s [m]arito pie[ntis] / [si]mo et si [bi]...*³⁰¹

³⁰⁰ Patsch 1895b, 574.

³⁰¹ Mesihović 2011, 643.



Bibliographic references: lupa 23694; HD58562; CIL III 14222 (p. 2328,117); Patsch 1895b, 573–574, Fig. 1; Patsch 1897a, 226–227, Fig. 103; Basler 1960, 81–82; Mesihović 2011, 643.

2. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Crkvina – Makljenovac**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 73.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 140 cm; W: 61 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The lower right corner and the left edge (along the entire length) of the funerary stele have been broken off. Smaller damage to the surface can also be seen on the top edge. It is a simple stele with a designed pediment, architrave and a designed inscription panel, which is separated from the base (podium) by a crossbeam. The architrave in the entire composition functions totally independently, as it is separated from the pediment and the inscription panel frame by a wide empty space which gives it the feeling that it is 'floating' amongst the architectural elements. The acroteria are treated as purely decorative. Their shape is imitated by four stylised leaves shaped in the letter S, created in shallow relief. A rosette in a wreath is depicted in the pediment. On the lower part of the stele, on the podium, three slabs are depicted in relief, the first rectangular slab is narrower than the other two that end in a triangular rim.

Type: Subtype B1a.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / C(aius) Iulius Maxi/mus veter(anus) / coh(ortis) I Belg(arum) / s v(ivus) f(ecit) / sib(i) ed Avil(liae) / Amabili co/niugi su(a)e.*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23733; HD43449; CIL III 8376b; CIL III 12750; AE 1890, 00105; AE 1893, 00132; Radimský 1892a, 191, Fig. 3; Patsch 1914, 168, Fig. 36; Basler 1960, 81; Mesihović 2011, 641–642; Paškvalin 2012, 100.

<< **Cat. no. 1:** Crkvina – Makljenovac (Drawing after Patsch 1895, 573, Fig.1)



Cat. no. 2: Crkvina – Makljenovac

NORTHWEST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

BIHAĆ (3-44)

3. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Golubić**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 256.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 200 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is split into two. The non-architectural stele has a rectangular upper part. The general design scheme is comprised from two shaped rectangular panels. The larger holds an inscription panel; the smaller panel holds a decorative relief. The high base of the stele without a tenon indicates that the stele was most likely set directly into an earthen hole dug into the ground. In the upper panel we can see a motif of a wreath created in relief, which surrounds the whirling rosette. A line of small slanting lines is cut into the surface of the wreath, trying to give the wreath a three-dimensional appearance. There is an engraved rectangle with an inscribed cross, at the top of the wreath, between the frame of the rectangular panel and the outer rim of the wreath. This is most likely the handle from which the wreath was hanging. Both upper corners of the stele include engraved six-leaf rosettes in a circle. Underneath them, there is a whirling rosette made in the engraving technique. Three concentric half-circles are engraved between the frame of the upper rectangular panel and the inscription panel. The podium of the stele carries a carved motif of a hammer and pliers.

Type: Subtype A1a.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Di(---) Anadri/an(norum) LXI[I] Gaius/Iulius Cer/tus amit(a)e/dignissi/m(a) e et nu/trici po/suit/h(ic) s(ita) e(st).*

Bibliographic references: *Iupa* 23316; *HD*56976; *CIL* III 10038 (p. 2169, 2328,16); Radimský 1893, 56; Patsch 1895b, 577-578; Alföldy 1965, 95; Alföldy 1969, 148; Bojanovski 1988a, 310; Mesihović 2011, 407.



Cat. no. 3: Golubić

4. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Golubić.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 246.

Material: Limestone.³⁰²

Dimensions: H: 190 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 21 cm.

Description: The non-architectural stele has a rectangular upper part. The scheme is comprised from two rectangular panels. The larger includes the inscription panel. In the smaller is a decorative composition that is comprised of a schematically represented pediment, which includes a cut six-leaf rosette in a circle. One six-leaf rosette in a circle is cut in the stone left and right of the pediment. The frame of both panels is schematic. The upper panel imitates the form of the frame with its shape, the lower shape of the columns. These structural elements could indicate an architectural starting point, however the stele is in its essence a simple non-architectonic stele. The stele does not have a shaped tenon base, which would mean that it was set directly into an earthen hole dug into the ground.

Type: Subtype A1a.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aur(eli) / Ursi / an(norum) / LXXXV / h(ic) s(itus) e(st).*

D(is) M(anibus) / Aur(eli) / Ursi / an(norum) / LXXXV / h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

Bibliographic references: HD56986; CIL III 10037 = CIL III 10037, 2169 = CIL III 10037 (2328,16); Radimský 1893a, 56; Patsch 1895b, 579; Bojanovski 1988a, 311; Mesihović 2011, 375.

5. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Brekovica.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 96.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 152 cm; W: 63 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has a damaged upper right corner. The architectural stele has a rectangular upper part with a pediment, an architrave and two columns alongside the inscription panel. The structural elements are schematic. This is especially visible at the pediment: the shape is defined with carved lines that imitate the form of a shaped frame. A similar approach can be seen on columns where the shape of the capital is indicated by deep carvings in the form of two letters V. The decorative elements on the stele are made in the carving technique. The pediment and the left spandrels are decorated with the same motif of the six-leaf rosette in a circle. Above the rosette in the pediment, there are two carved vertical lines, which give the impression that the rosette is 'hanging'. On the surface of



Cat. no. 4: Golubić (Drawing after Patsch 1895, 579, Fig. 9)

³⁰² Paškvalin 2012, 97.

the oval-shaped leaves of both rosettes we can see traces of cut marks, which could, together with the traces of the incisions in the centre of the rosettes, indicate the possibility that the decoration was created with a stencil. An interesting decoration, carved in relief, can be seen on the left side panel. A doe or a stag in movement, looking back, is depicted approximately in the centre of the panel. The right side panel does not have any similar traces.

Type: Subtype B1b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / L(ucius) Lentidi(us) / Saturnin(us) / vet(eranus) leg(ionis) p(rimae) v(ictoris) / 5 p(iae) f(idelis) vi(v)us p(osuit) sib(i) / [— — —] a(?) et co[n]i(ugi) Ul(piae) Cris/pina(e) an(norum) LX / h(ic) s(ita) e(st).*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23736; HD56469; CIL III 10036a (p. 1475); CIL III 13272; Hörmann 1890, 308; Patsch 1896b, 132; Čremošnik 1957a, 164; Bojanovski 1988a, 316; Mesihović 2011, 433.



Cat. no. 5: Brekovicca

6. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Golubić**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 421

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A

Dimensions: H: 77 cm; W: 83 cm; T: 15 cm

Description: The upper part of the funerary stele. The architectural stele has a rectangular upper part with an architrave and columns alongside the inscription panel. The columns are designed and decoratively treated. As the larger part of the stele is missing, it is impossible to precisely define the entire design of the stele. The rich decoration, carved in relief, fills the entire space above the architrave. The corners of the stele are decorated with five concentric semi-circles which lean upon the slab or the architrave. Two auxiliary lines run between the corner concentric semi-circles, above which three semi-circles are engraved. Two vertical lines run across the central semi-circle, from which the motif of the rosette 'hangs'. The motif of two parallel lines with four semi-circles is repeated above the architrave. On the sides, two six-leaf rosettes in a double circle are incised.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: C(ais) Iulii(s) Celeri / [-----.

Bibliographic references: HD58581/ HD60210; CIL III 10039 (p. 2169, 2338,16) = *ILJug* I 217; Radimský 1893, 56; Patsch 1895b, 578, Fig. 6; Mesihović 2011, 408.



Cat. no. 6: Golubić

7. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **near Bihać**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 416.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 111 cm; W: 83 cm; T: 33 cm.

Description: The surface of the funerary stele is severely damaged. As a greater part of the stele has been chipped away, it was impossible to reliably define the whole design scheme. We can say for sure that it belongs into the group of a stele with rectangular upper part. The general design is comprised of a shallow portrait niche with a double arcade and a three-wing panel decorated with carvings in relief underneath it. A woman with hair parted in the centre and gathered in the back is depicted in the portrait niche on the left. The details of her face and clothing are no longer recognisable. Alongside her is a man with short hair. He is dressed in a tunic with long sleeves with a round neckline and a coat which is held on his right shoulder by a fibula. He is holding a short sword or a scroll in his left hand. In his right hand, he is holding a centurion vitis stick (*vitis*), which indicates that he was most likely a member of the military. Underneath the portrait



Cat. no. 7: near Bihać

niche in the central three wing designed panel, a sitting Silenus with a flute (*syrinx*) in his hands is depicted. The right panel is on its top ended with a Noricum-Pannonian volute. Within the volute, a person with an extended right hand with a glass is depicted, most likely a depiction of a servant at a banquet. The left panel has been broken off. In the upper right corner of the frame of the portrait niche we can see traces of floral ornament and a smaller niche with a bust.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1948, 175–176, Tab. III, Fig. 18, Paškvalin 2012, 125–126.

8. BURIAL URN

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 49 cm; W: 40 cm; T: 10 cm.

Description: The frontal side of the burial urn with the left console. The surface of the console is damaged almost entirely. In terms of form, it belongs amongst the burial urns with a wing, vertically planed frontal side, central slab and consoles. The preserved part of the surface reveals that the left console and the upper edge were decorated with the row of undulating interlaced bands forming circles and thorns. A soldier with a spear in his hand and a helmet with a wide crest was depicted on the front of the burial urn.

Type: A1.

Production date: 1st century BC–1st century AD.

Bibliographic references: Radimský 1893, 578, Fig. 55; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 47–48, No. 1; Busuladžić 2016a, 97, Tab. 5.1, 6.

9. BURIAL URN

Site: **Ribić**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 589.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 52 cm; W: 97 cm; T: 101 cm.

Description: The burial chest has a three-wing vertically designed frontal side with a central slab and consoles. These descent towards bottom of the burial-chest in an arch, thus forming a concave edge that can be seen in the profile of the side panels. Two rectangular openings were carved into the interior of the burial urn, intended for keeping the ashes. The openings have a shallow depression on the top to accommodate the lid. The burial urn is decorate in the carving in relief technique, on all four outer sides and on both inner rims of the frontal parts of the consoles. On its frontal side, the burial urn has a



Cat. no. 8: Pritoka

carved central motif (b). The motif depicts a woman (deceased, goddess) with a double handle vessel in her right hand, sitting on a seat (chair, throne) with a backrest. Underneath is a fish with dorsal and ventral fins and a tail fin. A man in battle gear is standing in front of the woman. He is wearing a helmet, has high boots on and in his left hand he is holding a spear, which is pointed towards the ground. Below his neck a detail on his clothing is visible (possibly a fibula) in the shape of a mirrored letter S. A large double-handled vessel (*kantharos*) stands between him and the woman. On the right side the scene ends with an outline of an object which is unfortunately no longer recognisable. The central scene is visually emphasised by the decorations which can be found on both consoles. The inner edge, the front and the concave part of the surface are decorated. The frontal slabs of the consoles are decorated by spiral rosettes in a circle (d). The concave part of the console is decorated with the double-row of undulating interlaced bands forming circles and thorns (d). A woman and a child are depicted on the inner side of the left console (b). The woman is wearing a long pleated skirt (the pleats are indicated with slanting lines), which is held with a narrow belt. In her left hand she is holding a vessel with a handle, in her right hand a child. A wild boar, with a carved



Cat. no. 9: Ribić: a – burial chest; b – detail on the inner side of the left console, c – detail on the inner side of the right console, d – frontal slabs, e – back side, f – left side panel, g – right side panel.

rectangle on his chest, filled with vertical and undulating lines, is depicted on the inner side of the right console (c). The details of body parts (snout, eyes, fangs, trotters, raised tail and bristles on the back) of the wild animal are much more meticulously made than the depictions of the people. The wild boar is depicted in profile as if he is moving away from the central scene (c); the woman with the child on the left console is turned towards the central scene (b). The left side panel shows five women in profile (f). In the spatial organisation, the author helped himself with auxiliary lines that can be noticed in the belts of the women and in the lower rim of the skirt of the line above the instep. The first woman is holding in her right hand a double-handled vessel (a *kantharos*), and with her left hand she is holding the women behind her. All of them are dressed in long pleated dresses. The upper part of the dress is sown together in such a way that it reveals the entire right arm and shoulder. The line of the design travels across the breasts into a skirt which is held together with a wide and decorated belt. On her head she is wearing a head covering that sticks closely to her head. On the right side panel two horsemen are depicted in profile, holding a long and wide sword in their right hands. On the horses that are followed by a foal, the details of the horse equipment (*psalia* and bridle) and the cover on the back (g). On the back side of the burial urn are oxen cattle, who are carrying birds on their backs (ravens). Their heads are tuned down; their feathers are depicted with double lines that run diagonally to the body (e). The remains of the red colour that is seen on the female characters on the left side panel show that the burial urn had an (at least partially) coloured surface.

Type: Subtype A1c.

Production date: 1st century BC–1st century AD.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1936a, 214–218, Figs. 2–9; Sergejevski 1948, 169–170, No. 2; Tab. II, Fig. 1; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 51, Tab. III–IV, No. 4; Raunig 1974, Tab. 3, Fig. 11; Paškvalin 2012, 349–350, cat. no. 1; Busuladžić 2016a, 97, Tab. 5.1, 5.

10. BURIAL URN

Site: **Ribić.**

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.³⁰³

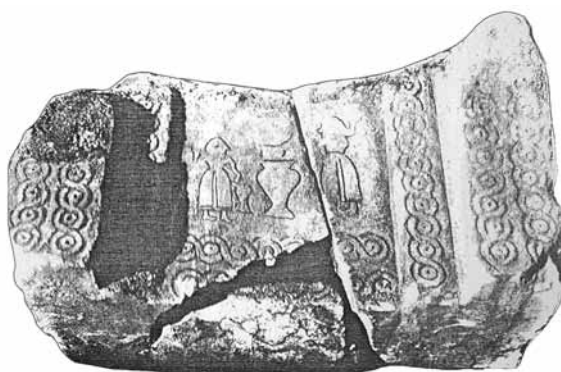
Dimensions: H: 50 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 60 cm.

Description: The burial-chest was discovered in its original location, 90 cm under the surface together with stone slabs that served as protection for the burial urn.³⁰⁴ It has been broken into three parts. Larger damage can be seen on the surface of the left console and its upper rim. In terms of form, this is a burial urn with a three-wing vertically designed frontal side with a central panel and two consoles. There are two small inner consoles next to the central panel. Both are decorated with double rows of undulating interlaced bands forming circles and thorns. This motif can also be found on the large consoles and the lower rim of the central panel with the central motif. The central motif depicts two women between whom stand a vessel. The woman on the left has a raised right hand and is touching the smaller vessel in front of her with her left hand. Her face is shown from the profile, in which her nose is extremely emphasised, while her eyes are depicted merely by a little hole. The woman on the right side is holding a small vessel in her right hand, holding it high above her head. The women wear long skirts, the details of which are indicated by two vertical lines, which could represent a wide belt or an embroidery.³⁰⁵

Type: Subtype A1b.

Production date: 1st century BC–1st century AD.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1939, 10, Tab. VII, Fig. 8; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 56, Fig. 5; Raunig 1974, Tab. 1, Fig. 2; Paškvalin 2012, 351, cat. no. 4.



Cat. no. 10: Ribić (Photo after Sergejevski 1949–1950, 56, Fig. 5)

³⁰³ Raunig 1974, 26.

³⁰⁴ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 56.

³⁰⁵ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 56.

11. BURIAL URN

Site: **Ribić.**

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.³⁰⁶

Dimensions: H: 58 cm; W: 84 cm; T: 12–20 cm.

Description: The burial-chest is broken into numerous pieces. The upper edge of the burial urn and the right console are damaged. The damage to the surface can also be seen on the lower rim. In terms of form, this is a burial urn with a three wing vertically planned front with a central panel and consoles. The burial urn is decorated with double row of undulating interlaced bands forming circles and thorns, created on the surface of the left console and the upper edge of the central panel with the central motif. The right console is not decorated. The central motif shows two warriors in their profiles with a ridged or Greek-Illyrian helmet with a crest.³⁰⁷ In their right hands they are holding a drinking horn (*rhyton*). In front of them is a large crater, the perimeter and rim of which are decorated with a series of concentric circles. Above the vessel is a carved motif of concentric circles, of which only the lower half is still visible. The details of the clothing are best seen on the left warrior, as the right one is mainly covered by an oval shield for which it seems that it has a stripped protective hump. The left warrior is wearing a middle length bell-shaped sleeveless garment with fringes. On his side, he has small circles, which might represent patches or metal decorations. Underneath the knee of the left soldier we can see the footwear or maybe knemides. The warrior on the right is also wearing a garment with fringes.³⁰⁸

Type: Subtype A1a.

Production date: 1st century BC–1st century AD.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1936a, 213–214, Fig. 1; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 50–51; Tab. I, Fig. 2; Raunig 1974, Tab. 1, Fig. 3; Paškvalin 2012, 350–351, cat. no. 3.



Cat. no. 11: Ribić (Photo after Sergejevski 1949–1950, Fig. 2, No. 3)

³⁰⁶ Raunig 1974, 26.

³⁰⁷ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 34.

³⁰⁸ Sergejevski 1949–1950, 50–51.

12. BURIAL URN

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.³⁰⁹

Dimensions: H: 56 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 42 cm.

Description: The burial-chest is designed from a single stone block. In terms of form, this is a burial urn with a three wing vertically planned front with a central panel and consoles. Within the central panel is the inscription panel, above which is the schematically shown pediment. The consoles arch towards the bottom part of the burial urn and form a concave edge, seen in the profile of the side panels. A rectangular shaped space is carved into the interior of the burial urn for keeping the ashes of the deceased. The bottom of the burial urn is placed on a low base, which is horizontally connected to the consoles. The top of the two consoles carry the motif of a six-leaf rosette in a double circle. Underneath them a snake with a triangular head, which is moving towards the top of the burial urn is depicted in deep relief. The sketches on the side panels are made in the carving technique, however they are not made as precisely as the decoration of the front, where clear geometrical lines prevail. On the left side panel a man is depicted, who is holding a tool with a broad blade and a long handle in his hand. The entire surface of the right side panel is covered with drawings. In the centre a large vessel (*krater*) is depicted. Left of the vessel is a man who has both of his hands raised above the *krater*. In his left hand he is holding a *rhyton*, from which he is pouring a liquid into the *krater*. Right of the *krater* is an engraved undulating line. Based on the scene comparisons on the burial urns from Ribić, one could conclude, that this is another depiction of a man. A depiction of a man that is crouching towards the right, is also visible on the upper left side of the slab. In front of him is a drawing in the form of the letter A, which could be a depiction of a tool (spirit level). On the right edge of the slab is a precisely engraved form of a pair of compasses. Above it, in the right upper corner is a rectangle. Taking into account that a spirit level and a pair of compasses are depicted, the rectangle could be understood as a depiction of building material (stone block or wooden beam).



Cat. no. 12: Pritoka (Photo after Sergejevski 1936a, 219–222)

Type: Subtype A2a.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: *Ditius Sesteni/us Frontonis f(i)lius / an(norum) CV / h(ic) s(itus) e(st)*.

Bibliographic references: HD12608; *ILJug* I 245; Sergejevski 1936a, 219–222, Figs. 11–14; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 57–59, Tab. VII, Fig. 2; Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Figs. 12a–c; Bojanovski 1988a, 309; Mesihović 2011, 424; Paškvalin 2012, 351–352, cat. no. 5.

³⁰⁹ Raunig 1974, 26.

13. BURIAL URN

Site: **Golubić.**

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³¹⁰

Dimensions: H: 35 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 55 cm.

Description: The burial-chest has been broken into two pieces. The preserved right half indicates that this was a burial urn with a three-wing vertically planned front with a central panel and console. Within the central panel is an inscription panel, above which a pediment is schematically shown. The interior of the burial urn reveals a rectangular hollow, intended for keeping the ashes of the deceased. Underneath the damaged front of the console, traces of decoration in the form of two six-leaf rosettes in a concentric circle can be seen.

Type: Subtype A2a.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / Iuliae M(arci) f(iliae)
Car(a)e anno[r]um XXV / Aelia Iu[sta?] ma[ter]
in[fel]ix / h(ic) [s(ita)] e(st).

Bibliographic references: HD24774; ILJug I 221 = ILJug I 224 = AE 1990, 0789; Čremošnik 1957a, 163, Figs. 1, 3; Raunig 1990, 653–661, Figs. 2, 3; Paškvalin 2012, 353, cat. no. 9.



Cat. no. 13: Golubić (Photo after Čremošnik 1957a, 163, Figs. 1, 3)

14. BURIAL URN

Site: **Humačka Glavica.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1346.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 38 cm; W: 30 cm; T: 29 cm.

Description: Bottom left edge of the burial-chest. In terms of form, this was a burial urn with a three-wing vertical front where the central panel with the inscription panel was surrounded by consoles. The low base on which the burial urn was positioned horizontally links the consoles and forms a gradual rim on the front side.

Type: A2.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: [— — —Ae] l(i) / filio [pientiss(imo?)] / et
si(bi) [posuit et] Titi [? — —].

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1898, 349–350, Fig. 28.



Cat. no. 14: Humačka Glavica

³¹⁰ Raunig 1990, 653.

15. BURIAL URN

Site: **Čavkići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1333.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 24 cm; W: 29 cm; T: 12 cm.

Description: A fragment of the frontal part of the central plate of the burial-chest. On the fragment we can notice a schematic pediment with a frame underneath which is the inscription panel. A shallow carved decoration with traces of pricks in the circles and half-circles suggests that it was made with a pair of compasses. In the centre of the pediment is a motif in the form of three concentric circles which has three half-circles carved in on the left side. In the left spandrels, the motif of three concentric circles is repeated. The motif of two concentric circles also appears in the narrow strip that runs across the entire left edge of the fragment. Both circles are connected by a thin line that touches upon the edge of the outer circle, the upper rosette and at a mild angle connects the right edge of the outer circle to the lower rosette.

Type: A2.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is)[M(anibus) / Secu [nd...*

Bibliographic references: HD58860; CIL III 14331; Patsch 1895b, 579, Fig. 8; Mesihović 2011, 437; Paškvalin 2012, 354, cat. no. 14; Busuladžić 2016a, 102, Tab. 10.1, 3.



Cat. no. 15: Čavkići

16. BURIAL URN

Site: **Čavkići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1338.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 15 cm; W: 30 cm; T: 10 cm.

Description: A fragment of the front left part of the burial-chest. The pediment with a frame underneath which is an inscription panel is schematically indicated. The decoration is created in the shallow carving technique. In the pediment in the left spandrels two spiralling rosettes are carved. On the left edge of the fragment, the motif of three concentric circles is partially visible.

Type: A2.

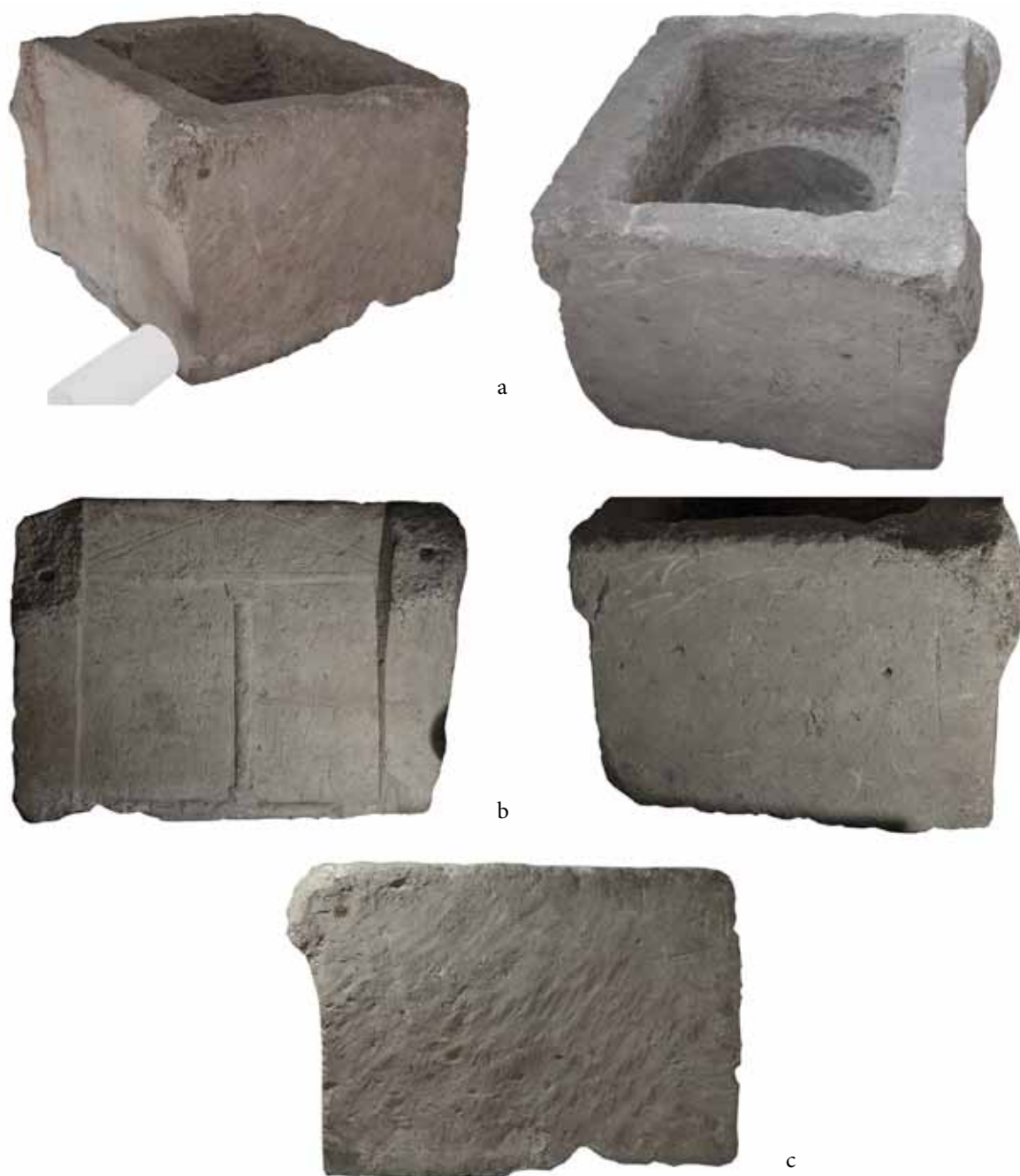
Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus)*

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1898, 353–354, Fig. 32; Patsch 1900c, 51, Fig. 33; Paškvalin 2012, 354–355, cat. no. 15; Busuladžić 2016a, 102, Tab.s 10.1, 4.



Cat. no. 16: Čavkići



Cat. no. 17: Doljani: a – view from above, b – front and left side, bottom; c – right side.

17. BURIAL URN

Site: **Doljani.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 249.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 55 cm; W: 72 cm; T: 71 cm.

Description: The burial-chest is designed from a single rectangular block of stone. The fronts of the consoles have been damaged. In terms of form, this is

a burial urn with a three wing vertically planned front with a central panel and consoles. The interior reveals a rectangular hollow which transforms into a circular shape with an opening on the bottom.³¹¹

³¹¹ The shape of the opening indicates that the monuments might have not been intended for keeping the ashes of the deceased, but was placed on the grave as a sacrificial vessel through which they offered liquids (Sergejevski 1949–1950, 61).

Two architectural elements are depicted on the central plate. At the top a pediment with a frame is schematically depicted. Underneath relief column with a high base and a stylised capital is carved. The burial urn is decorated on the frontal and left side. The right and back sides have no decoration. On the frontal side, the pediment is decorated by a six-leaf rosette in two concentric circles. The spiral fluted columns are decorated with fluting that rotates around the shaft. The consoles are decorated by three rosettes in a double circle. These are connected by a narrow carved line which touches upon the outer circle of the upper rosette, and in a slight angle connects the outer circles of the lower rosette. The left side panel of the burial urn carries a stylised motif of a laurel wreath, with a six-leaf rosette in a double circle. To the right of the wreath is a vessel with a plant.

Type: A2b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) Man(ibus) / Aur(e)l(ia) / Cl(e)mae(n) / tin(a) (!) an(norum) / XL Sicu / filius.*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23940; *HD*33283; *CIL* III 14015 (p. 2328,16; 2328,172); *ILJug* 228; Kovačević, Patsch 1895, 233–235; Kovačević, Patsch 1897, 340–344, Figs. 4–6.; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 60–62, Fig. 7; Bojanovski 1988a, 311; Mesihović 2011, 413; Paškvalin 2012, 352–353, cat. no. 8; Busuladžić 2016a, 97, Tab. 5.1, 4.

18. BURIAL URN

Site: **Ribić**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1827.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 42 cm; W: 25 cm; T: 78 cm.

Description: The front of the burial-chest with a three-wing vertically planned front panel, with a central panel and console and a low base. The upper edge of the burial urn and the front of the consoles are completely broken off. Within the central panel, two columns with a high base on a low podium are depicted. They frame the inscription panel. The decoration on the consoles is made in the shallow carving technique. On the right console a three-leaf rosette in a circle is depicted. On the upper part of the left console the motif of a crescent has been preserved, with the endings turned towards the inscription panel. Underneath it is a carved three-leaf rosette in a circle. The inscription panel includes deep carved double auxiliary lines, which served as a help in organising the inscription.

Type: Subtype A2c.

Production date: 2nd half of 1st century.

Inscription: *Sene/ca Ses(tenius?) / Rus(tici) fil(ius) / an(norum) XXXXV / h(ic) s(itus) e(st).*



Cat. no. 18: Ribić

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23345; *HD*58286; *CIL* III 15081 = *ILJug* I, 246; Patsch 1898, 354–355, Fig. 34; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 62–63, Fig. 8; Bojanovski 1988a, 309; Mesihović 2011, 425; Paškvalin 2012, 352, cat. no. 6; Busuladžić 2016a, 99, Tab. 7.1, 3.

19. BURIAL URN

Site: **Golubić.**

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³¹²

Dimensions: H: 40 cm; W: 70 cm; T: 75 cm.

Description: The right half of the burial-chest has a rectangular hollow for keeping the ashes of the deceased. A burial urn with a three-wing vertical front with a central panel, consoles and a low base. In the central panel between the consoles a pediment is schematically created, underneath it is a slightly deepened inscription panel, which is framed by the column.³¹³

Type: Subtype A2c.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: [---] PHO/ [---] AEV / [--- an] n(o-) L(?)
XXV / [h(ic) s(it-)] e(st).

Bibliographic references: HD33274; *ILJug* I 223; Čremošnik 1957a, 163, Fig. 1; Raunig 1974, Tab. VII, Fig. 15; Mesihović 2011, 383; Paškvalin 2012, 353, cat. no. 10.



Cat. no. 19: Golubić (Drawing after Čremošnik 1957a, 164, Fig. 1)

20. BURIAL URN

Site: **Pritoka.**

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³¹⁴

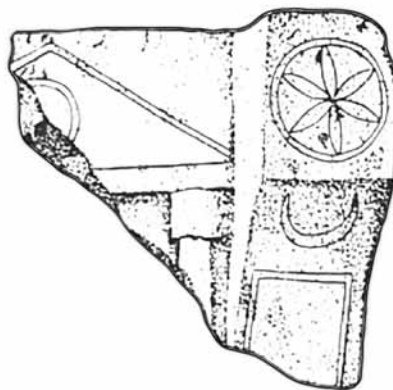
Dimensions: H: 48 cm; W: 39 cm; T: 39 cm.

