

This dissertation deals with the palace architecture of Late antiquity, understood as the period between the third and eighth century. The author examines palatial buildings and complexes from three points of view: 1) A possibility of interaction between the function and the form in different types of palace (imperial, aristocratic, governor's, episcopal). 2) Innovations in the later Roman and early Byzantine architecture. 3) Continuity and changes in the palatial architecture in the post-Roman period.

Point 1 suggests that the late antique palace architecture is surveyed in this study not only from the formal point of view (simple examination of groundplans) but also in connection with a function they served.