Description: Right upper corner of a burial-chest with the frontal part of the console. A burial urn with a three-wing vertically planned front with a central panel and console. In the central panel between the consoles a pediment is depicted, underneath it lies a slightly deepened inscription panel, which is framed by a column with a cylindric capital. The pediment shows traces of decoration in the form of two circles. The front of the console is decorated with the motif of a carved six-leaf rosette in a double circle. Underneath it is a carved decoration in the form of a crescent, with its points pointing upwards. On the upper part of the console is a rectangular frame carved with a double line.³¹⁵

Type: Subtype A2c.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1936a, 222, Abb. 15; Sergejevski 1949–1950, 63, Tab. XII, Fig. 1; Paškvalin 2012, 352, cat. no. 7; Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Fig. 23.



Cat. no. 20: Pritoka (Drawing after Raunig 1974, tab. VI, Fig. 23)

³¹² Raunig 1974, 26.

³¹³ Čremošnik 1957, 164.

³¹⁴ Raunig 1974, 26.

³¹⁵ Raunig 1974, 40–41.

21. BURIAL URN

Site: **Založje**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³¹⁶

Dimensions: H: 85 cm; W: 90 cm; T: 90 cm.

Description: The burial-chest is made of single block of stone. The upper part of the left and right consoles is chipped. Damage is also visible on the right-side panel of the burial urn. At the top is a shallow depression to accommodate the lid. In terms of form, this is a burial urn with a three wing vertically planned front with a central panel and consoles. The consoles of the burial urn are in this case represented as columns. Between them a façade of a temple was carved in shallow relief. The façade is represented by the door architrave, with a dentil frieze *above* columns. Above the architrave is a schematic semi-arched pediment. The inscription panel is between the columns.

The consoles are decorated with a carved motif of six-leaf rosettes. On the left console is a partially preserved six-leaf rosette in a concentric circle, underneath which there are two carved six-leaf spiral rosettes in a circle one under the other. The thin line connects the inner edge of the upper rosette and the outer edge of the lower rosette. The decorative composition is repeated on the right console which has a small spiral rosette on the bottom. The left side panel shows the motif of a wild boar hunt. A hunter, armed with a long spear, and three dogs are attacking a wild boar. A woman is standing next to the hunter, with her hand on his shoulder. The background of the entire scene is deepened to give an impression of space. A large two handle vessel is carved on the right side panel. The back panel of the burial urn is not decorated.

Type: Subtype A2d.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) Aur(elio) Felicio Ages Prisciani an(norum) LXX ET Iernvarie compare (ali coniugi) pari/an(norum) LX Vivi sibi posuerunt.*

Bibliographic references: Raunig 2001, 213–230.



Cat. no. 21: Založje (Photo after Raunig 2001, 228)



Cat. no. 22: Čavkići

22. BURIAL URN

Site: **Čavkići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1337.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 20 cm; W: 22 cm; T: 9 cm.

Description: Part of a funerary burial-chest with an inscription panel. The fragment depicts a schematic moulded pediment with the inscription panel beneath. In the centre of the pediment there is a carved geometric decoration in the form of a rosette in a concentric circle.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Inscription: *Vend(es) ali Vend(o).*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23782; Patsch 1898, 352, Fig. 31; Patsch 1900c, 51, Fig. 32; Paškvalin 2012, 354, cat. no. 13, Busuladžić 2016a, 102, Tab. 10.1, 2.

³¹⁶ Raunig 2001, 213.

23. BURIAL URN

Site: **Doljani**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1322.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 38 cm; W: 16 cm; T: 12 cm.

Description: A fragment of a monument with a partially preserved inscription panel, which most likely belonged to a burial urn. The inscription panel incised carved auxiliary lines which served as an aid when organising the inscription lines.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) [M(anibus)] / Urs [---] / posu [---]*.

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23799; HD59927; CIL III 14017 (p. 2328,16; 2328,172); Kovačević, Patsch 1895, 233, Fig. 2; Kovačević, Patsch 1897, 341, Fig. 2.

>> Cat. no. 23: Doljani



Cat. no. 23

24. BURIAL URN

Site: **Humačka Glavica**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1318.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 20 cm; W: 11 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: The front of the console of the burial urn with a carved decoration of a six-leaf rosette in a double circle. Underneath it is a gradual edge, which separated the top and the body of the console.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Fig. 24.

>> Cat. no. 24: Humačka Glavica



Cat. no. 24

25. BURIAL URN

Site: **Čavkići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1501.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 16 cm; W: 13 cm; T: 5 cm.

Description: A fragment of the top of a burial urn and a part of the body of the console. The top of the console is decorated with a six-leaf rosette in a double circle. On the preserved part of the body of the console, the upper edge of the rectangular frame is visible.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1949–1950, 63–64, No. 13, Tab. XII, Fig. 2.

>> Cat. no. 25: Čavkići



Cat. no. 25

26. BURIAL URN

Site: **Založje**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³¹⁷

Dimensions: H: 25 cm; W: 13 cm; T: 22 cm.

Description: A fragment of the top of the burial-chest and the upper part of the body of the console, between which is a slight fold. The top of the console is decorated with three concentric circles. On the body in the lower part of the console is a carved rectangular frame which surrounds the motif of a spiral rosette in a concentric circle.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Fig. 26.



Cat. no. 26

>> Cat. no. 26: Založje (Photo after Raunig 1974, tab. VI, Fig. 26)

27. BURIAL URN

Site: **Založje**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³¹⁸

Dimensions: H: 24 cm; W: 11 cm; T: 26 cm.

Description: A fragment of a top of a burial-chest and the upper part of the body of a console, between which is a slight fold. The top of the console is decorated with a six-leaf rosette in a circle, under which are three carved concentric circles.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Fig. 27.



Cat. no. 27

>> Cat. no. 27: Založje (Photo after Raunig 1974, tab. V, Fig. 27)

28. BURIAL URN

Site: **Založje**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³¹⁹

Dimensions: H: *s.n.* cm; W: *s.n.* cm; T: *s.n.* cm.

Description: A fragment of a burial-chest and the upper part of the body of the console, separated by a gradual transition. The top of the console is decorated with a six-leaf rosette in a double circle. A carved rectangular frame with two spiralling rosettes is visible on the lower part of the console.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Fig. 29.



Cat. no. 28

>> Cat. no. 28: Založje (Photo after Raunig 1974, tab. VI, Fig. 29)

³¹⁷ Raunig 1974, 26.

³¹⁸ Raunig 1974, 26.

³¹⁹ Raunig 1974, 26.

29. BURIAL URN

Site: **Založje**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³²⁰

Dimensions: H: 34 cm; W: 12 cm; T: 27 cm.

Description: A fragment of the top of a burial-chest and the upper part of the body of a console, separated by a gradual transition. The top of the console is decorated with a six-leaf rosette in a double circle. A rectangular frame is carved in the lower part of the console.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Fig. 30.

>> **Cat. no. 29:** Založje
(Photo after Raunig 1974, tab. VI, Fig. 30)



Cat. no. 29

30. BURIAL URN

Site: **Založje**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³²¹

Dimensions: H: 23 cm; W: 13 cm; T: 11 cm.

Description: A part of the body of the console is decorated with two spiral rosettes.

Type: A2.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Raunig 1974, Tab. VI, Fig. 31.



Cat. no. 30: Založje (Photo after Raunig 1974, tab. VI, Fig. 31)

31. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1345.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 20 cm; W: 56 cm; T: 57 cm.

Description: The right half of a funerary monument in the form of a lid of gable-type without acroteria. Damage to the surface is noticeable on the lower edge and the right side panel. On the frontal side there is an inscription panel in the pediment with visible auxiliary lines, which served as aid when organising the inscription. In the centre and in the right corner of the pediment is a carved six-leaf rosette in a double circle.

Type: A.

Production date: 1st century or 1st half of 2nd century.

Inscription: [---]us Den/ [--- ann(orum)] XC h(ic) e(st) s(itus).

Bibliographic references: lupa 23773; HD58256; CIL III 13279 (p. 2328,16); Kovačević, Mirković 1890, 333; Radimský 1893, 578, Fig. 54; Mesihović 2011, 436; Raunig 2007, 105; Paškvalin 2012, 355–356, cat. no. 19; Busuladžić 2016a, 100, Tab. 8.1, 8.



Cat. no. 31: Pritoka

³²⁰ Raunig 1974, 26.

³²¹ Raunig 1974, 26.

32. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1445.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 15 cm; W: 47 cm; T: 55 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid without acroteria. A schematic pediment, underneath which is an inscription panel is located on the front panel. The interior of the pediment is decorated by a carved six-leaf rosette in two concentric circles.

Type: A.

Production date: 1st-2nd centuries.

Inscription: *Lic(aia) Dena an(norum) LH(ic) S(ita) E(st)*.

Bibliographic references: Radimský 1893, 578; Paškvalin 2012, 356, cat. no. 21; Busuladžić 2016a, 100, Tab. 8.1, 6.



Cat. no. 32: Pritoka

33. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1446.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 14 cm; W: 54 cm; T: 60 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid without acroteria. On the frontal side there is an inscription panel in the pediment with visible auxiliary lines, which served as aid when organising the inscription.

Type: A.

Production date: 1st-2nd centuries.

Inscription: *(a)nn(orum) (a)nn (is ali os)? XX di(es).../ And(i)issm...?*

Bibliographic references: Radimský 1893, 90-91, Fig. 48; Paškvalin 2012, 357, cat. no. 27; Busuladžić 2016a, 104, Tab. 12.1, 1.



Cat. no. 33: Pritoka

34. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1343.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 15 cm; W: 46 cm; T: 48 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid without acroteria. On the frontal side there is an inscription panel in the pediment with visible auxiliary lines, which served as aid when organising the inscription. Above the inscription is a schematically carved motif of a rosette in a circle. The lid covered a cremation burial.

Type: A.

Production date: 1st-2nd centuries.

Inscription: *[---?] S(?)lator Oep(li) filius an(norum) X*.

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23760; HD58941/HD59920; CIL III 13275 (p. 2274); Radimský 1893, 88, Fig. 46; Patsch 1894b, 354-355; Bojanovski 1988a, 308; Mesihović 2011, 410; Paškvalin 2012, 356, cat. no. 20; Busuladžić 2016a, 100, Tab. 8.1, 7.



Cat. no. 34: Pritoka

35. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

Site: **Golubić.**

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³²²

Dimensions: H: 18 cm; W: 79 cm; T: 89 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid without acroteria. On the frontal side there is an inscription panel in the pediment with visible auxiliary lines, which served as aid when organising the inscription. The frontal side is decorated by three carved rosettes within concentric circles.³²³

Type: A.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Privato servo h(ic) s(itus) e(st).*

Bibliographic references: HD33974; *ILJug* III 1671; Sergejevski 1940, 135, Fig. 1; Bojanovski 1988a, 316; Mesihović 2011, 386; Paškvalin 2012, 356, cat. no. 23.



Cat. no. 35: Golubić (Drawing after Raunig 2007, tab. 2, Fig. 2)

36. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

Site: **Golubić.**

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³²⁴

Dimensions: H: 20 cm; W: 68 cm; T: 91 cm.

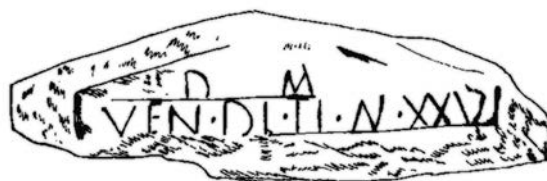
Description: A gable-type lid without acroteria. On the frontal side there is an inscription panel in the pediment with visible auxiliary lines, which served as aid when organising the inscription. The frontal side is decorated by three carved rosettes within concentric circles.³²⁵

Type: A.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Ven(eto) Diti an(norum) XXV.*

Bibliographic references: HD33977; *ILJug* III 1674; Sergejevski 1940, 135, Fig. 2; Raunig 2007, 108; Mesihović 2011, 388; Paškvalin 2012, 357, cat. no. 28.



Cat. no. 36: Golubić (Drawing after Raunig 2007, tab. 2, Fig. 3)

37. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

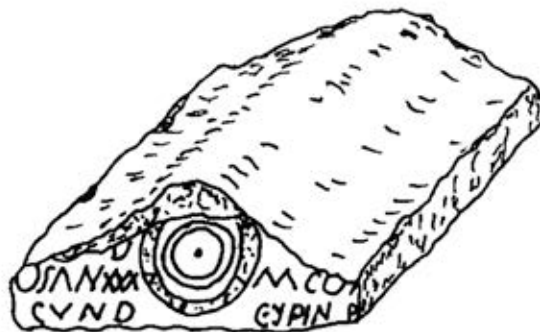
Site: **Golubić.**

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³²⁶

Dimensions: H: 30 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 140 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid without acroteria. The front side has a pediment with an inscription panel. A large part of the pediment is covered by a carved motif of a wreath with two concentric circles.³²⁷



Cat. no. 37: Golubić (Drawing after Raunig 2007, tab. 2, Fig. 6)

³²² Raunig 2007, 97.

³²³ Raunig 2007, 108.

³²⁴ Raunig 2007, 97.

³²⁵ Raunig 2007, 108.

³²⁶ Raunig 2007, 97.

³²⁷ Čremošnik 1957a, 164–165.

Type: A.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: [D(is)] / M(anibus) / Aur(eliae)(?) an(norum)
XXX / [S]ecunda[e] // co[ni]u[gi] pia[e] p(osuit).

Bibliographic references: HD33265; ILJug I 219 = ILJug I 220; Sergejevski 1951, 303–304, Fig. 4; Čremošnik 1957a, 164–165, Fig. 3; Bojanovski 1988a, 311; Raunig 2007, 110; Paškvalin 2012, 355–356, cat. no. 22.

38. FUNERARY MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A LID

Site: **Golubić**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³²⁸

Dimensions: H: 25 cm; W: 41 cm; T: 68 cm.

Description: The lower left corner of the lid is chipped. A gable-type lid without acroteria. On the frontal side there is an inscription panel in the pediment with visible auxiliary lines, which served as an aid when organising the inscription.

Type: A

Production date: 1st century or 1st half of 2nd century.

Inscription: Seneca / [---] SCREIB an(norum) XXV.

Bibliographic references: HD63646; AE 2007, 1116; Raunig 2007, 110.



Cat. no. 38: Golubić (Drawing after Raunig 2007, 122, tab. 2, Fig. 8)

39. DISK-LIKE LID

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 408.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A

Dimensions: T: 12 cm; dia. 171 cm.

Description: Fragments of a stone disk-like lid for covering the cinerary urn. The circumference of the slab carries a carving of a dolphin and an inscription.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Inscription: IuliaE(?) [--- Iu?]li Nigri uxorI(?) I(?) [---].

Bibliographic references: HD58255; CIL III 13274 = CIL III 13342,8; Kovačević, Mirković 1890, 333; Radimský 1893, 577; Patsch 1894b, 354, Fig. 18; Patsch 1896a, 259, Fig. 25; Mesihović 2011, 435.



Cat. no. 39: Pritoka

40. AEDIKULA (FRAGMENT)

Site: **Pritoka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 38,5 cm; W: 77 cm; T: 27 cm.

Description: The right half of the pediment belonged to a large funerary monument, probably an aedicule. There is extensive damage to the surface at the front and at the lower edge. A relief of the head of

³²⁸ Raunig 2007, 97.

Medusa with lush, cross-combed hair is located in the centre of the pediment. Medusa has an oval, almost round face with indistinct cheekbones, the nose is wide, the nasal ridge breaks sharply into the distinct arch above the eyes, under which large almond-shaped eyes can be seen. The pupils were not made. The mouth is small and indistinct. Her round face is surrounded by lush wave hair, combed backwards, parted in the middle and that descend in a series of short locks from the top of the head to the bottom of the chin. Below the chin two snakes are tying themselves into a knot, however on the right side only the remnant of the snake's tail remains visible. Medusa's wings can be seen at the top of her head. Earlier publications state that a bird, with its head turned towards Medusa, was carved in relief in the right corner of the pediment, however today it is barely visible.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1939, 10, No. 8; Tab. V, Fig. 6; Paškvalin 2012, 472.



Cat. no. 40: Pritoka

41. STONE SLAB WITH DECORATION (FRAGMENT)

Site: **Golubić.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 50.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 170 cm; W: 50 cm; T: 15 cm.

Description: The stone slab most likely belonged to a part of an aedicule. The right edge of the slab is completely chipped. Damage is also visible on its lower edge. The panel with a frame is filled by a relief depiction with a severely damaged surface, which makes it hard to interpret. However, Satire standing on a narrow beam is still recognisable. On his right is a branch, which is growing from a vessel with two handles (*kantharos*). It seems that there are two winged genii alongside the *kantharos*, reaching into the vessel. The right Genius is almost knocked off completely. A *kantharos* and genii are depicted on a narrow, stepped rectangular base. The outer edge of the frame of the slab is decorated with a floral motif.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Radimský 1893, 54, Fig. 36.



Cat. no. 41: Golubić

42. FLUTED COLUMNS

Site: **Ripač**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 195.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 53 cm; W: 15 cm.

Description: Three small fluted columns with a stylised capital. A small semi-circular tenon is attached to the lower side of the base of the column.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: unpublished.



Cat. no. 42: Ripač

43. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Čavkići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1321.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 15 cm; W: 30 cm; T: 10 cm.

Description: A fragment of a funerary plaque with a partially preserved inscription panel.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Inscription: -----] / IIV S / SIETIS / h(ic) s(it--) [e(st)].

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23778; *HD*59922; *CIL* III 13280; Radimský 1893, 53, Fig. 32.



Cat. no. 43: Čavkići

44. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Čavkići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1320.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 15 cm; W: 15 cm; T: 12 cm.

Description: A fragment of a funerary plaque with a partially preserved inscription panel. The auxiliary lines that served as aids when organising the inscription are visible.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st–3rd centuries.

Inscription: -----] ANE [---?] / [--- Fabi?] a Luc [a? ---?] / [--- leg(ionis) III] F(laviae) f(elicis) [-----].

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23781; *HD*58874; *CIL* III 14329; Patsch 1895b, 579, Fig. 9.



Cat. no. 44: Čavkići

BOSANSKI PETROVAC (45–49)

45. FUNERARY STELE

Site: *Krnjeuša*.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 205.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 134 cm; W: 64 cm; T: 12 cm.

Description: Upper right side of a non-architectural rectangular stele with an inscription panel. It has a moulded frame that is at the top ended with a double arched niche. The central motif of the double wreath with the six-leaf rosette covers the space between the upper edge of the stele and the frame of the inscription panel. Depicting the plastic tension of the surface of the wreaths was achieved with the deep carving of the slanted lines into the surface of both wreath rings. A heart-shaped leaf with a stem and a crescent hangs from the outer edge of the larger wreath. The motif of the smaller six-leaf rosette in the wreath is repeated in the right corner of the stele. The thick slanted lines, which depict the plasticity, run counter-clockwise just like in the central wreath. From the right edge two heart shaped leaves with stems are hanging. Underneath a small rosette, an object is depicted, which is reminiscent of a musical instrument with six strings (possibly a lyra). Along the inscription panel is a carved motif of fine branches. From the carved horizontal auxiliary line on the upper edge, a garland with a decoration in the shape of hanging heart-shaped leaves is hanging. It is most likely that the entire composition is mimicking the shape of the garland that decorates the upper edge of the stele. There are traces of red colour on the heart shaped leaves on stems that enrich the garland. Auxiliary lines that served as an aid in writing the inscription can be seen in the inscription panel.

Type: Subtype A2a.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: [D (is)] M(anibus) / [Ulp]ia/ (?) Urs/[ina] infe/[lic]issim[o] / ₅ [f]ilio Ur[si]no an(norum) VII / [be]ne m[e]ren[ti].

Bibliographic references: lupa 23767; HD8431; CIL III 14974; Patsch 1900b, 175, Fig. 6; Patsch 1902b, 106–107, Fig. 44; Bojanovski 1988a, 259; Mesihović 2011, 452.



Cat. no. 45: Krnjeuša

46. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Krnjeuša**.

Location: USCMB, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³²⁹

Dimensions: H: 190 cm; W: 75 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has a damaged surface in the upper left and lower right edge. Large damage is also visible on the right edge of the inscription panel.

A non-architectural rectangular stele with an inscription panel within a moulded frame that is ended at the top with a double arched niche. I did not categorise the rectangular shaped panel above the inscription panel as a part of the general design as it seems more likely in this case that it emerged in the second phase of the stele production, i.e. together with the decoration and inscription. The central motif is comprised from a double wreath with a six-leaf rosette in the centre. The decoration of the two shallow carved semicircular lines that are touching upon the outer edge of the larger wreath gives the impression that the wreath is 'attached' to the upper edge of the funerary monument. The plasticity of the surface of both wreaths is achieved with a dense carving of lines in the shape of the letter V, which mimic the tightly interweaved branches of the wreath. The carvings in the larger wreath runs clockwise, while at the smaller wreath the carvings run anti-clockwise. The space between the rectangular panel and the outer edge of the large wreath is decorated with a series of semicircles that are turned towards the wreath. The same decoration is carved between the two wreaths. The panel with the central motif is surrounded by motifs of rosettes in a circle: a rosette in the shape of a square with curved sides, a spiral rosette, and a swastika. Underneath the rosette with the swastika is a carved heart shaped leaf on a stem. The line of densely carved lines in the shape of the letter V between the inscription panel and the edge of the stele mimics the form of the columns. The auxiliary lines that served as aid when writing the inscription are clearly visible in the inscription panel.

Type: Subtype A2a.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D (is) M(anibus) / Maximu/s Diti an(n)o/
rum LXX / ⁵p(ius?) v(ixit?) f(ecit) / h(ic) s(itus) e(st).

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1664; Sergejevski 1934b, 9–10; Bojanovski 1988a, 259; Mesihovič 2011, 448; Paškvalin 2012, 126.



Cat. no. 46: Krnjeuša (Photo after Sergejevski 1934b, 10, No. 8)

³²⁹ Paškvalin 2012, 126; Sergejevski 1934b, 9.

47. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Krnjeuša.**

Location: USCMB, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³³⁰

Dimensions: H: 82 cm; W: 75 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The upper left and the central part of the funerary stele. The right edge of the stele has been chipped away at an angle. It is a simple rectangular stele with an inscription panel which is at the top ended with a double arched niche. That this is a part of the inscription panel is indicated by the remains of the inscription line that is visible underneath the right arch. The central decorative motif represents a wreath with a six-leaf rosette in the centre. On the upper edge of the stele is a schematically depicted motif of a garland with decorative heart-shaped leaves. A spiral rosette and a swastika are carved next to the wreath. Above the inscription panel two small branches are carved, from which heart-shaped leaves on stems are springing. The same motif is repeated in both niches within the inscription panel.³³¹

Type: Subtype A2a.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D (is)] M(anibus) / [

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1665; Sergejevski 1934b, 10; Mesihović 2011, 449; Paškvalin 2012, 127.



Cat. no. 47: Krnjeuša (Photo after Sergejevski 1934b, 10, No. 9)

48. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Krnjeuša.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 419.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 62 cm; W: 48 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The central part of the inscription panel of a funerary stele with two columns.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription:] d(efuncto?) an(norum) / LX et filio/
M(arcus) Ulp(icius) Rusti(cus) sit(?) rel(?) / ⁵
an(norum) X p(lus) m(inus) t(itulum) / p(ecunia)
s(ua) p(osuit).³³²

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23762; *CIL* III 14973a; Patsch 1900b, 174–175, Fig. 4; Patsch 1902b, 106–107; Bojanovski 1988a, 259; Mesihović 2011, 450–451.



Cat. no. 48: Krnjeuša (Photo after Patsch 1900, 175, Fig. 4)

³³⁰ Paškvalin 2012, 127; Sergejevski 1934b, 10.

³³¹ Sergejevski 1934b, 10.

³³² Branje po Mesihović 2011, 450–451.

49. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Smoljana**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 62.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 62 cm; W: 87 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: Inscribed funerary monument (*titulus*) of a rectangular shape has two shallow grooves for attaching on both the upper and lower side. On the front is an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The side edges and the upper edge of the stone are decorated with the motif of small carved concentric circles. These differ in the precision and level of production. The concentric circles on the upper and right edge of the frame are more precisely made, the circles are deeper and more numerous than those on the left edge. Shallow (possibly unfinished) circles are visible on the left side edges of the slab. On the right edge of the inscription panel is a narrow moulding which is decorated by a zigzag motif created in relief.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aureliis Fortunioni et Felicis/sim(a)e qui vixerunt(!) an(n)us(!) XC fecit en emmimoriam Aurelia / ⁵Quarta Aurelio [P]rocino caris/simo marito et sibi ipsaius / qui vixserunt [i]n uno annos [1] XIX Rocinus vix(it) an(n)os LXXX.*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23759; HD58936; CIL III 14014; Patsch 1896a, 256–257, Fig. 20; Bojanovski 1988a, 259; Mesihović 2011, 454–455; Paškvalin 2012, 38.



Cat. no. 49: Smoljana

SOUTHWEST BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

BOSANSKO GRAHOVO (50–51)

50. BURIAL URN

Site: **Grkovci**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 406.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 40 cm; W: 61 cm; T: 39 cm.

Description: The lower part of a rectangular burial urn.

It is broken in two, the lower corners have been chipped away. On the front lies an inscription panel within a moulded frame, which is surrounded by a three-dimensional decorative panel with a motif of double spear shaped acanthus leaves.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription:] / P(ublius) Aeli(ius) Fir/mus fil(ius) / b(ene) m(erenti?) p(osuit).

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23766; HD34077; *IlJug* III 1810; Patsch 1906, 180–181, Fig. 32; Patsch 1909, 138; Bojanovski 1988a, 234; Mesihović 2011, 476.



Cat. no. 50: Grkovci

51. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Grkovci**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 54 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The funerary monument has been broken into several parts. The central and right lower parts are missing. The inscription panel is on the front. Alongside the frame, the frieze of the cymatium is also decorated; its leaves are turned to the inner side of the inscription panel. The entire frame is emphasised by the decorative border with the motif of a vine with heart shaped leaves which emerge from the central *kantharos*. The central stem of the tendrils expands to the left and right of the *kantharos* in a sinusoid arch, with an individual cluster of grapes or a vine leaf emerging within the arch.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: Eximiae laudis sum[m] / ae integritatis P(ublius) [A]/el(ius) Ursus dec(urio) mun(icipii) [Sa]/lv(io) omnibus ho[nor] / ⁵ [i]bus functus f [— — —] / [l]em [— — —] / [— — —] / [— — —] / [— — —] ae [— — —] / ¹⁰ filae infelic[iss(imae) q(uae)] / vix (it) ann(os) XVIII [men(es) — — —] / vivus sibi et [suis] / memoriam fec[it].

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23314; HD34074; *IlJug* III 1806; Patsch 1906, 162–163, Fig. 9; Patsch 1909, 118–120; Bojanovski 1988a, 234; Mesihović 2011, 471–472.



Cat. no. 51: Grkovci

GLAMOČ (52–54)

52. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Vrba**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 464.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 63 cm; W: 57 cm; T: 19 cm.

Description: The upper half of the rectangular funerary stele. The basic form consists of a shallow arched niche and the frame of the inscription panel. The arch of the portrait niche reaches high under the upper edge of the stele. Left and right of the inscription panel is the decorative border with a stylised palmette that does not surpass the height of the inscription panel. Two busts are depicted in the niches. The left one is slightly smaller than the right one. Due to the damage the details of the clothes and the faces cannot be recognised.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.³³³

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aelio Varroni f(ilio) an(n) o(rum).*

Bibliographic references: *Iupa* 23761; *HD*33127; *IlJug* 156; Sergejevski 1938, 119, No. 23; Bojanovski 1988a, 240; Paškvalin 2012, 124–125.



Cat. no. 52: Vrba

53. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Isakovci**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1428.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 100 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 19 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken into eight parts. The basic form cannot be recognised in its entirety, but it seems that it comprised of at least three parts: a portrait niche, a small framed panel in between, and the inscription panel. It is likely that the frame ran right around the edges of the stele. Within the portrait niche we can see three dimensional partial traces of the pleats of a garment that was fastened to the right shoulder. This is most likely a male bust. In the panel four persons looking right are depicted in relief. Two of them are partially preserved, dressed in a short tunic with sleeves. The man on the left is holding a vessel in his left hand, and a large object that cannot be recognised due to damage in his right hand. The man on the right is holding an object that looks like a writing tablet in his left hand and is pointing at it with his right hand. The motif most likely depicts a banquet with servants. The frame of the stele is decorated with the motif of the vine tendrils from which spear-shaped leaves and clusters of grapes emerge in arches.³³⁴ Underneath is the inscription panel with a partially preserved inscription.



Cat. no. 53: Isakovci (Photo after Sergejevski 1933, 9, Fig. 6)

³³³ Paškvalin 2012, 125.

³³⁴ Sergejevski 1933, 9.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: [...] *Crobia co(n)iu* [x — —] / [— — —]
maicon [

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23741; *HD*33943; *ILJug* III 1637; Mandić 1930, 108, Fig. 7; Sergejevski 1933, 9, No. 6; Mesihović 2011, 484.

54. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Isakovci**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 330.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 32 cm; W: 30 cm; T: 13,5 cm.

Description: A fragment of a monument which most likely belonged to a funerary stele. On the fragment a part of the portrait niche is preserved, and in it a married couple is depicted. On the right side is the man, of which only the left side of the head and the right shoulder are preserved. The man has a short beard. On his right shoulder is a visible trace of a fibula that fastened the garment. The woman is on the left. We can recognise a part of the hairstyle above the left ear and the left shoulder. On the shoulder we can see the pleats of the garment which is decorated by embroidery. Between them is a carved two line inscription.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *Sperant/io filio*.

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23763; *HD*56474; *CIL* III 13986; *ILJug* III, 01636; Patsch 1894b, 356; Patsch 1896a, 260; Sergejevski 1933, 10–11, No. 8; Mesihović 2011, 488.



Cat. no. 54: Isakovci

LIVNO (55–84)

55. BURIAL URN

Site: **Vašarovine**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 400.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 43 cm; W: 32 cm; T: 49 cm.

Description: The bottom left edge of the stone burial urn. On the front of the fragment is a relief carving of a woman in a garment with long sleeves. She is wearing a wide belt that is fastened at the back. Her shoulders and arms are covered by a cape. The cape and the belt are decorated with the same robed pattern. Around her neck she is wearing a richly decorated necklace with a large round pendant that is lying on her chest. She is wearing a wide bracelet on the wrist of her right hand.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd–4th centuries.



Cat. no. 55: Vašarovine

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1906, 171–177, Fig. 21; Patsch 1909, 129–130, Fig. 22; Paškvalin 2012, 392, cat. no. 5; Busuladžić 2016a, 99, Tab. 7.1, 6.

56. BURIAL URN

Site: **Livno.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 247.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 58 cm; W: 80 cm; T: 90 cm.

Description: The burial-chest with a broken off upper edge and back. The interior was roughed out to accommodate ashes or a burial urn. The sides of the burial-chest run into an *avant-corps* to create a sunken central panel with decoration. The *avant-corps* are decorated with fluted pilasters. The central panel is decorated with a motif of two childlike *erotes* carrying a garland over their shoulders. The one on the left holds the garland in his left hand high above his neck, and in his outstretched right arm he holds the centre of the garland at waist level. He is leaning on his right leg while his left leg is extended. The right is shown as a mirror image of the left.

Type: B.

Production date: beginning of/middle 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1906, 177; Patsch 1909, 135; Paškvalin 2012, 391; Busuladžić 2016b, 188, Tab. 11, cat. no. 35; Busuladžić 2016a, 98, Tab. 6.1, 1.



Cat. no. 56: Livno

57. BURIAL URN WITH LID

Site: **Lištani.**

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³³⁵

Dimensions: H: 40 cm; W: 45 cm; T: 55 cm (BURIAL URN); H: 16,5 cm; W: 59 cm; T: 71 cm.

Description: The burial-chest and the gabled lid were discovered in its original location. The burial-chest is created from a rectangular stone block, which has a rectangular opening at the top, and in the opening the bones of the deceased were found. The sides of the burial-chest run into an *avant-corps* to create a sunken central panel with decoration. The *avant-corps* are decorated with a series of concentric circles which possibly imitate a floral motif. The central panel is decorated by a shallow carved rectangular moulded frame with four rectangular panels, which possibly depict the motif of doors (*porta Inferi*). The lid of the burial urn is a gable-type lid with acroteria on all four corners. The frontal side of the lid is architecturally divided into architraves and a pediment with corner acroteria. The front of the pediment and acroteria is decorated with carvings. In the centre of



Cat. no. 57: Lištani (Photo after Škergo *et al.* 2008, 274, Figs. 24a–d)

³³⁵ Škergo *et al.* 2008, 285.

the pediment a precisely shaped six-leaf rosette in a circle is depicted. The inner sides of the pediment are decorated with a dentil frieze. Each acroterium is decorated with a palmette motif.³³⁶

Type: B.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Škegro *et al.* 2008, 274–275, cat. no. 23 (Figs. 24a–d).

58. BURIAL URN

Site: **Lištani**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³³⁷

Dimensions: H: 40 cm; W: 44 cm; T: 60 cm.

Description: The burial-chest is made from a single stone block, and the back and right side panels have been chipped away. The upper side shows a rectangular opening in which the remains of the deceased were kept. The sides of the burial-chest run into an *avant-corps* to create a sunken central panel with decoration. The *avant-corps* are decorated with a series of concentric semicircles, which might imitate a floral motif. The central panel was decorated by a shallow carved rectangular frame with four rectangular panels of which only the lower two have been preserved. Most likely this was a depiction of the motif of doors (*porta Inferi*).³³⁸

Type: B.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Škegro *et al.* 2008, 266–267, cat. nos. 24a–b.



Cat. no. 58: Lištani (Photo after Škegro *et al.* 2008, 275, Fig. 25a)

59. BURIAL URN

Site: **Livno**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 250.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 41 cm; W: 53 cm; T: 75 cm.

Description: The burial-chest with a chipped upper edge and the left side panel, both at an angle. A burial urn with double frame. On the front is the moulded inscription panel, the outer frame is not moulded. The latter is decorated with carvings of acanthus leaves.

Type: C.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription:] / [— — —] antu / Aur(elius) Litus Zuni / coniugi karissi/mae p(osuit) et sibi et // suis.

Bibliographic references: lupa 23755; HD34045; *IlJug* III 1771; Patsch 1906, 177, Fig. 31; Patsch 1909, 135, Fig. 32; Bojanovski 1988a, 241; Mesihović 2011, 554; Paškvalin 2012, 392, cat. no. 7; Busuladžić 2016a, 99, Tab. 7.1, 2.



Cat. no. 59: Livno

³³⁶ Škegro *et al.* 2008, 285.

³³⁷ Škegro *et al.* 2008, 285.

³³⁸ Škegro *et al.* 2008, 285.

60. BURIAL URN

Site: **Lištani**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 304.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 33 cm; W: 35 cm; T: 35 cm.

Description: The burial-chest with the fragmented upper edge and right side panel. A burial urn with double frame. On the front is the moulded inscription panel, the outer frame is not moulded. The latter is decorated with carvings of symmetrically placed palmettes.

Type: C.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: /.../ ilarus Gra[eci] f(ilius?) / [p]osuit sepulcrum Lavoni fili(a)e / defun(c)t(a)e annoru/m septem sibi et suis.

Bibliographic references: lupa 23765; HD58909; CIL III 2761 (p. 2270); CIL III 9846; Patsch 1894b, 341; Patsch 1896a, 254, Fig. 16; Patsch 1904a, 248, Fig. 9; Paškvalin 2012, 392–393, cat. no. 8; Busuladžić 2016a, 99, Tab. 7.1, 3.



Cat. no. 60: Lištani

61. BURIAL URN

Site: **Lištani**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³³⁹

Dimensions: H: 39 cm; W: 49,5 cm; T: 46 cm.

Description: The left side panel of the burial-chest has been broken into multiple fragments. The right side and back panels are missing in their entirety. A burial urn with double frame. On the front is the moulded inscription panel, the outer frame is not moulded. The outer frame has a carved decoration in the form of a stylised palmette.³⁴⁰

Type: C.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus)/ Aur(elius) Messiv[s]/ [—] CIRBINVI sibi/ et Aur(eliae) Sur(a)e caris/ sim(a) e coniugi p(o)s(uit).

Bibliographic references: Škegro et al. 2008, 264–266, cat. nos. 4a–c (Figs. 5a–c).



Cat. no. 61: Lištani (Photo after Škegro et al. 2008, 265, Figs. 5a–c)

62. BURIAL URN

Site: **Lištani**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁴¹

Dimensions: H: 37 cm; W: 47 cm; T: 53,5 cm.

Description: The left side panel of the burial-chest was smashed into multiple fragments. Large parts of the front panel and the right side and back panels are missing in their entirety. A burial urn with double

³³⁹ Škegro et al. 2008, 285.

³⁴⁰ Škegro et al. 2008, 285.

³⁴¹ Škegro et al. 2008, 285.

frame. On the front is the moulded inscription panel, the outer frame is not moulded. The outer frame is decorated with a carving of a stylised palmette.³⁴²

Type: C.

Production date: beginning of 3rd century.

Inscription: — — — — / def(inctae) ann(or)um XL/
pos(uit) Ael(ia) Ursa filia/ matri pientissim(a)e.

Bibliographic references: Škegro *et al.* 2008, 266–267, cat. no. 5.



Cat. no. 62: Lištani (Photo after Škegro *et al.* 2008, 266, Fig. 6a)

63. BURIAL URN

Site: **Lištani**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁴³

Dimensions: H: 34 cm; W: 52 cm; T: 49,5 cm.

Description: A burial-chest with a chipped upper edge.

The deepened space intended for preserving the ashes of the deceased has been partially preserved. A burial urn with double frame. On the front is the moulded inscription panel, the outer frame is not moulded. The outer frame is decorated with a carving of a stylised palmette. The inscription panel shows the auxiliary lines that served to aid the organisation of the inscription. The inscription was never made.³⁴⁴

Type: C.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Škegro *et al.* 2008, 267, cat. no. 6.



Cat. no. 63: Lištani (Photo after Škegro *et al.* 2008, 267, Fig. 7)

64. BURIAL URN

Site: **Priluka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 336.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 45 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 57 cm.

Description: The upper part of the burial-chest has been chipped away in its entirety. Taking into account its rough treatment of surfaces, it might be possible to assume that this is a near-finished burial urn. This is the most likely a burial urn with a double frame. In this case, only the inner frame with the inscription panel was completed. The outer frame with the carving ornamentation was never created.

Type: C.

Production date: end of 2nd and beginning of 3rd centuries.

Inscription: [— — —] / v Diani (?)/ Plator fil(ius) patri p(osuit).

Bibliographic references: lupa 23757; HD58934; CIL III 9859 (p 2270); Patsch 1896a, 255, Fig. 19.



Cat. no. 64: Priluka

³⁴² Škegro *et al.* 2008, 286.

³⁴³ Škegro *et al.* 2008, 285.

³⁴⁴ Škegro *et al.* 2008, 267.

65. BURIAL URN

Site: **Vašarovine**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁴⁵

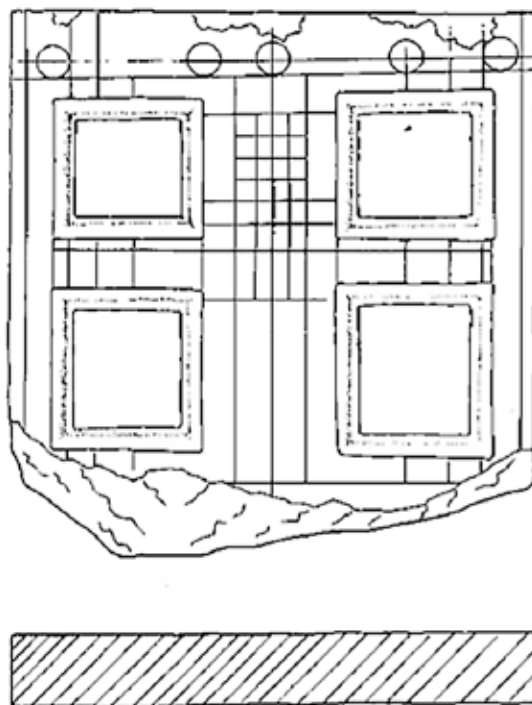
Dimensions: H: 50,7 cm; W: 48,7 cm; T: 6,7 cm.

Description: The lower edge of the square stone slab has been chipped away. Most likely this is a part of a multi-component burial urn. The slab is decorated with four square moulded panels, which could represent the motif of the doors into the underworld (*porta Inferi*).³⁴⁶ Shallow carved horizontal and vertical lines in the shape of a net cover the entire surface of the front panel. Five shallow carved circles are located on the upper edge of the tablet. Most likely this was an auxiliary drawing for a near-finished monument.³⁴⁷

Type: burial urn lid type D.

Production date: end of 2nd century.

Bibliographic references: Marjan 2000, 169, No. 3 (Fig. 10).



Cat. no. 65: Vašarovine (Drawing after Marjan 2000, 175, Fig. 10)

66. BURIAL URN

Site: **Vašarovine**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁴⁸

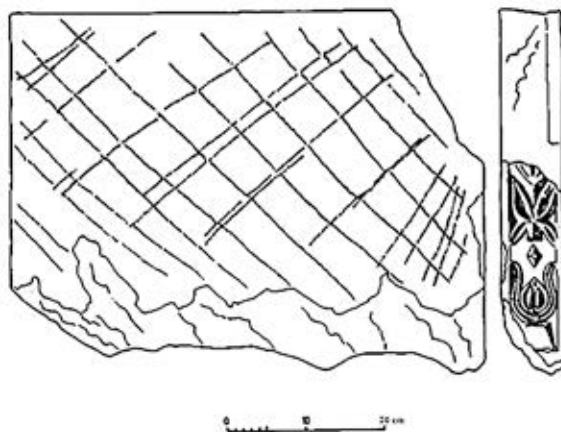
Dimensions: H: 45,3 cm; W: 59,7 cm; T: 8 cm.

Description: A fragment of a rectangular stone slab. Most likely this is a side slab of a multi-component burial urn. On the inner side the slab has two preserved grooves, one in the shape of the letter L, the other in the shape of the letter U. The upper part of the slab shows a slot in the shape of the letter U, which most likely served as a carrier for the (wooden) beam, with which they additionally fortified the construction. A carved floral motif can be seen on the front side of the slab. Traces of carving tools are visible on the side of the slab, running along the entire surface of the side, creating a net pattern.³⁴⁹

Type: burial urn lid type D.

Production date: end of 2nd century.

Bibliographic references: Marjan 2000, 168, No. 1 (Fig. 8).



Cat. no. 66: Vašarovine (Drawing after Marjan 2000, 173, Fig. 8)

³⁴⁵ Marjan 2000, 168.

³⁴⁶ Marjan 2000, 177.

³⁴⁷ Marjan 2000, 169.

³⁴⁸ Marjan 2000, 168.

³⁴⁹ Marjan 2000, 173.

67. BURIAL URN

Site: **Vašarovine.**

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁵⁰

Dimensions: H: 86,4 cm; W: 57,7 cm; T: 7,7 cm.

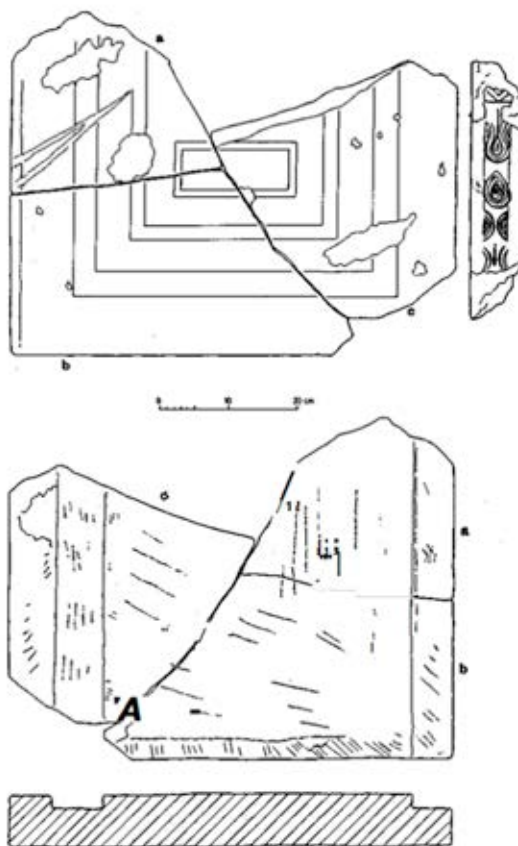
Description: Three fragments of a rectangular stone slab.

Most likely this was a part of the side panel of a multi-component burial urn. On the inner side, the slab has two preserved grooves, one in the shape of the letter L, the other in the shape of the letter U. On the front is a carved column, decorated with a stylised floral motif. The outer side of the slab is decorated with a series of rectangles.³⁵¹

Type: burial urn lid type D.

Production date: end of 2nd century.

Bibliographic references: Marjan 2000, 169, No. 2 (Fig. 9).



Cat. no. 67: Vašarovine (Drawing after Marjan 2000, 174, Fig. 9)

68. BURIAL URN

Site: **Livno.**

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. 16.

Material: Limestone.³⁵²

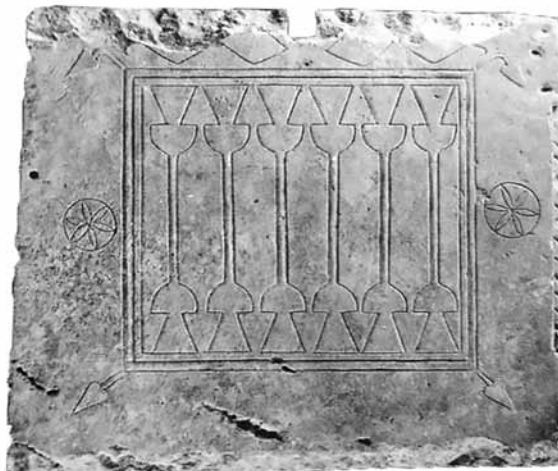
Dimensions: H: 63 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 7,8 cm.

Description: A rectangular stone slab. The surface of the upper and lower side is damaged. Most likely this was a part of the side panel of a multi-component burial urn. On the upper part of the slab a groove in the shape of the letter U has been preserved. It most likely served as a carrier of the (maybe wooden) beam, with which the construction was additionally fortified. A fluted column is carved on the front side. A carved decoration can be found on the side. A stylised colonnade is most likely depicted in the rectangular frame. From each corner of the rectangular frame (under the angle of 60°) emerged a decoration in the form of a heart shaped leaf on a stem. A series of rhomboids is carved above the frame. The outer edges of the far left and right rhomboid are shaped as a swallow's tail. Left and right of the frame are two six-leaf rosettes in a circle.³⁵³

Type: burial urn lid type D.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 69, cat. no. 141.



Cat. no. 68: Livno (Photo after Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 69, Cat. no. 141)

³⁵⁰ Marjan 2000, 168.

³⁵¹ Marjan 2000, 174.

³⁵² Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 69.

³⁵³ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 69.

69. BURIAL URN

Site: **Livno**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. 17.

Material: Limestone.³⁵⁴

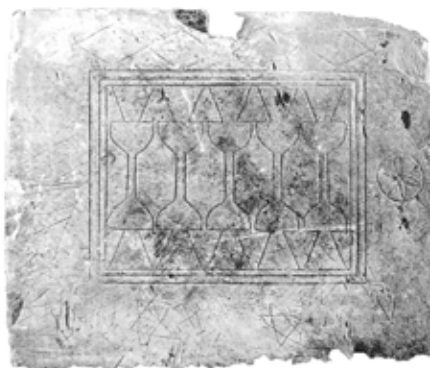
Dimensions: H: 48 cm; W: 61 cm; T: 9 cm.

Description: A rectangular stone slab. Some surface damage can be seen on the lower edge of the slab. Most likely this was a part of the side panel of a multi-component burial urn. On its upper part the tablet has a preserved semicircular groove. A carved decoration can be found on the side. A stylised colonnade is most likely depicted in the rectangular frame. A series of rhomboids is carved above the frame. The outer edges of the far left and right rhomboid are shaped as a swallow's tail. Right of the frame lies a carved six-leaf rosette in a circle.³⁵⁵

Type: burial urn lid type D.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 69, cat. no. 142.



Cat. no. 69: Livno (Photo after Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 69, Cat. no. 141)

70. GABLE-TYPE LID AND THE BASE SLAB

Site: **Kablić Mali**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1357 (pokrov); NMBH, inv. no. 252.

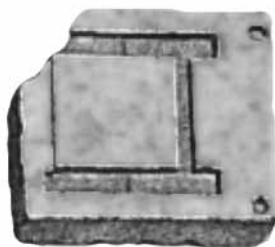
Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 17 cm; W: 91 cm; T: 120 cm (lid); H: 16 cm; W: 80 cm; T: 121 cm.

Description: The gable-type lid and the base slab of the multi-component burial urn were discovered together in 1897 in the settlement of Mali Kablić. The lid has along its entire length an obliquely chipped



c



a



b



d

³⁵⁴ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 65.

³⁵⁵ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 69.

Cat. no. 70: Kablić Mali; a – drawing of the lid (after Patsch 1909, Fig. 23), b – lid, c – upper base slab, d – lower base slab

off left side. On the left and far right edge of the frontal top side of the lid and at the top of the pediment grooves have been preserved, which most likely carried the acroteria. Parts of the acroteria, which might have belonged to this lid have not been preserved. On the lower side of the lid, a shallow rectangular support for the burial urn, in front of which two small pillars were placed (diameter of 11 cm). An inscription is preserved on the front. The back left corner of the rectangular stone base slab has been broken off. On the upper side of the slab is a sitting point with four rectangular panels and two pillars (diameter of 11 cm). Rectangular grooves have been preserved on the front and back. The surface of the lower side has been treated only roughly.

Type: burial urn lid type D.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D[is] Manibus/...filia[e] , vixit annos XVI, Plator Carvius Batonis/ posuit.*

Bibliographic references: *ILJug III* 1807; Patsch 1906, 173–174, Fig. 23; Patsch 1909, 131, Fig. 24; Bojanovski 1988a, 242; Mesihović 2011, 578; Paškvalin 2012, 400; Busuladžić 2016a, 103, Tab. 11.1, 5.



71. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Livno.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1358.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 22 cm; W: 86 cm; T: 78 cm.

Description: Both back corners have been broken off the lid of the burial urn. The damage to the surface is also visible on the right acroteria at the front. A gable-type lid with an acroteria. An inscription panel is located at the front of the pediment. On the bottom side of the lid is a carved rectangular groove for covering the burial urn, in front of which two pillars were placed (diameter of 11 cm). In the pediment panel of the lid, a rosette in a circle has been carved in shallow relief. The shallow carved stylised palmette decorates the acroterium.

Type: burial urn lid type a D.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Maximus Beusantis vixit an(is) LX, posuerunt filii pientissi(mo) ben(e) merenti.*

Bibliographic references: *ILJug III* 1772; Patsch 1906, 176, Fig. 29; Patsch 1909, 134, Fig. 30; Mesihović 2011, 555; Paškvalin 2012, 398, cat. no. 32; Busuladžić 2016a, 100, Tab. 8.1, 4.



Cat. no. 71: Livno; lid and the lower surface of the monument

72. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Suhača.**

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. 300.

Material: Limestone.³⁵⁶

Dimensions: H: 13 cm; W: 98 cm; T: 118 cm.

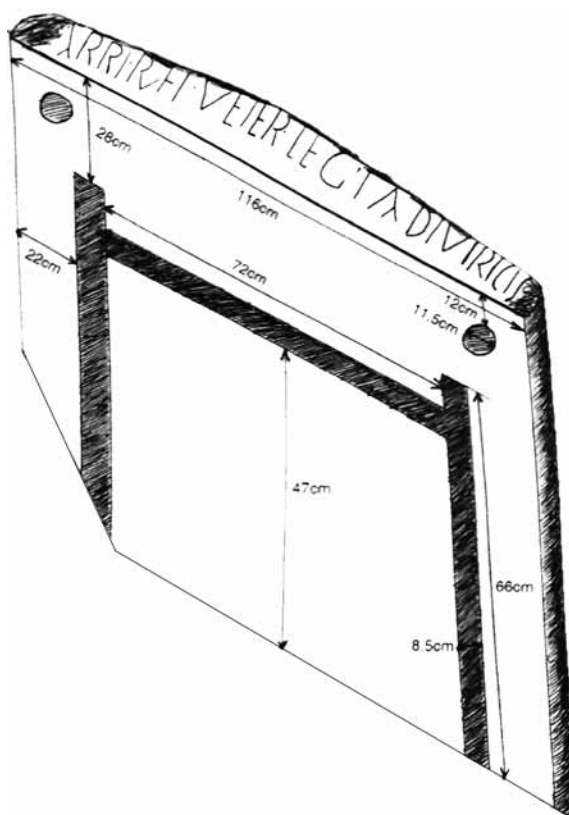
Description: A gable-type lid without acroteria. A groove for covering the rectangular burial urn is carved on the bottom and two pillars were placed in front of it (diameter of 11,5 cm). A single line inscription has been preserved on the front.³⁵⁷

Type: burial urn lid type D.

Production date: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Inscription: *Arri Rufi veter(ani) leg(ionis) I Adiutricis.*

Bibliographic references: AE 1998, 1028; Škegro 1999, 15–25; Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 65, cat. no. 129; Mesihović 2011, 574.



73. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Suhača.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1324.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 18 cm; W: 75 cm; T: 37 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid with acroteria. The back right panel of the lid has been broken off in its entirety. The lid most likely had four acroteria, but only the front left acroterium has been partially preserved. On the front side a moulded pediment holding a rosette in the shape of three concentric circles, underneath is inscription. The acroterium on the left side is decorated with the motif of a stylised palmette.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aelia Paiio nepote/ s aviae vixit annos LXXX posuerunt.*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23754; HD58930; CIL III 9850 (p. 2270); Patsch 1894b, 349, Fig. 10; Patsch 1896a, 254, Fig. 17; Patsch 1906, 176, Fig. 29; Patsch 1909, 134, Fig. 30; Paškvalin 2012, 398, cat. no. 31; Busuladžić 2016a, 100, Tab. 8.1, 3.



Cat. no. 72: Suhača (Drawing after Škegro 1999, 24; Fig. 2; photo after Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 65, Cat. no. 129)



Cat. no. 73: Suhača

³⁵⁶ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 65.

³⁵⁷ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 65.

74. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Livno.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 18 cm; W: 68 cm; T: 44 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid of the burial urn has obliquely chipped off both corners of the left side panel. The damage is visible also on the corner of the front right panel. It is impossible to estimate from the preserved part of the lid whether there were acroteria on the front and back sides. It is highly likely that the acroteria were made on the front side, but not on the back side. On the front side a moulded gable holding a rosette in the shape of three concentric circles, alongside it are two schematically depicted dolphins. The inscription is in the lower half of the pediment.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) [coniu]x et filii sui Aelio Varron Lo/ [isci posuerunt] qui vixit annis XXXX.*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23753; HD34044; *IlJug* III 1771; Patsch 1906, 176, Fig. 28; Patsch 1909, 134, Fig. 29; Alföldy 1969, 231; Bojanovski 1988a, 241; Mesihović 2011, 533; Paškvalin 2012, 397, cat. no. 27; Busuladžić 2016a, 100, Tab. 8.1, 2.



Cat. no. 74: Livno

75. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Suhača.**

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.³⁵⁸

Dimensions: H: 18 cm; W: 55 cm; T: 100 cm.

Description: The left and right corners on the front side of the gable-type lid of the burial urn have been chipped off. Damage is also visible on the left side panel. It is impossible to estimate from the preserved part of the lid whether there were acroteria on the front and back sides. It is highly likely that the acroteria on the front side were made. On the front side a moulded pediment is partially preserved. In the pediment, a motif of a rosette in the shape of three concentric circles is carved, alongside it are two schematically depicted dolphins. The inscription is in the lower half of the pediment.³⁵⁹

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) S(acrum)/ — — —] Secundi [p]o[s]uit filiae Qui [— — —] / — — —con] iugi et suis.*

Bibliographic references: *IlJug* III 1781; Sergejevski 1938, 123; No. 28; Mesihović 2011, 560; Paškvalin 2012, 397–398, cat. no. 28.

76. BURIAL URN LID



Cat. no. 75: Suhača (Photo after Sergejevski 1938, 123)

³⁵⁸ Paškvalin 2012, 397.

³⁵⁹ Paškvalin 2012, 397.

Site: **Livno.**

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁶⁰

Dimensions: H: 24 cm; W: 93 cm; T: 59 cm.

Description: The left side panel of the gable-type lid of the burial urn has been chipped off. It is highly likely that all four acroteria were made, however, only the front right one remains. A moulded pediment frame is located on the front. In the gable a motif of a rosette in the shape of three concentric circles is carved, alongside it are two schematically depicted dolphins. The acroterium is decorated with the motif of a stylised palmette. The inscription is in the lower half of the pediment.³⁶¹

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) ...qu] i [v]ixit anis LXV posuit Ael(ius) Titus Batonis et sibi.*

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1769; Patsch 1909, 133–134, Fig. 28; Bojanovski 1988a, 241; Mesihović 2011, 552, Paškvalin 2012, 397.



Cat. no. 76: Livno (Photo after Patsch 1906, 176, Fig. 27)

77. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Livno.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 251.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 21 cm; W: 50 cm; T: 52 cm.

Description: Left half of the burial urn lid. A gable-type lid with acroteria on all four corners. A pediment is located on the front and underneath is an architrave with a dentil frieze, which continues alongside the edges of the side panels. A motif of a schematic palmette can be seen on the acroterium on the left side. A shallow carving of an amphora in aedicule alongside which a bird or dolphin is depicted in the pediment. The columns of the aedicule with capitals carry the pediment concave roof. A partially preserved inscription is engraved on the lower edge of the pediment frame.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: *D(is)] [M(anibus) / Iaet(ius) (?) Var(ro)(?) Pinn[etis](?).*³⁶²

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1773; Patsch 1906, 175, Fig. 24; Patsch 1909, 132–133, Fig. 25; Paškvalin 2012, 396, cat. no. 22; Busuladžić 2016a, 100, Tab. 8.1, 5.



a



b



c

Cat. no. 77: Livno; a – front, b – side view, c – a groove on the bottom of a lid

³⁶⁰ Paškvalin 2012, 397.

³⁶¹ Patsch 1909, 133.

³⁶² Mesihović 2011, 556.

78. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Livno**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 253.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 20 cm; W: 76 cm; T: 80 cm.

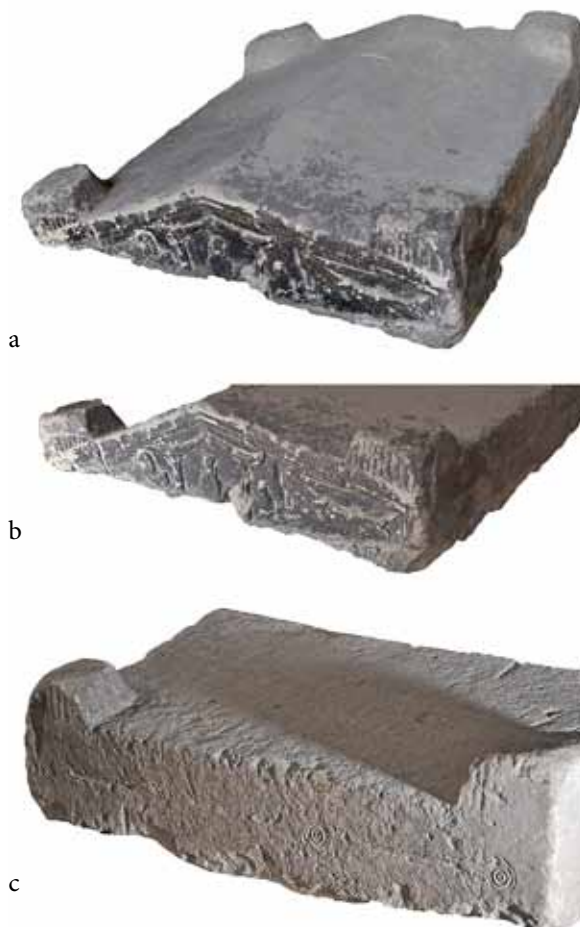
Description: A gable-type lid with acroteria on all four corners. A pentagonal pediment is shaped on the front. In an aedicule a motif of an amphora with two mirrored dolphins and concentric circles is depicted. The gabled concave roof is supported by fluted pilasters with formed capitals. Alongside the aedicule there are two dolphins with beaks turned upwards. Their long and narrow bodies end in a split tail fin that reaches all the way to the pediment frame. The pectoral and dorsal fins are long and pointed. The frontal and side edges of acroteria are decorated with the motif of a stylised palmette. On the side panels is the motif of three horizontally placed moulded rectangular panels amongst which is the motif in the shape of a concentric circle. On the lower edge of the moulded pediment is a partially preserved carved single line inscription.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: [— — —vi]xit an(nos) XX.

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1775; Patsch 1909, 135, Fig. 27; Mesihović 2011, 557; Paškvalin 2012, 394–395; Busuladžić 2016a, 104, Tab. 12.1, 4.



Cat. no. 78: Livno; a – top view, b – front, c – left side

79. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Livno**.

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. 73 (lid) and 72 (inscription fragment).

Material: Limestone.³⁶³

Dimensions: H: 18 cm; W: 54 cm; T: 40 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid with acroteria on all four corners. On the front is a pentagonal pediment which is decorated with a dentil frieze. An amphora with two mirrored dolphins is depicted in the pediment. Between the dolphins and the amphora are shallow carvings of concentric circles and a crescent with its upwards turned ends.³⁶⁴

Type: C.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64, cat. no. 123.



Cat. no. 79: Livno (Photo after Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64, Cat. no. 123)

³⁶³ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64.

³⁶⁴ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64.

80. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Unknown.**

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. 304.

Material: Limestone.³⁶⁵

Dimensions: H: 33 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 41 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid with acroteria on all four corners. On the front is a pentagonal pediment which is decorated with a dentil frieze. An amphora with two mirrored dolphins is depicted in the pediment. The fluted pilasters of the aedicule support the gabled concave roof. Between the dolphins and the amphora are shallow carvings of concentric circles. On the lower edge of the pediment is a partial preserved carved inscription, the funerary formula is carved in the pediment.³⁶⁶

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: DM /A M...INTVA...OPAN

D(is) M(anibus).

Bibliographic references: Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64, cat. no. 125; Paškvalin 2012, 395.



Cat. no. 80: Neznano (Photo after Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64, Cat. no. 125)

81. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Vašarovine.**

Location: FMGGL, inv. no. 303.

Material: Limestone.³⁶⁷

Dimensions: H: 27 cm; W: 66 cm; T: 74 cm.

Description: A gable-type lid with acroteria on all four corners. On the front is a pentagonal pediment which is decorated with a dentil frieze. An amphora with two mirrored dolphins is depicted in the pediment. Under the right dolphin is a shallowly carved crescent with upwards turned endings. On the lower edge of the pediment frame is a partially preserved carved single line inscription.³⁶⁸

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) [.....] o posuerun [t] fili(i) patri[s]uo.

Bibliographic references: Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64, cat. no. 124; Paškvalin 2012, 395.



Cat. no. 81: Vašarovine (Photo after Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64, Cat. no. 124)

³⁶⁵ Paškvalin 2012, 395; Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64.

³⁶⁶ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64.

³⁶⁷ Paškvalin 2012, 395; Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64.

³⁶⁸ Petrinec, Šeparović 1999, 64.

82. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Livno.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 254.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 20 cm; W: 38 cm; T: 60 cm.

Description: The burial urn lid with a double cross pediment and acroteria. The right acroteria and a part of the side panel have been chipped off. Damage is also visible on the back right acroterium. The parts that have been chipped off have been reconstructed. The frontal side of the lid is decorated in relief. In the moulded frame of the pediment is a shallow niche with a female bust. Alongside the portrait niche is a space filled with decorations in the shape of a series of spirally carved lines, i.e. running dog pattern. Under the frame of the pediment is a decorative border, in which the motif of a breaking wave is depicted. The front panels of the acroteria are decorated with the motif of a palmette. In the portrait niche, the deceased woman is depicted with disproportionally shaped body. The head of the portrayed is not in ratio with the size of her hands and shoulders. On the head we can see the depicted details of almond-shaped eyes with pupils, a narrow and long nose bridge, a small mouth and low-lying cheeks. The deceased is wearing a covering in her head.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Paškvalin 2012, 393, cat. no. 9; Busuladžić 2016a, 99, Tab. 7.1, 1.



a



b

Cat. no. 82: Livno; a– front of the lid, b – view from above on the entire lid

83. ACROTERIUM OF THE BURIAL URN'S LID

Site: **Vašarovine.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 455 in 1614.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 22 cm; W: 19 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: A fragment of the acroterium of the burial urn's lid. The front side of the acroterium is decorated with the motif of palmettes. Underneath it we can see the ending of a pediment, which is filled with a floral motif. The lower edge is decorated with row of undulating interlaced bands forming circles and thorns.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Paškvalin 2012, 399, cat. no. 37; Busuladžić 2016a, 103, Tab. 11.1, 3.



Cat. no. 83: Vašarovine

84. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Priluka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 59.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 61 cm; W: 42 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: The funerary monument rectangular stone plaque. The lower part of the frame and the right edge of the inscription panel have been chipped off. On the front is a niche in a shallow frame, below it is the inscription. In the shallow niche deceased man and woman are depicted in relief wearing autochthonous dress.³⁶⁹ The woman, walking and spinning wool, is depicted on the left. She is dressed in a tunic with long sleeves that reaches across her knees. She is holding a spindle in her raised right hand, and a yarn in her left. On her legs she is wearing socks up to her knees and shoes. She has a hood on her head. On the right stands a man who is holding a basket in his right hand, stretched in front of him. It seems that he has some sort of headgear on his head. He has put on trousers that reach to the feet and a tunic with long sleeves. Over his trousers he is wearing thick socks that reach to his knees. On his feet he is wearing closed shoes with a thick sole. He has a coat (*sagum*) draped across his shoulders, which is fastened on the right shoulder.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) v(i)v(us)o / Iucundomerin / Ilpsuuli Vale/ntinus socio s(uo).³⁷⁰

D(is) M(anibus). / Iucundo Amerin / i l(iberto?) P. Su(u) li(us) Vale / ntinus socio su(u)o(?).

Bibliographic references: Iupa 23311; HD57754; CIL III 2760 (p. 2270) = CIL III 9858; Hoernes 1880, 204; Patsch 1894b, 349–350, Fig. 1; Patsch 1896a, 255, Fig. 18; Paškvalin 2012, 159, cat. no. 92.



Cat. no. 84: Priluka

TOMISLAVGRAD (85–102)

85. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Letka**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 66.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 88 cm; W: 62 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is vertically broken in two.

It is impossible to recognise the design scheme as the upper and lower edges have been chipped off. The stele has an inscription panel, a panel decorated with reliefs, and a wide moulded frame. Along the edges of the stele are vertical strips decorated with reliefs. The central panel in the moulded frame is divided into a larger inscription panel and a smaller panel decorated with a relief. In the shallow rectangular



Cat. no. 85: Letka

³⁶⁹ Čremošnik 1963, 105.

³⁷⁰ Mesihović 2011, 568.

niche above the inscription panel, a man wearing a short tunic is depicted, most likely a servant with a cup. In front of it is a three-legged table on which one large and two small vessels have been placed. On the right side a large cylinder-like vessel is depicted, which is held together by three rings (a barrel). The strips along the edges of the stele are decorated by a moulding depicting the vine scroll motif.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus). Severo infelicissimo [q]ui decid(i)t in Pannonia cum duo[b]us filiis Misauic Varronianus [t]ata patronis be(ne) [m]er[t]is posuit.*

Bibliographic references: *Iupa* 23747; *HD*58850; *CIL* III 9740 (p. 2161, 2328, 160); *CIL* III 13185; Patsch 1893b, 61, Tab. IX, Fig. 17.



86. BURIAL URN

Site: **Karaula.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 46 cm; W: 50 cm; T: 61 cm.

Description: A burial chest has been broken into two parts.

The lower panel has been broken off completely. The damages can also be seen on the back side. On the upper side is a shallow square shaped hole, which indicates that this was near-finished product. This is confirmed also by the remains of the carved primary drawing on the side panels. It is a cube-shaped burial urn, which has applied on all four sides what is most likely an uninterrupted series of niches on columns (blind arcade). Amongst the columns are four moulded rectangular panels, which most likely depict the motif of doors (*porta Inferi*).

The burial chest has a wide edge on which the lid rested.

Type: E.

Production date: middle 2nd to early 3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1899, 233–234; Fig. 58, No. 21; Patsch 1904a, 216, Fig. 80; Patsch 1904b, 354, Fig. 80; Paškvalin 2012, 391.



Cat. no. 86: Karaula (Drawing after Patsch 1899, 233–234, No. 21, Fig. 58, photo after Patsch 1904, 354, Fig. 80.)

87. BURIAL URN

Site: **Karaula.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: *s.n.*

Dimensions: H: 37 cm; W: 19 cm; T: 53 cm.

Description: The fragment most likely belongs to a burial urn. When compared to the monument from Borčani (cat. no. 86) we can conclude that the fragment belongs by its design amongst cube-shaped burial urns, which most likely has applied uninterrupted series of arches on columns (blind arcade) on all four sides. On the front are four



Cat. no. 87: Karaula (Drawing after Patsch 1899, 233–234, No. 22, Fig. 59)

moulded rectangular panels, which most likely depict the motif of doors (*porta Inferi*).

Type: E.

Production date: middle 2nd to early 3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1899, 233–234, No. 22, Fig. 59.

88. BURIAL URN

Site: **Borčani**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁷¹

Dimensions: H: 31 cm; W: 26 cm; T: 11 cm.

Description: The fragment most likely belongs to a burial urn. The part on which the colonnade is depicted is visible. When compared to other monuments from Borčani we can conclude that the fragment belongs by its design amongst cube-shaped burial urns, which most likely had an applied uninterrupted series of arches on columns on all four sides.

Type: E.

Production date: middle 2nd to early 3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1904a, 218, No. 10, Fig. 86; Patsch 1904b, 356, No. 10, Fig. 86.



Cat. no. 88: Borčani (Drawing after Patsch 1904a, 218, Fig. 86)

89. BURIAL URN

Site: **Borčani**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁷²

Dimensions: H: 28 cm; W: 20 cm; T: 12 cm.

Description: The fragment most likely belongs to a burial urn. A column with a capital that carries the architrave has been preserved on the front. The surface between the columns is filled by rectangular moulded panels. The surface of the column is decorated with a shallow fluting. When compared to other monuments from Borčani we can conclude that the fragment belongs by its design amongst cube-shaped burial urns, which most likely had an applied uninterrupted series of arches on columns on all four sides.

Type: E.

Production date: middle 2nd to early 3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1904a, 217, No. 5, Fig. 82; Patsch 1904b, 355, No. 5, Fig. 82.



Cat. no. 89: Borčani (Drawing after Patsch 1904a, 217, Fig. 82)

90. BURIAL URN

Site: **Borčani**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁷³

Dimensions: H: 32 cm; W: 46 cm; T: 15 cm.



Cat. no. 90: Borčani (Drawing after Patsch 1904a, 217, Fig. 85)

³⁷¹ Patsch 1904a, 220; Patsch 1904b, 369.

³⁷² Patsch 1904a, 220; Patsch 1904b, 369.

³⁷³ Patsch 1904a, 220; Patsch 1904b, 369.

Description: The fragment most likely belongs to a burial urn. A series of fluted columns with serrated arches (schematised dentil frieze) is visible. When compared to other monuments from Borčani we can conclude that the fragment belongs by its design amongst cube-shaped burial urns, which most likely had an applied uninterrupted series of arches on columns on all four sides.

Type: E.

Production date: middle 2nd to early 3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1904a, 217, No. 9, Fig. 85; Patsch 1904b, 355, No. 9, Fig. 85.



Cat. no. 91: Borčani (Drawing after Patsch 1904a, 218, Fig. 87)

91. BURIAL URN

Site: **Borčani.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁷⁴

Dimensions: H: 33 cm; W: 17 cm; T: 9 cm.

Description: The preserved fragment most likely belongs to a burial urn. A part of the decoration in the form of a moulded edge of the niche can be seen on the fragment. When compared to other monuments from Borčani, we can conclude that the fragment belongs by its design amongst cube-shaped burial urns, which most likely had applied an uninterrupted series of arches on columns on all four sides.

Type: E.

Production date: middle 2nd to early 3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1904a, 218, No. 11, Fig. 87; Patsch 1904b, 356, No. 11, Fig. 87.



a

92. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1335.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 36 cm; W: 46 cm; T: 33 cm.

Description: The front right side of a lid of gable-type with figural acroteria. The remaining part of the lion's paw on the lid's gable indicates that the acroteria had the shape of lying lions. On the front a moulded pediment is partially preserved. In the right corner, a wide-open rosette is depicted in relief. On the lateral side is a dentil frieze, underneath which is a moulded frame of the rectangular panel. The partially preserved single line inscription can be seen on the lower edge of the pediment.

Type: B.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *Au]r(elius) Ing(enuus).*

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1897a, 237–238, Fig. 12; Patsch 1899, 231, Fig. 50; Bojanovski 1988a, 221; Mesihović 2011, 613; Paškvalin 2012, 394, cat. no. 13; Busuladžić 2016a, 104, Tab. 12.1, 6.



b



c

Cat. no. 92:
Karaula;
a – front side,
b – lower side,
c – the whole
view

³⁷⁴ Patsch 1904a, 220; Patsch 1904b, 369.

93. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: marl.³⁷⁵

Dimensions: H: 26 cm; W: 31 cm; T: 44 cm.

Description: The left side of the lid of gable-type with figural acroteria. The remnant of the lion on the lid's gable indicates that the acroteria had the shape of the *en face* lying lions. On the front it has a pediment with a moulded frame in which a human head is depicted. On the lateral side is a dentil frieze. A partially preserved single line inscription can be seen on the lower part of the pediment frame.³⁷⁶

Type: B.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: SC.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1897a, 238, Fig. 13; Patsch 1899, 230, Fig. 51; Paškvalin 2012, 393, cat. no. 11.



Cat. no. 93: Karaula (Drawing after Patsch 1897, 238, Fig. 13)

94. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 454.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 39 cm; W: 45 cm; T: 43 cm.

Description: Left side of the burial urn's lid of gable-type with figural acroteria. The remnant of the lion on the lid's gable indicates that the acroteria had the shape of the *en face* lying lions. On the front it has a pediment with a moulded frame. The bottom panel of the lid is flat and does not have a resting groove cut in. In the centre of the pediment is an *en face* depicted a male bust. The disproportionally large head with ears is stuck to the shoulders without a neck. The man has a bare chin and short hair. Under the circular hairline the eyebrow arch is indicated, under which are disproportionally large, almond-shaped eyes. The inner line of the eyebrow arch runs smoothly into the line of the nose bridge. The shape of the mouth is only lightly indicated. The folds in the clothing, which run from the left to the right side of the shoulder are shown in shallow relief. Left of the human wide-open rosette is depicted in relief. The partially preserved inscription on the lower panel is the under the pediment frame.

Type: B.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Inscription: *I[ulio] Teutmeitis fil[i]o Pla[tori?]...*

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1899, 231–232, Fig. 53; Paškvalin 2012, 393; Busuladžić 2016a, 104, Tab. 12.1, 2.



Cat. no. 94: Karaula; the left side and front of the lid

³⁷⁵ Paškvalin 2012, 393.

³⁷⁶ Paškvalin 2012, 393.

95. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Tomislavgrad.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1828.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 25 cm; W: 61 cm; T: 42 cm.

Description: Left side of the burial urn's lid of gable-type with figural acroteria. The remnant of the lion on the lid's gable indicates that the acroteria had the shape of the *en face* lying lions. On the front it has a pediment with a moulded frame. The bottom panel of the lid is flat and does not have a resting groove cut in. Acroteria lions are depicted with a wide flat mouth, and they are given their threatening image with zigzag shaped teeth. Two handle vessel is depicted in the pediment, and alongside it a wide-open rosette on each side. The inscription is not preserved.

Type: B.

Production date: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Paškvalin 2012, 394, 743, cat. no. 12; Busuladžić 2016a, 101, Tab. 9.1, 4.



Cat. no. 95: Tomislavgrad; front view and detail of the left lion

96. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1353.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 18 cm; W: 34 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: The front left half of the burial urn lid of gable-type with acroteria. Acroteria are not preserved. On the front is a partially visible moulded pediment with a motif of an amphora in an aedicule of which only the left column has been preserved. Alongside it is a dolphin with a long dorsal fin and a concentric circle. The inscription has not been preserved.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1904a, 206, Fig. 59; Patsch 1904b, 355, Fig. 58; Paškvalin 2012, 396; Busuladžić 2016a, 103, Tab. 11.1, 2.



Cat. no. 96: Karaula

97. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Borčani.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 440.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 21 cm; W: 34 cm; T: 24 cm.

Description: The front right half of the burial urn lid of gable-type with acroteria. Acroteria are not preserved. On the front is a partially visible pediment frame, under which a dentil frieze is positioned. In the pediment is the motif of an amphora in an aedicule made in relief, and alongside it two dolphins and the motif of concentric circles. The fluted pilasters of the aedicule with a base and a capital support the gabled concave roof. The dolphin on the right hand has a large, upwards turned mouth



Cat. no. 97: Borčani

and a narrow and long body that ends in the split tail fin. The pointed dorsal fin is separated from the dolphin's body. The partially preserved inscription is placed on the lower edge of the pediment frame.

Type: C.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: [— — —]va matri infel(icissimae) Aureli(a) e M [— — —].

Bibliographic references: CIL III 14976,6; Patsch 1904a, 218, Fig. 89; Patsch 1904b, 356, Fig. 89; Bojanovski 1988a, 221; Mesihović 2011, 609; Paškvalin 2012, 396, cat. no. 21; Busuladžić 2016a, 103, Tab. 11.1, 1.



98. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1346.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 24 cm; W: 66 cm; T: 35 cm.

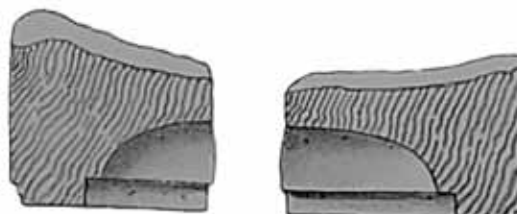
Description: The burial urn lid has been broken in two. The back part of the lid has been chipped off completely. A lid of gable-type with acroteria. On the bottom part of the lid is the resting point for the rectangular burial urn. The bottom surface is circularly hollowed, which most likely means that a stone or a ceramic urn with a semi-circular lid was kept in the rectangular burial urn. On the front side is a pentagonal pediment which is decorated with a dentil frieze. The dentil frieze is also made under the bottom edge of the lid on the front and side panels. In the pediment is a depiction of an amphora in an aedicule in relief, alongside which are mirrored dolphins and crescents. The fluted pilasters of the aedicule support the gabled concave roof. The dolphins have large upwards turning mouths and long bodies, which end with a split tail fin. The pectoral and dorsal fins are long and pointed. Underneath each dolphin a motif of a crescent with upwards turned endings is carved. The side panels are decorated with a rectangular moulded panel, and on the left and right side of it the motif of a crescent with upwards turned endings is depicted. An inscription is carved into the lower edge of the pediment.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: Tei(us?) Ursio Lavoni con[iug]i b(ene) m(erenti) def(unotne) an(norum) XXX pos(uit).

Bibliographic references: CIL III 14320, 08 (p. 23238,159); Patsch 1899, 227–228, Fig. 47; Mesihović 2011, 614; Paškvalin 2012, 395–396; Busuladžić 2016a, 104, Tab. 12.1, 5.



a



b



c

>> **Cat. no. 98:** Karaula; a – reconstruction, b – left half, c – right half (Drawing after Patsch 1899, 228, Fig. 47)

99. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.³⁷⁷

Dimensions: H: 20 cm; W: 23 cm; T: 26 cm.

Description: A fragment of a front right part of the lid.

From the preserved iconographic composition it can be concluded that it belongs into the group of gable-type lids with acroteria. On the front is the motif of an aedicule of which only the right column has been preserved. Alongside it is a dolphin with a long split tail fin and a pointed dorsal fin. Alongside the head of the dolphin are two smaller concentric circles. A partially preserved inscription is carved on the bottom edge of the pediment.



Cat. no. 99: Karaula (Drawing after Patsch 1899, 229, Fig. 48)

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.³⁷⁸

Inscription: *Vict[o]r a[n(norum)???.]*

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1897a, 237–239, Fig. 10; Patsch 1899, 228, Fig. 48; Mesihović 2011, 609; Paškvalin 2012, 396–397, cat. no. 24.

100. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁷⁹

Dimensions: H: 18 cm; W: 44 cm; T: 36 cm.

Description: Fragment of the back part of the lid. From the preserved iconographic composition it can be concluded that it belongs into the group of gable-type lids with acroteria. The bottom edge of the left side is decorated with a dentil frieze. The surface of the side outer edge of the acroteria is schematically decorated with the motif of a palmette. Between the acroteria and the dentil frieze the motif of concentric circles is carved.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1893a, 140, Fig. 16; Patsch 1899, 232, Fig. 50; Paškvalin 2012, 394, cat. no. 16.



Cat. no. 100: Karaula (Drawing after Patsch 1899, 232, Fig. 55)

³⁷⁷ Paškvalin 2012, 396.

³⁷⁸ Paškvalin 2012, 397.

³⁷⁹ Patsch 1904a, 220; Patsch 1904b, 369.

101. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁸⁰

Dimensions: H: 19,5 cm; W: 17,5 cm; T: 21 cm.

Description: A fragment of the left side panel of the lid.

A motif of two moulded rectangular panels in relief follow the edge of the lid which on their longer side.

Between them, the motif of concentric circles has been placed. The preserved fragment is most likely a part of a gable-type lid with acroteria.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1899, 232, Fig. 54.



Cat. no. 101: Karaula (Drawing after Patsch 1899, 232, Fig. 54)

102. BURIAL URN LID

Site: **Karaula**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1311.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 17 cm; W: 22 cm; T: 16 cm.

Description: A fragment of a ridged lid of a burial urn.

On the front panel is a moulded pediment frame.

Underneath the pediment is a rectangular frame in which an inscription has been carved.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Inscription: *Aplis Ledietis Sini f.*³⁸¹

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1899, 231, Fig. 52; Paškvalin 2012, 399-400; Busuladžić 2016a, 103, Tab. 11.1, 4.



Cat. no. 102: Karaula

³⁸⁰ Patsch 1904a, 220; Patsch 1904b, 369.

³⁸¹ Patsch 1899, 231.

SOUTH BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

LJUBUŠKI (103–116)

103. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 425.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 199 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 35 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken in two.

It is simple (non-architectonic) rectangular stele with a moulded frame. The general design scheme is comprised of moulded rectangular panels. In the lower large panel is an inscription panel; in the upper panel is a motif of a rosette in a wreath cut in relief technique. The high base of the stele without the tenon indicates that the stele was most likely set directly into earthen hole.

Type: Subtype A1a.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) [M(anibus) s(acrum)] Iuliae B [— —] / coniugi be[ne] / merent[i] qv(a)e / vixit / mecum annos XXII et / tulit a[et]atis / suae annos XL / Fl(avius) Aurelianus / dec(urio) coh(ortis) I Belg / arum posuit / natione Pan/nonia.*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 24058; *HD*27219; *AE* 1923, 00139; *IlJug* III 1924; Patsch 1910, 181–182, Fig. 3; Paškvalin 2012, 170–171, cat. no. 109.



Cat. no. 103: Hardomilje

104. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 69.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 175 cm; W: 72 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is preserved in its entirety.

This stele has a moulded gabled top, an architrave and pilasters at the sides of the inscription panel. The stele does not have a tenon. Architrave is divided into *fasciae*; the columns are decorated with Corinthian capitals and a moulded base. The triangular pedestals carries two freestanding acroteria, decorated in the relief technique, which do not reach over the ridge of the stele. In the pediment, the head of Medusa with lush hair is depicted in relief technique. The acroteria are decorated with the motif of a palmette. In the analysis of the material the geologist I. Rižnar noticed that the surface of the stele was covered with a plaster-like material (a mixture of lime, sand and water), i.e. *stucco antico*, with which they smoothed the surface of the funerary monument. This made the stele white.

Type: Subtype B3b.

Production date: end of 1st beginning of 2nd centuries.

Inscription: *Rufus Angeti f(ilius) / Mil(es) c(o)ho(r)tis I Luce(nsium) / annorum XXX / stipen(diorum) XI / H(ic) S(itus) E(st) / H(eres) P(osuit).*

Bibliographic references: *Iupa* 23300; *HD*58385; *CIL* III 8492; Patsch 1907a, 60; Patsch 1914, 164; Paškvalin 2012, 63, cat. no. 5.



Cat. no. 104: Hardomilje

105. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 92.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_K.

Dimensions: H: 194 cm; W: 61 cm; T: 22 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken into three parts. The pediment of the stele has been chipped off. The damages to the surface can be seen also on the right edge of the relief moulding. This is architectural stele with triangular upper part. It has a moulded pediment, an architrave with *fascia* and two columns alongside the moulded frame of the inscription panel. The triangularly shaped pedestals on the edge of pediment supports the freestanding acroteria that does not reach beyond the pediment of the stele. The high base of the stele carries four rectangularly shaped panels with a moulded frame. The stele is decorated in the relief technique. Where the side and the front panels of the acroterium merge is a motif of a mask, above which the leaves of a palmette raise spirally. The middle of the pediment is decorated by the head of Medusa with long rich hair, underneath which two snakes are emerging. The pediment is placed atop a framed weapons frieze. From the right to left the following are depicted: greaves, a sword, two oval shields, two round shields, a round shield in front of a sword, and a long shield. The objects on the right edge of the moulding cannot be recognised in its entirety, because the surface of the stele has been damaged in this part. Underneath the inscription panel lies the motif of a closed double door panel divided in to four panels framed by mouldings. The upper panels have in their centres depicted a motif of a knocker in the shape of a lion's head. In the lower panels a handle to open doors in the form of the Greek letter sigma is depicted in the relief technique.

Type: Subtype B3c.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: *M(arcus) Livius M(arci) / f(ilius) Pal(atina) dom(o) / Aloro veteranus / leg(ions) / VII ann(or)um / L stip(endiorum) XXVI / h(ic) s(itus) t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit).*

Bibliographic references: lupa 21456; HD34239; *IlJug* III 1920; Patsch 1910, 177–178; Patsch 1912, 132; Patsch 1924, 167; Wilkes 1969, 462; Bojanovski 1988a, 384; Cambi 1989, 47–48; Dodig 2005b, 211; Tončinić 2011, 57–59, cat. nos. 32a–b; Paškvalin 2012, 64.



Cat. no. 105: Hardomilje

106. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 81.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 32 cm; W: 53 cm; T: 28 cm.

Description: The upper ending of the funerary stele.

This is an architectural stele with a triangular upper part. It has a moulded pediment, an architrave and framed band. The triangular pedestal supports on the edges of the pediment's two freestanding acroteria, which do not reach beyond the ridge of the stele. Underneath the lower moulded edge of the pediment is a narrow frieze, in which parts of military equipment are depicted. The acroteria are decorated on the front and at their sides in the relief technique. Where the side and the front panels of the acroterium merge is a motif of a mask, above which the leaves of a palmette raise spirally. The middle of the pediment is decorated by the head of Medusa with rich hair, combed backwards to the height of the ears and wings on the scalp.

Type: Subtype B3c.

Production date: 1st century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1907a, 112; Paškvalin 2012, 64–65.



Cat. no. 106: Hardomilje

107. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 82.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 141 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 25 cm.

Description: The upper half of the funerary stele. Great damage to the stele can be seen on the ridge and on both acroteria, which have been almost entirely knocked off. It is an architectural stele with a triangularly shaped ending and rendered plastically acroteria set on pedestals. The moulded pediment leans directly on the narrow moulded frame of the band panel, under which is the high architrave with *fascia*. The architrave is supported by two columns that are located next to the inscription panel, surrounded by a moulded frame. The twisted columns with the base and Corinthian capitals stand on the high base of the stele, within which there were four rectangularly shaped panels with a moulded frame. Only the top two panels are partially preserved. From the partially preserved animal figure, it is possible to deduce that the acroteria had the shape of a recumbent lion. Other decorative elements of the stele have been made in the relief technique. In the centre of the pediment lies the motif of Medusa with rich curly hair. Under her broad face, intertwine snakes with heads oriented towards the outer edge of the pediment are depicted. Underneath the pediment is a frieze in which weapons are depicted. From



Cat. no. 107: Hardomilje

the right to left the following are depicted: greaves, two round shields, two rectangular shields, another two round shields shown from their inner side, a helmet upon which a shield leans on either side, two long shields, a round shield and a shield depicted from the side. On two smaller moulded panels, the motif of a lion with a broad mane is partially visible.

Type: Subtype B3c.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: *T(itus) Varius T(iti) f(ilius) / Vel(ina) domo Pessinunte / vet(eranus) leg(ionis) VII / an(norum) L sti(pendiorum) XXIX / H(ic) S(itus) E(st). Her(es) P(osuti).*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 21482; *HD*34241; *ILJug* III 1921; Patsch 1908, 110; Patsch 1914, 167; Betz 1939, 67; Dodig 2005b, 211; Tončinić 2011, 93, cat. no. 63; Paškvalin 2012, 64, cat. no. 8.

108. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Vitina**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 682.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 143 cm; W: 87 cm; T: 30 cm.

Description: The upper part of a funerary stele. Heavy damage has been afflicted on both acroteria which have been knocked off almost completely. This is an architectural stele with a triangular shaped upper ending and plastically rendered acroteria set on triangular pedestals and on the top of the stele. The moulded pediment is leaning directly on the architrave with fascia. The architrave is supported by twisted columns, set alongside the inscription panel, which is framed by moulding. The columns with the base and Corinthian capitals stand on the high base of the stele, within which traces of two rectangular panels with a moulded frame are still visible. From the partially preserved animal figure it can be concluded that the acroteria had the form of a recumbent lion. The other decorative elements of the stele are created in the relief technique. In the centre of the pediment stands an eagle with spread wings. The triangular base of the acroteria are on their fronts decorated with the motif of a flower with broad petals on a long stem.

Type: Subtype B3c.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: *M(arco) Antonio/Maximo signif(ero) / veter(ano) leg(ionis) XI C(laudiae) P(iae) F(idelis) / annor(um) L stip(endiorum) XXX/et Iuliae Sabiane/ C(aius) Antonius/f(ilius) f(aciendum) c(uaravit).*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23304; *HD*34254; *ILJug* III 1937; Skarić 1923, 83; Paškvalin 1961, 326–327, Fig. 1; Paškvalin 2012, 65, cat. no. 10.



Cat. no. 108: Vitina

109. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 100.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 149 cm; W: 77 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken in two.

The upper edge with the ending has been broken off in its entirety. This is an architectural stele with a moulded pediment, architrave with *fascia* and two fluted pilasters alongside the inscription panel, which stand on a low base. The corner acroteria of the stele no longer have the function of a structural element, as their function is merely decorative. The stele has been decorated in the relief technique. The pilasters have a Corinthian capital and base. The head of Medusa with a full round face and rich, backwards combed hair is depicted in the pediment. Underneath the pediment a military sign is depicted in relief technique, and on it a wreath and four *phalerae* are attached to it. The design type of the stele has not been determined because the top ending is missing in its entirety.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: [Das]uius Bastarni [f(ilius) do]mo Maezeus [mile]s coh(ortis) I Belgarum (centuria) [Rest] ituti sig(nifer) annor(um) [...] stip(endiorum) XV t(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit) cura[vit] Valerius Maxi[mi]nus heres.

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23301; HD27216; *IlJug* III 1927; Patsch 1910, 178–179, Fig. 2; Patsch 1912, 133; Fig. 61; Patsch 1914, 165–166, Fig. 311; Paškvalin 2012, 95, cat. no. 29, Marić 2016, 110, Fig. 2.



Cat. no. 109: Hardomilje

110. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Humac**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 97.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 41 cm; W: 49 cm; T: 16 cm.

Description: The upper part of the funerary stele. This is a stele with a triangular upper part. A simple moulded non-architectural stele with a moulded pediment, architrave with *fascia* and an inscription panel within moulded frame. A pedestal stood on the top of the stele, however only the groove for attaching the finial remains. The obliquely shaped pediment carries the freestanding acroteria decorated in the relief technique, which do not reach beyond the ridge of the stele. The stele is decorated in the relief technique. The front and side panels of the acroteria are decorated with palmettes. The centre of the pediment is decorated by a six-leaf rosette with heart shaped leaves that are slightly curved towards the centre. As the main part of the stele has been broken off, it is impossible to define the entire design scheme.



Cat. no. 110: Humac

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: *M(arcus) Sosius M(arci) f(ilius) / Fab(ia) Sebasto [poli— —] VII [— —]...*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 21476; *HD*58391; *CIL* III 8493; Hoernes 1880, 40; Patsch 1908, 111; Betz 1939, 67; Wilkes 1969, 463; Bojanovski 1988a, 358; Dodig 2005b, 210; Tončinić 2011, 84; Paškvalin 2012, 69.

111. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Kutac**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 106.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 97 cm; W: 77 cm; T: 21 cm.

Description: The inscription panel of the funerary stele.

The upper ending of the stele is missing in its entirety. The inscription panel is framed by twisted columns placed on a low base. The columns are carrying the preserved architrave. As a larger part of the stele has been chipped away, it is impossible to precisely define the entire design scheme.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Inscription: *Primus Titti / f(ilius) tubicen do(mo) / Caturix mil(es) / coh(ortis) III Alp(inorum) / an(norum) XLIIX st / ip(endiorum) XXIII h(ic) s(itus) e(st) / T(estamento) f(ieri) i(ussit). L(ucius) optio / et Tullius ve(ter(anus)) h(eredes) p(osuerunt).*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23308; *HD*58363; *CIL* III 6366 (p. 2258); *CIL* III 8491; Patsch 1914, 163.



Cat. no. 111: Kutac

112. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Proboj**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 395.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 43 cm; W: 35 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The upper right part of a smaller stele. On the basis of the preserved part of the stele, we can assume that it is a flat ended non-architectural stele with a moulded pediment and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The partially preserved traces show that it had a pedestal at its top with a central acroterium. The relief acroteria in the form of palmettes have merely a decorative function. A three-leaf rosette is depicted in the pediment. As the lower part of the stele is missing in its entirety, the design scheme has not been determined.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: *[---]nius / [---]mus / [---]*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23775; *CIL* III 14226,2 (p. 2328,121), Fiala 1895, 368, Fig. 2; Paškvalin 2012, 99–100.



Cat. no. 112: Proboj

113. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 67.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 80 cm; W: 78 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The central part of the funerary stele. The top of the stele and the lower edge have been obliquely chipped off. The preserved part of the stele partially enables us to recognise its basic design scheme, which comprised of two twisted columns with a base, standing on a moulded frame of the inscription panel. A partially preserved motif of a horseman created in deep relief is placed between the twisted columns.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: Ti(berius) Claudius Ligomarus/Carstimariff(i)lius / Claudia Salinis/eq(ues) coh(ortis) III Alpinae/ ann(or)um LVII stipend(iorum) XXX / [...]
her(es) p(osuit).

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1914, 163.



Cat. no. 113: Hardomilje

114. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 93.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 83 cm; W: 76 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: Lower part of a funerary stele. The design scheme is comprised of two twisted columns alongside the inscription panel, standing on a low base. The inscription panel is surrounded by a moulded frame. Under it lies the motif of a horseman created in deep relief, carrying a short sword on his right hip. The horse is depicted at the moment of jumping or moving so that it is risen to the hind legs. The well-preserved details enable us to recognise the rein and the horse blanket under the saddle, which is held in place by the tail and chest harness. At the top of the horse's head is a wide plume.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1914, 163.



Cat. no. 114: Hardomilje

115. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Humac**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 75.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 85 cm; W: 78 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The upper part of a funerary stele is broken in two. An architectural stele is rectangular at its top, with a pediment, an architrave, and two columns alongside a relief decorative panel. The columns have Corinthian capitals and bases. The corner acroteria in the form of a palmette adopted a decorative function and are no longer treated as structural elements. The decoration on the stele is created in the relief technique. The pediment includes a motif of a six-leaf rosette, surrounded by spread out palm leaves. Both spandrels are decorated with a palmette, which has under the inner arch of the palmette a motif of a small four-leaf rosette from which a leaf or a stem with a heart-shaped upper ending spreads towards the top of the pediment. Underneath the low architrave is a horseman with a spear in his hand.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st–2nd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1944, 7–8, Fig. 6; Paškvalin 2012, 95.



Cat. no. 115: Humac

116. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Hardomilje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 72.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 82 cm; W: 61 cm; T: 16 cm.

Description: The upper part of a funerary stele. Greater damage can be seen on the top of the stele and on both acroteria. The architectural stele has a triangular upper part, with a moulded pediment, a double architrave with *fascia* and columns next to the inscription panel. Alongside the pediment frame stand two freestanding acroteria that do not reach beyond the ridge of the stele. At the top of the pediment are traces of a rectangular pedestal, which most likely held the decorative pine-cone. The decoration on the stele was rendered in shallow relief. The surface of the columns with the Tuscan capitals is decorated with shallow grooves (fluting). The gable includes a four-leaf rosette; the motif of the palmette can be seen on the acroteria.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: end of 1st century.

Inscription: Meduttus Caturonis f(ilius) I Bracaraugustaanor[m] ann(or)um XXX... [— — —].

Bibliographic references: Iupa 23717; HD24005; ILJug III 19228; AE 1907, 00249; Patsch 1907a, 74; Patsch 1914, 164; Paškvalin 2012, 63–64.



Cat. no. 116: Hardomilje

MOSTAR (117–118)

117. SARCOPHAGUS

Site: **Vrtače, Bačevići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 292.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 72 cm; W: 120 cm; T: 190 cm.

Description: The chest of the sarcophagus with a low base. The upper left and lower right edges show large damage to the sarcophagus. On the front side is a shallow rectangular panel, within it *tabula ansata*. Alongside it are two triangular spandrels, decorated in the relief technique. The panel within the *tabula*, surrounded by the moulded frame, has not got an inscription. The left *ansa* is decorated with a four-leaf rosette, to which two palmettes have been added in the corners. The same motif is repeated within the spandrels alongside both *ansae*. On the right *ansa*, the motif of the four-leaf rosette is not carved.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Radimský 1892b, 335, Fig. 4; Radimský 1894, 6–8; Paškvalin 1988b, 308; Paškvalin 2012, 445, cat. no. 8.

118. SARCOPHAGUS

Site: **Vrtače, Bačevići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 259.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 118 cm; W: 85 cm; T: 200 cm.

Description: The sarcophagus with the chest and the lid has been preserved in its entirety. As a consequence of the deterioration of the material, large cracks have appeared in the lid's ridge. The tops of all four acroteria have been broken off. A gable-type lid has corner acroteria. The acroteria on the longer front side are decorated with the motif of two branches of interlaced vine bands with heart-shaped leaves in the relief technique. The chest of the sarcophagus has a low base. On the front side is a shallow rectangular panel with the *tabula ansata*. Above and below the *ansae* are two triangular spandrels decorated in the relief technique. The inscription panel, which does not carry an inscription has a moulded frame. Both *ansae* are decorated with a four-leaf rosette, to which two palmettes have been added in the corners. The same motif is repeated in the spandrels on both *ansae*.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Radimský 1892b, 333–334, Figs. 1–3; Radimský 1894, 6–8; Basler 1972, 148, Fig. 159; Paškvalin 1988b, 308; Paškvalin 2012, 455, cat. no. 7.



Cat. no. 117: Vrtače, Bačevići



Cat. no. 118: Vrtače, Bačevići

CENTRAL BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ŠIPOVO (119)

119. FUNERARY AEDICULE

Site: *Crkvina*.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 288, 289.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A / B_D?

Dimensions: H: 93 cm; W: 146 cm; T: 32 cm (pediment);
H: 51 cm; W: 220 cm; T: 32 cm (panel).

Description: Two funerary architecture elements, pediment and architrave.

The pediment consisted of three panels: the left and right triangular end panels, now lost, and the surviving pentagonal panel with a medallion. The whole composition was mounted on an architrave. The centre of the pediment is decorated with a medallion supported by two winged genii. The moulded frame of the medallion is decorated with a garland of adjacent laurel leaves superposed in two. A man is depicted within the medallion. With the finger of his right hand, he points to a scroll which he holds in the left hand stretched out before him. He is dressed in *chlamys*, which is held together at the right shoulder by a distinct crossbow fibula. The deceased had short hair that reach across his forehead. He had an oval face, the cheekbones do not stand out, the cheeks are slightly sunken, underneath the big and wide triangular nose are straight lips that are kept together. The pupils in the large almond-shaped eyes are visible. The lines of the upper and lower eyelids are emphasised. On the left side of the medallion is a naked genius floating in the air. He is holding the medallion in his

hands. He is touching it with his left palm, while resting it on the right palm between the thumb and index finger. The legs are crossed over with the right foot he is leaning on the inner side of the frame. The musculature is shown slightly on his chest. The right genius differs slightly from the left. His whole body is lower. His left foot reaches deep into the pediment's frame. With the instep he is touching the knee on the left leg. The wings of the right genius have the lines of the feathers carved in great detail. The use of the drill can be seen in the pupils and in the corners of the mouths of the genii. The architrave is broken in two. The right edge is completely broken off.

It has a shallow rectangular panel with a *tabula ansata*. The frame of the inscription panel is surrounded by a row of undulating interlaced bands forming circle and thorns carved in deep relief. The *ansae* are decorated with rosettes in the centre, the motif of the palmette is decorated by a spandrels alongside the *ansa* on the left.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 4th century.

Inscription: *Fil(avis) Apollinari et Honorio filiis carissi[mis] / et Frantino fratri et Maxim(a)e matri [— — —?] / [.*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23373; *HD*56; *CIL* III 13237 (p. 2270); *Truhelka* 1892b, 318–319, *Patsch* 1893a, Tab. VIII, Fig. 16; *Patsch* 1910, 185; *Patsch* 1912, 139–140; *Sergejevski* 1952, 43–46; *Basler* 1972, 146, Fig. 157; *Mesihović* 2011, 332; *Paškvalin* 2012, 471–472, cat. no. 1; *Busuladžić* 2016b, 188, Tab. 11, cat. no. 37.

Cat. no. 119: Crkvina



KUPRES (120–121)

120. BURIAL URN

Site: **Stubo Vrelo**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 248.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 68 cm; W: 79 cm; T: 29 cm.

Description: The front panel and a part of the side panels of a burial chest. Large damage can be seen on the left corner and the lower right edge of the monument. At the top, the shallow trough for keeping the ashes has been partially preserved. It is a burial urn with a double frame on the front. The inner frame has a deepened central panel with a central motif of two childlike *erotes*. The left one is holding a garland in his right hand, high above the neck, while he is holding the middle of the garland in his extended left hand, at the height of the hips. His wings are slightly stretched out and he is leaning on his right leg, while his left is stretched out. The one on the right is depicted in the same pose, the only difference being that he is leaning on his left leg. The outer non-moulded frame runs along the upper and both side edges without any breaks. It has not been completed along the lower edge. Within it is a decorative band made from vine scroll that is growing from two vases. Both ends of the vines are joined by a narrow ribbon that is placed on the middle of the upper panel of the border.

Type: C.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1893a, Tab. VII, Fig. 14; Bojanovski 1988b, 174; Paškvalin 2012, 391–392, cat. no. 4; Busuladžić 2016a, 98, Tab. 6.1, 2; Busuladžić 2016b, 188, Tab. 11, cat. no. 36.



Cat. no. 120: Stubo Vrelo

121. FUNERARY MONUMENT (FRAGMENT)

Site: **Otinovci**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1348.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 19 cm; W: 19 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: A fragment of a monument has a four-leaf rosette created in a shallow relief technique. Underneath it is a partially preserved inscription.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: — — —] Ulpus [— — —] / [— — —]

Bibliographic references: CIL III 14319; Patsch 1895a, 289, Fig. 18; Mesihović 2011, 428.



Cat. no. 121: Otinovci

GORNJI VAKUF – USKOPLJE (122)

122. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gornji Vakuf – Uskoplje.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 681.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 135 cm; W: 46 cm; T: 7 cm.

Description: A funerary stele with a severely damaged surface on the front. The surface on the left side of the panel is somewhat better preserved and enables us to determine the basic design scheme. The entire shape of the upper ending is not entirely clear as the top of the stele has been severely damaged. It seems that the stele had on its top a rectangular shaped pediment and acroteria. It is a simple moulded stele with a pediment and an inscription panel. Another rectangular panel is located between the pediments. It is hard to determine the basic form of the stele, as all structural elements have been designed as ornaments. The combination of the stylised palmette and rosette in the upper panel might imitate the form of the pediment with the rosette in the centre. Underneath the pediment is an arch, which could mimic a portrait niche. Lower down the pediment with the rosette in the centre is repeated in shallow relief. On the left panel alongside the inscription panel runs a frame, which is made from a combination of triangles and a sinusoid tendrils shallowly carved into the surface.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D(is) [M(anibus)] / Aur[elio] / Tironi / [mi]liti
(!) de[fun] / ⁵cto per[— — —] / d(e) e() Val[en] /
tina so / [cero] / carissimo posuit be¹⁰ ne me(renti).

Bibliographic references: ILJug II 627; Petrović 1961, 233, Fig. 4; Mesihović 2011, 131; Paškvalin 2012, 102, cat. no. 56.



Cat. no. 122: Gornji Vakuf –Uskoplje

PROZOR (123)

123. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Varvara.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 105 in 116.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 174 cm; W: 83 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken into several pieces. Larger damage to the surface have appeared on the portrait niche and at the bottom of the stele. The architectural stele of the aedicule type is rectangular at its top, with a moulded pediment which is leaning directly on two columns. The columns frame the portrait niche, under which lied the inscription panel in a moulded frame. Alongside the pediment are two acroteria created in deep relief. The acroteria is decorated with the motif of a human mask, which is with its face turned towards the outer edge of the stele. The columns alongside the portrait niche had a Corinthian capital and base. In the centre of the pediment the head of Medusa is depicted with lush hair split down the middle, from where the locks fall towards the neck. The scalp of Medusa's head is decorated by a pair of broad wings. Alongside the locks of hair six snakes expand radially around the head. In the shallow portrait niche a bust of a married couple was depicted. The moulded frame of the inscription panel is in its entirety surrounded by a band decorated with a superposed garland of laurel leaves.

Type: Subtype B2b.

Production date: 2nd-3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus)/ Ael(iae) Victori/nae def(unctae) an(norum) LXXV Fl(avia) Flac /5 cilla / matri.

Bibliographic references: lupa 23699; HD34027; *Iljug* III 1754; Patsch 1906, 155, Fig. 5; Bojanovski 1988a, 166; Mesihović 2011, 95.



Cat. no. 123: Varvara (Drawing after Patsch 1906, 155, Fig. 5)

KONJIC (124–139)

124. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Radešine**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 58.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 146 cm; W: 63 cm; T: 25 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been preserved in its entirety. The stele is rectangular at its top, with a rectangular portrait niche underneath which lies the inscription panel in a moulded frame. At the top of the stele a groove is preserved, which served for attaching the finial of a funerary stele, most likely in the form of a recumbent lion.

Three women are depicted in the shallow relief technique in the portrait niche. The woman on the right is covering the left shoulder of the woman in the centre, who is covering the left shoulder of the woman on the left. All three have their right arm hanging alongside their bodies, they are dressed in a tunic with long sleeves, which is held under their breasts by a wide belt. They are wearing a bow fibula on both shoulders. The hair of the women in the centre is covered by a veil that spreads over the shoulders. The remaining two are not wearing a headgear. The same model was used for all three faces. The faces are oval, with a broad and long nose, large almond-shaped eyes and small, almost unnoticeable mouths.

Type: Subtype A1c.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) Aur(eliae) Tit [ua?— —] / Bricussa / e [t] [— — —]⁵ / [— — — —] / [— — — —] matri inf(elicissimae) / def(unctae) [a]n(norum) LXXV.

D(is) M(anibus) / Aur(eli...) Ti[t]i.../...../...
.....a/ tae matr(i) inf(elicissimae), def(unctae) / [a]n(norum) LXXV.

Bibliographic references: CIL III 13862 = ILJug III 1751; Patsch 1896a, 271, Fig. 41; Patsch 1902a, 327, Fig. 22; Patsch 1904a, 258, Fig. 132; Paškvalin 2012, 158–159.



Cat. no.
124

125. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Homolje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 57.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 149 cm; W: 70 cm; T: 28 cm.

Description: The funerary stele's lower edge has been chipped off. Great damage was done to the left side of the portrait niche. The architectural stele is rect-



Cat. no.
125

>> Cat. no. 124: Radešine

>> Cat. no. 125: Homolje

angular at its top, with a shallow portrait niche with an arch and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The portrait niche arch is supported by two narrow columns with a base and capital. A married couple with children is depicted in the portrait niche. The woman on the left has a broad oval face and large almond-shaped eyes. Due to the damage the details on the clothes are not visible, but it appears she is wearing a cape. The hair around the face are combed backwards and tied together so that they cover the ears. In front of her stands a small child, and alongside her a man with short hair and a beard. The large round eyes are open wide, the mouth is small and plain, the line of the nose is only indicated. On the right shoulder he is wearing a round fibula, which most likely held together the *sagum*. A small child stands in front of him. Between the lower edge of the aedicule and the upper edge of the inscription panel the funerary formula DM is carved.

Type: Subtype A1c.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / Aur(elius) Maximus/et Mandeta/vivifecerun[t] 5/sibi et Aur(eliae) / Magna def(unctae) an(norum) [— — —] /et Maxim[i]no / def(uncto) an(norum) II[— — —] /ca(rissimis?).

Bibliographic references: CIL III 14617, 4; Patsch 1902a, 313–315, Fig. 9; Patsch 1904a, 245–246, Fig. 119; Paškvalin 2012, 123, cat. no. 59.

126. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lisičići.**

Location: PVK, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: H: 125 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 30 cm.

Description: Near-finished stele (semi-product) with a chipped upper edge and the lower right corner. Stele with a shallow portrait niche, underneath which lied the inscription panel within the moulded frame. It is impossible to determine the upper ending of the stele due to the damage. It is likely that it had a flat ending and a rectangular portrait niche. In the still unfinished niche the rough outline of a bust is visible.

Type: Subtype A1c.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / Aur(elio) Nu[mer?]ia/ no fratri pie/ntissimo, def(uncto) / an(norum) XXVI, et Aur(elio) Va/lerio av(u)nc[u]o/def(uncto) an(norum) XL, Aur(elius) / Dazas p(ro) p(ietate).

Bibliographic references: CIL III 13861; Patsch 1896a, 270, Fig. 40.



Cat. no. 126: Lisičići

127. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Brđani**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 49.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 174 cm; W: 78 cm; T: 30 cm.

Description: A funerary stele with a double portrait niche has large damage to the surface on its right edge. The upper side shows grooves that served to attach the top ending of the stele, most likely shaped as a recumbent lion. Stele has a rectangular upper part. It is a type of two-storey architectural stele with a double portrait niche and an inscription panel in a moulded frame. The upper portrait niche is framed by pilasters and the lower by columns. Portraits in both niches are created in shallow relief. A bust of a married couple is carved in the upper portrait niche. On the left is a woman with an oval face and large almond-shaped eyes. The arch above the eyes is emphasised. She is wearing a tunic with long sleeves. Her braided hair is covered by a veil that continues over her shoulders. She is holding her right hand on her chest and a round object in it. On the right side is a shaven man with short hair. His face is broad, his almond-shaped eyes wide open, the mouth small and plain, the nasal bridge wide. The details of his clothing are unrecognisable. He is holding an unrecognisable object in his right hand, which is resting on his chest. Two people are depicted in the lower portrait niche. The woman on the left has a narrow and oval face, large eyes, and hair pulled back. The surface of the right portraits has been severely damaged, only its outline remains visible.

Type: Subtype A1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus)/ Aur(elius) V...../[— — —]
/ [c]oniu(gi)...

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1902a, 332–333, Fig. 25;
Paškvalin 2012, 143, cat. no. 75.



Cat. no. 127: Brđani

128. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lisičići.**

Location: PVK, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁸²

Dimensions: H: 167 cm; W: 68 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: A preserved funerary stele with a double portrait niche. On its upper side, three grooves can be noticed which served for attaching a finial. Stele has a rectangular upper part. It is a type of two-storey architectural stele with a double portrait niche and an inscription panel in a moulded frame. The upper portrait niche is framed by two pillars, and the lower by two columns. The portraits in both niches are carved in shallow relief. In the upper niche, busts of a married couple are carved. On the left is a woman with a long oval face and large almond-shaped eyes. The arch above the eyes is emphasised. The details of the face and mouth are not visible due to the damage. She is wearing a tunic with long sleeves and a round neckline, which is under her breasts fastened by a wide belt and on the shoulders with a bow fibulae. The braided hair is covered by a vail, which falls across her shoulders, without covering her ears. On the right side a long earring with a bead at the end is visible. On the right is a shaven man with short hair and a narrow face. The eyes and eyelids are emphasised, the mouth is small and plain, the line of the nose only indicated. The man is wearing a tunic with a circular neckline and a coat (*sagum*), which is fastened on the right shoulder by a round fibula. Two busts are depicted in the lower portrait niche. The person on the left has a broad and full face, large eyes and thick hair (or a cap?). On the right portrait only the wide belt that fastens the tunic is visible.

Type: Subtype A1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Čremošnik 1954b, 219, Tab. V, Fig. 2; Paškvalin 2012, 143–144, cat. no. 76.



Cat. no. 128: Lisičići

129. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lisičići.**

Location: PVK, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁸³

Dimensions: H: 80 cm; W: 79 cm; T: 30 cm.

Description: Stele has a rectangular upper part. It is a type of two-storey architectural stele with a double portrait niche and an inscription panel in a moulded

>> Cat. no. 129: Lisičići



³⁸² Čremošnik 1954b, 219.

³⁸³ Sergejevski 1935, 18.

frame. The inscription panel, which was underneath the lower portrait niche has not been preserved. The top portrait niche is preserved in its entirety. From the portraits only the head and a part of the shoulder of the portrayed have been preserved in the lower niche. The upper niche shows three people: a woman and two men. The man in the centre is holding his right arm around the woman's right shoulder. The woman has a wide oval face, a pointed chin and large almond-shaped eyes. The arch above the eyes is emphasised. She is wearing a tunic with long sleeves and a round neckline, which is tightened under her breasts with a wide belt. She is wearing fibulae on her shoulders. The hair is covered by a veil, which falls across her shoulders, without covering her ears. Long earrings with a bead on the end can be seen on her ears. Next to her is a cleanshaven man with short hair and a full face. The large round eyes are wide open, the mouth is small and plain, the line of the nose is merely indicated. The man is wearing a tunic with a circular neckline and a coat (*sagum*), which is on the right shoulder fastened by a round fibula. The same model was used for the portrait of the man on the right. Two women are depicted in the other niche. The one on the left has a long face, emphasised cheekbones and large eyes. The hair is combed back, parted at the side, and tied with a piece of string. On her shoulders she is wearing fibulae, which are fastening her tunic. The woman on the right has a wide face, large eyes and a wide nasal bridge. Her hair is braided and covered with veil that falls over her shoulders. She is wearing a tunic with a round neckline which is fastened on her shoulders with two fibulae.

Type: Subtype A1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1935, 18–19, Tab. V, Fig. 3.

130. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Donje Selo.**

Location: Unknown; inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁸⁴

Dimensions: H: 185 cm; W: 71 cm; T: 25 cm.

Description: A funerary stele with a tenon is broken into two. Some damage is noticeable on the right and left upper corners. Stele has a rectangular upper part. This type of stele has a moulded pediment and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The decoration of the stele is carved in shallow relief. The centre of the pediment is decorated by a carved six-leaf rosette in relief, and two dolphins are carved in the spandrels.

Type: Subtype B1c.

³⁸⁴ Paškvalin 2012, 99.



Cat. no. 130: Donje Selo (Photo after Sergejevski 1938, 119)

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / T(itus) Aur(elius) Nepos/
fil(ius) et Aur(elia) Ur(sina) con(iunx) t(estamento)
p^{ro}suer(unt) T(ito) Aur(elio) / Carvo vete(rano)
an(norum) / LXX.

Bibliographic references: ILJug I 89 = ILJug III 1744;
Sergejevski 1938, 119, No. 20; Paškvalin 2012, 99,
cat. no. 43.



Cat. no. 131: Lisičići

131. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lisičići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1824.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 123 cm; W: 70 cm; T: 26 cm.

Description: The upper half of the funerary stele has a visible break, which runs across the pediment frame. Stele has a rectangular upper part. This type of stele has a moulded pediment and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. At the top of the stele is a preserved groove which most likely served for attaching a finial. The decoration is created in the shallow relief technique. The middle of the pediment is decorated by a relief six-leaf rosette, two dolphins are depicted in the spandrels.

Type: Subtype B1c.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus). / T. Aur(elio) Bojo/ni, v(ixit) an(nos) LXI. H(ic) s(itus) e(st). T. Aur(elius) Lais/cus patri/ b(ene) m(erenti) posuit.*

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1896a, 268, Fig. 37; Paškvalin 2012, 99, cat. no. 45.



Cat. no. 132: Lisičići

132. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lisičići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 161.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 169 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 29 cm.

Description: Stele with a flat ending. Stele has a rectangular upper part. This type of stele has a moulded pediment and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. At the top of the stele a groove is preserved that served for attaching a finial of a stele, most likely with two recumbent lions. The decoration is created in the shallow relief technique. The middle of the pediment is decorated by the head of Medusa. In the spandrels, two dolphins are depicted with a fish in their mouths.

Type: Subtype B1c.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / A(e)l(ius) [— — —] /
[— — —] / [— — —] / [fil?]o⁵ / [— — —]
Va[l]eri/a[e] q(uae) def(ucta) [a]n(norum) VIII /
[— — —] [— — —] [p]a[r]e[n]tes / [— — —
—] fi[l](iae) infe¹⁰/licissim[a]e.

Bibliographic references: ILJug III 1747; Patsch 1902a, 319–320, Fig. 16; Patsch 1904a, 251, Fig. 126; Paškvalin 2012, 98, cat. no. 41.

133. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lisičići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 264.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 138 cm; W: 63 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The stele has been preserved in its entirety. Some damage is visible on the lower right corner. Stele has a rectangular upper part. This type of stele has a moulded pediment and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The centre of the pediment is decorated by a six-leaf rosette created in the relief technique. Two dolphins are depicted in the spandrels.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) Posauljonis Jaci filiae piissim(a)e, def(unctae) an(norum) XX p(arentes).

Bibliographic references: CIL III 13866; Patsch 1894a, 713, Fig. 1; Patsch 1896a, 267, Fig. 36.

>> **Cat. no. 133:** Lisičići



134. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Ostrožac.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 56.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 159 cm; W: 70 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is broken in two. The lower right and upper left corners have been chipped off. Stele has a rectangular upper part. This is a type of single storey architectural stele of the aedicule type with a moulded pediment. The pediment is resting on two columns alongside a rectangular portrait niche, underneath which is an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The columns are Corinthian capitals and a moulded base. The decoration on the stele is created in a shallow relief. In the centre of the pediment the head of Medusa with rich hair is depicted. The hair is raised, the hairline is set high above the forehead. In the spandrels, two dolphins holding fish in their mouths are depicted.

>> **Cat. no. 134:** Ostrožac



The broad body of the right dolphin fills the space almost in its entirety. Two dorsal and one pectoral fin are visible on its body. The body and the tail fin are separated by a round ring. The body and the tail fin are separated by a round ring. The oval shaped eye of the dolphin is disproportionately big. The dolphin in the left spandrel has not been preserved. A married couple is depicted in the portrait niche. On the left is a woman with a broad face, emphasised cheekbones, large eyes and a wide elongated nose. The woman is dressed in a tunic with long sleeves with a V-shaped neckline. The tunic is fastened underneath her breasts with a narrow belt, on her shoulders she is wearing a fibula. The braided hair is covered by a veil which extends over the shoulders, not covering her ears. Long earrings with a bead at the end are hanging from her ears. On the right, a man with short hair and a wide and full face is depicted. The eyes and eyelid are emphasised, the mouth is small and plain, the line of the nose is indicated. The man is wearing a tunic with a circular neckline and a coat (*sagum*), which is fastened on his right shoulder by a round fibula.

Type: Subtype B2a.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aelis Rufo/et Tattuaiae/ def(unctae) ann(or)um LXV P(ublius) Ael(ius) Verus/parentibus p(osuit).*

Bibliographic references: Iupa 23801; HD56805; CIL III 14617,3; *IlJug* III 1752; Patsch 1902a, 323–324, Fig. 20; Patsch 1904a, 255, Fig. 130; Sergejevski 1965b, 127, Fig. 11; Paškvalin 2012, 94.

135. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lisičići.**

Location: PVK, inv. no. 1823.

Material: Limestone.³⁸⁵

Dimensions: H: 177 cm; W: 75 cm; T: 30 cm.

Description: The stele with a tenon is preserved in its entirety. Stele has a rectangular upper part. This is a single story architectural stele of the aedicule type with a moulded pediment that is resting on two pilasters alongside the portrait niche and an inscription panel within moulded frame. The columns have Corinthian capitals and a moulded base. The decoration on the stele is created in shallow relief. In the centre of the pediment the head of Medusa with a long pointed face is depicted. The spandrels are decorated with the motif of a dolphin that is catching a fish. Two female busts are depicted in the portrait niche. The woman on the left has an oval face, large emphasised eyes and a small mouth. The woman on the right side appears to be slightly older. The facial features are similar to the woman on the left side. Both are dressed in tunics



Cat. no. 135: Lisičići

³⁸⁵ Paškvalin 2012, 94.

with long sleeves and a round neckline fastened with a wide belt and fibula on her shoulders. The braided hair is covered by a veil which extends over the shoulders, not covering her ears. Long earrings with a bead at the end are hanging from the ears of the woman on the right side. The inscription has not been preserved.

Type: Subtype B2a.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Čremošnik 1954b, 219, Tab. V, Fig. 4; Paškvalin 2012, 94, cat. no. 27.

136. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Homolje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 52.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 170 cm; W: 85 cm; T: 29 cm.

Description: The stele with the tenon base has been preserved almost in its entirety. A part of the lower right corner has been chipped off. The damage to the surface in the shape of large horizontal cracks are visible on the right side of the portrait niche. Stele is a flat ended single storey simple moulded stele with a moulded pediment, a rectangular portrait niche and a moulded inscription panel. The decoration on the stele is carved in shallow relief. The pediment includes a five-leaf rosette, which is surrounded by leaves at the side. The panels of the spandrels have not been decorated. A married couple is depicted in the shallow portrait niche. The woman on the left has a long oval face and large almond-shaped eyes. The arch above the eyes is emphasised. The braided hair is covered by a veil which extends over the shoulders, not covering her ears. On the right a cleanshaven man with short hair is depicted. The face is wide, the almond-shaped eyes are emphasised, the mouth is small and plain. On the right shoulder he is wearing a round fibula which most likely fastened the coat (*sagum*). The inscription has not been preserved.

Type: Subtype B2a.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1902a, 312–317, Fig. 11; Patsch 1904, 247, Fig. 121; Paškvalin 2012, 98, cat. no. 39.



Cat. no. 136: Homolje

137. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Homolje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 55.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 178 cm; W: 68 cm; T: 26 cm.

Description: The lower right edge of the funerary stele has been shipped off. Damage is visible across the entire surface of the monument. A flat ended single storey architectural stele of the aedicule type, with a moulded pediment. The pediment rests on two columns alongside a rectangular portrait niche, underneath which is an inscription panel with a moulded frame. Two acroteria are created in deep relief next to the pediment. The decoration on the stele is created in shallow relief. The head of Medusa is depicted in the centre of the pediment. The surface of the front side of the acroteria is decorated with a relief of a dolphin. A married couple is depicted in the portrait niche. The woman on the left is dressed in a tunic and a cape (*pala*), underneath which we can see the right hand resting on her chest. Due to the damage the details on the face are not visible. The hair is tied at the back. The man is wearing a garment with long sleeves, on his right and left shoulder wide belts are visible, which are most likely part of the military uniform or *sagum*. He is holding a scroll (*volumen*) in his left hand.

Type: Subtype B2b.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / [— — — —] / [— — — —] ni I [— — — —] / [— — — —] ⁵ / [— — — —] / [— — — —] / [— — — —] no [— — — —] / [— — — —] ¹⁰ [— — — —].

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1902a, 315, Fig. 10; Patsch 1904a, 246.



Cat. no. 137: Homolje

138. FINIAL OF THE FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Homolje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 456.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 60 cm; W: 125 cm; T: 26 cm.

Description: The finial of the funerary stele is formed as a pair of a recumbent lions. Severe damage is noticeable on the top, especially on the left half of the monument. The narrow simple pedestal of the lion top serves as the base for the sculpted decoration in the form of a recumbent lions, which are holding a ram's head with their front paws. As the figure of the lion preserved on the right hand shows, the head of the lions were turned *en face*. Between the lions Attis with his legs crossed, leaning on a torch is depicted.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1902a, 316, Fig. 13; Paškvalin 2012, 147, cat. no. 85.



Cat. no. 138: Homolje

139. FINIAL OF THE FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Homolje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 194.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 67 cm; W: 126 cm; T: 26 cm.

Description: The upper finial of the funerary stele in the form of a top with a pair of a recumbent lions. The narrow simple base of the lion top served as a pedestal for the sculpted decoration in the form of a recumbent lion, which are holding a ram's head with their front paws. Between the lions Attis with his legs crossed, leaning on a torch is depicted.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1902a, 316, Fig. 12, Paškvalin 2012, 146–147, cat. no. 84.



Cat. no. 139: Homolje

SARAJEVO (140–143)

140. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gradac / Hadžići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 54.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 175 cm; W: 65 cm; T: 16 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been preserved in its entirety. The stele has a triangular upper part. It is a single storey architectural stele of the aedicule type. The architectural form of the stele is comprised of a moulded pediment, underneath which is a shallow portrait niche, which is framed by a moulded arch of the architrave and pilasters. Underneath the portrait niche is a shallow inscription panel with moulded frame. The freestanding acroteria are sculpted. The stele has a relief decoration. The pediment is decorated by a rosette with a wide flower carved in the relief technique. The inner corners of the pediment are filled with palmette leaves. The corners acroteria have been transformed into human masks which are wearing spirally twisted horns of a ram. A married couple with children is depicted in the portrait niche. The woman on the left has large eyes, the cheekbones are emphasised and a nose bridge is narrow. The hair is turned upwards at the back of her head in the form of a wide sheaf and tied high at the top of her head so that it forms a high roll and cover the upper half of the ears. She is wearing a tunic with a round neckline, over which she is wearing a cape that covers her right shoulder. Her left shoulder is behind the man. The woman is wearing a necklace that is tight around her neck. A child is standing in front of her, dressed in a tunic and a cape. His hair is short which indicates that he is a boy. The man has short hair, large almond-shaped eyes and a narrow nose. He is wearing a tunic with a round neckline and a coat that is fastened with a fibula on his right shoulder. In front of the man is a boy, wearing a tunic and a coat. The funerary formula DM is carved between the pediment and the circular crossbeam of the architrave.

Type: Subtype B2b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) Aurel(ius) Super vete(r)a nus ex leg(ione) VIII Aug(usta) memoriam sibi / vi(v)us et Verl(..) co/ n(iu)gi Maximinae / et Victorino nostris filiam defumctam vi/xit annos XXVIII.*

Bibliographic references: Iupa 23384; HD51053; CIL III 8375 (p. 12749); Patsch 1893a, 81–82; Betz 1939, 72.



Cat. no. 140: Gradac / Hadžići

141. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Pazarić.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 53.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 195 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 19 cm.

Description: The funerary stele with preserved tenon and rectangular base. The upper right and lower left corner of the stele have been chipped off. The base with a mortise-hole for fixing the stele has moulding carved at the bottom which is only half continued. It is a flat ended architectural stele of the aedicule type. The architectural form is comprised of a moulded pediment, an architrave, columns alongside the portrait niche and a moulded inscription panel frame. The inscription panel is also surrounded by a band, which runs along the top edge and both side edges. The frame was not made along the lower edge. The columns along the portrait niche have a moulded base in capitals. The decoration on the stele is carved in shallow relief. A woman with an oval face, large almond-shaped eyes and a narrow nose bridge is depicted in the left side of the portrait niche. The lines of the lower and upper eyelids are emphasised. The hair is parted in the middle and tied together so that they cover the upper parts of the ears. She is wearing a tunic with a round neckline which is held together with a narrow belt high underneath her breasts. Underneath the belt pleats of the garment are visible. On her right shoulder wide pleats of the cape are visible. High on the top of her head she is covered with a veil that is falling over her shoulders. She is wearing earrings in her ears, and around her neck a massive necklace with a round pendant with a heart-shaped ending. Three pendants of the same type can be seen on the fibula on her right shoulder. Next to her is a man with short hair and large almond-shaped eyes. He is holding his wife over her right shoulder with his right hand, and a scroll in his left hand. The man is wearing a tunic with long sleeves (*tunica manicata*) over which he has placed a coat (*sagum*) with long bangs, which is fastened on the right shoulder. The centre of the pediment is decorated by a six-leaf rosette with broad flowers. Both spandrels are decorated with the motif of a palmette. The decorative border which surrounds the inscription panel on three sides, has the form of vine, which is growing from two vases, one on the right and one on the left side. The endings of the tendrils of the vine are tied together by a narrow ribbon placed in the centre of the upper bordure. The funerary formula DM is carved into the architrave.

Type: Subtype B2a.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / T(itus) A(ur(elius) Saturninus/A(ur(eliae) Amurcian(a)e/coniugi pietis/5 simae bene mere—/nti et sibi vi—/vus*



Cat. no. 141: Pazarić

*memori—/am posuit q(uae) vixit an(nos) XXVIII/
10 m(enses) IIII.*

Bibliographic references: *Iupa* 23771; *HD*54639; *CIL* III 13863; *IlJug* III 1580; Patsch 1894b, 345–346, Fig. 5; Patsch 1915, 124, Fig. 117; Bojanovski 1988a, 149–150; Topolovac 1988a, 54.

142. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Lukavica**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1832.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 136 cm; W: 70 cm; T: 24 cm.

Description: The upper part of the funerary stele has a severely damaged surface on the front side. Lesser damage is also visible on the upper ending of the stele. It is a flat ended simple moulded stele with a medallion and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. At the top is a preserved rectangular groove that served for attaching the finial. The stele is carved in shallow relief. The frame of the medallion is decorated with a moulding. Around the medallion in the corners is a motif of four rosettes, which possibly imitate the heads of four nails as if the panel was attached to the base with the medallion. Three busts are depicted in the shallow niche of the medallion. The person on the right side is holding a scroll. He is wearing a long tunic and cape which is fastened on the right shoulder with a fibula. The person in the centre is wearing the same clothing. The pleats in the clothes of the person on the left are less visible, and in the right hand he is holding a round object. The person in the centre stands out from the layout. It is moved slightly in front of the left and right persons so that it covers their shoulders. The funerary formula is carved between the frame of the inscription panel and the medallion.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / [— — — — — — — — — —
 — — — — —] / [— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —]
 [— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —] / [— — — — —
 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —].

Bibliographic references: Paškvalin 2012, 167, cat. no. 98.



Cat. no. 142: Lukavica

143. FUNERARY MEDALLION

Site: **Sarajevo**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 79 cm; dia. 58 cm; T: 10 cm.

Description: A funerary medallion with a tenon. Greater damage to the monument is visible on the surface and the moulded frame that surrounds the medallion. The decoration on the medallion is made in a shallow relief. The moulding of the central motif is decorated with bead and reel motif. In the medallion is a horseman. He is wearing a long tunic and a cape which is fastened on his right shoulder by a fibula. The *Paludamentum* behind this back floats like a fan in the air. He is wearing a tall hat on his head, characteristic of the tetrarchy period.³⁸⁶ The horse is depicted with large oval eyes and a visible



Cat. no. 143: Sarajevo

³⁸⁶ Cf. Ferris 2013, 21.

pupil, a short mane and an open mouth. His raised left leg indicates movement.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: end of 3rd and beginning of 4th centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1948, 172–173, No. 6; Gabričević 1954, 41–46; Topolovac 1988b, 41.

BREZA (144–147)

144. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Breza**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 430.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 60 cm; W: 45 cm; T: 15 cm.

Description: Two fragments of a funerary stele. The remains of the portrait niche and the moulded corner of the inscription panel can be recognized. The frame of the portrait niche is decorated with a shallow relief of a vine. A woman is depicted on the left of the shallow portrait niche, wearing a tunic and a cape. On her right shoulder traces of a fibula that was fastening the cape can be seen. She is holding a small four-legged animal in front of her. A man is depicted next to her. He is wearing a tunic with long sleeves across which he is wearing a cape that is fastened with a fibula on his right shoulder. In his left hand, he is holding a scroll, and he is holding his right hand on his wife's right shoulder.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: [Diis] M(anibus) /

Bibliographic references: Unpublished.



Cat. no. 144: Breza

145. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Breza**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 428.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 45 cm; W: 32 cm; T: 9 cm.

Description: Two fragments of a funerary stele, that was secondarily used as a building material. An inscription is visible in the moulded frame on the front side. The upper edge of the inscription panel is surrounded by a decorative band with the motif of acanthus tendrils and rosettes.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: Ael[ius] Mar/cel[l — —] an(norum) XX / P(ublius) Ae[l(ius)] Mel — — — / [— — —].

Bibliographic references: lupa 23691; HD33859; IlJug III 1583; Sergejevski 1940, 143, No. 11; Mesihović 2011, 80.



Cat. no. 145: Breza



Cat. no. 146: Breza; left side panel and the front of the monument

146. FUNERARY ALTAR

Site: **Breza**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 386.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_D.

Dimensions: H: 119 cm; W: 102 cm; T: 67 cm.

Description: The funerary altar has been broken into several pieces. The lower edge and the right side panel have been broken off entirely. Sever damage is also visible on the left side panel. On the front side is the inscription panel in a moulded frame. The frame of the inscription panel is surrounded by a decorative band with the motif of vine. On the left side panel a winged childlike *erotes* is depicted in a moulded frame. Around the frame runs a frieze with the motif of acanthus leaves, next to it are two birds. The *erotes* is standing on a pedestal with his right foot across the instep of the left foot. The wide and full face is decorated by long wavy hair which

cover the ears and drip towards the back of the head in broad locks. The large eyes are emphasised by the carved lines of the eyelids, the pupils are not visible, the mouth is small with full lips. In his right hand, which he is holding on his thigh, he most likely held a torch upon which he is leaning.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *Ulpiae T(iti) f(iliae) / Proculae an(norum) XX/T(itus) F(lavius) Valens Varron(is) / f(ilius) princeps Desitiati(um) / et Aelia Iusta/Scenobar[bi f(ilia)] / [– –*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23306; HD33834; *IlJug* III 1582; Čremošnik, Sergejevski 1930, No. 9; Tab. III; Sergejevski 1940, 141–142, Fig. 10; Rendić-Miočević 1948, 147; Paškvalin 1996a, 95–96; Škegro 1997, 103, No. 126; Mesihović 2011, 65–72; Paškvalin 2012, 265, cat. no. 33.

147. BURIAL URN

Site: **Breza**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 432.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 30 cm; W: 51 cm; T: 19 cm.

Description: Two fragments of a burial urn which was later used as building materia.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *Dis [Manibus] / Clario an(norum) [— —
—] / posuerunt Ur[sus] / 5 et Dassius pat[ri] / h(ic)
s(itus) es[t*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23690; *HD*33866; *IlJug* III 1588; Sergejevski 1938, 109, No. 13; Mesihović 2011, 79.



>> **Cat. no. 147:** Breza

KISELJAK (148–153)

148. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Podastinje**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 257.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: A.

Dimensions: H: 171 cm; W: 62 cm; T: 16 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been preserved almost in its entirety. The left acroterium has been chipped off. The stele has a triangular upper part, with a moulded pediment and an inscription within a moulded panel. Alongside the pediment are two acroteria, which are decorated with the motif of a palmette created in shallow relief. A small rosette is depicted in the centre of the pediment.

Type: Subtype B3a.

Production date: end of 1st, beginning of 2nd centuries.

Inscription: *C(aius) Manliu(s) / C(ai) L(ibertus) / Hon-
esimus/Ann(orum) L/H(ic) S(itus) E(st).*

Bibliographic references: *CIL* III 8379 (p. 2256); Patsch 1894b, 344, Fig. 24; Patsch 1896a, 251, Fig. 11.



>> **Cat. no. 148:** Podastinje

149. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Kuliješ**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1823.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_M.

Dimensions: H: 108 cm; W: 88 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The upper half of a funerary stele, the surface on the front has been damaged in its entirety. It is a flat ended architectural stele of the aedicule type. The architectural form comprises of a pediment, which is resting on the semi-columns with formed capitals and bases. The columns together with the pediment frame the portrait niche, in which three deceased individuals have been depicted. The details of the faces and clothes are no longer visible. The head of Medusa is depicted in the centre of the pediment. Two hippocampi are depicted in relief in the spandrels.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1897b, 521, Fig. 7; Paškvalin 2012, 96, cat. no. 33.



Cat. no. 149: Kuliješ

150. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gromiljak**.

Location: FMV, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁸⁷

Dimensions: H: 127 cm; W: 98 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The upper part of the funerary stele. It is a flat ended architectural stele of the aedicule type with a moulded pediment, architrave, and columns alongside the portrait niche. The traces of the columns underneath the portrait niche indicate that this was a two-storey stele. The beam of the architrave is divided into *fascia*; the columns in both niches have Corinthian capitals and moulded bases. The decoration on the stele is made in the shallow relief technique. In the centre of the pediment stands a four-leaf rosette in a wreath, surrounded by decorative palmettes. Two hippocampi are depicted in the spandrels. Four people are depicted in the portrait niche: three women and a man. The woman on the left has a full square face, large oval eyes, a wide nose and small full lips. The cheekbones are not emphasised. Her long hair are tied at the back so that her ears are covered entirely. Across her forehead she is wearing a hat or a narrow ribbon that is tied at the back and a tunic with a round neckline fastened on her shoulders by two fibulae. She is wearing a cape across her shoulders. The fibulae are attached with a chain and a large round pendant, on which a small oval pendant is fastened. She has a bracelet on her right hand. All three women have the same facial expressions and elements of dress. The exception is the third



Cat. no. 150: Gromiljak

³⁸⁷ Paškvalin 2012, 96.

woman who is wearing a ring on the little finger of her left hand. The man has short hair and a beard. He is wearing a tunic with long sleeves and a *sagum* over it, which is fastened with a fibula on the right shoulder. He is wearing a ring on the little finger of his left hand. He is holding hem of the cape of the woman next to him in his left hand.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Čremošnik 1963, 115, Fig. 7; Paškvalin 2012, 96, cat. no. 32.

151. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gornja Višnjica.**

Location: FMV, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁸⁸

Dimensions: H: 95 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The upper half of the funerary stele has been broken into several parts. The acroteria has been chipped off the stele in their entirety; the damage to the surface is also visible on the bottom left edge. It is flat ended architectural stele with a moulded pediment, an architrave with *fascia* and columns alongside the moulded frame of the inscription panel. On the corner of the pediment two acroteria stood on a low, triangular pedestal. The twisted columns with the base and the Corinthian capitals stand on a low beam. The decoration on the stele is made in the shallow relief technique. The pediment has been decorated with the motif of a four-leaf rosette from which two flowers emerge. The traces of decoration, preserved on the right acroterium indicate that the acroteria were decorated with a floral motif, possibly a palmette. The motif of an undulating band of acanthus leaves decorates the low beam underneath the inscription panel.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 1st century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / M(a)n(lio) Pontio / Valenti / Iulia Itache / ⁵ c(oniugi) b(ene) m(erenti) p(osuit).*

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1599; Misilo 1936, 18–19, No. 2, Fig. 3; Vulić 1933, No. 206; Bojanovski 1988a, 153; Paškvalin 2012, 95, cat. no. 30.



Cat. no. 151: Gornja Višnjica

³⁸⁸ Misilo 1936, 18; Paškvalin 2012, 95.

152. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gornja Višnjica.**

Location: FMV, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁸⁹

Dimensions: H: 196 cm; W: 78 cm; T: 20 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken into several pieces. The upper ending of the stele and the lower edge have been chipped off. Large damage on the surface of the funerary monument is also visible on the left edge and the lower portrait niche. It is impossible to reconstruct the basic design scheme of the stele in its entirety due to the damage. Based on the two preserved pilasters next to the upper portrait niche, it can be concluded that this was a two-storey architectural stele of the aedicule type. The basic scheme of the stele comprises of an architrave, a double portrait niche, and an inscription panel without a moulded frame. The upper portrait niche is framed by two pilasters with Corinthian capitals and bases.

The decoration on the stele is made in shallow relief. Three persons are depicted in the upper portrait niche. On the left side is a woman in a garment with long sleeves. Across her shoulders she is wearing a cape or a shawl that the sculptor depicted with thick pleats. She is wearing a necklace which consists of three chains around her neck. It is not clear from the portrait whether she is wearing a shawl or is it her hairstyle. On the right side a man with short hair and a beard is depicted. He has a square face, large oval eyes and a high forehead. The pupils have been made, as have the deep lines on the forehead. He is wearing a tunic with broad sleeves and a round neckline. Across his left shoulder, he is wearing a cape with bangs (*sagum*), fastened on the right shoulder. He is holding a scroll in his left hand. A small boy with the same facial features as the man, but without the beard, is standing in front of them. The rim of his cape is decorated with bangs. Three people were depicted in the lower niche, however their heads have not been preserved. The person on the left is wearing a tunic with long sleeves and a cape. He is holding a round object in his right hand. In the centre is a man dressed in a tunic with long and wide sleeves. He is wearing a cape (*sagum*) across his shoulders, the edge of which is decorated with dense bangs. Alongside him on the right side of the niche is a man wearing a tunic with a round neckline and a cape (*sagum*). The side frame of the inscription panel is decorated by a border in the form of vines. The architrave is decorated with the motif of a stylised tendril.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.



Cat. no. 152: Gornja Višnjica

³⁸⁹ Misilo 1936, 19; Paškvalin 2012, 144.

Inscription: [— — —] [Pate]r optabat fieri sibi quod pi(a)
/ Mat(er) infelices nati fecit uterque.
D(is) M(anibus) / Aur(elio) Titiano d(efuncto)
[ann(orum)... et] / Aur(elio) Iustiano d(efuncto)
[ann(orum) ... et] / Aur(elio) Iusto d(efuncto)
ann(orum) [...] fil(iis) / ⁵ pientis(s)imis et suo
alu(mno) Aur(elius) Titus et Aur(elia) M[ar]/tilla
parentes et sibi/vivis posuerunt.

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1596, Vulić 1933, 69–70; Misilo 1936, 20–21; Sergejevski 1938, 111; Bojanovski 1988a, 148; Mesihović 2011, 92; Paškvalin 2012, 144, cat. no. 77.

153. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gornja Višnjica.**

Location: FMV, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.³⁹⁰

Dimensions: H: 156 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken into several pieces. The upper end of the stele has been broken off completely, which makes it impossible to reconstruct the basic design scheme. It is an architectural stele of the aedicule type. The two-storey design of the stele comprises of a portrait niche and an inscription panel, which are separated by a wide horizontally placed beam with a moulded frame. The inscription panel and portrait niche are surrounded by two columns with capitals and a base. Two persons are depicted in the shallow portrait niche. On the left side is a woman in a long tunic with a round neckline. Her shoulders and hands are covered by a long cape, she is holding a bird in front of her. The woman has a meticulous hairstyle, while the details of her face are no longer visible due to the damage. Alongside her is a shorthaired man. It is impossible to distinguish the details on his face as the surface of the relief has been damaged in this area. He is wearing a tunic with a round neckline, over which he is wearing a *sagum*. In his right hand he is holding the hem of the cape, his left arm is resting on the woman's right shoulder.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus)/ Baebiae me/ae et ei(us)
Laeitiae/5 anno(rum) V/ Baebius Titian/ v(otum)
s(olvit).

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* III 1598; Vulić 1933, 70; Misilo 1936, 21, No. 3; Bojanovski 1988a, 153; Mesihović 2011, 95.



Cat. no. 153: Gornja Višnjica

³⁹⁰ Misilo 1936, 21.

KAKANJ (154–155)

154. FUNERARY STELE (FRAGMENT)

Site: **Donja Zgošća.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 582.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 28 cm; W: 33 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The upper left corner of the stele with an arched portrait niche. The architectural composition of the stele is indicated by the remnant of the arch of the niche that rests on the top of the stylised capital. In the niche, a bust of a woman is preserved. Her face is square, underneath the high arch above her eyes she has eyelids that emphasise the large oval eyes. The pupils have not been made. The long nose bridge ends with a triangularly shaped nose, underneath which lies a nicely shaped mouth with full lips. The woman is wearing a headgear, the hem of which is moved down low over her forehead. The circular pleats or decorative elements of the dress with a V shaped neckline run obliquely from the shoulder towards the centre of her chest. The nicely shaped ears are decorated by earrings with three pendants. On her right shoulder we can see the remnants of the fingers of the right hand of the person standing next to the woman.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1948, 172, Fig. 3; Paškvalin 2012, 124, cat. no. 62.



Cat. no. 154: Donja Zgošća

155. FUNERARY PLAQUE (FRAGMENT)

Site: **Doboj near Kakanj.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 585.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 25 cm; W: 38 cm; T: 6 cm.

Description: All four sides of the fragment of a funerary plaque with a preserved relief have been damaged. The shallow relief depicts a person leading a horse. The person is dressed in a tunic with a wide belt. On the back of the horse is a freight saddle with wide straps. One strap is attached underneath the horse's stomach, two are transversal (back and front), decorated with puncture holes, the back one has heart-shaped pendants.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd half of 3rd, beginning of 4th centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1948, 180, No. 14.



Cat. no. 155: Doboj pri Kaknju

ZENICA (156–166)

156. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Bilimišće**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 155a.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 183 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 16 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is broken into multiple pieces. The top of the pediment, the right acroterium, and the right edge of the portrait niche have been broken off. Stele has a triangular upper part. It is an architectural stele of the aedicule type with a moulded pediment, an architrave and columns next to the portrait niche, under which is an inscription panel in a moulded frame. The stele has a tenon base. Alongside the pediment, two freestanding acroteria are positioned in the horizontal axis just above the architrave with *fascia*. The columns have stylised Corinthian capitals. The stele is decorated in relief made with a drill. The pediment and the acroteria are decorated with the motif of a palmette. A little girl is depicted in the shallow portrait niche. Her face is full, cheekbones emphasised, underneath the low forehead are almond-shaped eyes with visible pupils; the eyelids are emphasised, and below the small nose lies a nicely formed mouth with full lips. She is wearing a long pleated tunic with long sleeves and a round neckline. The tunic is fastened with a narrow belt and two round fibulae on the shoulders. On her foot she wears a shoe. It seems that a hat is covering her head, and at the top jewellery and a pendant are placed over it. She is wearing a necklace with a round pendant around her neck. In her right hand she is holding a bird to her chest. She is holding a round object, most likely a toy, in her lowered left hand. The wrists are decorated with massive bracelets. The moulded frame of the inscription panel is surrounded by a broad decorative band filled with an ivy scroll motif.

Type: Subtype B4.

Production date: 2nd half of 3rd century.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / Aurel(iae) Procu(le vi(xit)
an(nos) III / Aurlei(us) Nepos / 5
et Procilla filiae / p(o)s(uerant).

Bibliographic references: Iupa 23319; HD55949; CIL III 12770; ILJug III 1610h; AE 2008, 00017; Truhelka 1892a, 343; Patsch 1915, 131; Sergejevski 1932, 44–45; Bojanovski 1988a, 166; Mesihović 2011, 50; Paškvalin 2012, 62–63, cat. no. 3.



Cat. no. 156: Bilimišće

157. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Bilimišće.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 84 in 70.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 165 cm; W: 95 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been broken into several parts. The pediment, the right acroterium, and the lower edge with a part of the inscription panel have been chipped off. The remnant of the pediment and the left acroterium indicate that the stele most likely had a triangularly shaped ending. It is an architectural stele of the aedicule type with a pediment, an architrave, and two columns next to the portrait niche, which are resting on a low beam. The horizontal beam separated the portrait niche from the relief decorated rectangular panel without a moulded frame. Underneath it is a non-moulded inscription panel, divided in two by the narrow vertical beam. The columns next to the portrait niche have stylised capitals and a moulded base. In the aedicule, almost whole body portraits of four persons are depicted: a woman and three men. The woman on the left is holding her arm around the man next to her. She is holding a round object in her right hand. The heart-shaped face is determined by the hairline, which is shaped so that it raises from the middle of the face towards the temples. She has large almond-shaped eyes with pupils. The wide eyelids start at the edges of the nose bridge. The arched eyebrows also start from there. The eyebrows and the edge of the hairline are shown with a series of short incisions. The shape of the mouth is hardly recognisable. She is wearing a tunic with long and wide sleeves with a round neckline and a shawl with bangs across her shoulders. The tunic is decorated with a round badge on her chest. She is wearing two rings on her ring finger and a necklace with a round pendant around her neck. In her ears she is wearing round earrings with a wide fan shaped pendant. She is wearing a hat on her head, which has on the top a decoration in the shape of two circles that are filled with a series of carved lines. Close to the woman is a young man who is holding his right arm around the woman on his right. He is holding a wax tablet for writing in his left hand in front of him. The oval face of the man is ended by a heart shaped hairline. The almond-shaped eyes have pupils, the lower part of the nose has been shipped off. The ears are placed too high on the head. He is wearing a tunic with long sleeves and a round neckline. The tunic is fastened with a crossbow fibula on his right shoulder. He is wearing a ring on his ring finger of his left hand. The surface of the tunic (approximately at the height of his knees) shows a carved swastika symbol. Alongside him are two men with the same facial lines and clothes. They differ in the fact that they are wearing



Cat. no. 157: Bilimišće

a short beard and moustache. The second man, from the left to right, is holding an open wax tablet in his left hand, and he is writing on it. A decorated rim is visible on his right sleeve, which shows that he is wearing a tunic underneath his cape. The third man is depicted on the far right and is covering the shoulder of the man next to him with his right arm, and with the left hand he is touching his upper arm. Remains of red colour are visible between the vertical pleats of the clothing and the symbol of the swastika. In the lower niche a saddled horse standing on a pedestal holds the central position. The carver depicted the saddle, saddle blanket and rein in great detail. A shorthaired man is leading the horse towards the right. He is dressed in a tunic with a round neckline. A crossbow fibula is fastening his tunic on the right shoulder. In his right hand he is holding the rein, while in his left hand he is holding an unrecognised object. On the left side of the niche a woman in a long tunic is depicted. She is wearing a shawl across her right shoulder. She is wearing a necklace with a round pendant around her neck. In her right hand she is holding a long object with a round cross section (possibly a scroll), and a basket in her left hand. The frame of the stele, which sur-

rounds the lower niche and the inscription panel, is decorated with a vine motif. On the surface of the left acroterium the motif of a palmette is carved and a rosette in a circle made in relief technique. The floral decoration in the pediment is seen only in traces. A shallow carving of a stylised floral motif decorates the architrave.

Type: B5.

Production date: end of 3rd, beginning of 4th centuries.

Inscription: *Aur(elius) Cresceni(nus) et Iuliana / par(entes) Filiciano fil(io) / pien(t)is(simo) def(uncto) an(norum) XXX // ben(e) mer(enti) et sibi v(i)//vis p(ro) p(ietate) f(e)c(erunt?)*.

Bibliographic references: *Iupa* 23346; *HD*55951; *CIL* III 12768; *ILJug*, 1610; Truhelka 1892a, 344; Sergejevski 1932, 47–48, Tab. XXI, Fig. 11; Tab. XXIII, Fig. 15; Basler 1972, 149, Fig. 162; Bojanovski 1988a, 166; Mesihović 2011, 56; Paškvalin 2012, 68, cat. no. 19.

158. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Bilimišće**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 153.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 187 cm; W: 66 cm; T: 15 cm.

Description: Funerary stele which has the left edge and the upper ending entirely chipped off. It is an architectural stele of the aedicule type with an architrave and stylised pilasters next to the portrait niche. The upper ending of the stele has been broken off in its entirety, which makes it impossible to reconstruct the basic form of the stele. Alongside the aedicule the basic form of the stele was comprised of the rectangular niche with relief decoration and a non-moulded inscription panel. *Fasciae* have been made on the architrave. A portrait of a married couple is in the aedicule. The woman on the left side has a long oval face. The emphasised eyelids frame the oval shaped eyes with pupils. The nose has been chipped off, the stylised mouth is created as a shin line, which are slightly turned at the endings. The woman is wearing a tunic with wide and long sleeves and a round neckline that is fastened high underneath her breasts. Her shoulders and arms are covered by a cape. She is holding her hands on her belt, the fingers of the left hand covering the right hand. It is unclear from the portrait whether she has short hair or she is wearing a headgear (a hat). She is wearing two fibulae on her shoulders, and a necklace with a round pendant around her neck. On her chest she is wearing a badge or a round decoration, which brings together the pleats from her clothes at the centre of her chest. She is wearing bracelets on her wrists. The man has the same facial features as the woman. He has a short beard and a moustache. He is wearing a tunic with



Cat. no. 158: Bilimišće

long sleeves and a cape over it (*sagum*), which is fastened by a fibula on the right shoulder. In his left hand he is holding a scroll, with his right he is holding his wife. In the bottom niche is a shallow relief of a horse that is led by a shorthaired man. The man is wearing a tunic and a cape which is fastened by a fibula on his right shoulder. The sculptor finished the horse harness in great detail. The horse blanket is covered by a saddle which is attached with a strap under the horse's underside. The blanket is held in position with two wide straps. The strap is additionally decorated with heart-shaped

pendants. Traces of red paint are still visible on the surface of the smaller reliefs and in the letters carved in the inscription panel. The frame of the inscription panel is decorated with the vine motif. A two-handle vessel out of which a palm branch is growing is depicted above it. A stylised pilasters is depicted next to the portrait niche, above which is a four-leaf rosette. The funerary formula DM has been carved above the inscription panel.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.³⁹¹

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Li(cinius) Victorinu(s) / mi(les) le(gionis) II Aure(lio) Probo / pa(renti) def(uncto) anno(rum) LV / 5 et Procule ma(tri) def(uncto) / pie(ntissimis) bene me(rentibus) pos(uit).*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23372; *HD*55950; *CIL* III 12764; *IlJug* III 1610c; *Truhelka* 1892a, 344; *Patsch* 1915, 54, Fig. 39; *Bojanovski* 1988a, 166; *Mesihović* 2011, 53; *Paškvalin* 2012, 67, cat. no. 17.



Cat. no. 159: Janjići

159. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Janjići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 403.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 82 cm; W: 71 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: Funerary stele with a portrait niche and a part of the inscription panel. It belongs amongst the architectural stele of the aedicule type with columns next to the portrait niche, which is separated from the inscription panel by a narrow beam decorated in the relief technique. A married couple is depicted in the shallow, partially preserved, portrait niche. The man is wearing a tunic with long sleeves and a cape that is fastened on the right shoulder. He is holding a scroll in his left hand. Alongside him is a woman on which only the pleats of the dress are visible. The narrow beam underneath the portrait niche is decorated by a floral motif in the form of densely lined up laurel leaves which emerge from the centre and are mirrored.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: end of 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Plato Bato/nis ann(or)um / IVV (?) / et P[— — —]*

Bibliographic references: *CIL* III 12772; *Truhelka* 1892a, 349; *Patsch* 1893c, 702; *Patsch* 1915, 65; *Sergejevski* 1932, 43–44, No. 403, Fig. 6; *Mesihović* 2011, 60.



Cat. no. 161: Zenica
(see description on p. 181)

³⁹¹ Paškvalin 2012, 67; T: Sergejevski (1932, 50) dates the monument to the beginning of 4th century.

160. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Bilimišće.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 394.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 55 cm; W: 36 cm; T: 22 cm.

Description: Four fragments of the central part of a funerary stele. The frame of the inscription panel is decorated by cymatia. The inscription panel is surrounded by a floral band with cup shaped leaves, from which spirally shaped tendrils emerge. The tendril endings were made with a drill.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd half of 2nd century.

Inscription: — — —] ti (duo) v[iro munic(ipii) B]ist(uae),
sacred(oti) [prov]nc(iae) /₅ De[l]ma[tiae] Ul[p(ia)]?
Proci[lla c]on(iugi) [et s]ib[i— — —].

Bibliographic references: lupa 23386; HD52553; CIL III 12766; CIL III 12762; *IlJug* III 1610a; Truhelka 1892a, 345; Patsch 1914, 176; Patsch 1915, 65; Sergejevski 1932, 37–38, No. 104, Fig. 2; Bojanovski 1988a, 158; Mesihović 2011, 43–44.



Cat. no. 160: Bilimišće; above: drawing after Patsch 1914, 176, Fig. 51, below a photograph of the preserved fragment (marked in a darker color in the drawing)

161. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Zenica.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 61 cm; W: 32 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: The fragment of the right edge of an architectural funerary stele. On the front side is an architrave with *fascia*, and on it stands the lower part of the column with a base. The architrave is supported by a twisted semi-column with a capital in the form of acanthus leaves. There is an inscription in the lower panel (see image on p. 180)

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: [Dis] M(anibus) / [— — —]ti / [

Bibliographic references: *ILJug* 1611; Sergejevski 1932, 40–41, Fig. 3; Mesihović 2011, 138.

162. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Zenica.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 321.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 37 cm; W: 16 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: A part of the monument, which most likely belonged to a funerary stele. The central part is occupied by a relief image of a woman with tied hair. The locks of curly hair, separated in the middle, fall on the back of the head without covering her ears.³⁹² Her face is angular, the cheekbones and



Cat. no. 162: Zenica

³⁹² Such a hairstyle was worn by Julia Avita Mamaea, the mother of Roman emperor Alexander Severus (cf. Fejfer 2008, 361, Fig. 299.).

chin are emphasised. Underneath the wide-shaped nose lies a closed mouth with full lips. Her large eyes with pupils are framed by wide eyelids. The woman is wearing a tunic with long sleeves, a round neckline and a belt high up under her breasts. She is holding a round object in both hands in front of her. Next to her is a partially preserved saddled horse.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: end of 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1932, 45, Tab. XX, Fig. 7.

163. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Bilimišće.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 104.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 97 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: Funerary monument with inscription panel.

The tablet's upper edge as well as the left and right sides have been chipped away. The inscription panel lies in a moulded frame. The frame of the tablet is decorated with a low relief motif of tendrils, which is comprised of intertwining leaves of a vine and four-leaf rosettes in a wreath.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd half of 2nd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / T(ito) Fl(avio) T(iti) filio Luci/o dec(urioni) mun(icipii) / Bis(tuensium) et Aur(eliae) / 5 Procul(a)e Fl(avia) Procill(a) v(iva) f(ecit) et si/bi et suis.*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23315; HD55947; CIL III 12765 = *IlJug* 101; *IlJug* III 1610d; Truhelka 1892a, 342; Patsch 1914, 180; Sergejevski 1932, 39–40, No. 104, Fig. 2; Bojanovski 1988a, 158; Mesihović 2011, 43–44.



Cat. no. 163: Bilimišće

164. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Drivuša (Trijuša).**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 71.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 74 cm; W: 100 cm; T: 13 cm.

Description: A rectangular tablet with a depiction in the relief technique, which might have belonged to a part of a funerary aedicule. On the upper edge of the tablet two thimbles with lead served as attachments. The tablet has been broken in two. Severe damage to the surface can be seen on the relief of the central motif. A moulded frame surrounds the central motif, divided in two. In the upper part a shorthaired man is depicted in relief, leading a



>> Cat. no. 164: Drivuša (Trijuša) (Photo above after Sergejevski 1932, 45, tab. XX, Fig. 7)

horse towards the right. He is wearing a short tunic with a round neckline. Over the tunic, he is wearing a cape that is fastened on his right shoulder. Only a rough outline remains of the horse figure. A hunting scene is depicted in the bottom panel. The depiction of two stylised trees sets the events in a forest, in which two dogs are chasing an animal, possibly a deer.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1932, 45, Tab. XX, Fig. 7.

165. ACROTERIUM CORNER STONE

Site: **Zenica.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 349.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 21 cm; W: 26 cm; dol. 25 cm.

Description: The acroterium corner stone was most likely a part of a burial urn or a sarcophagus. The corner of the acroterium placed on a simple base is decorated with an image of a human mask with a detailed face created in the relief technique. Two almond-shaped eyes dominate the broad flat face, without pupils but with wide eyelids. The shape of the nose bridge and the mouth is merely outlined. The stonemason paid the greatest attention to the hairstyle. The hair is parted in the middle and falls towards the back of the head in broad locks.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1904, 231 Fig. 107; Sergejevski 1932, 43, Fig. 6; Paškvalin 2012, 444–445.

166. FUNERARY PLAQUE

Site: **Vitez.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 76.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 70 cm; W: 55 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The right half of the tablet might have belonged to a part of a funerary aedicule.

The tablet is damaged also in its upper right corner and in the lower left edge. A panel decorated in the relief technique, in a wide moulded frame, lies on the front side. The low relief depicts the motif of a horseman riding towards the right. The short-haired man is wearing a tunic with long sleeves, over which he is wearing a cape. The horse has a raised left leg, with which the stonemason most likely wanted to indicate movement.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Hoffer 1895, 58; Marijanović 1988d, 205.



Cat. no. 165: Zenica



Cat. no. 166: Vitez

TRAVNIK (167–170)

167. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Turbe**.

Location: RMT, inv. no. 001.

Material: Marl.³⁹³

Dimensions: H: 106 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 32 cm.

Description: The upper part and the lower right corner of the funerary stele are chipped. The preserved part reveals the basic form of the stele, which consists of a medallion, a small rectangular field, and an inscription field. The whole composition is surrounded by a decorative frame. The decoration of the stele is carved in bas-relief. Two palmettes surround the medallion. The space between the medallion and the inscription is filled by five horizontally arranged six-petalled rosettes. The frame of the stele is completely filled by the motif of an undulating vine scroll with heart-shaped leaves and grapes in each undulation. The funerary poem reveals a knowledge of literature in Latin deep within the province. The funerary monument was erected by the grandfather and father in memory of a young man who was killed while serving in Ravenna.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries

Inscription: *Ultima clausurunt Par/carum stamina filo / Principii miserandi diem / quem gloria nisi / avus adque pater puerum / dedere <p>raeclara / militia patruoque suo iun/xere fovendum / cum primum pulchra lanu/gine sumeret annos / spectantes magnum patri/ae columenque futurum / heu miseri gloriari sibi / laetamque senectam / crudele(m) luctum domui / Ravenna remisit / hoc miseros titulo pro/prium signasse dolorem.*

Bibliographic references: HD57755; CIL III 8385 (2256, 2328, 177); Hoernes 1880, 201–202; Patsch 1893c, 707; Hoffer 1897, 245–246, Fig. 1; Patsch 1915, 54–55; Rendić-Miočević 1987, 123–125, Tab. XXXI; Marijanović 1988c, 204; Mesihović 2007, 75; Mesihović 2011, 30; Paškvalin 2012, 102, cat. no. 57.



Cat. no. 167: Turbe

168. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Fazlić**.

Location: RMT, inv. no. 002.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: H: 100 cm; W: 90 cm; T: 21 cm.

Description: Of the funerary stele the upper part and all four corners are chipped. The preserved part of the funerary monument does not allow us to determine the basic form of the stele in its entirety. At the top there is a shallow niche with a relief decoration. Below this is an inscription panel with a double frame. The inscription panel lies within the inner

³⁹³ Hoffer 1897, 245.

moulded frame. The outer frame is decorated with relief decoration in the form of undulating bands of vines, on which there are signs for the use of a drill. Above the inscription panel, two people are depicted in relief, but only their legs are preserved.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / P(ublius) Ael(ius) Iustus / d(e)c(urio) m(unicipii) Bist(uensis) / et Ael(ia) Procula / coniux vivi sibi / posuerunt.

Bibliographic references: HD55955; CIL III 12761 (p. 2256); *IlJug* III 103; Hoffer 1893, 321–323; Truhelka 1893a, 685; Patsch 1893c, 704; Hoffer 1895, 43; Bojanovski 1974, 136, Fig. 11; Bojanovski 1988a, 158; Paškvalin 1988f, 196; Mesihović 2007, 898–899; Mesihović 2011, 22.



Cat. no. 168: Fazlić

169. FUNERARY STELE

Site: Zukići.

Location: RMT, inv. no. 157.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: H: 61 cm; W: 78 cm; T: 20 cm.

Description: The upper end of the funerary stele is chipped. From the preserved part we can conclude that it is an architectural stele of the aedicule type, of which only the architrave and the pilasters with stylized capitals next to the portrait niche are preserved. The portrait niche depicts a married couple. The woman on the left has both arms crossed under her breasts, the palm of her left hand covers her right. Her face is full and she has large almond-shaped eyes. Her nose and chin are damaged. She wears a closed tunic with a round neckline underneath the robe, which is fastened on her shoulders with two fibulae. The dense pleats of her clothing are visible under her belt. Her shoulders and arms are covered by a broad cape. The woman wears a tight-fitting hat that does not cover her ears. She wears a necklace of tightly strung beads tightly around her neck. The two brooches are connected by a chain. Her chest is adorned with a round fibula in the shape of a flower petals. On her right wrist she wears a bracelet. Next to the woman stands a man holding her over his shoulders with his right arm and resting his left hand on her left hand. The man has short hair and a trimmed beard. His face is full, with almond-shaped eyes set close to the bridge of his nose. The eyes and eyelids are accentuated, the mouth is small and plain, the line of the nose is only implied. The man wears a tunic with long sleeves and a semicircular neckline and a cloak (*sagum*), which is fastened on the right shoulder most likely with a round fibula.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.



Cat. no. 169: Zukići

Bibliographic references: Čremošnik 1963, 103, Fig. 1; Paškvalin 1983b, 114, Fig. 1; Paškvalin 1988c, 206.

170. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Travnik.**

Location: RMT, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone.

Dimensions: H: 45 cm; W: 36 cm; T: 19 cm.

Description: The left edge of the portrait niche, with a partially preserved portrait of a woman. The woman wears a headgear that does not cover her ears. The almond-shaped eyes have accentuated eyelids. Her mouth is beautifully formed. Her nose, cheeks and chin are damaged. The woman wears a tunic fastened at the shoulders with a bow fibula. Over the tunic she wears a cloak. The fingers of the person holding her are visible on her right shoulder.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Unpublished.



Cat. no. 170: Travnik

EASTERN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

ZVORNIK (171)

171. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Zvornik.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 203.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: t.

Dimensions: H: 120 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 25 cm.

Description: A funerary stele with chipped upper finish and the left side wall. It is a stele with a rectangular portrait niche, below which is an inscription panel within a profiled frame. The decoration is executed in bas-relief. A man and a child are depicted in the shallow portrait niche. On the right side is a man with short hair and a long oval face. The large oval eyes are accentuated by the high arch above the eyes, which merges into a thin and narrow nose. The shape and size of the mouth are barely discernible. Over his left shoulder he wears a cloak (*sagum*), which is fastened on his right shoulder by a round brooch. In front of him is a child with the same facial features. The child wears the cloak



>> Cat. no. 171: Zvornik

in the same way as the man beside him. The right edge of the stele next to the inscription panel is decorated with the motif of ivy scroll reaching to the lower edge of the portrait niche.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Camini(a)e Euty/chi(a) e coniu/gi vix(it) an(nos) L Cam(inius) / Hermes maritus/et Hermetianus/fil(ius) eius pos(uerunt) et/sibi.*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23740; *HD*52252; *CIL* III 8364 (p. 2328,117); *CIL* III 12742.

VLASENICA (172)

172. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Podcrkvina.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 222.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 177 cm; W: 71 cm; T: 29 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is broken into several pieces. The right side of the portrait niche is chipped off at an angle along with part of the upper finial. Severe damage is visible on the lower edge of the stele, where the tenon base is partially visible. It is a stele with a rectangular portrait niche, below which is the inscription panel with in a moulded frame. The portrait niche and the inscription panel are surrounded by a narrow decorative band. The bust of a woman is preserved on the left side of the portrait niche. The woman is holding an unidentifiable object in her right hand. She is wearing a tunic with long sleeves and a round neckline. Around her neck we see the folds of her clothing. It is not clear if she has her hair tied up or if she is wearing a hat on her head. Of the person on the right, part of the neck and the right shoulder are preserved. There are pleats on the chest and shoulder that belong to the garment. The frame of the inscription panel is decorated with a motif of a twisted rope, while the portrait niche is surrounded by a motif of a net. The belt between the inscription panel and the portrait niche is decorated with a series of circles.

Type: Subtype A1b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: *Patsch* 1902c, 5, Fig. 5; *Patsch* 1904a, 293–294, Fig. 181; *Paškvalin* 2012, 160, cat. no. 94.



Cat. no. 172: Podcrkvina

BRATUNAC (173–175)

173. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Bratunac**.

Location: MEBT, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone.³⁹⁴

Dimensions: H: 116 cm; W: 48 cm; T: 25 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has been completely preserved. It is a rectangular simply moulded stele with a rectangular portrait niche under which there is an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The portrait niche and the inscription panel are surrounded by a narrow decorative band. The portrait niche depicts a married couple. On the right stands a short-haired man wearing a tunic and a cape fastened with a round fibula on his right shoulder. The woman has her hair tied up, her hair covered. She is wearing a tunic that is attached to her shoulders. Around her neck she wears a necklace. The frame surrounding the inscription field and the portrait niche is decorated with a floral motif. The band between the inscription field and the portrait niche is decorated with a row of undulating interlaced bands forming a circles.

Type: Subtype A1b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Severinus Veteranus / vixit an(nos) LX? / Temantia mater et fratres? / posuerut.*

Bibliographic references: Paškvalin 2012, 159–160, cat. no. 93.

174. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Mihajlevići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 267.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 117 cm; W: 69 cm; T: 26 cm.

Description: The upper part of the grave stele with preserved grooves which served to fix the finial of a stele. It is a rectangular simply moulded stele. The basic form of the stele consists of a portrait medallion, a narrow panel decorated with a relief and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The entire composition is surrounded by a narrow frame decorated in relief. The decoration on the stele is executed in bas-relief. The medallion depicts a married couple. On the left is a woman with a narrow oval face, a low forehead, accentuated eyelids framing large almond-shaped eyes located near the root of the nose from which arched eyebrows emerge. The cheekbones are not emphasised. The woman wears her hair in so called the melon hairstyle.³⁹⁵ The man has short hair. The physiognomy of the face is similar to that of the woman. He wears



Cat. no. 173: Bratunac (Photo after Paškvalin 2012, 242; Fig. 93)

³⁹⁴ Paškvalin 2012, 159.

³⁹⁵ Paškvalin 2012, 168.

a cloak (*sagum*) fastened to his right shoulder with a brooch. In his right hand he holds a scroll. The frame of the stele and medallion is decorated with a motif of garland of adjacent superposed laurel leaves. Four rosettes are depicted in the corners between the frame of the stele and the medallion, as if nails had nailed a decorative panel (*imago clipeata*) to the base. Below the medallion two birds drinking from a vessel are depicted. They have long beaks and a long rich fan-shaped tail.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) /... [— — —] ipviens [f(ilius)...v]ix(it) an(nos) LXX...*

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1900b, 177–182; Paškvalin 2012, 168, cat. no. 102.



Cat. no. 174: Mihajlevići

175. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Mihajlevići.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 76 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 21 cm.

Description: The upper and lower parts of the grave stele are chipped. It is a simple moulded stele. We can partially make out its basic form, which consists of a rectangular panel decorated in relief and an inscription panel within a profiled frame. Within the rectangular panel, a horseman riding to the right is depicted in relief. He wears a cloak that reaches to his thigh. From the waist down he wears a protective belt worn by soldiers (*baltea*). The horse's back is covered with a horse blanket, over which is a saddle. In front of it is a three-legged table, on which are a round vessel and two cups. Beside the table is a servant at a funerary banquet. He wears a tunic that reaches his knees. From the waist down we can see the folds of the clothing. He is wearing shoes. His right hand is raised, and over his left shoulder is wrapped a piece of cloth for wiping his hands (*mantellum*), which he holds in his left hand with his thumb and forefinger. The frame of the stele has a low relief voluted stylized scroll consisting of a stem from which spiral leaves grow on stalks at equal intervals.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Aurelia Marcellina vixit an(nos) / XVI pia mater et Bonus et/ Urbanus Marcellin(a)e infelic[i] / 5 ssim(a)e et sibi ipsorum su/perviventibus titul[um] / posuerunt].*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23310; HD56716; CIL III 14614; Patsch 1900b, 177–178, Fig. 9; Patsch 1902b, 109–111, Fig. 47; Mesihović 2011, 199.



Cat. no. 175: Mihajlevići

SREBRENICA (176–189)

176. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Sase**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 161.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 140 cm; W: 65 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has an obliquely chipped right half of the portrait niche and the upper finial. It is not possible to discern its design in its entirety, but from the surviving fragments it can be concluded that it is a rectangular stele with a rectangular portrait niche, below which is an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The inscription panel is surrounded by another frame, which is not moulded, but is decorated with a floral motif in relief. To the side of the portrait niche are two stylized representation of fluted pilasters. The left portrait in the portrait niche has been partially preserved. It is probably a woman wearing a tunic. The folds of her clothing, possibly a shawl, fall steeply from the neckline to the chest. On the right portrait, the folds of the clothing can be seen at the right shoulder. The lower edge of the portrait niche is in a narrow belt filled with the motifs of semicircles.

Type: Subtype A1b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: D(is) M(anibus) / Catilia/ Tryphina/vix(it)
ann(os) L/5 Marcus Ca(tilius) Ma(ximus) fil(ius)
/ et Iulius/Atticus mar(its) / ₁₀ b(ene) m(erenti)
pos(uerunt).

Bibliographic references: lupa 23378; HD55792; CIL III 8362 = CIL III 12722; Radimský 1891, 6–7, Fig.7; Patsch 1893a, 125; Bojanovski 1988a, 201; Mesihović 2011, 184.



Cat. no. 176: Sase

177. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Srebrenica.**

Location: Discovered at the Srebrenica–Bratunac road.

Located in Srebrenica city park.

Material: Limestone.³⁹⁶

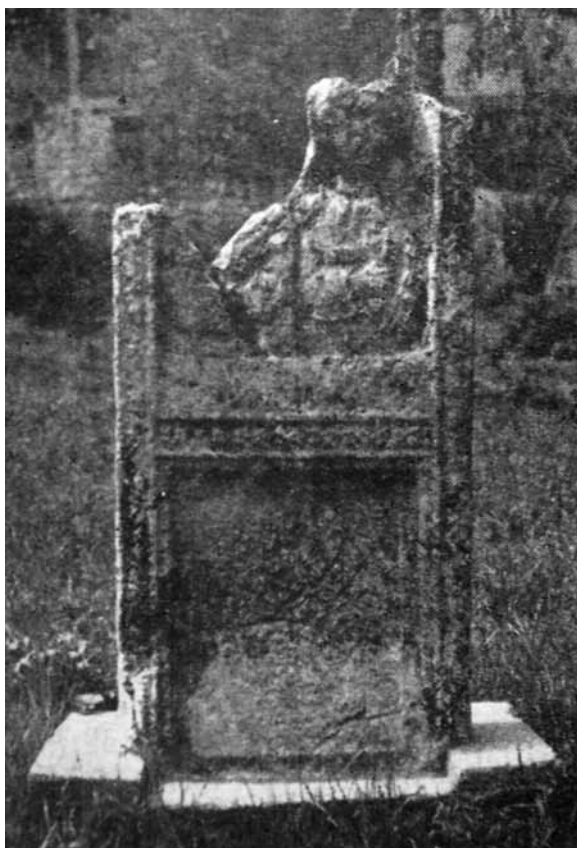
Dimensions: H: 125 cm; W: 65 cm; T: 25 cm.

Description: The left half of the portrait niche and the upper finish of the funerary stele are chipped. The entire formal design is not fully discernible, but on the basis of the surviving fragments it can be concluded that it is a simple moulded stele with a portrait niche and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The portrait niche and the inscription panel are surrounded by a flat and a narrow decorative band. In the portrait niche, the portrait of a woman with a headdress has been preserved. In her right hand she holds a key. Next to her is a man wearing a tunic with long sleeves and holding a scroll in his right hand. The frame of the stele is decorated with a motif of garland of adjacent superposed laurel leaves.

Type: Subtype A1b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Bojanovski 1965, 105, Fig. 3.



Cat. no. 177: Srebrenica (Photo after Bojanovski 1965, 105, Fig. 3)

178. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Tegare.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 266.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 124 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 24 cm.

Description: The lower right corner of the upper part of the funerary stele and the inscription field are chipped. It is a rectangular two-storey architectural stele. The basic form consists of a double-arched niche on two levels, which rests on two pilasters. In the upper level, on the left side, a woman is depicted. She is wearing a tunic with long sleeves, her shoulders are covered with a shawl or a cloak. Next to her is a girl holding a bird and wearing the same clothes as the woman. On the right stands a man, of whom only the right arm and traces of a cloak fastened to his right shoulder with a fibula. In the lower aedicule, a representation of a person is partially preserved on the left side. In the left corner of the upper level a rosette is represented, and between the arcades a bird. In the lower level, a dolphin is depicted in the corner, and a rosette between the arcades.

Type: Subtype A2b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1934a, 14, No. 15, Tab. II, Fig. 18; Paškvalin 2012, 126, cat. no. 69.



>> **Cat. no. 178:** Tegare

³⁹⁶ Bojanovski 1965, 105.

179. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gradina.**

Location: Srebrenica.

Material: Limestone.³⁹⁷

Dimensions: H: 141 cm; W: 88 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has a chipped lower right corner and inscription panel. The surface is heavily damaged. It is a rectangular two-storey stele, with a double-arched niche in the lower level and a portrait medallion in the upper level. The decorations on the stele is carved in bas-relief. Two busts are depicted in the portrait medallion. Two more persons are depicted under the arcades of the niche. Due to damage, the details of the clothing and facial features are not visible. Two dolphins are depicted in the upper left and right corners.

Type: Subtype A2b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1904a, 137; Sergejevski 1934a, 13, No. 3, Fig. 1; Paškvalin 2012, 169–170, cat. no. 105.



>> **Cat. no. 179:** Gradina
(Photo after Sergejevski 1934a,13, No. 3, Fig. 1)

180. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Skelani.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1839.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 114 cm; W: 45 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The grave stele has been completely preserved. According to its form it is a triangular ending, simply profiled stele. The basic form consists of a triangular pediment with acroteria, a flat rectangular panel, an inscription panel within a profiled frame and a small panel decorated in relief. The decoration on the stele is in low relief. A laurel wreath is depicted in the pediment, within which is a four-petalled rosette. At the bottom of the stele two dolphins are depicted facing each other.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Ammatae (sic) vex(it) an(nos) / XXX Can / dasa(s) / M(atri) f(ecit) p(ro) p(ietate).*

Bibliographic references: lupa 23377; HD125; AE 1987, 00805; Paškvalin 2012, 69; cat. no. 23.



>> **Cat. no. 180:** Skelani

³⁹⁷ Sergejevski 1934a, 13.

181. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Fakovići.**

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.³⁹⁸

Dimensions: H: 135 cm; W: 64 cm; T: 27 cm.

Description: The upper part of the funerary stele with a partially preserved upper edge of the inscription panel. The stele has a triangular upper part. The basic form consists of a pediment with acroteria, a rectangular niche with a portrait medallion, a flat rectangular panel decorated in relief and an inscription panel within a profiled frame. The inscription panel and the small panel ornamented in relief are surrounded by a narrow frame decorated in relief and filled with floral decoration. The medallion depicts a couple with a child standing in front of them. The medallion is adorned with the motif of a laurel wreath. In the corner between the frame of the stele and the medallion there are two rosettes in the upper part and two birds in the lower part. In the pediment, the outline of Medusa's head is partially preserved. In the rectangular panel between the medallion and the inscription plate, there is a scene of a funerary banquet with two servants next to a three-legged table in bas-relief.³⁹⁹

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Verecu—n]dus et...*

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1934b, 12, No. 13; Paškvalin 2012, 168–169, cat. no. 103.



Cat. no. 181: Fakovići (Photo after Sergejevski 1934b, No. 13)

182. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Tegare.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 262.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 91 cm; W: 66 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The upper part of a tomb stele with a partially preserved inscription field. The acroteria are chipped off. The moulded stele of the aedicule type with triangular upper part. The basic form consists of a moulded pediment with acroteria, a rectangular portrait niche, a narrow rectangular panel with relief decoration and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. On the sides of the entire stele is a frame depicting the motif of a rope wrapped around the axis of the side. The portrait niche depicts the bust of a married couple. The woman on the left wears a tunic with a round neckline. On her shoulders she wears two brooches. It is not clear whether she is wearing headgear in the form of a bonnet or her hair is tied up. Next to her stands a short-haired man. He wears a tunic with long sleeves and a cloak fastened to his

³⁹⁸ Sergejevski 1934b, 12.

³⁹⁹ Paškvalin 2012, 168.

right shoulder with a brooch. In his right hand he holds an unidentified object in front of him. The triangular pediment is adorned with a tree motif created in relief, from which radial heart-shaped leaves spring. The wide lintel between the portrait niche and the inscription panel is decorated with the motif of four connected spirals.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1934a, 15, No. 7, Tab. 1; Paškvalin 2012, 67–68, cat. no. 18.



Cat. no. 182: Tegare

183. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Tegare.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1831.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 174 cm; W: 67 cm; T: 22 cm.

Description: The funerary stele has a chipped lower edge with an inscription and the upper ending and upper left edge. The entire surface of the monument is damaged. It is not possible to identify the design in its entirety, but based on the preserved fragments it can be classified as a simple moulded stele. The basic form consists of a shallow rectangular niche with a portrait medallion, a shallow rectangular portrait niche, a rectangular relief-decorated panel and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The panels are separated by narrow simple lintels. The entire composition is surrounded by a frame decorated with an ivy scroll border running along the side edges of the stele. It appears that two busts were depicted in the portrait medallion. Below the medallion on the left side is a woman wearing a headgear. In her right hand she holds a round object. Next to her is a short-haired man. The third panel shows a motif of a funerary banquet with a table and a servant in relief. The last panel contains an inscription.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1934a, 15, Tab. 3, Fig. 20; Paškvalin 2012, 170, cat. no. 106.



>> Cat. no. 183: Tegare

184. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Tegare.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 265.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 126 cm; W: 61 cm; T: 24 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is broken into two parts.

The upper end of the stele is completely broken off. The form is not completely recognisable, but can be classified as a simple moulded stele on the basis of the preserved fragments. The basic form consists of a rectangular niche with a portrait medallion, a shallow rectangular portrait niche and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The entire composition is surrounded by a thin frame that runs vertically along the side edges of the stele. The portrait medallion depicts a woman with a neatly groomed hairstyle, and a short-haired man standing next to her. In the rectangular portrait niche, three people are depicted in relief. On the left stands a woman with a melon-shaped hairstyle. She holds a round object in her right hand. The woman in the middle, holding a bird in her hand, is possibly wearing some kind of headdress. On the right is a person of whom only traces of a folded garment are visible, and it is unclear whether she is showing hair or wearing headgear. In the corners between the frame of the stele and the medallion, four rosettes are depicted in such a way that it appears that an ornamental panel (*imago clipeata*) has been nailed to the base. The frame of the medallion and the side edges of the stele are decorated with the motif of undulating interlaced bands in bas-relief. The same motif appears on the frame of the medallion.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) Ael(ius) — — — —] / [— — — —] / [— — — —] / [— — — —] / [— — — —] / [— — — —] / [— — — —] / [— — — —] /*

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1934a, 15, Tab. II, Fig. 19; Paškvalin 2012, 169, cat. no. 104.



Cat. no. 184: Tegare

185. FUNERARY STELE

Site: East Bosnia, exact location unknown.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1832.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 142 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 20 cm.

Description: The upper right half of the funerary stele has a badly damaged surface. It is rectangular two-storey architectural stele of the aedicule type, with a moulded pediment and two pilasters set on a low lintel beside the portrait niche. The horizontal lintel is supported by the pilasters next to the inscription panel. In the upper section is a portrait medallion. Next to it are four rosettes depicted, making it appear that an ornamental panel (*imago clipeata*) has been nailed to the base. The medallion depicts a married couple. The woman on the left has a neat hairstyle, while the man on the right has short hair. No other details are visible. The centre of the pediment is decorated with a rosette, and the right spandrels depict a dolphin in low relief. Taking into account the composition of the iconographic elements and the type of limestone used, the stele most likely originates from Eastern Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Paškvalin 2012, 167, cat. no. 97.



Cat. no. 185: east Bosnia, precise findspot unknown

186. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Skelani.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. s.n.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 32 cm; W: 33 cm; T: 17 cm.

Description: The upper left corner of a stele with a portrait niche containing the portrait of a young woman. Her long hair is not tied, but falls freely to her shoulders. The face is oval in shape, the forehead low, the accentuated eyelids framing the large almond-shaped eyes, which lie close to the bridge of the nose, from which the eyebrows project in arches. The pupil and iris are visible in the eyes. The bridge of the nose is broad and ends triangularly above the broad and full lips. The cheekbones are not prominent. Pleats of clothing are visible around the neck.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1909, 165–166, Fig. 91.



Cat. no. 186: Skelani

187. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Skelani**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. *s.n.*

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 26 cm; W: 29 cm; T: 21 cm.

Description: A fragment of a monument, on which is preserved the portrait of a young woman. Her hair is organised in a melon-shaped coiffure. The hair is parted in the middle, from where it falls in strands over the ears to the shoulders. The face is broad and oval, the cheekbones are not prominent. The woman has a low forehead, the accentuated eyelids frame the large almond-shaped eyes, which lie close to the bridge of the nose. The eyebrows come in an arch from the bridge of the nose. The iris is visible in the eyes. Above the pointed chin is a small mouth with full lips.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: beginning of 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1909, 166, Fig. 93.



Cat. no. 187: Skelani

188. FUNERARY ALTAR

Site: **Sikirići**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1825.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: t.

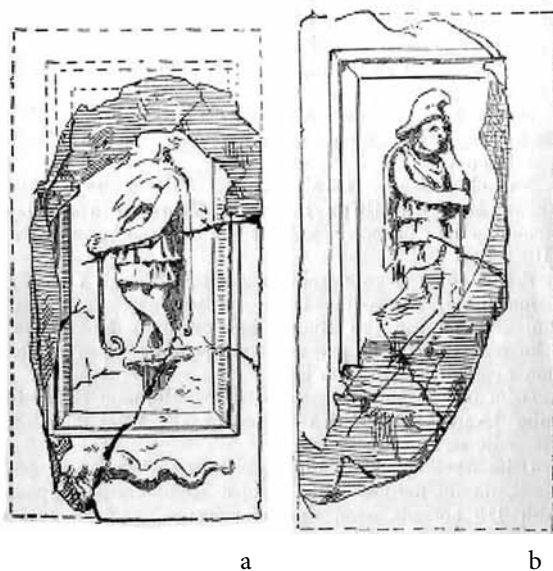
Dimensions: H: 77 cm; W: 66 cm; T: 51 cm.

Description: A funerary altar with relief decoration on the side walls. The surface on the front is completely destroyed. The lower right edge on the left side panel is chipped at an angle. On the right side panel the upper edge is chipped off. The upper part of the Attis depiction is preserved within a moulded frame on the left side (b). Attis is depicted leaning on a stick (*pedum*). He wears a short tunic and a cloak. The lower part of Attis' figure is preserved on the right side panel (a). In this depiction Attis is also leaning on a stick, wearing a tunic, his legs crossed over his instep. Below Attis, outside the moulded frame, is a hippocampus with a long tail and triangular caudal fin.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Truhelka 1893b, 311, Fig. 4; Paškvalin 2012, 262, cat. no. 20.



Cat. no. 188: Sikirići; a – right side panel, b – left side panel (Drawing after Truhelka 1893b, 311, Fig. 4)



Cat. no. 189: Voljevica; a – view from above, b – left side wall, c – front side

189. MONUMENT IN THE FORM OF A CUBE

Site: **Voljevica**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 429.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 63 cm; W: 35 cm; T: 45 cm.

Description: The upper part of the monument in the form of a cube. The right side wall is broken off. The monument most probably belongs to a part of a larger funerary structure, i.e. to a funerary cube surmounted by pyramidal finial. The preserved part of the monument was probably located between the pyramidal end and the base (height about 0.5 m). The relief decoration is preserved on the front (c) and the left side wall (b).

On the front (c) two persons are depicted. The man on the left has short hair, an oval face, a low forehead, large oval eyes, a narrow nose bridge and a small mouth. In his right hand he holds an unidentified object. He wears a tunic with a round

neckline and a cloak fastened on his right shoulder with a brooch. Next to him stands a woman, also wearing a tunic with a round neckline. Her face is oval, with accentuated cheekbones and the arch above her eyes. It is unclear if her hair is organised in a coiffure or if she is wearing headgear. On her right shoulder she wears a fibula from which dangle two chains with a heart-shaped pendant. The smaller chain falls over her right arm.

A rider is depicted on the left side panel (b). The man has short hair, a low forehead and large almond-shaped eyes. In his right hand he holds an unrecognizable object; his left hand is not shown. A cloak is wrapped around his neck and spreads out behind him in a fan shape, giving the impression of movement.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1935, 19–20, Tab. IV, Fig. 2.

VIŠEGRAD (190–191)

190. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Gornje Štitarevo.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 151.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_M.

Dimensions: H: 119 cm; W: 52 cm; T: 25 cm.

Description: The upper end of the funerary stele with a tenon base has been chipped off. The basic shape can be partially determined from the preserved part. It consists of a narrow rectangular panel with relief decoration and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. Along the vertical edge of the stele runs a band decorated in relief. It is decorated with the stylized motif of vegetative tendrils consisting of a stem from which concentric leaves grow on stalks at regular intervals. The narrow rectangular panel depicts a motif of two undulating intertwined bands forming circles and thorns. A stylized vase is depicted between the base of the tenon and the inscription panel, with two lions standing next to it.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) Manibus/Aurel(ius) Gal/lus def(unctus) an(norum) / LXV et Aurel(ia) / 5 Madus def(uncta) an(norum) / LX Aurel(ius) Capito/parentibus/p(ro) p(ietate).*

Bibliographic references: *lupa* 23734; *HD*13450; *CIL* III 8376c; *CIL* III 12751; *IlJug* III 1563; *Truhelka* 1890a, 190; *Sergejevski* 1934a, 20; *Bojanovski* 1988a, 187.



Cat. no. 190: Gornje Štitarevo

191. FUNERARY ALTAR

Site: **Greben.**

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1629.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_M.

Dimensions: H: 160 cm; W: 60 cm; T: 35 cm.

Description: The upper right corner of the funerary altar is chipped. Surface damage is also visible on the right edge of the monument. On the front, the upper end of the altar has an ornamental pediment, next to which are two acroteria in the form of a volute (b). In the shallow niche, four different scenes created in relief are depicted with stands in the form of narrow lintels. In the upper section a funerary banquet is depicted. The deceased is lying on the bed, in front of him is a table with food and dishes. The deceased is depicted in a half-reclining, half-sitting position, leaning on his left hand and greeting the woman standing beside the bed with his right hand. The woman wears a long tunic, her hair is styled, she extends her left hand to the deceased. On the left side a woman in a long tunic is depicted, her left hand reaches over the shoulder of the woman in front of her, her right hand holds it at her waist. A little lower down, three people are



Cat. no. 191: Greben; a – left side panel, b – front, c – right side panel

depicted: a woman, a man, and a child. The man on the left is short-haired, wears a tunic with long sleeves that reach his knees, and holds an unidentified object in his right hand. In his left hand he holds a long object resembling the hilt of a sword. In front of him stands a woman dressed in a long tunic. Beside her stands a child in a short tunic. In the lower scene, a horseman stands out because of his size. He wears a short tunic and a cape fastened to his right shoulder with a round fibula. In his left hand he holds the bridle. The front right leg of the horse is raised, giving the impression of movement. A bearded archer, drawing his bow, stands in front of the rider. A hunting scene is depicted at the bottom. In the centre is a stag being attacked by two

hounds from the right and left. On the left side wall a short-haired man is depicted (a). He wears a tunic with long sleeves and a cape fastened to his right shoulder with a fibula. In his left hand he holds a long object resembling a double-edged sword with a full hilt. His right hand is held on his chest. On the right side panel (c) are two scenes separated by a narrow horizontal lintel. Above is the motif of a vine with broad heart-shaped leaves, below is a dolphin catching a fish.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd half of 3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Čremošnik 1970, 50–52, Tab. V; Paškvalin 2012, 179, cat. no. 111.

ROGATICA (192–193)

192. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Glavice**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1340.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_M.

Dimensions: H: 43 cm; W: 77 cm; T: 24 cm.

Description: The upper right corner of the funerary stele with portrait niche is chipped. In the shallow portrait niche a married couple is depicted. On the left side the woman is depicted with a broad oval face and large almond-shaped eyes, holding a key in her right hand. It is unclear if she is wearing a headgear or if we are looking at her hair. She is wearing a garment with long sleeves and a round neckline. On her shoulders she wears two bow fibulae. Next to her, a man is depicted. He wears a pleated cape attached to his right shoulder. In his right hand he holds a scroll.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1900b, 183, Fig. 14.



Cat. no. 192: Glavice

193. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Glavice**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1339.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_M.

Dimensions: H: 42 cm; W: 77 cm; T: 18 cm.

Description: The upper part of the funerary stele, with a shallow arched portrait niche. A rectangular groove used to secure the upper finial, probably shaped like a pair of recumbent lions, has been preserved. A woman is depicted in the portrait niche. She holds an object in the form of a small cup in her right hand, while her left hand rests on her chest. The deceased has an oval face, the cheekbones are not accentuated, a small mouth stands below the large and narrow nose. The almond-shaped eyes are close to the bridge of the nose. She wears a garment with a round neckline. The other details of her clothing are not visible.

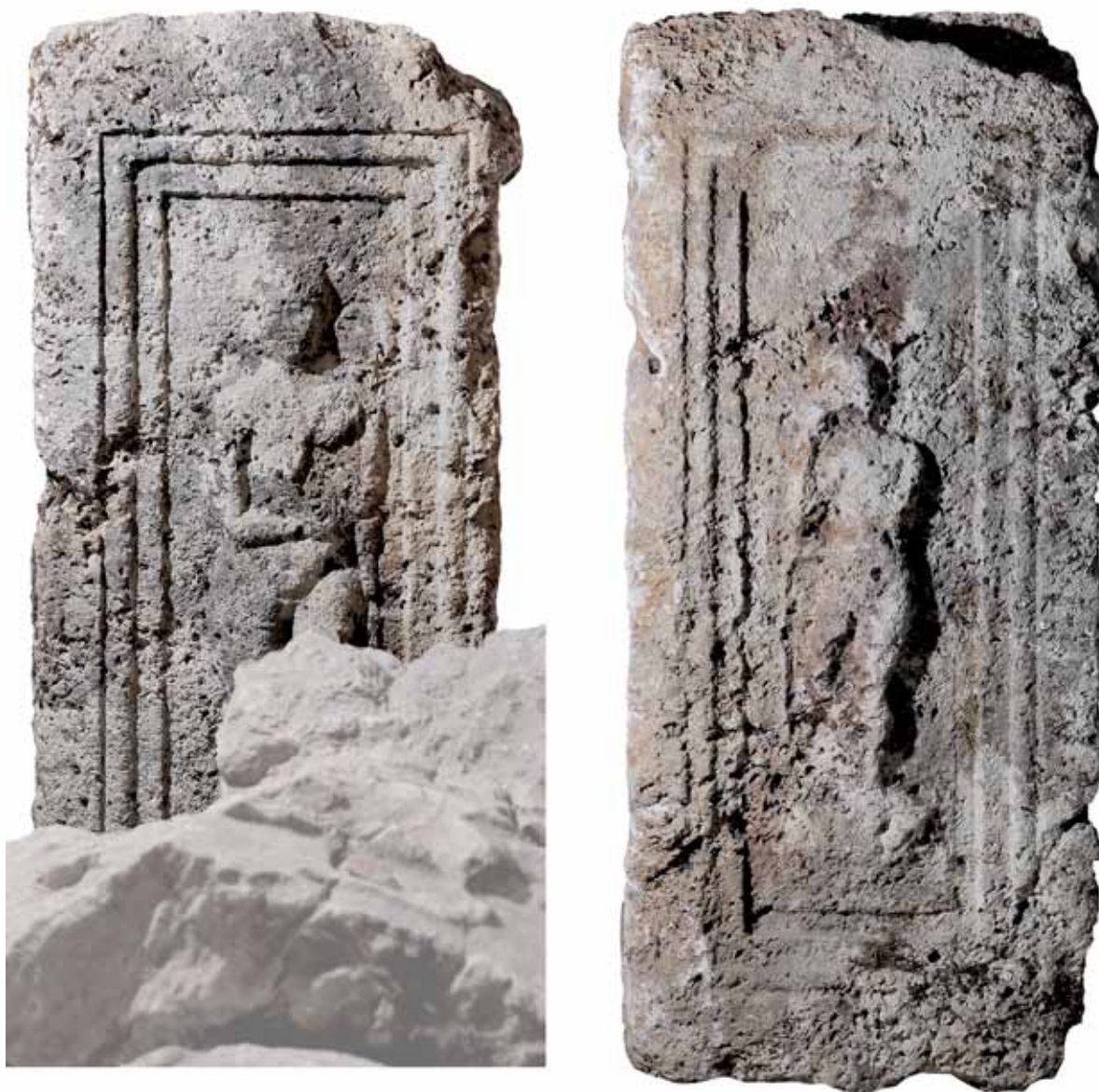
Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1900b, 183, Fig. 13; Patsch 1902b, 114, Fig. 51; Paškvalin 2012, 168, cat. no. 100.



Cat. no. 193: Glavice



Cat. no. 194: Rudo; left and right side panels

RUDO (194–195)

194. FUNERARY ALTAR

Site: **Rudo**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 1630.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: B_K.

Dimensions: H: 124 cm; W: 55 cm; T: 50 cm.

Description: A rectangular funerary altar. On the front is a moulded frame without inscription. On the left side panel is a motif of a wingless genie in a wide

moulded frame. The genie's right leg is crossed over his left leg. His body rests on a long handle of a downward pointing torch. A nude wingless genie is in a moulded frame on the right. His left arm hangs loosely beside his body, while his right hand rests on his stomach.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 3rd century.

Bibliographic references: Bojanovski 1968, 241, Fig. 2; Paškvalin 2012, 264, cat. no. 30.

195. FUNERARY ALTAR

Site: **Rudo**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 389.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 72 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 62 cm.

Description: The upper half of the funerary altar has a moulded frame with an inscription panel on the front. Above this is relief decoration in the form of two garlands. The head of Attis with Phrygian cap is depicted in the moulded frame on the side panel. Further details are no longer visible due to damage.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Inscription: *D(is) Manibus T(itus) Fl(avius) Silva/nus/dec(urio) M(alvesiti) muni(cipi) Fl(avii)...*

Bibliographic references: *Iupa* 23798; *HD*33818; *IlJug* III 1558; *AE* 1961, 00297b, *AE* 2010, 01163; Sergejevski 1934b, No. 19; Papazoglu 1957, 117; Paškvalin 2012, 263, cat. no. 25.



Cat. no. 195: Rudo

FOČA (196–197)

196. FUNERARY AEDICULE

Site: **Trbušće**.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 260.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: H.

Dimensions: H: 71 cm; W: 113 cm; T: 30 cm.

Description: A fragment of the architrave (epistyle) is a part of a funerary architecture (aedicule). The decoration is executed in a flat plate surrounded by a wide frame. The reliefs are located on the front and back of the monument as well as inside the arcade arch. On the front, in the right lintel, Triton is depicted with a long and twisted tail. In his right hand he holds a rudder, in his left an elongated brass instrument. He is missing part of his left hand and the front part of his body. It is very likely that there was a mirrored composition on the left side. The personification of autumn is depicted on the back of the bow (b). Depicted is a winged childlike *erotes* holding a rabbit in his hands. In his left hand he holds the ears of the rabbit, in his right hand the paws. He wears a cape that covers the upper part of his back over his left shoulder. The broad and full face is surrounded by long strands of hair covering his ears, the large eyes are emphasised by the wide eyelids, the mouth is small with full lips. The rabbit is holding onto the edge of a woven basket full of grapes with its front paws. On the right edge of the basket's handle are



a



b

>> Cat. no. 196: Trbušće; a – preserved part of the aedicule, b – detail

traces of another rabbit's front paws. This rabbit was most likely depicted in the same pose as the first. The inside of the woven basket is depicted from a bird's eye view so that we can see its contents. A human mask is depicted beneath the arch. The mask is in the shape of a bearded man with long hair. His face is broad, the arch above the eyes and the bridge of the nose are emphasised. Details of the eyes in the form of recessed pupils and eyelids are visible. A long tail is depicted to the right of the mask, ending in a triangular tail fin.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd century.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1944, 2–5; Basler 1990, 18, Fig. 5; Paškvalin 2012, 472, cat. no. 4; Busuladžić 2016b, 188, Tab. 11, cat. no. 38.



a



b

197. CUBE-SHAPED MONUMENT

Site: *Ustikolina*.

Location: NMBH, inv. no. 459.

Material: Limestone, lithotype: C.

Dimensions: H: 58 cm; W: 59 cm; T: 59 cm.

Description: The monument is cube-shaped and has relief decoration on the side wall. It most likely belongs to a larger funerary structure, the so-called funerary cube surmounted by pyramidal finial. The front and side panels have the shape of shallow niches, surrounded on all four sides by a smooth frame. At the front there used to be a portrait niche with busts, but only the outlines of it are preserved. The back wall has not been worked. On the left side a table with two cups and a plate is depicted. It is probably a representation of a funerary banquet. Under the table stands a long-haired maid with her hair falling freely. In her right hand she carries a jug, in her left she holds a vessel with a long handle. Her round and full face is adorned by long, loosely falling hair that falls to her shoulders. She wears a long, pleated tunic. In her left hand she holds an unrecognizable object in front of her. On the right stands a maid in a long lower tunic, over which she wears a tunic fastened with a belt. The edge of the upper tunic is strongly pleated above the belt, so that the upper edge of the tunic covers the waist at the hips.

Type: Not defined.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Sergejevski 1936b, 7, No. 7, Tab. I, Figs. 10, 11.



c

Cat. no. 197: Ustikolina; a – view from above, b – left pane, c – right panel

MONTENEGRO

PLJEVLJA (198–206)

198. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Komini.**

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰⁰

Dimensions: H: 156 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 30 cm.

Description: The stele was discovered in its original position placed over cremation burial pit. It is a rectangular, simply moulded stele with a pediment and an inscription field within a moulded frame. The decoration is in bas-relief. Within the pediment we see the motif of a wreath from which two broad leaves emerge. The entire surface of the spandrels is decorated with the motif of leaves and flowers.

>> **Cat. no. 198:** Komini (Photo after Cermanović–Kuzmanović 1967, 210; tab. 3, Fig. 8)

Type: Subtype B1c.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / Aulo Gab(lio) Liberali/ q(ui) v(ixit) a(nnos) XXIIIX/ Fl(avius) Aper/ b(ene)f(iciarius) co(n)s(ularis)/ m(erenti) vel memoriam p(osuit).*

Bibliographic references: HD8224, AE 1979,0454; *ILJug* II 607; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 204, No. 4; Martinović 2011, 218, cat. no. 250.



199. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Komini.**

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰¹

Dimensions: H: 150 cm; W: 83 cm; T: 29 cm.

Description: The stele was discovered in its original position placed over cremation burial pit. The stele was broken in two. It is a rectangular, simply moulded stele with a pediment and an inscription field within a moulded frame. The decoration is executed in bas-relief. In the pediment is the motif of a wreath with a four-petalled rosette in the centre. Below the pediment and the frame of the inscription frieze there is a decorative band with a symmetrical stylised palmette. The entire surface of the spandrels is decorated with the motif of leaves and flowers.

>> **Cat. no. 199:** Komini (Photo after Cermanović–Kuzmanović 1967, 211; tab. 4, Fig. 9)



⁴⁰⁰ Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 204.

⁴⁰¹ Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 204.

Type: Subtype B1c.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / T(ito) Aureli(io) Aplini/ vet(er)ano q(ui) v(ixit) a(nnos) LXX/ et Aur(eliae) Vendoni coniugi T. Aur(elius)/ Turus p(atri) p(ientissimo) p(osuit).*

Bibliographic references: HD8227, AE 1979, 0455, *ILJug* II 603; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 204, No. 5; Martinović 2011, 218, cat. no. 251.

200. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Komini**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰²

Dimensions: H: 126 cm; W: 72 cm; T: 38 cm.

Description: The stele was discovered in its original position placed over cremation burial pit. The lower part of the stele is flaked off. It is a rectangular, simply moulded stele with a pediment and an inscription field within a moulded frame. The decoration is executed in bas-relief. In the pediment there is a motif of a wreath with a four-petalled rosette in the centre. At the upper edge of the wreath there is a small four-leaf rosette. Thin ivy stems protrude radially below the wreath. The entire surface of the spandrels is decorated with the motif of leaves and flowers.

Type: Subtype B1c

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / Aureli(iae) Vendoni/ q(uae) v(ixit) a(nnos) XXX/ Aur(elius) / Plaren/s c(oniugi) b(ene) m(erenti) / p(osuit).*

Bibliographic references: HD8230, AE 1979, 0456, *ILJug* II 605; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 205; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1978, 328, Fig. 11; Martinović 2011, 219, cat. no. 252.



Cat. no. 200: Komini (Photo after Cermanović–Kuzmanović 1967, 211; tab. 4, Fig. 10)

⁴⁰² Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 204.

201. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Komini**

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰³

Dimensions: H: 50 cm; W: 38 cm; T: 13 cm

Description: The upper left edge of a rectangular stele, with a pediment and a moulded inscription field. The pediment contains the motif of a wreath with narrow radial leaves emerging from beneath it. The vegetation motif in the form of intertwined leaves is visible in the left spandrels.

Type: Subtype B1c.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / Panton [i/]c Pant[*

Bibliographic references: HD8233, ILJug II 618, AE 1979,0457; Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 204–205, No. 7; Martinović 2011, 220, cat. no. 253.



Cat. no. 201: Komini (Photo after Martinović 2011, 219, No. 253)

202. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Pljevlja**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰⁴

Dimensions: H: 110 cm; W: 86 cm; T: 44 cm.

Description: The upper half of a funerary stele. The stele is triangular at its top, with a moulded pediment and an inscription field within a moulded frame. The decoration is executed in bas-relief. In the centre of the pediment is a laurel wreath executed in relief. The front panels of the acroteria are decorated with the motif of a half-palmette.

Type: Subtype B1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). T. Aurel(io) In/ genuo/q(ui) v(ixit) an(nos) L/et Pantoni coni(ugi) / ei(us) q(uae) v(ixit) an(nos) XXXV/ T. Aurel(ius) Maxi/ [m]us filius / [p(arentibus) p(ro) p(ietate)].*

Bibliographic references: HD34002, ILJug III 1707, Patsch 1909, 126, Fig. 16; Patsch 1912, 123, Fig. 48; Martinović 2011, 260, cat. no. 325.



Cat. no. 202: Pljevlja (Drawing after Patsch 1912, 123, Fig. 48)

⁴⁰³ Cermanović-Kuzmanović 1967, 204; Martinović 2011, 220.

⁴⁰⁴ Patsch 1912, 121.

203. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Pljevlja**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰⁵

Dimensions: H: 179 cm; W: 74 cm; T: 24 cm

Description: The funerary stele is broken into two parts.

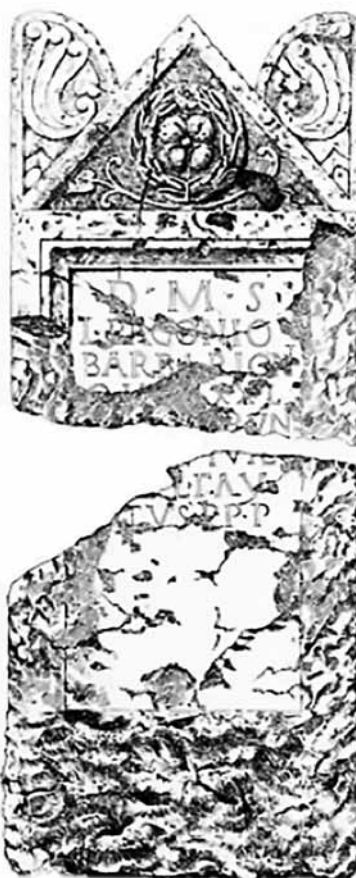
The surface of the stele is badly damaged at the edges. The stele is triangular at its top, with a moulded pediment and an inscription field. The decoration is executed in bas-relief. The pediment depicts a laurel wreath with a four-petalled rosette in the centre, beneath which two heart-shaped leaves grow on long stems. The front panels of the acroteria are decorated with the motif of a half-palmette.

Type: Subtype B1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). L. Paconio/ Barbarioni/ q(ui) v(ixit) [a(nnos) X]XXL, [et- - -] uni/ [c(oniugi) ei(us)] vivae/Val(erius) Fau/[s]tus [p(arentibus) p(ientissimis) p(osuit)].*

Bibliographic references: HD34007, *ILJug* III 1717, Patsch 1909, 127, Fig. 17; Patsch 1912, 123–124, Fig. 49; Martinović 2011, 261–262, cat. no. 328; Mirković 2012, 57, No. 76.



Cat. no. 203: Pljevlja (Drawing after Patsch 1912, 124, Fig. 49)

204. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Pljevlja**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰⁶

Dimensions: H: 145 cm; W: 83 cm; T: 31 cm.

Description: The upper part of a funerary stele, with an inscription struck at an angle and the tops of the acroteria. The stele is triangular at its top with a moulded pediment and an inscription panel. The decoration is executed in bas-relief. The pediment shows a depiction of a laurel wreath with a four-petalled rosette in the centre, beneath which two heart-shaped leaves grow on long stems. The front panels of the acroteria are decorated with the motif of a half-palmette.

Type: Subtype B1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum) / M. Pl(- - io) Ursino/ q(ui) v(ixit) a(nnos) LV/ L. Pac(onius) Barbar(io) / et Ursin[a]/ b(ene) m(erenti) [p(osuerunt)].*

Bibliographic references: HD34008, *ILJug* III 1718; Patsch 1909, 128, Fig. 19; Patsch 1912, 125, Fig. 50; Martinović 2011, 262, cat. no. 329; Mirković 2012, 57, No. 77.



Cat. no. 204: Pljevlja (Drawing after Patsch 1912, 125, Fig. 50)

⁴⁰⁵ Patsch 1912, 121; Martinović 2011, 261.

⁴⁰⁶ Patsch 1912, 121; Martinović 2011, 262.

205. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Pljevlja**.

Location: Built into the Pljevlja mosque.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰⁷

Dimensions: H: *s.n.* cm; W: *s.n.* cm; T: *s.n.* cm

Description: The funerary stele is completely preserved.

There is slight damage to the left edge of the inscription field. The stele is triangular at its top, with a moulded pediment and an inscription panel within a moulded frame. The decoration is executed in bas-relief. The pediment depicts a laurel wreath with a five-petalled rosette in the centre and tendrils emerging below the wreath. The front panels of the acroteria are decorated with the motif of a half-palmette.⁴⁰⁸

Type: Subtype B1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) s(acrum). T. Aelio Scaeviano q(ui) v(ixit)/a(nnis) LXX Ae/lij Titia/nus et Ae/lianus f(ili) p(atri) p(ientissimo) p(osuerunt).*

Bibliographic references: CIL III 8313; Evans 1885, 28, Fig. 8; Patsch 1896a, 280, No. 12; Vulić 1941–1948, 137, No. 302.



>> **Cat. no. 205:** Pljevlja (Photo after Vulić 1941–1948, 137, No. 302)

206. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Pljevlja**.

Location: Unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴⁰⁹

Dimensions: H: 148 cm; W: 81 cm; T: 24 cm.

Description: A near-finished funerary stele. The basic design scheme consists of a pediment with acroteria and a moulded inscription field. It is a simple moulded stele that probably had a triangular upper part. At this stage of production, i.e. in the quarry, the stonemason has not yet deepened the base between the pediment and the acroteria. It was most likely produced together with the decoration and the inscription in the local stonemason's workshop.

Type: Subtype B1d.

Production date: 2nd–3rd centuries.

Bibliographic references: Patsch 1909, 125, Fig. 15; Patsch 1912, 122, Fig. 47.



Cat. no. 206: Pljevlja (Drawing after Patsch 1912, 122, Fig. 47)

⁴⁰⁷ Vulić 1941–1948, 137.

⁴⁰⁸ Vulić 1941–1948, 137.

⁴⁰⁹ Patsch 1912, 121.

SERBIA

PRIJEPOLJE (207–208)

207. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Kolovrat**.

Location: Prijepolje, exact location unknown.

Material: Limestone.⁴¹⁰

Dimensions: H: 132 cm; W: 73 cm; T: 23 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is completely preserved.

It has no tenon base, which means that it was buried in the ground. The stele is rectangular at its top, with a rectangular portrait niche and an inscription field within a moulded frame. The inscription field and the portrait niche are surrounded by a narrow decorative band. The portrait niche depicts a married couple. The woman on the left holds a key in her right hand, while with her left hand she holds the man next to her. Her face is oval, with the arch above her eyes dropping steeply from the bridge of her nose to the edge of her cheekbones. She wears some sort of long head covering or veil. The edge of the covering is high on the back of her head and reaches above her shoulders. Her hair is tied at the nape of her neck. The short-haired man has an oval face and a slightly accentuated arch over his eyes. In his left hand he holds a scroll, and with his right hand he holds the hand of the woman beside him. The inscription panel and the portrait niche are surrounded in their entirety by a motif of ivy vines.⁴¹¹

Type: Subtype A1b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *Dis M(anibus)/ Aplis Panton/ is sibi et Catoni/ uxori vivus/ fecit.*

Bibliographic references: HD5988, AE 1980, 0696; Mirković 1975, 98, cat. no. 3; Zotović 2002, 11, Fig. 5.



Cat. no. 207: Kolovrat (Photo after Mirković 1975, tab. II, Fig. 1)

⁴¹⁰ Mirković 1975, 98.

⁴¹¹ Mirković 1975, 98.

208. FUNERARY STELE

Site: **Kolovrat**.

Location: Kolovrat, exact location unknow.

Material: Limestone.⁴¹²

Dimensions: H: 140 cm; W: 59 cm; T: 27 cm.

Description: The funerary stele is completely preserved.

It has no tenon base, which means that it was buried in the ground. The stele is rectangular at its top, with a rectangular portrait niche and an inscription field within a moulded frame. The inscription field and the portrait niche are surrounded by a narrow decorative band. The portrait niche depicts a married couple. The woman on the left holds a two-handled vessel with a high base in her right hand. Her face is oval, her eyelids emphasize her large eyes, and the bridge of her nose is narrow. She wears some kind of long head covering or veil. The edge of the vell reaches above her shoulders. Her hair is tied at the nape of her neck. The man with short hair is holding an unrecognisable object in front of him. The inscription panel and the portrait niche are surrounded by a decorative border consisting of a vine scroll at the bottom and dense spirals at the top.⁴¹³

Type: Subtype A1b.

Production date: 3rd century.

Inscription: *D(is) M(anibus) / Narens/v(ixit) a(nnis) XXXVIII/ Amace(!) Ael(iae) P(antoni) (!) ser(va) v(iva) s(ibi) aet(!) comp(ari)/ p(osuit).*⁴¹⁴

Bibliographic references: HD6000, AE 1980, 700; Mirković 1975, 99–100, cat. no. 7; Zotović 2002, 11, Fig. 4; Loma 2004, 39.



Cat. no. 208: Kolovrat (Photo after Mirković 1975, tab. III, Fig. 2)

⁴¹² Mirković 1975, 99.

⁴¹³ Mirković 1975, 99

⁴¹⁴ Loma 2004, 39.

